

GLOBAL JOURNAL

OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCES: H

Interdisciplinary

Things Fall Apart

Examining Gaps in Justice

Highlights

Zimra Scatter Gun

Trade Women Across Industries

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 14

ISSUE 6

VERSION 1.0



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

VOLUME 14 ISSUE 6 (VER. 1.0)

OPEN ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH SOCIETY

© Global Journal of Human Social Sciences. 2014.

All rights reserved.

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

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

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

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

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

Engage with the contents herein at your own risk.

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

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

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

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

Global Journals Inc.

(A Delaware USA Incorporation with "Good Standing"; Reg. Number: 0423089)

Sponsors: Open Association of Research Society
Open Scientific Standards

Publisher's Headquarters office

Global Journals Headquarters
301st Edgewater Place Suite, 100 Edgewater Dr.-Pl,
Wakefield MASSACHUSETTS, Pin: 01880,
United States of America

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

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

Offset Typesetting

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

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

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

Find a correspondence nodal officer near you

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

eContacts

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

Pricing (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)

INTEGRATED EDITORIAL BOARD
(COMPUTER SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, MEDICAL, MANAGEMENT, NATURAL
SCIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCE)

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 Finance
Professor of Finance
Lancaster University Management School
BA (Antwerp); MPhil, MA, PhD
(Cambridge)

Dr. Carlos García Pont

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

Dr. Fotini Labropulu

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

Dr. Lynn Lim

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

Dr. Mihaly Mezei

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

Dr. Söhnke M. Bartram

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

Dr. Miguel Angel Ariño

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

Philip G. Moscoso

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

Dr. Sanjay Dixit, M.D.

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

Dr. Han-Xiang Deng

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

Dr. Pina C. Sanelli

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

Dr. Roberto Sanchez

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

Dr. Wen-Yih Sun

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

Dr. Michael R. Rudnick

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

Dr. Bassey Benjamin Esu

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

Dr. Aziz M. Barbar, Ph.D.

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

PRESIDENT EDITOR (HON.)

Dr. George Perry, (Neuroscientist)

Dean and Professor, College of Sciences

Denham Harman Research Award (American Aging Association)

ISI Highly Cited Researcher, Iberoamerican Molecular Biology Organization

AAAS Fellow, Correspondent Member of Spanish Royal Academy of Sciences

University of Texas at San Antonio

Postdoctoral Fellow (Department of Cell Biology)

Baylor College of Medicine

Houston, Texas, United States

CHIEF AUTHOR (HON.)

Dr. R.K. Dixit

M.Sc., Ph.D., FICCT

Chief Author, India

Email: authorind@computerresearch.org

DEAN & EDITOR-IN-CHIEF (HON.)

Vivek Dubey(HON.)

MS (Industrial Engineering),

MS (Mechanical Engineering)

University of Wisconsin, FICCT

Editor-in-Chief, USA

editorusa@computerresearch.org

Sangita Dixit

M.Sc., FICCT

Dean & Chancellor (Asia Pacific)

deanind@computerresearch.org

Suyash Dixit

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

President, Web Administration and

Development , CEO at IOSRD

COO at GAOR & OSS

Er. Suyog Dixit

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

SAP Certified Consultant

CEO at IOSRD, GAOR & OSS

Technical Dean, Global Journals Inc. (US)

Website: www.suyogdixit.com

Email: suyog@suyogdixit.com

Pritesh Rajvaidya

(MS) Computer Science Department

California State University

BE (Computer Science), FICCT

Technical Dean, USA

Email: pritesh@computerresearch.org

Luis Galárraga

J!Research Project Leader

Saarbrücken, Germany

CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE

- i. Copyright Notice
- ii. Editorial Board Members
- iii. Chief Author and Dean
- iv. Contents of the Issue
1. Examining Gaps in Justice and Well Being for Fair Trade Women across Industries. ***1-10***
2. *The Urban Poor and Health Seeking Behavior*: The Healthcare Seeking Behavior of the 'Poorest of the Poor' in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. ***11-23***
3. The Zimra Scatter Gun Approach Synonymous with Sexual Harassment (2014). ***25-30***
4. Parallel Presentation of Positive and Negative Sides of Igbo Culture in *Things Fall Apart*. ***31-34***
- v. Fellows and Auxiliary Memberships
- vi. Process of Submission of Research Paper
- vii. Preferred Author Guidelines
- viii. Index



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

Volume 14 Issue 6 Version 1.0 Year 2014

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

Examining Gaps in Justice and Well Being for Fair Trade Women across Industries

By Tamara Stenn

Hampshire College, United States

Abstract- Short Description: The \$6.8 billion Fair Trade industry holds the premise that producer capabilities and opportunities are enhanced through FT participation. However, undifferentiated FT standards and gender-based limitations on engagement impact how much justice is realized by producers.

Problem: Undifferentiated Fair Trade standards and gender-based limitations on engagement negatively impact how justice is realized by producers.

Solution: Democratize Fair Trade for greater social-economic justice and sustainability by using public reasoning to growing collaboration and transparency between Fair Trade consumers, institutions, producers and government.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 180120



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



Examining Gaps in Justice and Well Being for Fair Trade Women across Industries

Tamara Stenn

Abstract- Short Description: The \$6.8 billion Fair Trade industry holds the premise that producer capabilities and opportunities are enhanced through FT participation. However, undifferentiated FT standards and gender-based limitations on engagement impact how much justice is realized by producers.

Problem: Undifferentiated Fair Trade standards and gender-based limitations on engagement negatively impact how justice is realized by producers.

Solution: Democratize Fair Trade for greater social-economic justice and sustainability by using public reasoning to growing collaboration and transparency between Fair Trade consumers, institutions, producers and government.

I. INTRO - SUMMARY

Fair Trade brings economic justice to disadvantaged producers by incorporating higher wages, environmental protection and education into the cost of production. The Fair Trade industry is valued at \$6.8 billion with 10% annual growth (WFTO, 2012). It impacts millions of people, 30% of whom are women (WFTO, 2013). Fair Trade guidelines, developed by European and US institutions, are applied to all production with the expectation that capabilities and opportunities are equally enhanced. Yet they are not. This paper examines through comparative study how undifferentiated Fair Trade standards and gender-based limitations on engagement negatively impact how justice is realized by producers. The author suggests that by democratizing Fair Trade through regular public reasoning sessions targeting both genders, greater collaboration and reciprocity can be realized resulting in expanded capabilities and opportunities, economic resilience and an improved quality of life. Looking at this as a case study of development policy in general, an argument can be made that by building gender specific public reasoning into early and ongoing project design and development, a more just and sustainable outcome can be achieved.

II. BACKGROUND/PROBLEMS

Thousands of Fair Trade women producers are the least studied and known of Fair Trade. Not always visible from their place within the family home and often not present in leadership roles, women are easily overlooked. Though Fair Trade guidelines include an

equal opportunity clause for both men and women, women do not experience this equally. Fair Trade acts as a catalyst in exposing gender inequality. In addition the Fair Trade experience changes for women in different industries for example, handicrafts and agriculture. Two studies conducted by the author in Bolivia, in 2010 and 2012, capture this difference.

The primary focus of Fair Trade institutions is to improve the lives of the most disadvantaged people in developing countries through market access (Nicholls & Opal, 2006). Fair Trade studies largely find that Fair Trade increases income and economic stability for producers, creates access to credit, organic certification and export markets and brings benefits from diversification, structural improvements and market control (Nelson & Pound, 2009). Lives are improved through economic growth. However, economic growth is just one aspect of one's well-being. An individual's advantage, or happiness is also important. Economic gains do not necessarily create happiness. Amartya Sen writes that an individual's advantage is judged by the person's, "capability to do things he or she has reason to value" (2009, p. 231). Happiness is understood as a feeling of self-satisfaction both personally and within one's community, which include one's ability to achieve different combinations of functionings that can be compared and judged against each other in terms of what one had "reason to value" (Sen, 2009). In order for Fair Trade institutions to improve lives, participants' functionings as well as their economic advantage need to be considered. Bolivian women participating in Fair Trade identified six functions that are important to them and affect their well-being. These are: Education, family/management, social, self/gender economic, fair trade, and health/environment (Stenn, 2010, 2012).

The Bolivian women studied are of Aymara and Quechua descent and self-identify as being "original people" the term Bolivians use to indicate a weak or lack of European bloodlines within the family. Calling oneself an original person means that the individual feels connected to Incas and other people originally living in the region prior to the Spanish conquest. The women's reference to their cultural identity as being *originales* (originals) is an important distinction because it creates a unique experience and world view which is different from that found in popular feminist theory. For example

Author: SIT Graduate Institute. e-mail: Tamara.stenn@sit.edu

from the *originales* perspective, gender role differentiation, rather than equality, is seen as necessary in creating a balanced whole. Women are seen as more nurturing and naturally fit for home and childcare work, while men are seen as being strong, less tied to the home and better suited for outside labor and travel (Huanacuni, 2013). However a narrow adherence to original beliefs can create obstacles for women in today's changing times (Copa & Petermann, 2013; Lilja, 2000).

The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) measures the extent to which women and men actively participate in economic and political life and take part in decision-making. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) found that countries with a higher GEM also had a higher Human Development Index (HDI). This suggests that gender empowerment is linked to greater achievements in human development. Bolivia had a 2010 GEM of .50 placing it in the bottom quartile of world rankings (UNDP, 2011). This study examines the dynamic of original culture norms and women's empowerment as specified in Fair Trade guidelines.

III. METHOD OF STUDY

Ethnographic study which focuses on the meanings and concerns of people in their everyday lives including people's social and interactional processes and activities captured the authentic experience of women Fair Trade producers. This type of study is performed over time and is supplemented with additional resources collected in the field such as literature, government reports, data, and artifacts. An ethnographic approach captures the original experience in the context of its own reality and reduces researcher bias. Ethnographic research methods used in the 2010 and 2012 studies cited here included the talking stick, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), thick description, language studies, and observation (First Peoples, 2011; Chambers, 1997; Emerson et al, 1995).

Language is important in ethnographic study. I knew and worked with many of Bolivia's original people first meeting them as a Peace Corps volunteer in 1996. The women studied spoke Quechua and Aymara as first languages, and Spanish as a second language. There is complexity in Quechua and Aymara such as two forms of the pronoun, "we." There is a "we" (*kanchis*) that includes everyone and a "we" (*kayku*) that includes everyone except the person being addressed. Women Fair Trade coffee producers spoke of their exclusion, *kayku*, from Fair Trade meetings while knitters spoke of the inclusiveness, *kanchis*, of their meetings (Stenn 2010, 2012). These are important distinctions which will be explored later in this paper.

My study of *tejedoras* (women knitters) took place in 2010 during women's mandatory weekly Fair Trade knitting meetings with home visits and home stays

in the many neighborhoods of El Alto, La Paz and Arani, Cochabamba. Sixty-six women from eight different Fair Trade knitting groups participated. In addition, knitting group leaders gave in in-depth personal interviews and spoke of their organizations' histories.

My study of *cafeteleras* (women coffee farmers) took place in 2012 at educational workshops and organizational meetings. Three of the 30 member groups of FECAFEB were included in this study along with Cafe Pachamama, a direct trade women's coffee project organized through Spanish NGO Caritas and follows Fair Trade guidelines but is not yet certified. In all 33 producers participated in this study with 79 percent being women. The men in the study either worked with the women or were representing a woman who could not attend the meeting. Women agreed to let the men participate but it was made clear that the focus of the meeting was on the women's experience. Additional information was provided from the 2010 Fifth Annual Meeting of Women Coffee Farmers in Caranavi where 90 participants including FECAFEB members, associations, cooperatives, and affiliates contributed to two days of events, discussions, presentations, information, diagnosis, questions and comments revolving around women and Fair Trade coffee.

IV. FINDINGS

The two different groups of Bolivian Fair Trade producers studied were from the same socio-economic, cultural background (Andean highlands) but working in different industries; handicrafts and agriculture. Fair Trade handicrafts are part of an older, slow-growing sector which make up just 10 percent of the almost \$6 billion global Fair Trade market (Eversole, 2006). Coffee is a much larger, newer market experiencing 20 percent annual growth for several years (Arnould & Platstina, 2011). Research showed that Fair Trade coffee farming improved the quality of life for families providing children with better access to education and healthcare, communities with better infrastructure through improved roads and bridges, and farmers with technical training and support (Arnould & Platstina, 2011). However no gender distinctions had been made in prior studies and most subjects studied were men. The following is information on each sector, handicrafts and agriculture, with an emphasis on the effect that Fair Trade is having on women. Later in this paper, study results are compared to Fair Trade guidelines to determine how undifferentiated Fair Trade standards and gender-based limitations on engagement negatively impacted how justice was realized by producers.

V. HANDICRAFTS - KNITTING

In the 1990s micro-enterprise development projects enabled new economies to be realized in the countryside while preserving rural culture, language and traditions (Eversole, 2006). Some evolved to become Fair Trade organizations. Similar to the Mothers' Clubs model used by the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other development and aid organizations, Fair Trade handicraft production was regionally focused, provided peer support, took place in community groups of 20-30 people, and relied on voluntary participation solicited by word of mouth (IFRC, 2012). Women participated in Fair Trade handicrafts such as knitting by invitation from a friend, neighbor or family member. There is no fee to become affiliated with a Fair Trade knitting organization, there is just a commitment to learn, work together, and produce high quality goods. By the 2010 study, rural knitters had moved to El Alto, a large urban sector of La Paz city, returning to their rural communities just a few times a year for festivals, planting and harvesting (Stenn). Though they preferred to live in the countryside, the need for wages and services such as schools and health centers brought the knitters to the cities (Lazar, 2008).

The average Fair Trade knitting group is 15 to 20 years old, has 50 to 250 members 99 percent of whom are women, and is headed by a single woman leader who is democratically re-elected to her post annually. Most knitting group leaders are in their 50s and know each other through the Bartolina Sisa National Confederation of Bolivian Rural Women (FNMCB-BS) leadership development workshops they attended in the 1980s. Group leaders are highly competitive and rarely work together. However, they maintain loose contacts with each other through a vast professional network of development agents and supporters. Leaders share common life themes of living non-traditional lives by choosing to be single or divorced in order to pursue more independent work and leadership roles; identifying as original, speaking native languages, and coming from humble beginnings; and acting as bridges by communicating with foreign customers via cell phones and the internet and organizing work within local, indigenous communities (Stenn, 2010). "With my husband, I could not work," explained Marina Claros, leader of the Alma de los Andes knitting group. "I could not study, I could not leave the house. I waited until my children were older, and then filed for a divorce and left the house" (Stenn, 2010).

A Fair Trade knitter is taught export quality knitting skills, given yarn, and an order. It is expected she participate in two-hour long weekly meetings and complete work properly and on time. In exchange, she is paid a per piece amount that is often higher than

minimum wage, invited to a snack of tea and bread, permitted to bring her children to weekly meetings, and taught about women's rights, health, empowerment, child development, time management, and other topics by voluntary visiting nurses, lawyers, doctors, administrators, social workers and foreign visitors (Stenn, 2010). Since earnings are based on production, the faster one knits and more time they have for knitting, the more they earn. Skilled knitters with enough time can earn up to \$100 a week, completing an adult sweater every three to four days. Most though, earn about \$40 to \$60 a week knitting a bit more slowly and having less time for knitting (Stenn, 2010). Minimum wage jobs are difficult to find in Bolivia since only legally registered businesses are required to follow wage laws and most Bolivian businesses are not legally registered, forming a large informal economy. Fair Trade businesses however are registered. Bolivian minimum wage in 2010 was \$97 a month reflecting a 35 hour work week for women. This represents an hourly wage of \$0.69. The average woman knitter earned about \$1.14 per hour. Today the knitters earn about the same but the Bolivian minimum wage has more than doubled to \$1.54 an hour so it seems the price of knitting a Fair Trade Bolivian sweater is slated to raise too. Though fair Trade guidelines are the same worldwide, individual country dynamics over time impact the way they are realized.

Knitting is not steady work. Orders are sporadic and there is much competition between Bolivia's handful of export quality knitting groups. Most knitting takes place in the winter months, May through August, when the harvest is complete and spring planting has not yet begun. This also corresponded to seasonal production demands from European and US customers who place orders in April and May for their fall, winter and holiday knitwear sales with August and September ship dates.

Though this is not formally tracked by any of the knitting groups and there is much variance. Knitters in general agree that average annual earnings per knitter can range from \$300 - \$500 per year. The average annual (non knitting) earnings of a knitting family varies greatly but in general is about \$1,800 a year, similar to that of the Fair Trade coffee farmers (Stenn, 2010). Fair Trade knitting income makes up about 22% of the total family earnings. Income is supplemented by additional work in the informal sector in the form of washing clothes, gardening, cleaning, cooking, child care and through the production of the family's own food on their rural highland farms.

When not knitting, artisans farm their family land, visiting on weekends and during school holidays. They consume most of what they grow and sell surplus production in local markets. Being urban based, they now supplement their knitting income by providing services in the cities such as washing clothes,

housecleaning or gardening for wealthier Bolivians, or preparing and selling food as informal street vendors (Stenn, 2010). As with all Fair Trade, organizations are required to provide equal opportunity for all genders. Men do sometimes join a handicraft group but usually work in a different area such as inventory control, administration or weaving. The organizations are largely women-run and women-centric (Stenn, 2010).

VI. COFFEE

In contrast to Fair Trade handicraft's simple beginnings, longevity and small scale operations, coffee is a new area of development with millions of dollars of investment, infrastructure and world market support. Many impoverished farmers from the high, cold altiplano regions moved down to the warm, rich, fertile lands of the Bolivian Yungas hours away in search of a better way of life (Kay & Urgiose, 2007). The roots of Bolivia's Fair Trade coffee lie in the \$4 billion drug eradication Plan Colombia from 2000-2006 (Jackson, Bathrick, Martin & Rodriguez-Schneider, 2003). Plan Colombia included a social development program to expand markets for crops such as coffee as an incentive for farmers to reduce or end their (illegal) coca production. A \$291 million five-year agreement was signed between the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Bolivian government to support the Integrated Alternative Development (IAD) program in the Yungas and Chapare regions through a Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA) program to improve conditions through alternative crop development, starting with coffee (Calvo, 2005). The MAPA team trained (male) farmers to better care for and manage their coffee and marketed the Bolivian coffee to outside buyers, introducing farmers to Fair Trade and helping to form the 8,491 member Federation of Cafetaleros of Bolivia (FECAFEBEB), the country's large \$16 billion-a-year Fair Trade coffee cooperative (Choquehuanca, 2012).

