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

Global Journals

of Human Social Sciences: C

Sociology & Culture



Perfecting the Legislation

Output Analysis Approach

Highlights

Saving and Investment

A Historical Overview

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 13 ISSUE 1 VERSION 1.0

© 2001-2013 by Global Journal of Human Social Sciences, USA

Volume 13 Issue 19 was originally issued as C1

Global Journal of Human Social Science : C
Sociology & Culture

Volume 13 Issue 19
Originally issued as C1

Global Journal of Human Social Sciences : C

Sociology & Culture

Volume 13 Issue 1 (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 Quinnipiac
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 FinanceProfessor 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 ReginaPh.D., M.Sc. in Mathematics
B.A. (Honors) in Mathematics
University of Windso

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., Etvs Lornd University
Postdoctoral Training,
New York University

Dr. Söhnke M. Bartram
Department of Accounting and FinanceLancaster University Management SchoolPh.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 NeuroscienceNorthwestern 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. On Perfecting the Legislation of Right of Name in China. *1-6*
2. Saving and Investment Pattern of Small-Scale Farmers of Benue State, Nigeria. *7-12*
3. Measuring the Effective Rate of Protection in Vietnam's Economy after Five Years Joining Wto (An Input-Output Analysis Approach) *13-20*
4. A Paradigm Shift in Women's Movement and Gender Reforms in Pakistan (A Historical Overview) *21-26*

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

Global Journal of human social science
Sociology & Culture
Volume 13 Issue 1 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

On Perfecting the Legislation of Right of Name in China

By Zhao Qian & Xu Heng
Law School, Southwest University, China

Abstract - The basic theory of right of name consists of the four aspects of concept, nature, object and content. The legislation of the name right in China has deficiency in systematicness, completeness and technicality. On the basis of comparing with the relevant legislations at home and abroad, we can explore the perfecting path of the legislation of right of name in China from the characters, registration, change and use rules of name.

Keywords : *right of name; Ordinance of Name Registration; legislation.*

GJHSS-C Classification : *FOR Code : 960799*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of :

© 2013. Zhao Qian & Xu Heng.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.

On Perfecting the Legislation of Right of Name in China

Zhao Qian [α] & Xu Heng[σ]

Abstract - The basic theory of right of name consists of the four aspects of concept, nature, object and content. The legislation of the name right in China has deficiency in systematicness, completeness and technicality. On the basis of comparing with the relevant legislations at home and abroad, we can explore the perfecting path of the legislation of right of name in China from the characters, registration, change and use rules of name.

Keywords : right of name; Ordinance of Name Registration; legislation.

I. Introduction

In 2007, the Ministry of Public Security of People's Republic of China issued the "Ordinance of Name Registration (first draft)", the legislative procedure of this normative document of law has not been completed in almost 5 years. Though it is unfinished, it caused legislation contradiction and applicable disputes typical of "the case of Zhao C". Where is the border of citizens' right to name autonomously on earth? How to perfect the legislation of right of name in China? The solutions to solve these problems can be explored by analyzing the relevant legislations in China under the guidance of the basic theories of the name right.

II. The Basic Theory of Right of Name

a) Concept

Name is the general term that natural persons recognize each other's letter symbol system; the symbol to distinguish a natural person from other natural persons, and the social identification to make natural persons specialized. Name is the combination of a natural person's family name and first name. The family name is the sign of family system, and the first name is "the symbol of an individualized individual". In China, except for some minorities, most of people's names are represented by four forms, that is "one surname, one first name", "one surname, double first names", "compound surname, one first name", "compound surname, double first names". In addition to the autonym, some people also have his pen name or stage name; traditionally Chinese were used to make a literary name or courtesy name. [1] The right of name is the right for a natural person to legally decide, use and change his own name and eliminate others' illegal interference or illegal use. It is one important right of personality of modern natural persons, and now the civil law in all countries stipulates to protect the name right of natural persons.

b) Nature

Name is the social mark to specialize natural persons, and a specific name stands for a specific natural person. Name is the external manifestation for a natural person to become a civil subject, though in some exceptional circumstances several natural persons in the same living field use the same name, they can be specialized through certain ways. Therefore, name is an indispensable element for a natural person to maintain his individuality and the spiritual interests that a natural person must have as a human being. Its significance lies in that name separates a natural person from other natural persons in law and makes him be convenient for participating civil activities, performing various rights and assuming the corresponding obligations given by the law. [2] Hence, the right of name is the right of personality in nature, rather than the right of identity.

c) Object

Except for a natural person's formal name registered in the household registration authority and the name displayed on relevant identity certificates, the object of the name right also include the used name, pen name, stage name, literary name and courtesy name, that is, all of the titles that can explicitly direct at the specific natural person in a certain region. Name first reflects the spiritual interests, and with the development of economy it extends to the property interest. For enterprises, the celebrity effect can achieve transaction opportunities for them and increase transactions; for the celebrities themselves, the property value of their personality is realized and added in commercial activities. Consequently, the interests that the rights of name reflect should be extended to the spiritual as well as the property aspect. [3]

d) Content

The first is the right to establish a name, that is, citizens' right to decide their own name. Citizens have the right to decide to follow their father's or mother's family name, and follow others' surname; have the right to decide their own given name, including alternative name, pen name, stage name, literary name and

Author α : Law School, Southwest University, China.
E-mail : honeywindy@hotmail.com

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

courtesy name, etc. After citizens possess the ability to express their own wishes, they have the right to determine their own name and their supervisors should not interfere with. The second is the right to change a name, namely, citizens have the right to alter their name according to law. Because a name is determined when a baby is born, the right to name is actually performed by his/her supervisors, while he/she is in the passive position. When one has certain ability of will but not complete ability of action, one can exercise the right to change the name with the consent of the supervisors. In principle, citizens can alter their own name at any time and for any reason. However, the person with the name right has already taken part in all kinds of social relations with his/her original name before altering name, and his/her change of name may affect the interest of others and society, hence, altering name needs to abide by a certain legal procedure, that is, dealing with the formalities of changing name at the household registration office. The third is the right to use a name, namely the right for a citizen to use his own name according to law. Citizens can engage in legal activities and set rights and obligations for themselves with their own name. Under the premise of non-breaching the relevant laws, public order and good conventions, the person with the name right can allow others to use his name and get rational pay. [4]

III. The Current Legislation Situation of Right of Name

a) The relevant legislations at home and abroad

The Constitution in most countries does not clearly and specifically stipulate the name right, mainly indirectly regulate it through the protection of human dignity. On the basis of the indirect terms of the right sources provisions, the right to name can be set specifically via the civil law and the ordinary civil laws and regulations. The relevant legislations can be generally divided into a single pattern and a composite pattern.

Under the single pattern, the right to name is put in the civil law for unified regulation. The articles of 57, 60, 61, 264, 330, 333, 334, 357 and 363 in French Civil Code set "name" in the "human beings" part of Volume I, and respectively stipulate "the right to name" and the alteration of name in the parts of "natural person", "human beings" or the Kinship Law. The articles of 29 and 160 in Swiss Civil Code give provisions about determining the surname in marriage and the legal remedy of violating the right to name. The articles of 6, 7, 8, 9, 143, 156, 237, 262 and 299 in Italian Civil Code make provisions of the right to name in the Chapter of "Natural Person" in the first volume of "Human beings and family", and Italian Civil Code stipulates the related content involved in name in the part of the Family Law. The articles of 51, 52 and 54 in Quebec Civil Code also respectively make provisions of the solutions to determine and change the names of children and the relevant disputes. The 34th and 38th article of Ethiopia Civil Code mainly provide how to determine the names of children from the perspective of the Kinship Law. The 19th article of Civil Code of the Russian Federation makes a comprehensive stipulation of the composition, determination, alteration and use of a natural person's name. The 29th article of Vietnam Civil Code stipulates the alteration of a name.

Under the composite pattern, the right to name is systematically regulated through the civil codes and the ordinary civil laws and regulations. In Japan, the Civil Code stipulates the children choice of surname in articles of 790 and 810, the 107th article of the Household Registration Law respectively makes the provisions about the alteration of surname and the first name and requires that the names of children should be general and easy to identify, and offers a more clear and specific standardized requests for determining a name. In Chinese Taiwan area, the Civil Code makes a regulation of determining a name respectively from the principled legal remedy and the kinship right. For example, the 19th article stipulates that "The aggrieved person of the right to name can request the court to remove its infringement and claim the compensation for damages." The 1059th article sets that "Children should follow their father's surname. But if a mother does not have any brothers, the agreement that she determines her children to follow her surname should be followed. The children of a man who marries into and lives with his wife's family should follow the surname of their mother. But the agreement that decides the children to follow the surname of their father should be followed." At the same time, the Civil Code also makes further provisions of the specific content through the Name Ordinances and the Implementation Details of the Name Ordinances. Taking standardized naming as the example, the second article of the Name Ordinances stipulates that "The names of household registrations should choose characters from the Chinese Dictionary compiled by the Ministry of Education or from the general dictionaries like Cihai, Ciyuan and Kangxi Dictionary. Indigenous people's traditional names or Han people's names should be paratactically registered with the Roman alphabet of traditional names, and are not subject to the first provision of the preceding article. The names that don't use the characters listed in the general dictionaries set in the first item should not be registered." The third article of the Implementation Details of the Name Ordinances rules that "When nationals set the household registration for the first time, they shall ensure that their autonym is registered in accordance with the law. Indigenous people's names in Taiwan shall be registered with Han people's names or traditional names, and be paratactically registered with the Roman alphabet of traditional names. If foreigners and stateless persons marry nationals in the People's Republic of

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

China (hereafter referred to as China), their Chinese surname should be determined in writing for the marriage registration; the surname of their children should be determined according to related laws. While foreigners and stateless persons apply to naturalize our country nationalities, their surname should be decided. For the Chinese name of those who restore their nationality, the name used when they lose the nationality shall prevail."

The right of name legislation in China is first reflected in the 38th indirect provision in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China: "The personal dignity of citizens in China must not be violated. Any means used to insult, slander, falsely accuse and frame up citizens shall be forbidden." Based on the indirect terms of the right sources provisions, the right to name is mainly set as the composite pattern via the civil laws and regulations. For instance, the first item of the 99th article in the "General Principles of the Civil Law of the People's Republic of China" stipulates that " Citizens have the right to name, and the right to determine, use and alter their own name in the light of provisions, and other people are forbidden to interfere with, pirate and forge their name." The 22th article of "Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China" stipulates that "Children can follow the surname of their father or their mother." The 24th article of "Adoption Law the People's Republic of China" provides that "Adopted children can follow the surname of their foster father or foster mother, and can also retain their original surname with the consensus of the persons concerned." The first item of the 4th article in "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Resident Identity Cards" sets " Resident identity cards should use Chinese characters and figures in line with national standard." The 18th article of "The Household Registration Ordinances of the People's Republic of China" stipulates "If citizens want to alter their name, the following provisions shall be observed: (i) When people under the age of 18 need to change the name, they themselves or, their parents and adopters shall apply for altering registration to the household registration office; (ii) When people above the age of 18 need to change the name, they themselves shall apply for altering registration the household registration office."

b) The legislation deficiency of right of name in china

Firstly, in terms of systematicness, because the relevant legislations are formulated in succession and the formulated legislation purposes are different from the social relations which are wanted to be adjusted, the provisions of citizens' right to name are multi-perspective, and even the condition that as to the same problem legal provisions are incompletely consistent like in the "the case of Zhao C". "The case of Zhao C" is mainly spread around the controversy between the related provisions of the foregoing "General Principles of the Civil Law of the People's Republic of China" and "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Resident Identity Cards" and the provision of "Name may not use, or contain foreign language and Chinese phonetic alphabet" in the "Ordinance of Name Registration (first draft)". The former is the legal ground of the first instance judgment for supporting Zhao C's lawsuit request made by the People Court of Yuehu District in the city of Yingtan of Jiangxi Province in China on June 6 in 2008. Though the legislation of the latter is unfinished, But the public security departments have established the household registration system according to it, resulting in that Zhao C can't be recorded in the household registration system and then he can not get his ID card of the second generation. This controversial provision caused different understandings of lawmaking of the residence registration authority and citizens. Incorrect registration and application made the awkward phenomenon that Zhao C had been "legally using" foreign letters as his name for over 20 years but had to "legally alter his name" occur.

