International Conference on Sustainable Development 2012

Montclair State University
Montclair, New Jersey
USA.

Session

CHES

Accepted Abstracts
Coupled Human-Environmental Systems
(Balancing Ecology & Economy)
Introduction
During the last decade or the last five years, the international community has gone through and still going through a series of crises to environmental, social and economic issues: For example: During the 2000s, several developing countries, including a significant portion of the least developed countries as the Central African Republic is facing a severe food crisis characterized by frequent "drought". This can be explained by the loss of competitiveness of agricultural production, degradation of the productive base due to climate change, global trade speculation and deteriorating terms of trade.

There is an unprecedented energy crisis resulting in frequent power cuts in the country due to reduced and / or insufficient capacity of electricity production. These crises are particularly acute in the country whose electricity supply is provided mainly by hydro because of the drastic drop in water reservoirs of dams. This decline is itself explained by the disruption of rainfall cycles leading to a drop in river flows of water. There is also a recurring environmental crises that result in record-breaking drought of historic (Spain, France, Australia, etc..), Just as historical floods (France, Australia, USA, Niger, Togo), peaks temperature never equaled (France, Sahel, Canada, Australia, USA, etc..), etc.. Many experts believe that these extreme events illustrate the effects of climate change.

These crises and environmental disasters have one thing in common: they impact primarily the society's most vulnerable, the elderly and youth. For the latter category, the world currently has 1.8 billion young people between 15 and 24 years, providing an opportunity for the future despite the challenges associated with it. With 2.5 billion poor in the world, many young people are exploited and abused. Youth access to employment is now a real problem, even in developed countries. Thus, crises upset the established certainties resulting socio-political crises that disrupt relations geostatic world like the "Arab Spring". In the country and local levels, they are gradually changing the social and economic models and create new perspectives vis-à-vis nature. That is why we considered organizing a survey on climate change and energy crisis.

Objectives (a) Collect information from the public on climate change (b) Identify the problem our country's energy

Methods and materials
Educate, inform Educational talk

Keywords: Food crisis, drought, socio-political, social and economic models
Alpine Treeline Rise, Climate Change Response and its effect on Sustainable Development in High Mountains in the northwestern Indian Himalaya

Pyar Singh

Abstract
Alpine forest treeline is one of the important natural features of high altitude mountain ecosystem that plays a vital role in human well being by nurturing sustainable livelihood and facilitating development process in the form of natural resource conservation, biological diversity, geo-hydrological cycle, water resources, atmospheric circulation and other eco-system benefits. Treeline is very sensitive to climate change and register the prevailing scenario by its spatial dynamics as a climate marker. Ecologically treeline rise is a direct indication of shrinking snow and glacier regime alongwith the various changes in natural resources and overall climatic set-up of the region which is bound to hit the sustainable development and even the survival of the human being, especially of deprived section of society.

Himalaya is the youngest and highest mountain chain of the World located in Asian sub-continent and because of its vast water reservoir and unique terrain, it is globally known as Water Tower of Asia and Roof of the World. The main Himalayan range forms an arc of 2,400 km, and serves as a source of some of the world's major river systems encompassing 18 countries. In spite of being rich in natural resources, climate change impact has become a serious environmental concern in Himalaya, because of profound influence and potential threat on natural resources, ecological cycles, biodiversity and socio-economic affairs in the region. The sustainable productivity in Himalayan region depends on the inter-related ocean-atmosphere and terrestrial system that control the Asian monsoon and winter Westerlies. The estimated weakness and continuing delay in the Asian monsoon / Westerlies is predicted to generate resource crunch, productivity loss, socio-economic constraints and various environmental stresses and ultimately hamper the sustainable development in the region. Amongst the various rivers emerges from the mighty Himalaya, the alpine treeline region of river Ganga in northwestern Indian Himalayan part, has been selected for the present study. The Ganga basin covers an area of nearly 10,89370 sq. kms in China, Nepal, India and Bangladesh and its regional importance can be realized by the fact that it is the most heavily populated river basin in the world and provides food, shelter and ecological services to the nearly half of the earth population, i.e., over 747 million people.

The spatial position of altitudinal treeline has been estimated from 3048 to 4110 m asl with variable rate of treeline rise in various parts of Himalaya but these results are obtained under variable climatic domain, geographic set-up and environment and hence are not comparable at uniform scale and environmental condition. While the present study carried out in Chorabari and Dokriani glacier valleys contains same climatic domain and geo-environmental condition.

In order to evaluate the change in treeline vis-a-vis climate and its effect on sustainable development in recent past, the spatial existence of altitudinal treeline has been investigated for the period of 1962 to 2009. The past existence of treeline is determined with the help of benchmarked 1962 Survey of India topographic map, relevant floristic records and their at-the-spot validation, while present status is investigated and delineated by detailed ground checks. A UNESCO standard and sampling method-field practice has been adopted during field investigation. It is revealed that in the proximity of glacial snout, treeline shift towards higher altitudes was at the rate of 10.21m/year in Chorabari and 1.70m/year in Dokriani glacier valleys. This treeline dynamics is attributed to the climate change, however sharp difference of 08.51 m in treeline rise rate under similar climatic domain is strongly suggestive of dominance of local site conditions, rather than regional and global climate system. During field investigation it has also been observed that moisture ridden north-facing slopes have encouraged growth of broad leaved species such as Rhododendron companulatum, Sorbus acuparia species while species such as Taxus baccata, Juniperus squamata, Abies spectabilis flourished on the drier south facing slopes. The treeline advance to the erstwhile snow-ice boundary, replacement of dominant Quercus semicarpifolia by Rhododendron companulatum, Betula utilis and Sorbus acuparia in current treeline are bound to invite ecological implication such as increased carbon sink area but to decreased frozen water resource which consequently will alter carbon sequestration potential, radiative energy balance and hydrological regime in alpine ecosystem. These observed changes in high altitude ecosystem feature, especially of treeline, are attributed to the climate change which create silent but disparaging effects on sustainability of natural resources, livelihood and eco-systemic services to the people of Himalayan region in general and Ganga basin in particular.