Through improved farming methods, farm families who once were paid just \$.10 a pound for their raw coffee beans now earned \$.39 a pound in the common market and \$1.10 a pound in the export markets with Fair Trade and organic certifications (Stenn, 2012). The average farm family had a husband, wife and five children. Families joined a Fair Trade coffee organization by cultivating at least one hectare of coffee (2.47 acres). Most Yungas farmers already owned 10 to 15 hectares of land which they received from the government's 1970 and 1990 land reforms. For those who did not own land yet, a hectare of land with road access could be purchased for \$1,000. This was more than what a family earned in six months however financing, guaranteed by coffee production and cooperative membership, could be found via credit cooperatives and lending programs which offered a 15

percent annual interest rate (Stenn, 2012). The average Fair Trade coffee producer grew 10 acres of coffee, harvesting 154 pounds of dried, green beans per acre valued wholesale at \$1,700 (Stenn, 2012). Average per-farm family costs associated with the harvest included \$243 for additional labor, \$350 for Fair Trade commissions and membership fees (up to 25 percent of the total harvest), and \$30 for transportation (Fig. 1). This left the farm family with \$1,077 earned over a three-month period of time representing 56 percent of their average annual income of \$1,919 (Stenn, 2012, FECAFEB, 2011). In Caranavi, the coffee capitol of the Yungas, women and men over the age of 50 rarely participated in Fair Trade, preferring to relay on familiar farming methods of the past. However, the people of Caranavi were young. Eighty-three percent of its population was under the age of 60 with almost 40 percent of its population under the age of 19 (FECAFEB, 2011).

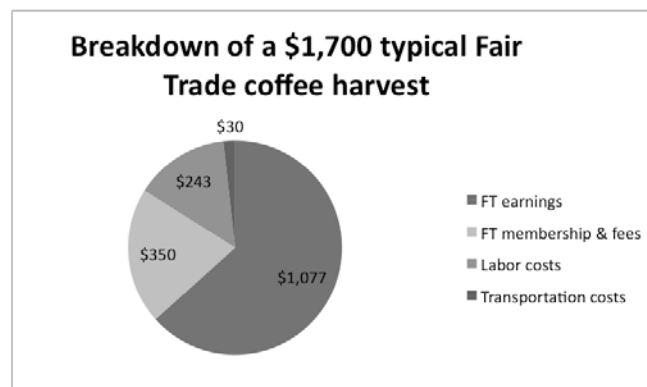


Figure 1 : (Stenn, 2012)

VII. FAIR TRADE EXPERIENCES

Both male and female Fair Trade coffee farmers took pride in how they worked alongside each other, the men being the organizers and the women the homemakers, together in the original tradition, making a complete unit. Traditionally decisions were made jointly by the man and woman in the home and communicated to the community via the male. However women Fair Trade coffee growers reported not knowing enough about things to be able to make decisions since they were unable to attend educational workshops and presentations due to their home duties. Because of this, they were not given the opportunity to engage in decision making about coffee production in the home. Women Fair Trade coffee growers reported feeling inferior and left out (Stenn, 2012). In contrast the female Fair Trade knitters did not work with males at all and were in full control of decision making surrounding their production - deciding themselves when, how and what to produce. Many were from non-traditional households with an absent spouse who traveled for months as a migrant worker leaving them home alone. Others were

widows. These women struggled with their difficult role of being “mother-father” to their children and community (Stenn, 2010). Their knitting work was seen as a respite from this and as a way to earn money and skills to help them in their new roles. Their Fair Trade connection empowered and supported them in these new roles. However, while Fair Trade guidelines valuing women’s independence and their pursuit of opportunity helped many knitters, it created strife for the women coffee farmers who functioned in conservative households were isolated from the education and empowerment Fair Trade brought producers (Stenn, 2012).

Fair Trade guidelines require that there be no gender bias. Never-the-less gender bias existed as one moved around different Fair Trade industries. Bolivia’s Fair Trade coffee training workshops are co-ed with women as equally welcome to participate as men, however workshops are dominated by men who have time to leave their farms for meetings hours away, while women stay home and care for the children. The few women who were at the workshops were reluctant to speak describing themselves as “timid” and preferring to give space for the men to speak. They felt men were more organized and could talk about the topic better (Stenn, 2012). These women were young, single, teens, daughters of coffee growers, and reflecting the median age of the local population, 15 to 19 (Velasquez, Vargas, Terrazas, 2011). In contrast, knitting meetings were set up to accommodate women. They were held near-by at a convenient time when older children were home from school and could watch the younger children and dinner did not need to be prepared yet. The knitting meeting had very few male participants not just because of its timing, during the workday when many men were out at jobs, but because it did not involve a skill many men had or were interested in learning. However, this lack of inclusion of men in knitting, created feelings of mistrust and jealousy amongst conservative communities leaving women challenged and criticized for working on their own outside the home.

Women coffee growers called *cafetaleras* were secondary beneficiaries and participants in coffee development, gaining greater household earnings through coffee sales but rarely realizing these sales themselves. Women participated in agricultural labor and received some training on coffee care, harvest and processing, but were not recognized in any part of the MAPA project nor given memberships to Fair Trade coffee associations. Because of this, women were not used to nor expected to be organizing, assuming leadership roles or developing and speaking their own opinions. Membership was assumed through husbands, who were required to attend regular meetings and play active roles in decision-making, production and organizational development.

Despite valuing their work alongside the men, some *cafetaleras* wanted to have a direct say in decisions as well. They felt this would provide balance and add to the strength of the organization. In 2006, a Women’s Committee was formed by the wives and daughters of the Federation of Bolivian Coffee Exporters (FECAFEB) to strengthen women’s participation in coffee production. FECAFEB is Bolivia’s principle Fair Trade coffee exporter. The women’s committee held elections, annual regional meetings and built a network of 36 local women’s organizations though with scant results (FECAFEB, 2011). They did not have funding or male support for their efforts. Meetings continued to be held at inaccessible times and places and decisions made without women’s direct input. In 2010 FECAFEB’s Women’s Committee drew up a resolution that demanded women’s full participation in all parts of FECAFEB, including individual memberships, equal representation on the board, participation in the general assembly, transparency, access to financial data and the commitment of the new FECAFEB directorate to support the Women’s Committee (Copa & Petermann, 2010). This was adopted by the FECAFEB directors. However, when I arrived at the FECAFEB offices in 2012 with a scheduled appointment to talk specifically about women and coffee, I was greeted by five male directors who assured me that women and men worked together in coffee production and benefitted equally from the activity though they failed to include the Women’s Committee located across the hall, in our meeting. When I later spoke with the Women’s Committee, they did not agree with the male directors’ claims of equal benefits (Stenn, 2012).

VIII. FAIR TRADE AS JUSTICE

As strife and contradiction arise from Fair Trade gender challenges, taking a larger view of Fair Trade as justice becomes important. Since happiness, according to Sen, is realized by one being able to engage in the things they value, their advantage, and Bolivian women from two different Fair Trade industries identified the following functions as forming their advantage: education, family/management, social, self/gender economic, fair trade, and health/environment, one must look closely how they are realized in Fair Trade (2009). All Fair Trade institutions such as the Fair Trade Federation, World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO) and Fair Trade USA provide similar guidelines to grow economic and social justice amongst the world’s most impoverished. Fair Trade guidelines ensure that producers receive fair and timely payment for their products; goods are produced in an environmentally safe and culturally appropriate way; producers are given the skills and opportunity to direct their own development; and proper labor practices are followed including non discrimination, gender equality and the

prohibition of child or slave labor (WFTO, 2014, FTF 2014, FTUSA 2014). Handicraft producers with more varied production methods pledge to adhere to these guidelines while coffee producers who have more systemized production apply for a certification and pay for the ongoing monitoring of their compliance with these same guidelines. The challenge is that though Fair Trade guidelines were created with the intention of growing justice, they were developed without the consent and input from the very people they were supposed to be benefitting and lacked a feedback mechanism. So while universal Fair Trade guidelines were helpful in many ways, they were not achieving all they had set out to do.

IX. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Taking a comparative approach to better understand the economic gains and valued functions that Fair Trade does and does not help women to achieve enables one to think about justice in new ways. A comparative approach, explains Sen, looks at a variety of methods which shared a common interest in order to see the differences in which people's lives may be influenced by institutions and peoples' own behavior and social interactions (2009). The benefit of a comparative approach is to make comparative judgments about the relative justice or injustice of particular outcomes. However, identifying perfect justice is neither necessary nor sufficient for making comparative judgments about the relative justice or injustice of particular proposals. Women's Fair Trade experiences explored in a comparative manner, exposing the flaws and benefits that Fair Trade brings without proposing or disputing that Fair Trade is perfect justice. Fig. 2 is a comparative analysis of the functions Bolivian women working in Fair Trade identify as being important to them and affecting their well-being. Percentages represent the positive responses in each category by women working either in Fair Trade knitting or coffee production. For example, all women Fair Trade knitters recognize the benefits of Fair Trade's education and training while 68 percent of *cafeteleras* feel Fair Trade provides positive education benefits, though about a third feel Fair trade education has its negative effects too such as uncertainty with the continuation of technical assistance and training.

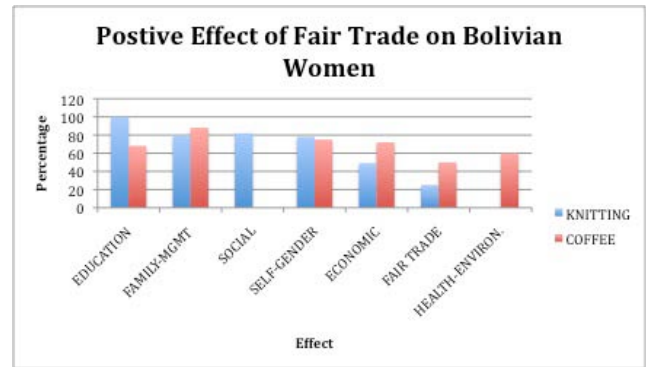


Figure 2 : (Stenn, 2010, Stenn, 2012)

The economic effects of Fair Trade, though the main focus of institutions and most researched in other studies, is not as positively significant as other functions such as education, family/management and social. Almost three-quarters of the women working in coffee, a larger and more established Fair Trade industry than knitting, recognize Fair Trade's positive economic returns though just half of the Fair Trade knitters feel the same. Many of the other functions such as family and self, benefit from the income created through Fair Trade though functions have other meanings for women as well. One of the overarching similarities that women in both knitting and coffee production faced is conflict within their gender roles. At the same time that women's leadership and rights are recognized by both the Bolivian constitution and Fair Trade institutions, women feel restricted in realizing their full Fair Trade participation by home and child care responsibilities. One knitter refers to this as the "double burden" of being a Fair Trade knitter, mother and homemaker (Stenn, 2010).

Sen's work on gender and cooperative conflicts illuminates ways in which Fair Trade influences women's realization of justice and they way in which this is affected not just by institutional guidelines but by the political environment of each country where Fair trade is realized as well. For example, Bolivia has a high level of female deprivation. Maternal mortality in Bolivia is one of the highest in the world with 887 per 100,000 in the rural areas (UNICEF, 2013). Women also suffer from greater mal-nutrition and anemia than men (UNICEF, 2013). In addition women are uneducated and highly discriminated against socially. According to the Human Development Report on Gender, "Bolivia treats men better than women." The report explains, "men receive more and better education than women, receive increased and better health assistance than women, and have the possibility to generate greater income while working less...if we consider that women, as opposed to men, also have...the almost exclusive responsibility for domestic work." (PNUD, 2003). Until recently, women were denied education, being required to stay at home and help with household chores rather

than go to school. "Your husband will read, write, work and care for you. What do you need to know that for?" mothers would tell their daughters (Stenn, 1998). In 2001, illiteracy in rural areas was 38 percent for women while it was just 14 percent for men (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2001). Bolivia's new constitution now requires that girls and boys both go to school and social programs award financial benefits to families whose children have perfect school attendance. Never-the-less, decades of non-education and discrimination resulted in high female deprivation in Bolivia. The lack of education leaves women with a lack of job opportunities as well.

Deprived groups may be habituated to inequality, unaware of possibilities of social change, be hopeless about fulfillment and be resigned to fate (Sen, 1987). Bolivia's women often sighed, threw up their arms, looked skyward and declared that something would happen, "*si Dios quiere*" (if God wants it). I worked with Bolivian women in Fair Trade 13 years before the new constitution was passed granting women legal rights and recognition. Certified Fair Trade's emphasis on gender equity, and non-certified Fair Trade's emphasis on women-run organizations, gained national context in Bolivian as women's leadership, education, health and well-being become important. The women engaged in Fair Trade activities whether knitting or coffee production, are more aligned with Bolivia's new reforms and are better off economically than those not affiliated with Fair trade. The functions the Fair Trade women value; education, management, self and gender, than their counterparts who are affected solely by Bolivia's reforms and do not have the extra support of a Fair Trade institution. The two pillars of government and Fair Trade institutions worked together to support the women producers. Fair Trade does not happen alone, culture and governance have a direct effect in how it is experienced.

Fair Trade brings women new opportunities and ways of approaching work that did not previously exist. Despite radical reforms, redistribution of wealth and growth in democracy, Bolivia is still the poorest country in South America. Sen explains that poverty is the lack of one's capability to function. Reducing poverty is related to positive freedom, which comes from a person's capability to do things they have reason to value. "What's important to people," explained Sen, "is to be able to do and be" (Steele, 2001). Understanding women's deprivation and taking a comparative approach to their Fair Trade experience enables women's needs and freedoms to be more visible. Knitters are more autonomous in their work than coffee farmers. Knitters move freely about their environments, attending weekly meetings with other women, creating their own products and earning their own income directly from the sale of these products. There is a positive correlation between their work and its

immediate benefit. Knitting also brings personal responsibility. The women have to self-direct their own production and find time for it amongst other responsibilities. Unlike coffee farming which is done together, knitting is done alone. Coffee farmers have a stronger, more complex Fair Trade infrastructure with many dependencies. Coffee farming can not be done alone and earnings are shared.

A cooperative conflict, explains Sen, is a type of disagreement that actually helps to move a group along with its task or activities. Bolivia's producers have identities such as being a woman, mother, family member, community citizen and Fair Trade group member. One's individuality co-exists with a variety of such identities and one's understanding of interests, well-being, obligations, objectives, and behavior is affected by the various and sometimes conflicting influences of these diverse identities (Sen, 1987). Some identities exert such a strong influence that it is difficult for one to determine their own individual welfare. For example, Bolivian women are expected to identify strongly with their identity as a mother. Women speak positively of the, "sacrifice of the mother for her children," and see a woman sacrificing herself for the good of her family as "valiant" (Stenn, 2010). Sacrifices are made in terms of health where the most nutritious food is served to the children and husband first, and economically where women worked for the "good of the children" and money earned is first spent on children's needs (Stenn, 2010). Women often speak of their own well-being in relation to that of their children. This causes much of women's own needs to go unmet or become invisible. However multiple identities within an individual exist. Though a woman may traditionally identify strongly with being a mother, her other identities are still there and are not resistant to social development (Sen, 1987). For example, Fair Trade with its specific focus on gender equity speaks to women's gender identity freeing her to focus on that aspect of herself and enabling her to desire to participate more in decision making and leadership.

However there can be conflict with one's different identities as well. The inequality in intra-family divisions where women see themselves as sacrifices, creates deep negative impacts on their well-being and survival. Inequalities are perpetuated by women encouraging their daughters to be humble and self-sacrificing, just as they had been encouraged by their mothers. The well-being of a person can be seen in terms of one's functioning and capabilities. Functionings are what one is able to do and capabilities are what one has the capacity to do, but may not be doing (Sen, 2009). For example realized functionings with an unrealized capability may be to be well-nourished, read, write, communicate and but not be able to take part in community decisions. Though a person may report a

satisfactory level of well-being, it may not actually be present. For example a woman may report being well-nourished, but upon further scrutiny it is found that the family is well nourished but the woman is not. Because she identifies herself through the family, she associates their well being with her own. Although opportunities may arise for one to shift one's identity, one may not choose to do so. An example of this is seen in the *cafetelaras'* resistance to assuming leadership roles, discussed below. The functionings and the capability to function have to be evaluated. "There is a need," explained Sen, "to go beyond the primitive feelings that a person may have on these matters, based perhaps on unquestioning acceptance of certain traditional priorities" (1987, p. 8). While Fair Trade creates new places for women's participation, not everyone finds it easy or desirable to participate. "I don't have time to go to meetings and learn be a representative," said one *cafetelera*. "I'm scared, afraid," stated another, "I am not secure in my words" (Stenn, 2012). Twenty-percent of participants spoke negatively of the pressure they feel to participate more fully in Fair Trade as they experienced resistance from family members and themselves to take on a different identity. However, many other women embrace these new leadership opportunities and reached out to other women to bring them along.

It is possible to distinguish between a person's well-being and agency, argued Sen. A person might have various goals and objectives other than the pursuit of their own well-being. For example, one's agency may be to create greater opportunities for one's children. The agency aspect is influenced by a person's, "sense of obligation and perception of legitimate behavior" (Sen, 1987, p. 9). Politics and education can influence a person's agency aspect but it can also have a strong social-cultural relevance of its own. One's agency aspect should not be confused with one's well being or be seen as evidence that a person is incapable of determining their own well-being. The coffee growers who felt more conflict in their gender identity and tension between being a mother and being an active community member, found their well-being compromised. However, they easily embraced the agency aspect of Fair Trade with 70 percent of the positive education comments referencing Fair Trade's educational opportunities.

X. SOLUTION

Fair Trade institutions set the standards and image of Fair Trade. They provide their seals of approval educating both producers and consumers about what Fair Trade is and means. They provide the oversight, accountability and different ways in which to meet the demands and needs of an ever changing world and a growing consumer market. The Fair Trade

industry holds the premise that producer capabilities and opportunities are enhanced through Fair Trade participation, leading to greater socio-economic justice for producers. This message is conveyed to consumers equally across diverse industries and producer countries. However, as seen in the Bolivia case study, undifferentiated Fair Trade standards and gender-based limitations on engagement impact how much justice is realized by producers. The political economy of a country also impacts the degree of justice a producer can realize. Fair Trade guidelines' incongruences at first may appear conflictive, confusing or inadequate. Upon further scrutiny they are building greater justice than neoliberal alternatives which offer minimum producer and environmental protections, though Fair Trade's justice can be further enhanced. Undifferentiated Fair Trade standards and gender-based limitations on engagement negatively impact how justice is realized by producers. As stated earlier, Fair Trade guidelines were set up by institutions with limited or no producer input and no system of checks and balances.