Secondly, in the light of completeness, related legislations do not provide the scope of name characters, that is, not stipulating that which characters and words appear in name should not be registered according to law. In accordance with the 22th article of "Marriage Law", if the case that taking the surname instead of the parents happens, how should the residence registration authority make its choice? Besides, owing the same name, one party's misconduct makes inroads on the other party, should the court sentence the citizen to change name? For the solutions to such kind of disputes, there is not clear legal provision or judicial explanation at present.

Lastly, for the technicality, certain defects exist in the legislative technology of related legislations; therefore, ambiguity easily occurs in the application. For instance, the 22th article of "Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China" rules "may" other than "must" or "should". In line with the principle of "freedom means the law does not forbid" in private law, it may be inferred: children can neither follow the father's surname nor the mother's, but adopt other surnames. The 24th article of the "Adoption Law of the People's Republic of China" also stipulates that with "may", namely, once the adoption relation is established, the surname of the adopted children should be determined under the situation of consistent consultation, but the will of both parties must be respected. Consequently, as long as both parties agree, it may naturally consider that adopted children can use the surname of the adoptive parents and the original surname. The provision of "numeric character" in the fourth article of "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Resident Identity Cards" is too broad, and also becomes the legal ground of "Zhao left half-moon shape" frequently appears in the lawsuit of "the case of Zhao C". The 18th article of "The Household Registration Ordinances of the People's Republic of China" only stipulates the applicant and the

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

acceptance organ, but not the the application requirements, procedures and times for altering a name, the ground whether the household registration authority agrees or not, or the time limit for alteration of the household registration authority, hence, there is not the provision of the name itself.

IV. The Perfecting Path of the Legislation of Right of Name in China

If the foregoing defects of the legislation of the name right in China are revised or explained by relevant legislations one by one, the legislation cost is too high, but the unification and systematic regulation can be realized through perfecting the name characters, registration, alteration and use rules of "Ordinance of Name Registration".

a) The rules of name characters

The "broad and narrow" problems of the scope of name characters in reality shall be corrected. Chinese is one of the most developed languages in the world, and the Grand Chinese Dictionary takes down more than 56,000 single characters, infinitely broadening the choosing range of name characters. For a long time as no relevant laws can be followed, name characters become more and more immoderate and the amount of characters is expanded limitlessly, particularly the phenomenon that using uncommon and nonstandard characters and even individually created Chinese characters is increasing. At the same time, China as a large nation with a population of over one billion has only four or five thousand optional characters, making tautonym a common occurrence. The two aspects have brought inconvenience to Chinese citizens in household registration management, personnel management, personal financial information management, transfer of registered residence, attending school, obtaining employment, post and telecommunication, social security, medical insurance, the computer terminal handling, etc. Meanwhile, they also provide the opportunity for a series of infringement actions, such as going to school and writing accusation letter under somebody else's name, cheating and bluffing by assuming the name of national staff. For this reason, "The Table of Name Characters" can be established in the "Ordinance of Name Registration" in the form of appendix, so as to set the form, tone, quantity and sequence of name characters. A name must use the standard simplified Chinese characters published by our country. But, it is a rather difficult work to stipulate the scope of name characters in more than fifty thousand Chinese characters, therefore reverse prohibitive rules can be made to determine the range of Chinese characters which are not allowed to appear in names. Firstly, those single characters with the meaning of insult, degradation and immorality can be forbidden to use, such as "bandit", "rape" and "obscene". Generally, people do not use such kind of Chinese characters, but because the naming right of juveniles is often exercised by others; the possibility to use such kind of Chinese characters in extreme conditions should not be eliminated. The second is uncommon characters. Uncommon characters (can also be called complicated characters) in the study of Chinese characters fall into four categories: the first is the characters with incomplete tone and meaning, they are mostly caused by horizontal combination when compiling them in dictionaries, or incomplete reorganization of historical inheritance, or in the copying process and false dissemination; the second refers to the ancient Chinese character stereotyped by Li handwriting or transition glyph replaced by modern regular script; the third is not general isomeric characters and characters of different writing; the fourth points at dialect characters. It is not easy to identify the four types of Chinese characters; naturally they should be excluded from the name characters. [5]

b) Rules of name registration

The "Ordinance of Name Registration" should firstly make explicit provisions of choosing the surname, and allow citizens to decide their own surname by freely choosing the surname of the father or the mother or the third surname. The characters which are not forbidden by the law can be the surname of citizens. In allusion to the feature of "one character with many meaning" of Chinese characters, the general Chinese dictionary of certain authoritative version established like in the "Ordinance of Name" in Taiwan may be stipulated to prevail, forbidding adopting anti-national, anti-social and immoral words for a name. Citizens of Han nationality must use Chinese characters for the household registration of names, while minority citizens are given special provisions for the registration of names. Currently, in consideration of the need of minority names, the Ministry of Public Security provides that over 10 Chinese characters can be input in the column of "name" in the population information management system. But if citizens are allowed to do whatever they want and take no account of national consistency, social stability and order will be affected. "Freedom of spirit and meaning is a broad interpretation of liberty; some scholars believe it has reached the limit of civil law "freedom" and should be paid special attention to." [6] Hence, the "Ordinance of Name Registration" shall make special provisions: when minority people use the characters of their nationality, they should register the transliteration of Chinese characters or minority Roman letter of minority names. Besides, with regard to the names when foreign citizens join the Chinese nationality, it may be possible to refer to the first provision in the "Ordinance of Name" of Taiwan: "if a Chinese with nationality marries a foreigner or a stateless person, for

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

the registration, the Chinese family name of his or her spouse shall accord with the Chinese custom of using names. If a Chinese without nationality marries a foreigner or a stateless person, the Chinese family name of his or her children born in Taiwan, or the Chinese family name of foreigners and stateless persons who have applied for naturalization of Chinese nationality, can apply the former provision." The "Ordinance of Name Registration" shall also specifically stipulated: natural persons who apply for joining the Chinese nationality should determine the Chinese transliteration of their foreign name or Chinese name while submitting the naturalization application; for people who restore the Chinese nationality, their Chinese name shall accord with the one while losing the nationality.

c) Rules of name alteration

Name alteration includes changing the family name, first name and name. Name alteration shall perform the legal procedure, that is, applying for the local police station of the permanent residence, filling in the application form of name alteration, and if necessary providing relevant certification material according to law. After receiving the application form of citizens' name alteration, the local police station shall make the decision to approve or disapprove within the prescribed time. For the disapproved, reasons and legal ground shall be provided to the applicants. If the applicants are not satisfied with the outcome, they can ask for administrative reconsideration or administrative proceedings within the statutory period. The "Ordinance of Name Registration" should adopt the mode of principle plus exception to determine related rules about changing names. Generally, as to the name alteration requests in accordance with relevant legal regulations, social public order and good morals, the registration organ only audits them as a procedure. However, under special cases, and there is clear evidence that this application may cause right violation, this request should be refused.

d) Using rules of names

Chinese citizens should use the only formal name in the activities with legal effect which are enough to affect the rights and obligations of related subjects. The formal name is the name of household registration, among two to five Chinese characters, one should be the limit. Other names are all fake names and can not have related legal effect. The "Ordinance of Name Registration" shall clearly stipulate the using range of formal name, for instance, in the following conditions, a formal name should be adopted: certificates that can prove identity like ID card, passport, driver license and employee's card; affairs involved with citizens' vital interest like property matters and social insurance; when there is a need to use the name in all of affairs related to law. Regarding relevant legal relief, the "Ordinance of Name Registration" shall also rule that the one who takes advantage of the same name as other people' to intentionally conduct actions against other users of this name, if severe outcome happens, the court has right to sentence the responsible person to change name within a definite time, and the household registration authority shall be responsible for this matter, and give appropriate punishment for those who refuse to change name.

Tautonym protection of general limit is given to names of ordinary people, namely, through household registration management, one name is forbidden to reuse in the county-level administrative regions. Particularly, using the name same as other people's for improper purpose should be banned. When citizens apply for name registration, through the check of citizen ID card management system, if tautonym exists in the provincial administrative region, citizens can be advised to change a name, but this suggestion does not have a binding force. Political celebrities should be given special protection of the name right. They are leaders who have made outstanding contributions to the motherland and human progress and the excellent representatives of the society, and obtain people's respect and love. Therefore, their name should be specially protected, that is, in the national scope the names same as political celebrities are forbidden to use, for those which are using, the users shall be suggested to change a name voluntarily in order to ensure the specificity of political celebrities' name right, but this suggestion does not have a binding force. If one wants to use a name as a brand, the applicant must be the owner of the name or the authorized person of the name owner. In case the name is the same as that of political celebrities, even if this name is the applicant's name, based on the principle of specially protecting celebrities and for preventing malicious use of celebrities' name, the application should not be allowed before celebrities agree. Furthermore, there is clear provision that political celebrities' name should not be used as a brand. One must get registered and approved by the administrative department for industry and commerce while using a name as a brand, and enjoy the sole right of use in the approved scope. This brand can be transferred legally after being permitted by the name owner, and simultaneously statutory procedures must be strictly performed, otherwise that can be infringement.

The "Ordinance of Name Registration" shall clearly stipulate kindly protecting and rationally using principles. With regard to those who have the same name as other people, to judge whether they violate the name right, the difference that whether they have subjective faults should be made. Tautonym out of goodwill should not be dealt with as an infringement. If someone has got the same name before the celebrity, he shall not be requested to change his name on the ground of infringement. In terms of the wanted note by the judiciary, service by public announcement, declared missing, declared dead, or about the marriage-seeking,

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

recruitment and people-searching notice published by the mass media, conflicts owing to tautonym should not be punished as infringement. Protecting the name right does not mean forbidding other people to use it, one has the right to use his/her name and others does have, but the principle of reasonable use must be complied with. Taking news report as the example, including in the critical report, pointing out someone's name belongs to reasonable use and should not be investigated due to violating the name right. Other kinds of use can be set as reasonable except the using way banned by the law.

References Références Referencias

1. WANG Liming, Personality Right Law[M]. Beijing : Law Press, 1997. 86.
2. YANG Lixin., A Study of Personal Right Law[M]. Beijing : China Prosecution Press, 1996. 424.
3. ZHANG Shanbin, FENG Xingjun, "The legal protection of property interests of right of name"[J]. Studies in Law and Business, 2002, (4).
4. LI Buyun, Human Rights Law[M]. Beijing : Higher Education Press, 2005. 136.
5. WANG Tao, "On the management system of names in China"[J]. Theory Journal, 2005, (7).
6. WANG Zejian, On Civil Law and Case Studies[M]. Beijing : China University of Political Science and Law Press, 1998. 105.

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

Global Journal of human social science
Sociology & Culture
Volume 13 Issue 1 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

Saving and Investment Pattern of Small-Scale Farmers of Benue State, Nigeria

By Dr. Odoemenem, I.U., Ezihe, J.A.C. & Akerele, S.O.
University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria

Abstract - This study was based on the saving and investment pattern of Small Scale Farmers in Makurdi Local government Area of Benue State, Nigeria. 120 farmers were randomly sampled using multi-stage sampling techniques and data were collected using structured questionnaire for interview schedule. A multiple linear regression model was used to analyze the determinants of saving and investment of the farmers with coefficient of determination (R2) of 77% and Fvalue of 66.387 ($p \leq 0.00$) for overall significance. Two variables were statistically significant, and these are sex (10%) and income (1%) of the farmer.The result showed that 19.17% of the respondents were of the age between 39 and 48 and 79.2% of them were males. Analysis also revealed that 79.19% of these farmers operated 4.9 hectares or less as farmland.About 64.2% of the respondents have the saving volume of N 100,000 or less and 51.80% of them save to carter for the family. Majority (64%) invested in non-farm activities.

Keywords : *small-scale, farmers, saving, investment capital, labour, propensity.*

GJHSS-C Classification : *FOR Code : 910109*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of :

© 2013. Dr. Odoemenem, I.U., Ezihe, J.A.C., Akerele, S.O. 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.