Keywords: Climate marker, Ganga basin, Himalayan region, Sustainable development, Treeline rise,
Ref#: 108/USA/12/CHES

Interior Design of the House and Its Relationship to the Housewife Psycho-Social Consensus

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Abstract
This study aims to reveal the nature of the relationship between interior design of the house and the housewife psychosocial compatibility according to the monthly income, type of accommodation, the number of servants, and to identify the differences among the employed and the unemployed housewives in the interior design of the house and the housewife psychosocial compatibility. Also, it aims to identify the differences among the educated and non-educated housewives in interior design and housewife psychosocial compatibility and to disclosure of the nature of the relationship between the interior design and the psychosocial compatibility and some socio-economic variables of the family.

The study tools include an initial data form, house internal design questionnaire and housewife psychosocial compatibility questionnaire. The tools have been applied on a sample of (220) Saudi woman of different social and economic levels in Riyadh, They have been intentionally selected.

The study has proved that there is a statistically significant variance within the study sample in the housewife psychological questionnaire and the scale as a whole according to the monthly income of the family at a significance level of (0.05). In addition, it has proved the existence of a statistically significant variance within the study sample in the house internal design questionnaire and the scale as a whole according to the type of the house at a significance level of (0.01). Moreover, there is a statistically significant variance the average score of the employed and the unemployed housewives within the study sample in the housewife psychological questionnaire at a significance level of (0.05), and the presence of correlation between the family monthly income and all of the interior design and the psychosocial compatibility questionnaires and the scale as a whole at a significance level of (0.01).

The study recommends with the need to pay more attention to raising the cultural and the educational levels of the housewife through the building and providing outreach education programs related to raising their awareness about some of psychological incompatibility causes caused by the interior design of their houses, and edifying the officials responsible for granting construction licenses to consider the importance of imposing some design conditions that guarantee the provision of standards to make housing a healthy environment psychologically and socially.

Keywords: Interior Design - house - psychological adjustment - social compatibility – housewife.

Introduction
This study tries to reveal the nature of the relationship between interior design of the house and housewife psychosocial compatibility depending on some variables. That is because the house is the basic permanent unit where a person passes most of his life, and physiological, psychological and social comfort rates and production efficiency depend on the efficiency in design and furnishing the house. It is also because the housewife is the prime drive of the house and the mastermind of its affairs and that her doing family responsibilities to the fullest helps achieve family stability and happiness. Also, if she is exposed to different pressures created by the use the interior design; this may be considered a cause of her failure in the performance of those responsibilities.

Methodology: This study has followed the descriptive analytical methodology.

Study
The study discloses of the nature of the relationship between interior design of the house and the housewife psychosocial compatibility according to the monthly income, type of accommodation, the number of servants and discloses the nature of the relationship between the house interior design and the housewife psychosocial compatibility and some of the socio-economic variables of the family.

Results
The most important results of the study were there is a statistically significant variance within the study sample in the housewife psychological questionnaire and the study scale according to the monthly income of the family at a
significance level of (0.05). There is also a statistically significant variance within the study sample in the house internal design questionnaire and the scale as a whole according to the type of the house at a significance level of (0.01). Moreover, there is a statistically significant variance the average score of the employed and the unemployed housewives within the study sample in the housewife psychological questionnaire at a significance level of (0.05). In addition, there is a correlation between the family monthly income and all of the interior design and the psychosocial compatibility questionnaires and the scale as a whole at a significance level of (0.01).

The most important references

Abstract

Due to topography and climatic conditions, generally the mountainous areas have a limited resource base whereas population is continuously growing which increases pressure on the already scarce natural resources. However, to maintain a balance between the capacity of natural resources and the growing number of users, the mountain communities have adopted a number of strategies. They have established indigenous social institutions, rules and regulations for the adequate management of natural resources. These local institutions play a vital role in resource management throughout the world. Tenure system i.e. the mode by which land or property is owned or held is one of the most important social institutions, which provides base for resource management and regulates the use of resources. Land is central to all resources as it provides home to live in, basic livelihood items in the form of agricultural production as well as base for other activities. This study attempts to evaluate the role of indigenous tenure arrangements in the management of land resources in Roghani Valley located in the Hindu Raj Mountains of Northern Pakistan. The study is based on primary sources of data. Qualitative information was collected through participatory observation method and interviews, while for the collection of quantitative data; a self administered questionnaire survey was conducted. The findings of the study reveal that two types of indigenous tenure systems have been practiced for the management of natural resources. Both the systems have some positive and negative impacts regarding the management and sustainability of land resources.

Keywords: Indigenous Strategies; Land Management; Land-Use; Sustainability; Tenure System
Abstract
One of the most crucial problems facing the mankind today is the preservation of the environment. The pollution of the environment around our mother earth is affecting not only the lives of human beings but also the entire living organism. Environmental problem has received the attention of the whole world as it is recognized as a worldwide disaster. The main reason of this problem is increasing human activities in the modern society which has accelerated the pace of environmental pollution. Pollution is a major human rights problem. Human rights are the basic and inalienable rights a man possesses. The presence of human rights can be seen throughout the history of mankind. These rights need to be protected and at times enforced. The effects of pollution on human health as well as other living organism are really profound. The need to protect and improve the environment is so compelling and pressing for the survival of not only mankind but also the life form on the planet-Earth. This right to environment has emerged as a human right. Environment plays a protective and promotional role in the survival of humanity. No doubt, specific laws with the intention to preserve the environment have been legislated all over the world. But the sources indicate that environmental problem is increasing day by day due to various kinds of pollutions.

It is true that human beings by their own misdeeds are responsible for the environmental pollution. The growing population coupled with the modern culture of consumerism has caused alarming damage to our environment. It is a fact that the economic development is essential to improve the quality of life; and natural resources play an important role to achieve this goal. But today the ecological disaster has made it mandatory for us to utilize these limited resources in a judicious and rational manner. The collective destiny of our globalised world lies in our attempts at “improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems”. This is what we call ‘sustainable development’. Sustainable development means the kind of development that can be effected by us without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This idea embodies a pious aspiration for economic growth and social equity while ensuring environmental protection simultaneously. To meet this goal, we need to imbibe a holistic approach comprising human values, social participation, clean technologies and good governance. The only solution to our current environmental problems is to go back to nature, our ancient ideals and traditional values. Our current living style, preferences in life, and attitude towards nature is not only causing environmental degradation, but also distorting human personality and value pattern. Environmental ethics are the best means to protect the human rights from the environmental pollution.