Producers from all Fair Trade industries expressed the desire to have more accountability from Fair Trade retailers that Fair Trade standards are being followed throughout the entire supply chain, especially at the retail level, and that there is more transparency in the distribution process of Fair Trade goods including pricing at all distribution points right to the consumer (FECAFEB, 2011, Stenn, 2010). Handicraft producers would also like to have more interaction with consumers, knowing who purchased the product they spent so many hours creating (Stenn, 2012). Consumers too have expressed interest in having a more direct relationship with producers (Stenn, 2012).

Fair Trade can be democratized for greater social-economic justice and sustainability by using public reasoning to grow collaboration and transparency between Fair Trade consumers, institutions, producers and government. Public reasoning is an open discussion that all participate in. It brings about greater justice by enabling inequalities to be known and discussed resulting in shared solutions and greater understanding, or continued debate. Public reasoning gives voices to those who are not commonly heard and creates a sphere of equality where ideas freely flow (Sen, 2009). The ability of issues of contention to be discussed in an open arena enables ideas to be shared, different views and sides to be seen, new perspectives to be heard, and creates a place for discussion, debate, and, in time, understanding (Sen, 2009).

An open discussion that all participate in brings about greater justice by enabling inequalities to be known and discussed resulting in shared solutions and greater understanding, or continued debate. Open democratic discussion gives voices to those who are not commonly heard and creates a sphere of equality

where ideas can freely flow and grows democracy (Sen, 2009). Democracy, suggests Sen, can be best understood as “government by discussion” (2009, p. 324). There is disagreement in Fair Trade over women’s roles, leadership, opportunity, market access, and self determination. A functioning democracy ensures all citizen voices can be heard with respect at all levels, especially up to the top level, and one in which tolerance and public reasoning takes place (Sen, 2009).

Public reasoning is the ability of issues of contention to be discussed in an open arena. It enables ideas to be shared, different views and sides to be seen, new perspectives to be heard, and creates a place for discussion, debate and, in time, understanding. Participatory governments, such as democracy, are rooted in public reasoning. Fair Trade institutions can benefit by engaging in public reasoning to form stronger relationships with producer groups and together plan the steps needed to help to grow capabilities and opportunities across industries and governments to grow and strengthen justice.

Engaging in plural grounding allows a tolerance of contradictions to take place, a diversity of approaches to be realized and the movement towards greater justice to emerge. As large steps are taken, for example, by including coffee estates in Fair Trade certification, new spaces are opened for further expansion as well, as in the emergence of the Small Farmers Symbol (SPP). This enables Fair Trade to move forward down many different paths driven by a diverse array of missions geared towards achieving greater sustainability and justice, with each arriving in its own time and way.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Arnould, E., Plastina, A. & Ball, D. (2011). Alternative Trade Organization and subjective quality of life: The case of Latin American coffee producers. *Journal of Macromarketing*. (in press).
2. Calvo, J. (December 2005). Final Report: Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA). Chemonics Consortium: Chemonics International Inc., Prime International, CARE. Cochabamba, Bolivia.
3. Chambers, R. (2005). *Ideas for development*. Earthscan. London.
4. Chambers, R. (1997). *Whose reality counts? Putting the first last*, London: ITDG Publishing.
5. Choquehuanca, E. (2012) Personal interview. June 2012.
6. Copa, E. & Petermann, E. (2010). *Memoria del Qunito Encuentro de Mujeres Cafetaleras*. FECAFEB-FINCAFE. November 25-26, 2010. Caranavi, La Paz, Bolivia.
7. Emerson, R.M., Fretz, R. I., & Shaw, L. L. (1995). *Writing Ethnographic Fieldnotes*. London: University of Chicago Press.
8. Eversole, R. (2010). Empowering Institutions: Indigenous Lesson and Policy Perils. *Society for International Development*. Vol. 53, No. 1, pp. 77-82.
9. Eversole, R. (2006). Crafting development in Bolivia, *Journal of International Development*, Wiley InterScience, Vol. 18, pp. 945–955.
10. Fair Trade Federation (2012). About Us. Retrieved November 11, 2012 from: <http://fairtradefederation.org/ht/d/sp/i/177/pid/177>
11. Fair Trade Federation. (2014). Fair Trade Federation Principles. Retrieved from: <http://www.fairtradefederation.org/fair-trade-federation-principles/>
12. Fair Trade USA. (2014). Fair Trade Standards. Retrieved from: <http://fairtradeusa.org/certification/standards>
13. FECAFEB. (2012). Coffee data. FECAFEB. La Paz, Bolivia.
14. FECAFEB. (2011). *Acceso a la salud u seguridad alimentaria como determinante social en pequenos/as productores/as cafetaleros/as orgnizados/as en Bolivia*. FECAFEB. Producciones ARMAL. La Paz, Bolivia.
15. First Peoples (2011) Traditional talking stick - an American Indian legend - Nation Unknown. Retrieved June 24, 2011, from <http://www.firstpeople.us/FP-HTML-Legends/TraditionalTalkingStick-Unknown.html>.
16. Huanacuni Mamani, F. (2013). La importancia de ser jaqi/runa. *Periodico Cambio*. La Paz, Bolivia. <http://www.cambio.bo/movimientos>.
17. IFRC (2012). Mothers’ clubs provide peer support. Retrieved August 30, 2012 from: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/health/community-based-health/mothers-clubs-provide-peer-support/>
18. Jackson, D., Bathrick, D., Martin, P. & Rodriguez-Schneider, D. (2003). Final Report Assessment of the USAID/Bolivia Alternative Development Strategy. Submitted by Development Associates Inc. May 15, 2003.
19. Kay, C. & Urioste, M. (2007). *Bolivia's unfinished agrarian reform: Rural povty and development policies*. In Akram-Lodhi, A. Haroon; Saturnino M. Borras, Cristóbal Kay. *Land, poverty and livelihoods in an era of globalization: perspectives from developing and transition countries*. Taylor & Francis. pp. 41-44.
20. Lazar, S. (2008). *El Alto, Rebel City*. Duke University Press.
21. Lilja, A. (2000). Women’s grasp for political space-women’s movement in Bolivia. *Södertörns Högskola*, p. 38
22. Nelson, V. & Pound, B. (September 2009). *The Last Ten Years: A Comprehensive Review of the Literature on the Impact of Fairtrade*. Natural Resources Institute. University of Greenwich. UK
23. Nichols, A., & Opal, C. (2005). *Fair trade, market*

driven ethical consumption. London: Sage Publications.

24. PNUD. (2003). Human Development Report on Gender. United Nations Development Programme. Oxford University Press. New York.
25. Sen, A. (2009). *The Idea of Justice*. Belknap Press, Harvard.
26. Stenn, T. (May - July 2012). Bolivia research field study. La Paz and Cochabamba, Bolivia.
27. Stenn, T. (2010). Personal interview. La Paz, Bolivia.
28. Stenn, T. (2010). Bolivia research field study. May-June 2010. La Paz and Cochabamba, Bolivia.
29. United Nations Development Programme. (2011). Human Development Report. Palgrave Macmillan. New York.
30. World Fair Trade Organization. (2014). About Us. Retrieved from: <http://www.wfto.com/about-us>.
31. World Fair Trade Organization. (October 6, 2011). 10 principles of Fair Trade. Retrieved August 30, 2012 from: http://www.wfto.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2&Itemid=14.ion=com_content&task=view&id=2&Itemid=14.



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

Volume 14 Issue 6 Version 1.0 Year 2014

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

The Urban Poor and Health Seeking Behavior: The Healthcare Seeking Behavior of the 'Poorest of the Poor' in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

By Addisu Tegegne & Mengistu Legese

Jimma University, Ethiopia

Abstract- With unprecedented growth of urbanization, the issue of health and health seeking behavior (HSB) among the urban poor is spiralling. Taking prompt and appropriate health measures becomes unlikely to the urban poor due to the prevailing socioeconomic reality. Illuminating Healthcare seeking behaviour of the Poorest of the Poor (PoP), who are under healthcare safety net, in Gullele Sub City of Addis Ababa was the objective of this study. To meet the objective, a mixed approach was employed. A total of 168 PoP who are eligible for fee waiver were surveyed through multistage cluster sampling. In addition, eight PoPs and six key informants which were selected through purposive sampling were interviewed. To analyse the quantitative data, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 was used. Beyond descriptive statistics that was used to summarize the data, further statistical tests such as t test, one way ANOVA, Pearson's Correlation and Chi Square were employed to see differences and associations. 95 % confidence interval (CI) and 5% margin of error was considered during the statistical analysis. The qualitative data was analysed thematically and integrated with the quantitative one.

Keywords: *fee waiver, healthcare seeking behavior, poorest of the poor, and urban poor.*

GJHSS-H Classification: *FOR Code: 929999*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



The Urban Poor and Health Seeking Behavior: the Healthcare Seeking Behavior of the 'Poorest of the Poor' in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Addisu Tegegne ^α & Mengistu Legese ^ο

Abstract- With unprecedented growth of urbanization, the issue of health and health seeking behavior (HSB) among the urban poor is spiralling. Taking prompt and appropriate health measures becomes unlikely to the urban poor due to the prevailing socioeconomic reality. Illuminating Healthcare seeking behaviour of the Poorest of the Poor (PoP), who are under healthcare safety net, in Gullele Sub City of Addis Ababa was the objective of this study. To meet the objective, a mixed approach was employed. A total of 168 PoP who are eligible for fee waiver were surveyed through multistage cluster sampling. In addition, eight PoPs and six key informants which were selected through purposive sampling were interviewed. To analyse the quantitative data, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 was used. Beyond descriptive statistics that was used to summarize the data, further statistical tests such as t test, one way ANOVA, Pearson's Correlation and Chi Square were employed to see differences and associations. 95 % confidence interval (CI) and 5% margin of error was considered during the statistical analysis. The qualitative data was analysed thematically and integrated with the quantitative one. Accordingly, self-care, spiritual healing, traditional healer and trained allopathic are the major treatment alternatives of the PoP. A statistically significant difference in prompt healthcare utilization was found among the categories of sex, religion, religiosity and income, but insignificant for others. Though the fee waiver scheme has resulted in progress in the HSB of the PoP, the paradox behind low prompt utilization of healthcare has to be researched for evidence based practice.

Keywords: fee waiver, healthcare seeking behavior, poorest of the poor, and urban poor.

1. INTRODUCTION

a) Background and Justification of the study

Poor health remains a leading problem among many countries' urban poor population (Malanyaon, 1995). The poor are extremely vulnerable in terms of their health needs and HSB. Poor are known for their excelled mortality rate due to poor quality and quantity of water and sanitation, inadequate hygienic practice, poor ventilation dependence on hazardous cooking fuels; the transmission of disease among densely settled slum dwellers; and the city's highly monetized health system, which delays or prevents access to modern health services for the poor (Montgomery, 2009). Aside from unsanitary living

conditions, the spiralling costs of hospitalization, medical consultation and medication prevent the urban poor from seeking health services. Moreover, the poor's misguided health practices and their lack of knowledge and information on health promotion and disease-prevention contribute in worsening their health situation (Malanyaon, 1995).

Evidences underscored the two way causal relationship between poverty and health: poverty breeds ill health and ill health keeps poor people poor (World Bank, 1993, Wagstaff, 2001). Similarly, it is indicated that poverty will create ill health because it compels people to live in an environment that make them sick, without decent shelter, clean water or adequate sanitation. Poverty creates hunger, which in turn leaves people vulnerable to disease (WHO, World Bank & Voices of the poor, nd). As a matter of fact, as per the study conducted by Corno (2008), much of the African poor communities seeks medical care in traditional health sector or doesn't receive any health treatments. These all implies that poverty affects the HSB of the poor by deterring or delaying health care utilization or promotes use of less effective healthcare alternatives thereby adversely affecting the health status of the poor.

There have been several studies that were conducted on the issue of HSB in Ethiopia. To mention, Zewdie Birhanu et al. (2012) conducted a qualitative study concerning the HSB of women for cervical cancer in Ethiopia and pinpoint that the perceived benefits of modern treatment were very low. The finding indicated that women with cervical cancer were excluded from society and received poor emotional support and all these caused delays in seeking any health care. Traditional remedies were the most preferred treatment option for early stage of the disease. A more general study which was conducted by Anagaw Mebratie, et al (2013) on the healthcare seeking behavior in rural Ethiopia found out the existence of a strong preference for modern healthcare among study participants. In addition, the study also demonstrated variations across socioeconomic status by which the rich households two to three times more likely to seek modern care as compared to the poor households. This inequality also has an effect the choice of health care provider, and the timing of seeking care. Households in the lowest

Author ^α: Jimma University, Ethiopia. e-mail: addisu34@gmail.com

consumption quintiles are generally more likely to resort to lower level care and postpone seeking care compared to better off households.

Fitsum Girma, Chali Jira & Belaineh Girma (2007) conducted a study on health services utilization and associated factors in Jimma zone and found that the utilization level was not satisfactory. Their finding revealed that sex, marital status, household income, socioeconomic status, presence of disabling health problem, presence of an illness episode, perceived transport cost, perceived treatment cost and distance to the nearest healthcare facility were found to be the major influential factors shaping healthcare utilization of the study participants. Similarly, Assesfa Amenu, Nash, Tefera Tamiru & Byass (2000) has also clearly articulated the patterns of HSB amongst leprosy patients in the former Shao province and found that 77% of the participants waited for longer than one year before going a leprosy clinic and during their first symptom, 68% of the cases went to traditional healer. An unpublished study by Suadiq Sufian Ali (2011) has also assessed the HSB of Dubti district at community level and found out various determinant factors. CSA (2011) survey also showed that only ten percent of women delivered in a health facility.

At this stage, it is straightforward to notice that the existing empirical researches resemble on the following issues. There were researches (Assesfa Amenu, Nash, Tefera Tamiru & Byass, 2000; Zewdie Birhanu et al, 2012) that focused on the HSB of people for a specific type of health concern as cancer and leprosy. Others (Fitsum Girma, Chali Jira & Belaineh Girma, 2007; Suadiq Sufian Ali, 2011) focused on the HSB and healthcare utilization of a specific geographic community. Some others also focused on the general healthcare seeking behavior of rural Ethiopia irrespective of their socioeconomic status (for example, Anagaw Mebratie et al, 2013) and still others (Karim et al., 2010) on maternal HSB for child illness.

Despite the existence of researches on HSB in our context, neither of them had an emphasis on urban poor populace though this section of the society is vulnerable to different kinds of health problems. There are also scant researches which underscored the factors that determine the HSB of the poorest urban dwellers. It is also important to note the absence of empirical works which shows the rural-urban poor difference regarding their HSB. From the unstudied parts of the issue, this study was concerned with systematically articulating the HSB of the urban PoP living Addis Ababa which has not been addressed previously. Therefore, the study aimed at to find out when and where the PoP seek treatment during ailment and describe the healthcare seeking behaviour of the PoP across different socioeconomic and demographic

characteristics of the PoP in Addis Ababa, specifically in Gullele Sub City.

b) Objectives of the Study

The study has the following specific objectives

Identify the treatment alternatives sought by the PoP to manage ill health

Describe the healthcare seeking behaviour of the study participants in relation to various demographic and behavioural variables

c) Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study was conducted in Gullele Sub City of Addis Ababa. The issue of HSB is a broader concept by which all of the issues were not addressed by this research. The study was delimited to describing when, where and how do the PoP in the study area seek healthcare when they face health concerns. In addition, the study only incorporates those households who are beneficiary of the healthcare safety net program designed by FMOH. Moreover, the study highlighted the attitude and perception of the PoP to their health and healthcare and how these elements inform when and where to seek healthcare.

Research is not free from limitations. Though the researchers tried to minimize them, a number of issues are out of the reach of this study. Among the many limitations; this study focused on the HSB of the PoP in Gullele Sub City which doesn't show the reality in the other parts of the city, Addis Ababa. So, it is hardly possible to generalize the finding to the PoP of Addis Ababa since the reality might differ. In addition, the finding of this study can't represent the reality of the PoP in the rural setting which was out of the concern of this study.

The study has no ability to show the predicting factors that crucially shapes the HSB of the PoP in the study area. It can't show which variable to what extent predicts healthcare utilization that calls for a more sophisticated quantitative regression analysis. In addition, the researcher felt that the study was not holistic enough in gathering data from all healthcare options sought by the PoP especially the study didn't incorporate the perspectives of traditional healthcare providers and spiritual healers.

d) Definition of Concepts

Fee waiver. It is a right conferred to a household or individual that entitles the household/the individual to obtain health services in certain health facilities at no direct charge or at reduced price (FMOH, 2012).

Health seeking behavior. It is a state or decision making process of an individual or a household is actively seeking ways to alter his/her/their habits or environments to move toward a higher level of health

and the decisions made encompass all available options.

Poorest of the Poor (PoP). Who is poor is difficult to define and the indicators that are used to measure are relative to contexts. But here in this research, the concept PoP, is used to represent those households/individuals identified as Poorest of the Poor through mechanisms put in place and eligible for fee waiver by FMOH (2012). The parameters are: individuals or households who earn less than minimum wage, households depending on petty trades and unable to meet their daily subsistence, orphaned children who have no financial support from relatives or no adequate pensions from parents, and those who are homeless. These people are termed as PoP, in the case of urban areas, and are eligible for healthcare services with fee waiver.

Urban poor. Are those urban dwellers experiencing a range of deprivations such as limited income to subsist themselves/their family, inadequate and insecure housing, high informal sector activities, few social protection mechanisms, less access to basic services, marginal geographic location, unhealthy and even violent environments (Muggah, 2012).

II. RESEARCH METHODS AND DESIGN

a) Study Population, Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The study has followed a non-experimental study design. More specifically, the researcher found more imperative of using mixed approach because it could mitigate the disadvantage of the one by the other.