Saving and Investment Pattern of Small-Scale Farmers of Benue State, Nigeria

Odoemenem, I.U.[α], Ezihe, J.A.C.[σ] & Akerele, S.O.[ρ]

Abstract - This study was based on the saving and investment pattern of Small Scale Farmers in Makurdi Local government Area of Benue State, Nigeria. 120 farmers were randomly sampled using multi-stage sampling techniques and data were collected using structured questionnaire for interview schedule. A multiple linear regression model was used to analyze the determinants of saving and investment of the farmers with coefficient of determination (R2) of 77% and F-value of 66.387 ($p \leq 0.00$) for overall significance. Two variables were statistically significant, and these are sex (10%) and income (1%) of the farmer.The result showed that 19.17% of the respondents were of the age between 39 and 48 and 79.2% of them were males. Analysis also revealed that 79.19% of these farmers operated 4.9 hectares or less as farmland. About 64.2% of the respondents have the saving volume of N 100,000 or less and 51.80% of them save to carter for the family. Majority (64%) invested in non-farm activities. The study found that there is the propensity to save and invest in Benue State in spite of low income. However, age, level of education, nature of work, and number of dependents did not have significant effect on savings. The factors that drove household investments are occupation, expenditure, assets and saving. Any decision or policy pertaining to finance and development by government, the private sector or financial institutions guard towards improving saving and investment in Benue State must incorporate these factors.

Keywords : small-scale, farmers, saving, investment capital, labour, propensity.

I. Introduction

Agriculture in Nigeria is practiced at subsistent level and is characterized by numerous farmers operating several scattered small and fragmented plots of land using traditional methods such as land rotation, bush burning and crude implements.

According to Olawepo, (2010), the majority of the rural populace in Nigeria either depends entirely on farming and farming activities for survival and generation of income, or depends on other non farming activities to supplement their main sources of income. Over 90% of the country's local food production comes from small-scale farms. About 60% of the population earn their living from these small farms which are usually of the size of about 0.10-5.99 hectares (Olawepo, 2010).It could then be seen that most farmers have limited resources, a factor that limits their production, investment, savings and income. Savings is normally considered in economics as disposable income minus personal consumption expenditure. It could also be regarded as income that is not consumed immediately by buying goods and services. Income in this concept includes earnings from all sources during a year. While consumption is the total amount of goods and services consumed by the rural household during a year and this includes expenditure on food, clothing, housing, heat and lighting, travel, education, health care, social ceremonies, recreation and charity. According to Azhar (1995), savings may be made in kind such as jewelry, land, livestock or dowry. It may still be in the form of currency notes deposited in banks or more often hoarded. Whereas, investment could be considered as an act of laying out money now in return for a future financial reward or the sacrifice of something now for the prospect of later benefits (Ajayi, 1998). The reward in this context may be received in the form of an income flow or by the receipt of a single capital sum or a combination of both. It could further be pointed out that, two elements are fundamental to our understanding of investment. First is the anticipated return which is easier to perceive and measure. Second is the risk which is a difficult concept to perceive and possess serious conceptual and analytical problems in terms of measurement.

In line with the above concepts, savings and investment in the rural economy appear to be in monetized and non-monetized forms. This could be attributed to the subsistent nature of the economy. This further implies that for any meaningful investment to be obtained, a sound saving mobilization has to be pursued.

One of the basic problems confronting the development of agricultural sector in Nigeria could be attributed to inadequate savings and investment by the small scale farmers. Despite this problem, policy makers have not really drawn up adequate and comprehensive rural savings scheme that will ginger the farmers to invest their capital productively (Ogwanighie, 1997).

Several significant questions remain in the minds of many people as to what really the problem is. Such questions include among others as; do rural farmers in Nigeria and Benue State in particular, have a

Author α σ : Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Agriculture. Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria.
E-mail : iodoemenem@yahoo.com
Author ρ : University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria.

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

significant capacity to save? If so, in what form(s) do they save and why? What factors influence saving and investment behaviour in rural households? What financial avenues are available for households to save? These questions and many others continue to baffle policymakers and financial intermediaries in most developing countries particularly Nigeria and Benue State.

Over the years, many farmers in Nigeria have increasingly not been able to finance their farming activities. They have as such resulted to forming cooperative movements. These cooperative societies are associations of farmers who voluntarily come together to achieve a common goal through democratically controlled business organizations. The most important economic obligation of the members of the cooperative society is savings. Farmers are expected to save a specified amount of money either daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly as it is convenient for the group and the individuals. This type of saving, is important for agricultural production, because it allows farmers or members access to credit at the onset of the farming season which could boost farm production and income of the farmers. Odoemenem, (1992. Odoemenem, et al. (2005) observed that farmers make use of informal financial sectors to mobilize savings to develop their rural communities. They further observed that rural farmers in Benue State make use of informal financial institutions because they give them access to loans that they cannot get from formal financial institutions due to lack of collateral. Though this sector has its own besetting problems such as inadequate capital base for effective operation, poor record keeping, crude accounting system, gross mismanagement; farmers still prefer it to banks. Osuntogun et al. (1981), Odoemenem, (1991) were of the view that small scale farmers invested their savings in two major areas. These are the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Investment in the agricultural sector or farm activity includes the purchase of fertilizer and chemicals, hired labour and buying more land for farming. While investment on non-agricultural sector are mainly centered on education, trade expansion, building houses, dowry obligation, and purchase of durable assets.

The broad objective of this study was to assess the saving and investment pattern of rural farmers taking Benue State, Nigeria as a test case. The specific objectives were to: examine the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents; examine the factors that determine the level of savings and investment by small scale farmers; determine the level of savings made by the small scale farmers and the level of investment in farm and non-farm activities in the study area; determine the factors that militate against savings and investment in the rural areas and suggest policy recommendations based on the findings of the study.

II. Material and Methods

a) The Study Area

This study was conducted in Benue State, Nigeria. Benue State is situated

Between longitude 7044'E and 9055'E and latitude 6¬022'N and 807'N. It has an estimated population of about 4.22millions and a total land area of about 33706km (NPC, 2006). It lies between the Northern and Southern states of Nigeria. It shares boundary with Nassarawa, Kogi, Enugu and Taraba states. The state Benue is situated in the guinea savannah vegetation zone.. A very important feature in the area is the River Benue. The River enters Nigeria from Cameron Republic, flowing South-West and meets the River Niger at Lokoja in Kogi state. It has an extensive flood plain for a distance of 187km. Makurdi, the State capital is surrounded by Guma, Gwer East, Gwer West and Tarka local government area.

The Makurdi of today started with the name Lobi, a name derived from one of the tributaries of the River Benue, however, only a few refer toMakurdi as Lobi and such do in bid to attest to their knowledge of the background of Makurdi. However, a name Lobi was immortalized by naming some government owned structures such as Lobi quarters, state own football team-Lobi stars, the brand product of Olam foods limited, Lobi rice, and state own Bank as Lobi Bank.

Makurdi was named after a rich man called Alhaji Adud, who was called "Mai-kudi" which means rich man, with time, not only him was referred to as Makurdi but his environment as well till date (Ingyoroko, 2005).

The climate is characterized by uniformly high temperature and seasonal distribution of rainfall. The rainfall begins with a steady increase from March to July, followed by a lighter and more persistent rain through August and intense rain during September, decreasing in October and November.

The major source of livelihood of the people of Makurdi local government area is agriculture. This is due to the fact that the state is endowed with rich fertile land and that facilitate the production of crops.

b) Data Collection

It is impracticable and uneconomical to obtain information from the entire small-scale farmers in Benue State, so a sample of the population was used for the study. In this case, multi-stage sampling techniques were used. Twenty (20) household of six (6) districts were randomly selected for this study. A total of 120 small-scale farmers were randomly sampled altogather. Data can be collected from defined population by recording the appropriate information about every member of the population (Nwobi, 2008).

The data for this study were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected expressly from the respondent, using a

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

structured interview schedule with the 120 small-scale farmers in the study area, while the secondary data were collected from literatures such as textbooks, Journals, research reports etc.

c) Data Analysis

Simple descriptive statistics like mean, percentages and frequency distribution were used to assess the farmers' household size, disposable income, farm and non-farm investments, proportion of cropped area and volume of saving as well as the investments of the rural farmers. Multiple regression analysis was used to identify the determinant of savings made by small-scale famers and f-test was used to test the overall significance of the determinant.

The regression model specification was

$$Y= B_0 +B_1X_1+B_2X_2+ B_3X_3 + B_4X_4 + B_5X_5 + B_6X_6 + e$$

Where,

Y= total annual savings of the small scale farmer

X_1 = Sex (1 for male, 0 for female)

X_2=Age of the famer

X_3= Education level of the farmer (years in school)

X_4 = Occupation of the farmer/nature of the occupation (full time 1, part-time 0)

X_5 = Income of the farmer

X_6= Number of dependant

e = Error term.

III. Results and Discussion

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to Crops Grown and income realized

Crop	No of respondents	Percentage (%)	Income (₦)	Percentage Incomee (₦)
Beneseed	23	5.80	990700	6.80
Cassava	60	15.15	136000	0.93
Ground nut	22	5.56	644000	4.42
Guinea corn	46	11.62	561000	3.85
Maize	79	19.95	1190800	8.16
Rice	74	18.69	6127750	42.01
Yam	41	10.35	4217000	28.91
Others	51	12.88	717950	4.92
Total	**396**	**100**	**14585200**	**100**

$1=(N) 160 Source : Field survey 2011

Table 1 revealed that 19.95% of the farmers grew maize with percentage income of 8.16; 18.69% grew rice with percentage income of 42.01; 15.15% produced cassava with 0.93 while 11.62%, 10.35%, 5.80, 5.56% and 12.88% grow guinea corn, yam, beneseed, ground nut and others with percentage income of 3.85, 28.91, 6.80, 4.42 and 4.92 respectively. This shows that the farmers practiced mixed cropping and majority of them grew maize.

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to Livestock produced and income realized

Livestock	No of respondents	Percentage (%)	Total Income ₦	Percentage Income (%)
Pig	13	11.40	998,000	33.71
Sheep	6	5.26	243,000	8.21
Poultry	55	48.25	714,100	24.13
Goat	40	35.09	1,005,000	33.95
Total	**114**	**100**	**2,960,000**	**100**

$1=(N160) Source : Field survey 2011

The analysis revealed that majority of the respondents reard poultry which accounted for 48.25% , followed by goat, pig and sheep for 35.09%, 11.40% and 5.26% respectively, as shown in Table 2. The table also indicated that respondents got more money in goat rearing (33.95%) followed by Pig (33.71%) while poultry and sheep had percentage income of 24.13 and 8.21 respectively.

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

Table 3 : Distribution according to non-farm activities and income realized

Activity	No of respondents	Percentage of respondents (%)	Income (₦)	Percentage of Income (%)
Driving	9	12.16	1,470,000	12.24
Security	10	13.51	1,781,000	14.82
Trading	14	18.92	1,763,000	14.67
Teaching	5	6.77	1,172,000	9.76
Building	11	14.86	2,160,640	17.98
Fishing	11	14.86	1,428,000	11.89
Others	14	18.92	2,239,000	18.64
Total	**74**	**100**	**12,013,640**	**100**

$1=(N160) Source : Field survey 2011

Table 3 revealed that majority of the respondents involved in trading with a percentage of 18.92, while few of them involved in teaching (6.77%). Meanwhile 18.92% of the respondents were involved in activities such as weaving, digging well as well as tailoring. The table also revealed that 17.98% of the total income is gotten from building, while 12.24%, 14.82%, 14.67%, 9.76%, 11.89% of the total income were derived from driving, security, trading, teaching and fishing respectively. The remaining 18.64% was generated from other activities such as rendering labour services, baby care services, school run services, burnt brick making and cement making services.

Small-scale farmers' savings and investments are largely influenced by several variables like the perception of saving of those who save, their ability,willingness, objectives or motivations for saving and the opportunity to

Table 4 : Purpose of savings

Purpose	No of respondent	Percentage (%)
Care for family	72	51.80
Build house	20	14.40
Buy goods in future	30	21.60
Others	17	12.20
Total	**139**	**100**

Source : field survey, 2011

Table 4 shows various reasons why the small scale farmers in Benue State practice savings. Out of 120 respondents 72 of the farmers which accounted for 51.80% saved to carter for their family in form of paying for predictable expenses (such as school fees/levies, health related matter, among others). 30 of them (21.60%) saved in order to buy some assets or goods (that is, future consumption and target savings) such as grinding mill, motorbike, 20 of them (14.40%) saved to build residential houses, while the rest 17 respondents (12.20%) were of the opinion of savings to cope with unexpected emergencies such as funerals, accidents, sicknesses, natural disasters, and accumulate enough funds for investment.