Environmental ethics are required to play a major role in preserving the environment. Every one of us is having the responsibility to protect the environment from all sorts of pollution. Environmental ethics can help the society tremendously in protecting environment. It is the high time to develop environmental ethics to understand the problems of environment through relevant experiences and to extend all possible assistance to the society so that the right to environment of human beings is protected. Therefore, the main objective of the paper is to highlight how polluted environment violates the human rights and focus on the significance of environmental ethics to protect human rights by preserving nature from polluted environment.

Keywords: Ethics, Environment, Human Rights, Pollution, Sustainable Development
Hazardous waste import to developed countries: A contradiction of the waste haven effect?

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Abstract
Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. Industrialization generates various kinds of hazardous wastes, which must be handled with caution to prevent pollution. Globalization drives pollution-intensive industries in industrialized countries to relocate facilities to places with weak environment regulations, which is called as the “waste pollution effect”. This kind of hazardous waste relocation increases environmental and health risk to receptor communities, and impedes global sustainability in the long term by encouraging hazardous waste production. Since developing countries normally have lax environmental regulations, cheap labor, and high recycling motivations, many scholars believe that hazardous waste trade is one-way from developed to developing countries.

However, hazardous waste movement of the opposite direction exists. Actually, developed countries in America, Europe and Pacific all import hazardous waste in different amounts. Major hazardous waste importers include the United States, Germany, and Australia. Since in this reverse trade hazardous waste are managed properly, we want to understand why it happens, and how to make it happen at a greater scale. We find bilateral and multinational agreements exclusively on hazardous waste import into those countries. The paper is led by two questions: why industrialized countries willing to accept hazardous waste? Why developing countries export hazardous waste? In this paper we aim to explain why reverse trade of hazardous waste happens, what it implies, and how we can re-orient hazardous waste movement that enhances sustainability for developing countries.

The paper examines eight agreements concerning hazardous waste import from developing to industrialized countries. The major motivation to sign these agreements is based on the rules of Basel Convention, which bans hazardous waste trade between Parties and non-Parties. The Basel Convention, however, simply reveals the existence of reverse trade by means of bilateral or multinational agreements, but does not explain the trade per se as a phenomenon. We find that each of the three importers examined in the paper have their own reasons to import hazardous waste. The United States’ waste import results from transnational manufacturing businesses and exporter countries’ conditions in hazardous waste management. Germany signs hazardous waste import agreement for post-war military clean-up as well as secondary raw material recovery. Australia imports waste from neighboring countries for disposal or recycling, mostly with regional (ecological) security concerns. Generally we see the trend of politically and economically driven reverse trade in recent years, companying by an emerging hazardous waste management market around the world.

Results reveal that environmental regulation stringency is not the only determinant in hazardous waste trade. On the contrary, weak environmental regulation status is probably one reason for countries to seek cooperative agreements with corresponding industrialized countries to export hazardous wastes. Either by disposal or recycling this waste trade creates wealth and possesses economic and political benefits for exporters and importers. The “waste haven effect” does not work well for hazardous waste because it does not consider hazardous waste’s high economic value and regional security value, in addition to ecological impact.

Reverse trade, although moderate so far in trade amount, shows the prospect to be a feasible and sustainable solution to transboundary hazardous waste movement, given the Basel Convention does not suffice in stopping hazardous waste dumping to developing countries. The trend we observe from eight agreements needs further confirmation from empirical studies, data of which are difficult to gain, since hazardous waste are listed and recorded differently in various countries. If we could confirm these trends, however, we might be able to solve the hazardous waste issue by promoting an international hazardous waste service market that prioritize waste recycling over local waste management. As an alternative to restricting the trade between industrialized and developing countries, facilitating the reverse waste flow to capable industrialized countries with economic and regional security incentives is a better way to frame the issue, and enhances sustainability more efficiently.

Keywords: Agreement, Basel Convention, Hazardous waste, International trade, Sustainability
Biodiversity and localizations of the Achatinidae of a tropical urban rainy forest: The Banco National Park Abidjan (Ivory Coast); Influence of some ecological factors.

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Abstract

We realized the systematic inventory and ecological study of land Achatinidae of the Banco National Park Abidjan (Ivory Coast). We collected Achatinidae specimens during the day and night along and into ten sample areas of 20,000 m² selected in different habitats after randomized survey walks in the forest. Research was also performed in order to determine the localizations of snails inside this park and factors that condition the choice of these microhabitats. Relationship between the abundance, size and mortality of Achatinidae and the texture, the chemical composition of the soil of the forest was investigated.

The results of our investigations show that:

• There are several Achatinidae species in this forest and the more represented are *Achatina achatina*, *A. Fulica*, *Archachatina ventricosa* and *Lignus intertinctus*.
• These species are abundant in September (Ish=2.51), in October (Ish=1.89) and in November (Ish=2.13).
• Each of these species is present in secondary forest with much human activity (density=35 specimen/ha), an opened canopy and a tenuous litter.

Finally, their favourite biotope is the soil or the litter (Ish=1.99).

It resulted that

• There are several preferential microhabitats for snails Achatinidae: these are the litter, the soil, the leaves, the herbs, the branches and the dead or living tree trunks;
• *Achatina achatina*, *Archachatina marginata* var. eduardi, *Archachatina marginata* var. egregiella and *Limicolaria flammea* are addicted to the soil and/or the litter, while *Achatina fulica* and *Lignus intertinctus* prefer higher locations (herbs, leaves). *Archachatina ventricosa* seems to adapt itself to all microhabitats;

Microhabitat selection is conditioned by factors such as floods or drought episodes which lead some species to find shelter high in the vegetation or to bury themselves in the soil where they stay in a slow motion state.

• The abundance of the species *Achatina achatina* is correlated with soil texture and iron.

Mortality rates of *A. achatina*, *A. fulica* and *Lignus intertinctus* are correlated with the soil texture, iron and calcium.

