

GLOBAL JOURNAL

OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCE: E

Economics

Economic Development

Sustainable Ecotourism

Highlights

Global Economic Crisis

Biodiversity Reserve in India

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 13

ISSUE 3

VERSION 1.0



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCE : E
ECONOMICS

GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCES : E
ECONOMICS
VOLUME 13 ISSUE 3 (VER. 1.0)

OPEN ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH SOCIETY

© Global Journal of Human Social Sciences. 2013.

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 Inc., Headquarters Corporate Office,
Cambridge Office Center, II Canal Park, Floor No.
5th, **Cambridge (Massachusetts)**, Pin: MA 02141
United States

USA Toll Free: +001-888-839-7392

USA Toll Free Fax: +001-888-839-7392

Offset Typesetting

Open Association of Research Society, Marsh Road,
Rainham, Essex, London RM13 8EU
United Kingdom.

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

Global Journals, 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: investers@globaljournals.org

Technical Support: technology@globaljournals.org

Media & Releases: media@globaljournals.org

Pricing (Including by Air Parcel Charges):

For Authors:

22 USD (B/W) & 50 USD (Color)

Yearly Subscription (Personal & Institutional):

200 USD (B/W) & 250 USD (Color)

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS (HON.)

John A. Hamilton, "Drew" Jr.,
Ph.D., Professor, Management
Computer Science and Software
Engineering
Director, Information Assurance
Laboratory
Auburn University

Dr. Henry Hexmoor
IEEE senior member since 2004
Ph.D. Computer Science, University at
Buffalo
Department of Computer Science
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

Dr. Osman Balci, Professor
Department of Computer Science
Virginia Tech, Virginia University
Ph.D. and M.S. Syracuse University,
Syracuse, New York
M.S. and B.S. Bogazici University,
Istanbul, Turkey

Yogita Bajpai
M.Sc. (Computer Science), FICCT
U.S.A. Email:
yogita@computerresearch.org

Dr. T. David A. Forbes
Associate Professor and Range
Nutritionist
Ph.D. Edinburgh University - Animal
Nutrition
M.S. Aberdeen University - Animal
Nutrition
B.A. University of Dublin- Zoology

Dr. Wenying Feng
Professor, Department of Computing &
Information Systems
Department of Mathematics
Trent University, Peterborough,
ON Canada K9J 7B8

Dr. Thomas Wischgoll
Computer Science and Engineering,
Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio
B.S., M.S., Ph.D.
(University of Kaiserslautern)

Dr. Abdurrahman Arslanyilmaz
Computer Science & Information Systems
Department
Youngstown State University
Ph.D., Texas A&M University
University of Missouri, Columbia
Gazi University, Turkey

Dr. Xiaohong He
Professor of International Business
University of Quinipiac
BS, Jilin Institute of Technology; MA, MS,
PhD,. (University of Texas-Dallas)

Burcin Becerik-Gerber
University of Southern California
Ph.D. in Civil Engineering
DDes from Harvard University
M.S. from University of California, Berkeley
& Istanbul University

Dr. Bart Lambrecht

Director of Research in Accounting and Finance
Professor of Finance
Lancaster University Management School
BA (Antwerp); MPhil, MA, PhD
(Cambridge)

Dr. Carlos García Pont

Associate Professor of Marketing
IESE Business School, University of Navarra
Doctor of Philosophy (Management),
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
Master in Business Administration, IESE,
University of Navarra
Degree in Industrial Engineering,
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

Dr. Fotini Labropulu

Mathematics - Luther College
University of Regina
Ph.D., M.Sc. in Mathematics
B.A. (Honors) in Mathematics
University of Windsor

Dr. Lynn Lim

Reader in Business and Marketing
Roehampton University, London
BCom, PGDip, MBA (Distinction), PhD,
FHEA

Dr. Mihaly Mezei

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
Department of Structural and Chemical
Biology, Mount Sinai School of Medical
Center
Ph.D., Eötvös Loránd University
Postdoctoral Training,
New York University

Dr. Söhnke M. Bartram

Department of Accounting and Finance
Lancaster University Management School
Ph.D. (WHU Koblenz)
MBA/BBA (University of Saarbrücken)

Dr. Miguel Angel Ariño

Professor of Decision Sciences
IESE Business School
Barcelona, Spain (Universidad de Navarra)
CEIBS (China Europe International Business School).
Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen
Ph.D. in Mathematics
University of Barcelona
BA in Mathematics (Licenciatura)
University of Barcelona

Philip G. Moscoso

Technology and Operations Management
IESE Business School, University of Navarra
Ph.D in Industrial Engineering and Management, ETH Zurich
M.Sc. in Chemical Engineering, ETH Zurich

Dr. Sanjay Dixit, M.D.

Director, EP Laboratories, Philadelphia VA
Medical Center
Cardiovascular Medicine - Cardiac
Arrhythmia
Univ of Penn School of Medicine

Dr. Han-Xiang Deng

MD., Ph.D
Associate Professor and Research
Department Division of Neuromuscular
Medicine
Davee Department of Neurology and Clinical
Neuroscience
Northwestern University
Feinberg School of Medicine

Dr. Pina C. Sanelli

Associate Professor of Public Health
Weill Cornell Medical College
Associate Attending Radiologist
NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital
MRI, MRA, CT, and CTA
Neuroradiology and Diagnostic
Radiology
M.D., State University of New York at
Buffalo, School of Medicine and
Biomedical Sciences

Dr. Roberto Sanchez

Associate Professor
Department of Structural and Chemical
Biology
Mount Sinai School of Medicine
Ph.D., The Rockefeller University

Dr. Wen-Yih Sun

Professor of Earth and Atmospheric
SciencesPurdue University Director
National Center for Typhoon and
Flooding Research, Taiwan
University Chair Professor
Department of Atmospheric Sciences,
National Central University, Chung-Li,
TaiwanUniversity Chair Professor
Institute of Environmental Engineering,
National Chiao Tung University, Hsin-
chu, Taiwan.Ph.D., MS The University of
Chicago, Geophysical Sciences
BS National Taiwan University,
Atmospheric Sciences
Associate Professor of Radiology

Dr. Michael R. Rudnick

M.D., FACP
Associate Professor of Medicine
Chief, Renal Electrolyte and
Hypertension Division (PMC)
Penn Medicine, University of
Pennsylvania
Presbyterian Medical Center,
Philadelphia
Nephrology and Internal Medicine
Certified by the American Board of
Internal Medicine

Dr. Bassey Benjamin Esu

B.Sc. Marketing; MBA Marketing; Ph.D
Marketing
Lecturer, Department of Marketing,
University of Calabar
Tourism Consultant, Cross River State
Tourism Development Department
Co-ordinator , Sustainable Tourism
Initiative, Calabar, Nigeria

Dr. Aziz M. Barbar, Ph.D.

IEEE Senior Member
Chairperson, Department of Computer
Science
AUST - American University of Science &
Technology
Alfred Naccash Avenue – Ashrafieh

PRESIDENT EDITOR (HON.)

Dr. George Perry, (Neuroscientist)

Dean and Professor, College of Sciences

Denham Harman Research Award (American Aging Association)

ISI Highly Cited Researcher, Iberoamerican Molecular Biology Organization

AAAS Fellow, Correspondent Member of Spanish Royal Academy of Sciences

University of Texas at San Antonio

Postdoctoral Fellow (Department of Cell Biology)

Baylor College of Medicine

Houston, Texas, United States

CHIEF AUTHOR (HON.)

Dr. R.K. Dixit

M.Sc., Ph.D., FICCT

Chief Author, India

Email: authorind@computerresearch.org

DEAN & EDITOR-IN-CHIEF (HON.)

Vivek Dubey(HON.)

MS (Industrial Engineering),

MS (Mechanical Engineering)

University of Wisconsin, FICCT

Editor-in-Chief, USA

editorusa@computerresearch.org

Sangita Dixit

M.Sc., FICCT

Dean & Chancellor (Asia Pacific)

deanind@computerresearch.org

Suyash Dixit

(B.E., Computer Science Engineering), FICCTT

President, Web Administration and

Development , CEO at IOSRD

COO at GAOR & OSS

Er. Suyog Dixit

(M. Tech), BE (HONS. in CSE), FICCT

SAP Certified Consultant

CEO at IOSRD, GAOR & OSS

Technical Dean, Global Journals Inc. (US)

Website: www.suyogdixit.com

Email: suyog@suyogdixit.com

Pritesh Rajvaidya

(MS) Computer Science Department

California State University

BE (Computer Science), FICCT

Technical Dean, USA

Email: pritesh@computerresearch.org

Luis Galárraga

J!Research Project Leader

Saarbrücken, Germany

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUME

- i. Copyright Notice
- ii. Editorial Board Members
- iii. Chief Author and Dean
- iv. Table of Contents
- v. From the Chief Editor's Desk
- vi. Research and Review Papers

- 1. Modeling the Determinants of Farmers' Decision on Exclusive Schooling and Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector of Ghana. *1-10*
- 2. Sustainable Ecotourism of UNESCO Approved Biodiversity Reserve in India: Way towards Carbon Neutrality and Resource Productive Economy. *11-16*
- 3. Social and Economic Development of Ibaland Up to 2000. *17-24*
- 4. Impacts of Economic Crises on Regional Integration Process: Lessons from the 2008 Global Economic Crisis and 2010 Euro Zone Crisis. *25-32*
- 5. The Catastrophes and Human Beings. *33-39*

- vii. Auxiliary Memberships
- viii. Process of Submission of Research Paper
- ix. Preferred Author Guidelines
- x. Index



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCE
ECONOMICS

Volume 13 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2013

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Modeling the Determinants of Farmers' Decision on Exclusive Schooling and Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector of Ghana

By K. Asenso-Okyere, D. B. Sarpong, C. Y. Okyere, A. Mensah-Bonsu
& S. Asuming-Brempong

International Food Policy Research Institute, Ghana

Abstract - The use of children on cocoa farms in West Africa has received extensive attention over the last few decades due to media coverage in the international press and growing pressure from international organizations such as the International Labor Organization. Based on 2007 cocoa sector survey, the paper used a logistic regression model to determine the factors that significantly affect the decision to let a child attend school exclusively or do some work on the cocoa farm. To enable them develop, children who are in the school-going age are expected to devote their full time to education (and some recreation) and not engage in any type of work. The factors that were found to positively and significantly influence farmer's decision to let the child attend school exclusively in cocoa communities of Ghana were: main source of drinking water being borehole, sex of a child, age of a child, and household heads living in the Ashanti cocoa region.

Keywords : *child labor, cocoa, development, school, model, Ghana.*

GJHSS-E Classification : *FOR Code : 140211*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



© 2013. K. Asenso-Okyere, D. B. Sarpong, C. Y. Okyere, A. Mensah-Bonsu & S. Asuming-Brempong. 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.

Modeling the Determinants of Farmers' Decision on Exclusive Schooling and Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector of Ghana

K. Asenso-Okyere^α, D. B. Sarpong^σ, C. Y. Okyere^ρ, A. Mensah-Bonsu^ω & S. Asuming-Brempong[¥]

Abstract - The use of children on cocoa farms in West Africa has received extensive attention over the last few decades due to media coverage in the international press and growing pressure from international organizations such as the International Labor Organization. Based on 2007 cocoa sector survey, the paper used a logistic regression model to determine the factors that significantly affect the decision to let a child attend school exclusively or do some work on the cocoa farm. To enable them develop, children who are in the school-going age are expected to devote their full time to education (and some recreation) and not engage in any type of work. The factors that were found to positively and significantly influence farmer's decision to let the child attend school exclusively in cocoa communities of Ghana were: main source of drinking water being borehole, sex of a child, age of a child, and household heads living in the Ashanti cocoa region. The results of the study also showed that sex of household head and household head staying in the Western South cocoa region, had negative and significant effect on the household's decision to let the child attend school exclusively. Some of the children who undertook farm work got involved in hazardous work such as the use of cutlass which often harmed them and could further put them away from school; if they were enrolled. Children should not be made to compromise their education in any way by assisting with farm work which should be undertaken by adult household members and hired labor.

Keywords : child labor, cocoa, development, school, model, ghana.

1. INTRODUCTION

a) Background

Increasing numbers of children in developing countries are involved in agriculture and other commercial activities at the expense of their education. Some of these children are engaged in hazardous activities, situations, and conditions, such as

working in mines, Working with chemicals and pesticides in agriculture or working with dangerous machinery. UNICEF (2008) estimates that 158 million children in the world (that is, one in six children) aged 5-14 are engaged in child labor. In Sub-Saharan Africa, around one in three children, representing 69 million children are engaged in child labor.

Agriculture is the dominant sector of most developing countries. Agriculture also serves as the major source of income and employment for the rural people. Because of the intensity of labor use in agriculture and the inability of many farmers to engage hired labor due to low incomes, the use of child labor in agriculture is rampant in developing countries. According to the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) (2009), nine out of ten working children in rural areas are engaged in agricultural activities. The children usually work on their parents' or relatives farms often on regular basis, dramatically affecting their schooling (ICI, 2009). Studies in Ghana by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and Ghana's Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment (MMYE) revealed that majority of the children employed on cocoa farms were members of farm households (IITA report, 2002a; MMYE, 2008 and MMYE, 2007).

Using children in economic activities tends to interfere with their education, and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (Rena, 2009), especially the achievement of universal primary education (Goal 2). Although net primary enrollment has increased in all countries and the majority of African countries are likely to achieve this goal by 2015, this achievement has not been matched by a commensurable increase in the primary school completion rate (UNECA, AUC, AfDB and UNDP, 2010). One reason for dropping out of school is to work for a parent or seek wage employment.

There have been various conventions and measures aimed at helping to solve or provide the benchmark or standards for the involvement of children in any form of work (Nkamleu and Kielland, 2006; Nkamleu, 2009 and IITA, 2002b). For example, ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labor, 1999, helped to focus the international spotlight on the need for urgent action to eliminate as a priority, worst forms of child labor without losing the long term goal of

Author α : International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Accra, Ghana. E-mail : k.asenso-okyere@cgiar.org

Author σ : Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, University of Ghana.

Author ρ : Centre for Development Research, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany.

Author ω : Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, University of Ghana.

Author ¥ : Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, University of Ghana.

the effective elimination of all child labor. ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and work is one of the most effective methods of ensuring that children do not start working when they are too young. ILO Convention No. 184 addresses the need for safety and health in agriculture, and Convention 29 addresses the need to actively prohibit forced labor (ILO-IPEC, 2009; ICI, 2009; Nkamleu and Kielland, 2006).

MMYE-NPECLC (2008) reported that in 2001, there were strong agitations on the international media front, especially in the United States of America (USA) and United Kingdom (UK) about child exploitation in the cocoa industry in Cote d'Ivoire and, by association and proximity, Ghana. There were threats by some consumers to boycott chocolates because of the presumption that production of the cocoa beans involved the use of child labor. The governments of these countries (USA and UK) also threatened to discontinue purchasing cocoa beans from West Africa.

It has been argued that African rural societies do not consider child labor as a serious issue, and consider that the productive activity of a child living in a rural and traditional environment is a means of social integration and should be regarded as teaching the child survival skills (Nkamleu and Kielland, 2006; Hagan, 1992). According to IITA (2002a), in West Africa, children in rural areas have traditionally worked in agriculture as part of the family unit. This means that in the traditional environment, child labor is not viewed as a problem but it is considered as a form of 'on-the-job' training for the child. However, many households also see the importance of education for the development of their children. They are therefore often torn in between allowing the child to pursue education exclusively and involving the child in economic enterprise of the household. Knowledge about factors affecting this decision would be useful in the design of effective education and labor policies that would lead to the development of human resources for, national development (Nkamleu and Kielland, 2006). This paper seeks to bring out these factors in households that are engaged in cocoa farming in Ghana.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 (methodology) is subdivided into five sub-sections. Section 2.1 presents the data (MMYE pilot survey data), section 2.2 describes the socio-economic conditions of child labor, section 2.3 presents the theoretical framework for the study, and section 2.4 presents the model specification and descriptive statistics of variables, and with section 2.5 presenting the discussion and justification of the independent variables included in the logistic regression model. Section 3 is subdivided into two sub-sections. Section 3.1 discusses the logistic regression results and section 3.2 presents the marginal effects of the logistic

regression model. Section 4.1 presents conclusions from the study.

b) *Cocoa in the Ghanaian Economy*

According to IITA (2002a), West Africa accounts for approximately 70% of the world's cocoa production; with an estimated 15% produced by Ghana which is the second largest producer after Cote d'Ivoire (43%). Cocoa is the most important agricultural enterprise in Ghana contributing over \$ 1 billion in 2004 and \$1.9 billion in 2009 to foreign exchange earnings (SGER, 2010). The crop occupies about 25% of the cultivated land area and employs about 800,000 small holder farm families (Breisinger *et al.* 2008; MMYE, 2007). Bóás and Huser (2006) reported that cocoa farms in Ghana are usually small and family-run. The average size of a farm is about five hectares. Currently, the Western region along the coast and towards the border to Cote d'Ivoire produces the largest volume of cocoa per year. The Ashanti region is second and Brong-Ahafo region is third. In the Western and Brong-Ahafo regions, farms tend to be bigger than in other parts of the country, while in the Central region many farms are between one and two hectares.

c) *The Problem of child Labor in the Cocoa Sector of Ghana*

Cocoa production, particularly, under the smallholder system as occurs in Ghana is highly labor intensive. Farmers use a combination of family, hired and communal (nnoboa) labor in the production activities. In general, the farmer's household is the main source of labor for the farm, contributing almost 60% of the total labor requirement. The children of the farm household provide above 14% of the labor on the farm (MMYE, 2007).

The issue of unacceptable labor practices has become a growing concern within cocoa producing countries, cocoa-consuming countries, and international organizations. To address it, in 2006 the Republic of Ghana established the National Program for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor in Cocoa (NPECLC), which sought to reduce the worst forms of child labor to the barest minimum in the cocoa sector by 2011. The Pilot Study in 2007 on labor practices in cocoa production in Ghana and the 2007 cocoa labor study in Ghana are significant steps in this process. These two surveys provided empirical evidence needed for the "standards of public certification" for the cocoa sector of Ghana and also devised steps towards addressing child labor in the cocoa sector.

II. METHODOLOGY

a) *Data*

The data used for the analysis was obtained from Ghana's 2007 cocoa sector survey which provided information on the number of Ghanaian children aged 6-

15¹ years working in the cocoa sector, their characteristics, and those of members of their households. The survey comprised a national random sample of 590 households from six cocoa districts in four cocoa regions of Ghana. The head of the households and 519 children aged 6-15 from the households were interviewed.

The survey collected data on sex, age, religion, migration status, education, among others for each individual in the household. Information was also obtained on households' access to drinking water and sanitation facilities, housing characteristics and ownership of assets such as spraying machine, and sewing machine, and health and occupational characteristics. For the children, the survey collected data on what they do on day-to-day basis, for example, working on the cocoa farm (and at what time and for what type of activity), attending school or combining working on the cocoa farm with attending school, doing housekeeping chores and/or doing nothing.

b) Socio-Economic Conditions of Child Labor

The socio-economic and demographic characteristics of children and their families were summarized by the use of descriptive statistics. Majority (60.1%) of the children between the ages of 6-15 years were males.

About 62.2% of children attended school and did not work on cocoa farms; and 37.8% either worked on the cocoa farms as their sole activity or combined both school and work on the farm. It is presumed that the best way to let a child develop is for the child to devote all his/her time to education during the school-going age. Therefore combining pursuit of education with working on a farm should still be regarded as child labor.

Based on ILO definition, out of the 26 tasks performed by children, 12 of them were classified as hazardous work. The proportions of children aged 6-15 years who were involved in hazardous tasks such as weeding, spraying insecticides, application of fertilizer, application of fungicide/other chemicals and control of mistletoe were 55.4%, 4.3%, 6.0%, 6.6% and 12.2%, respectively. However, the task most of the children who worked on cocoa farms performed was gathering and heaping of cocoa pods. These results conform partly to what Nkamleu, (2009) found in the cocoa sector of Côte d'Ivoire. It was also revealed that about 23.9% of the children used protective equipment and clothing for work and 24.5% of them obtained them from the farm owner or caretaker farmer.

c) Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework adopted for the paper is a household production model introduced by Becker (1965) and further developed by De Tray (1973) and Rosenzweig and Evensong (1977) and further explained and adopted by Khanam (2006). Following from Khanam (2006) the paper uses a general utility

maximizing framework to model a household's choice between a child attending school exclusively; and working on a cocoa farm or combining attending school with working on a cocoa farm (that is, doing some farm work with or without attending school) as a reduced-form function of individual, household, parental and community characteristics. The household is assumed to maximize utility in terms of the quantity and quality of children and also the consumption of other household produced goods and services, and leisure. The household demand for the *i*th child attending school exclusively or doing some farm work (*W_i*) can be specified as;

$$W_i = w(X_i, X_h, X_c, v_i) \quad (1)$$

Where *X_i* is a vector of child's characteristics such as the child's age, sex; *X_h* is a vector of household characteristics such as the parent's education and occupation, family size; *X_c* is a vector of community characteristics, and *v_i* is a vector of any individual, household or community specific unobservable characteristics that may affect child's working and schooling activities. The equation (1) can be considered as reduced form equation, which contains only exogenous explanatory variables.

In empirically estimating factors influencing a household's decision on a child attending school exclusively, and doing some farm work in the cocoa sector of Ghana, the study uses a logistic regression formulation. Previous attempts in this regard used a single equation standard binomial logic and probit models to analyze child labor and child schooling participation (see, for example, Ray, 2003; Canagarajah and Coulomb, 1997).