Table 5 : Disposable Income and Volume of Savings

Disposable Income			Volume of Savings		
Category (₦) x 10^3	No of Respondent	Percentage (%)	Category (₦) x 10^3	No of Respondent	Percentage (%)
≤ 100	44	36.60	No savings	13	10.8
101-200	27	22.50	≤ 100	77	64.20
201-300	11	9.20	101-200	12	10.00
301-400	6	5.00	201-300	8	6.70
401-500	5	4.20	301-400	1	0.80
≤ 500	26	21.70	≥ 401	9	7.50

Source : field survey, 2011.

Table 5 above shows the disposable income and volume of savings made by the farmers in the study area. Out of a total sample of (120), 44 farmers (36.60%) have a disposable income level of N 100, 000 or less and 26 respondents (21.70) are of the income level of N 500,000 and above. According to the result presented in Table 5 above, more than three-fourth (89.2%) of the total respondents practiced saving while 64.2% of the

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

respondents had saving volume between N1000 and N 100,000 while the remaining 25.00% had saving volume between N 101,000 and above. The rest 10.8% did not save at all, due to lack or insufficient income.

Table 6 : Distribution of respondents according to Savings Avenue

Avenue	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Average savings (₦)
Bank	48	29	4,634,771
Home	25	15	2,413,943
Club/society	79	47	7,628,061
People	10	6	965,577.4
Others	6	4	579,346.4
Total	**168**	**100**	**16,221,700**

$1=(N160) Source : Field Survey 2011

Table 6 above shows various avenues in which farmers in the study area made their savings. From the result it was discovered that majority of the farmers made their savings in the club/society which accounted for 47% of the entire farmers that made savings with an annual savings of about N 7,628,061. This is in line with the view of Odoemenem, et al. (2005) that farmers make use of informal financial sectors to mobilize savings and develop their rural communities because it gives them access to loans that they cannot get from formal financial institutions due to lack of collateral.

Table 7 : Summary of regression analysis on Determinant of Savings of Small Scale Farmer

Determinant Functional form	Linear		Semi-log		Double log	
	Coefficient	Significant	Coefficient	Significant	Coefficient	Significant
Constant	-4392.91	0.936	-1001351	0.002	-13.827	0.023
Sex	54439.58	0.071**	60080.21	0.233	0.312	0.749
Age	-257.724	0.758	-25793.2	0.681	0.377	0.758
Dependent	-3107.19	0.21	-12415.1	0.686	-1.172	0.053
Education Level	-3683.81	0.133	-66462.9	0.179	-1.364	0.157
Nature of Work	-30876.6	0.305	-23198.4	0.626	-0.279	0.763
Income	0.573	0.000*	113415.7	0	2.257	0
R^2	0.77		0.36		0.36	
F-statistic	66.39		9.06		9.24	

**Significant at 1%, **Significant at 10%. Source : Field survey 2011*

The study examined the influence of different factors on financial saving of the respondents and identified certain variables such as sex, age of the farmer, number of dependents, income level of farmer, educational status of the farmer and nature of the farmer's work.

The estimated determinants of savings of small scale farmers in Benue State were summarized and presented in Table 7. Based on statistical and econometric considerations, the linear functional form was chosen as the lead function. The coefficient of determination (R2) is 0.769, implying that the explanatory variables which accounted for about 77% of the change in saving is attributed to the combined variations in the explanatory variables. The overall significance of a model is measured by using F-test. It has a value of 66.387 which is significant at (0.000). Two variables were statistically significant, and these are sex (10%) and income (1%) of the farmer.

From the result, it then means that a male farmer saves N 54,439.59 than females.

Income as one of the major determinant of saving has a direct influence on the savings of the small scale farmers. From Table 7, it can be seen that a N 1 increase in the income of a farmer will lead to about N 0.57 savings. This confirms the prior expectation that savings is a function of income and this agrees with the view of (Panickar, 1992) that the ability to save depends on the level of income, other things being the same. Given the income, saving of a household is governed by

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

consumption expenditure, which in turn is influenced by the size of the family, age composition, availability of desired goods and services in their standard of living.

IV. Conclusion

There is the propensity to save and invest in Benue State, Nigeria, in spite of low income. There are factors that have positive influence on saving and investment behaviour of households surveyed such as level of income and sex. The number of dependents, age composition, nature of work and education level of the small scale farmers in the study area did not have a significant effect on saving. The factors that drove household investment are occupation, expenditure, assets and saving. Given the significance of the income factor in terms of both saving and investment incentives such as improved technology, appropriate farm support services, medium and long term loans should be provided by the government and other actors to farmers in order to boost their income level. Only then can the savings being accumulated in the rural economy be transformed into productive investment that will enhance or uplift their present standard of living.

References Références Referencias

1. Ajayi, C. A. (1998). Property Investment Valuation and Analysis, De-Ayo publication, Ibadan. pp 15-16.
2. Azhar, B. A. (1995). Rural Savings: their magnitude, determinants and mobilization.
3. Ingyoroko, S. (2005), Makurdi History, Ministry of Tourism and Culture frontline, Vol. 2(12), pp 58.
4. Nwobi, C. A. (2008), Economic Analysis of Maize Production in Makurdi Local Government Area of Benue State.
5. NPC, (2010) National Population Commission. Population Census Statistics, Abuja, Nigeria.
6. Odoemenem, I.U. (1991) The relationship of farmer goals and other factors to credit use. Journal of Tropical Agriculture and Veterinary Science, Gernany, 29 (1991) H.3. pp. 267-276.
7. Odoemenem, I.U. (1992), Funding Agriculture through Cooperatives. The case of Anambra State Village Adoption Scheme (ASVAS), Nigeria. Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture, Germany, Vol.31 No.1. January-March, pp. 25-35.
8. Odoemenem, I.U. Ezike, K.N.N., Alimba, J.O. (2005), Assessment of Agricultural Credit Availability to Small-scale Farmers in Benue State. Journal of Agricultural Science and Technology, Vol. 15(1&2) pp. 79-87.
9. Ogwanighie, A. M. (1997), Savings and Investments Pattern of small scale farmers in some selected villages in Ogbadibo Local. Government Area, Benue State, Nigeria.
10. Olawepo, R. A. (2010), Determining Rural Farmers' Income: A Rural Nigeria Experience. *Journal of African studies Development* Vol. 2(4) pp 99-108.
11. Osuntogun, A. and Adeyemo, R. (1981), Mobilization of Rural Savings and Credit Extension by Pre-cooperative Organisations in South-West Nigeria. Savings and Development, Vol. V No 4.

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

Global Journal of human social science
Sociology & Culture
Volume 13 Issue 1 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

Measuring the Effective Rate of Protection in Vietnam's Economy after Five Years Joining WTO (An Input-Output Analysis Approach)

By Dr. Nguyen Bich Lam, Bui Trinh & Nguyen Viet Phong
General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Abstract - This paper is the expansion and updating from researching of Bui and Kobayashi (2011), it was studied on the economic structure of the I-O table 2007 and supply and use tables, 2010 (SUT 2010 update), and the actual nominal tax rate for the years 2005-2011. By using effective rate of protection (ERP) concept, the study provides analysis of the current tariff structure in order to estimate the structural change of ERP by goods sectors, and the impact of trade barriers (through tariff) in the Vietnam's economy. Economic indicators as ERP, OM (output multipliers) and BL (backward linkage) calculating from the I/O model are used to assess the effectiveness of industries. The recommendations on Vietnam trading policies are then suggested.

Keywords : trade, tariff, protection, effective rate of protection, competitive input-output table, noncompetitive input-output table, output multiplier, backward linkage, and effectiveness.

GJHSS-C Classification : FOR Code : 180116, 910303

MEASURINGTHEEFFECTIVERATEOFPROTECTIONINVIETNAMSECONOMYAFTERFIVEYEARSJOININGWTOANINPUT-OUTPUTANALYSISAPPROACH

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of :

Research | Diversity | Ethics

© 2013. Dr. Nguyen Bich Lam, Bui Trinh, Nguyen Viet Phong.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.

Measuring the Effective Rate of Protection in Vietnam's Economy after Five Years Joining WTO (An Input-Output Analysis Approach)

Nguyen Bich Lam [α], Bui Trinh [σ] & Nguyen Viet Phong [ρ]

Abstract - This paper is the expansion and updating from researching of Bui and Kobayashi (2011), it was studied on the economic structure of the I-O table 2007 and supply and use tables, 2010 (SUT 2010 update), and the actual nominal tax rate for the years 2005-2011. By using effective rate of protection (ERP) concept, the study provides analysis of the current tariff structure in order to estimate the structural change of ERP by goods sectors, and the impact of trade barriers (through tariff) in the Vietnam's economy. Economic indicators as ERP, OM (output multipliers) and BL (backward linkage) calculating from the I/O model are used to assess the effectiveness of industries. The recommendations on Vietnam trading policies are then suggested.

Keywords : trade, tariff, protection, effective rate of protection, competitive input-output table, non-competitive input-output table, output multiplier, backward linkage, and effectiveness.

I. Introduction

For any country, when participating in the international trade system will need to consider very carefully the issue of tax rates for imported goods. It demonstrates the effect of protection for domestic products. Besides, the determination of competitive sectors and sectors with high level of dispersion to the economy needs to be very clear.

After five years of becoming an official member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the questions for Vietnam are: How are the nominal rate of protection (NRP) and effective rate of protection (ERP); how are the impact and the dispersion on the most affected sectors of the protection of domestic products?

This paper is the expansion and updating from the research of Bui and Kobayashi (2011), it was studied on the economic structure of the I-O table 2007 and supply and use tables, 2010 (SUT 2010 update), and the actual nominal tax rate for the years 2005-2011.

Author α : Deputy General Director of Vietnam Statistics Office.
E-mail : nblam@gso.gov.vn
Author σ : Researcher of Vietnam General Statistics Office.
E-mail : buitrinhcan@gmail.com
Author ρ : Researcher of Vietnam General Statistics Office.
E-mail : phonggsovn@yahoo.com

II. Methodology

a) Effective rate of protection (EPR)

Typically, the tax rate for imported goods is seen as the nominal protection for domestic products. So, a question to be considered is the effective protection for domestic production will be like? The choice of the tax rate for products so that the industries with high competitiveness and high power of dispersion in the economy remain protected at the level of efficiency.

Effective rate of protection show that the level of production's protection through import tax (nominal rate of protection – NRP), this coefficient is calculated by following formulas:

Where:

$$ej = \frac{V(do)j - V(fo)j}{V(fo)j}$$

V(do)j is the value added at domestic price in industry j

V(fo)j is the value added at world price in industry j

Ej is effective rate of protection of industry j

The comparison between the import multiplier, the power of dispersion on import and ERP in order to help the policy makers to define the key the economic sectors which having higher economic multiplier (more than 1) and lower power of dispersion on import (less than 1). This helps them to issue some appropriate import tariff policies that, at the same time, ensures the process of economic integration and the protection of domestic production.

b) The index of the power of dispersion and the index of power of dispersion on import

This research is based on Keynes' theory on the relationship's extension of trade that the Keynesian trade factors used to estimate the import demand in manufacturing for final demand. In reality, it led to the confusion because the domestic final demand often includes final consumptions, investment/saving and export. Input-Output table of Leontief was developed basing on Keynes' theory. An expansion of Keynesian in input-output table of Leontief developed base on each factor's impact of demand.

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

The Leontief system was estimated as Equation:

$$X - A.X = C + I + E - M \quad (1)$$

Where: X, C, E, I, M are the vectors of gross output, household consumption, gross capital formation, export and import respectively.

Equation (1) can be rewritten as follow:

$$X-A.X = C+I+E-M^p-M^c \quad (2)$$

Where: M^p is the import matrix of production (intermediate consumption), M^c is import for final demand and $M = M^p + M^c$.

Expanding Equation (2):

$$X- A^d.X - A^m.X = C^d + I^d+E+C^m+I^m-M \quad (3)$$

Of which:

$$A.X = A.X + A^m.X$$

$$A^m.X.= M^p$$

$$M^c= C^m+I^m$$

A^d is matrix of intermediate consumption of domestic products; C^d and I^d are the final consumption and gross capital formation vectors of domestic products, respectively.