Keywords: Achatinidae, Banco National Park, Biodiversity, Ivory Coast, Rainy forest.
Reengineering Transportation Systems for Sustainable Business and Economy - A Case for Public Transportation System with an Emphasis on High Speed Rail Transport

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Abstract
Sustainable transportation systems are essential to the functioning of societies and economies and provide basic infrastructure for the movement of people and goods with ease. The existence and utilization of sustainable transportation networks are fundamental to the modern age and the negative effects of congestion and pollution are associated with their increasing usage on account of relentless growth in population. Growing interest in sustainability, sustainable development, and sustainable transportation is noteworthy, while the paradigm shift in the perspectives of human beings towards living standards to save the planet is vital factor to be considered as global citizens. The paper’s theoretical approach emphasizes the usage of public transport, especially high speed rail transport to save the environment and reap benefits such as decongestion of roads, reduced fuel bills, minimal accidents, strain free travelling, improved health and minimized vehicle pollution. Comparison of private and public transport, pros and cons of various modes of transport, transformative effects of having high speed public rail transport and policy measures to move towards sustainable transport systems with an integrated approach were discussed.

It is suggested to reengineer the existing unsustainable transport infrastructure and pave the way for high speed rail services which significantly benefits. Having sustainable transportation is not by choice but by necessity and no longer can the world afford to have personalized transport facility at a cost of unsustainable environmental impact.

Keywords: High Speed Rail; Integrated approach; Policy measures; Public transport system; Sustainable transport
Effects of cover type on flower visiting insects in an irrigated rangeland at Isinya in southern Kenya.

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Abstract

Habitat loss associated with landscape fragmentation is generally seen as a major threat to biodiversity conservation. How fragmentation reduces migration, dispersal success, survival, richness and composition of species in isolated populations have been explained by biogeography and metapopulation theories. The theories also predict how these variables will influence the structure and function of isolated ecosystems in the long run (MacArthur & Wilson 1967; Hanski, 1999; Fischer & Lindenmayer, Bailey et al (2010). The related habitat heterogeneity hypothesis assumes that as large ecosystems become smaller through habitat loss, species diversity will diminish as a result of changes in structural complexity and consequentially, fewer ecological niches (Tews et al, 2004). For this reason there is growing concern about the effects of habitat fragmentation, simplification and loss due to agricultural development in the tropical regions (Didham et al, 1996).

Some recent fragmentation experiments have, however, reported findings that are contrary to expectations of the metapopulation and spatial heterogeneity postulates. For example, Lunt & Spooner (2005) as well as Bailey et al, (2010) found that a good number of experimental studies have produced findings that contradict the expected positive relationship between habitat size and species richness. Reason for the contradictory results could be that the experimental studies did not fully consider the effects of size of remnant organism and habitat complexity in a particular area.

Keywords: Landscape, ecosystems, biodiversity, migration
Watershed Monitoring, Training and Educational Programs in the Andes-Amazon Basin of Peru and How to Make this a Sustainable Effort

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Abstract

How are watershed monitoring, training and educational programs being implemented in the Andes-Amazon Basin and is there interest in having schools in Peru and in the United States collect, analyze and share stream data in hopes of collaborating and starting the discussion of the importance of watershed sustainability world wide? I will be traveling from the USA to Peru this summer as a participant in the ACEER Foundation’s Institute for Emerging Sustainability Leaders. While traveling in the Andes-Amazon region of Peru, I will be investigating the above-mentioned question and the feasibility of a collaborative effort between the two countries. The Andes-Amazon is the world’s largest river basin and comprises approximately 20% of the Earth’s fresh water. The world’s most abundant biodiversity can also be found in this region, which is closely connected to and dependent on fresh water. This area is increasingly feeling the impacts from climate change, gold mining and the Transoceanic Highway. My goal is to investigate if past and current water monitoring and educational programs conducted in this area of Peru by organizations from the United States have resulted in the implementation of local watershed stewardship programs by the Peruvian people living in the Andes-Amazon Basin. In 2006, the Stroud Water Research Center of Avondale, Pennsylvania, conducted intense field and laboratory studies on 33 sites located along small tributaries to the Madre de Dios and Tambopata Rivers, in the Madre de Dios region of Peru. The study was funded by a grant from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and included 12 scientists and educators from the Center as well as colleagues from Peru. Scientists and educators worked together with students and teachers from Puerto Maldonado, the capital and largest town of Madre de Dios; conducting workshops on water quality testing and held discussions on local stream conditions and community issues.

One of the goals of the study was to conduct workshops geared towards specific participants in the community such as educators, conservation planners, public and private-sector decision makers, and eco-tourism guides. These groups were chosen in hopes that they would be able to use this information in their own work, resulting in the dissemination of the issues, knowledge and monitoring techniques to a wide range of audiences. A total of 153 people attended the workshops in Peru. It was stated in the Centers report, which can be found on the website: www.stroudcenter.org, “that the project was intended to provide the foundation on which to build a series of educational programs which would distill and translate the technical data into understandable and meaningful information to enable those who live and work in the Andes-Amazon to assess and monitor their sources of freshwater and to connect that knowledge to the overall conservation effort.” One of my goals while traveling in Peru is to investigate and report on if and how local people have implemented the effort of the Center’s 2006 watershed education program. Have the efforts of US organizations positively impacted the mindset and actions of the local people? Have citizens continued to monitor stream conditions? Are resources and government support available to conduct such studies? Do local schools teach watershed education? An additional goal is to gather information, knowledge and to arrange collaboration with a current project being conducted by both Stroud and ACEER on water quality between the city of Cuzco and Puerto Maldonado. This research differs from the 2006 project in that Leaf Packs are being used in a two-year study to make an assessment of the environmental impacts from the Transoceanic Highway. Leaf Packs were designed by Stroud and were meant to be easy to use while giving you a quick and simple snapshot about the health of a stream. Leaf Pack experiments involve, creating an artificial micro-ecosystem out of dry leaves in a mesh bag. The bag is then placed into the stream for three to four weeks and then examined for different types of aquatic insects that are used as indicators to determine the health of a stream. The goal of the current study is to conduct town hall meetings with locals to explain the results of the investigation and to raise educational awareness. Leaf Pack data will eventually be available on National Geographic’s FieldScope database website. Questions to investigate concerning the current water quality study are as follows: Will local schools be involved in the study? If so how will they incorporate this information into their curriculum? Is funding available for local schools to start a Leaf Pack monitoring program and is their a way that my students in the United States can help make this happen? Are there any collaboration interests with local schools, in collecting, analyzing and sharing stream data in order to open up an international dialog about the importance of watershed sustainability worldwide?