The logistic regression formulation adopted for this study has a binary dependent variable (*Y_i*) which takes a value of 1 when a child in the household attends school exclusively and 0 for a child who provides some labor on a cocoa farm (with or without attending school). In the logic model, *Y_i** can be written as:

$$P_i = E(Y^* = 1 | X_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i)}} \quad (2)$$

Equation (2) can be re-written as:

$$P_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z_i}} = \frac{e^{Z_i}}{1 + e^{Z_i}} \quad (3)$$

Where

$$Z_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i$$

Equation (3) represents (cumulative) logistic distribution function. If *P_i*, the probability of a household's decision on a child attending school exclusively, is given by (3), then (1 - *P_i*), the probability of household's decision on a child working only on the cocoa farm or combining both school and work is:

¹The focus on children aged 6-15 years is to capture the basic school going age in Ghana which starts at age 6 at primary class one and ends at age 15 at junior high school form three.

$$1 - P_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{Z_i}} \quad (4)$$

Therefore, write,

$$\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} = \frac{1 + e^{Z_i}}{1 + e^{-Z_i}} = e^{Z_i} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Since } \frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} = \frac{e^{Z_i}}{1 + e^{-Z_i}} \bigg/ \frac{1}{1 + e^{Z_i}} = e^{Z_i} \quad (6)$$

Now $P_i/1 - P_i$ is the odd ratio in favour of a household deciding to let the child attend school exclusively- the ratio of the probability that a household decides that a child will attend school only to the probability that a household decides that a child will do some work on the cocoa farm (with or without attending school). Now taking the natural log of equation (5) yields,

$$\ln\left(\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i}\right) = Z_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i \quad (7)$$

That is, the log of the odds ratio, is not only linear in X , but also (from the estimation viewpoint) linear in the parameters, (Gujarati, 2004).

d) Model specification and descriptive statistics of variables

Three models have been specified to explain the factors that significantly influence household's decision on child labor and schooling in the cocoa sector of Ghana. For instance, the actual model specification for model 1 is:

$$\ln\left(\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i}\right) = Y_i^* = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{Sex}) + \beta_2(\text{Age}) + \beta_3(\text{Disckm}) + \beta_4(\text{Sexh}) + \beta_5(\text{Ageh}) + \beta_6(\text{HH0}) + \beta_7(\text{HH1}) + \beta_8(\text{HH2}) + \beta_9(\text{Migrant}) + \beta_{10}(\text{Farming}) + \beta_{11}(\text{Married}) + \beta_{12}(\text{Watersou}) + \beta_{13}(\text{Coarea}) \quad (8)$$

The dependent variable for the logistic regressions of the household's decision on child labor and schooling in the cocoa sector of Ghana is measured as a dummy, 1 for a child who attends school exclusively and 0 for a child who provides some labor on a cocoa farm (a child works only on the cocoa farm or combines school and work on the cocoa farm). Two other models (models 2 and 3) have been specified to test the robustness of the regression results of model 1. Definition of the variables used in the models, frequency, mean and standard deviation are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 : Definition and descriptive statistics for exogenous variables used in the model

Variable	Description	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Child characteristics						
SEX	Sex of child: 1 = male; 0 = female	501	0.60	0.49	0	1
AGE	Age of child in years	501	11.59	2.40	6	15
Parent and Household characteristics						
SEXH	Sex of household head; 1 = male, 0 = otherwise	590	0.85	0.36	0	1
AGEH	Age of household head/ farm caretaker in years	589	46.84	13.81	18	87
HH0	1 = if the household head had no formal education, 0 = otherwise	588	0.28	0.45	0	1
HH1	1 = if the household head had primary education, 0 = otherwise	588	0.18	0.38	0	1
HH2	1 = if the household head had JSS/Middle school education, 0 = otherwise	588	0.44	0.50	0	1
MIGRANT	1 = if the household head is a migrant, 0 = otherwise	590	0.24	0.43	0	1
FARMING	1 = if major occupation of household head is farming, 0 = otherwise	589	0.93	0.25	0	1
MARRIED	1 = if household head is married, 0 = otherwise	589	0.87	0.34	0	1
WSOUTH	1 = if the household head resides in Western South cocoa region, 0 = otherwise	590	0.16	0.37	0	1
ASH	1 = if the household head resides in Ashanti cocoa region, 0 = otherwise	590	0.33	0.47	0	1
HHCAPITAGHS	Household cocoa per capita income in GHS	589	156.23	252.58	0	2810
COAREA	Cocoa farm size of household head in hectares	528	10.11	21.58	0	4
Community characteristics						
DISCKM	Distance from household to nearby school in kilometers	601	1.85	1.01	1	10
WATERSOU	1 = if the main source of water for the household is borehole, 0 = otherwise	587	0.47	0.50	0	1

Source : Authors computations from MMYE Survey Data, 2007

e) *Discussion and justification for the independent variables included in the model*

i. *Age of child (AGE)*

According to Canagarajah and Coulombs (1997), combining working on a farm and schooling increase with the age of the child. The decision to let a child work on the cocoa farms not independent of the decision to let him/her attend school exclusively. According to Nkamleu and Kiel land (2006), most activities on cocoa farms are heavy tasks that are not appropriate for children with inadequately developed muscles. It is therefore, more likely that older children will be more involved in work on cocoa farms. Maitra and Ray (2000) reported that older children in Ghana, Peru and Pakistan are more likely to combine schooling with employment than younger children.

ii. *Distance to school in the community (DISCKM)*

This is variable used to capture the availability of school in the community. It is measured as the distance from the household to nearby school in kilometers. Distance from the household to the school has considerable effects on transportation costs to school and also means of transport used during school attendance. Availability and proximity of school are factors that could positively influence school enrolment. Therefore, it is expected that closeness of school to the household would have positive effect on the household's decision to allow the child to attend school exclusively and not to engage him or her in farm work.

iii. *Educational level of the household head (HH0/HH1/HH2)*

Fathers with relatively high level of education have a significant negative influence on the likelihood of the child working (Canagarajah and Coulombs, 1997). Therefore, it is expected that, household heads who have had formal education would have positive effect on the household's decision to allow the child to attend school exclusively and not to engage him or her in farm work.

iv. *Sex of Child (SEX)*

Canagarajah and Coulombs (1997) pointed out that, boys and girls tend to do different types of work. Girls do more household chores while boys work more in economic enterprises. IITA (2002a) found that about 59% of children working on cocoa farms were boys while girls accounted for 41%.

v. *Household per capita cocoa income (HHCAPITAGHS)*

Poverty has been linked with child labor, with some studies supporting the general idea that poverty is the main cause of child labor. According to Cockburn (2001), child labor is closely and commonly linked with poverty. However, the empirical evidence on this link is weak. According to Canagarajah and Nielsen (2001), there is the belief of poverty as a determinant of child

labor; however, other determinants are of similar importance. Furthermore, IITA (2002a) report shows that although cocoa farming is the main source of income, the quantity of cocoa production is relatively low making it difficult for families to have sufficient income to meet their needs which include payment of school fees, payment of hospital bills, among.

vi. *Source of Water (WATERSOU)*

This is variable which captures the main source of drinking water for the household. It is measured as a dummy; 1 if the main source of drinking water for the household is borehole and 0 otherwise. In the traditional African settings children usually performs household chores such as fetching water, cooking, among others before going to school in the morning and also after returning from school. Therefore having direct access to water reduces the time spent on these chores before going to school. There is an opportunity cost of schooling and doing housework for both boys and girls. There is the need for the provision of basic services and facilities like boreholes to decrease the opportunity cost of schooling. Cockburn (2001) study using multinomial logit analysis of data from rural Ethiopian households observed that proximity to a source of water also decreases the involvement of children in labor.

vii. *Age of household head (AGEH)*

Studies in Cote d'Ivoire, have found that, the older the head of the household, the more likely it is that a child will be attending school and not indulge in work (Nkamleu and Kielland, 2006). Based on that finding, age of household head is expected to be positively related to the decision of the household to let the child attend school exclusively.

viii. *Sex of household head (SEXH)*

Cockburn (2001) found that children are more likely to attend school in female-headed households. According to Maitra and Ray (2000), sex of the household head matters in making decisions to send the child to school and/or work in Ghana. Their results found that, being a female household head has a significant positive effect on the decision for a child to attend school only in Ghana. Also being a female household head in Ghana has a significant negative influence on the probability that the household would allow the child to engage in work.

ix. *Cocoa farm size (COAREA)*

According to Bhalotra and Heady (2003), farm size has positive effects on child labor. As cocoa farm size (measured in hectares) increases as result of expansion of farms for cocoa production farmers need more labor inputs for planting, weeding and spraying of chemicals. Therefore, as cocoa farm size increases, it is likely to increase the use of child labor and decrease schooling. It is expected that cocoa farm size is negatively related to the decision of household to let the child attend school exclusively.

x. *Occupation of household head (FARMING)*

According to Canagarajah and Coulombs (1997), households who earn a larger share of their income from family enterprises, farming or otherwise, are likely to have a greater demand for labor and have a higher probability of obtaining them within the household as it is cheaper and flexible. This results in high child labor participation in rural farming and urban informal sector. It is expected that farming being the main occupation of the household head would have negative effect on household's decision to let children in the household devote their time to education only and not help on the farm.

xi. *Marital status of household head (MARRIED)*

It is expected that a married household head would want children of the household to obtain higher educational achievements and so would allow the children to pursue education exclusively.

xii. *Location of household head for cocoa farming (ASH/WSOUTH)*

Nkamleu (2009) included regional dummies in his model; the dummy variables took the value of 1 for farmers in the corresponding area and 0 otherwise. He explained that regions are not homogeneous in terms of agricultural opportunities, potential for employment in farming and non-farming activities, or the quantity, quality and distribution of school infrastructure. The regional factor would normally have an impact on the pattern and intensity of child labor and school attendance, see also Nkamleu and Kielland (2006). Regional dummies in relation to Ashanti and Western cocoa regions have been included to take care of the demand patterns of labor markets, schooling distance and the level of cocoa production as supply variables. The regional dummy took a value of one if it was in the Ashanti or Western cocoa region, and zero otherwise. Due to relatively better infrastructure and higher incomes in Ashanti region, it is expected that cocoa farmers in the region would be more inclined to let their children attend school exclusively. The larger cocoa farms in the Western region would imply a higher demand for labor and therefore farm households would want their children to undertake some farm work whether the children attend school or not. .

III. TYPE OF PRODUCER (MIGRANT)

MMYE (2008) identified clearly that children of migrant workers, laborers and tenant workers were more likely to be exposed to harsher conditions at much younger age and school attendance could be a problem. It is therefore expected that children living in migrant households or tenant households would have a lower probability of enrolling in school. Therefore, the tenant owner or migrant caretaker variable is negatively related to a child attending school only.

a) *Results of logistic regression*

Equation (8), specified as a logistic regression function, was estimated using a maximum likelihood procedure. Results of the logistic regressions for households' decision on allowing the child to school exclusively, or doing some work on the cocoa farm are presented in Table 2. Using logistic specification with the dependent variable measured as 1= if the child attends school only and 0= if the child does some work on the cocoa farm, a maximum likelihood procedure was used to estimate the parameters. The percentages of correct prediction for the three models were generally high. The Chi-square values were also highly significant. The three models jointly explain the factors that significantly influence household's decision on child labor and schooling in the cocoa sector of Ghana.

Results in the models are generally mixed. In model 1, eight out of the 13 explanatory variables were significant with four corroborating the *a priori* expectations. The results in the model showed that sex of child, age of child, sex of household head and main source of drinking water being borehole significantly influence the household's decision on allowing the child to school exclusively or doing some work on the cocoa farm. The results in model 1 showed that other socio-economic variables are important in household's decision to allow a child attend school only.

The differences in the models include the introduction of regional dummies and household per capita cocoa income in models 2 and 3. In model 2, the introduction of regional dummies and household per capita cocoa income variables resulted in significant change in the variables that were significant and also corroborating the *a priori* expectations. The results of the model show that age of child, main source of drinking water being borehole, household head residing in Western South and Ashanti cocoa regions significantly influence the household's decision on allowing the child to school exclusively or doing some work on the cocoa farm. The study showed that the location of the household head is an important determinant for the household decision to let a child attend school exclusively.

A farmer staying in the Ashanti cocoa region (ASH) was positively and significantly related to the household's decision to let the child attend school exclusively. A farmer staying in the Western South cocoa region (WSOUTH) was negatively and significantly related to the household's decision to let the child attend school exclusively. Farms in the Ashanti region were not as large as those in the Western region and so labor needs in the former region might be lower than the latter region.

Age of child was found to be positively and significantly related to the household's decision for a child to attend to school only in all the three models. According to Assaad *et al.* (2007), schooling has a

concave profile with age, with the probability of schooling increasing for very young children as children who are delaying schooling finally enroll but then declining as some children drop out after few years of schooling. One reason could be due to late enrolment in school; therefore children usually delay in starting school in the cocoa communities.

The household per capita cocoa income variable had the right sign but insignificant. This

corroborates Cockburn (2001) study which showed that household income had a weak linkage with child labor. Model 3 and model 2 are similar in terms of number of significant variables. The results in model 3 corroborate the results in model 2. Other household variables had a mixed outcome. Some were significant but did not corroborate the *a priori* expectation. Some were neither significant nor corroborate the existing literature.

Table 2 : Logistic regression model of the households decision to let a child attend school exclusively or do some work on the cocoa farm in Ghana

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coefficient	S.E	Coefficient	S.E	Coefficient	S.E
CONSTANT	-2.774	1.026***	-1.263	1.122	-0.937	1.090
SEX	0.418	0.255*	-0.055	0.289	-0.100	0.286
AGE	0.151	0.050***	0.106	0.059*	0.118	0.058**
DISCKM	0.204	0.131	0.167	0.138	0.158	0.137
SEXH	-0.760	0.414*	-0.506	0.494	-0.433	0.488
AGEH	0.012	0.010	0.003	0.012	-0.005	0.010
HH0	-0.701	0.465	-0.290	0.524	-0.112	0.509
HH1	-0.107	0.489	-0.213	0.525	-0.180	0.521
HH2	-0.217	0.415	-0.479	0.454	-0.497	0.451
MIGRANT	1.115	0.369***	0.698	0.414*	-	-
FARMING	1.175	0.482**	0.915	0.484*	0.961	0.476**
MARRIED	-1.122	0.449**	-0.584	0.467	-0.619	0.463
WATERSOU	2.222	0.256***	0.855	0.327***	0.927	0.321***
COAREA	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-
WSOUTH	-	-	-4.521	1.031***	-4.669	1.032***
ASH	-	-	2.449	0.458***	2.404	0.453***
HHCAPITA	-	-	4.13e-05	6.58e-04	6.47e-05	6.50e-04
Log likelihood	-212.0420		-161.5256		-163.0047	
No. of observations	441		487		487	
LR χ^2 (13)	161.05		320.67		317.71	
Prob> χ^2	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	
Pseudo R ²	0.2752		0.4981		0.4936	

*, ** and *** means significant at 10%, 5% and 1% respectively

IV. CONCLUSION

The issue of child labor on Ghana's cocoa farms has come on the international spotlight and it has been taken seriously by the government of Ghana due to the importance of cocoa to the economy of the country. The 2007 cocoa survey provided data on the socio-economic conditions of cocoa farmers and sources and the use of labor on their cocoa farms as a prelude to the certification process for non-use of child labor in cocoa production in Ghana. This paper has taken the study forward by estimating a logistic regression function to explain the factors that affect the decision to send a child to school exclusively on one hand, and to work on the farm or to do both, on the other hand.

Defining child labor as any work that takes the child from his/her education, results indicate that child labor occurs in cocoa farming communities in Ghana.

Many cocoa farmers ask their children to help them on their farms but many of these children may also be enrolled in school and so may use school time or time to undertake private studies or do home work for the farm work. During activities that are labor intensive and which occur at peak periods (for instance harvesting of cocoa), some farmers ask their children to miss school and help them on the farm. However, the odds are that household heads would want their children to attend school exclusively. As farm incomes improve, farmers should hire labor for their farm activities and allow children to devote all their time to their education and use their spare time for private studies and much needed recreation. What the study did not do was to find out how providing labor at some of the time affects school performance of the children as they may not allow them to devote their full attention to their studies.

It is important that boreholes and other forms basic services and facilities are made available in the

cocoa-growing areas to increase exclusive school enrollment and attendance, instead of devoting time to some farm work and other housework.

Encouraging educated youth to go into cocoa farming will be a step to eliminate child labor completely since they would invariably enroll their children in school with a high probability of not letting them engage in any form of farm work. Not unexpected, many of the youth who were interviewed during the survey did not aspire to be cocoa farmers until rural conditions, the drudgery of cocoa farming and the returns to cocoa farming changed dramatically. This could be achieved if steps are taken to increase the profitability of cocoa production. It also implies that, improvement in the welfare of cocoa farm households and their communities would in the long-run help in the reduction of child labor in the cocoa sector of Ghana.

In addition to taking them from their education, there were instances where children who provided some farm labor were engaged in activities that would be considered hazardous to their health. For example, the use of cutlass by younger children to weed the farm or break cocoa pods might hurt them or using children to assist in spraying pesticides or getting them closer to the chemicals might lead to chemical poisoning. It was found that many of the children who did farm work did not wear protective clothing and this might cause injury to them.

Although farm households may require additional labor from time to time on their farms, this must not be sought from their children. A child's development encompasses devoting his or her full time to education and parents must create learning environments for them instead of using them to substitute for hired labor.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Assaad, R., D. Levison and N. Zibani, 2007 "The Effect of Child Work on Schooling: Evidence from Egypt", Working Paper No. 2007-04, Minnesota Population Centre, University of Minnesota, USA.
2. Becker, G. S., 1965 "A Theory of the Allocation of Time", *Economic Journal*, 75(299), pp.493-517.
3. Bhalotra, S. and C. Heady, 2003 "Child Farm Labour: The Wealth Paradox", *The World Bank Economic Review*, 17(2), pp.197-227.
4. Bóás, M and A. Huser, 2006 "Child Labor and Cocoa Production in West Africa: The case of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana" Fafo Research Program on Trafficking and Child Labor, Fafo report 522, Norway.
5. Breisinger, C., X. Diao, S. Kolavalli, and J. Thurlow, 2008 "The Role of Cocoa in Ghana's Future Development" Ghana Strategy Support Program (GSSP) Background Paper No. 0011, Accra, Ghana.
6. Canagarajah, S. and H. Coulombs, 1997 "Child Labor and Schooling in Ghana". World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 1844, World Bank Economic and Sector Work (ESW) on Ghana: Labor Markets and Poverty, Washington DC, USA.
7. Cockburn, J., 2001 "Child Labor versus Education: Poverty Constraints or Income Opportunities?" Centre for the Study of African Economies and Nuffield College (Oxford University) and CREFA.
8. De Tray, D. N., 1973 "Child Quality and the Demand for Children". *J.P.E.* 81(2) (March 1973): pp.70-90.
9. Gujarati, D. N., 2004 "Basic Econometrics (4th edition)", Mc Graw-Hill Companies, U S A.
10. Haddad, L., J. Godwit and H. Alderman (eds.), 1996, "Intra household Resource.
11. *Allocation in Developing Countries: Methods, Models and Policy*", John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.
12. Hagan, G.P., 1992 "African Cultures as Parameters in Planning Process", In Aryeetey, E. (ed), *Planning Africa Growth and Development: Some Current Issues*, ISSER/UNDP Joint Publication, pp.57-71.
13. International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), 2009 "Working towards Responsible Labor Standards for Cocoa Growing," International Cocoa Initiative Foundation, Vernier/Geneva-Switzerland, and Available at <http://www.cocoainitiative.org/child-laboringrowing.html>. Accessed on: 20/09/2009.
14. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), 2002a "Summary of Findings from the Child Labor Surveys in the Cocoa Sector of West Africa: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria", July 2002, IITA, Ibadan, Nigeria. Available from: URL: <http://www.iita.org/news/cocoa.pdf>. Accessed on 30/09/2009.
15. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), 2002b "Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector of West Africa: a Synthesis of Findings in Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria", August 2002, IITA, Ibadan, Nigeria.
16. International Labor Organization-International Programmed on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC), 2009 "ILO Conventions on Child Labor", ILO-IPEC, Geneva-Switzerland, Available at <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/index.htm>. Accessed on 30/09/2009.
17. ILO (1996), *Economically Active Populations: Estimates and Projections, 1950-2010*, International Labor Organization, Geneva.
18. Khanam, R., 2006 "Child Labor and School Attendance: Evidence from Bangladesh", Munich Personal RePEc Archive (MPRA), MPRA Paper No. 6990, Available Online at <http://mpa.ub.uni-muenchen.de/6990>. Accessed on 30/09/2009.
19. Maitra, P. and R. Ray, 2000 "The Joint Estimation of Child Participation in Schooling and Employment:

Sector and Non-government organizations (NGOs) for Afroca Economic Issues. Recovery and Development: Policy and Management Report of the 12th AAPAM Round Table Conference.

20. Wedd, R, (1975). The Urban Transitional Sector in Peru (IBRD) Mimeograph.
21. Weeks, J. (1975) Policies for Expanding Employment in the Informal Urban Sector of Developing Countries", International Labour Review, Vol. 3, pp. 1-15.
22. Wickware, D. (1998), "the Shadow Economy" Urban Age Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 5-6 University Press, Lagos.





This page is intentionally left blank



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCE
ECONOMICS

Volume 13 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2013

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Sustainable Ecotourism of UNESCO Approved Biodiversity Reserve in India: Way towards Carbon Neutrality and Resource Productive Economy

By Bikram Kumar Dutta & Mrs. Sanhita Bandyopadhyay

School of Planning and Architecture, India

Abstract - Concentration of intense economic processes and high level of consumption in tourism increase their resource demands. Tourism today is become centers of high concentration of carbon emission rather than recreation. The future of tourism economy, to be sustainable, will have to re-establish the concept of sustainable ecotourism towards carbon neutrality. Under the umbrella of UNESCO's MAB (Man and Biosphere, 1976) programmed in which Panchmarhi Sanctuary, Sapura National Park and Bori Sanctuary was notified on 3rd March 1999 as a Biosphere Reserve (BR). The Panchmarhi BR is located in Central Part of India. Presence of deep gorges, several waterfalls, lakes, marshy land, perennial streams, and hills of various elevations, rock painting and clean environment attracts more than one million tourists every year.

Keywords : carbon neutrality, conservation and development, land use efficiency, management of natural resource, sustainable ecotourism.

GJHSS-E Classification : FOR Code : 960899, 349999p



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



Sustainable Ecotourism of UNESCO Approved Biodiversity Reserve in India: Way towards Carbon Neutrality and Resource Productive Economy

Bikram Kumar Dutta ^α & Mrs. Sanhita Bandyopadhyay ^σ

Abstract - Concentration of intense economic processes and high level of consumption in tourism increase their resource demands. Tourism today is become centers of high concentration of carbon emission rather than recreation. The future of tourism economy, to be sustainable, will have to re-establish the concept of sustainable ecotourism towards carbon neutrality. Under the umbrella of UNESCO's MAB (Man and Biosphere, 1976) programmed in which Panchmarhi Sanctuary, Sapura National Park and Bori Sanctuary was notified on 3rd March 1999 as a Biosphere Reserve (BR). The Panchmarhi BR is located in Central Part of India. Presence of deep gorges, several waterfalls, lakes, marshy land, perennial streams, and hills of various elevations, rock painting and clean environment attracts more than one million tourists every year. Efficiency of land use, Management of Natural Resources and Conservation and Development of resources acts as modeling system for integration of social, economic and ecological integrity paradise towards low carbon tourism.