Defining the study subjects is very important in conducting research (Creswell, 2007). The city of Addis Ababa has ten Sub Cities (administrative units of the city Addis Ababa) and the extent of poverty is quite relative across the Sub Cities, though it prevails in all. Of these, the study was conducted in Gullele sub city due to various reasons. From the exploratory interview that was made, it is in Gullele sub city by which more PoP exist. Relatively speaking, it is this Sub City which is used as a residential area for people having lower socioeconomic status. In addition, there are also more NGOs working to address the health needs, sanitation and hygiene, of the poor in this Sub City (Personal communication, November 2012). Moreover, from the day to day exposure of the researcher, the researcher was initiated to entertain the issue in the Sub City. Above all, the researcher selected one Sub City for the purpose of manageability.

Gullele Sub City is one of the Sub Cities, located from northeast to north-west of Addis Ababa and is the fifth most populous Sub City having the total population of 267,381 with 129,239 male and 138,142 female (CSA, 2007). The Sub City is further divided in to

ten *Wereda* (an administrative structure in Ethiopia which is lower than Sub City) and each *Wereda* has its own health centre except one of the *Wereda*'s health centre not yet functional.

As per FMOH (2012), households/individuals identified as PoP through mechanisms put in place are eligible for fee waiver (p. 26). It further explains that *every Wereda/district* has the responsibility to identify those people who are termed as POP by the parameters determined by the MoH and should have a bilateral agreement with the health centres found in each *Woreda*. It also underscore that if there is no any health centre in that specific *Wereda*, the *Wereda* should have an agreement with the nearby health centre found in another *Wereda* and hence those POP who are eligible will get the service in health centres which are not located in their *Wereda* in case there is no facility in theirs. Accordingly, the target population of this particular study was those heads of the household who are identified as POP and get medical service within the scheme of the fee waiver in Gullele Sub City in the year 2012/2013, excluding those PoP ineligible by revision.

Sample size. According to Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2007, p.107), "how big a sample must I obtain?" is how accurate do I want my results to be?" For them, sample size depends on the purpose of the study and the nature of the population under scrutiny. Harris (1985) stated that to see relationship and difference for a study involving six or more predictors, an absolute number of ten subjects per predictor is recommended and the equation to calculate the sample size is given by $n > 104 + m$ where n is the required sample size and m is the number of predictors. Accordingly, there were 16 predictors which were used for analysis in this study. Substituting the number of predictors in the above equation, the minimum sample size would be 120 and it was 168 PoP households that were included in the study which is more than ten participants per predictor. In addition, it is believed that the data which was collected from 168 survey participants is valid enough, accurate and enabled to see the difference and relationship of the predictors with the dependent variables since the study population is homogeneous, relatively speaking. By homogeneous, the study population is the PoP by the parameters of the MoH, living in low socioeconomic status. Most of them had large family size; their educational status was low, living in a deteriorated condition, and above all, they are homogeneous since they all are eligible for free healthcare. This was supported by Yount (2006) who stated the greater the variability in the population; the larger the sample needs to be.

Sampling technique. After determining the sample size by the procedure explained in the previous paragraph, the required samples were recruited by

multistage cluster sampling. The reason of using multistage cluster sampling was the failure to get compiled sampling frame of the Sub City's PoP households and since multistage sampling is the right option to address large geographical area which is clustered. Of the total ten *Weredas* which are found at Gullele Sub City, *Wereda* 03 and *Wereda* 06 were selected randomly. The *Weredas* were further divided in to either Kebele (*the lowest administrative structure of Addis Ababa previously*) or zone (*an administrative structure below Wereda*).

From *Wereda* 03, three Kebeles (08, 09 & 19) were selected since the list of the PoP exists by the previous governmental structure, Kebele. Similarly, as *Wereda* 06 was structured by Zones and the list prevailed in terms of Zone; three Zones (Zone 01, 02 & 05) were included. There are 1296 and 629 PoP in *Wereda* 03 and 06 respectively. After selecting totally six clusters (Kebele 08, 09 & 19 from *Wereda* 03 and Zone 01, 02 & 05 from *Wereda* 06), simple random sampling was conducted proportion to the size of each cluster (14% from each cluster was taken to reach the sample of 168). Accordingly, of the total 158 PoP ($n=23$), 290 PoP ($n=41$), 208 PoP ($n=30$), 301 PoP ($n=43$), 94 PoP ($n=15$), and 108 PoP ($n=16$) households which were found at Kebele 08, 09, 19, Zone 01, 02 & 05 respectively, a sample of n which is within the parenthesis was taken from each cluster randomly. Hence, of the total 168 PoP included in the sample, 94 were from *Wereda* 03 and 74 were from *Wereda* 06.

On the other hand, for the qualitative part, purposive sampling technique was employed to select participants for in-depth interview (8 PoPs in the two *Weredas*) and key informants (6 informants). The key informants were health extension workers, officials and staffs of Addis Hiwot and Shiro Meda health centre (health centres found in *Wereda* 06 & *Wereda* 03 respectively). The number of participants was determined by the concept of data saturation. The selection of participants continued till data reaches at the optimum level. However, it was at the early stage that the data seems saturated and at that juncture I continued interviewing with the hope of obtaining a different idea.

b) Data Collection Methods, Development and Procedure

In this study, questionnaire and interview were used to elicit data from participants. Questionnaire was employed to collect evidences from the heads of the PoP households. Closed ended questions having mutually exhaustive and exclusive categories that could measure the indicators of the HSB thereby gather information necessary to answer the research objectives were established.

In-depth interview was used to elicit more detailed data from research participants. In-depth interview is an ideal method to obtain detailed information on particular cultural beliefs and practices from the perspectives of the participant (Kikwawila Study Group, 1994, p.10). In-depth interview was made with 8 PoP who are eligible for fee waiver system and an in-depth and supportive understanding was generated concerning the attitude and perception of the PoP to health and healthcare, healthcare options and care seeking behavior, and the meaning that the fee waiver scheme had on the health and healthcare utilization behavior of the PoP. Key informants interview was also the tool used to get qualitative data. According to Kikwawila Study Group (1994), the purpose of key informant's interview is to learn about people's view on the topic of interest, to learn their terminology, and judgments and to understand their perceptions and experiences. Hence, key informant interview was conducted with health extension workers (one from each *Wereda*), and officials and staffs of the health centers found in the study area, *Addis Hiwot* and *Shiro Meda* health centers (two from each health centre). Through key informants interview, detailed data on when and where do the PoP seek healthcare, how the PoP perceive their health and the implication of the fee waive scheme on their HSB was gathered. So as to substantiate the primary data, empirical works, books and policy documents were consulted. The English version of the questionnaire and the interview was translated to Amharic twice by two different individuals so as to validate its correct translation and piloted for fifteen respondents within the study population before actual data collection.

c) Data Quality Assurance

Reliability is concerned whether or not research findings would be repeated if another study conducted using the procedure or instrument (Ritchie & Lewis, 2003, p. 271). The instrument was piloted with 15 PoP and the reliability was checked through Cronbach Alpha procedure since it is important to estimate the internal consistency/reliability.

The validity of findings or data is traditionally understood as the correctness or precision of a research findings (Ritchie & Lewis, 2003, p, 275). In relation to the validity of the quantitative data, the instrument, content wise, was checked with the advisor. Each items of the questionnaire were commented by the advisor and some items were discarded since the items were either repeated or unrelated with what was intended to measure. In addition, the pilot study has also contributed to improve the quality of the questions, formats, scales and the language used thereby enhanced the validity of the data Robert (1997).

The quality of the qualitative data was assured by different mechanisms. Among others, building good rapport, clarifying the objective of the research to respondents, approaching friendly and getting trust, respecting the cultural values of the participants and staying long with interviewees were some of the procedures done to improve the trustworthiness of the data. Moreover, colleagues-check i.e. presenting the data to the colleague and understand what it mean Triangulating the data collected through different method of data collection were also utilized to confirm the trustworthiness of the data.

d) Analytical approach

Obviously, the raw data has no meaning by itself unless it is arranged and analysed properly. First, the quantitative data were cleaned, coded and entered into SPSS for windows version 20 and analysed. Descriptive statistics was employed to summarize the sample characteristics. Keeping in mind the assumptions of each test, statistical tests as t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, Spearman Correlation and Chi-square were used to see differences and associations. Using these statistical tools, association among variables or differences among groups were seen.

Analysing qualitative data is not a simple or quick task. Done properly; it is systematic and rigorous, and therefore labour-intensive and time-consuming (Pope, Ziebland & Mays, 2000). The analysis of the qualitative part has passed with a serious of tasks. After the collection of the data, the researcher transcribed the tape recorded data and immersed with raw data by listening tape records. Reading the transcripts and studying the notes, all of the key issues, concepts, and themes were identified and the raw data was rearranged according to the appropriate part of the thematic framework to which they relate. Subsequently, based on the similarity of the themes, it was integrated with the quantitative one.

e) Ethical Considerations

In the progress of research, researchers need to respect the participants and the sites for research (Creswell, 2007). Since the inception, there were situation considered assuming that it might put participants at risk during different stages of my research. Initially, after the approval of the proposal, a support letter was received from the school of Social Work, Addis Ababa University; the purpose of the research was clearly communicated to participants and let them know to withdraw if they get discomfort in the progress of their participation. In doing so, after giving the necessary information that enables the respondents to participate or withdraw, informed consent was obtained from them and at least oral agreement reached. In addition, individuals in authority were

contacted and created a smooth relationship before the researchers begun the actual data collection. These created trust by approaching respondents friendly and doing all these, a maximum response rate was achieved.

III. FINDINGS

This part of the article presents the finding of the study obtained both from the quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. 168 PoP were surveyed, 8 PoP were interviewed and 6 key informants were interviewed from two districts, 03 and 06, of Gullele sub city (see the appendix for the details). The researchers presented both the qualitative and the quantitative data together and didn't merely put the data but also interpreted meaningfully, what the data really meant. Hence, readers need to be clear that the result of the study, both the quantitative and qualitative, is presented concurrently. Generally, it is in this part, the basic research objectives are answered and discussed in relation to the existing empirical works.

a) Alternatives of Healthcare of the PoP

The poor sought different healthcare options whenever they get health breaches and all of the surveyed and interviewed participants had the experience of visiting any type of healthcare. Consequently, all of the survey participants reported they had visited professional allopathic, 50% of them spiritual healing, 44.6% used self-medication, 14.3% visited traditional healers, and 1.8% bought medicines from pharmacy. From the data it is easy to grasp, though all the PoP had gone to modern healthcare facilities, the PoP had significantly used other healthcare alternatives concomitantly, alone or one after the other. The upcoming table clearly depicts the treatment options used by survey participants.

Table 1: Healthcare Alternatives of the PoP

Healthcare alternatives: Multiple Response	N	Responses Percent	Percent of Cases
Self-medication	75	21.2%	44.6%
Spiritual healing	84	23.7%	50.0%
Traditional Healer	24	6.8%	14.3%
Pharmacy	3	0.8%	1.8%
Professional Allopathic	168	47.5%	100.0%
Total	354	100.0%	210.7%

Correspondingly, the qualitative data showed that participants have a tendency of using different kinds of healthcare options, such as self-care, professional allopathic, traditional healthcare and spiritual healing either concomitantly or alone. But most (five) of the interviewee and all of the key informants conveyed that there is a tendency of utilizing home treatment and spiritual healing, holy water treatment, as a prime option. Similarly, an informant from *district* 06 stated that seeking healthcare at professional allopathic is the last option by the PoP in the district. She said:

As the district is the outskirt of the city, it is people having lower socioeconomic status are living in the area. Compared to people living in the heart of the city, the PoPs' attitude to their health is insignificant. Thus, the health concerns of the PoP are treated at home or waited expecting recovery as days in and out or seek holy water treatment if not recovered. If not yet recovered, at the end, they will seek from modern healthcare institution and hence to sought healthcare from professional allopathic is the last option of the PoP in the district.

From the qualitative finding, it is evident that though the PoP are eligible for free healthcare services, they are not such motivated to look for healing from medical professionals that could be explained through diverse factors. Two beneficiaries reported that they used holy water concomitantly with the prescription of the medical professional and felt are suited. One participant said "physicians even do everything with the help of almighty, so no problem to take them parallel." On the other hand, there are also participants who said the treatment option depends on the type of illness. There are illness which could best resolved by professional allopathic as diarrheal disease, malaria, typhoid, etc. However, some chronic illnesses as cancer, hypertension and diabetic cases would be treated by traditional and spiritual healing. Unlike others, a single participant whose sero-status is HIV positive has a strong trust on professional allopathic. She

explained the issue as:

Nothing would escape from science, all health problems can be cured by physicians and nothing beyond them. For example, you can take my friends who thrown their Anti Retro-Viral Treatment (ART) and seek holy water treatment but they didn't recovered rather their immunity was compromised and some died. There are a lot of people who didn't get this chance, so we have to utilize the fruits of science.

With respect to the decision making power in the process of selecting the treatment options sought, the majority participants responded that it is the mother (43.5%) and father (31.5%) who has the power to decide on the treatment alternative to use. While 16.1% of the participants said all member of the household have equal voice in the process, the remaining 5.4%, 2.4%, and 1.2% of the participants revealed brother/sister/child, the household member who gets ill, and aunt respectively. From the data, it is straightforward that still heads of the household have the lions share in deciding crucial issues of the household, health issues in this case, without accommodating the voice of other members of the household.

The research participants were asked concerning the frequency of visiting modern healthcare institutions. 65.5% of them seek healthcare at health centres or hospitals once and more in six months, 27.4 % once in a year, 6.5 % once in the past five years, and a single participant had never visited in the past five years. Unlike the survey participants, the PoP who were interviewed, especially those who are diabetic and have hypertension case, regularly visit professional allopathic for medical follow up, even more than ten per a year. Literally, it could be possible to say that the PoP in the study area are vulnerable to health problems since the majority of the PoP had the experience of seeking healthcare in professional allopathic for once or more per a year.

b) Healthcare Seeking Behavior of the PoP

This section presented to what extent the study participants seek healthcare promptly. Various tests have been used to test the association between

demographic characteristics and behavioural variables with healthcare seeking behavior. In addition, the qualitative data was included to substantiate the quantitative one.

Table 2 : Binomial Test of Healthcare Seeking Behavior of the PoP

Question	Category	N	Observed Prop.	Test Prop.	Exact Sig. (1-tailed)
Do you seek healthcare immediately your sickness?	Group 1	Yes	55	0.327	.003
	Group 2	No	113	0.673	
				1.00	
Total		168			

As the SPSS output indicates, of the total surveyed population, only 32.7% of them seek immediate healthcare, whereas, the majority, 67.3 % didn't. To compare this figure with the national standard (0.003) taken from the health development indicator of

Ethiopia (2008) binomial chi square test was used. The binomial test indicates that there is significant difference in seeking immediate healthcare between the surveyed population and the national standard ($p=0.00 < 0.05$).

c) Relationship between Demographic characteristics & healthcare seeking behavior

Table 3 : Healthcare Seeking Behavior and Sex

Cross Tabulation			Sex		Total	Pearson χ^2 Correlation
			Male	Female		
Do you seek healthcare immediately your sickness?	Yes	Count	18	37	55	0.033
		Expected Count	24.6	30.4	55	
		Residual	-6.6	6.6		
	No	Count	57	56	113	
		Expected Count	50.4	62.6	113	
		Residual	6.6	-6.6		
	Total	Count	75	93	168	
		Expected Count	75.0	93.0	168	

The cross tabulation of sex and healthcare seeking indicates that of 75 male participants, 18 of them seek immediate healthcare while it is 37 out of 93 male participants who seek so. But, is there a statistically significant difference in prompt healthcare utilization between females and males? To compare the healthcare seeking behavior of females and males, Pearson Chi Square Correlation was used. From the test result ($p=0.33 < 0.05$), we can understand that there is difference in seeking prompt healthcare among female and male participants. Female are more likely to seek prompt healthcare than males but the extent of relationship is weak since ($\phi = -0.167$).

Education is presumed to have an association with healthcare seeking behavior. To confirm it, Chi Square test of independence was used. The SPSS output (Table 12) signified that there is no a statistically significant association between education and seeking

prompt healthcare ($p=0.095 > 0.05$). The other demographic characteristic that was thought to have an association with healthcare seeking behavior was age of the heads of the household. The Chi-square test output signified that there is no a statistically significant association between age and seeking prompt healthcare ($p=0.657 > 0.05$). Similarly, there was no a statistically significant difference in immediate healthcare utilization across household size since the p value is greater than the significance level considered in this study.

Alike the quantitative result, the qualitative result indicated the absence of difference in prompt healthcare seeking behavior among the PoP across household size. But one key informant from Addis Hiwot Health centre reported that prompt healthcare seeking behavior among the PoP, sometimes, decline as household size of the PoP increase since there is a fixed

frequency of visiting healthcare for free. In her own words:

A PoP is allowed to get healthcare service for free for four visits per a year. In the fifth and sixth visit, he/she is expected to pay 15% of the cost of the service. For seventh and more visits, the PoP has to pay 50 % of the service. In addition, if the household size is two and more, ten visit (all the visits by each member of the household added) is the maximum per a year. Otherwise, for the next two visits (11th & 12th) visits, they would pay 15 % and for the 13th and more, they have to pay 50% of the service. Hence, as the size of the household and the frequency of illness in the household increases, the likelihood to seek healthcare will be adversely impacted since the PoP are liable to be charged.

Chi Square test of association between place of origin and healthcare seeking behavior depict that there is no association between them. It was also found the absence of a statistically significant difference in healthcare seeking behavior among the married, never married, widowed, divorced and separated ($p=0.186 >$

0.05). Similarly, the statistical summary that shows the relationship between monthly income and immediate healthcare behavior demonstrates that there is no a statistically significant association between them, having the significance level of 0.282.

With ten items, the religiosity of participants was measured and found out that 35.02 (SD=5.616) with a minimum of 13 and maximum of 49. After preparing three cut points (20, 30, & 40), the distribution was categorized as very weak, weak, religious, and very religious. Accordingly, more than 72% of the participants are religious and very religious. Is there any association between of religiosity and the option of healthcare that participants sought? The Chi Square test of independence was computed to see whether there is any relation between the type of healthcare options and the level of religiosity. Consequently, it has been found that there is no significant association between the type of treatment options that the PoP sought and religiosity having all p values greater than 0.05. Do religious people immediately seek treatment? The subsequent table focused on this issue.