Keywords: Collaboration, Educational awareness, Funding, Sustainability, Watershed Monitoring
Abstract
The use of the Gulf Savers® bag (bag) for *Spartina alterniflora* marsh restoration at Popcorn Beach at the Pass a Loutre WMA, Venice, Louisiana demonstrates the effectiveness of this approach for marsh restoration. The bag is a sustainable, biodegradable, self-contained package of native plants with its own site-specific custom mixed supply of natural nutrients to support, feed, and protect the native vegetation. Each bag contains three, one year old *Spartina* seedling plugs and are the size of a sandbag (45 cm). The bag is a stability kit that jump starts growth and survivability in the face of storm surge, wave action, and rapid erosion. Vegetative restoration of the Gulf Coast marshes is of paramount importance to establish a living, growing barrier in the face of land loss and rising sea levels. In addition, Gulf Coast wetlands provide economic stimulus for coastal communities and the nation as a whole, from commercial fisheries to recreational activities, in the form of critical habitat for fish and wildlife.

As one of the three principal outlets of the Mississippi River, the Pass a Loutre Site is challenging to restore using traditional planting techniques due to the variable tidal range, high wave energy and substantial discharge rates on-site creating an obstacle to *Spartina* plug establishment. In December 2010, 400 bags (1200 plugs) were placed on the north end of Popcorn Beach as a demonstration project. Half of the bags (200 bags) were distributed in cluster formation (2-3 bags) in a checkerboard pattern, in an approximately 22 m by 25 m area adjacent to the beach, with 3 m between bag clusters. The remaining half (200 bags), were deployed as a continuous row along portions of the perimeter in order to enhance sediment capture and to buffer interior bag groupings from high energy tidal forces. In March of 2011, 50 additional bags of *Spartina* plugs in cluster formations were deployed to reinforce the perimeter by arraying bags adjacent to the perimeter rows deployed in December 2010. The first monitoring event at the Site was conducted in December of 2011 at pre-surveyed, permanent 1 m by 1 m plots. The average percent cover of the *Spartina* was 78%, with an average canopy height of 93 cm in the bag area. A second monitoring was conducted at the same plot locations in April of 2012. The average percent cover was 85% and the average canopy height was 119 cm in the bag area. Of importance is the fact that the *Spartina* had completely filled in the treatment area in a twelve month period. In addition, the initial linear formation of *Spartina* along the perimeter had expanded outwards to a width of 8 m from the original planting in 17 months. The percent cover, average canopy height, and aerial extent of the *Spartina* demonstrates the effectiveness of the bags for use in marsh restoration in a sustainable manner.

**Keywords:** Gulf Coast, Louisiana, Restoration, Revegetation, Spartina alterniflora
Case Study on the Effect of Zoning to the Sustainability of Small Scale Fisheries in the Philippines

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Abstract

Philippines’ Republic Act 8550 of 1998 divided its national water into city or municipal waters and provided jurisdiction to its respective local government primarily to protect the rights of fisherfolk (local fisherman) on its preferential use. This is to achieve food security, provide protection of fishery resources and to protect the rights of the fisherfolk. However, in 2006 survey, fishermen were named as the poorest sector nationwide. This study aims to find the real situation of the fisherfolk, know the effect of zoning/delineation to the fisheries sector, and to find the most suitable condition for the sustainability of fisheries in the Philippine in terms of environment, economy, and society, using Geographical Information System (GIS), Ecopath with Ecosim (EwE), General Algebraic Modeling System (GAMS), and Contingent Valuation Method. The social effect of zoning/delineation to the fishing activities on municipal waters of Navotas City which is within Manila Bay and 4 municipalities within San Miguel Bay, namely; Cabusao, Calabanga, Tinambac and Sipocot, were assessed using GIS and CVM. The xy coordinates of the boundaries of the said municipal waters were plotted and the fishing areas for 5 km, 10 km and >10 km but not more than 15 km distance from the coastline were calculated using GIS. Preliminary results, comparing Navotas City and Municipality of Calabanga, shows that the latter has a bigger area of 188.4 km2 for 1,304 fisherfolk while Navotas City only has a total fishing area of 55.1 km2 for 987 fisherfolk. Based on survey, 48.4% of the respondents from Calabanga have an average monthly income of US$ 114.36 – 228.68 and majority fishes within the 5 km distance with an area of 91.5 km2. On the other hand, 82.5% of the respondents from Navotas have below poverty line monthly income of US$ 114.34 for a 5-member family that fishes within 5.1 – 10 km distance with an area of 16.6 km2. The same pattern was observed on the three neighboring municipalities of Calabanga namely; Cabusao: 1,108 fisherfolk/49.3 km2, Sipocot: 235 fisherfolk/44.2 km2, and Tinambac: 541 fisherfolk/115.7 km2. Most of the respondents from the said municipalities belong to below poverty line monthly income of US$114.34. Also, the four municipalities are willing to pay for an annual fishing fee of less than US$ 6.86 and prefer to have an inter-municipal fishing with a monthly of not more than US$ 2.29. On the other hand, majority of them except those from Cabusao do not support commercial fishing within municipal waters. On the contrary, majority believes that there’s still a competition between local and commercial fisheries in spite of delineation that prohibits the commercial fishing within municipal waters. Moreover, the delineation process is mostly based on the coastline, thus, there is no basis for equal distribution of marine resources. Further studies on stock assessment, optimization and simulations of possible scenarios will be done using EwE and GAMS in order to find the most suitable condition to ensure that fisheries in the Philippines is sustainable environmentally, economically, and socially.

Keywords: CVM, Fisherfolk, GIS, Sustainability of Fisheries, Zoning and delineation
Growing Urban Ecological Sustainability from the Grass-roots Outward:  
The Case of Jersey City, New Jersey, USA

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Abstract
The principles of urban ecology-based action have been well understood from within a social-ecological-system frame. We know the things that are likely to move urban areas toward increased levels of sustainability—Green Infrastructure, Smart Growth, Urban Heat Island Mitigation, Permaculture, and so on. There are a small but growing number of examples of sustainable social-ecological-systems. However, most of these interventions require action by Government—whether Federal, State, or Municipal. Some even take a seriously participatory approach to their planning interventions, engaging with grassroots groups early in the stages of the planning enterprise.

However, it is at least rare, if not actually unheard-of, for a group of citizens to initiate and grow an effort to move a conventional urban area toward sustainability in the sense described above. Jersey City, New Jersey, represents a case of tightly closed government, which is not in the least open to participatory approaches engaging the grassroots level. It is at best parochial, and at worst insular, and resistant to all efforts by citizenry to engage the municipal planning process and move it closer to effective sustainability. In fact, Jersey City is emblematic of Molotch's conception of the "city as a growth machine." City Government is a high-stakes game here, with little time for the held frivolities of urban sustainability.