Putting: $Y^d= C^d + I^d+E$, where Y^d denotes the final demand of domestic products vector, now we can rewrite the Equation (3) as follows:

$$X= (I-A^d)^{-1}.Y^d = (1+A+A^2+A^3+....) Yd \quad (4)$$

Where $(I-A^d)^{-1}$ is the Leontief matrix multiplier that shows domestic product requirements for a unit increase in domestic final demand.

A backward linkage can be computed from the Leontief's element matrix. This is an important relationship in the operation of the economy. This ratio was described by Rasmussen (1957) as the index of the power of dispersion μ_j, and is defined mathematically as follows:

$$\mu_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ell_{ij}}{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n} \ell_{ij}}$$

ℓ_{ij} is an element of Leontief's multiplier matrix. Thus, we can see that this index of sector greater than 1 will affect domestic production more than another.

On the other hand, equation (3) can also be written:

$$X- A^m.X= A^d.X +C^d + I^d+E+C^m+I^m-M=TDD -M^p$$

Set the total domestic demand (including intermediate consumption, final consumption, investment and export) TDD = Ad.X + Cd + Id + E, we obtain:

$$X = (I-A^m)^{-1}.(TDD- M^p) \quad (5)$$

Or: $$X = (I-A^m)^{-1}.(TDD+ C^m+I^m- M) \quad (6)$$

Matrix $(I-A^m)^{-1}$ is the import multiplier matrix. Equations (5) and (6) present the demand of spread import by domestic demand.

Thus, The I-O table should be built as non-competitive import type. In Vietnam, the I-O table is only built as competitive import type. So, the existing input-output table for Vietnam should be mathematically changed to non-competitive import type. A^m and A^d are calculated as follows:

Where: $m_i=M_i/TDD_i$; M_i is imported good I and TDDi is the total domestic demand of product I excluding export and mi < (or =) 1

$$A^mX=F.A.X \text{ and } A^dX = (I-F).A.X \quad (7)$$

F is the diagonal matrix of import coefficient (m_i).

Mc can be defined as: $Mc = (I-A^m)^{-1}. C^d$ is the import dispersion caused by final consumption. And:

$M_I = (I-A^m)^{-1}. I^D$ is the imported dispersion caused by domestic accumulation.

$M_E = (I-A^m)^{-1}. E$ is the imported dispersion caused by export.

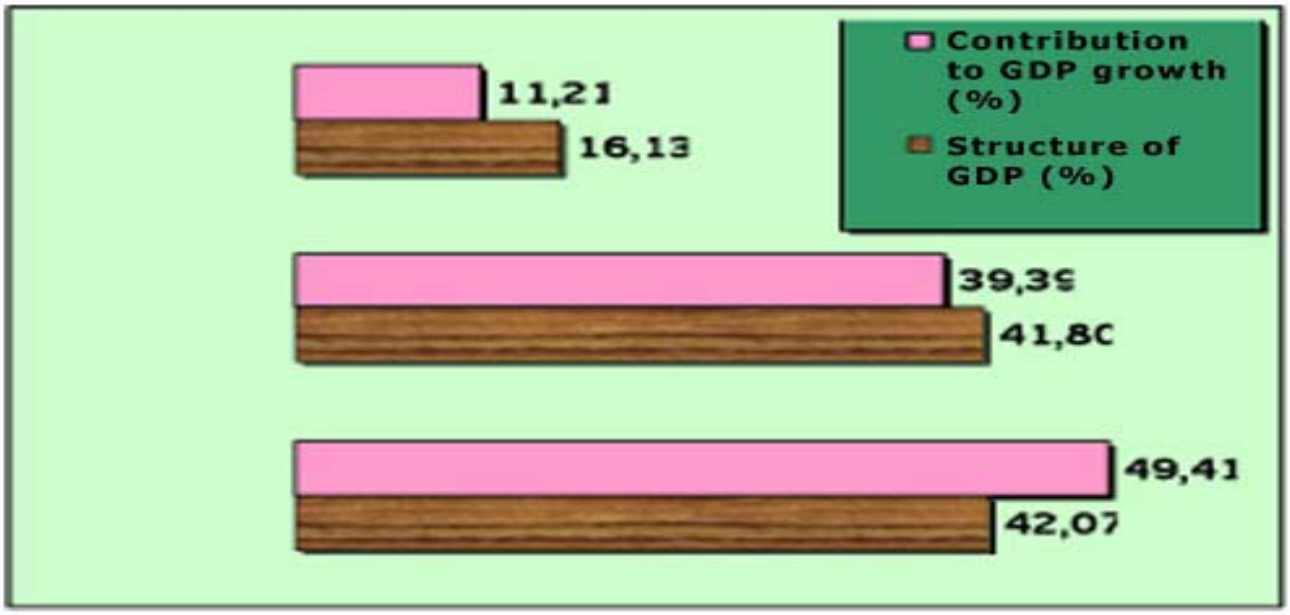
III. Research Results

a) Contribution of 3 Regions to the GDP Growth

According to the social and economic report of Vietnam by General Statistics Office of Vietnam, 2011's GDP was estimated growing 5.89%. Of which, the region I (agriculture, forestry and fishery) contributed 0.66 percent point; the region II (the industry and construction) contributed 2.32 percent points and the region III (service) contributed 2.91 percent points. However, in fact, the contribution of region I on the growth rate of GDP is still modest (11.21%) compared to the structure of contribution (16.13%) of this region in total GDP at 1994 constant prices (Figure 01).

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

Figure 01 : Structure of GDP & contribution of 3 regions to the GDP growth



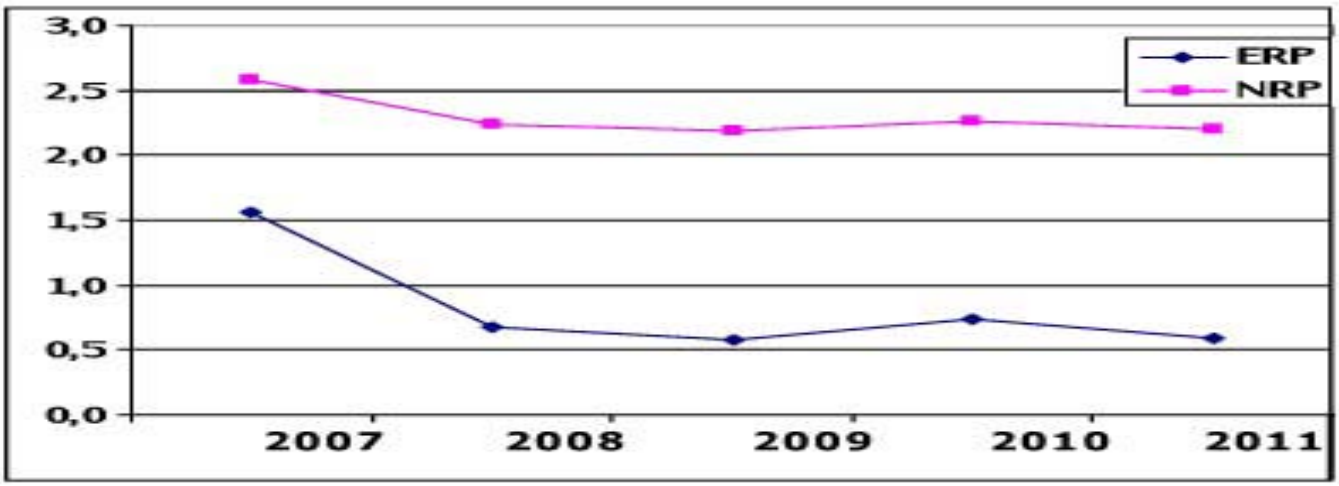
b) ERP and NRP of Region I

The region I (agriculture, forestry and fishery), in the period of 2005 - 2011, the ERP is always much lower than the real NRP, especially for agriculture and fisheries groups. At 2 periods (2005-2007 and 2008-2011), when Vietnam became a member of the World Trade Organization in 2007, it is surprising that at the previous period, the Vietnam's ERP tends to decrease, which is "very good" (effective rate of protection tends to approach the nominal rate of protection). But from 2008 to now, the effective rate of protection is getting far away from the nominal rate of protection (Table 1). This result means that: "after Vietnam joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), the products of the region I are not protected and gradually lost comparative advantage". In the period of 2007 - 2011, the ERP decreased from 1.6% in 2007 to 0.6% in 2011, while the NRP decreased from 2.6% in 2007 to 2.2% in 2011. This is really "not good" as the ERP essence to equal the NRP (in fact, it should be much lower), but after 5 years of integration, this rate has decreased faster.

Table 01 : ERP and NRP of region I

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Region I							
ERP	0.00642	0.0108	0.015656	0.00670	0.0057	0.00738	0.005868
NRP	0.02221	0.02394	0.025853	0.0223	0.02194	0.02259	0.021994
Deviation	-0.0158	-0.0131	-0.01020	-0.0156	-0.01621	-0.0152	-0.01613

Figure 02 : ERP and NRP of region I in the period of 2007-2011



© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

Based on the Supply - Use Table (2010 updated version) and the actual nominal tax rate for the years 2007-2011, the research team calculated and found that there are many sectors in the region I having very low effective rate of protection (ERP), even negative.

Table 03 : Sectors with negative ERP in region I (2011)

Sector	ERP
Sugarcane	-0,022327
Raw rubber	-0,005268
Other perennial plants	-0,010558
Buffaloes, cows	-0,015582
Pigs	-0,178821
Poultry	-0,066409
Other agriculture products; agriculture service	-0,084771
Round timber	-0,008056

Using I-O table in 2007, the research team calculated the index of the power of dispersion and the index of imported stimulation for 138 sectors in I-O 2007. If a sector has high index of the power of dispersion (more than 1), it will affect more to production than others. If the sector has the index of power of dispersion on import greater than 1, which means the more these sectors, developed the more import stimulated.

The result shown that in the region I, there are sectors with the index of the power of dispersion greater than 1 and the index of import stimulation less than 1 (Table 4). The index of the power of dispersion is greater than 1, which means that focusing resources on these sectors (production of livestock products, agricultural products, Fish farming, buffaloes, cows, pigs, poultry), will motivate, stimulate the development of other sectors. Other sectors mean sectors of processing agricultural products in the region II.

Table 04 : The index of the power of dispersion and the index of power of dispersion on import of some sectors in region I

Sectors	The index of the power of dispersion	The index of power of dispersion on import
Buffaloes, cows	1.149	0.724
Pigs	1.794	0.752
Poultry	1.616	0.748
Other livestock and poultry, n.e.c,	1.591	0.747
Other agriculture products; agriculture service...	1.484	0.796
Fish farming	1.694	0.771

c) ERP and NRP of region II

Considering on region II in two periods (2005-2006 and 2007-2011), the fact showed that ERP of this region is quite good in the first period (ERP > NRP). However, from 2007 onwards, the ERP is lower than the NRP. This is a paradox for Vietnam that "the more participated in the world economy, the worse protected for domestic production" (Table 05).

Table 05 : ERP and NRP of region II

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Region II							
ERP	0.0593	0.0405	0.024695	0.0289	0.0281	0.0312	0.03288
NRP	0.0427	0.0379	0.033893	0.0349	0.0348	0.0356	0.03597
Difference	0.0167	0.0026	-0.009198	-0.0060	-0.0066	-0.0043	-0.00309

For an economy which contribution of the region II (industry and construction) accounts is nearly 42% of GDP in 2011 (as reported by the General Statistics Office), the ERP for the products of the region I is becoming less effective, it lead to effective production of region II also deteriorate. The reason is that region II is still mainly processing, processing industry group from agricultural products does not take advantage of input domestic products, leading to import. Moreover, many sectors have "negative" ERP. This can be explained in part of the cause of trade deficit in 2011 still high, estimated to reach USD 9.5 billion USD, equaling 9.9% of total export turnovers (as reported by the General Statistics Office).