Table 4 : Association between Religiosity and Healthcare Seeking Behavior

Do you seek healthcare immediately your sickness?		Religiosity of respondents				Total	Pearson χ^2 Correlation
		Very Weak	Weak	Religious	Very Religious		
Yes	Count	2	2	41	10	55	0.015
	Expected	1.0	8.5	38.0	7.5	55	
	Count						
	Residual	1.0	-6.5	3.0	2.5		
No	Count	1	24	75	13	113	
	Expected	2.0	17.5	78.0	15.5	113	
	Count						
	Residual	-1.0	6.5	-3.0	-2.5		
Total	Count	3	26	116	23	168	
	Expected	3.0	26.0	116.0	23.0	168	
	Count						

To check the association between healthcare utilization and religiosity, Chi Square test of independence was used. As table K tells, there is statistically significant association to seek prompt healthcare and the religious levels (among very weak, weak, religious, very religious) of the PoP in the study area ($p=0.015 < 0.05$). The test statistics Phi and Cramer's value (0.25) depicts that the association between religious level and immediate healthcare sought is moderate.

IV. DISCUSSION

In this part of the research, an attempt was made to relate and compare the finding of the study with

existing knowledge and the tenets of the model used as a conceptual frame work. But, due to the existence of scanty empirical works on HSB of the poor in Ethiopian context, the findings of the study was, utmost, discussed in line with works which were done abroad.

People are likely to use various types of healthcare options to resolve their health problem. For Alam, Khanam & Hossain (2000), relevant issues in the process of solving health problems are: What is the process of decision making? Where to go? Are there any preferences? Is it possible to discern any pattern in the choice for health services? An understanding of these issues could play a pivotal role since the use of different health services depends on it. In this study,

HSB of the PoP in light of the issues raised above was uncovered.

As per the quantitative study conducted by Diop, Seshamani & Mulenga (1998), 34 percent of the survey participants used self-medication only. The prevalence of self-care does not vary much by demographic characteristics of the individual or the socioeconomic characteristics of the household (p.14). Similarly, but in different way, it was found that 44.6% of the study participant used self-care but concurrently with other healthcare options in my study. In addition, the study also confirmed that there is no significant difference in seeking self-medication across demographic characteristics of the study participants.

Unlike the research findings (Gupta & Dasgupta, nd and Diop, Seshamani & Mulenga, 1998), in this study, spiritual healing is the second most preference of healthcare alternative. It is 50% of the participants who are experienced in using spiritual healing either alone or concurrently with other healthcare options. Surprisingly, some of the study participants had also the interest to use spiritual treatment, especially holly water treatment, for chronic illness and professional allopathic for treating acute illness which makes this study quite different from the studies mentioned above.

A study conducted by Gupta & Dasgupta (nd) revealed that irrespective of all socioeconomic categories in the study, allopathic treatment was preferred. A more general study conducted by Anagaw Mebratie et al (2013) on the healthcare seeking behavior in rural Ethiopia found out that there is a strong preference for modern healthcare. Keeping in touch the issue to this study, the situation is quite different. Though the PoP had a preference for allopathic treatment during illness episode occurred, they were indifferent in utilizing professional allopathic alone rather they are likely to utilize other types alongside, as self-care, traditional healer, spiritual healing or buying medicine from pharmacy without the prescription of a physician. In contrary to the studies (Anagaw Mebratie et al, 2013 & Gupta & Dasgupta, nd) which highlighted allopathic treatment as the prime preference, the qualitative evidence of the study produced that the PoP are likely to use one option after the other and found that allopathic treatment was given the last precedence. It is after self-care and visiting spiritual healthcare, and when these options are not bringing recovery or the illness gets severe that they sought modern healthcare. So, the pattern of seeking healthcare, as per the qualitative fact, is self-care, spiritual healing and then to professional allopathic.

Another point to note is that, as per the research done in urban Delhi, poorer households don't rely much on traditional healers; nor are they relying much on the charitable facilities. Private hospitals are also completely

out of reach of the poorer people (Gupta & Dasgupta, nd). But in this study, though the PoP in the study area had also the experience of visiting traditional healers including spiritual healing, unlike Gupta & Dasguptas' finding, the PoP had also relay on the modern healthcare [public] since they get the service for free. Generally, from this and other findings, it is possible to say that the poor incline various types of healthcare alternatives as professional allopathic, traditional healer or self-care but the way the use is quite different. For example, in the case of this study, it is after the trial of other healthcare alternatives that the poor seek treatment from professional allopathic. And they [the PoP] mostly use the treatment of professional allopathic parallel to other options.

In relation to socioeconomic characteristic, age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, etc. were explained as factors that shape the health seeking behavior of people (Pillay, 1993). Similarly, Diop, Seshamani, & Mulenga (1998) revealed that socioeconomic characteristics of the household could affect the use of the modern health sector. Sick individuals who are members of households headed by a male have a higher probability of entering the modern health sector (p. 14). Inconsistent to this, this study has found females are more interested to visit immediate healthcare than males.

The study also found out that there was no marked difference in seeking immediate healthcare across the different educational categories which is inconsistent with what was found by Diop, Seshamani, & Mulenga (1998). Their empirical evidence indicate that while sick persons from households headed by individuals with no schooling or with a primary level of education have a comparable likelihood of entering the modern health sector, those from households headed by individuals with secondary level of education or higher have a significantly higher probability of entering the modern health sector (p.14). On the other hand, there was a study which illuminated maternal education has no any association with seeking immediate healthcare for child illness (Sreeramareddy, Shankar, Sreekumaran, Subba, Joshi, & Ramachandran, 2006).

A study conducted by Waweru, Kaabiru, Mbithi, and Some (2003) disclosed with advancing age, the proportion of those seeking health care reduced. Likewise, Diop, Seshamani, & Mulenga (1998), age operates as a variable affecting the likelihood of entering the modern health sector for curative care. Children and youngster do have more likelihood of seeking entering the modern health sector than people who are above the age of 65 years old. But in this research, healthcare seeking behavior has no a difference across the age of the research participants, though the study incorporates people from the age of 19 to 83. In addition, a study conducted in urban Delhi indicated that a higher

household size has a negative relationship with probability of falling sick and lower probability of seeking healthcare (Gupta & Dasgupta, nd). Meaning, people having more household in urban Delhi were more vulnerable to ill health and their motivation to take an aversive health action was insignificant. But, unlike the case in urban Delhi, this study, the quantitative of course, depicted the existence of insignificance difference in the healthcare seeking behavior of the PoP having different household size. Hence, from this we can understand that the size of the household has no association with the likelihood of the PoP to seek prompt healthcare. But as the qualitative evidence informs household size has a detrimental relation with household healthcare seeking behavior, in some instances.

In relation to religiosity and healthcare seeking behavior, it is assumed that the more the religious, the more to seek spiritual healthcare and delay to seek immediate modern healthcare system. Consistently, the study verified the existence of a statistically marked difference in healthcare seeking behavior [professional allopathic] across the level of religiosity was observed among the participants of the study. Client-provider interaction is recognized as playing a major role in health seeking behavior. An essential factor in determining whether a person seeking health care, complies with treatment and maintains a relationship with the health facility and/or provider is client satisfaction (Olenja, 2003) by which the sound client provider interaction, the better treatment process and seeking healthcare. But the finding of this study completely contradicts with Olenja (2003). Both the qualitative and the quantitative data disclosed that the interaction that they have with the service providers has nothing to do with their care seeking behavior. For example, from the qualitative data, it is possible to understand that providers sometimes disempowered them and even prohibit them from getting medicine and as a result they [the PoP] nag with them. Though they noticed that they are mistreating them against their right, they will never hesitate to visit healthcare by another time.

Health expenditure and budget is one of the indicators of HSB. A study from urban Delhi verified that there is no much difference in health care expenditure among low, middle, and high- income households contributed almost equally to total health expenditure (Gupta & Dasgupta, nd). But in this study, most of the health expenditure of the PoP is covered by the government except when the PoP are requested to buy medicine out of their pocket, rare though. Moreover, all of the PoP in the study didn't budget healthcare costs in either their monthly or yearly expenditure.

V. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

a) Conclusion

The PoP in the study area used diverse healthcare options including modern healthcare that they can use for free. From the qualitative and quantitative evidence it is possible to paint the healthcare seeking options of the study participants. As it is clearly presented in the result and discussion section, the PoP are indifferent in utilizing professional allopathic immediately especially for mild illnesses rather they were keen to use self-care or ignore the symptom. It is when the illness episode gets severe that they sought the help of professional allopathic. The PoP in the study area, therefore, are not interested to opt for trained allopathic immediately to respond to their sickness rather they seek for other options or ignoring the symptoms and it is at the last stage that the PoP seek help from trained allopathic. Moreover, using over-the-counter drugs is not as such used among the PoP in study area.

Socio demographic factors are believed to have an effect on prompt healthcare seeking behavior (Diop, Seshamani, & Mulenga, 1998; Pillay, 1993). Socio demographic characteristic like education, marital status, age, household size, religious affiliation and place of origin has no any association with prompt healthcare utilization among the PoP in the study area. Though the extent varies, religiosity, sex and income of the PoP has a relationship with seeking immediate healthcare among the PoP.

b) Implications of the Study

Education is believed to have a paramount role to bring a progressive behavioural change especially formal education has an association with the attitude of one's health and is an input to bring progress on one's health status. Educating the PoP about the causes of diseases, mechanisms of preventing illness, health extension, etc would advance their attitude to their health in a positive direction thereby the likelihood of doing a prompt action on their health problems will be improved. Formal education is, however, a long-term investment, as an alternative and in the short term, therefore, a special health literacy program that targets the PoP has to be applied if an authentic change in the health status of the PoP is needed.

It is apparent that addressing the bio-psycho social and spiritual needs of clients is important for the progress of clients. It was observed the absence of Social Worker at the health centres and community which could best help clients holistically. They [the PoP] are treated one dimension of their health and other parts are not given due emphasis. Thus, Social Work, a profession which claims standing in favour of the

vulnerable, the PoP in this case, has to produce more Social Workers which could boost the rejuvenation process of the poor, even at diploma and certificate level that could be hired as a social worker in each health centre and community. Moreover, the biomedical model has dominated the process in the health setting. Therefore, Social Work practice in the health setting has to challenge the biomedical model and need to advocate for the contemporary model in the area-bio psychosocial and spiritual model.

It is lucid that residing in a poverty trap could potentially contribute to different type of health problems, especially to communicable disease. Therefore, it is important if evidences are revealed concerning the predominant diseases that mostly affect the PoP and the healthcare seeking behavior of the PoP to specific types of illness has to be verified. In addition, still traditional healing is significantly being used by the PoP as a solution for their health problem and needs future research regarding their effectiveness of course.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

- Addis Ababa Finance & Economic Development Bureau (2010). *Urban development indicators*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Ahmed, S. M. (2005). Exploring the health seeking behavior of disadvantaged populations in rural Bangladesh (published Master's thesis). Stockholm: Karolinska University press.
- Ahmed, S., Alayne M., Adams, Chowdhury, M. & Bhuiya, A. (nd). Changing health-seeking behavior in Matlab, Bangladesh: do development interventions matter? Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12917272>
- Alam, N., Khanam, R. & Shahed Hossain, S. (2000). Healthcare-Seeking Behavior and BCC Needs for Urban Population: A Qualitative Study. Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka. Retrieved from http://www.icddr.org/what-we-do/publications/doc_download/1
- Ali, S. (2012) Sample Size Calculation and Sampling Techniques. *Learning research*. Retrieved from http://ecommons.aku.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1012&context=learning_research
- Anagaw Mebratie, Poel, E., Zelalem Debebe, Degnet Abebaw, Getnet Alemu & Bedi, A., (2013). Self-reported health care seeking behavior in rural Ethiopia: Evidence from clinical vignette. *Working Paper*, No.551. Retrieved from <http://repub.eur.nl/res/pub/38648/wp551.pdf>
- Andersen (1995). Revisiting the behavioral model and access to medical care: Does it matter? *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 36, 1. Retrieved From http://globalhealth.stanford.edu/resources/Revisiting_Behavi.
- Assesfa Amenu, Nash, J., Tefera Tamiru, & Byass, P. (2000). Patterns of health seeking behavior amongst leprosy patients in the former Shao province. *Ethiop. J. Health Dev.* 14(1):43-47.
- Bakeera, K., Wamala, S., Galea, S., State, A., Peterson, S., and Pariyo, G. (2009). Community perceptions and factors influencing utilization of health services in Uganda. *International Journal for Equity in Health*. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2717964/>
- Bohner, G., and N. Dickel. 2011. Attitudes and attitude change. *Annual Review of Psychology* 62:391–417. DOI: 10.1146/annurev.psych.121208.131609
- Carpetta, P. (2003). *Social research: theory, methods and techniques*. London, Thousand auks & New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Chaya, N. (2007). Poor access to health services: Ways Ethiopia is overcoming it. *Research Commentary (Volume 2)*. Accessed on Nov. 25, 2012 from <http://populationaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Health>.
- Cohen, L., Manion, L. & Morrison, K. (2007). *Research methods in education* (6th ed.), UK: Routledge.
- Corno, L. (2008). Switching (or not) health seeking behavior: evidence from rural Tanzania. Bocconi University. Retrived from <http://www.csae.ox.ac.uk/conferences/2007-EDIA-LaWBIDC/paper>
- Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative inquiry research design*. Thousand, London, Oaks, New Delhi: Sage publications.
- CSA (2011). *Ethiopia demographic and health survey: preliminary report*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- CSA (2007). Population and housing census of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Diop, F., Seshamani, V., and Mulenga, C. (1998). Household Health Seeking Behavior in Zambia. Maryland: Abt Associates Inc. Retrieved From <http://www.phrplus.org/Pubs/te20fin.pdf>
- Enquobahrie Asmamaw (2004). *Understanding poverty: the Ethiopian context (a paper presented at the Gambia AAPAM Roundtable conference*, Banjul, Gambia. Retrieved from <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/aapam/>
- Fitsum Girma, Chali Jira & Belaineh Girma (2007). Health services utilization and associated factors in Jimma zone, south west Ethiopia. *Ethiop. J. Health. Sci. (Suppl 1):85-94*. Retrived from <http://www.ejhs.ju.edu.et/admin/Volume-21-Num5/HSUAF.pdf>
- FMOH (2012). *Implementation manual for healthcare financing reforms final document* Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- FMoH (2011). *Health Sector Development Program IV 2010/11 – 2014/15.Final Draft*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

23. Foster, G., & Anderson, B. (1980). American Anthropologist, 82: 145–147. doi: 10.1525/aa.1980.82.1.02a00300
24. Gupta, I., and Dasgupta, P. (nd). Health-seeking Behavior in urban Delhi: An Exploratory Study.
25. *World Health and Population. Vol. 3, No.2*. doi:10.12927.whp..17580.
26. Harris, R. J. (1985). *A primer of multivariate statistics* (2nd ed.). New York: Academic Press.
27. Karim, A., Wuleta Betemariam, Samuel Yalew, Hibret Alemu, Carnell, M. & Yared Mekonnen (2010). Programmatic correlates of maternal healthcare seeking behaviors in Ethiopia. *Ethiop. J. Health Dev. Special Issue 1:92-99*.
28. Kikwila Study Group (1994). Qualitative Research Methods: Teaching materials from a TDR workshop. Retrived from <http://www.gfmer.ch/SRH-Course-2012/research-methodology/pdf>
29. Malanyaon, O. (1995). Health seeking behavior of urban poor communities. *Discussion paper series no. 95-13*. Philippine Institute for development studies. Retrived from <http://www3.pids.gov.ph/ris/dps/pidsdps95-13.pdf>
30. Montgomery, M., R. (2009). Urban poverty and health in developing Countries. *Population Bulletins Vol. 64, No.2*. Stony Brook University. Retrieved from <http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/wp/184.pdf>
31. Muela, S. H., Ribera, J. M., & Nyamongo, I. (2003). Health seeking behavior and the health system response. *DCPP Working Paper No. 14*. Swiss Tropical Institute, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, and University of Nairobi. Retrived from <http://www.dcp2.org/file/29/wp14.pdf>
32. Muggah, R. (2012). Researching the urban dilemma: urbanization, poverty and violence. from http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Programs/Social_and_Economic_Policy/Go.
33. Olenja, J. (2003 ed.). Health seeking behavior in context. *East African medical journal*. University of Nairobi. Retrieved on Dec 12, 2012 from http://www.uonbi.ac.ke/departments/staff_profile.php?id=8656
34. Pillay, B. (1993). A study of the relation between health attitudes, values and Beliefs and help-seeking behaviour among black patients attending a general Hospital. PhD dissertation. Retrieved from <http://hdl.handle.net/10413/312>
35. Pope, C., Ziebland, S. and Mays, N. (2000). Qualitative research in health care: Analyzing qualitative data: *Education and Debate*. Retrieved from <http://www.ascellon.com/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier>
36. Ritchie, J. and Lewis, J. (2003). *Qualitative Research Practice: A guide for social science students and researchers*. London: SAGE Publications.
37. Robert, T., M. (1997). *Measurement and evaluation in psychology and education* (6th ed.). New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
38. Rubin, A. & Babbie, E. (2011). *Research method for social work* (7th ed.). Canada: Linda Schreiber.
39. Sotharith, C. (nd). Urban Poverty and Social Safety Net in Cambodia. Retrieved from <http://yataisuo.cass.cn/UploadFile/200591723544269.pdf>
40. Sreeramareddy, C., Shankar, R., Sreekumaran, B., Subba, S., Joshi, H. and Ramachandran, U. (2006). Care seeking behavior for childhood illness- a questionnaire survey in western Nepal. doi:10.1186/1472-698X-6-7
41. Suadiq Sufian Ali (2011). *Health seeking behavior of Afar people* (unpublished Master's thesis), Department of Sociology, Addis Ababa University..
42. Tipping, G. (2000). Healthcare seeking behavior in Asian Transitional Economies: a literature review and annotated bibliography. Brighton: Sussex BN 1 9RE. Retrieved from <http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/DB17.pdf>
43. USAID (2012). Health care financing reform in Ethiopia: improving quality and equity. Hailu Zelelew: Author. Retrieved from http://www.healthsystems2020.org/files/85865_file_Ethiopia_H
44. Vanderstoep S. & Johnson, D. (2009). *Research methods for everyday life: blending qualitative and quantitative approaches*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
45. Vries-Schot, M., Pieper, J. & Van Uden, M. (2011). Mature religiosity scale validity of a new questionnaire. *European Journal of Mental Health. 7* (2012) 57–71 DOI: 10.5708/EJMH.7.2012.1.3
46. Wagstaff, A. (2001). Poverty and health: CMH Working Paper Series, Paper No. WG1 5, March, Cambridge and Geneva. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer?WDS_PIB/2001/03/20/000094946_01030305572311/Rend ered/PDF/multi_page.pdf
47. Wamai, R. (2009). Reviewing Ethiopia's Health System Development. *International Medical community 52 (4): 279–286*. Retrieved from http://www.med.or.jp/english/journal/pdf/2009_04/279_286.pdf
48. Waweru, L. M., Kaabiru, E. W., Mbithi, J. N., and Some, E. S. (2003). Health status and health seeking behavior of the elderly persons in Dagoretti Division, Nairobi. *East African Medical Journal Vol. 80 No. 2*. Retrieved from <http://www.ajol.info/index.php/eamj/article/download/8647/1916>
49. WHO (2011). Addressing health of the urban poor in South-East Asia Region: challenges and opportunities. New Delhi: Mahatma Gandhi Marg.