In such an environment, a purely grass-root movement has begun to grow up, pushing for citizen-led science-based interventions that move Jersey City toward urban ecological sustainability using scientific principles derived from Permaculture, Green Infrastructure and Urban Heat Island Mitigation. This paper will present an account of the genesis and development of this process and the emergence of a collaborative network called Sustainable Jersey City. It will outline the challenges and the opportunities presented by taking such a purely grass-roots approach to sustainable urban development. And it will sketch out the sorts of projects that become possible when working outside the structures of City Governance. All of this presents an alternative model toward the nurturing of sustainable urban social-ecological-systems, one that is entirely grass-roots based, and reliant on the fruits of scientific research that unveil best-practices for sustainable development.

Keywords: Green Infrastructure; Heat Island Mitigation; Permaculture; Social-ecological-systems; Urban ecology,
Abstract

Ouster clauses are provisions in the statutes that take away or purport to take away the jurisdiction of a competent court of law. It denies the court the ability to make any meaningful contribution with respect to matters relating to sustainable development and good governance brought before the court. In fact, it seeks deny the litigant any judicial assistance in respect of the matter having bearing on sustainable development and good governance brought before it. The legislature seeks, by the enactment of ouster clauses, to deny the court the power of judicial review in respect of the matter in which its jurisdiction has been ousted. Ousting the jurisdiction of the court is a reaction from the legislative arm of government to the increasing powers of the court in respect of judicial review of certain disputes. Thus, democracy with calls for constitutionalism has gained more recognition in many parts of the world. Given the general functions of judiciary as one of check and balance mechanisms in democracy, most people and government have developed interest in the judiciary and judicial process. Despite this, the benchmark of academic discourse seems to argue that courts’ hands are tied and should not review matters having to do with ouster clauses. This paper therefore makes an analytical exposition into the attitude of the courts in Nigeria and Malaysia to matters having to do with ouster clauses and the ones contained in statutes and analyses how judicial review of the clauses can help promote good governance and sustainable development. The objective is to improve the quality of courts’ decisions and aid law reform in this area of law. It therefore hypothesizes that review of ouster provisions by the courts promotes constitutional justice, democratic principles, good governance, sustainable development and reduces injustices in the polity. For the purpose of the analysis, various constitutional provisions and courts’ decisions from the countries under review are examined.

Keywords: constitutionalism, good governance, judicial review, ouster clauses, sustainable development.
Environmental Justice in India: Recent Changes and Developments

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Abstract

Creating a sustainable environment with access to environmental justice is a key component to ensure just and equitable outcomes. This paper aims to assess the present and proposed judicial and regulatory structures that offer access to environmental justice in India.

India’s policies and laws have sought to become comprehensive and stringent particularly as a consequence of the Bhopal tragedy in 1984. The ‘command and control approach’ is supplemented by new regulatory techniques such as environment impact assessments and public hearings. However, contradictions and gaps in institutional mechanisms have resulted in ineffective implementation of legislation. Factors such as slack performance by enforcement authorities, multi-layered corruption, political interference and personal gain are the root causes for this failure.

As a consequence, the role of India’s judiciary in securing the enforcement of rights through Public Interest Litigation [PIL] outside statute law but within the constitutional mandate has promoted new and unique environmental jurisprudence. PIL is an innovative and powerful judicial tool. It promotes access to the Supreme Court and High Courts of India in order to provide justice to citizens to realise their social and economic entitlements thereby making human rights meaningful and effective. PIL has revolutionised the judicial procedure by introducing three procedural innovations: namely, expanded standing, non-adversarial procedure and attenuation of rights from remedies as a result of expanded frontiers of fundamental rights, particularly the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

The right to a healthy environment finds its genesis through the right to life. The state is under a duty to enforce this constitutional right by devising and implementing a coherent and coordinated programme for the well-being of the citizenry. Failure on the part of state have prompted the judges to issue short interim directions entitled ‘continuing mandamus’. The proactive judiciary has also declared and promoted the principles of sustainable development, the precautionary and the polluter pays principles.

However, concerns such as the rapidly increasing number of petitions, expensive and delayed disposal of petitions, complex technical and scientific issues, inconsistent approach by the courts based upon individual judicial preferences, unrealistic directions and the issue of creeping jurisdiction have created doubts about the current effectiveness of PIL in environmental matters.

In seeking a balanced judicial forum that advances a distinctively green jurisprudence, the Parliament of India enacted the National Green Tribunal Act 2010. The National Green Tribunal [NGT] is one element of a reformist approach to environmental governance. The Tribunal aims to adjudicate environmental protection and forest conservation cases in an effective and expeditious manner. This includes enforcement of any legal right relating to the environment together with available relief and compensation for damages to persons and property. The NGT started functioning from May 2011. India has joined a handful of forward looking countries including Australia and New Zealand to have a dedicated green court. The creation of NGT is an important initiative. NGT’s potential is yet to be realised in terms of type and volume of cases coming before it.

Clearance of industrial projects and approval of licences is a complex issue. It is caught between the demands of development on the one side and ecological degradation and deprivation of the right to livelihood of the poor on the other side. To make the matters worse, this issue is often plagued by bureaucratic red tape and corruption. There is an increasing realization that these create bottlenecks thereby retarding the growth of the country.

Underpinning the importance of a better regulatory and monitoring regime, the Government of India proposes to set up the National Environment Appraisal and Monitoring Committee [NEAMA] and Single Window Clearances. NEAMA is to be constituted as an independent environmental regulator, modelled on the lines of US Environment Protection Agency. The mandate of NEAMA is to appraise projects, enforce environmental conditions for approvals and impose penalties on polluters. Staffed by experts and dedicated professionals, NEAMA aims to evolve better and more objective standards of scrutiny. Single Window Clearance is another institutional reform facilitating growth and protecting the environment. It is a ‘one stop shop’ for speedy clearances for big projects.