Keywords : carbon neutrality, conservation and development, land use efficiency, management of natural resource, sustainable ecotourism.

I. INTRODUCTION

The cornerstone of turning the Indian economy a low carbon one, is towards an integrated approach of produce economy and the conservation of the natural resources. Tourism is emerging as a key sector in the economy. India has spectacularly attractive natural and cultural tourist attractions. It is presently India's third largest foreign exchange earner after garments, gems and jewels. The comparative strength of tourism in creating jobs is very high. Hotel and restaurant industry creates 89 jobs, against 44.7 jobs in agriculture or 12.6 jobs in manufacturing industries for the same investment. The average for the tourism sector is 47.5 jobs.

The main problem with tourism economy today is high concentration of carbon emission rather than recreation. The future of tourism economy, to be

sustainable, will have to re-establish the concept of sustainable ecotourism to reach produce economy with zero carbon emission. Ecotourism is "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people." Under the umbrella of UNESCO's MAB (Man & Biosphere, 1976) programmed Panchmarhi, a Biosphere Reserve in Central Part of India is modeling system for integration of social, economic and ecological integrity paradise towards low carbon tourism.

The total area of BR is 4987.38 sq consisting three wildlife conservation units. The great diversity of geo-morphology and vegetation give rise to multitude of habitats and ecological riches that support rich wildlife. It is also famous for Tiger Sanctuary. Large numbers of caves contains historical rock paintings. The scenic beauty and ecological enriched hilly station attracts million tourists in year.

II. NEED OF THE STUDY

India, a country situated in south Asia, is of sub continental dimension with a population of over one billion people. India is primarily an agricultural economy and the livelihood of over 60% of the population continues to be based on agriculture. The growing trend of urbanization and industrialization diversification away from agriculture makes a question of sustainability in physical & social environment. The primary issue is one of poverty, with 320 million people estimated to be living below the poverty line.

India has spectacularly attractive natural and cultural tourist attractions. It provides for the generation of income, wealth and employment, and helps in the sustainable development of remote areas. In India, tourism provides direct employment to 9 million people and indirect employment to another 13 million persons, thus providing a livelihood to 22 million persons. It contributes an estimated 2.4% of the gross national product. Ecotourism in the Indian context has significant implications for nature and culture conservation, rural livelihoods and conservation education. The Panchmarhi BR acts as modeling system for integration of social,

Author α : Regional Planner, Associate Manager, IL&FS, India.

E-mail : bikramdutta@hotmail.com

Author σ : Environmental Planner, Unicorn India Pvt Ltd.

E-mail : bsanhita2@yahoo.co.in

economic and ecological integrity paradise towards low carbon tourism.

III. STRATEGY OF CARBON FOOTPRINT

In the above stated background the following three fold approach and strategy need to be adopted:

- 1) Land Use Efficiency: Preservation of forest area, Conservation of ecological diversity Development of landscapes, recreational areas as form of land use.
- 2) Management of Natural Resources in a manner that would lead to optimization of use of natural resources, and reduction/abatement of pollution;
- 3) Conservation and Development of resources and features with a view to enhancing their environmental value.

IV. REGIONAL IMPORTANCE

The geographical diversity of India makes it home to a wealth of ecosystems which are well protected and preserved. These ecosystems have become the major resources for ecotourism. These are as follows:

Biosphere Reserves: multi-purpose protected areas, for preservation of the genetic diversity and the integrity of plants, animals and micro-organism in representative ecosystems.

Mangroves: specialized forest ecosystems of tropical and subtropical regions, bordering sheltered sea coasts and estuaries.

Coral Reefs: Gulf of Mannar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands, Gulf of Kutch.

Deserts: Hot & cold deserts in India distinct ecosystems.

Mountains and Forests: The country has an area of about 752.3 lakh hectares designated as forest land and of this about 406.1 lakh hectares are classified as Reserve Forests and 215.1 lakh hectares as Protected Forests.

Flora and Fauna: 45,000 species of plants and more than 65,000 known species of Fauna is protected and preserved through National Parks and 421 Wildlife Sanctuaries.

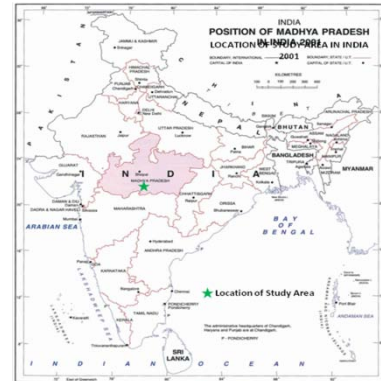
Seas, Lakes and Rivers: The Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal brace the sides of the Indian subcontinent. The land mass of India is crossed by several rivers and dotted by lakes at many places.

Caves: natural caves in mountain or sea shore or hilly terrain are also within list.

Panchmarhi BR, falls under the category of Biosphere Reserve as well as Flora–Fauna under major ecosystem, has long conservation history. The scientific management and conservation of the Indian forests started in 1862 by demarcating Bori Reserve Forest, which lies in Bori Sanctuary. This also resulted in

establishment of Forest Department in India which leads the first Indian Forest Act, 1927. The area is virtually a junction of forest with 231.6 Complexity Index covered 65.2% of total land; agriculture covers 27.7%, water bodies 4.2%, wasteland 2.5% and built-up land 0.5% and rest is forest land. The location Map of Panchmarhi BR is shown in Fig 1

Figure 1: Location Map of Study Area



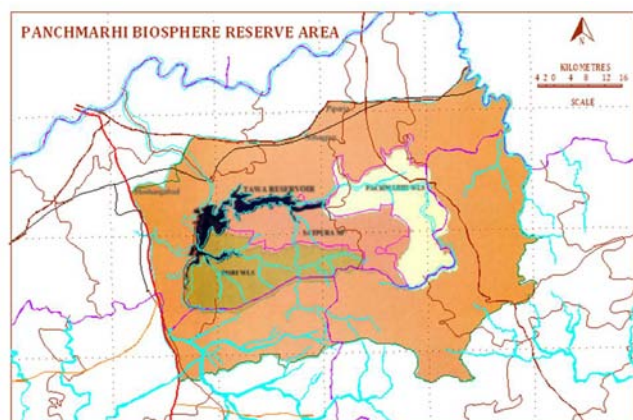
V. BASELINE SET UP

“Queen of the Satpura” Panchmarhi BR comprises of 4987.38 sq. km engulfing three wildlife conservation units viz. Bori Sanctuary (485.72 sq. km), Satpura National Park (524.37 sq. km), and Pachmarhi Sanctuary (417.78 sq km) with high altitudinal variation from 320 to 1352m in three civil districts of Hoshangabad, Betul and Chhindwara of the State of Madhya Pradesh in India (fig 2). Out of that 1427.00 sq km area has also been notified as Project Tiger. Satpura National Park comprises the core zone and the remaining area of 4525.93 sq. km surrounding serves as buffer zone. Core zone is kept absolutely undisturbed famous for trekking paradise and buffer zone uses and activities include restoration, demonstration sites for enhancing value addition to the resources, limited recreation, tourism, fishing, grazing etc (ref fig 3)

a) Physical Attributes

Vast temperature ranges from 260 to 420C in summer and minimum 9.70 to 250 C in winter. There is total 622 villages habitat within Panchmary town as a gateway of the total forest cover, the closed forest constitutes 85.3%, and open forest 8.2%, and degraded forest 4.2% and forest blank 2.3%. The Tawa reservoir is the major constituent of the water bodies. Of the total wasteland the gullied and ravenous lands constitute 1.4% only and the rest (98.6%) comprise land with/without scrub. Of the total areas covered under water bodies 30.2% fall under river/streams and the rest (69.82%) falls under reservoir and tanks. This indicates a

bit of consistency in the effects of human use on the ecosystem.



Satpura hill ranges run east to west with undulating terrain, deep gorges around Mahadev hills, some of the conspicuous hilly areas are Jambudweep, Dhoopgarh, Handikho, Mahadev, Chauragarh and Bee



Fall with variety of geological rock and soil formations from the Archean Phyllites and Schists, the Jurassic, Permian Gondwana sandstone formations of Bagra, Denwa, Pachmarhi series, Cretaceous, Eocene, Deccan trap sills and Dykes and recent Alluvium are found in the area.



b) Floral Attributes

It is a natural junction of two most important timber species viz. teak and Sal. The BR area is rich in plant diversity and 'gene pool' as the combination of different climatic and seraphic factors at various

altitudes gives rise to rich and luxuriant vegetation which is amongst the richest in central India. As many as 37 species of epiphytic mosses and 46 species of terrestrial mosses, 57 species of bryophytes, 7 species of gymnosperms, 1190 species of angiosperms (flowering plants) and 633 genera have been reported in the area. Presence of deep gorges and dark shady gorges has resulted in growth of several moisture loving species. Some of the rare and important species which are observed to be localized may be considered as "gene bank" of rare species. [3]

c) Faunal Attributes

The faunal composition represents the Deccan Peninsular zone of biogeography classification of India. Over 50 species of mammal, 254 species of birds, 30 species of reptiles, 50 species of butterflies and numerous other forms of animals are found in the area. At least 14 species of mammals and reptiles are endangered including Tiger, Gaur or Indian Bison. [4]

d) Archaeological Caves/Centers/Manmade Heritage

In the vicinity of the Pachmarhi plateau there are large numbers of cave shelters of great archaeological interests, contained in them are a number of rock paintings executed by the tribes. Some of these may be around 100 years old while a majority of these paintings belong to historical age, being 2500 to 1500 years old. Among them Mahadeo, Catacomb, Jatashankar, Pandav caves are famous.

e) Cultural Attributes

The area is rich culturally. Mainly tribal inhabited it in the past. The hills around Pachmarhi were supposed to be sacred. The Handi-Khoh, a deep gorge, is said to be the retreat of a monstrous serpent. Jambu-Dweep is also a gorge cut into the soft rock at the bottom of which is a cavern in the rock which has been cut by water action to resemble a giant lock of matted hair and sure enough called 'Jatashankar'. In geological terms they are called Stalactites and Stalagmites. Two important Hindus festivals are observed in this locality with great fan fare in July- August and in March. More than 12,000 pilgrims come to attend these festivals.

f) Aesthetic Attributes

The Pachmarhi plateau is always famous for its beautiful landscape. The hilltops and slopes are fully clothed with vegetation, whereas the level lands on the plateau are vast open grassy glades (meadows), the likes of which are not to be found in any hill station. The area includes Dhupgarh, the highest peak (1352 m above MSL) in Madhya Pradesh followed by Chauragarh and Mahadev caves. The Aligarh Fort (in ruins), hills of Mahadeo sandstone, which is made of soft rock, is cut into deep gullies by water erosion creating spectacular waterfalls all around Pachmarhi plateau, aided by rifts in the geological strata. Patalkot, closely to Tamia in

Chhindwara district, which is small hamlet of tribals approachable by a steep footpath and hence insulated from civilization, is an Anthropologists paradise.

The places of worth seen are Priyadarshani point, Hondi Khoh, Apsara Vihar, Rajat Prapat, Raj Giri, Lanjee Giri, Dutches Fall, Sundar Kund, Jatashankar, Chhota Mahadeo, Manadeo, Chauragarh, Dhupgarh, Pandav cave, Cave Shelters, Churna, Neemghan through Panarpani gate. More than 1.00 lakh tourists, mainly domestic tourists, visit the Pachmarhi area.

g) *Socio-Economic Attribute*

The area comprises 622 villages. Agriculture is the mainstay of the population. Out of total population the scheduled castes account for 14.3% and the scheduled tribes account for 41.5%. The average family holding is only 3-4 ha. The literacy rate is low (21%). The cattle and goats are reared in large numbers in the area. Agriculture is the main source of income. Working in the forest area is the supplementary source of income for the village lying in the vicinity of the area. The village houses are generally constructed with muds and wooden poles. Common Hindu and Muslim festivals are observed in the area.

VI. TOURISM TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY

a) *Land use efficiency planning*

The salient natural values are conservation of soil water-regime, biodiversity and endangered species. The main resource values, on the other hand, are timber, firewood, forest pastures, agriculture, irrigation and fisheries. Ancient rock paintings are an important cultural resource. These resource values are being viewed from different management stand points by different agencies. But overall goal is to make efficient land use management practice.

Pachmarhi BR is a trekking paradise. It is ornamented with table upon table topography, springs, caves, narrow cut deep gorges, deep drained rivers, typical ravines, rapids, waterfalls, isolated dissected hills from all sides and boulders controlled valleys.

Pachmarhi BR is the pleasant hill station and most attractive tourist centre of Central part of India. This hill station is the shelter of peace, affection, ebullience, elation, emancipation, emotion, engagement, enjoyment, entertainment, excursion and excitement. Since long, this place is thought to be as the tourist's place. It is used by the coming generations as the place of providing natural gift, glamour and enjoyment. Change of landform is a common phenomenon in an every state of landforms but it seems that changing panorama of Pachmarhi due to human interferences is increasing gradually.

b) *Management of Natural Resource*

Under Management Action Plan of Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve programmers, the techno-economic

feasibility study of water pollution problem at Pachmarhi plateau was carried out. The main objective of the study was to assess status of the surface water quality of different water resources, identification, and characterization of pollution causing factors and preparation of mitigation measures by considering techno-economic option for its management.

The study has been envisaged to mainly two problems:

First: Restoring the water quality of (i) Old lake (ii) New lake (iii) Bari Am lake.

Second: Control the water pollution in Banganga and Jata Shankar drains.

The main environmental issues and remedial measures for the individual problems are as follows:

Old Pachmarhi Lake: This Lake is receiving untreated sewage from the neighboring settlements that accumulate round the year and degrading water quality of the lake. The main problems identified are mainly reduction in storage capacity due to sedimentation, eutrophication on account of anthropogenic activities, weed infestation, sewage intrusion. For mitigation desalting & deseeding had been done and Creation of buffer zone in the periphery of the lake and overall removal of sludge through existing sluice gate. [1]

New Pachmarhi Lake: It is a man made reservoir for storing water for recreational purposes for tourism like boating etc. The decreasing depth of water body due to sedimentation of the lake is major concern for the lake. This is due to inflow of silt in the lake & sedimentation, erosion due to deforestation in the catchment area of the lake. The remedial measures are soil erosion treatment, plantation of appropriate plant species for erosion control, desilting of the lake in phase manner as may be necessary **Bari Aam Lake:** It is a small water impoundment formed after construction of road leading to Pachmarhi Plateau. The lake is receiving wastewater from southern end. The main problems identified were inflow of untreated sewage to the lake, accrual of nutrients in the lake accumulated with sewage and solid waste, anthropogenic activities. Remedial measures are the treatment of sewage before it enters the lake, the outflow of the silt trap should be passed through roughening filter, made of boulders and gravels and plantation of appropriate plant species.

Bainganga: The outflow of the Old Pachmarhi Lake forms the Bainganga drain passing the storm water from the plateau but sewage inflow and solid waste dumping in the drain are main cause of pollution. The surrounding area has no organized sewer system. Apart from sewage treatment and disposal it is also essential to clean bed of drain for reducing of contaminants of cascades. Remedial measures are construction of garland drains along both sides for collection of untreated sewage and its treatment, collection of solid

waste and its secured disposal for land fill and awareness campaign.[2]

Jatashankar Sewage Drain: The main problems identified are inflow of untreated sewage in the drain leading to Jatashankar, unplanned settlements in the catchment area of the drain, solid waste disposal in the drain leading to Jatashankar, the joining of sewage and wastewater to the source of water leading to Kund (reservoir) of Jatashankar temple. Remedial measures are the sewage reaching the mainstream should be passed through cascades, boulders and gravel, Land available at both sides of drain should be planted with water loving plant species, sewage drains should be diverted to new pipelines. [2]

c) *Conservation and Development of Resources*

One of the keystones for conservation is education, so it continues to make public presentations which include practical advice on what individuals can do to make constructive contributions to the environmental crisis which faces us all.

The BRs are designated to deal with one of the most important questions of reconciling the conservation of biodiversity, the quest for economic and social development and maintenance of associated cultural values.

Long term conservation must address two principle issues: alternative sources of income and energy for those people who still depend directly on forest resources. Secondly, to protect the remaining forests and their wildlife from the numerous threats posed by criminal and commercial activities. Hence, community-based conservation strategy was adopted. Strategic support of tribal and villagers as part of community-based conservation includes Tube Wells for Kamithi range villages (one project within the eco-development programmed). Irrigation will mean a second (and in some cases a third) crop per year (Life Force from Got part has supplied seeds to initiate these projects). This increases the families' income and welfare making illegal money gained through poaching or timber cutting unnecessary and unattractive. Just as importantly, it provides work during an otherwise quiet and boring period which could otherwise encourage participation in illegal activities. In areas where tube well bores did not find water, stop dams and lakes provided by government agency served the same purpose. Government has also initiated the expansion of eco-development schemes in the eastern region of the BR. This involves meetings, planning sessions and inspections on site - easier said than done when the sites are deep in the forest.

VII. ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT

The overall strategy of above stated background the following approach and strategy has needs to be adopted further to strengthen ecotourism:

- Minimizes environmental impacts using benchmarks
- Improves contribution to local sustainable development
- Requires lowest possible consumption of non-renewable resources
- Sustains the well-being of local people
- Stresses local ownership
- Supports efforts to conserve the environment
- Contributes to biodiversity

The key players in the ecotourism business are governments at levels, the local authorities, the developers and the operators, the visitors, and the local community. Each one of them has to be sensitive to the environment and local traditions and follow a set of guidelines for the successful development of ecotourism. In addition, non-governmental organizations and scientific and research institutions also have to play a key role in the development of ecotourism.

A management plan for each ecotourism area should be prepared by professional landscape architects and urban planners, in consultation with the local community as well as others directly concerned. Integrated planning should be adopted to avoid intersect oral and cross-sect oral conflict. A first step should prepare for 20-year Master Plans for each state.

In India though no major policy documents have been issued by the Government of India or state governments with regard to promotion of ecotourism, certain guidelines have been issued to tour operators and tourists as part of a campaign to preserve the environment in the tourism zones. The key points in these guidelines are summarized.

- 1) Government Responsibilities: regulation, policy, formulating standards, monitoring, and training
- 2) Ecotourism Developers and Operators: responsibilities implementation of policy, standards and norms.
- 3) The Responsibilities of Eco-tourists: conservation practice of natural resource.
- 4) Host Community Responsibility: realize and respect the value of the environment

VIII. CONCLUSION

Tourism has proved to have negative impacts as well as the positive ones. It is criticized for contaminating indigenous culture. This takes the form of changing values, resulting in social maladies. The movement towards ecotourism is at once a threat and an opportunity to create more sustainable tourism: by diverting tourist traffic to ensure the carrying capacity of any destination is not exceeded; by planning for regeneration of natural resources; and by generating awareness in the host community whereby they are prepared and forearmed to deal with the negative

impact of mass tourism. As in most cases, a middle path is the most creative way to maximize the economic potential of tourism, while at the same time minimizing the negative social influences and threats to the environment. Only ecotourism where the tourists, the service providers, the host community and authorities are well informed and prepared to harness tourism as an engine of growth can yield sustainable results. Panchmarhi Biosphere Reserve is success story of Sustainable Ecotourism which is towards Carbon Neutrality and Resource Productive Economy in India's Map.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Anonymous, 1994: Project Document for consideration of Pachmarhi area as Eco-Sensitive Zone, Environmental Planing & Coordination Organisation (EPCO), Bhopal.1-40.
2. Anonymous, 1996: Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve Project Document, Environmental Planning and Coordination Organisation (EPCO); Bhopal, 1-107.
3. Bir, S.S and Kumari, S., 1982: Additions to the Papilionaceous Flora of Pachmarhi hills, Madhya Pradesh, Bull. Bot. Surv. India, 22: 45-50.
4. Bir, S. S and Vasudeo, S. M., 1973: Ecology and Phyto-geographical observation on the Pteridophytic flora of Pachmarhi hills (Central India). India. J. Bot. Sci, 51: 297-304.



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCE
ECONOMICS

Volume 13 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2013

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Social and Economic Development of Ibaland Up to 2000

By James Olusegun Adeyeri & Habeeb Abiodun Sanni

Lagos State University, Nigeria

Abstract - This paper examines the social and economic development of Ibaland up to 2000. The focus of this study is on the people of Ibaland, one of the multifarious Awori settlements on the southern part of Yoruba land, who had developed an elaborate system of socio-economic structures prior to the coming of the Europeans in the mid- 19th century. This became imperative in view of erroneous perceptions of some European writers that Africa had no history prior to their contact with African societies. The work also examines the development of one of the Awori settlements in the coastal region of Lagos, whose societies may not in any way be seen as one of the mega-states of pre-colonial Yoruba land, but as one of the mini-states that possesses some of the accoutrements of the mega states. The paper is structured into six parts namely, introduction, background/origin and geographical location of Ibaland, socio-religious activities, architecture, role of women, economy and conclusion.

Keywords : social, economic, development, ibaland, AWori.

GJHSS-E Classification : FOR Code : 160505



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



Social and Economic Development of Ibaland Up to 2000

James Olusegun Adeyeri^α & Habeeb Abiodun Sanni^σ

Abstract - This paper examines the social and economic development of Ibaland up to 2000. The focus of this study is on the people of Ibaland, one of the multifarious Awori settlements on the southern part of Yoruba land, who had developed an elaborate system of socio-economic structures prior to the coming of the Europeans in the mid- 19th century. This became imperative in view of erroneous perceptions of some European writers that Africa had no history prior to their contact with African societies. The work also examines the development of one of the Awori settlements in the coastal region of Lagos, whose societies may not in any way be seen as one of the mega-states of pre-colonial Yoruba land, but as one of the mini-states that possesses some of the accoutrements of the mega states. The paper is structured into six parts namely, introduction, background/origin and geographical location of Ibaland, socio-religious activities, architecture, role of women, economy and conclusion.