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

Table 06 : Sectors with negative ERP in region II (2011)

Sector	ERP
Rice	-1,112092
Flour (all kinds)	-1,255592
Animal feed	-0,959294
Costume (all kinds)	-0,052503
Leather, preliminary processed fur, suitcase, bags, Saddle and other same kinds	-0,003940
Paper and by-paper products	-0,004345
Other products extracting from oil gas	-0,040049
Basic organic chemicals	-0,040992
Fertilizer and nitrogen compound	-0,011071
Plastic and primary synthetic rubber	-0,012864
By-product plastic	-0,005861
Cell and battery	-0,009446
Electric conductor	-0,005663
Other transport means	-0,095013
Jewelry, false jewelry and related details; musical Instrument; fit tools, sports, toys, games	-0,195592

Typically, in region II there are three industries that the input products could use the output of the region I such as animal feed, rice, flours (all kinds). Three industries in the period from 2005 to 2011 have negative ERP; It means that effective protection of domestic production of these industries does not efficiency, but only stimulated import of raw materials. Meanwhile, two other indexes are very good: The index of the power of dispersion is greater than 1 and the index of power of dispersion on import is less than 1.

Table 07 : The index of the power of dispersion and the index of imported stimulation of 3 sub-sectors

Sector	The index of the power of dispersion	The index of power of dispersion on import
Rice	1.535418	0.732655
Flour (all kinds)	1.479515	0.805157
Animal feed	1.636165	0.828221

An interesting thing in the case of study is that, some sectors have ERP lower than NRP (or even negative), it is necessary to review the tariffs of the products of these industries in order to protect domestic production. For example, these industries of processing costume (all kinds); Leather, preliminary processed fur, suitcase, bags, saddle and other same kinds; Other products extracting from oil gas; Basic organic chemicals; Fertilizer and nitrogen compound; Plastic and primary synthetic rubber; By-product plastic. However, we should consider the combination of the two indexes (The index of the power of dispersion and The index of power of dispersion on import), which shows that, focusing on the development of these industries is not good, because the index of the power of dispersion is lower than 1 and the index of power of dispersion on import is greater than 1. It means: *"if focusing on the development of these industries, they can not make motivation (the power of dispersion) for the development of other industries, at the same time, the more developed, the more imports"*

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

Table 08 : Some sectors have ERP <0; The index of the power of dispersion < 1; The index of dispersion on import > 1 (region II)

Sector	The index of the power of dispersion	The index of dispersion on import	ERP
Costume (all kinds)	0,8746	1,1232	-0,0525
Leather, preliminary processed fur, suitcase, bags, saddle and other same kinds)	0,9452	1,1761	-0,0040
Other products extracting from oil gas	0,7949	2,0652	-0,0401
Basic organic chemicals	0,9818	1,4339	-0,0410
Fertilizer and nitrogen compound	0,9926	1,4553	-0,0111
Plastic and primary synthetic rubber	0,9337	1,3382	-0,0129
By-product plastic	0,8113	1,1649	-0,0059

Another result of the study shows that in fact the region II, some sectors have ERP higher than NRP and they also have the good index of the power of dispersion (>1), but the index of dispersion on import is greater than 1 (it means that the more development these sector, the more stimulate import. It is not really bad if the import used for production serving for domestic final consumption, but not used for export; or sector groups with high brainpower, it must be import and serve public purposes, social security. About manufacturing industries such as textile products or assembling electronic products ..., there is the main purpose of "import for export" only. Because the important inputs are imported with a high price, and then taking advantage of domestic cheap labor resources and low technology then exported back to the 3rd country.

Table 09 : Some sectors have ERP > NRP, The index of the power of dispersion > 1; The index of power of dispersion on import > 1 (Region II)

Sector	The index of the power of dispersion	The index of power of dispersion on import	ERP	NRP
Coal mining	1,042	1,058	0,0290	0,0203
Vegetable and animals oils and fats	1,102	1,276	0,3349	0,0657
Fiber (all kinds)	1,213	1,076	0,1089	0,0360
Textile products (all kinds)	1,203	1,070	0,3145	0,0670
Other chemical products; man-made fibers	1,030	1,201	0,0769	0,0338
Electronic device, computer and peripheral	1,327	1,024	0,1397	0,0121
Machinery & equipment used for broadcasting, television and Information activities.	1,055	1,025	0,0807	0,0399
Electric light equipment	1,009	1,117	0,0536	0,0342
Other electric equipments	1,120	1,065	0,3193	0,0622

However, in region II, the results of the study showed that there are some sector groups with good protection of domestic product and the index of the dispersion greater than 1, the index of dispersion on import less than 1. These sector with inputs are mostly agricultural - fishery products (the output of the region I). These are sectors which the policy makers and economic planners need to pay more attention, avoid status as sectors in the region I, lost the protection of domestic production and loss of competitive advantage.

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

Table 10 : Some sectors have ERP > NRP, The index of the power of dispersion> 1; The index of power of dispersion on import < 1 (region II)

Sector	The index of the power of dispersion	The index of power dispersion on import	ERP	NRP
Processed, preserved meat and by-products	2,034	0,743	0,3348	0,0494
Processed preserved fishery and by products	1,713	0,782	0,3493	0,0875
Processed preserved fishery vegetables and fruit	1,516	0,848	0,6518	0,1665
Cocola, chocolate and candy, cake products from flour	1,430	0,911	1,4990	0,2384
Processed coffee	1,013	0,802	0,3858	0,2422
Other remaining food (macaroni, my yarn and same products; processed food: spices, sauce, vinegar, ferment beer)	1,421	0,904	0,5107	0,1157

For the remaining sectors in the region II, the results of the study showed that there is no sector reached two requirements of the index of the power of dispersion and the index of dispersion on import. Calculation of 2 indexes for 16 combination sectors is showed in the following table:

Table 11 : The index of power of dispersion and the index of power of dispersion on import

	The index of power of dispersion	The index of power of dispersion on import
Agriculture	1.0293	0.9643
Fishery	1.3505	1.0276
Forestry	0.8934	0.9959
Mining & quarrying	0.7774	1.0039
Food, beverage and tobacco manufactures	1.4492	0.9564
Other consumer goods	1.2093	1.3754
Industrial material	1.2644	1.3595
Capital goods	1.2475	1.3279
Electricity	0.7220	0.9011
Construction	1.1949	1.2884
Wholesale and retail trade	0.7303	0.9406
Transport services	1.0476	1.1619
Post and telecommunication	0.7748	0.9090
Finance, insurance, real estate, business services	0.7577	0.8853
Other private services	0.8133	0.9959
Government services	0.7384	0.9169

The result showed in table 11 indicated two sector groups with good index of power of dispersion (greater than 1) and the index of dispersion on import (less than 1), they are agriculture sector and processing product from agriculture sector which reach both requirements. They are priority sectors, which should be protected and invested the most. Most of the manufacturing sectors have really high index of dispersion on import. These indexes of service sector are both low.

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

IV. Conclusion

ERP for domestic production of Vietnam after 5 years of joining WTO has not really reached the requirement, especially for manufacturing products should be protected in sector I. This issue needs the attention of the policy makers and economic planners. It implies that, those competing sectors were losing their competitiveness induced by protection policy of Vietnam. It leads to the processing industry group in sector II, which based on the input of sector I have to be imported and production efficiency will get more poorly.

V. Acknowledgments

I am very grateful to Mr. Truong Dinh Tuyen former Minister of Trade and Industry Ministry, Dr. Luu Bich Ho, Mr. Bui Can, Dr. Pham lan Huong, Dr. Pham Chi Lan, Dr. Vu Thanh Tu Anh and Ms. N.P.Thao for supporting us and as a great source of encouragement.

References Références Referencias

1. Athukorala, P.-C. (2006), 'Trade policy reforms and the structure of protection in Vietnam', The World Economy 29(2), pp. 161–187.
2. Bui Trinh, Kiyoshi Kobayashi "Measuring the effective rate of protection in Vietnam's economy with emphasis on the manufacturing industry: An input-output approach" European journal of economic, finance and administrative science, Issue 44/2012
3. Centre for International Economics (1998), Vietnam's trade policies 1998, Technical report, Centre for International Economics.
4. Corden, W. (1971), The Theory of Protection, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Effective rate of protection analysis for 1997, MOF. Hanoi
6. Institute of Economics (2001), Volume 2. The nominal and effective rates of protection by industry in Vietnam: a tariff-based assessment, Technical report, INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS - IDRC/CIDA PROJECT: Trade Liberalization and Competitiveness of Selected Manufacturing Industries in Vietnam, Trade and Competitiveness Research Team, Institute of Economics, 27 Tran Xuan Soan, Hanoi, Vietnam.
7. Greenaway, D. & Milner, C. (2003), 'Effective protection, policy appraisal and trade policy reform', The World Economy 26(4), 441–456.
8. GSO, SNAD "Input-Output table in 2000", Statistics Publishing House, 2003.
9. Kenichi Ohno (2004) Designing a Comprehensive and Realistic Industrial Strategy. VDF, discussion Paper #1
10. Morkre, M.E, and Tarr, D.G (1980) the effects of restrictions on the United States Imports: Five case studies and theory. Federal Trade Commission, The US.
11. Ramesh Adhikari (1988). Manufacturing Industries in Developing Countries: An Economic Efficiency Analysis of Nepal. Chapter 3. Project planning center, University of Bradford.
12. Panagariya, A (2002) Alternative Approaches to measuring the cost of Protection. Department of Economics, University of Maryland, College Park, The US. 99 European Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative Sciences - Issue 44 (2012)
13. Trinh, B. & Thanh, L. H. (2005), 'Measuring the effective rate of protection in Vietnam's economy with emphasis on the manufacturing industry (an input-output approarch).

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

Global Journal of human social science
Sociology & Culture
Volume 13 Issue 1 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

A Paradigm Shift in Women's Movement and Gender Reforms in Pakistan (A Historical Overview)

By Dr. Arab Naz, Muhammad Hussain, Umar Daraz, Waseem Khan, Tariq Khan, Muhammad Salman & Muhammad Asghar Khan

University of Malakand

Abstract - The current paper is a historical analysis of the women's movement and gender reforms in Pakistan. The study is based upon secondary information following an evolutionary perspective with regard to social change and development. Library method as source of data collection has been used in the study particularly, the data used in the paper has been taken from a PhD dissertation in Anthropology, conducted in the year 2008-12 in the Department of Anthropology Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad under the scholarship scheme of the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan. Most of the information in the current study provides detail about gender and women's reforms in Pakistan where the information have been describes in the form qualitative report. The paper concludes that women's movement and gender reforms are the outcome of long historic process and such process are mostly obstructed by multiple factors including the conservative forces. Besides, such challenges, there is always the possibility of change and development as clear from the gender reforms in Pakistan.

Keywords : *movement, gender, reforms, conservative, women, change, development.*

GJHSS-C Classification : *FOR Code : 160799*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of :

© 2013. Dr. Arab Naz, Muhammad Hussain, Umar Daraz, Waseem Khan, Tariq Khan, Muhammad Salman, Muhammad Asghar Khan. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

A Paradigm Shift in Women's Movement and Gender Reforms in Pakistan (A Historical Overview)

Dr. Arab Naz [α], Muhammad Hussain [σ], Umar Daraz [ρ], Waseem Khan [ω], Tariq Khan [¥], Muhammad Salman [§] & Muhammad Asghar Khan [χ]

Abstract - The current paper is a historical analysis of the women's movement and gender reforms in Pakistan. The study is based upon secondary information following an evolutionary perspective with regard to social change and development. Library method as source of data collection has been used in the study particularly, the data used in the paper has been taken from a PhD dissertation in Anthropology, conducted in the year 2008-12 in the Department of Anthropology Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad under the scholarship scheme of the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan. Most of the information in the current study provides detail about gender and women's reforms in Pakistan where the information have been describes in the form qualitative report. The paper concludes that women's movement and gender reforms are the outcome of long historic process and such process are mostly obstructed by multiple factors including the conservative forces. Besides, such challenges, there is always the possibility of change and development as clear from the gender reforms in Pakistan.

Keywords : movement, gender, reforms, conservative, women, change, development.

I. Introduction

The origin and historical development of feminism and gender reforms in Pakistan in the current paper is focusing from a historical context starting from the colonial legacy of social transformation (Mumtaz, 1987), passing through the early years of women's movement and the struggle of women for democracy in pre-independent era (Basu, 2005). Slowly, this movement took more formal and liberal atmosphere which we can see in Pakistan today. However, the present analysis has been made from a historical perspective i.e. from pre-independence period, post independence position of Pakistan, martial laws, Islamization of laws, and the democracy in the later period of Pakistan's history. The overview has been framed with particular reference to gender analysis and gender situation in various regimes in a chronological order i.e. from the early towards modern.