The institutional redesigning of judicial and regulatory structures is unlikely to be the panacea for all environmental ills but it can provide a lead in terms of new forms of environmental dispute resolution. These positive initiatives must be seen within the broader context of balancing competing values of environment protection and sustainability on one hand and resource driven growth on the other.
Fundamental Rights (Enforcement Procedure) Rules 2009: A Paradigm Shift in Human Rights Protection in Nigeria?

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Abstract:

Human rights are natural and inalienable to human beings generally, irrespective of tribe, creed, colour, sex and whatever description.

The 1960 Independence Constitution of Nigeria introduced a pivot provision into the constitution of the country by expressly providing for items classified as ‘Fundamental human Rights’, which other constitutions, namely, Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1963, and 1999 were modeled after.

The Rights, that is, the fundamental human rights which is presently contained in Chapter IV of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 is no doubt a lofty provision which traverse almost every areas of human activities which should ordinarily be protected.

However, since it is generally believed that ‘a law is no law except it is enforced’, the Fundamental Rights (Enforcement Procedure) Rules was enacted with the sole purpose of serving as a directive which spelt-out the procedure an aggrieved person must follow in enforcing the relevant provisions on fundamental human rights where same are violated.

It is instructive to note that even though the earlier Fundamental Rights (Enforcement Procedure) Rules of 1979 and 2008 were adopted for the purpose of giving life to the relevant provisions of the constitution yet not much was achieved in this area particularly with respect to the commencement of actions bothering on violation of fundamental rights by the aggrieved persons, not to mention the expensive costs of litigations.

The previous fundamental rights (enforcement procedure) rules of 1979 and 2008 respectively appear to have diminished the loftiness of the rights enshrined in chapter IV of the constitution due to the technicality, awkwardness and bottlenecks in its application.

This paper, however focuses on the critical examination of the Fundamental Rights (Enforcement Procedure) Rules 2009 which has its main overriding objectives of (i) expansive and purposeful interpretation, access to justice; public interest litigation, abolition of objections on ground of *locus standi*; and expeditious trial of human rights suits among others.

The empirical findings of the study and analyses reveal that the 2009 Rules being the thrust of this paper is not only a clear departure from the previous Fundamental Rights (enforcement procedure) Rules but specially designed to enhance human rights protection in Nigeria particularly under the current democratic dispensation.

Keywords: Enforcement, Nigeria, Procedure, protection, Human Rights
Implementation of Public Policies Pre and Post Devolution

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Abstract

This paper pertains the view and perceptions of the key characters / factors / issues that are related to the system of planning and its implementation in Pakistan that received meager attention from its framers and institutions which formulized them. Reasons are many.

Among the hierarchy and the status of civil service groups, the department of education is not yet considered an important department. Minister Education is regarded as less important person and ministry of education is the least opted position among political parties in Pakistan. Pakistan Culture mosaic is another factor that hampered smooth and uniform education policy all over the country.

However, we know that all policies and desires would remain good only intentions unless they accomplish through hard-working. Critiques on Pakistan Education Policies hardly see problems in policy initiative and their mission statement but problem occur when these policies get implemented through the prescribed channels and arrangement.

**Keywords:** Devolution of Power, Education, Governance, Pakistan, Public Policy.
The Open Distance Learning System as a Tool For Promoting Legislative Political Culture and Peace for Democratic Sustainability in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria, the acclaimed most populous Black African country has gone through many stages of governance ranging from colonial era to the military but presently in a democracy. In her fifty years of existence after independence, Nigeria has experienced twenty nine years of military rule. The military era, witnessed oppression and suppression of voice of the people, press censorship and above all, shedding innocent blood of patriots who were antagonistic to their unconstitutional rule. Democratic struggles through individual activists; press; Coalition of Civil and Human Rights Organisations and indeed, the international community finally succeeded in enthroning democratic government in 1999. All these forces relentlessly, condemned the military junta in its entirety with ultimate consistency and firmness. The democratic government has since been transiting from one civilian president to the other through the ballot box. Therefore, one can safely conclude that democracy has come to stay in Nigeria. It is however disheartening to note that the survival and sustainability of this hard earned democracy is being threatened as a result of internal crisis within the national legislature. For instance, the National Assembly has been involved in series of change in leadership, rowdy sessions which has severally culminated into physical combats within the chambers. This is a clear demonstration of political immaturity borne out of low level of political culture and education. This might be inevitable because there has not been any proper institutional arrangement for educating elected legislators on the rules and procedure in the legislature at inception. The 1999 constitution also states in Section 65 (2) (a) that a person is qualified for election into the national assembly if he has been educated to the School Certificate level or its equivalent. Going by the educational system in Nigeria, the School Certificate knowledge is not sufficient to be able to function well in the national legislature especially, when provisions have not been made to train the elected legislature adequately. By the same token, majority of the legislative members belong to different professions therefore, have little or no knowledge of what the process of law making entails. The combination of these factors has been responsible for political intolerance among legislators. This implies that when legislators are not tolerant on issues, the political environment in the legislature is heated up and this will produce a negative effect on the entire polity. Military coups in Nigeria from experience were facilitated by deficiencies on the part of the legislature, the replica of which is being experienced in the present democratic era. Should this continue without a remedy, Nigerian democracy may be in jeopardy. Therefore, if there is going to be a paradigm shift towards improving and sustaining democratic governance in Nigeria, Nigerian legislators need re-orientation and educational education overhaul. As long as the legislators are deficient in the knowledge of the country’s constitution, rules and procedures of the house, legislative peace and harmony may be a mirage. Consequently, there is likely to be structural and institutional collapse in the entire polity with the national assembly serving as catalyst and this is inimical to democratic survival. To arrest this ugly trend and sustain the nation’s infant democracy, there is an urgent need to begin to inculcate the right type of attitude into the legislators to let them conform to best practices in any democratic setting. To achieve this, they need education to transmit the relevant knowledge. The traditional orientation and/or retreat that is always organized at inception of any legislative tenure is found to be grossly inadequate and ineffective to equip members enough to understand the rudiments of their duties and acquaint them with provisions of the constitution as well as legislative procedures. The right mode of education should be that which is liberal and continuing in nature and this is the Open Distance Learning System. The actual work of legislation coupled with oversight functions are so enormous that legislators could hardly have time to attend any formal educational programme even if one is organized to bridge the gap. Therefore, the ODL, if employed would provide the desired succour because of its flexibility as Legislators need not be confined to a particular location before they learn neither do they require the presence of a teacher. Communication tools will do the teaching while their official legislative works remain unhindered. Thus, the content of all values and knowledge to be transmitted are recorded in audio cassette or disc which can be listened to repeatedly, while at home, office or in the comfort of their cars. Through this, legislative culture would be improved and implicitly, peace, instead of chaos would reign democratic governance in the legislature. This paper therefore examines the ODL as a tool for educating legislators to improve their level of political culture and forestall legislative crisis for sustainability of democratic governance in Nigeria.