50. WHO, World Bank & Voices of the poor (nd). Dying for Change: poor people's experience of *health and ill-health*. Retrieved from http://www.who.int/hdp/publications/dying_change.pdf.
51. World Bank (2005). Ethiopia: *A Country Status Report Poverty*, Volume 2, Main on *Health and Report*. Washington, DC. Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/8687>
52. Worrall, E., Basu, S. & Hanson, K. (2003). The relationship between socio-economic status and malaria: a review of the literature. Background paper for "Ensuring that malaria control interventions reach the poor". Retrived from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMALARIA/Resources/SESM...>
53. Yount, R. (2006). Populations and sampling. Retrieved from http://www.napce.org/documents/research-design-yount/07_Samp
54. Zewdie Birhanu, Alemseged Abdissa, Tefera Belachew, Amare Deribew, Hailemariam Segni, Vivien, T., Kim, M., & Fiona, M., R.(2012). Health seeking behavior for cervical cancer in Ethiopia: a qualitative study. *International Journal for Equity in Health*. ISSN 1475-9276. Retrieved from <http://www.equityhealthj.com/content/11/1/83>
55. Zwi, A. B., Blignault, I., Glazebrook, D., Correia, V., Bateman Steel, C.R., Ferreira, E. & Pinto, B.M. (2009). Timor-Leste healthcare seeking behavior study. The University of New South Wales, Sydney. Retrieved from <http://www.sphcm.med.unsw.edu.au/SPHCMWeb.nsf/page/Timor-Leste>



This page is intentionally left blank



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

Volume 14 Issue 6 Version 1.0 Year 2014

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

The Zimra Scatter Gun Approach Synonymous with Sexual Harassment (2014)

By Dr. Silas Luthingo Rusvingo

Great Zimbabwe University, Masvingo, Zimbabwe

Abstract- The objective in this Paper is to investigate if the revenue collection methods employed by ZIMRA 2 are in compliance with the concept of human rights as defined by the United Nations after which the Author will proffer a Summary, Conclusion, Recommendation, key assumption and a short prayer for Zimbabwe to benefit its suffering masses.

Keywords: zimra scatter, gun, approach, revenue, sexual, harassment.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 950407



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



The Zimra Scatter Gun Approach Synonymous with Sexual Harassment (2014)

Dr. Silas Luthingo Rusvingo

Abstract- The objective in this Paper is to investigate if the revenue collection methods employed by ZIMRA 2 are in compliance with the concept of human rights as defined by the United Nations after which the Author will proffer a Summary, Conclusion, Recommendation, key assumption and a short prayer for Zimbabwe to benefit its suffering masses.

Keywords: zimra scatter, gun, approach, revenue, sexual, harassment.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the Finance Minister Honourable Patrick Chinamasa, the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) will continue issuing garnishee orders to companies that evade tax. Honourable Minister Patrick Chinamasa had told parliament in mid September 2014 that ZIMRA's mandate is tax collection and that the Revenue Authority will do all it can to fulfill this mandate.

"Although Cabinet has not deliberated on ZIMRA's garnishee orders, ZIMRA is given a mandate in terms of the Statute that sets it up and that mandate is to collect revenue," the Treasury Chief said. This comes as Zimbabwe is hard pressed, after failing to secure budgetary support and was footing its wage bill and recurrent expenditure from tax collections.

"Unless ZIMRA collects taxes, there will be no budget," Chinamasa said.

Author: Department, Faculty of Commerce, Great Zimbabwe University, Masvingo, Zimbabwe. e-mail: srusvingo@yahoo.com

¹The Zimbabwe Revenue Authority derives its mandate and vision from the Revenue Authority Act (Chapter 23:11) and other subsidiary legislation. The ZIMRA mandate is to:

- collect revenue
- facilitate travel and trade
- advise government on fiscal and economic matters
- protect civil society

The ZIMRA Vision:

- A beacon of excellence in the provision of fiscal services and facilitation of trade and travel.

The ZIMRA mission:

- To promote economic development through efficient revenue generation and trade facilitation

This is achieved by:

- Developing competent and motivated staff
- Using environmentally sustainable processes, and
- Engaging with the global community in a socially responsible way

"What we should say is not to discourage ZIMRA from collecting taxes, but to encourage them and also to give advice that when doing so, they should be friendly," he said.

Honourable Chinamasa was responding to a question by Gweru Legislator, Honourable Amos Chinaya about the tax collection garnishee orders that were seemingly leading to company closures.

"We all know from Biblical times that tax collectors are never a liked class. They are always despised and you can read throughout the Bible. I understand the concerns of people who are being levied taxes. Generally, people do not like to pay taxes," Chinamasa said (Business Live 2014)

Early this year (2014) the Gershem Pasi led ZIMRA descended on companies defaulting in their tax obligations imposing garnishee orders on their bank accounts. Of those defaulting companies, over ten have dragged the taxman to the fiscal court of appeal over the orders. Despite some companies voluntarily disclosing their arrears to the tax collector and proposing payment plans, they were not spared the garnishee orders. Other companies had approached the High and Constitutional Courts after the filing of their appeals at the Fiscal Court of Appeal failed to bar ZIMRA from garnishing their accounts. Recently, Pasi had said garnishee orders were only used as a "last resort" for "truant and non-compliant" companies and was not the modus operandi of ZIMRA in collecting revenue. He also said ZIMRA will soon launch a scheme to issue garnishee orders to State enterprises (Business Live 2014).

This is for you the ignition to the discourse in this Paper. Up next is a statement on the relevant literature Review and the Research Methodology adopted by the study to expose the Research Findings from which to deduce the appropriate Summary Conclusion and Recommendations for the study.

II. THE LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR THE STUDY

To expose the Research Findings the Author will, in his relevant Literature Review and Research Methodology line up a list of prominent journalistic personalities from the private media and then search for what each one of them had said about the topic under

discussion in this Paper. Without much ado Bere and Maguchu (2014) from the Zimbabwe Independent have a contribution to make on the topic under discussion. Details on this coming your way in just a moment.

a) Heavy taxation a violation of human rights (Bere and Maguchu 2014)

To spite his audience Finance Minister Honourable Patrick Chinamasa had on 11 September 2014 presented the mid-Term Fiscal Policy review themed Towards an Empowered society and a growing economy. A growing economy really? To the Author, the Finance Minister must have been joking because were it in developed countries like the UK for example he could have been heckled to shut up. Because in Zimbabwe by end of September 2014, the Zimbabwe economy was not growing but regressing as measured against companies closing shop. The review among other measures increased with immediate effect taxes on fuel, employee benefits, meat, detergents, blankets, data and voice transmission and many other items and the charter in revenue enhancing measures. There were two things that worried many people in this nationally condemned Mid-Term Fiscal policy review and these were the non attentiveness of the current government to its relationship with its citizens which was in tatters because of poor governance as well as the failure by government to link its tax policy with its performance on the ground. It is important for a government when crafting a new tax policy to take some time and reflect on its relationship with the suffering people it intends to tax. This will include a thorough introspection and holding public seminars to share and explain how the cashless government had made use of public resources. There should be some thorough debate and dialogue at the very bottom where the tax burden was felt most. An explanation of this kind will certainly need to be more detailed, breaking down government expenditure and analyzing what percentage of the budget went towards essential services and how much fund the purchase of unnecessary luxury cars for government officials. The evaluation must certainly ask—how much of the taxpayers' money was used to fund violence against the taxpayer? The 2013 Global Peace index ranks Zimbabwe on number seven in terms of violence containment cost in the world. We are ahead of such countries as Iraq, South Sudan, Republic of Congo. We are spending much more than countries that are at war. Our expenditure on violence containment is not only criminal but seems to suggest that we are a country at war not with another country but with its people. And who is funding that when the economy is not only functioning but dead a long time ago? The suffering people? Mwari Rambai (meaning God Forbid!) (Bere and Maguchu 2014).

For a number of reasons such a reflection must help the people realize that there is a major link between taxation, lack of accountability and poverty in the face of heavy taxation, the risk of political instability in the country increases especially when people feel that the burden of taxation is totally unmatched by government performance and accountability as is the case in poorly governed Zimbabwe. Fiscal and taxation policies of an accountable government are intertwined with the politics of the state and can have an impact on the enjoyment of human rights and access to justice for the generality of the population. When the government spends much of its collected tax revenue on violence containment, it follows that much will be deployed to essential services like hospitals and the building of institutions that support quality human life. The Honourable Minister Patrick Chinamasa is the only Minister talking about the comatose economy in the current ZANU PF² administration while his colleagues are only worried about succeeding the ageing His Excellence President Mugabe, 91, next February 2015. Some weeks ago in September 2014, The Standard had reported that government was cashless and suffering because resources were then directed to dealing with the ZANU PF succession wars which have been going on for a very long time because His Excellence does not want to shed light on when he wants to relinquish Power. So when the government grinds to a halt, it is just for the government to raise taxes on the same suffering people who are adversely affected by the government's incompetence. (Bere and Maguchu 2014).

With the increase in fuel Zimbabwe will certainly witness an increase in the cost of living as the suppliers and other service providers pass on the burden to the hapless consumers, the majority of whom are unemployed in a country with an unemployment rate of +/-85% benchmarked against neighbouring South Africa's unemployment rate of +/- 25%. In these circumstances human rights will be seriously eroded, as the state will start enforcing its tax policy. Rent seeking will become the order of the day. (the State seeking the piece of the cake it did not contribute in making.) People will be accused of committing dubious economic crimes and will have their properties confiscated to boost the resources of the starving State. (Bere and Maguchu 2014).

Taxation is a double edged knife when it comes to human rights. On one hand it has been realized that taxes provide the most sustainable source of revenue to governments to help them fulfill their primary duty of

² ZANU PF is an acronym for Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front which in 1977 was born from the ashes of the Ndabaningi Sithole led ZANU formed in 1963 after a breakaway from ZAPU led by the now late Joshua Nkomo affectionately known as Father Zimbabwe. ZANU PF has been the ruling party in Zimbabwe since independence from Britain in 1980 to date.

ensuring the progressive realization of a range of human rights of citizens, schools, hospitals, water and sanitation, electricity and roads, transparent and democratic institutions are all essential to the fulfillment of human rights and constitute fundamental pillars in the architecture that holds together a civilized society. On the other hand indiscriminate heavy taxation and an unaccountable government is a serious violation of people's human rights as the fruits of heavy taxation never find themselves at the service of the people but rather are siphoned away by corrupt Cabinet Ministers and government officials (Bere and Maguchu 2014).

Modern day fiscal policies should always be in sync with government's human rights obligations, like the right to know (access to information for purposes of accountability as enshrined in Section 63 of the New Constitution.) According to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Magdalena Sapulveda Carmona, (June 2014) fiscal and tax policies (revenue raising and tax expenditure) are an essential tool for states to meet their human rights commitments and combat poverty. A human rights based assessment of fiscal policy is particularly necessary due to the ongoing repercussions of the global financial and economic crises and their impact on the enjoyment of human rights worldwide. In Zimbabwe's sinking economy, the impact of a poor fiscal policy that rests primarily on taxation is deeply felt by the poorest and most vulnerable group of the society through cuts to budgets for social protection and public services and a reduction in aid budgets. Without accountability measures, the new tax policy is most unlikely going to see the rehabilitation of Mpilo and Harare Hospitals. But we are likely going to see the government ordering vehicles for its officials. We are most unlikely going to see an increase in the salary of civil servants. But we are likely going to see more armed police officers running battles with young people demanding jobs in the streets. (Bere and Maguchu 2014).

It is critical therefore as we reflect on the new Mid-Term Fiscal policy review that we also reflect on the effect of a punishing tax policy to ensure a just tax policy that takes into consideration its own performance and its relationship with its suffering citizens. In addition it must put in place measures to ensure that the public remains informed on how it is making use of public resources. (Bere and Maguchu 2014).

When the Author expected joy from Mambo (2014) of the Zimbabwe Independent newspaper called upon to do duty on the topic of this Paper all the frustrated Author could read and see was more tax spikes piling on more misery for the suffering employees. Details on his dreadful contribution on the suffering workers including the Author coming your way in just a moment.

b) Tax spikes pile on more misery for suffering employees (Mambo 2014)

Heart-wrenching stories are awash in the Zimbabwe private media³ with heart wrenching stories of church leaders in Zimbabwe who have turned to their female church congregates for sexual harassment. The unpalatable story that readily comes to mind is that of Robert Gumbura (57) married to six young wives aged between 20 – 25 years of age. He raped four of his congregants and was sentenced to 40 years in jail without the option of a fine. Impeccable sources in his Independent Time Message Pentecostal Church say that all the female congregants in his church are his girlfriends and any one found resisting his sexual harassment is threatened with death. The same can be said about ZIMRA in its scatter gun approach to revenue collection which is synonymous with sexual harassment. (Daily News Live 2014).

The recent tax hikes by the ZANU PF government which is desperate to boost its dwindling revenues left most employees worse off as their paltry salaries were not enough to look after their immediate families and hard pressed relatives in an economy with unemployment rate estimated at over 84% against a SADC⁴ region of unemployment rate of about 25%. In the absence of social security nets, the employee is now left with no option but to cater for relatives that include the aged, disabled and orphaned. To add to the employees' woes, Finance Minister Honourable Patrick Chinamasa introduced a raft of new taxes which resulted in the increase of fuel tax, employee benefits, detergents, meat and also introduced excise duty on airtime and mobile phones. Presenting his Mid - Term Fiscal policy review statement in the National Assembly, Honourable Chinamasa said:

"Excise duty on diesel and petrol is currently pegged at 25 cents and 30 cents per litre, in order to raise additional revenue to finance inescapable expenditure, I propose to increase excise duty on diesel and petrol from, 25 cents and 30 cents per litre to 30

³ Private Media in Zimbabwe comprises of 2 prominent dailies circulating in Harare which are the Newsday and the Daily News. On the Weeklies The Standard, The Financial Gazette and The Zimbabwe Independent newspapers are the most prominent circulating in Harare. Unlike the public media in Zimbabwe, the private media is famous for saying it as it is on the ground without fear, favour or prejudice. Whereas the public media in Zimbabwe such as the Herald and The Sunday Mail, owned by the government are notorious for not stating the truth but propaganda which the paranoid ZANU PF government of His Excellence President Robert Mugabe wants to hear. For this reason, many people flock to the private media where editorial policy is balanced reporting.

⁴ SADC is an acronym for Southern African Development Community whose mission is to promote sustainable and equitable Development, economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper co-operation and integration, good governance and durable peace and security so that the 14 member regional bloc emerges as a competitive player in international relations and the world economy (Staff Reporter 2014)

cents and 35 cents per litre respectively with effect from September 15, 2014). Government faces a challenge to raise additional revenue to finance non discretionary expenditure and I therefore propose to levy excise duty of 5% on air time for voice and data with effect from September 15, 2014," Honourable Chinamasa said. (Mambo 2014).

Zimbabwe has no social protection nets such as unemployment benefits, old age benefits and disability benefits, which exist only on paper as the broke government does not have the funds to meet such obligations. This is despite the fact that employees pay a portion of their salaries to the National Social Security Authority (NSSA). As its mission, NSSA was constituted and established in terms of the NSSA Act of 1989 and aims at providing social security to protect an individual in life situations or conditions in which his or her livelihood and well being may be threatened, such as those engendered by sickness, workplace injuries, unemployment, invalidity, old age, retirement and death. However NSSA has always been at pains to explain the insignificant pension it pays to pensioners and its failure to carry out its mandate as a social security provider. In an interview in early October 2014, NSSA General Manager James Matiza had said his organization's schemes are employment based and the funds can only be disbursed when one reaches 60 years old.

"Our services are for those who once worked and contributed to this fund," Matiza said, "We pay a minimum of \$60 and a maximum of \$1900 to the pensioners, depending on how much they were being paid when they were still employed," Matiza said, adding "Those who had never worked and had reached a certain age where they are not able to look after themselves can approach Social Welfare Department for assistance". (Mambo 2014)

Matiza also said NSSA Schemes were based on the principle of social solidarity and pooling of resources and risks involving drawing of savings from periods of employment earnings and good health to provide for periods of unemployment, old age, invalidity and death. About 20% of Zimbabwe's population is economically active and pays taxes to government. It is this same workforce which is underpaid but overtaxed and should at the same time take care of the less privileged in extended families. Despite celebrating the growth of the informal sector which in a way mirrors the country's de-industrialization, government has mechanisms for collecting taxes from this sector. Contrary to the Zimbabwean situation, regional neighbours like South Africa pay a number of grants which in South Africa's case include foster child grant, child support grant, care dependence grant, old age grant and disability grants to mention a few as it seeks to provide social security to its citizens who cannot afford to look after themselves. The

South African government pays an old age grant of R1350 (US\$135) to any person 60 years or older a citizen or permanent resident of South Africa and must be living in South Africa at the time of applying for the grant. (Mambo 2014).

Zimbabwe Youth Forum Director Wellington Zindove, said government was killing an already overburdened employee through over taxation despite the fact that employee has other responsibilities which should be taken care of by government.

"The taxes leave citizens without the opportunity to save and develop themselves and the economy." Zindove said.