Keywords : social, economic, development, ibaland, AWori.

I. INTRODUCTION

Extant studies like (Losi, 1921), (Aderibigbe, 1975) and (Agiri and Barnes, 1987) on the history of coastal settlements in Lagos state seem to have focused mainly on the history of the kingdom of Lagos (Eko) where sedentary activities appeared to have predated many other mini-states that dot the landscape of modern Lagos state. Where efforts were geared towards these mini-states, they appeared to have paid desultory attention to the socio-economic development of individual states as these were “lumped together” with many others of such settlements. The impression being created by these writers such as Faluyi and Lawal (1987), Ajayi et al (1998) and Ajetunmobi, (2003) is that there is little or nothing to write about these various settlements. It is this lacuna that this paper intends to fill by examining the historical trajectory of socio-religious and economic development of Ibaland. It must be said however that the paper adopts the narrative historical methodology in the explanation of the various developments considered in this essay. It does not consider development from the classical theoretical or conceptual perspectives but from the simplistic angle of what J.D.Y Peel refers to as Olaju (Peel, 1978). Thus, the

core issues to be considered here include origin and geographical location of Ibaland, socio-religious activities, architecture, role of women, and economy. It is significant to point out that Ibaland had developed an intricate administrative arrangement based on the traditional monarchical system which ensured that the King, who appeared to be an absolute monarch in theory, was in practice guided by a number of traditions and taboos which ensured that he could not take a unilateral decision without recourse to the advice of what is today known as the King-In-Council. This is in line with many other traditional societies in Yoruba land, Hausa land and beyond the shores of modern Nigeria during the pre-colonial era.

II. BACKGROUND / ORIGIN AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF IBALAND

Iba is one of the numerous Awori settlements located within the coastal belt of Western Lagos state, Nigeria. It is considered as one of the Third-Tier Awori settlements which first began at Isheri-Olofin, about 12 miles north of Lagos Island. From here (Isheri), a series of Awori dispersals moved towards different parts of modern Lagos and Ogun states, with Otta, Ado-Odo and Igbesa, constituting the Second-tier of settlements. The founding of Iba could therefore be grouped with the third tier of settlements that led to the founding of such places as Ilogbo-Eremi, Otto, Obadore and Iba, among others.

The geographical location of Iba could be understood within the context of its surrounding communities. To the South of Iba is the kingdom of Ojo, a settlement located right on the fore shore of the Badagry Creek. To the West, is the town of Ishasi, a part of the Iba kingdom, where it shares boundary with Ketu and Ijanikin. To the north, is Obadore, a community considered to be more contemporaneous with Iba in terms of settlement, while Ijeododo and Ijegin constitute its eastern neighbors?

It is important to point out that the founding of the latter Awori settlements (Ibaland inclusive) in modern Lagos State took place much later than the first, which began at Isheri- Olofin. However, each of these settlements developed their own political system based mainly on the Yoruba basic social unit, the family (Ebi) through which subsequent traditional political leaderships emerged. Each of these settlements also

Author^α: Department of History and International Studies, Lagos State University, (LASU), Ojo, Nigeria.

E-mails : jadeyeriolusegun@rocketmail.com, ha_habeeb@yahoo.com

developed socio-religious and economic activities that best suits their own societies at that time, with many of them replicating certain features that are generally found in many Yoruba communities of the pre-colonial period. An intellectual probe into these intricate activities in Ibaland therefore becomes imperative.

III. SOCIO-RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

The Aworis like many other societies in Yoruba land are deeply involved in cultural and traditional beliefs and practices. Their socio-cultural lives revolve around a variety of festivals. These festivals are usually accompanied by elaborate rituals, sacrifices and appeasement. These elaborate rituals explain the people's strong belief in traditional deities and ancestral worship. Iba is not an exception. Apart from the Ifa Oracle brought from Ile-Ife, and in spite of the prevalence of Islam and Christianity in Iba, the people of the area worship and celebrate other gods and deities such as Ogun, Yewa, Egungun, Egba, Oro, Odua and Oba Oyunka.

One of the major festivals among the people of Iba is Egungun, often referred to as *Ara Orun* (visitor from heaven). Awori traditions link the origin of Egungun with Obatala and the diffusion of its cult from Ile-Ife to coastal Yoruba land. This aspect of Ibaland's social organization is akin to the setting in ancient Greece and Egypt where the people held very strong beliefs in the powers and functions of gods in the society. As an illustration, in Ancient Greece each of the twelve major gods (called Olympians) was seen by the people to be in charge of specific jurisdictions of societal life. In this wise, Zeus was the god of order and thunder, Hera the god of marriage, children and the home, Ares the god of war, Aphrodite the god of love and beauty, Apollo the god of the Sun, light and music, and Demeter the god of harvest, just to mention a few. (Ancient Greek Gods, mrddonn.org; Roman Council of 12 Gods – *Dei Consentes*, Greek Name: *Olympians*, mrddonn.org). Similarly, in Ancient Egypt Osiris served as the god of the dead and underworld, Ptah the god of craftsmen, Ra the god of the sun, Anubis the god of embalming and the dead, Geb the god of the earth and Bes the protector of pregnant women, newborn babies and the family e.t.c (Ancient Egyptian Gods, www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/explore/main.html). It is believed that departed people from this world are living elsewhere and are actively in touch with those left behind. Egungun festival in Iba and Aworiland as a whole is an age long practice which gained prominence in the 19th century. Egungun are often given family and group names apart from their theatrical nomenclatures. The festival is basically for men, but the women form the bulk of the singers and dancers in any outing. The women are also responsible for the preparation of *Akara* (bean - cake), and *Eko* (solidified pap), the major food during the

festival. Also, the *Iya Agan* who is traditionally the mother of Egungun, has important spiritual roles to play in the festival. Without *Iya Agan*'s approval there cannot be an Egungun festival or outing. After obtaining the Oniba's consent the *Iya Agan* in conjunction with *Alaagba*, head of all Egungun worshippers, proceeds to make necessary arrangements for the conduct of a successful festival. The Festival is usually accompanied by series of musical performance and display of magical power called *Idan* during which Eggnog could change from human form to that of a wild animal or bird, such as lion, leopard, crocodile, snake, pigeon etc (Olatunji, 1998).

On the day of the festival people from different parts of Ibaland would have left home early enough to be opportune to witness every aspect of the festival in Iba town. This provides a platform for unity in the society, but which is yet to be fully explored by the people as an effective tool for social transformation of Ibaland in modern development efforts. At the commencement of the festival and throughout its duration, the *Gunging* dances to beatings of *Gbedu*, *Bata*, *Iyalu*, *Aporan*, *Akolu* and some other musical instruments to the admiration of the audience. At the *Oju-Egun*, (Egungun Shrine) the spirits of the ancestors is worshipped and appeased. The rituals are carried out in the innermost apartment of *Igbale Egun*. Apart from worshipping and appeasing the deity here, socio-economic and political issues in the town are also discussed. Some of the issues so discussed may form the fulcrum of future decision taken. This could be linked to the concept of village democracy which was practiced in some stateless societies such as Igboland, Ebiraland and some Hausa states during the pre-colonial era. Moreover, the *Egungun* festival is very important to the people of Iba because of their belief that the festival possessed potentials for curing ailments among the people of the community, bringing happiness, and staving off evil. The festival also has a number of economic significance. For example, the *Egungun* and its *Atokun* (pathfinder) make a lot of money during this period. The money derived by them comes largely from voluntary donations by the citizenry who believed that prayers offered by the Egungun serve as source of blessings in their future endeavors. The cane, beans and pap sellers enjoy a period of boom during the festival, while the *Egungun* dresses could be rented out to members of the cult. The commencement of the festival is often followed by lavish entertainment and heavy drinking of alcohol which increases the sales of liquor traders. Traders in herbs also benefit from the festivals as new charms and medicines call for the purchase of herbal materials. However, the local government seems to have failed in adequately tapping the economic benefits derivable from these socio-religious activities. Apart from being the consenting authority for the staging of the festival, the local government could use the occasion to build tourism and

its economic potentials by encouraging large numbers of citizens of Ibaland and adjoining communities to witness the Egungun festival. In addition, if traders of alcohol and herbal materials are accredited to display their wares after payment of some token, this could serve as source of revenue for the local government.

Another important festival in Iba is *Oro*. The cult is held in high esteem and regarded with great fear. It is believed to assist in staving off evil forces from the land. The *Oro* festival is peculiar to male members of the society. The festival is observed yearly, but it could be convened during any period of the year especially during socio-political crises, communal calamity, war and other forms of social disorder. *Oro* festival is usually observed in the night and death is a near certainty for any woman that sees *Oro* in the night, hence warnings are usually given for non-initiates and women particularly to remain indoors. The seclusion of women during *Oro* festival is hinged on a number of reasons. One of such is to maintain the secrecy of the *Oro* cult, which the women folks may not be able to protect. Furthermore, it is meant to protect the sacredness of the cult by ensuring that women going through the monthly menstrual circle had nothing to do with the *Oro* grove. Although, this age long practice appears to be contrary to the modern conceptions on gender issues which seem to belief that women, like their male counterparts are equal stakeholders in socio-religious and political affairs of human societies, African Traditional Culture, still share the opinion of restricting the women to their parents/husband's compound as much as possible during certain festivals.

The prosecution of *Oro* festival is a very expensive one for the Oba, due to the items (e.g pig and sheep) usually required for rituals to the appeasement of the gods. Before this ceremony, word is sent out by the Oniba through the town-crier to the effect that non-indigenes should remain indoors within a specified period of the night. The functions of the Town-Crier are similar to that of modern day Information Officers or Public Relations Officers whose roles have to do with the dissemination of information through the modern prints and broadcast media. While these new media of information dissemination may be more effective than that of town crier, the latter approach appears to be continuously relevant due to the nature of being an eye witness account of information dissemination. Thus, the Town Crier system which had been a pre-colonial approach to information dissemination remains relevant in spite of the challenges posed by modernization.

The significance of *Oro* festival to the people of Ibaland is multi-dimensional. For example, the *Oro* cult is an important aspect in the traditional administration of social justice and the enforcement of judgments in the society. It is also believed that *Oro* could make a barren woman to be fertile, and farmers, traders and artisans to be prosperous. The impact of this on current adminis-

trative practices is that oath taking which is a potent aspect of traditional justice system in the society, may be adopted in tackling the problems associated with red-tapism in modern-day dispensation of justice. Though, there is the challenge of how to ensure that punishment for crimes are in line with modern values, the above could go a long way in ameliorating socio-economic and political crimes in the society. Moreover, it is believed that both indigenes and non-indigenes enjoy the benefits of the festival which generally include peace, stability and progress in the land.

Egba is another important festival in Iba. The deity is venerated yearly by the community in order to avoid its wrath which sometimes results in the death of animals. During the ceremony, both men and women would climb palm trees in quest of oil all of which is used to prepare beans for the purpose of the festival which sometimes lasts up to two weeks. *Egba* festival is characterized by wining and dining daily, dancing and general merry-making. Among Iba people, the celebration of this divinity is believed to be capable of ushering in prosperity and peace in the land.

The Ogun festival is also important in Ibaland. Ogun is venerated yearly usually but, sometimes on monthly interval. This exercise is done to reduce the incidence of road accidents in the land. The Oniba buys a dog, invites his chiefs and together with the people, the *Abogun* (Head of Ogun Shrine) slaughters the animal to the appeasement of Ogun, the god of iron (Physical observation by the author, 1999). In Iba, on Idomila Street, there exists an *Ojubo-Ogun Oba* (Ogun Shrine of the Oba) which is an open shrine comprising of a small tree with palm fronds tied around it.

However, the celebration of Oba Oyonka is perhaps the most important traditional festival in Iba. Oba Oyonka, the first Oniba of Iba, was said to have disappeared into the ground at a particular spot on which a shrine has been erected. Oba Oyonka's legendary act became an event for yearly celebration among Iba people up till the present period. Annually, the people sacrifice a big black cow to the appeasement of Oba Oyonka who has become a deity. The Ceremony takes place at Oju Oyonka/Ayoka (Oyonka/Ayoka Shrine) located not too far from the incumbent Oniba's palace. The meat of the sacrificial cow must be entirely eaten up at the shrine as anyone is forbidden to take part of the meat home.

Tradition relating to the veneration of Oba Oyonka in Ibaland has been linked to a fallout of a serious conflict with his first wife (Olori) who allegedly made highly uncomplimentary remarks about the Oba's personality, insinuating that the latter was not worthy of the high esteem and respect accorded him by his subjects. At a public gathering where Oba Oyonka was to order the execution of the erring Olori's father, the Oniba became overwhelmed by the suffocating pleas for leniency from his subjects. Indeed it was in these dire

circumstances that Oniba Oyonka entered the ground, with part of his dog chain hanging out till this day.

Oba Oyonka's ceremony is indeed a very important one in the lives of Iba people. As an illustration, the Oniba and his family are usually at the forefront of this yearly anniversary (Physical Observation, 2000). Also, Iba people are of the firm belief that the veneration of the late king helps to ward off dangers such as external aggression and to enhance bountiful harvest. In the context of Iba tradition, by virtue of Oba Oyonka "divine protection" over his people, rain could suddenly emerge to dislodge harmful intruders and destroy their charms intended to cause danger in the community; whether they pass through Oyoka's Shrine or elsewhere, Oyonka would expose them (Oyewole, 1999). Moreover, Oyonka Shrine now serves as a tourism spot in Iba town in particular and Ibaland in general. From the foregoing analysis, it could be discerned that early people of Iba were staunch adherents of traditional religion, a continuous trend to the present, though with considerable reduction in its extent. However, this changed overtime particularly as a result of the penetration of Islam into coastal Yoruba land since 1816, and Christianity in subsequent years (Olatunji, 1998). Thus, since the advent of this modern era, the two foreign religions have taken over religious life in Iba and its sub-units. Christianity, in particular was brought into the town by Josiah Oye wole (Oyewole, 1999), father of Chief M.A Oyewole the present Otun Oba of Iba. The reigning monarch, Oba Goriola Oseni is a Muslim who has visited the Holy land, Mecca on pilgrimage just like many of his chiefs. This and other factors have boosted the rapid spread of Islam across Iba exemplified by numerous mosques and a large Muslim population in the area. Christianity has also had its fair share of converts in the land. In fact, there is already a very large number of churches in Iba and its environs, and new ones continue to spring up at very high rate. In all, the greatest portion of Iba population presently is either Muslims or Christians, with a negligible number still professing Traditional religion.

IV. ARCHITECTURE

At its dawn, Awori houses were simple in structure and design. The walls were generally made of mud; mud with bamboo stems or raffia palm fronds; or raffia palm fronds (*opa*) only, while the roofs were made of thatches (Olatunji, 1998). In Iba in particular, the buildings were mainly of three types: *Ile Opa*, *Ile Abara* and *Ile Gaga*. The walls of the first were made of raffia palm fronds while those of the second were of brown mud. As for the third type, the walls were built with black mud interspersed with bamboo stems or raffia palm fronds. In all three cases, the roofs were made of thatches. However, it must be noted that most of the buildings in Iba today are modern ones of varying

structures and designs. Hardly can one find old traditional buildings in the area any more. Most buildings are now of cement bricks and corrugated iron, or asbestos sheets for the walls and roofs respectively. In addition, most of these buildings are now beautifully painted in various colors (Physical Observation, 1999), thus showing the impact of modernization on Iba architecture. In fact, a number of modern housing schemes, both private and government sponsored had emerged. The Iba Housing Estate of Lateef Jakande's administration (1979-83) and the New Site where a number of beautiful houses with modern architectural designs dot the landscape could be seen as part of the town's urbanization process.

V. ROLE OF WOMEN

Available data reveals that pre-colonial Iba women like their counterparts in other Awori towns performed very important roles in socio-economic and political development. Contrary to the opinion that the average African woman was little more than a mere drawer of water, a fetcher of firewood, a domestic utensil, a baby machine and an object of man's sexual gratification, lacking in initiative and positive contribution to societal development and inextricably tied up amidst cultural restrictions and man's tyranny (Ajetunmbi, 1996), the truth, however, is that these women performed more important roles beyond their domestic requirements.

Traditionally, Iba and other Awori women performed such roles as cooking, washing, fetching of firewood, drawing water, nursing and cleaning of their surroundings. They cleaned the markets and swept the whole town, from its centre to Oba Oyonka's shrine and to the Oniba's palace (Balogun, 1999). Women also served as the earliest set of teachers for the child. They tutored them on pronunciation, greeting, dressing, toileting and bodily care. Furthermore, women helped their husbands in fishing and farming activities. They carried cassava, maize, banana, coconut, vegetables and sea foods to the market for sale. They also engaged in food processing and preservation, gathering and processing of local herbs for medical purpose. Indeed, women in Ibaland contributed greatly to the physical and mental well-being of their communities. Some of these women, variously called *Iya Alagbo* or *Elewe Omo*, were traditional physicians and chemists who saved many people from dying from curable diseases. The women were highly skilled in the preparation and utilization of traditional medicine. As early as the pre-1900 period, there were medicine for curing various diseases, keeping away evil forces and attracting prosperity (Ajetunmbi, 1996).

Women also contributed immensely to the socio-cultural festivals of the area. As an illustration, women featured in varying degrees in the festivals of

Gelede, Oro, Ogun and Egungun. In fact, the *Iya Agan* performed a central role during Egungun festival. After obtaining the Oniba's consent, the *Iya Agan* in conjunction with *Alaagba* (head of all Egungun worshippers), proceeds to make necessary arrangements for the conduct of a successful festival. She joined the *Alaagba* at the *Igbale* for necessary preliminary rituals. The *Iya Agan* also performed the responsibilities of informing her associates about arrangements, including the date and attire for the festival (Balogun, 1999).

According to tradition, the *Agan* who is the traditional spiritual leader of Egungun is like a son to *Iya Agan*. Significantly, without *Iya Agan* no *Agan* could come out and no Egungun festival could take place. *Iya Agan* is a post held by a woman who is next in rank to *Alaagba*. She is the head of the female wing of Egungun adherents. She is highly respected by the cult to the extent that she is allowed access to the *Igbale*, generally a no-go-area for women. Moreover, all masquerades and females pay homage to her during the festival. She performs spiritual functions of holding *Isan* (a special cane), giving the sword to special Egungun, handing over religious power to them and withdrawing it during the visitation to *Igbale* (Ajetunmobi, 1996).

The Oloris (kings wives) and *Iya Oba* (kings mother) also performed important roles in the traditional socio-political set-up of Iba. These women gave moral and psychological support to the Oniba. They were usually gaily dressed, and sat around him, particularly during ceremonies in the palace. It was unheard of for an Olori to abandon the side of the Oniba during such occasions. Sometimes the Oloris treated the Oba to dance steps. They also coordinated and oversaw feeding and other domestic requirements. In the contemporary period, women in Iba still perform much of the traditional roles, although to a lesser degree due to the effects of modernization. Many of them have joined their men folks in seeking white collar employment and this had led to the emergence of a woman chairman of the recently created Iba Local Council Development Area.

VI. ECONOMY

In the distant past, agriculture was the main economic activity of Ibaland. The original inhabitants of Ibaland practiced crop farming, poultry farming, and cattle/sheep rearing, fishing and hunting on a small scale. Of all these, the people concentrated more on crop farming and fishing.

Crop farming was of two geographical categories: compound farmland called *Oko-Etile* and distant farmland called *Oko Egan*. It is in *Oko Egan* that most of the permanent crops like cocoa, palm trees and crops of commercial value like maize cocoyams, cassava, guinea corn etc, were grown. The *Oko Etile* is

marked by cultivation of garden crops such as pepper, tomatoes and onions, Okro lemons, melon, vegetables, pumpkins, and soya beans, etc (Olaturji, 1998). *Oko Etile* was visited at short intervals, particularly when there was the possibility of the farmer having an important visitor at home. On the other hand, *Oko Egan* was usually located at a far distance and the farmer usually spent a relatively longer period there compared to the *Oko Etile*.

Swamp farming was very common in Ibaland. On these swamp farms, vegetables, rice, maize and other consumables were cultivated. Though, the women did not feature prominently in farming but they had the responsibility of accompanying their husbands to the farm in order to assist them particularly during the harvesting of farm products, such as cassava. The women processed them into finished products such as gari, the staple food of all Aworis. The women harvested, peeled, washed and processed the cassava into either gari or fufu.

Inhabitants of Ibaland took some of their farm produce to Ojo market for sale. In some cases some of these products had to be returned home due to the general level of sales at the time which in itself was a result of two major factors: small population and the prevalence of farming, in many households. However, the income accruing from the marketing of these farm products ensured adequate feeding and general material survival for the farmer and his family. As there was general contentment among the people of that era, the incidence of stealing and armed robbery was very low, thus the people were almost completely free from the deep sense of insecurity and anxiety which now characterize modern day life (Balogun, 1999). Some inhabitants of Ibaland still engage in crop farming today, but the prevalent trend of 'unrestricted' sale of land by indigenes has greatly undermined the culture of farming among the people.

The peasant farmers also practiced some form of animal husbandry. They engaged themselves in keeping and rearing of such animals as goats, sheep, short-horned cattle, local pigs and domestic fowls in family compounds. These animals, with the exception of fowls are kept in special places (within the family compound) variously called *Ogbo Maalu*, *Ogbo Ewure*, *Ogbo Elede* etc. as the case may be. These animals were usually taken to the field by young children for pasture or they are fed with cassava or other edible leaves while other people kept their animals within the compound and fed them or practiced guarded pasturing in order to avoid conflicts with other farmers in case the animals destroy the crops.

Inhabitants of Ibaland also engaged in fishing. This is done either early in the morning, late in the evening or night depending on the fishing implement to be used and the weather condition. The people, particularly the women engaged in swamp fishing. They

usually had a field day during the dry season when the swamps were relatively dry, thereby allowing unhindered access to the fish. There was also fishing through the use of combination of hooks and nets. The hooks, armed with bait, such as earthworms, are set in the water with a float on the surface of the water. The float helps the fisherman in knowing whether a fish had been trapped or not (i.e the float sinks whenever fish is caught). The fisherman may go to river the following day to collect his catch, or wait around until a catch is made, depending on the period of the day. In addition, the people fished via the use of *Ogu*, a conical basket-like trap made from *Opa*, raffia palm fronds. This trap that permits only water to flow in between the woven pieces is tied to some reeds or a strong tree at the edge of the river. As the river flows, the fish which are unaware of the trap enter it and remain there until the fisherman comes for inspection. The economic value of this venture was that the fish were sometime sold fresh to standby customers or taken home to be preserved through smoking before selling at the neighborhood market usually at a higher value than the fresh type.