II. Colonialism and Early Years of Women's Reforms in Pakistan

The history of gender reforms in pakistan has its roots in the colonial period, politics and economy of the 19th century (mumtaz, 1987). Colonialism led liberal nationalists to make reforms in old and conservative structure of the society while on the other hand, they were opposed islamic conservative forces who were of the opinion that islam and the colonial ideology is incompatible to one another (mumtaz, 1987) and to geertz (1968:69), colonialism created the conditions in which an oppositional, identity-preserving, view of islam could and did flourish.

Colonization did not necessarily improve the position and participation of women, however little has been done in this regard (Naz, 2011). The soul reason behind such conservative attitudes was the ownership of land towards with tribal heads and feudal landlords, which strengthen the feudal and tribal structures in the rural areas (as refers to Angle 1884) and sometimes the traditions where land is passed on from father to son while women never control any assets (Kelkar, 2009). The argument is best suited for the era under consideration where one can see feudalism and awards of land in the hand of those who were powerful and making their contribution to the British government. The literature study reveal that awards of land were given to those Indians generally loyal to British during the revolt of 1857, especially in the areas of Southern Punjab and Upper Sindh, leading to the creations of feudal who have ruled Pakistan since independence (Mumtaz, 1987).

Women remain persistent in subordination as they were ruled over by landlord or a patriarch since

Author α : Associate Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology/Social Work, University of Malakand.
E-mail : hod.sociology@uom.edu.pk
Author σ : MPHIL Scholar and Lecturer, Department of Sociology/Social Work, University of Malakand.
Author ρ : PHD Scholar and Lecturer, Department of Sociology/Social Work, University of Malakand.
Author ω: PHD Scholar and Lecturer, Department of Sociology/Social Work, University of Malakand.
Author ¥: PHD Scholar and Assistant Professor, Department of English, University of Malakand.
Author §: MPHIL Scholar and Lecturer, Department of Political Science University of Malakand.
Author χ: MPHIL Scholar and Lecturer, Department of Sociology/Social Work, University of Malakand.

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

centuries (Naz, 2011). The British law, working with Hindu customary law stated that Hindu women could administer property only on behalf of their minor sons was supported Muslim women deprivation from property rights which was accorded to them under the Shariah Law (Mumtaz, 1987). In 1937, a protest by Muslim women led to the enforcement of Muslim Personal Law that gave some rights of inheritance of property but still deprived of agricultural land but other laws dealing with personal rights of Muslims were passed including Shariat Applications Act of 1937, Guardians and Wards Act of 1860 and the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act of 1939 (Barrett, 1980).

The British also enacted selective imposition of British laws and by the end of the eighteenth century, the entire pattern of law was bend and made westernized and changes were made which were considered necessary for imperial power (Mumtaz, 1987). Matters related to revenue, land tenure, evidence, transfer of property, criminal cases and all procedural matters were replaced by British law to enhance imperial control while the status of women, inter-family relations, customary and religious laws subordinating women remained untouched. Although the British hesitated from introducing amendments in the domestic sphere, their legal innovations regarding issues such as land ownership deprived Muslim women of their right under Islamic Law to inherit property. Moreover, inflexible interpretations of inter-family relations under colonial rule froze the evolution of Muslim Family Law in the seventeenth century (Naz, 2011). The situation was realized by men rather than women who first raised the issue of 'women's rights who shared similar thoughts with their counter parts in Europe, Australia and the US (Naz, at al, 2012).

The Pakistan Movement provided opportunities to Indian Muslim women to work collectively towards achieving independence and further paves the way for their social, economic, and political empowerment (Naz, at al, 2012). Quaide-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the first supporter in this regard who once said in 1944 "It is a crime against humanity that our women are shut up within the four walls of the houses as prisoners. There is no sanction anywhere for the deplorable conditions in which our women have to live. You should take your women along with you as comrades in every sphere of your life". The initiative was taken by men and work for amendment of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, the Child Marriages Restraint Act and the Guardians and Wards Act. After the creation of Pakistan as a separate homeland, however, orthodox Muslim groups felt it their prerogative to act as guardians of Shariah Law and hindered attempts to develop progressive interpretation of Islam with respect to women's rights (Mumtaz, 1987).

III. The Early Women's Organizations after Independence

In the early history of Pakistan, two women's organizations the Pakistan Women's National Guard (PNWG founded in 1949) organized by Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan and the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS founded in 1948) were founded. There were millions of refugees' especially young girls and married women facing numerous problems and the Women's Voluntary Service played a major role in their rehabilitation. The PWNG was under the administration of the army and the PWNR under the navy and Begum Raana Liaqat Ali was the chief controller (Begum. H. I Ahmad, 1975). Women were given different training i.e. use guns, learn marksmanship and signaling as will as first aid, typing, social welfare work and further in a very short time and trained National Guard corps of three battalions with 2,400 women had been formed for the whole country including Karachi. According the political and administrative survey in NWFP (2004) this organization later became the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA, on 22nd of February, 1949 in Karachi,) and raised issues of health, education, and family laws largely within the framework of welfare and social reforms.

The personal interest and devotion of Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan along with her official status helped APWA in forming a well-coordinated network of women welfare that further become internationally recognized with category B consultative status with UN Economic and Social council (ECOSOC). APWA operated with an impressive number of social welfare outlets which registered steady and consistent growth. In the following years, APWA's struggle for the rights of women inspired other women's groups to come forward (Mumtaz, 1987).

a) Achievements of Apwa

The first achievement of APWA was to reserved seats for women in the national and provincial assembly and then pushing the family law commission which finally prepared a draft of the family laws through an ordinance it was imposed by the then president Ayoub Khan in 1961 (Mumtaz, 1987 and Naz et al, 2012). On the other hand the activities and nature of the APWA was strongly criticized and objected by the Maulivis and they usually called them as 'prostitutes' and considered it a lobby which is just working for women freedom (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987).

b) Other women's organizations of the early period

Few other organizations came in existence along-with APWA in which Federation of University Women (1956) aimed to provide chances of employment to those who have their bachelor or master degrees under the supervision and guidance of Raana Liaqat Ali Khan (Naz, at al, 2012). The fight of the

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

Federation of University Women was initially to build a degree college for women in Karachi and finally they succeed. Further, the network spread to other major cities of the country and it was also associated with International Federation of University Women as argued by Mumtaz and Shaheed (1987). Similarly, the Karachi Business and Professional Women's Club (BPW) was established in 1954 guided and supervised by Raana Liaqat Ali Khan providing a platform for professional women of Pakistan. Later on their branches were opened in Lahore, Peshawar and Rawalpindi with the aim to identify problems and areas which professional women face during their profession or in search of it (Abbasi, 1980). Besides, Family Planning Association of Pakistan, the Pakistan Child Welfare Council, the Pakistan Red Cross, the Pakistan Nurse's Federation, the House Wives Association, Girl's Guide Association, Domestic Women Association (DWA) and the International Women's Club were established during the same period (Mumtaz, 1987 and Naz, 2011). However, the focus of these organizations was mainly on women and children and their health issues but DAWA focus on women political participation. Another organization was the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) which established in 1899, also provide hostel for working women and facilitate women for training in secretarial and office administration (Mumtaz, and Shaheed, 1987).

However, the only organization that was claiming for women's rights was the United Front for Women's Rights, created in 1955 by some women political activists. The front focus on women political position and give emphasis on political parties to initiate for women's issues in political spheres. The front remains inactive during Ayub regime and again start to work during Bhutto's period and remain disappeared forever after the framing of the constitution (Mumtaz, 1987, Naz, 2011).

c) Democracy and military governments and women's position

Pakistan experience is not very smooth in running the political affairs and many political upheavals came in the first decade of its existence. In 1955, the United Front for Women's Rights was formed as the first organization worked for the reforms in laws and raised the issue of women's rights (Naz, 2011, Mumtaz, 1987). In 1958, General Ayub Khan imposed martial law and the front was banned with all other political parties, however, Ayub Khan was more liberal in women education, employments, teachings, medicines, and journalism etc. There was no restriction on women social environment as the behavior of the army and that of the bureaucrats was liberal and showing the western ideologies (Shaheed and Hussain, 2007). In 1964, when Ms Fatima Jinnah contested elections against Ayub Khan, the question of women's right to stand for public office were raised. She became the symbol for women's political struggle and helped establish the notion that women can and should seek political office (A Gender Review in NWFP.2004)

d) Ayub period and reforms about women's rights

Ayub Khan introduced family laws ordinance in 1961 which was to enforced and discourage polygamy and to regulate the divorce procedure for both male and female (Naz, 2011 and Naz et al, 2012). The ordnance employ that if a man wants to have more than one wife is obliged to obtain the consent of his first wife and that shall have solid reasons for the second marriage. In case of divorce, instead of saying talaq thrice, a written must be sent to the chairman of the local council and a copy to his wife. The ordinance also make compulsory the registration of the marriage and standard marriage contract nikah nama, which will possibility to women to seek enforcement through courts. The nikah nama include in writing the right of divorce to women if given then she has the right of divorce. (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987). The ordinance was welcomed by women organization as it has secured the position of women to a grater extent. Also there were some weak points in the ordinance, but still this was called as a ray of hope by these women activists while it was also attacked and resist by the ulema and criticizes it and its various clauses (Naz, 2011).

e) Women In Politics In Ayub Era

Women politics was not much appreciated in Ayub khan regime as set for men. Women have few reserved seat and even six women representatives remain symbolic with having no role at all (Naz at al, 2012). The most important event for women was the presidential election in which Fatima Jinnah the sister of the Quaide-e-Azam was chosen as a candidate by the COP (combined opposition parties) and was the candidate of all the secular and religious parties but her status of being president of an Islamic state was strongly opposed by Ayub through several FATWAS (religious edicts) against a woman as a president and a head of an Islamic state (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987).

f) Women's organizations in Ayub Era

The military hold did not provide a liberal and rich environment for women's organization and the organization which came into existence during the period was the Behbood Association (founded in 1967), the Soroptomist Club (established in January 1967), and the extension of Anjuman Jamhooryat Pasand Khawateen (democratic women association) to Karachi. The Behbood organization was basically a social welfare organization which worked in various sectors. The Soroptomist Club was working on various problems related to women and was organizing seminars and papers about such problems ((Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987, and Naz, at al 2012).

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

The Anjuman Jamhooryat Pasand Khawateen (DWA) established in 1948 in Karachi, and its branch was established in 1969 in Karachi was perhaps the important women political organization at that time. Its work was directed towards women labor class and especially towards women factory workers (Naz, 2011). Their demands include equal pay for equal work, educational opportunities for girls and women, hostels and transports facilities for working women and to expand employment opportunities for women. However, the works of DWA did not have popularity as it did not publicized in a proper way but it was the first left wing's organization for women in the country. (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987).

IV. Women's Movement in Democracy (1970-77)

a) The PPP's Manifesto

Bhutto regime started with anti-Ayub slogans as it was the starting of new era of democracy in Pakistan. This period is famous for new and dynamic approach towards the uplift of women folk. During this period there was a marked increase in feminist awareness ((Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987). The PPP manifesto had promised women of equal opportunities for accelling as that of men. Begum Naseem Jehan, one of the founder members of PPP, mobilized women to visit door to door and convey the message of the party regarding women program to them (Naz, 2011).

b) The Constitutional Changes

The most significant and historical development in Bhutto's regime was the designing and framing of the Pakistan constitution, which was promulgated in 1973. Articles 25, 27, 32, 34, and 35 deal with issues pertaining to women's life, which were absent previously. Fundamental rights are enumerate in article 25, in article 27, it is clearly mentioned that there would be no discrimination on the basis of sex, religion, cast for appointments in services in Pakistan. The amended 228 article accept the principle of at least one women member on the proposed council of Islamic ideology. (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987).

c) The position of women in bhutto's periods

During the first democracy period (1970s), women gained opportunities to push for more progressive measures. During this period, Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan was made the Governor of Sindh and Begum Kaneez Yousaf was made the Vice-Chancellor of the Quaid-e- Azam University. At the same time Foreign and District Management posts were opened to women through the civil services (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987).

d) Bhutto period women organizations

A cell was established in the Man power to raise the status of women in Pakistan. Women were appointed to key position in the institutions of the state. International women year (IWY) was launched in 1975 and semi autonomous Pakistan women institute was set-up in Lahore on the same year (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987). All Pakistan women association played a remarkable role in integrating the depressed and downtrodden women folk in the larger social system. The changing paradigm fully consisted on women's participation in the development processes. The women front was created by a group of left wing women students with aim at inculcating awareness in women folk, non recognition of their services, about women's equal rights and also the rights to work (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987). It also launched a large scale campaign including seminars, lectures, and discussion to propagate there points of views. Its main failure cause however was that it was started by university students. It could not take deep roots in the working class (Naz, 2011).