"Our natural resources, if responsibly managed, will enable the country to raise enough money to offer society across age groups the elderly, the unemployed, youth from colleges and the differently disabled in our society. It is a shame that this matter is not being debated by the public and political parties do not seem interested in pushing such matters."

Zindove also said that when one adds up all the forms of taxation in the Southern African country, the average Zimbabweans will soon end up paying about half of their income in some form of taxes to finance government expenditure. Local economist Godfrey Kanyenze said the cashless government has always left the task of providing social security to the donor community.

"There has always been a parallel process with government giving the task to the donor community such as the United Nations Children's Fund which has been paying school fees through the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) and other responsibilities," said Kanyenze.

"As government it should lead in providing social security nets to its citizens and make sure the overtaxed employees' burden is catered for especially in the upkeep of the vulnerable people in our society," he said in a move that typifies government's future to meet its social obligations, nearly 10 000 primary school children were forced to drop out of school in August 2014 after government failed to pay its part of BEAM despite the maligned UK government playing its part by availing US\$10 million to assist the vulnerable pupils." (Mambo 2014).

In black and white there is for you the magnitude of the misery and suffering that the hapless Zimbabwean worker is being forced by circumstances to live through. With a heavy heart from the nerve wrecking experiences exposed in this Paper the tired looking Author has no option but to declare time for the Summary to start the process of wrapping up the stressful discourse in this Paper. So the Summary of the Paper coming your way in just a moment.

III. SUMMARY

Honourable Finance Minister Patrick Chinamasa was adamant that ZIMRA would continue with its infamous scatter gun approach in collecting revenue because he said that without revenue there is no budget (Business Live 2014).

To expose the research findings of the study there is a statement on Literature Review and Research Methodology.

According to Bere and Maguchu (2014) the pair argued that heavy taxation on taxpayers already suffering other economic challenges such as the liquidity crisis, among others, was a violation of "human rights".

Mambo (2014) quite rightly argued that tax spikes piled more misery to workers already suffering from other challenges in an economy which was not performing to the people's expectations. The narrative so far had left the Author to conclude as per the title of the Paper that ZIMRA's action in revenue collection was synonymous with a church leader who turns to sexual harassment of his female church congregants.

With the Summary out of the way up next was the Conclusion of the study which is coming your way in just a moment.

IV. CONCLUSION

Kenkel (1984:342) defines a research hypothesis as:

"a statement about the value or a set of values that a parameter or group of parameters can take."

According to the same Kenkel (1984:343)

"The purpose of a research hypothesis testing is to choose between two conflicting research hypotheses about the value of a population parameter. The two conflicting research hypotheses are referred to as the Null Research Hypothesis, denoted H_0 and the Alternative Research Hypothesis, denoted H_1 . The two Research Hypotheses are mutually exclusive so that when one is true the other is false."

Turning to the definition of the Null and Alternative Hypotheses these are:

"The Null Research Hypothesis represents an assumption or statement that has been made about some characteristic (or parameter) of the population being studied. The Alternative Research Hypothesis specifies all possible values of the population parameter that were not specified in the Null Research Hypothesis. (Kenkel 1984:343).

For this study: The ZIMRA scatter gun approach to revenue collection synonymous with sexual harassment (2014) and in accordance with a survey which was

carried out under the auspices of the same study here are the two Research Hypotheses. It follows therefore that there will be one Null Research Hypothesis and one Alternative Research Hypothesis as below stated.

H_1

The ZIMRA scatter gun approach to revenue collection is not synonymous with sexual harassment.

H_0

The ZIMRA scatter gun approach to revenue collection is synonymous with sexual harassment.

Given the overwhelming evidence given elsewhere in this study the overwhelming Conclusion to be adopted for this study is obviously to resoundingly reject the Null Research Hypothesis denoted, H_0 as clearly spelt above and resoundingly accept without preconditions whatsoever the Null Research Hypothesis denoted H_1 again as clearly spelt above.

With the Conclusion now conveniently out of the way up next are the Recommendations designed to eliminate or reduce the risks so that we do not in Zimbabwe have a ZIMRA with a scatter gun approach to revenue collection which is synonymous with sexual harassment.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Traditionally, Recommendations are about what we as a people have not done right. What is that, if the Author may ask?

- The genesis of our problem in Zimbabwe *tisingarove imbwa takaviga mupingi* (meaning without beating about the bush but to hit the nail on the head) are the unattractive investment policies that we have in Zimbabwe compared with our regional peers in the SADC region. Chief among these are the yet to be finalized Fast Track Land Resettlement Programme of 2000 and the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Law of 2007. Given better investment alternatives in the region such as South Africa, Mozambique and Botswana, to name just a few, no sane investor will take his money to Zimbabwe even if the sun were to rise in the West and set in the East. Zimbabwe is just not competitive enough to last the distance in the race for foreign direct investment in the SADC region.
- And with the intensifying succession and factional wars to succeed His Excellence President Mugabe taking its toll on the comatose economy now in its 14th year of economic meltdown the Author's escapable conclusion is that His Excellence President Mugabe could be riding a hungry tiger at his own peril. It is now as evident as the sun rises in the East and sets in the West that the once lovely pet was now showing its teeth ready to pounce. (Sibanda 2014) *Ndambakuudzwa akaonekwa nemborje pahuma* (meaning ignore wise counsel at your peril). And all

this happening in our corridors is to the detriment of our economy which has been in limping performance for a long time. *Dai Mwari machitipawo tsitsi nenyasha rikave zita regotwe rangu* (meaning God please have mercy upon us) (Sibanda 2014).

- Thirty four years of uninterrupted rule by one party ZANU PF is a sign the country is now thirsting for change and fresh ideas not to mention a break from the Mugabe dynasty which is all about domination, domination and domination by one family!. *Sadza nema veji mazuva ose hazviye utano* (meaning a diet on vegetables alone without change is not good for one's health).

For today the Author will park his bus right here.

With what to be done right now done and conveniently out of the way up next is the key assumption given to reassure the beloved Reader that any word uttered or picture sighted in this Paper had a special meaning.

VI. KEY ASSUMPTION

In presenting this Paper the Author would right from the outset, wish to reassure the beloved Reader for the sake of his/her peace of mind that all the facts and figures as herein contained are stated as they are on the ground, without fear, favour or prejudice.

There is no doubt that from a Christian perspective that it is as obvious as the sun rises in the East and sets in the West that Zimbabwe in particular the clueless ZANU PF are in need of a short prayer which the Author⁵ shall lead that prayer as below. The short prayer is to inform the clueless ZANU PF to do what is right for the generality of the suffering Zimbabwean masses both urban and rural.

VII. THE AUTHOR LEADS IN SHORT PRAYER FOR ZIMBABWE

Mwari makatendeka mwanakomana wenyu kutambudzika pamuchinjiko kuti aponese vanhu vose tiitei kuti isu takziwa zvaitika izvi pano pasi tigashire ruponeso rwe denga. Kuburikidza naJesu Kristu mwanakomana Wenyu anogara nokutonga nemi naMweya anoyera. Mwari Mumwe narini narini. Amen.

(meaning O God, who willed that your only begotten son should undergo the cross to save the human race, grant we pray that we, who have known his mystery on earth, may merit the grace of his redemption in heaven. Through our Lord, Jesus Christ, your Son who lives and reigns "with you" in the unity of the Holy Spirit one God, forever and ever. Amen. (Pew paper 2014).

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Bere, D and Maguchu P (2014 September 21-27) Heavy taxation in violation of human rights. The Standard p.13.
2. Business Live (2014 July 29) Government won't stop tax raids: Chinamasa. Daily Newes, p.1.
3. Daily News Live (2014 November 2) Robert Martin Gumbura. Retrieved on <http://www.dailynews.co.zw/articles/tagged>.
4. Kenkel, J L (1984) Introductory Statistics for Management and Economics. 2nd Edition, Buston, Duxbury Press.
5. Mambo, E (2011 September 26, October 2) Tax spikes pile on misery for the suffering employees. Zimbabwe Independence p.10.
6. Pew Paper (2014 September 14) The Triumph of the cross. Church of the Province of Central Africal (CPCA) St Mary Magdalene Anglican, Avondale Parish Diocese of Harare.
7. Sibanda, M (2014 November 3) Mugabe riding a hungry tiger. Daily News, p.4.
8. Staff Reporter (2014 November 2) Southern African Development Community. SADC Retrieved on <http://www.sadc.int/..sadc-mission/>
9. Staff writer (2014 October 31) Mandate and vision. Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) Retrieved on [http://www.Zimra.co.zw/index.php%3Foption%](http://www.Zimra.co.zw/index.php%3Foption%3F).

⁵ The Author, Dr Silas Luthingo Rusvingo is a member of the Church of the Province of Central Africa (CPCA) of the Anglican Avondale Parish, Diocese of Harare, Zimbabwe.



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

Volume 14 Issue 6 Version 1.0 Year 2014

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

Parallel Presentation of Positive and Negative Sides of Igbo Culture in *Things Fall Apart*

By Md. Mahbubul Alam

Sylhet Cadet College, Bangladesh

Abstract- Chinua Achebe's magnum opus *Things Fall Apart* reflects authentic presentation of the Igbo society. Various social, political, economic, religious, psychological and personal issues of the Igbo people have been put forward by the author in this ethnographic novel. Achebe has depicted these issues from the perspective of both an observer and a critic. The ethnographic depiction of the Igbo life indicates that Chinua Achebe has tried to maintain his objective stance in the novel. He is not biased at all. It is evident in his contrastive presentation of the culture and beliefs of the Igbo; in one hand, he presents the constructive and rational side of the Igbo, on the other hand, he highlights their follies and irrational beliefs too. Achebe as an original Igbo expectedly presents the riches and potentialities of the Igbo society. But at the same time he is not uncritical of the limitations of his society where he belongs to. The present study has dealt with Achebe's audacious attempt to present the limitations and follies of Igbo life in *Things Fall Apart*.

Keywords: *igbo, objectivity, parallel, duality, multiple voices etc.*

GJHSS-H Classification: *FOR Code: 200299*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



Parallel Presentation of Positive and Negative Sides of Igbo Culture in *Things Fall Apart*

Md. Mahbubul Alam

Abstract- Chinua Achebe's magnum opus *Things Fall Apart* reflects authentic presentation of the Igbo society. Various social, political, economic, religious, psychological and personal issues of the Igbo people have been put forward by the author in this ethnographic novel. Achebe has depicted these issues from the perspective of both an observer and a critic. The ethnographic depiction of the Igbo life indicates that Chinua Achebe has tried to maintain his objective stance in the novel. He is not biased at all. It is evident in his contrastive presentation of the culture and beliefs of the Igbo; in one hand, he presents the constructive and rational side of the Igbo, on the other hand, he highlights their follies and irrational beliefs too. Achebe as an original Igbo expectedly presents the riches and potentialities of the Igbo society. But at the same time he is not uncritical of the limitations of his society where he belongs to. The present study has dealt with Achebe's audacious attempt to present the limitations and follies of Igbo life in *Things Fall Apart*.

Keywords: *igbo, objectivity, parallel, duality, multiple voices etc.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Chinua Achebe (1930-2013) is a Nigerian novelist, poet, short-story writer, critical thinker and essayist, and one of the leading intellectual figures in the contemporary pan-African region, as well as the whole world. He is one of the most original literary artists writing in English. Achebe is well known all over the world for having played a germinal role in the founding and developing of African literature. *Things Fall Apart* is his first novel which "shatters the stereotypical European portraits about the native Africans" (Alam 105). Since the publication of *Things Fall Apart* in 1958, Chinua Achebe has been credited with being the key progenitor of an African literary tradition.

Though Achebe belongs to Igbo culture and tradition, he has not exaggerated the pictures of Igboland in *Things Fall Apart*. He describes both positive and negative aspects of the Igbo people and provides the pictures of society, religion, politics, economy etc. without any attempt to romanticize or sentimentalize them (Nnoromele 147). Whittaker and Msiska rightly observe that the novel ends with an elegiac tone but Achebe is not uncritical of Igbo culture that he both celebrates and mourns (15). This attitude helps make the credibility of his being objective in the novel.

Author: Lecturer in English Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet, Bangladesh.
e-mail: palash759@yahoo.com

II. DIFFERENT FACETS OF SHOWING OPPOSITIONS IN THINGS FALL APART

In *Things Fall Apart* Achebe shows that *good* in the Igbo is not their exclusive identity, rather, *bad* is not alien to them. There are people who are wicked and try to do harm to others. In the market of Umuike there are thieves who "can steal your cloth from off your waist". Obierika warns Nwankwo against those thieves while selling a goat for the feast in his daughter's marriage. He tells a story that there was once a man who went to sell a goat at the market. He led it on a thick rope which he tied round his wrist. But after a while he looked back and saw that what he led at the end of the tether was not a goat but a heavy log of wood. (80). This simple story tells us a lot. It signifies that Achebe does not partially show us that the Igbo are free from all kinds of vices. Rather, his project is to expose the reality that as human beings the Igbo have merits as well as shortcomings.

Kortenaar asserts that the Igbo's belief in *iba*, a spiritual disorder, is made doubtable by Achebe when we see a reference to a mosquito buzzing in the ear of Okonkwo in the same chapter which, "by making mosquito and *iba* contiguous" may make Achebe and his reader know that Ezinma's fever (*iba*) would be diagnosed as malaria (34). The Igbo strongly believe in the spiritual significance of *iba*. But ironically Achebe uses the mosquito as the collocation of *iba*, and intentionally attempts to weaken the Igbo's belief that *iba* is linked with the world beyond our day to day experience. It is because Achebe knows, as Sengupta says, that African societies have their own contradictions and spiritual crises before the colonial advent. While rewriting African history he does not idealize it. His stance contrasts to the Negritude writers such as Senghor, Laye and others, whose artistic works idealize Africa. (16)

Even Okonkwo, the protagonist, is not without flaws. He may represent Umuofia but he is inflicted with his own follies. He commits suicide and the seeds of his self-destruction are buried "in his desire to be the anti-thesis of his feminine father" (Strong-Leek 29). Strong-Leek's comment is considerable. Okonkwo always tries to be opposite to his father. Even as a little boy he resented his father's failure and weakness. He is possessed by the fears of his father's contemptible life

and shameful death. But Igbo sense of morality does not allow it. That's why Okonkwo is a contradictory character- in one hand, he is the representative figure of Umuofia, and on the other hand, he hates his father. Umuofia is disciplined but Okonkwo is undisciplined. Umuofia is afraid of supernatural power i.e., gods. But Okonkwo is not afraid of the gods. He breaks the Week of Peace intentionally and makes Ezeani, the priest of the earth goddesses, angry. He fears the anger of the priest. But the fear does not make him a religious person rather it makes him go against the rules of religion (Owoyemi 178). Perhaps, this is the reason why Okonkwo maintains that in the novel Okonkwo is both challenger and carrier of chaos (86).

An additional noteworthy occasion in the novel is unmasking *egwugwu* by an *osu*. The *egwugwu* are masked spirits of the ancestors of the Igbo and revered highly. Unmasking an *egwugwu* is a dangerous offence. A converted Christian, originally an outcaste or *osu*, commits this offence and thus the real man behind the mask is discovered. This incident of unmasking an *egwugwu* is a hit upon Igbo spiritual belief. Had Achebe been emotionally biased to the Igbo metaphysics, he might not have referred to such awkward (for the Igbo) incident in the novel.

Things Fall Apart consists of "oppositional structures" (Coker and Coker 21). The Igbo try to lead a life which contains parallel structures in every sector of life, whether the life is material or spiritual. By showing two opposite structure Achebe intends to show that the real structure in Igbo life does not consist of anything absolute, rather, it has contradictions too. For instance, Ezinma takes after her mother, Ekwefi. She grows up in her father's exile and becomes one of the most beautiful girls in Mbanta and is called Crystal of Beauty, as her mother was called in her youth (122). That means the mother and the daughter share parallel relationship- the daughter is equal to the mother. But between Okonkwo and his son Nwoye there is no such parallel relationship. Nwoye is opposite to Okonkwo and similar to his grandfather, Unoka. The Igbo social standard expects that a daughter will follow her mother, and a son will follow his father. In the novel the daughter follows her mother but the son does not follow his father.

Another contrast in the novel is Okonkwo's authoritative relationship with his wives vs. Nwakibie's sound relationship with his wives. Okonkwo controls his wives with heavy hands, and there is no friendship in it. But the case of Nwakibie's family is quite opposite. He maintains a sound relationship with his wives. By using the technique of showing contrasts Achebe tries to expose that he is not partial in presenting the facts of Igbo culture, including family relationship, in *Things Fall Apart*. Igbo thoughts do not possess constant parallel or liner patterns. This fact is successfully manifested by Achebe in the novel.

Igbo society is democratic and *Things Fall Apart* supports it. But Igbo society is not a classless society; there are underprivileged or subaltern classes in that society. There is the *Osu* class which is a dehumanized group in Igboland. The *Osu* are denied their social and cultural rights. *Osu* caste system is an impediment to social progress. It has become a culture in Igboland. Culture is the important factor in social progress. If discrimination continues no social progress is possible. Gradually the society collapses. (Dike 2002). Ezeala (4) expresses the same view that the *Osu* caste system is "a cancer of bone marrow, an Igbo endemic disease..." (Cited in Nwagbara *et al* 142). In *Things Fall Apart* Achebe shows the *osu* caste system as one of the obstacles to social unity and advance. Through the *osu* system Achebe exposes both social unity and fragmentation in Igboland. He is not misleading in this respect. He does not hesitate to unearth the social hole, the *osu* caste, that is a silent curse for the Igbo.

The novel suggests that the discriminatory *osu* caste system is obviously a social hole where the Igbo themselves fall into. It is the *osu* who are the first to be converted to Christianity. This makes the missionaries confident. Achebe wants to tell us that since the *osu* have long been remained underprivileged, deprived of basic human rights and value, and since they now see an opportunity of their fullest human recognition by the missionaries, they avail themselves of the opportunity. They are not responsible for their transformation that brings about disaster in Igboland; it is the eye of social inequality and blindness that is responsible. The *osu* find an outlet of their long repressed emotions in Christianity. E. Palmer (58) accurately holds up this view and says, "The secret of the new faith's success is precisely that it offers a refuge to all those whom the clan... regard as outcasts" (cited in Owoyemi 180). In *Things Fall Apart* Achebe considers that negative elements of Igbo culture are equally responsible for the destruction of the Igbo world. "The seeds of the decay are inbuilt. The colonizers just fastened the action." (Aggarwal 221)

Achebe opines that the concept of duality occupies the central place in Igbo thinking. There is an Igbo proverb that whenever something stands, something else will stand beside it. Nothing is absolute. "I am the truth, the way, and the life" would be considered blasphemous or simply absurd. (133). Being an indisputably Igbo proverb it carries within it the content that there is no fixed point in Igbo ethics. There is always duality.