People of Ibaland are also noted as traders. They practiced trade by barter as was common in the ancient times. During this period, Ojo market was the only one in the area of the Central Awori Group (Oseni, 2000). The market which held every nine days was attended by traders from Lagos selling European manufactured articles, and purchasing local produce such as palm oil and kernels, firewood, charcoal, mats, pottery and others. Iba men and women took their wares, mainly farm produce, to the market for sale. The women in particular traded in sea produce like shrimps, crayfish, herbs and cowries. Some traders travelled as far as the Agege area to carry out their commercial transactions. A major obstacle to free trade in the past was bad (sandy, swampy or marshy) road network which made journeys from one place to another, very tedious and dangerous. However, with the advent of modernization, there are now various access roads linking Ibaland with various parts of the Lagos metropolis, even with the Republic of Benin. Not surprising therefore, inhabitants of Ibaland now go as far as the Mile 12 Market near Ikorodu, and also Cotonou in the Republic of Benin to purchase foodstuffs and European manufactured goods respectively for sale back home. But, lack of a standard market has continued to retard trade within Iba town.

Mat-weaving has also been an important economic activity of Ibaland since its dawn as a settlement. Though the enterprise is a peculiar occupation of Awori women, men also partook in it. Those engaged in the search for the raw materials for mat production earn their living by selling them to those who cannot engage in the search. Usually, searching for the raw materials is the job of the males because the *Ifin* (reeds) are found in water - logged areas, and palm

trees had to be climbed to get the *Iko* (fronds). Thus, there is division of labour in the mat production process. After the men must have fetched the raw materials, the women and children processed them for a few days before they are eventually utilized.

Mat - weaving is a hereditary profession handed down from generation to generation and it contributes to the upliftment of the local economy. Though, the art itself is very tedious as it requires sitting for long hours in a very special and strenuous position, the craft was lucrative in terms of monetary value. The finished products, died in various colours served as local consumption and also as export to other places.

Apart from the economic activities already highlighted, a crop of artisans began to emerge in Ibaland with the advent of western civilization. These included tailors/fashion designers, brick layers, and mechanics, and steel workers, radio technicians, in addition to a number of privately owned block industries and fish ponds.

Hostelling was also one of the earliest modern business ventures to emerge in Ibaland. Some major hotels presently operating there include the Royal Crown Hotel, De Vince Hotel, J-Joker Hotel and Adoff Hotel (Physical Observation, 1999). Aside from these hotels, a number of small-scale eateries are also in existence to serve the low income residents.

Another important commercial feature in Iba is the emergence of the Alaba International Market (at Sabo-Oniba) and the building of several shops which are rapidly being taken up by retail traders. Rows of such shops are noticeable at the junction of Isheri-LASU Road and the Iba Main Roads around Alaba International Market and around the junction of Lagos-Badagry Expressway and Isashi Main Road. Although a detailed study of Alaba International Market and its contribution to economic development has yet attracted the attention of Lagos scholars, it is important to point out that this market has over the years become the hub of ECOWAS traders who patronized it buying and selling all sort of items ranging from food-stuff, electronic and electrical materials, as well as livestock (Ram and Cow). In fact, the market has become an important centre of intergroup relations not only for the people of Yoruba land, but also for the Hausa and Igbo ethnic groups who dominate the sale of livestock, food items, and electronic/electrical materials respectively. It is also the first major terminus of the Beninese traders who use the market along the Badagry Expressway as a major stopping point of delivery of their wares ranging from rice, vegetable oil and other articles of trade.

VII. CONCLUSION

From the foregoing analysis, it could be seen that Ibaland, like many other pre-colonial Yoruba societies have developed their own socio-religious and

economic system which have over the years stood the test of time. From a society that emerged with traditional African religious beliefs and worship, the society gradually embraced foreign religious worship of Islam and Christianity which to a large extent became more appealing to the people, but could not obliterate the traditional socio-religious practice of their ancestors. They also developed an intricate system of economic activities which overtime moved from purely subsistent economic practices to the modern monetized economic system. This in turn affected their society such that it gradually emerged as one of the most important entrepôts of economic activities to the West of Lagos Island.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Aderibigbe, A.B. (1975). "Early History of Lagos to 1850" In A. B. Aderibigbe (ed). *Lagos; Development of an African City*. London: Longman.
2. Agiri B. and Barnes, S. (1987). "Lagos before 1603" in Adefuye ET. al. (eds). *A History of the Peoples of Lagos State*. Lagos: Lantern Books.
3. Ajayi, E. et al (eds). *History of the Awori of Lagos State*. Lagos: AOCOED Publishers.
4. Ajetunmobi, R. O. (1996). "Coastal Yorubaland of Nigeria: A Study in Socio-Political Organization up to 1900". *Artslink, Journal of the Department of Arts*, Lagos State College of Education, Oto-Ijanikin, Vol. 1, No. 2.
5. Ajetunmobi, R. O. (2003). *The Evolution and Development of Lagos State*. Lagos: CEFOLAS, AOCOED & Triad Assoc. Publishers.
6. Ancient Egyptian Gods, www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/explore/main.html.
7. Ancient Greek Gods, mrdoon.org.
8. Bello, J.I. (1998). "Islam and Christianity in Aworiland" in E. A. Ajayi et al (eds). *History of the Awori of Lagos State*. Lagos: AOCOED Publishers.
9. Faluyi, K. and Lawal, O. (1987), "The Awori Factor in the History of Lagos" in Adefuye et al. (eds). *A History of the Peoples of Lagos State*. Lagos: Lantern Books.
10. Losi, J.B (1921). *History of Lagos*. Lagos: C.M.S.
11. Olatunji, W. (1998). "Spatial Organization among the Awori of Lagos State in E. A. Ajayi et al (eds). *History of the Awori of Lagos State*. Lagos: AOCOED Publishers.
12. Oral Interview with Chief M.A. Oyewole, the Otun Oba of Ibadaland, Iyegbe Compound, Iba, 19 September 1999.
13. Oral Interview with Chief Saliu Balogun, the Baale of Sabo-Oniba, 4 September, 1999.
14. Oral Interview with H.R.M. Oba Y. G. Oseni, the Oniba of Ibaland, Oba's Palace Iba, January 2000.
15. Peel, J.D.Y. (1978). "Olaju: A Yoruba Concept of Development-Creating Context". *Journal of Development Studies*. 14.
16. Physical Observation carried out during Oba Oyonka's Anniversary, Ayoka Shrine, Iba, 2000.
17. Physical Observation carried out in 1999.
18. Roman Council of 12 Gods – *Dei Consents*, Greek Name: *Olympians*, mrdoon.org

This page is intentionally left blank



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCE
ECONOMICS

Volume 13 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2013

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Impacts of Economic Crises on Regional Integration Process: Lessons from the 2008 Global Economic Crisis and 2010 Euro Zone Crisis

By Honest Prosper. Ngowi

Mzumbe University, Tanzania

Abstract - This paper is on the possible impacts of economic crisis on regional integration. It focuses on the possible impacts of the 2008 global financial and economic crisis (GFEC) and the 2010 Euro Zone sovereign debt crisis on regional integration process. The author identifies and analyses various possible ways in which the two economic crises can negatively affect the regional integration process in the East African Community (EAC). These ways include but are not limited to the impacts of the crises on the availability of funds needed for the integration process, derailment of the macroeconomic convergence criteria, and protectionism tendencies among others. It is concluded in the paper that economic crises in general and the 2008 global and financial crisis and the 2010 Euro zone sovereign debt crisis in particular may slow, derail or even halt the regional integration process in the EAC. Areas for further research based in this paper include a need for detailed country-specific empirical case studies to take this essentially theoretical and conceptual paper to the next level.

Keywords : *economic crisis, euro zone crisis, regional integration, east african community.*

GJHSS-E Classification : *FOR Code : 729999*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



Impacts of Economic Crises on Regional Integration Process: Lessons from the 2008 Global Economic Crisis and 2010 Euro Zone Crisis

Honest Prosper. Ngowi

Abstract - This paper is on the possible impacts of economic crisis on regional integration. It focuses on the possible impacts of the 2008 global financial and economic crisis (GFEC) and the 2010 Euro Zone sovereign debt crisis on regional integration process. The author identifies and analyses various possible ways in which the two economic crises can negatively affect the regional integration process in the East African Community (EAC). These ways include but are not limited to the impacts of the crises on the availability of funds needed for the integration process, derailment of the macroeconomic convergence criteria, and protectionism tendencies among others. It is concluded in the paper that economic crises in general and the 2008 global and financial crisis and the 2010 Euro zone sovereign debt crisis in particular may slow, derail or even halt the regional integration process in the EAC. Areas for further research based in this paper include a need for detailed country-specific empirical case studies to take this essentially theoretical and conceptual paper to the next level.

Keywords : economic crisis, euro zone crisis, regional integration, east african community.

I. INTRODUCTION

The 2008 global financial and economic crisis (GFEC) started to manifest itself officially on 15th of September 2008 in the United States of America (USA). Since then it has spread not only to the financial sector but also to the real sectors of the economy. Geographically, it has spread too many parts of the world especially in Europe and Asia where the first round effects were rapidly experienced. In Africa in general and Tanzania in particular, the crisis has been mainly seen in form of second round effects (bounce-on effects) in the real economy.

The 2008 crisis is also termed the credit crunch, economic turmoil, economic downswings, global downturn, and financial meltdown. For the purpose of this work, the term economic crisis will be used. The crisis has been termed 'the current' to distinguish it from a similar crisis that was experienced in the 1930s that resulted into the Great Depression. The 2008 crisis

Manifested itself in form of severe credit, banking, currency, and trade crisis.

The crisis has many and closely linked causes, impacts and responses as well as many results of the responses. Within less than three years after the crisis, there have been many, far-reaching and closely linked impacts of the crisis at individual, household, community, country, sub-region, region and global levels.. There have also been many and far-reaching responses to the crisis. The responses have aimed at halting the crisis, reducing its negative impacts, preventing a new crisis in the future and even exploiting opportunities that have unfolded from it.

The crisis has been among the leading current and contemporary global discourse issues since it saw the light of the day. This is so in the academia, policy and decision making, among practitioners as well as the general public.

II. THE 2008 ECONOMIC CRISIS

According to Eghan (2010), economic crises usually refer to a long-term economic state characterised by slow growth or setback in economic activity; rising unemployment; low prices; and low levels of trade and investment. In this section, some few basic issues related to the 2008 economic crisis are outlined. These include the meaning and nature of the crisis, and causes as well as impacts of the crisis.

a) *Meaning and nature of the 2008 crisis*

According to One (2009), the global economic crisis is also called the Great Depression II of 2009 and it is several times more severe than the Great Depression of 1929. This cannot be perfectly correct because the crisis began in 2008 and not in 2009.

Akbar (2008) correctly argues that the crisis has been a major financial crisis. It became prominently visible in September 2008 with the failure, merger or conservatorship of several large United States-based financial firms including but not limited to Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, J.P. Morgan, Bank of America,

Author : E-mail : pngowi2002@yahoo.com

Merrill Lynch, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Bank of New York Mellon and State Street.

The 2008 crisis is also termed the credit crunch, economic turmoil, economic downswings, global downturn and financial meltdown. For the purpose of this work, the term economic crisis will be used. The crisis has been termed 'the current' to distinguish it from a similar crisis that was experienced in the 1930s that resulted into the Great Depression. The 2008 crisis manifested itself in form of severe credit, banking, currency and trade crisis.

The crisis started to manifest itself officially on 15th of September 2008 in the United States of America (USA). Since then it has spread not only to the financial sector but also to the real sectors of the economy. Geographically, it has spread to many parts of the world especially in Europe and Asia where the first round effects were rapidly experienced. In Africa in general and Tanzania in particular, the crisis has been mainly seen in form of second round effects (bounce-on effects) in the real economy.

b) *Causes of the 2008 economic crisis*

There are many and closely related causes of 2008 economic crises. Some of the causes that have been put forward in the literature are outlined in this section.

Moyo (2010), outlines some of the underlying factors that set the stage for the 2008 crisis. These include but are not limited to prolonged economic boom for two decades preceding the crisis accompanied by surging house prices at a rate which was unsustainable especially in United States of America; rapid expansion of credit leading to accumulation of debt several times the size of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹ with significant proportion of the credit owed by marginal, doubtful and barely credit worthy clients (sub-prime borrowers) in the U.S; and emergence of new, innovative types of financial instruments and over-expansion of predatory lending practices such as adjustable rate mortgage that tended to obscure the true position of lenders and capacity of borrowers to service their liabilities.

Moyo (ibid) further outlines that the crisis was also caused by the rapid expansion of securitization whereby loans (mainly to none credit worth borrowers) were bundled together and sold to other lenders. Then the resulting paper transaction was used as a basis for further lending thereby making the financial markets highly leveraged. Inter alia, sub-prime mortgages were bundled into mortgage-backed securities or collateralized debt obligations and sold to investors.

Weak regulatory mechanisms and oversight is another cause of the crisis that has been correctly outlined by Moyo (ibid). This cause has also been captured by Ngowi (2009 and 2010) and Adei (2010). The key argument is that the monetary authorities (The Federal Reserve Bank of USA) did not catch up with things till it was too late. This was made more difficult because balance sheets of the financial institutions had become more complex as the companies exploited earlier American legislation to hide the true state of the companies.

Similar to other scholars, such as Adei (ibid) and Ngowi (ibid) Sikod (2009) attributes the crisis to asset price bubble. This interacted with new kinds of financial innovations that masked risk with companies that failed to follow their own risk management procedures and with regulators and supervisors such as the Federal Reserve Bank (the Fed) that failed to restrain excessive risk taking.

Rwegasira (2010) citing the Bank of Tanzania – BoT – (2008) captures very well the fact that the turmoil in global financial markets has resulted in lack of confidence in financial markets that has severely curtailed credit in global markets (the credit crunch). The source of the crisis was sub-prime mortgages offered by financial institutions in the United States. The effects of those mortgages quickly spread across the West and other parts of the world.

Oke (2009) correctly argues that the crisis was triggered by the failure of sub-prime mortgage loans in the United States and it became prominently visible in September 2008. As alluded to by many other authors, this author captures well the fact that the crisis began with failure of large financial institutions in the United States of America. It then rapidly escalated into a global credit crisis. As a result there were a number of US and European banks failures. Also there were declines in various stock indices.

Mutahi (2009), argues that the crisis began in July 2007 when a loss of confidence by investors in the value of securitized mortgages and banks in the United States started. However, this is not exactly the case. This was just among the signs of the crisis and not the beginning of the crisis itself.

According to Akbar (ibid), Evans-Pritchard (2007) and The Economist (15th May and 22nd May, 2008), the underlying causes leading to the crisis had been reported for many months before September 2008, with commentary about the financial stability of leading U.S. and European investment banks, insurance firms and mortgage banks consequent to the sub-prime mortgage crisis.. The failures of large financial institutions in the United States rapidly evolved into a global crisis resulting in a number of European bank failures and declines in various stock indexes, and large reductions in the market value of stock (Norris: 2008) and commodities worldwide (Evans-Pritchard, ibid).

¹ In the U.S. for example, GDP of US\$14.2 trillion was supporting a total debt of US\$49.9 trillion in March 2009 (Pianim, 2009)

c) *Impacts of the crisis*

The crisis has had many and far-reaching direct and indirect as well as short-term and long-term impacts across the globe. Given the source and nature of the crisis, it is the developed countries that have been more affected than the developing ones. However, the impacts of the crisis have been continuously unfolding over time.

Literature on the various impacts of the crisis has emerged over time. The literature include but are not limited to Ngowi (2009a) on employment and official development assistance (ODA); Ngowi (2009b) on investments in human capital; Ngowi (2009c) on the climate; Ngowi (2009d) on Tanzania and Ngowi (2009e) on Africa.

Other scholars who have laboured on the impacts of the crisis include Biekpe (2009) on foreign aid in Africa; Myburgh (2009) on correlations between Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) currencies during the 2008 financial crisis; Kiptoo (2009) on African economies and International Monetary Fund – IMF – (2009) on Africa.

Adei (2010) dwelt on the impacts of the crisis on developing economies while Turysingura (2009) worked on impact of the crisis on foreign capital flows in Africa. Other works on the impacts of the crisis are those of Nabaho (2009) on employment and labour markets in Africa; Moyo (2010) on mining, industry and trade sectors; Lee (2009) and Park (2009) on Korea; Oyavbaire (2009) on Nigerian public administration system; Rwegasira (2010) on Tanzania and Ssonko (2009) on Uganda.

The general and common factor among the cited works on the impacts of the crisis include liquidity problem and the de-leveraging of financial institutions especially in the United States and Europe, which further accelerated the liquidity crisis. It is causing fears and declining consumers and investors sentiments in the market thereby reducing aggregate demand. Other impacts include currency crisis with investors transferring vast capital resources into relatively stronger currencies. This in turn is leading many emergent economies to seek aid from the International Monetary Fund. (Landler, 2008 and Fackler, 2008, quoted on Ngowi, 2009a).

Other general impacts of the crisis include reduced aggregate demand of goods and services across the globe. This is due to limited liquidity and related problems such as all-times low consumer sentiments that are emanating from the crisis. The reduced aggregate demand in turn is leading to reduced production of goods and services with the necessary result of reducing demand for and employment of factors of production including labour. The implications of reduced employment of factor inputs include reduced incomes to the factors and their owners

in general and reduced standard of living and possibility of vulnerability to poverty for labour in particular.

In some countries, migrant workers, (foreign labour) are likely to suffer more by being the first to be laid-off. This will have many and far-reaching implications on the countries and individuals dependent on transfers from migrant workers in form of remittances. The crisis is culminating into a worrisome meltdown in the economies of most developed countries.

The actual extent of impacts of the crisis depends on a number of issues. These include but are not limited to the degree to which a particular country is integrated into the dynamics of global investment flows, trade integration, information technology and vibrant financial security arrangements. It will also depend on the extent to which a country is marginalized from the dynamic processes above. The kinds of policies that will be put in place by individual governments independently and in collaboration with the global community to solve and mitigate the impacts of the downturn will determine inter alia, the severity and length of the crisis.

III. ON THE EURO ZONE SOVEREIGN DEBT CRISIS

The European sovereign debt crisis is usually referred to as the Euro zone crisis. This is arguably an extension of the 2008 economic crisis. Its main cause are huge government debts that arguably result from some forms of responses to the 2008 economic crisis especially the economy-wide economic stimulus packages and sector as well as industry-specific bail outs.

According to Ibrahim (2012), the Euro zone crisis has made it difficult or impossible for some countries in the Euro area to re-finance their government debt without the assistance of third parties². Several Euro zone countries and the PIIGS (Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain) family of countries in particular (Greece especially) have been in the need of bailout from fellow Euro zone countries especially the strong economies of Germany and to a point though that of France. The Euro zone has even looked at as far as China for some kind of bailout through, inter alia, persuasion for more Sino-imports from the Euro zone.

There are various causes of the crisis across the Euro zone countries. In several countries, private debts arising from a property bubble were transferred to sovereign debt as a result of banking system bailouts and government responses to slowing economies post-bubble. In Greece for example, unsustainable public sector wages and pensions drove the debt increase.

² Haidar, Jamal Ibrahim, 2012. " Sovereign Credit Risk in the Euro zone," World Economics, World Economics, vol. 13(1), pages 123-136, March

the Euro zone as a monetary union without fiscal union contributed to the crisis too.

According to Matlock (2010)⁴ and The Economist (2011)⁵, concerns about sovereign debt crisis intensified in early 2010 and thereafter. The Economist (ibid) informs further that in May 2010 a rescue package worth €750 billion aimed at ensuring financial stability across Europe was approved. This was done by creating the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF).

By August 2012, the global economic situation was not very healthy. This is partly due to negative trends in some key indicators in some leading global economies as documented in the box below. The negative trends imply inter alia, less revenue from trade, investments, remittance and aid to Africa and by extension, less revenue in African government coffers and therefore less financial resources to enhance public sector performance.

Box 1 : Key changes to world economic forecast from August 15 th 2012

United States of America (USA) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) forecast for 2012 has been slightly lowered by 0.1% to 2.1% from 2.2%. Excluding Japan, Asia and Australasia are expected to post real GDP growth of 6% in 2012. Global trade growth for 2012 was lowered to 3.7% due to weak Euro zone demand⁶. The 2012 growth forecast for India has been cut to 6.1% from 6.5%. this is a reduction by 0.4%.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, August 2012 Global Economic Forecast

IV. POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF THE TWO ECONOMIC CRISES ON INTEGRATION PROCESS IN THE CASE OF EAC

The central thesis of this paper is that economic crises in general and the 2008 global financial and economic crisis and the 2010 Euro Zone sovereign debt crisis in particular stand to negatively affect regional integration process in the EAC. In this section, various routes via which this can happen are outlined.

a) *Financing integration process and projects*

The various activities in the integration process at country and regional level need funds. In times of

economic crisis such as the 2008 GFEC and the 2010 Euro Zone sovereign debt crisis such funds are extra scarce. This is because partly the funds come from donors who are highly affected the crises. In times of crises such as there, government's own sources of revenues including but not limited to taxes, fees, funds accruing from various kinds of investments including Foreign Direct Investment (FDIs) are highly reduced in times of economic crisis.

Fund from remittances from a country's sons and daughters in the Diaspora also tend to get dramatically reduced and countries also find it difficult and extremely costly to raise funds through sovereign borrowing. For example, Tanzania and Kenya had to shelve infrastructure Euro bond borrowing due to the 2008 crisis. Keeping in mind that infrastructure is among the key components in integration process, then integration process in this area may be slowed. Germany is among the donor countries that are much supporting the EAC integration process. Yet it has to deal with struggling fellow Euro Zone economies in general and the PIIGS (Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Spain) in particular.

b) *Trade: Protectionist tendencies*

In the time of the 2008 economic crisis, some countries came out with policy responses taking the form of protectionist tendencies. Such slogans as "Buy American", "Buy Tanzanian", but also "Buy East African" have been noted. Protectionist tendencies like "buy Tanzanian", or "Buy Kenyan" are against regional integration in general and free regional trade in particular. In the box below, some protectionist tendencies during the 2008 crisis are outlined.