During this period, the Women's Front, and Shirkat Gah were formed in 1975 with the primary objective of encouraging women who were eager to play their roles in national development. Women's Front was formed by a group of women students of Punjab University. This front started its struggles for giving to women equal rights in society and at their work place. During 1976-77 another women's organization called Aurat Foundation was established by university teachers, students, and employed women. (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987).

e) Zia-ul-Haq Regime (1977-88)

After Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto imprisonment on July 5th 1977, martial law was imposed and it brings Zia-ul-Haq to the power. Zia initiate the Islamization process and especially in Pakistan penal code and included the Muslim League and the Jamate-e-Islami in cabinet (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987). The government propagated on media to the people to become more Islamic in their lives and take care of their neighbors. The attitude and social atmosphere towards women also change both in public and private sectors as few of the incidents occurs with women in which women were beaten and even stopped to enter any shop or a market without a veil. Sometime couples were asked by the police for proof of marriages and even walk in public parks, on beach etc become dangerous for young men and women (Naz, at al 2012).

f) Women in Zia's Period

Zia period (1977-1988) is considered the most critical period for Pakistani women. Under the government of General Zia-ul-Haq the so-called Shariah Laws marked a period of reversal in the legal rights of women. In this period, there were attempts to make women secondary citizens under the Islamic law. By this time there were increasing numbers of women joining the movement from the middle classes and they were analyzing the effects of the religious campaign

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

being used to close the doors of economic and other opportunities to women.

g) Women and the Hudood Ordinance

The Hudood Ordinance and the Law of Evidence were promulgated to block women's attempts for progressive rights. Under the Hudood Ordinances, 1979 (concerning adultery, rape, and theft), a woman's testimony is disregarded completely, leaving male testimony the only acceptable and valid one. The Qanoon-e- Shahadat, or the Law of Evidence, 1984, clearly violates women's constitutional rights as equal citizens before the law, by diminishing a woman's evidence to half that of a man's and by excluding it completely in the absence of a male witness (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987).

h) Women's Social Condition and Organizations at Zia's Period

Women's Action Forum (WAF) was established during Zia period and the exclusive feature of WAF was to raise a voice not only for women's rights but also against military dictatorship and the demand for the restoration of democracy (Mumtaz, 1987). WAF demanded that the Constitution of 1973 should be reinstated and emphasized that only elected representatives had the right to make laws. In 1983, WAF opposed strict censorship on media and restrictions on the freedom of association and public demonstrations. The politics of the women's movement received a strong impetus from these actions (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987). Some of the unique aspects of WAF were that it never raised funds as an organization (except for a minimal membership fee) and has never opened permanent offices but has met regularly at different locations for over twelve years.

i) Zia's Opposition Towards Waf

The importance of the WAF movement threatened the authorities and Zia-ul-Haq announced that the leaders of the movement were mostly western-educated women representing alien values and should not be heeded. WAF, however, continued to raise its voice against different government measures including the formation of a separate women's university (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987). Despite all these efforts according to Haroon, A (1995): WAF was not able to achieve much in concrete terms of the repeal of unjust laws or the reversal of other discriminatory measures. Nevertheless, WAF, was successful in creating and raising a voice against martial law, raising political consciousness among women, increasing the membership of the women's movement and gave impetus to the formation of many new women's groups and organizations in the following years.

V. Progress During Zia's Period

During the years of development of WAF, women in rural Sindh were involved in the Movement of Restoration of Democracy (MRD). When the MRD movement ended, these women formed a rural based mass organization by the name of Sindhiyani Tehreek (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987). The main objective of this Tehreek was to mobilize women by door to door campaign and try to solve their individual problems. It also raised issues of education, health, sale of female infants and karokari. Other women's groups and NGOs demanded the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, lobbying for women in the work place and against rape and other forms of sexual harassment and violence (Naz, 2011).

a) Restoration of Democracy (1988 and Onwards)

Pakistan returned to multi-party democracy in 1988 (Naz, 2011) and women in Pakistan were now eligible to stand for elections in the legislative assemblies and became entitled to run for the presidency and prime minister-ship ((Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987). The development occurs in the following periods:

b) The Benazir Period

Benazir Bhutto's first tenure as the head of the government can also be viewed in a wider significant context. She became the first woman Prime Minister of a Muslim country. Turkey and Bangladesh were to follow later (Naz, at al, 2012). The people of Pakistan once again voted Ms Bhutto into power in 1992, her second tenure as Prime Minister, after her first government had been dismissed on charges of gross corruption. It is significant that Benazir Bhutto's government was not able to repeal even one of the anti-women laws of General Zia-ul-Haq (Gender Review NWFP, 2004).

c) The Nawaz Sharif Period

With the elected government of Nawaz Sharif in February 1997, and the changes in the controversial Eighth Amendment, it was hoped that the government with its two-thirds majority would be able to finally repeal the Hudood Ordinances. However, the two governments of Nawaz Sharif and the Muslim League were unable to make any progress in this area, while 'honor' crimes against women continued to mount (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987.)

d) The Martial Law of 1999 and Women's Reforms

The military government of General Pervaiz Musharraf (2002) though without popular mandate, appears to have taken some steps to encourage the participation of women in various sectors of life (Mumtaz and Shaheed, 1987).

e) Women in Politics during Musharraf Period

As compare to the previous governments, Musharraf policy towards women development was more liberal and bold. He took some serious steps for the active participation of women in all the socio-cultural and political sphere of life. Keeping the political up

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

gradation of women, both at national and local level, various seats were reserved for them in the political bodies (Naz, 2011 and Naz, et al, 2012). In the local government plan introduced by Musharraf, 33 percent and the national and provincial assemblies 17 percent of the total seats were reserved for women, which is a bold and remarkable step. Presently there are now more than 40,000 women in local government across the country. There are also 213 women in parliament, of which 139 are Members of Provincial Assemblies (128 on reserved seats and 11 elected on general seats) and 74 Members of the National Assembly (Naz, 2011).

VI. Conclusion

The literature and content analysis with regard to women's movement and gender reforms thus conclude that a paradigm shift has been observed in the status and empowerment levels of Pakistani women. The empowerment and gender reforms in Pakistan are following an evolutionary pattern of social change and development with reference to change in practical and strategic gender needs. The changes have been found from the pre-independence era and the same has been affected by the British legacy and conservative forces in reaction.

Similarly, the study provides an analysis of the post independent focusing on the various governments since 1947 where we can see the development in Ayub Khan era, Bhutto Democracy, Zia Military government, Benizer and Nawaz Sharif era and finally a picture of the Musharraf military and democracy launched in later period of 2000.

The study also concludes that various changes have been found during the mentioned period in the form of women's organization, education, movement and even in election. In addition, lucrative change in women's empowerment occurred when rights were given to them in constitution. Such step empowered women and let other women be inspired of those who savor their lives by utilizing their rights. The regime of General Pervez Musharraf was the most fabulous stage for women's empowerment whose thoughts were more liberal as compared to others because mass media got liberty and means of communication were ensured to be instilled in far flung areas of rural settlements.

In short, it is observed that roots of gender movements and women's empowerment have same sources, yet there is variation in their occurrence because in some countries such movements had occurred centuries ago while in others they are supposed to commence presently or have commenced recently. It is proved from discussion regarding women's empowerment movements and gender reform that in intimation regarding women's rights has been emerged very early due to their advancement while in Pakistan the forces are facing obstruction in many form but with the passage of time, such forces will overcome by the liberal wing.

References Références Referencias

1. A Gender Review of the Political and Administrative Systems in NWFP. 2004.
2. Abbasi, M. B. (1980). Socio Economic Characteristics of Women in Sindh: *issues* Affecting Women's Status. Karachi, Pakistan: Sindh Regional Plan Organization.
3. Barrett, M. (1980). Women's Oppression Today: Problems in Marxist Feminist Analysis. London: Verso.
4. Basu, A. (2005). Women, Political Parties and Social Movements in South Asia, *Occasional Paper 5*, UNRISD.
5. Begum. H. I A. (1975). *Begum Raana Liaqat Ali Khan,* kifayat Academy Karachi.
6. Engels, F. (1970). *Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State*. International Publishers, New York, NY, USA
7. Geertz, C. (1968). Islam Observed. Chicago University Press.
8. Haroon, A. (1995). The Women's Movement in Pakistan in Khan, N. S. and Zia, A. S. (Eds.), Unveiling the Issues: Pakistani Women's Perspectives on Social, Political, and Ideological Issues (pp. 178-186). ASR Publications.
9. Kelkar, G. (2009). Gender and Productive Assets: Implication of national rural employment: guarantee for women agency and productivity. UNIFEM Consultant India.
10. Mumtaz, K. (1987). Women of Pakistan in Readings on Women in Pakistan. John Murray, London.
11. Naz, A. Rehman, H,. and Khan, W. (2012). Feminism and Islamic feminism: An Exploratory Study of Pakistan. Gender Mainstreaming, *An Analysis of Pakistani Society.* Editors. Sarfraz Khan, Yasir Saeed, Hafeez-ur-Rehman. GLOBAL VISION, PUBLISHING HOUSE, 20, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002 (INDIA).
12. Naz, A. (2011). Socio-Cultural and political constraints in gender development (A case study of Malakand district). Unpublished PHD thesis Department of Anthropology QAU Islamabad, Pakistan.
13. Shaheed, Farida, and Hussain, H. (2007). *Interrogating the Norms: Women Challenging Violence in an Adversarial State*. Colombo: ICES.
14. Zia, Shahla and Bari, F. (1999). *Baseline report on Women's Participation in Political & Public Life in Pakistan*. Islamabad: Aurat Foundation & Pattan.

© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

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.

© Copyright by Global Journals Inc.(US) | Guidelines Handbook

- 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 you 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-Chef 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.

© Copyright by Global Journals Inc.(US)| Guidelines Handbook

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.



© Copyright by Global Journals Inc.(US)| Guidelines Handbook

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

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 × 10-3 m3, or 4 mm somewhat than 4 × 10-3 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.



© Copyright by Global Journals Inc.(US)| Guidelines Handbook

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 though 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.



© Copyright by Global Journals Inc.(US)| Guidelines Handbook

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.



© Copyright by Global Journals Inc.(US)| Guidelines Handbook

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



© Copyright by Global Journals Inc. (US) | Guidelines Handbook

INDEX

A

Ambiguity · 6
Anthropology, · 29
Appraisal · 28
Assembling · 26
Atmosphere · 29, 32
Authoritative · 9

B

Basic theory · 3
Beneseed · 15
Besides · 6, 9, 20, 29, 31
Brainpower · 26

C

Carter · 13, 16
Comparative · 23
Competitiveness · 20, 28
Comprehensive · 5, 13
Consequently · 3, 6

D

Demonstrates · 20
Dictatorship · 33
Dignity · 5, 6

E

Encouragement · 28
Essence · 23

F

Forbidden · 6, 8, 9, 10
Framework · 30

I

Ideological · 34
Immorality · 8
Implements · 13
Implying · 18
Infringement · 5, 8, 10, 12
Initiative · 30
Intermediaries · 14
Intermediate · 21
Intimation · I

L

Legislation · 3, 6, 8
Leontief · 20, 21

M

Maize · 15
Meanwhile · 8, 16, 25
Moreover · 24, 30

N

Naturalization · 10
Nitrogen · 25, 26

O

Ordinance · 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 33

P

Paradigm · 32, 34
Perceive · 13
Priority · 27
Propensity · 13, 19
Provincial · 10, 30, 34
Provincial · 34
Publicized · 32

R

Recruitment · 12
Regime · 31, 32, I
Restoration · 33
Revealed · 13, 15, 16

S

Savannah· 14
Soroptomist · 31
Spiritual· 3
Stimulation· 24, 25
Systematicness· 3, 6

T

Thesis · II

U

Upheavals · 31

V

Veterinary · 19

W

Willingness · 16



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