Duality is a very significant issue in *Things Fall Apart*. The text produces multiple voices. Achebe employs a variety of devices, such as proverbs, folktales, rituals and the juxtaposition of characters and episode to provide a double view of the Igbo society of Umuofia and the central character Okonkwo (Basu,

cited in Sentinaro and Chandra 192). "Double view of the Igbo society of Umuofia" as presented in the novel is noteworthy here.

We can consider here Bakhtin's concept of heteroglossia. According to Bakhtin the nature of language is multi-layered, which he called heteroglossia. He maintains that the power of the novel originates in the coexistence of, and conflict between, different types of speech: the speech of characters, the speech of narrators, and even the speech of the author. Any language, in Bakhtin's view, stratifies into many voices. Bakhtin asserts that this diversity of voice is the defining characteristic of the novel as a genre. This is hybrid utterance where there is not only a single speaker-the author, for example-but one or more kinds of speech. The juxtaposition of the two different speeches brings with it a contradiction and conflict in belief systems. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heteroglossia>). Bakhtin says,

Heteroglossia, once incorporated into the novel (whatever the forms for its incorporation), is another's speech in another's language, serving to express authorial intentions but in a refracted way. Such speech constitutes a special type of double-voiced discourse. It serves two speakers at the same time and expresses simultaneously two different intentions: the direct intention of the character who is speaking, and the refracted intention of the author. In such discourse there are two voices, two meanings and two expressions. (324)

Two voices, two meanings and two expressions, that means, multi-layered voices are very common in *Things Fall Apart*. By being vulnerable to collapse, authorial voice of the novel leaves nothing that can be accused of conveying subjective ideas or emotion of the author. This is very unique in the novel. Through it we can justify the point that the author is not all in all in the text, and so there is little to think about the possibility of the novel's being spoilt by subjectivity.

We can take the significance of acquiring title among the Igbo as shown in the novel into consideration. Acquiring title is highly desired by the Igbo. It has high social value. A title- holder has to maintain some regulations defined by the society. For instance, an *ozo* title- holder cannot climb the palm tree. Obierika has the *Ozo* title. So he cannot climb the palm tree according to the custom. He is tired of this restriction. We will scrutinize a dialogue between Obierika and Okonkwo about the relative significance of the *ozo* title in different clans:

: Sometimes I wish I had not taken the *ozo* title...In many other clans a man of title is not forbidden to climb the palm tree. (Obierika)
: In those other clans you speak of, *ozo* is so low that every beggar takes it.
(Okonkwo)

: In Abame and Aninta the title is worth less than two cowries... (Obierika) (48)

The dialogue tells a lot about the comparative worth of the *ozo* title among the Igbo. The *ozo* title-holders in Umuofia cannot climb the palm tree, but this rule is unknown to many other clans. So, this rule in Igboland is not absolute, its value is relative and depends on various contexts. Interestingly, whereas to the Umuofians taking the *ozo* title requires vast wealth, in many other clans even a beggar can take it and requires much less price. So, there is double view in the significance of the *ozo* title. The *ozo* title stands as highly valuable to the Umuofians, but 'something else', a much less important *ozo* title, is available in many other parts of Igboland.

We will explain another example taken from the novel. In Obierika's daughter's marriage there occurs a discussion about settling bride- price in various clans. The discussion goes-

: But what is good in one place is bad in another place. In Umunso they do not bargain at all, not even with broomsticks. The suitor just goes on bringing bags of cowries until his in-laws tell him to stop. It is a bad custom because it always leads to a quarrel. (Obierika's brother)

: All their customs are upside-down. They do not decide bride- price as we do, with sticks. They haggle and bargain as if they were buying a goat or a cow in the market. (Obierika, about the custom of Abame and Aninta.)

: The world is large. I have even heard that in some tribes a man's children belong to his wife and her family. (Okonkwo) (51)

The discussion tells us that there is no fixed standard of good or bad, it fluctuates. It has manifold scopes in multiple contexts. No custom is absolute and complete in itself.

Therefore, we can come to the conclusion that *Things Fall Apart* echoes the Igbo concept of duality as consisted in the proverb mentioned above. In the words of Nichols, "'Things fall apart' and 'the centre cannot hold' not because the centre no longer exists, but because there are now many centers, numerous perspectives..." (9).

III. CONCLUSION

In *Things Fall Apart* Achebe has championed the diverse facets, both affirmative and off-putting, of the Igbo psychology in respects of the multiple but collective responses to their socio- cultural life. In his act of championing the pre- modern Igbo society he is free from romantic illusions. He leans towards the Igbo side, but with the eye of inspection and scrutiny. With the microscopic eyes he goes through the ins and outs of the day to day life of the Igbo. The result of this

inspection is that he is successful in bringing to light both examined and unexamined life of the people of Igboland long before the disparaging contact of the Europeans.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Achebe, Chinua. "Chi in Igbo Cosmology." *Morning Yet on Creation Day*. New York: Doubleday. *Open Library Book*. 131– 145, 1976. Online. Retrieved from- <<https://archive.org/stream/morningyetoncrea00ache#page/n17/mode/2up>>
2. Aggarwal, Ruchee. "Chinua Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart'; colonialism versus tradition." *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, 3 (4): 221- 222, 2013. Online. Retrieved from- <<http://www.theglobaljournals.com/ijar/file.php?val=MTI5Ng==>>
3. Alam, Md. Mahbubul. "Reading Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* from the Postcolonial Perspective." *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(12):102- 106, 2014.
4. Bakhtin, M. M. *The Dialogic Imagination*. Ed. Michael Holquist. Trans. Caryl Emerson and Michael Holquist. London: University of Texas Press, 1981.
5. Chandra, N.D.R. (2009). "Culture as Reflected in Achebe's Works and Ao Naga Literature." *Journal of Literature, Culture and Media Studies*, 1 (2): 188-199. Online. Retrieved from- <<http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/ojs/index.php/JLCMS/article/viewFile/43/41>>
6. Coker, Adesina, and Coker, Oluwale. (2008). "The matic Significance of Indigenous Legal Regime in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*." *IRWLE*, 4 (2): 20- 26. Online. Retrieved from- <<http://worldiltonline.net/2008-jul/art2.pdf>>
7. Dike, Victor E. (2002). "The Osu Caste System in Igboland Discrimination Based on Descent." A Paper Presented to the UN Conference- Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) Sixty-first session, Geneva, 8-9 August 2002. Online. Retrieved from- <http://idsn.org/fileadmin/user_folder/pdf/Old_files/africa/pdf/nigeria.pdf>
8. Kortenaar, Neil Ten (1995). "How the Centre is Made to Hold in *Things Fall Apart*." *Postcolonial Literatures*. Ed. Michael Parker and Roger Starkey. Macmillan: London. 31-51.
9. Nichols, Ashton. (2009). "Dialogical Theology as Politics in Mongo Beti, Werewere Liking, and Chinua Achebe." *Postcolonial Text*, 5 (1): 01- 16. Online. Retrieved from- <<http://postcolonial.org/index.php/pct/article/viewFile/791/916>>
10. Nnoromele, Patrick C. (2000). "The Plight of a Hero in Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*." *College Literature*, 27 (2): 146-156. Online. Retrieved from- <http://markbwilson.com/courses/F2011/Achebe_Nnoromele.pdf>
11. Nwagbara, Eucharika Nwabugo¹, *et al.* (2011). "The Sociological and Human Rights Implications of Ostracism: The Case of Osu Caste in The Igbo Ethnic Group of Nigeria." *African Journal of Social Sciences*, 1 (2): 140- 151. Online. Retrieved from- <<http://www.sachajournals.com/user/image/euk001.pdf>>
12. Okonkwo, Chidi. "Chinua Achebe: The Wrestler and the Challenge of Chaos". *Postcolonial Literatures*. Ed. Michael Parker and Roger Starkey. Macmillan: London. 83- 100.
13. Owoyemi, Musa Yusuf. (2012). "Achebe, Freud, Durkheim and the Encounter of Sacred Traditions: A Religious Exploration of *Things Fall Apart*." *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 10 (2): 174-187. Online. Retrieved from- <http://www.bjournal.co.uk/paper/BJASS_10_2/BJASS_10_02_07.pdf>
14. Sengupta, S. (2003). *Chinua Achebe: Things Fall Apart*. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
15. Sentinaro, I, and Chandra, N.D.R. (2009). "Culture as Reflected in Achebe's Works and Ao Naga Literature." *Journal of Literature, Culture and Media Studies*, 1 (2): 188- 199. Online. Retrieved from- <<http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/ojs/index.php/JLC-MS/article/viewFile/43/41>>
16. Strong-Leek, Linda. (2001). "Reading as a Woman: Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* and Feminist Criticism." *African Studies Quarterly*, 5 (2): 29-35. Online. Retrieved from- <<http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/v5/v5i2a2.pdf>>
17. Whittaker, David, and, Msiska, Mpalive- Hongson. (2007). *Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart: A Routledge Study Guide*. London: Routledge. *Google Books*. Online. Retrieved from- <http://books.google.com.bd/books/about/Chinua_Achebe_s_Things_Fall_Apart.html?id=0zx-AgAAQBAJ&redir_esc=y>

GLOBAL JOURNALS INC. (US) GUIDELINES HANDBOOK 2014

WWW.GLOBALJOURNALS.ORG

FELLOWS

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

Global Journals Incorporate (USA) is accredited by Open Association of Research Society (OARS), U.S.A and in turn, awards “FARSHS” title to individuals. The 'FARSHS' title is accorded to a selected professional after the approval of the Editor-in-Chief/Editorial Board Members/Dean.



- The “FARSHS” is a dignified title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall Ph.D., FARSS or William Walldroff, M.S., FARSHS.

FARSHS accrediting is an honor. It authenticates your research activities. After recognition as FARSHS, you can add 'FARSHS' title with your name as you use this recognition as additional suffix to your status. This will definitely enhance and add more value and repute to your name. You may use it on your professional Counseling Materials such as CV, Resume, and Visiting Card etc.

The following benefits can be availed by you only for next three years from the date of certification:



FARSHS designated members are entitled to avail a 40% discount while publishing their research papers (of a single author) with Global Journals Incorporation (USA), if the same is accepted by Editorial Board/Peer Reviewers. If you are a main author or co-author in case of multiple authors, you will be entitled to avail discount of 10%.

Once FARSHS title is accorded, the Fellow is authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). The Fellow can also participate in conference/seminar/symposium organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent.



You may join as member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) after successful completion of three years as Fellow and as Peer Reviewer. In addition, it is also desirable that you should organize seminar/symposium/conference at least once.

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





The FARSHS can go through standards of OARS. You can also play vital role if you have any suggestions so that proper amendment can take place to improve the same for the benefit of entire research community.

As FARSHS, you will be given a renowned, secure and free professional email address with 100 GB of space e.g. johnhall@globaljournals.org. This will include Webmail, Spam Assassin, Email Forwarders, Auto-Responders, Email Delivery Route tracing, etc.



The FARSHS will be eligible for a free application of standardization of their researches. Standardization of research will be subject to acceptability within stipulated norms as the next step after publishing in a journal. We shall depute a team of specialized research professionals who will render their services for elevating your researches to next higher level, which is worldwide open standardization.

The FARSHS member can apply for grading and certification of standards of the educational and Institutional Degrees to Open Association of Research, Society U.S.A. Once you are designated as FARSHS, you may send us a scanned copy of all of your credentials. OARS will verify, grade and certify them. This will be based on your academic records, quality of research papers published by you, and some more criteria. After certification of all your credentials by OARS, they will be published on your Fellow Profile link on website <https://associationofresearch.org> which will be helpful to upgrade the dignity.



The FARSHS members can avail the benefits of free research podcasting in Global Research Radio with their research documents. After publishing the work, (including published elsewhere worldwide with proper authorization) you can upload your research paper with your recorded voice or you can utilize chargeable services of our professional RJs to record your paper in their voice on request.



The FARSHS member also entitled to get the benefits of free research podcasting of their research documents through video clips. We can also streamline your conference videos and display your slides/ online slides and online research video clips at reasonable charges, on request.





The FARSHS is eligible to earn from sales proceeds of his/her researches/reference/review Books or literature, while publishing with Global Journals. The FARSHS can decide whether he/she would like to publish his/her research in a closed manner. In this case, whenever readers purchase that individual research paper for reading, maximum 60% of its profit earned as royalty by Global Journals, will be credited to his/her bank account. The entire entitled amount will be credited to his/her bank account exceeding limit of minimum fixed balance. There is no minimum time limit for collection. The FARSS member can decide its price and we can help in making the right decision.

The FARSHS member is eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper. After reviewing 5 or more papers you can request to transfer the amount to your bank account.



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

The ' MARSHS ' title is accorded to a selected professional after the approval of the Editor-in-Chief / Editorial Board Members/Dean.

The “MARSHS” is a dignified ornament which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr John E. Hall, Ph.D., MARSHS or William Walldroff, M.S., MARSHS.



MARSHS accrediting is an honor. It authenticates your research activities. After becoming MARSHS, you can add 'MARSHS' title with your name as you use this recognition as additional suffix to your status. This will definitely enhance and add more value and repute to your name. You may use it on your professional Counseling Materials such as CV, Resume, Visiting Card and Name Plate etc.

The following benefits can be availed by you only for next three years from the date of certification.



MARSHS designated members are entitled to avail a 25% discount while publishing their research papers (of a single author) in Global Journals Inc., if the same is accepted by our Editorial Board and Peer Reviewers. If you are a main author or co-author of a group of authors, you will get discount of 10%.

As MARSHS, you will be given a renowned, secure and free professional email address with 30 GB of space e.g. johnhall@globaljournals.org. This will include Webmail, Spam Assassin, Email Forwarders, Auto-Responders, Email Delivery Route tracing, etc.





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

The MARSHS member can apply for approval, grading and certification of standards of their educational and Institutional Degrees to Open Association of Research, Society U.S.A.



Once you are designated as MARSHS, you may send us a scanned copy of all of your credentials. OARS will verify, grade and certify them. This will be based on your academic records, quality of research papers published by you, and some more criteria.

It is mandatory to read all terms and conditions carefully.



AUXILIARY MEMBERSHIPS

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

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

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



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

The Institute will be entitled to following benefits:



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

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

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



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

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



Journals Research
inducing researches

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



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



After nomination of your institution as “Institutional Fellow” and constantly functioning successfully for one year, we can consider giving recognition to your institute to function as Regional/Zonal office on our behalf.

The board can also take up the additional allied activities for betterment after our consultation.

The following entitlements are applicable to individual Fellows:

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



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

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



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

Other:

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

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



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

Note :

//

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

//



PROCESS OF SUBMISSION OF RESEARCH PAPER

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

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

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

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

(II) Choose corresponding Journal.

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

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

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

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



PREFERRED AUTHOR GUIDELINES

MANUSCRIPT STYLE INSTRUCTION (Must be strictly followed)

Page Size: 8.27" X 11"

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

You can use your own standard format also.

Author Guidelines:

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

1. GENERAL

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

Scope

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

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

2. ETHICAL GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please mention proper reference and appropriate acknowledgements wherever expected.

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

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

3. SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

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



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

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

4. MANUSCRIPT'S CATEGORY

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

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

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

Research articles: These are handled with small investigation and applications

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

5. STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF MANUSCRIPT

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

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

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

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



The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and to make suggestions to improve 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 $1.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$, or 4 mm somewhat than $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$. Chemical formula and solutions must identify the form used, e.g. anhydrous or hydrated, and the concentration must be in clearly defined units. Common species names should be followed by underlines at the first mention. For following use the generic name should be constricted to a single letter, if it is clear.

Structure

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

Title: The title page must carry an instructive title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) wherever the work was carried out. The full postal address in addition with the e-mail address of related author must be given. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining and indexing.

Abstract, used in Original Papers and Reviews:

Optimizing Abstract for Search Engines

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

Key Words

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

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

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

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



- One should start brainstorming lists of possible keywords before even begin searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, "What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.
- It may take the discovery of only one relevant paper to let steer in the right keyword direction because in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.
- One should avoid outdated words.

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

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

Acknowledgements: Please make these as concise as possible.

References

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

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

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

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

Tables, Figures and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be few in number, cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g. Table 4, a self-explanatory caption and be on a separate sheet. Vertical lines should not be used.

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

Preparation of Electronic Figures for Publication

Even though low quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (or e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Do not use pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings) in relation to the imitation size. Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement Form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

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



Color Charges: It is the rule of the Global Journals Inc. (US) for authors to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that, if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a color work agreement form before your paper can be published.

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.



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

TECHNIQUES FOR WRITING A GOOD QUALITY RESEARCH PAPER:

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

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

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

4. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INFORMAL GUIDELINES OF RESEARCH PAPER WRITING

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form, which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criterion for grading the final paper by peer-reviewers.

Final Points:

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

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



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

General style:

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

To make a paper clear

- Adhere to recommended page limits

Mistakes to evade

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

In every sections of your document

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

Title Page:

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



Abstract:

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

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

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

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

Approach:

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

Introduction:

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

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

Approach:

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



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

Procedures (Methods and Materials):

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

Materials:

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

Methods:

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

Approach:

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

What to keep away from

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

Results:

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

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



Content

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

What to stay away from

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

Approach

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

Figures and tables

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

Discussion:

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

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

Approach:

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



THE ADMINISTRATION RULES

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

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

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



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

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

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	C-D	E-F
<i>Abstract</i>	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
<i>Introduction</i>	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
<i>Methods and Procedures</i>	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
<i>Result</i>	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
<i>Discussion</i>	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
<i>References</i>	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring



INDEX

B

Braunschweig · 20, lii

C

Chaloupka · 20, lii

D

Dysfunctional · 13, 14, 16

E

Enfranchised · 12
Ethnocentrism · 12

G

Guatemala · 22, 25

H

Heterogeneity · 12, 13

J

Juxtaposing · 13

M

Modularized · 9

P

Prefabrication · 9

S

Schermbeck · 20, li
Szczypka · 20, li



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