Box 1: Protectionist Tendencies as Policy Response to the 2008 Economic Crisis

Among the major challenges of attaining the G20 goals of addressing the economic crisis are the protectionist tendencies amongst some of its members. As part of solving domestic problems posed by the economic downturn some countries have embraced protectionism of some kind. The world has recently seen barriers to free trade in place. These have taken the forms of tariff and non tariff barriers. Such slogans as "buy American, buy Chinese, buy European, buy East African" have been seen and heard. Trade partners of these protectionist countries and regional blocks may retaliate. This will be adding salt to the injury in the world that aims at escaping the crisis through shared growth that by and large comes from free international trade. To the extent some members of the G20 are practicing some forms of protectionism; it will be a huge challenge to address the crisis as per the November 2010 Seoul Summit goals.

³ Haidar, Jamal Ibrahim, 2012. "Sovereign Credit Risk in the Euro zone," World Economics, World Economics, vol. 13(1), pages 123-136, March

⁴ George Matlock (16 February 2010). "Peripheral euro zone government bond spreads widen". Reuters, online at <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE61F0W720100216>. Retrieved 28 April 2010.

⁵ "Acropolis now". *The Economist*. 29 April 2010, online at <http://www.economist.com/node/16009099>. Retrieved 22 June 2011

c) *Monetary Union*

The EAC's next stage in the integration process is formation of a monetary union with possible single currency. However, there are many criteria that have to be fulfilled before this rather ambitious stage is attained. Among other things, experience from the Euro zone sovereign debt crisis may require the EAC Partner States to pose for a while until all the macro-economic convergence criteria are in place. Worries on whether EAC is ready for a monetary union has been discussed by the author of this paper earlier on. Some of his views are captured in the box below.

Box 2 : East African Monetary Union: Are We Ready?

The East African Community (EAC) has come a long way as a regional trading block. After the resurrection of the defunct EAC, it has graduated from a customs union to a common market within a decade or so. The aim now is to move into the next stage of deeper integration which is a monetary union to be followed by what stands to be a complex political federation project. Noble as the monetary union plans are, the need to debate on whether the time and conditions for a meaningful EAC monetary union are ripe or not cannot be overemphasized. The author gives his contribution in this article.

i. *Understanding Monetary Union*

A monetary union is said to be in place when two or more sovereign countries are having a single currency. They may also have different currencies but have a fixed mutual exchange rate. This exchange rate has to be monitored and controlled by one central bank or several central banks with closely coordinated monetary policies. It is a form of regional trading bloc with a single market, harmonized interest and taxation rates with a common currency. It different from a mere currency union which does not involve a single market. Among the known monetary unions include the Economic and Monetary Union in the European Union and the West African Monetary Union.

ii. *Pro and cons of Monetary Union*

Monetary Union is good as a deeper stage of integration. It potentially makes businesses and investments as well as movements of people and capital within the block much easier. It would remove currency convergence transaction costs and risks. However Monetary Union may be tricky in the event of financial and economic crisis. An individual country within the block may not be able to manipulate its monetary policy (especially the exchange rate instrument) to address the crisis. This has been among the problems that confront Greece, Ireland and Portugal in the context of being in the Euro Zone family.

iii. *Are conditions ripe in EAC?*

The EAC Monetary Union is planned to see the light of the day come 2012. The target date for is too

ambitious and highly unrealistic given the situation on the ground. There are too many pieces and bits that have to fall in place in the complicated jig-saw puzzle before we can have a meaningful monetary union. Some of these pieces and bits are outlined in what follows.

iv. *People's understanding is wanting*

The PEOPLE - especially the men and women in the market places in the streets of our towns and valleys and mountains of our country sides need to know what Monetary Union is and what is in it for them. Arguably, even the earlier stages of custom union and common market are not yet understood by many. Instead of bombarding the people with deeper integration, first let them absorb the new realities brought by the earlier stages of integration. This is because the integration should be built on a strong foundation with the PEOPLE as its base as opposed to leaders especially politicians as the base. This needs time much beyond 2012.

v. *Convergence criteria not in shape yet*

Other key issue that does not allow the birth of the Monetary Union this time around includes the much needed macro-economic convergences. A number of economic variables have to converge if the envisaged Monetary Union is to make sense. These include inflation, budget deficits, and national debt as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), interest and exchange rates and many more. Most of these convergence criteria cannot be met 'tomorrow'. For example inflation is supposed to converge somewhere around 5%. But the reality on the ground in Tanzania for example does not indicate that inflation will be tamed at this low rate soon. It is now over 7% and likely to go up given the power crisis and the sky-rocketing pump prices. Elsewhere in the region inflation trends are not encouraging either. Other convergence issues include harmonization of monetary and fiscal policies and their various instruments.

vi. *Fast-tracking is not necessarily good*

There is a need to avoid a 'too rapid' deeper integration. Care for more quality of integration rather than ticking boxes showing that stages XYZ have been covered is necessary. We should not hasten all these other stages of integration so as to reach the political federation part of it as soon as possible. There is a need to let things evolve naturally although some catalysts are necessary, even if we wanted the Monetary Union or political federation for that matter - since yesterday.

vii. *What should be done now?*

Fortunately, forming a monetary union is a process not an event. As the preliminary process continues, the focus should be on strengthening what has been achieved so far. Extra care should be taken before moving into greater integration including say, admission of new member states like Southern Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo.

d) Macroeconomic convergence criteria

Macro-economic convergence criteria must be met before the integration process moves to the stage of a full monetary union. Due to the 2008 economic crisis and the 2010 Euro zone sovereign debt crisis however, there is a possibility that these criteria will be derailed thereby affecting the integration process negatively. For example, such macro-economic convergence criteria as economic-growth in Tanzania had to be scaled down from 7% to about 5% due to the 2008 economic crisis. Other convergence criteria that stand to be derailed by the two economic crises include but are not limited to Balance of Trade (BoT) that may be negatively affected due to reduced export volumes that affect export earnings. Other criteria include deficit in the national budget and national debt as percentages of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which tend to be negatively affected due to widening of deficits and debts in times of economic crises.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Based on the discussion above, it is concluded that economic crises can defer or even derail regional integration process. This will happen if, inter alia the macroeconomic conversion criteria are disturbed due to bleeding of economies in such turbulent and tumultuous times. It may also be derailed due to protectionist tendencies as part of policy responses in times of economic crisis. However, economic crises can also be a reason for countries to hold tight to each other through regional trade albeit such limitations as similarities in resources endowment.

VI. AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This paper is by and large theoretical and conceptual in nature. There is a need for empirical and detailed studies on some or all of the issues identified in this paper.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Ikome, F (2008). The Social and Economic Consequences of the Global Financial Crisis on the Developing Countries and Emerging Economies: A Focus on Africa - Paper presented at the "Inden-DIE Dialogue on the Effects of the Global Financial Crisis on Developing Countries and Emerging Markets. Berlin, 11 December, 2008.
2. IMF - International Monetary Fund (2009). United Republic of Tanzania: 2009 Article IV Consultation, Fifth Review Under the Policy Support Instrument, Request for a Twelve-Month Arrangement Under the Exogenous Shocks Facility, and Request for an Extension of the Policy Support Instrument IMF Country Report No. 09/179.
3. IMF – International Monetary Fund (2009). Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Sub Saharan Africa

4. Kiptoo, C. (2009). The Potential Impacts of the Global Financial Crisis on African Economies. In "Africa Growth Agenda". Vol. 6. April – June 2009 Issue. (14 – 18).
5. Krugman, P. (2008). *Bad anti-stimulus arguments*, New York Times, December 22, 2008.
6. Mtango, E. (2008). African Growth, Financial Crisis and Implications for TICAD IV. Paper Presented at the GRIPS-ODI-JICA Joint seminar: African Growth in the Changing Global Economy.
7. Nanto, D. K (2009). The Global Financial Crisis: Analysis and Policy Implications. Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, October 2, 2009
8. Ngowi, H. P. (2001a). "Can Africa Increase its Global Share of FDI In flows?" in *West Africa Review*, Volume 2. No. 2, 2001. Online at <http://www.westafricareview.com/war/vol2.2/ngowi.html>.
9. Ngowi, H. P. (2001b). "Attracting New Foreign Direct Investments in Tanzania", in *Tanzanet Journal* Vol. 2. No. 1, 2001. Online at www.tanzanet.org
10. Ngowi, H. P. (2009a). The Impact of the Crisis on Employment and Official Development Assistance. Paper Presented at ILO Discussion Forum, Dar Es Salaam Tanzania (16th January, 2009)
11. Ngowi, H. P. (2009b). The Earth in the world of global financial crisis: Is the crisis good or bad for the environment? Some Opportunities and Challenges. Paper Presented at the US Embassy in Dar es Salaam to mark the 2009 Earth Day. Dar es Salaam Tanzania.
12. Ngowi, H. P. (2009c). The Global Financial Crisis and its Impacts on Investment in Human Capital. Paper Prepared for the CAPAM International Conference, Arusha Tanzania. (April 2009)
13. Osakwe, P. N. (2008). Sub-Saharan Africa and the Global Financial Crisis.
14. Pass, C., Lowes, B., and Davies, L. (2000), *Dictionary of Economics*, 3rd Edition. Harper Collins Publishers, Glasgow.
15. URT – United Republic of Tanzania (2009). *Mpango WA Kunusuru Uchumi WA Tanzania Na Athari Za Msukosuko WA Fedha Na Uchumi Duniani*. (Plan to Rescue Tanzanian Economy From the Effects of the Global Financial Crisis)
16. World Bank and IMF (2009). Joint World Bank/IMF Debt Sustainability Analysis, Prepared by the staffs of the International Development Association and International Monetary Fund.

WEB SOURCES

1. Akbar, T., E. (2008). "Global Financial Meltdown and the Demise of Neoliberalism", *Global Research* (Center for Research on Globalization), at <http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=v&a&aid=10549> (Retrieved on 14th January 2009)

2. Ringer, K. (2008). Financial Crisis Has Severe Impact on Humanitarian Funding. At <http://www.epc.eu/en/er.asp?TYP=ER&LV=293&see=y&t=2&PG=ER/EN/detail&l=&AI=871>. Visited 9th January 2009.
3. United Nations (2008). Calling for Decisive Action to Lessen Impact of Global Economic Crisis. At <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/ga10799.doc.htm>. (Retrieved on 11th January, 2009)
4. United Nations (2008). Global Response to Financial Crisis: Doha Conference *Response to financial crisis*, at <http://cambridgeforecast.wordpress.com/2008/11/29/global-response-to-financial-crisis-doha-conference/>
- ix. Challenges of implementing 'Kilimo Kwanza' amidst the current global financial and economic crisis – a paper presented at Nyerere Day conference, Mzumbe University Tanzania, October 2010.
- x. The New Normal and Need for Paradigm Shift in Africa's Economic Development Lessons From the Challenges of the 2008 Global Financial and Economic Crisis – paper presented at CODESRIA's General Assembly in Rabat Morocco, 2011.
- xi. The 2008 Global Financial and Economic Crisis (GFEC): A Model for Studying Impacts and Responses in the Banking Sector. Paper prepared for the 2012 International Conference on African Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Business (ICAESB) organized by the University of Dar Es Salaam Business School, June 20th to 21st 2012.

APPENDIX

- i. Appendix 1: A List of Conference/Commissioned Papers on the 2008 Economic Crisis written by the author of this paper.
- ii. "Evaluating the Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Africa", in African Journal of Public Administration and Management (AJPAM), Vol XXI, No. 1 & 2 January/July 2010, Special Issue: From Crisis to Opportunities - Africa in the World Financial and Economic Crisis – Pages 18 – 33⁷;
- iii. *The Current Global Economic Crisis and its Impacts in Tanzania*, in the African Journal of Business Management (AJBM) Vol. 4(8), pp. 1468-1474, July, 2010. (ISSN 1993-8233). It is available online at <http://www.academicjournals.org/AJBM/PDF/pdf2010/18July/Ngowi.pdf>
- iv. The global financial and economic crisis: Impacts and solutions in Tanzania – Paper Presented at Institute of Financial Management (IFM) Conference, June 2009
- v. The current global financial crisis and its implications on investment in human capital: The case of Tanzania – a forthcoming publication (2012) at the Journal of Institute of Public Administration, Mzumbe University Tanzania
- vi. The global financial and economic crisis: Impacts on construction industry and implications for engineers – paper presented at Engineers' annual conference in Tanzania, December 2009
- vii. The current global financial crisis and its implications in Tanzania: A focus on official development assistance (ODA) – a paper commissioned by ILO Tanzanian, January 2009
- viii. The earth in the world of economic crisis: Is the crisis good for the environment? some opportunities and challenges – a paper presented at the Earth Day, at the Embassy of the United Republic of United States of America (USA) Tanzania, April 2009
- xii. African Public Sector Performance During Economic Crises: Perspectives From the 2008 Global Economic Crisis and the 2010 Euro Zone Crisis, Paper Prepared For 34th AAPAM Annual Roundtable Conference, Zanzibar, Tanzania November 12th – 16th, 2012.
- xiii. Book: THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF THE 2000s AND BEYOND: ANALYSIS AND PERSPECTIVES IN THE TANZANIAN CONTEXT, January 2013.
- xiv. BOOK: Mtikisiko wa Uchumi Duniani: Uchambuzi wa Maana, Vyanzo, Athari na Miitikio Yake.

⁷ Honest Prosper Ngowi is a guest editor of this special volume of the journal which focused on the 2008 economic crisis in Africa



This page is intentionally left blank



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCE
ECONOMICS

Volume 13 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2013

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

The Catastrophes and Human Beings

By Yu Tian

Northwest University of Politics and Law, China

Abstract - Focused on the macro level of economics law and ethic culture, this paper aims at finding out the fundamental obstacles for sound development of world economy and providing scientific theory for the establishment of a healthy global financial, economic, legal and social system as well as an ethic cultural basis.

Through the analysis of the interactive trend between catastrophes and humankind each other, this serialized article 4 interprets the deeper meaning of catastrophes from a new viewpoint.

Keywords : catastrophe epoch of humankind society burier midwife.

GJHSS-E Classification : FOR Code : 919999, 149999



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



The Catastrophes and Human Beings

(No. 4 of the Series of Reflections on Economics Law and Ethic Culture Caused by World Financial Crisis) (2009/2010)

Yu Tian

Abstract - Focused on the macro level of economics law and ethic culture, this paper aims at finding out the fundamental obstacles for sound development of world economy and providing scientific theory for the establishment of a healthy global financial, economic, legal and social system as well as an ethic cultural basis.

Through the analysis of the interactive trend between catastrophes and humankind each other, this serialized article 4 interprets the deeper meaning of catastrophes from a new viewpoint.

Keywords : catastrophe epoch of humankind society burier midwife.

I. INTENSIFIED CATASTROPHES WITH HUMAN BEINGS

It is honourable that human-the most intelligent life of all creatures on the earth, but it is regrettable that not only human cannot control the planet who lives on, also conduct the wars, economic crisis, even trash that man made in feebleness. When human step by step goes to the opposite direction of the universe rules for surviving, faces to the strikes from the intensified catastrophes.

There are social disasters and natural disasters the two types in catastrophes that human is facing. Usually all social disasters are made by man own, humanbeings are beset mostly by financial or economic crisis, as well as scientific and technological disaster at present. The former, such as financial crisis, overproduction, unemployment, economic depression etc, which has entangled the whole world for more than six years; the latter, such as sudden blackout, the enormous impact of electronic systems breakdown, cyber crime, environmental pollution, accidents in nuclear applications, and so on; another type is natural disasters, suchlike earthquake, tsunami, hurricane, flood, drought, snowstorm, volcanic eruptions, rainstorm, heat wave, mudslid, and plague, etc. From all kinds of disasters, hereunder we mainly focus on the scientific disasters, and some major natural disasters which is caused by human economic activities,

a) Scientific Disasters

Some people believe that modern science and technology are able to save humanity, save the modern industrial civilization, lead human to manage an intelligentized globe. However, the reality makes man's

nerves tighter and tighter by the intensified science catastrophes.

On May 6, 2010, 42 points at 2:00 pm, the U.S. Dow Jones index had a "free fall" suddenly and goes down nearly 1,000 points in less than 5 minutes, many stocks were down to nearly 100%, one fund actually in a blink fell from 59 dollars to 9 cents.

Following extensive investigations, the experts tended to believe that the "systemic flaws" of wall street securities trading system were the culprit who caused the stock market crash, the "electronic control" instead of the human brain was in charge of the stocks in a wink. It was too dependent on computer systems trade modes, coupled with the U.S. stock market flooded with a wide variety of financial derivatives and leverage systems, once some unexpected events or errors appeared, the computer system would probably expand them numerous times, passed to all the stock trading seats in an instant, and act on the stock index to cause the market crash. In fact, it was not the first time due to a computer program problems that caused the stock market crash.

In 1990, The American AT & T telephone company, the PBX software appeared a small design fault, which resulted in whole American telephone service interruption for almost nine hours, meantime the phone service was almost held by AT & T, this "network heart attack" made the entire United States equivalently regress into the "telegraph era" in moment.

Similar events because of computer systems out of control caused some major accidents, successionaly staged around the world in recent years. Boston University physicist Eugene Stanley's a new study published in "Nature" magazine lately said, the interconnection network is becoming increasingly fragile, and is likely to breed some major fault. Power grids, water systems, transportation systems, computer networks, hospitals, financial systems, and so on. All above are connected to each other in some way, which will make their vulnerabilities clump. Wired Magazine even said, in its website, the network could be the biggest failure in the history.

Anders Powell said, a professor of media studies, Stockholm University Sweden, in an interview with Global Times, that the nowadays world almost had "brittle bone disease", like the Icelandic volcanic ash made European airline industry so disgraced; the Greek debt crisis brought about the global market almost

Author : Northwest University of Politics and Law, Xi'an 710063, China.
E-mail : Jane.yutian@gmail.com

crash. Nobody can find a good resource to solve the problem up to now, and reliance on the network is one of the culprits to result in "brittle bone disease" (2010).

Imagining one day a powerful computer virus which whole globe could not deal with came up, there was nowhere in the world to be not in chaos? Computer networks have become ubiquitous, go hand in hand with the human society, also so-called "network heart attack" even worse than viruses, because viruses could be remedied, but such a "heart attack" problem, which could be fatal, and nobody knows when it breaks out, and without any "specific remedy ways".

For the relationship between human beings and computers, there is a pessimistic perspective with the Westworld, that the Internet will eventually become the enemy of mankind. Many American movies depict a black future, one day the Internet will go beyond the ruling of mankind; human beings will be enslaved and driven like lambs. Although this concern is just a myth, when all the world increasingly relies on modern science, the human society is running to more and more convenient and efficient, at the same time, the uncontrollable risks are also running to higher and higher in all aspects.

Viewing from the other side, people use the development of modern science and technology to engage fraudulences, cyber prostitutions, cyber crime, hackers, even cyber warfare, cyber espionages among countries, and so on all these malignant incidents also have been plaguing daily life of communities. Tracing the root of these evils, it is still for pursuing of economic interests. The sophisticated degree of these new varied kinky science crimes is so high, not only is it hard to prevent also even worse is to accelerate the corruption of social morality and cultural spirit. All the moral disasters are tormenting and punishing human beings which are bred by corruptions. However, the more unfortunate fact is that people have fallen in this state which is inured with insensitive and merited feeling to face all the unusual evils so that more and more people join them and urge a stormy sea much stormier. Such as U.S. financial giant Goldman Sachs was so avid for profits that colluded others together to push their clients to fall in the well-designed trap and suffering huge losses; Using network technologies to steal legitimate proprietor's hi-tech and commercial secrets; For the money or benefits employing internet marketers to do malicious actions bribing or using online media to swear black is white for misleading the public for realizing the lucrative conspiracies for some prerogative individuals or interest groups, etc. All above can be looked as the secondary induced disasters of sciences calamities. (2010)(2013)(2013)

In short, the disasters that caused by sciences has been shadows with human wherever and whenever.

b) *Human economic activities cause natural disasters*

Austrian scientists participated a research project which shows, the climate change and human activities greatly lift the occurrence rate of natural disasters in Alps. The study pointed out that widespread glaciers melting in the Alps in recent years, sustained high temperatures, floods and other natural disasters, can hardly absolve human activities from the blame, including the massive construction projects, such as building ski fields, tourist holiday resorts and residence areas, in order that people take their vacations and settle down there.(2010)

Humankind built dams for impoundment and hydropower to meet their own electricity demand, caused the mass of damages to the natural environment and ecological balance. Three Gorges Project of China, is the typical example. Meanwhile, Chinese and foreign scientists warned, that the project not only threatened those residents who remain in the reservoir area, but could result in a mountain landslide because of the rise of land pressure surrounding the dam, the aquatic disease spread and the biodiversity drying up sharply, also one of the greatest fears is that the dam may trigger severe earthquakes.

Three Gorges Reservoir sits right on the two major faults: Jiuwanxi and Zigui - Badong. Fan Xiao, a geologist at the Bureau of Geological Exploration and Exploitation of Mineral Resources in Sichuan province of China, regards as the reservoir water level fluctuates-engineers partially drain the reservoir in summer to accommodate flood waters and raise it again at the end of flood season to generate power-and the abrupt change in water pressure further disturbs the land. He said, "it can cause fault activity to intensify and induce earthquakes." In a study published in the Chinese journal Tropical Geography in 2003, scholars at Guangzhou's South China Normal University predicted that such tinkering with the water level could trigger activity in 283 landslide-prone areas. For chasing the economic benefits and "vanity project", their words fell on deaf ears.

Scientists' early warnings came true just a month later, when around 700 million cubic feet (20 million cubic meters) of rock slid into the Qinggan River, just two miles (three kilometers) from where it flows into the Yangtze, spawning 65-foot (20-meter) waves that claimed the lives of 14 people. Despite the devastating results, the corporation three years later (in September 2006) raised the water level further-to 512 feet (156 meters). Since then, the area has experienced a series of problems, including dozens of landslides along one 20-mile (32-kilometer) stretch of riverbank. This past November, the ground gave out near the entrance to a railway tunnel in Badong County, near a tributary to the Three Gorges reservoir; 4,000 cubic yards (3,050 cubic meters) of earth and rock tumbled onto a highway. The landslide buried a bus, killing at least 30 people.

Hundreds of mountain landslides never stopped, even are expanding by now. (2008).

Many scientists believe this link between temblors and dams-called reservoir-induced seismicity-may have been what happened at California's Oroville Dam, in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The largest earthen dam was constructed on an active fault line in the 1950s and filled in 1968, in which the water supply restored to full its capacity the area appeared an unusual series of earthquakes. U.S. Geological Survey seismologists subsequently found a strong link between the quakes and the refilling of the reservoir.

Earthquakes have also been connected to past hydropower projects in China, horrifically where dams are often located in densely populated and seismically active river basins. Engineers in China blame dams for at least 19 earthquakes over the past five decades, ranging from small tremors to one near Guangdong province's Xinfengjiang Dam in 1962 that registered magnitude 6.1 on the Richter scale-severe enough to topple houses. Surveys show that the Three Gorges region may be next. Chinese Academy of Engineering scholar Li Wangping reports on the CTGPC's Web site that the area registered 822 tremors in the seven months after the September 2006 reservoir-level increase. So far, none have been severe enough to cause serious damage. But it doesn't mean the severe quakes appear impossibly hereafter.

Not yet full filling the highest water level in the dam, a rare geologic hazard occurred, which is the severe earthquake magnitude 8.0 on the Richter scale in Wenchuan region of Sichuan, on May 12, 2008. Its cruel consequences shocked all of the world. It was more tragical that this earthquake occurred shortly in the five years, on the same seismic belt, once again broke out in the earthquake 7.0 magnitude in Ya'an region of Sichuan on April 20, 2013.

According to the CHINA BUSINESS NEWS reported on April 22, in the evening of April 20, the geologist Fan Xiao analysis with the interviewer, said this quake had been expected. He thinks, seeing from the period of the Lushan earthquake, it shall be a huge aftershock, rearrangement of stresses in the crust, after the large-magnitude earthquake in Wenchuan. Fan Xiao stressed that the region of strong earthquake activity in western China, including the Longmen Shan and Xianshuihe fault belts, in recent years, large scale hydropower construction in full swing, from now to the next ten years, in these regions, the reservoir groups are going into an intensive period of impounding water. Since reservoirs induce earthquakes, it shall be a very dangerous period. (2013)

The geologist, Hengduan Shan Research Association chief scientist Yangyong also told the reporter: strong earthquakes broke out in the same fault

belt repeatedly, and in a short span of five years, which is beyond a common routine, which indicate accumulated stresses exist in the Longmen Shan fault belt after the Wenchuan earthquake, and he believes that in the epicenter radius of 100 km, large and small reservoirs and hydropower stations over 100, impounding and releasing water frequently, certainly impact geological activities in this region.

Corresponding to the above views, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) geophysicist, Thomas Parsons accurately calculated and predicted the Ya'an earthquake five years ago. He said: "aligned along the western Sichuan basin in China. After such a large-magnitude earthquake, rearrangement of stresses in the crust commonly leads to subsequent damaging earthquakes." (2008) (2013).

There is an irrefutable fact, Which was demonstrated by the latest research results of the world geologists, which is wherever there are reservoir constructions where is more earthquake-prone, wherever the hydropower projects larger where geologic hazards stronger, who attempts to defeat and remake nature for attaining the selfish who shall be retaliated by the nature; as well as ecological equilibrium has the global interrelationship, that is the action of remaking the nature will encumber the whole world. This viewpoint has become the consensus of the people around the world today. (1980)

From the 80s of last century to now, various world-wide economic and environmental development organizations utter their all kinds of warnings sustainedly, such as the forest area is disappearing at the speed of an annual of shrinking 17 million hectares, thousands of species are going extinct, non-renewable resources are drying up day by day, the desertification is impacting the surviving of 850 million people, about 200 million people are lacking water in the world, the earth natural ecosystems have lost the balance, and so on. These organizations and mass scientists have tried saving the planet to heal the humanity, but in the past 30 years, in all the indexes to measure the health of the planet, we only succeeded in converting one index' deterioration, that is to decrease manufacturing and producing of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which make the void in ozone layer, all the other key indexes trend is still moving in worse. (2013) [1].

Since industrial civilization history has developed for 200 years, it is also the history of the modern economic crisis and the science disaster, the history of world wars and terrorists attack, the history of the earth natural environment destroyed, the history of the secondary natural disasters-prone for the environmental destruction, meanwhile the most serious and frightening, as well the most neglected by human, is the history of human moral sentiments and cultural spirit degenerated.

II. THE REAL MEANING OF THE CATASTROPHES FOR HUMAN BEINGS

The real meaning of the catastrophe is that it is both the burier of human beings supreme rule of short-term self-interests (SRSS), and the midwife of human beings' new values, consciousness and ideologies.

Actually, many scientists and social elites have recognized that it shall lead to what consequence it is, when human beings are driven by the SRSS, use science and technology, recklessly chase economic interests, and head to degeneration step by step. They have taken all kinds of ways to strongly appeal their governments, and the international community, as well practice their own advocacy. The international community and environmental organizations, and the new energy industries are established by their sparkplugging and the support of some governments. Unfortunately, since the back of the last century there is no real achievement yet. (2010)

The human beings' souls have been rotting in greediness, how do they escape from catastrophes striking? Some elites have seen the root of the problem: human beings have to alter the values, "only the changing of mankind consciousness can save the planet." [2][3][4]

Then, what power can make the whole humankind change their current values, consciousness and ideologies (VCI) of SRSS completely, really step into a energu revolution, create a new sustaining economic and social systems?

The answer from the history of mankind society is "catastrophes".

The catastrophes had ever hastened two revolutions of VCI delivery in the history of Europe.

a) *The first great revolution of values, consciousness and ideologies (VCI) in the West*

This revolution has a symbol with Constantine the Great issued the Edict of Milan in 393 AD, the Christianity became the belief which can be believed free from suffering religious persecution. Since then the old VCI, "people-oriented" in ancient hellenism and Roman culture was destroyed very soon. The christian culture and the VCI of "gods-supreme" not only became the mainstream, but staged the dominant religion in western world subsequently. The process of destroying the old VCI lasted hundreds of years, meanwhile if there were no the fatal power of major plagues, volcanic eruptions, wars and civil disturbances etc, the christian culture and VCI challenged the powerfull legitimate VCI of people-oriented, obtained the final victory impossibly. Jesus was living to preach only for over 3 years, approximately murdered in 30 AD, by 393 AD, Christianity attained the same legal status with other

beliefs, before and after lasted for more than 300 years. In 79 AD of this period, the most prosperous city Pompeii in the Roman Empire, after several earthquakes this city disappeared with the Vesuvius volcano eruption in 18 hours. 165-180 AD "Anthony plague" and "Ciprian plague" in about 15 years resulted in the population sharply reduced about 40% in the territory of the Roman Empire. 541 AD the Rome was stricken once again by "Justinian plague", the death number of the population reached to 25 million, even over half in the main city. In addition to these natural calamities, even more it suffered from the disasters of continual wars and civil strife in the same period. Wars and domestic turmoils were also the catalytic and bulking agegent of great plagues, all these led to a great loss of population and property, left land uncultivated, productivity retrogressing, severe inflation and deflation were concurrent together the mass had nothing to rely on for surviving. Liberal and rational humanistic values of the Roman Empire had hopelessly gradually corrupted in cold-blooded selfishness, unrestrained extravagantness and carnality hedonism, since the peak period of great material wealth prosperity and the triumphant conquerors reveled in their glory, the corrupt VCI were attacked with the continued huge catastrophes, completely lost the foundation for its existence. During this period, many Roman were rushing out of old belief and VCI, even many of whom were Roman nobles, went into the Christian faith, all of these eventually induced the first great revolution of VCI in the West, and destroyed the powerful and extremely aggressive Empire which just like the sun at high noon, swept across Europe, Asia, Africa, and sustained more than ten centuries. (2013)(2005).

The VCI revolution smashed the worship of many compatible gods of ancient Greece and Rome, and the carnality hedonism after the people-oriented values corrupted. Establishing the authority status of monotheism of Christian faith in God and the Holy See, staging soteriology of salvation through good works and the ultramontaniam in the history of middle ages. The values of soteriology of Christian let them give the hands of rescue with love of humankind and unselfishness to the people during the well as without fear of sacrifice. They attended patients whom had epidemic disease in hospitals, were volunteers to hold the funeral for the dead strangers, adopted orphans whom no one would take care, provided accommodation for the helpless wandering peasants and veterans in cities, more over looked for a way of survival for them, and so on. All people were obliged for Christians, felt the warmth of the human, gained the feeling of home, which were not able to be done by the Romans in corrupted people-oriented values. Just about the Christian values delivered the positive energy that made the Christians number keep rising during the persecuted period, the direct pushing hands of rising were successional catastrophes. Without

the striking of catastrophes, no the collapse of economic foundation which was relied on by old VCI, without the terrestrial miseries from catastrophes, no chance to highlight Jesus Christ and his disciples to do good works with their strong cohesive power and lofty moral even donating the lives.

Catastrophes made the new VCI of Christian vulnerable groups from the long-term brutal persecution took over Europe, even all the West.

Well-known American historian Will Durant said, There was not any drama to be greater than this one in the history of mankind, the few Christians suffered oppression and contempt from a succession of emperors, indomitably endured all the trials, silently increased the number of their group, while the local people fell in confusion, they established internal order, against the force by words, faced atrocity with expecting, finally defeated the most powerful empire in the history. Caesar encountered Christ in the colosseum, the final victory belongs to Christ. (2013)(2009) [5] [6] [7].

This is the first great revolution of the Western VCI in mankind history.

b) The second great revolution of values, consciousness and ideologies (VCI) in the West

The second VCI revolution rose in the Renaissance, Reformation and Enlightenment. From the superficial phenomenon, these three movements made the second VCI revolution win the final victory in the history of Europe, however, the fundamental strength which smashed the VCI of the soteriology of salvation through good works and the superiority of Papal authority, was still powerful catastrophes not the movements.

First of all was the Black Death which shook the world history from 1347 - 1351, 25 million people died in the plague, the mortality rate reached to 30%. This plague made feudal manors be acutely short of labor force, ensuing the attachment relationship of colonus on lands, the ownership of feudal lords on lands were disintegrated. Facing death the idea of freedom and democracy, and human rights sprang up like mushrooms for desiring freedom and living. Meanwhile the Renaissance was just about strongly expressed the aspiration of freedom, health, and happy life, and the revolt from Papal authority suppressed freedom and humanity.

Another "flu" plague broke out again in 1556-1560, the mortality rate as high as 20%, this plague led to the Reformation movement in the history of Europe. Facing the threat of death, churches took no effective way to help people escape from death, but sold "indulgences" to make money everywhere, which caused the Reformation sweeping out whole Europe. In 1665 London burst in on the well-known Great Plague once more, several plagues made the population sharply reduce by a third again, in some places left only half. [8]

Next, people suffered another man-made disaster-wars and civil strife. The most representative of the war during this period, was the Crusades from 1096 to 1291, which was a train of wars under the permission of the Roman Catholic Pope, started and lasted nearly 200 years, toward eastern shores of the Mediterranean where were considered the heathen nations by feudal lords and knights in Western Europe. The scourge of wars and civil strife in Western Europe and the Mediterranean countries suffered heavy losses, not only hundreds of thousands of Crusaders died in the wars, but the people of the countries bordering the Mediterranean, including Jews, Eastern Christians and Muslims also died in large numbers in the wars and looting. Scrambling for the Holy Land Jerusalem again and again, both the Muslim countries and Christian countries paid a very heavy price. The Kingdom of Jerusalem was established in West Asia by the Western European knights of feudal aristocracy in the first Crusades, only maintained for 88 years. [9] [10] [11]

The wiping out of Plagues and wars made the feudal autocracy under the Pope totalitarian fell into crisis-ridden in the Middle Ages of Europe. At first the revolution of the VCI and social transition were almost impossible that from all the aspects of socio-economic, political, cultural, religious, scientific and technological etc, because of the swiping of the plagues and wars conditions changed rapidly, which built up a very good foundation for the Renaissance, the Reformation and even the Enlightenment, as well as hastened delivering those bright as the stars, dynamical literary writers, artists, ideologists, scientists in this period, brought up a variety of new ideas and new scientific world view, impacting and influencing fiercely on the old VCI. Catastrophes became both the burier of the old VCI, and the midwife of human beings' new VCI once again. Under the wiping out of superhuman strength of catastrophes, the European religious feudal autocracy went in smoke to ashes, new VCI of asserting freedom, democracy, equality and human rights overcame the old VCI of soteriology of salvation through good works and the ultramontanist, became the mainstream of VCI, and promoted scientific and technological developing rapidly, as well as achieved the first industrial revolution. (2013) [12].

Obviously, the catastrophes impact of on the human VCI and civilization is fateful. It continuously directly hits out at the core elements of the earth civilization-human beings, it uses the most hardhearted way to take away lives of human beings, forces mankind to burst the overturning revolution in the deep heart core, and seek the new VCI to proceed without any hesitation.

Those points and actions which believe that future technological developments will lead to the fourth industrial revolution, the so called "energy revolution", and be able to save mankind; appeals to society and

wish to awaken mankind by a variety of way and efforts; establish and join Greenpeace, take action to protect the environment, and so on, which are the nice mankind wishes to get rid of the striking from the major disasters, but there will not be the true effectiveness of complete change.

In the globalized modern social environment, the strongest power which impels human awakening together, bursts extraordinary internal impetus together, and forming an unstoppable huge trend together, discarding thoroughly the old VCI together, is the catastrophes only. When the existing economic base is knocked down by the unremitting and frequent catastrophes, and bring about a sharp reduction in population, the old VCI, including some corrupted political system and state structure shall lose their living space. Only under the premise of the new VCI what the epoch of human society need, being able to gain the opportunity to stand on the historical stage, become true universal values and common consciousness of humankind. Once this new VCI win in the revolution, a new era of human society will come up, otherwise, people will continue to breed disasters for future catastrophes step-by-step, it shall be only a matter of time to outbreak catastrophes with modern human beings.

III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Today, the financial crisis, recession, technological disaster, terrorism, hurricanes, tsunamis, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, etc., all kinds of disaster are intensifying, but have not reached to the horrible extent as the former history we mentioned above to weed out human beings in huge number. Disasters seem to be playing a prelude with the proverbial "slow-boiling frog" to warn mankind.

Who can be sure that being able to find a shining path for surviving, not to be eliminated.

In next one of this series articles, we continue to analyse and seek the shining path for our future survive.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. An'nian Huang (1997) The 50 Years in Nowaday World. Sichuan People's Publishing Press. January (Chinese).
2. Hongbing Yuan (2012) The Holocaust of Human Beings - Thinking About the End of the World Taiwan incorporated foundation Presbyterian Church Bulletin Editorial Office (October). First Print (Chinese).
3. Richard Carswell (2012). Global Megatrends China Industry and Commercial Joint Press LLC. (February) First Print (Chinese)
4. Ping Chen. (2009). Recessionary Times. Beijing Economy Press (June) First Print (Chinese)
5. Shiono Nanam (2012-2013). Roman Story China CITIC Press. I-XII. (June-April). First Print.
6. Holy Bible (1991). KING JAMES Ballantine (January 1).
7. Will Durant (2010).The Story of Civilization .Caesar and Christ. Huaxia Press (July 1)(Chinese)
8. Edward Gibbon (2009) . History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Volumes 1-6. Collector's Library (September 1).
9. William Edward (1976) the Great Disasters. Maloney (April)
10. Thomas Asbridge ((2011). The Crusades: The Authoritative History of the War for the Holy Land. Ecco.(March 8). Reprint.
11. Zhengqing Wu (2011).Great Disasters New World Press (May 5) (Chinese).
12. Brian Tierney, Sidney Painter (2011). Western Europe in the Middle Ages (Translator Chuanwei Yuan) Beijing University Press (December 1) Sixth Reprint.

Notes

1. Relevant details be obtained in this writer's series articles: NO.1.2.3. in INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND MANAFEMENT Vol 4, NO. 12 (2009) Vol 5, No 1 (2010) ; Vol 5, No7 (2010)
2. Relevant details can be obtained in the following articles: Shuangcheng Ji, Yan Li etc. (2010) Uncontrolled Network Threaten human Beings' Security.....People - Global Times. [Online] Available:<http://world.people.com.cn/GB/11611233.html> (May 17).
3. Relevant details can be obtained in the following articles: Zhou Du, Yongbin Wang. (2010) Goldman Sachs Suspected fraud Case. (Chinese) published in IT Times (No.9 May 5).
4. Relevant details can be obtained in the following articles: Verizon (2013) Large-Scale Financial Cybercrime, State-Affiliated Espionage Dominate Security Landscape, Finds 'Verizon 2013 Data Breach Investigations Report' (April 23). [Online] Available:<http://newscenter.verizon.com/corporate/news-articles/2013/04-23-financial-cybercrime-verizon-data-breach-investigations/>
5. Relevant details can be obtained in the following articles: Xiaojian Li (2013) The Time of Cyber Warfare Is Coming: China Should Set up A Troop of Hackers (March 5) (Chinese. [Online] Available: <http://war.163.com/13/0305/13/8P74RSU000014J0G.html>
6. Relevant details can be obtained in the following articles: Margreth Keiler, Jasper Knight, and Stephan Harrison (2010). Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society (May 28). [Online] Available: <http://rsta.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/368/1919/2461>
7. Relevant details can be obtained in the following articles: Mara Hvistendahl (2008). China's Three Gorges Dam: An Environmental Catastrophe? Scientific American (March 25). [Online] Available:

<http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=chinas-three-gorges-dam-disaster>

8. Relevant details can be obtained in the following news report: CHINA BUSINESS NEWS (2013). Experts Warning: The Impact of Human Engineering on Geological Activity (No. 22-6. April) (Chinese)
9. Relevant details can be obtained in the following articles: Thomas parsons, etc. (2008) Stress changes from the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake and increased hazard in the Sichuan basin. Nature (July 6). [Online] Available: <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v454/n7203/full/nature07177.html>
10. Relevant details can be obtained in the following articles: Weilluo Wang Interview (2013) how much Risk the Hell Do Reservoirs Induced Seismicity in China? (Chinese) (May 3) [Online] Available: <http://soundofhope.org/node/343771> (Chinese).
11. Relevant details can be obtained in the following Document: IUCN, WWF (1980). World Conservation Strategy (March 5)
12. Relevant details can be obtained in the following reports: Worldwatch Institute (2013) Vital Signs Volume 1-20 (1994-2013). [Online] Available: <http://vitalsigns.worldwatch.org/>
13. Relevant details can be obtained in the following articles: Yu Tian (2010). Decline of Industrial Civilization of Modern Humankind INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT (July 7).
14. Relevant details can be obtained in the following Book: Shiono Nanam (2013). Roman Story China CITIC Press (April) First Print. XII P.66-67;
15. Relevant details can be obtained in the following Book: Dalin Liu (2005). Illustrated World Sexual History Chapter 3-1, Chapter 5-2, Chapter 6-1. Zhengzhou University Press (September 1) (Chinese).
16. Relevant details can be obtained in the following Book: Shiono Nanam (2013). Roman Story China CITIC Press (April) First Print. XII P. 296 (Chinese).
17. Relevant details can be obtained in the following Book: Edward Gibbon (2009). History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Chapter 15-16 In Volumes 6. Collector's Library (September 1).
18. Relevant details can be obtained in the following articles: Fang Guo (2003). The History of Natural Disasters: Reflection and Enlightenment-Historical Plagues and Society change. History Theory Research (NO.4. P.14-16) (Chinese).

GLOBAL JOURNALS INC. (US) GUIDELINES HANDBOOK 2013

WWW.GLOBALJOURNALS.ORG

GLOBAL JOURNALS INC. (US) GUIDELINES HANDBOOK 2013

WWW.GLOBALJOURNALS.ORG

GLOBAL JOURNALS INC. (US) GUIDELINES HANDBOOK 2013

WWW.GLOBALJOURNALS.ORG

FELLOW OF ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH SOCIETY IN HUMAN SCIENCE (FARSHS)

- FARSHS' title will be awarded to the person after approval of Editor-in-Chief and Editorial Board. The title 'FARSHS' can be added to name in the following manner. eg. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., FARSHS or William Walldroff Ph. D., M.S., FARSHS
- Being FARSHS is a respectful honor. It authenticates your research activities. After becoming FARSHS, you can use 'FARSHS' title as you use your degree in suffix of your name. This will definitely will enhance and add up your name. You can use it on your Career Counseling Materials/CV/Resume/Visiting Card/Name Plate etc.
- 60% Discount will be provided to FARSHS members for publishing research papers in Global Journals Inc., if our Editorial Board and Peer Reviewers accept the paper. For the life time, if you are author/co-author of any paper bill sent to you will automatically be discounted one by 60%
- FARSHS will be given a renowned, secure, free professional email address with 100 GB of space eg.johnhall@globaljournals.org. You will be facilitated with Webmail, SpamAssassin, Email Forwarders, Auto-Responders, Email Delivery Route tracing, etc.
- FARSHS member is eligible to become paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Inc. to earn up to 15% of realized author charges taken from author of respective paper. After reviewing 5 or more papers you can request to transfer the amount to your bank account or to your PayPal account.
- Eg. If we had taken 420 USD from author, we can send 63 USD to your account.
- FARSHS member can apply for free approval, grading and certification of some of their Educational and Institutional Degrees from Global Journals Inc. (US) and Open Association of Research,Society U.S.A.
- After you are FARSHS. You can send us scanned copy of all of your documents. We will verify, grade and certify them within a month. It will be based on your academic records, quality of research papers published by you, and 50 more criteria. This is beneficial for your job interviews as recruiting organization need not just rely on you for authenticity and your unknown qualities, you would have authentic ranks of all of your documents. Our scale is unique worldwide.

- FARSHS member can proceed to get benefits of free research podcasting in Global Research Radio with their research documents, slides and online movies.
- After your publication anywhere in the world, you can upload your research paper with your recorded voice or you can use our professional RJs to record your paper their voice. We can also stream your conference videos and display your slides online.
- FARSHS will be eligible for free application of Standardization of their Researches by Open Scientific Standards. Standardization is next step and level after publishing in a journal. A team of research and professional will work with you to take your research to its next level, which is worldwide open standardization.
- FARSHS is eligible to earn from their researches: While publishing his paper with Global Journals Inc. (US), FARSHS can decide whether he/she would like to publish his/her research in closed manner. When readers will buy that individual research paper for reading, 80% of its earning by Global Journals Inc. (US) will be transferred to FARSHS member's bank account after certain threshold balance. There is no time limit for collection. FARSHS member can decide its price and we can help in decision.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH SOCIETY IN HUMAN SCIENCE (MARSHS)

- MARSHS title will be awarded to the person/institution after approval of Editor-in-Chief and Editorial Board. The title 'MARSHS' can be added to name in the following manner: eg. Dr. Thomas Knoll, Ph.D., MARSHS
- MARSHS can submit one paper every year for publication without any charges. The paper will be sent to two peer reviewers. The paper will be published after the acceptance of peer reviewers and Editorial Board.
- Free 2GB Web-space will be allotted to 'MARSHS' along with sub Domain to contribute and participate in our activities.
- A professional email address will be allotted with free 1GB email space.
- MARSHS will be authorized to receive e-Journal GJHSS for lifetime.

AUXILIARY MEMBERSHIPS

ANNUAL MEMBER

- Annual Member will be authorized to receive e-Journal GJHSS for one year (subscription for one year).
- The member will be allotted free 1 GB Web-space along with subDomain to contribute and participate in our activities.
- A professional email address will be allotted free 500 MB email space.

PAPER PUBLICATION

- The members can publish paper once. The paper will be sent to two-peer reviewer. The paper will be published after the acceptance of peer reviewers and Editorial Board.



PROCESS OF SUBMISSION OF RESEARCH PAPER

The Area or field of specialization may or may not be of any category as mentioned in 'Scope of Journal' menu of the GlobalJournals.org website. There are 37 Research Journal categorized with Six parental Journals GJCST, GJMR, GJRE, GJMBR, GJSFR, GJHSS. For Authors should prefer the mentioned categories. There are three widely used systems UDC, DDC and LCC. The details are available as 'Knowledge Abstract' at Home page. The major advantage of this coding is that, the research work will be exposed to and shared with all over the world as we are being abstracted and indexed worldwide.

The paper should be in proper format. The format can be downloaded from first page of 'Author Guideline' Menu. The Author is expected to follow the general rules as mentioned in this menu. The paper should be written in MS-Word Format (*.DOC, *.DOCX).

The Author can submit the paper either online or offline. The authors should prefer online submission. Online Submission: There are three ways to submit your paper:

(A) (I) First, register yourself using top right corner of Home page then Login. If you are already registered, then login using your username and password.

(II) Choose corresponding Journal.

(III) Click 'Submit Manuscript'. Fill required information and Upload the paper.

(B) If you are using Internet Explorer, then Direct Submission through Homepage is also available.

(C) If these two are not convenient, and then email the paper directly to dean@globaljournals.org.

Offline Submission: Author can send the typed form of paper by Post. However, online submission should be preferred.



PREFERRED AUTHOR GUIDELINES

MANUSCRIPT STYLE INSTRUCTION (Must be strictly followed)

Page Size: 8.27" X 11"

- Left Margin: 0.65
- Right Margin: 0.65
- Top Margin: 0.75
- Bottom Margin: 0.75
- Font type of all text should be Swis 721 Lt BT.
- Paper Title should be of Font Size 24 with one Column section.
- Author Name in Font Size of 11 with one column as of Title.
- Abstract Font size of 9 Bold, "Abstract" word in Italic Bold.
- Main Text: Font size 10 with justified two columns section
- Two Column with Equal Column with of 3.38 and Gaping of .2
- First Character must be three lines Drop capped.
- Paragraph before Spacing of 1 pt and After of 0 pt.
- Line Spacing of 1 pt
- Large Images must be in One Column
- Numbering of First Main Headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman Letters, Capital Letter, and Font Size of 10.
- Numbering of Second Main Headings (Heading 2) must be in Alphabets, Italic, and Font Size of 10.

You can use your own standard format also.

Author Guidelines:

1. General,
2. Ethical Guidelines,
3. Submission of Manuscripts,
4. Manuscript's Category,
5. Structure and Format of Manuscript,
6. After Acceptance.

1. GENERAL

Before submitting your research paper, one is advised to go through the details as mentioned in following heads. It will be beneficial, while peer reviewer justify your paper for publication.

Scope

The Global Journals Inc. (US) welcome the submission of original paper, review paper, survey article relevant to the all the streams of Philosophy and knowledge. The Global Journals Inc. (US) is parental platform for Global Journal of Computer Science and Technology, Researches in Engineering, Medical Research, Science Frontier Research, Human Social Science, Management, and Business organization. The choice of specific field can be done otherwise as following in Abstracting and Indexing Page on this Website. As the all Global



Journals Inc. (US) are being abstracted and indexed (in process) by most of the reputed organizations. Topics of only narrow interest will not be accepted unless they have wider potential or consequences.

2. ETHICAL GUIDELINES

Authors should follow the ethical guidelines as mentioned below for publication of research paper and research activities.

Papers are accepted on strict understanding that the material in whole or in part has not been, nor is being, considered for publication elsewhere. If the paper once accepted by Global Journals Inc. (US) and Editorial Board, will become the copyright of the Global Journals Inc. (US).

Authorship: The authors and coauthors should have active contribution to conception design, analysis and interpretation of findings. They should critically review the contents and drafting of the paper. All should approve the final version of the paper before submission

The Global Journals Inc. (US) follows the definition of authorship set up by the Global Academy of Research and Development. According to the Global Academy of R&D authorship, criteria must be based on:

- 1) Substantial contributions to conception and acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of the 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.

All authors should have been credited according to their appropriate contribution in research activity and preparing paper. Contributors who do not match the criteria as authors may be mentioned under Acknowledgement.

Acknowledgements: Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned under acknowledgement. The specifications of the source of funding for the research if appropriate can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with address.

Appeal of Decision: The Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed elsewhere.

Permissions: It is the author's responsibility to have prior permission if all or parts of earlier published illustrations are used in this paper.

Please mention proper reference and appropriate acknowledgements wherever expected.

If all or parts of previously published illustrations are used, permission must be taken from the copyright holder concerned. It is the author's responsibility to take these in writing.

Approval for reproduction/modification of any information (including figures and tables) published elsewhere must be obtained by the authors/copyright holders before submission of the manuscript. Contributors (Authors) are responsible for any copyright fee involved.

3. SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts should be uploaded via this online submission page. The online submission is most efficient method for submission of papers, as it enables rapid distribution of manuscripts and consequently speeds up the review procedure. It also enables authors to know the status of their own manuscripts by emailing us. Complete instructions for submitting a paper is available below.

Manuscript submission is a systematic procedure and little preparation is required beyond having all parts of your manuscript in a given format and a computer with an Internet connection and a Web browser. Full help and instructions are provided on-screen. As an author, you will be prompted for login and manuscript details as Field of Paper and then to upload your manuscript file(s) according to the instructions.



To avoid postal delays, all transaction is preferred by e-mail. A finished manuscript submission is confirmed by e-mail immediately and your paper enters the editorial process with no postal delays. When a conclusion is made about the publication of your paper by our Editorial Board, revisions can be submitted online with the same procedure, with an occasion to view and respond to all comments.

Complete support for both authors and co-author is provided.

4. MANUSCRIPT'S CATEGORY

Based on potential and nature, the manuscript can be categorized under the following heads:

Original research paper: Such papers are reports of high-level significant original research work.

Review papers: These are concise, significant but helpful and decisive topics for young researchers.

Research articles: These are handled with small investigation and applications

Research letters: The letters are small and concise comments on previously published matters.

5. STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF MANUSCRIPT

The recommended size of original research paper is less than seven thousand words, review papers fewer than seven thousands words also. Preparation of research paper or how to write research paper, are major hurdle, while writing manuscript. The research articles and research letters should be fewer than three thousand words, the structure original research paper; sometime review paper should be as follows:

Papers: These are reports of significant research (typically less than 7000 words equivalent, including tables, figures, references), and comprise:

- (a) Title should be relevant and commensurate with the theme of the paper.
- (b) A brief Summary, "Abstract" (less than 150 words) containing the major results and conclusions.
- (c) Up to ten keywords, that precisely identifies the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
- (d) An Introduction, giving necessary background excluding subheadings; objectives must be clearly declared.
- (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, unless non-standard.
- (f) Results should be presented concisely, by well-designed tables and/or figures; the same data may not be used in both; suitable statistical data should be given. All data must be obtained with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage. As reproduced design has been recognized to be important to experiments for a considerable time, the Editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned un-refereed;
- (g) Discussion should cover the implications and consequences, not just recapitulating the results; conclusions should be summarizing.
- (h) Brief Acknowledgements.
- (i) References in the proper form.

Authors should very cautiously consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate efficiently. Papers are much more likely to be accepted, if they are cautiously designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and be conventional to the approach and instructions. They will in addition, be published with much less delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.



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

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

Format

Language: The language of publication is UK English. Authors, for whom English is a second language, must have their manuscript efficiently edited by an English-speaking person before submission to make sure that, the English is of high excellence. It is preferable, that manuscripts should be professionally edited.

Standard Usage, Abbreviations, and Units: Spelling and hyphenation should be conventional to The Concise Oxford English Dictionary. Statistics and measurements should at all times be given in figures, e.g. 16 min, except for when the number begins a sentence. When the number does not refer to a unit of measurement it should be spelt in full unless, it is 160 or greater.

Abbreviations supposed to be used carefully. The abbreviated name or expression is supposed to be cited in full at first usage, followed by the conventional abbreviation in parentheses.

Metric SI units are supposed to generally be used excluding where they conflict with current practice or are confusing. For illustration, 1.4 l rather than $1.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$, or 4 mm somewhat than $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$. Chemical formula and solutions must identify the form used, e.g. anhydrous or hydrated, and the concentration must be in clearly defined units. Common species names should be followed by underlines at the first mention. For following use the generic name should be constricted to a single letter, if it is clear.

Structure

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals Inc. (US), ought to include:

Title: The title page must carry an instructive 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) wherever the work was carried out. The full postal address in addition with the e-mail address of related author must be given. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining and indexing.

Abstract, used in Original Papers and Reviews:

Optimizing Abstract for Search Engines

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or similar. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. This in turn will make it more likely to be viewed and/or cited in a further work. Global Journals Inc. (US) have compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Key Words

A major linchpin in research work for the writing research paper is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and Internet resources.

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

Search engines for most searches, use Boolean searching, which is somewhat different from Internet searches. The Boolean search uses "operators," words (and, or, not, and near) that enable you to expand or narrow your affords. Tips for research paper while preparing research paper are very helpful guideline of research paper.

Choice of key words is first tool of tips to write research paper. Research paper writing is an art. A few tips for deciding as strategically as possible about keyword search:



- One should start brainstorming lists of possible keywords before even begin 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 research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.
- It may take the discovery of only one relevant paper to let steer in the right keyword direction because in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.
- One should avoid outdated words.

Keywords are the key that opens a door to research work sources. Keyword searching is an art in which researcher's skills are bound to improve with experience and time.

Numerical Methods: Numerical methods used should be clear and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Acknowledgements: Please make these as concise as possible.

References

References follow the Harvard scheme of referencing. References in the text should cite the authors' names followed by the time of their publication, unless there are three or more authors when simply the first author's name is quoted followed by et al. unpublished work has to only be cited where necessary, and only in the text. Copies of references in press in other journals have to be supplied with submitted typescripts. It is necessary that all citations and references be carefully checked before submission, as mistakes or omissions will cause delays.

References to information on the World Wide Web can be given, but only if the information is available without charge to readers on an official site. Wikipedia and Similar websites are not allowed where anyone can change the information. Authors will be asked to make available electronic copies of the cited information for inclusion on the Global Journals Inc. (US) homepage at the judgment of the Editorial Board.

The Editorial Board and Global Journals Inc. (US) recommend that, citation of online-published papers and other material should be done via a DOI (digital object identifier). If an author cites anything, which does not have a DOI, they run the risk of the cited material not being noticeable.

The Editorial Board and Global Journals Inc. (US) recommend the use of a tool such as Reference Manager for reference management and formatting.

Tables, Figures and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be few in number, 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. Vertical lines should not be used.

Figures: Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always take in a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g. Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in electronic form by e-mailing them.

Preparation of Electronic Figures for Publication

Even though low quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (or e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Do not use pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings) in relation to the imitation size. 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.



Figure Legends: Self-explanatory legends of all figures should be incorporated separately under the heading 'Legends to Figures'. In the full-text online edition of the journal, figure legends may possibly be truncated in abbreviated links to the full screen version. Therefore, the first 100 characters of any legend should notify the reader, about the key aspects of the figure.

6. AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Upon approval of a paper for publication, the manuscript will be forwarded to the dean, who is responsible for the publication of the Global Journals Inc. (US).

6.1 Proof Corrections

The corresponding author will receive an e-mail alert containing a link to a website or will be attached. A working e-mail address must therefore be provided for the related author.

Acrobat Reader will be required in order to read this file. This software can be downloaded

(Free of charge) from the following website:

www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html. This will facilitate the file to be opened, read on screen, and printed out in order for any corrections to be added. Further instructions will be sent with the proof.

Proofs must be returned to the dean at dean@globaljournals.org within three days of receipt.

As changes to proofs are costly, we inquire that you only correct typesetting errors. All illustrations are retained by the publisher. Please note that the authors are responsible for all statements made in their work, including changes made by the copy editor.

6.2 Early View of Global Journals Inc. (US) (Publication Prior to Print)

The Global Journals Inc. (US) are enclosed by our publishing's Early View service. Early View articles are complete full-text articles sent in advance of their publication. Early View articles are absolute and final. They have been completely reviewed, revised and edited for publication, and the authors' final corrections have been incorporated. Because they are in final form, no changes can be made after sending them. The nature of Early View articles means that they do not yet have volume, issue or page numbers, so Early View articles cannot be cited in the conventional way.

6.3 Author Services

Online production tracking is available for your article through Author Services. Author Services enables authors to track their article - once it has been accepted - through the production process to publication online and in print. Authors can check the status of their articles online and choose to receive automated e-mails at key stages of production. The authors will receive an e-mail with a unique link that enables them to register and have their article automatically added to the system. Please ensure that a complete e-mail address is provided when submitting the manuscript.

6.4 Author Material Archive Policy

Please note that if not specifically requested, publisher will dispose off hardcopy & electronic information submitted, after the two months of publication. If you require the return of any information submitted, please inform the Editorial Board or dean as soon as possible.

6.5 Offprint and Extra Copies

A PDF offprint of the online-published article will be provided free of charge to the related author, and may be distributed according to the Publisher's terms and conditions. Additional paper offprint may be ordered by emailing us at: editor@globaljournals.org.

You must strictly follow above Author Guidelines before submitting your paper or else we will not at all be responsible for any corrections in future in any of the way.



Before start writing a good quality Computer Science Research Paper, let us first understand what is Computer Science Research Paper? So, Computer Science Research Paper is the paper which is written by professionals or scientists who are associated to Computer Science and Information Technology, or doing research study in these areas. If you are novel to this field then you can consult about this field from your supervisor or guide.

TECHNIQUES FOR WRITING A GOOD QUALITY RESEARCH PAPER:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is searched by the interest of author but it can be also suggested by the guides. You can have several topics and then you can judge that in which topic or subject you are finding yourself most comfortable. This can be done by asking several questions to yourself, like Will I be able to carry our search in this area? Will I find all necessary recourses to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area? If the answer of these types of questions will be "Yes" then you can choose that topic. In most of the cases, you may have to conduct the surveys and have to visit several places because this field is related to Computer Science and Information Technology. Also, you may have to do a lot of work to find all rise and falls regarding the various data of that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information.

2. Evaluators are human: First thing to remember that evaluators are also human being. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So, present your Best.

3. Think Like Evaluators: If you are in a confusion or getting demotivated that your paper will be accepted by evaluators or not, then think and try to evaluate your paper like an Evaluator. Try to understand that what an evaluator wants in your research paper and automatically you will have your answer.

4. 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.

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

6. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of Computer Science, then this point is quite obvious.

7. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable to judge good software then you can lose quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various software programs available to help you, which you can get through Internet.

8. Use the Internet for help: An excellent start for your paper can be by using the Google. It is an excellent search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question how to write my research paper or find model research paper. From the internet library you can download books. If you have all required books make important reading selecting and analyzing the specified information. Then put together research paper sketch out.

9. Use and get big pictures: Always use encyclopedias, Wikipedia to get pictures so that you can go into the depth.

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

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



12. Make all efforts: Make all efforts to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in introduction, that what is the need of a particular research paper. Polish your work by good skill of writing and always give an evaluator, what he wants.

13. Have backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either in your computer or in paper. This will help you to not to lose any of your important.

14. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several and unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating "hotchpotch." So always, try to make and include those diagrams, which are made by your own to improve readability and understandability of your paper.

15. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history or current affairs then use of quotes become essential but if study is relevant to science then use of quotes is not preferable.

16. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense, to present those events that happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate future happening events. Use of improper and wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid the sentences that are incomplete.

17. Never use online paper: If you are getting any paper on Internet, then never use it as your research paper because it might be possible that evaluator has already seen it or maybe it is outdated version.

18. Pick a good study spot: To do your research studies always try to pick a spot, which is quiet. Every spot is not for studies. Spot that suits you choose it and proceed further.

19. Know what you know: Always try to know, what you know by making objectives. Else, you will be confused and cannot achieve your target.

20. Use good quality grammar: Always use a good quality grammar and use words that will throw positive impact on evaluator. Use of good quality grammar does not mean to use tough words, that for each word the evaluator has to go through dictionary. Do not start sentence with a conjunction. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Ignore passive voice. Do not ever use a big word when a diminutive one would suffice. Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. Prepositions are not expressions to finish sentences with. It is incorrect to ever divide an infinitive. Avoid clichés like the disease. Also, always shun irritating alliteration. Use language that is simple and straight forward. put together a neat summary.

21. 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 to your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

22. Never start in last minute: Always start at right time and give enough time to research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

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

24. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if evaluator has seen it anywhere you will be in trouble.

25. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend for your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health then all your efforts will be in vain. For a quality research, study is must, and this can be done by taking proper rest and food.

26. Go for seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.



27. Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give rest to your mind by listening to soft music or by sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory.

28. Make colleagues: Always try to make colleagues. No matter how sharper or intelligent you are, if you make colleagues you can have several ideas, which will be helpful for your research.

29. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, then search its reasons, its benefits, and demerits.

30. Think and then print: When you will go to print your paper, notice that tables are not be split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

31. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information, like, I have used MS Excel to draw graph. Do not add irrelevant and inappropriate material. These all will create superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should NEVER take a broad view. Analogy in script is like feathers on a snake. Not at all use a large word when a very small one would be sufficient. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Amplification is a billion times of inferior quality than sarcasm.

32. Never oversimplify everything: To add material in your research paper, never go for oversimplification. This will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be more or less specific. Also too, by no means, ever use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions aren't essential and shouldn't be there used. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands and abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas, that are, not necessary. Parenthetical words however should be together with this in commas. Understatement is all the time the complete best way to put onward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

33. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. Significant figures and appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibitive. Proofread carefully at final stage. In the end give outline to your arguments. Spot out perspectives of further study of this subject. Justify your conclusion by at the bottom of them with sufficient justifications and examples.

34. After 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 through which your research is going to be in print to 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 in 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 criterion for grading the final paper by peer-reviewers.

Final Points:

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

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



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

General style:

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

To make a paper clear

- Adhere to recommended page limits

Mistakes to evade

- Insertion a title at the foot of a page with the subsequent text on the next page
- Separating a table/chart or figure - impound each figure/table to a single page
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence

In every sections of your document

- Use standard writing style including articles ("a", "the," etc.)
- Keep on paying attention on the research topic of the paper
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding for the abstract)
- Align the primary line of each section
- Present your points in sound order
- Use present tense to report well accepted
- Use past tense to describe specific results
- Shun familiar wording, don't address the reviewer directly, and don't use slang, slang language, or superlatives
- Shun use of extra pictures - include only those figures essential to presenting results

Title Page:

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



Abstract:

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

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

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

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

Approach:

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

Introduction:

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

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

Approach:

- Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done.
- Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point with every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need a least of four paragraphs.



- Present surroundings information only as desirable in order hold up a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read the whole thing you know about a topic.
- Shape the theory/purpose specifically - do not take a broad view.
- As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (Methods and Materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A sound written Procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replacement your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt for the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to spare your outcome but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section. When a technique is used that has been well described in another object, mention the specific item describing a way but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to text all particular resources and broad procedures, so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step by step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

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

Methods:

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

Approach:

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

What to keep away from

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

Results:

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

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



Content

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

What to stay away from

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

Approach

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

Figures and tables

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

Discussion:

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

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

Approach:

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



ADMINISTRATION RULES LISTED BEFORE SUBMITTING YOUR RESEARCH PAPER TO GLOBAL JOURNALS INC. (US)

Please carefully note down following rules and regulation before submitting your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc. (US):

Segment Draft and Final Research Paper: You have to strictly follow the template of research paper. If it is not done your paper may get rejected.

- The **major constraint** is that you must independently make all content, tables, graphs, and facts that are offered in the paper. You must write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The Peer-reviewers need to identify your own perceptive of the concepts in your own terms. NEVER extract straight from any foundation, and never rephrase someone else's analysis.
- Do not give permission to anyone else to "PROOFREAD" your manuscript.
- **Methods to avoid Plagiarism is applied by us on every paper, if found guilty, you will be blacklisted by all of our collaborated research groups, your institution will be informed for this and strict legal actions will be taken immediately.)**
- To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use please do not permit anyone right to use to your paper and files.



CRITERION FOR GRADING A RESEARCH PAPER (COMPILATION)
BY GLOBAL JOURNALS INC. (US)

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 Inc. (US).

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

Amelioration · 5
Articulation · 13

B

Bribery · 1, 2, 3, 5

C

Carnality · 5
Catastrophes · 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, I

D

Describable · 17

E

Electoral · 20, 22

F

Fairclough · 1, 2

H

Heinous · 3, 5

L

Legislators · 5

M

Monstrous · 1, 3
Mosques · 4
Mediterranean · 6

N

Navratilova · 17
Nepotism · 1, 2, 4, 5

P

Prejudiced · 22, I
Psycholinguistics · 12

S

Scrutinized · 12
Syntactical · 20, 22

W

Whinsvout · 2

U

Ultramontanism · 5, 6

V

Vulnerabilities · 1

X

Xinfengjiang · 3



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