Keywords: Democratic, Open Distance Learning, Political Culture and Peace, Promoting, Sustainability
Human Rights Violation in International Crimes Tribunal Act (ICTA) 1973 (Revised In 2010) Bangladesh

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Abstract
Bangladesh was part of Pakistan till 1971 and it was ruled by Pakistani civil and military governments since 1947 to whim the people of Bangladesh were not happy for many reasons found in the history and as a result of severe hatred the freedom fighters of Bangladesh fought a liberation fight against the Pakistani Army for 9 months (March to December 1971) with an intention to achieve independence of Bangladesh and in fact, it was achieved on 16 December 1971. After the independence of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh, enacted the International War Crimes Tribunals Act 1973 (IWCTA 1973) to punish the war criminals during the 9 months of liberation movement. Ironically the main identified 195 war criminals (Pakistan Army officers) were pardoned by the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh in 1974 and they were sent back to Pakistan. At present some of the politically selected collaborators (the top leaders of Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami better known as Jamaat) of Pakistani Army have been arrested after 41 years of the liberation war with purely political motive to punish them. The International War Crimes Tribunals Act 1973 was renamed as International Crimes Tribunals Act 1973 (ICTA 1973) in 2010. The object of this paper is to critically analyze the provisions in the ICTA 1973 to determine the level of human rights violation of the accused and bad governance of the issue by the Bangladesh Awami League (BAL) government.

Keywords: International crimes, war crimes, International Crimes Tribunals, investigation, prosecution, unfair trial, human rights violation.
Abstract
Law and order administration is considered a primary area of concern for any civilized nation. The smooth and effective maintenance of public law and order is the cornerstone for shaping and regulating a multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-lingual diversified society like India. Human Rights and public law and order are inter-linked with each other in various dimensions. Acts of terrorism, insurgency and growth of militant organizations in some of the border States have added new dimension to the law and order problems of the country. In the last few years, instability of governments in the States and the Centre have contributed to serious ramifications. For India, problems of governance are likely to be more complex in times to come. This article discusses the above issues in the context of constitutional, legislative and institutional framework in India. Then it discusses the Police-Magistracy relationships at the district level, being the cutting edge level of administration. An analysis of crime in Himachal Pradesh for a period of 6 years (from 2003 to 2008) has been made based on the secondary data of the various reports of the Himachal Police department available both from the State Police Headquarters (PHQ) and District Police offices which shows that though the law and order situation in Himachal Pradesh is much better than that in various other states of India, yet there are specific areas of concern which pose challenges for the law and order machinery in the future. There has not been any quantum jump in the crime figures either in different years or in different categories in Himachal Pradesh. However, extra care needs to be given towards protection of women, children, elderly people and the people from socially disadvantaged groups. The greatest challenge before the civil society today, globally, is to find out an appropriate strategy of ensuring law and order for the greater good of the community and, in doing so, not to transgress the basic human rights of the accused and the victim. In order to strengthen the governance and achieving the goal, clean and efficient administration is of paramount importance. Evidences from all across the world show that nations cannot prosper and economies cannot develop at high rates without the presence of adequate peace and order. Therefore, it becomes imperative for all the stakeholders to strive harder for achieving this common goal. The sooner it is done, the better it is.

Keywords: Crime, Good Governance, Human Rights, India, Law and Order Administration
The actual state of the violation of human rights to the Japanese in Japan

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Abstract
What is the Japanese discrimination? The modern Japanese looks in the side that always discriminates against oneself. However, in the past history, Japanese are always targeted for the discrimination by a way of thinking such as Chinese order from the ancient times, the Baasskap of modern times, and a color is dark, and the slight to a Japanese, the discrimination stay now again, and there is ”Japanese discrimination” by foreigner and Japanese oneself practically.

As for the Japanese, discrimination against Korean is discrimination, and discrimination against Chinese is discrimination, and it is discrimination that discriminates against a white man and a black, and it is discrimination that discriminates against a foreigner. However, it is outlook on modern Japanese discrimination that only the discrimination against Japanese is not recognized as the discrimination. We Japanese always minded it whether oneself did not discriminate against somebody and tried to contact as possible justly.

For example, “the discrimination is not good”; ”must not discriminate” However, many Japanese do not notice that I am discriminated for the reason that oneself calls Japanese at all. Rather We make an effort so that it is received reflectively more discrimination when oneself who does not care about the side discriminating against is bad.

Keywords: Japanese discrimination, violation of human rights to the Japanese
Scholars Taking Over a Japanese Local Government

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Abstract

Professing Gramsci in the Italian Communist Party in the 1920s and the Social Democratic Party of Japan which follows grasp took a administration about the government in 1995 in theory II make control a local self-governing body and dissolve a state II of the thoria tea = the hegemony. It worked out a policy, II the area signory II to move the theory to the execution. It made a local self-governing body appoint as the scholars who worship the theory as the settle of the regulation and the policy proposal person. First, it named Dr Iikouro Nakagawa to going to bed people II II resident II II citizen II with the citizen lecture of the regulation about the self-government in the area and the person who presents.

Keywords: Scholars, Japanese local government
Role of Non-governmental Organizations in Development/ NGO advocacy in China

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Abstract

Although NGOs are playing increasingly important role in influencing policy change in both international and local levels, the studies on how and how much influence they can make have been inadequate. During the past two decades, as development debates began to focus on the importance of the environment, gender and social development, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have come to be recognized as important actors in development intervention and they have increased their profile at both national and international levels (Lewis 2009). They work as service deliverers when governments fail to reach the poor and many aid donors started to channel their aid money through NGOs, and this resulted in the dramatic rise in NGO financial resources as well as in their numbers (Lewis 2001). NGOs also work on behalf of the poor and disadvantaged people to have their voices heard (Anheier 2005). More importantly, they are increasingly involved in political issues and policy development, both internationally and locally (Ronalds 2010). Although their service delivery role is still at play, their role on policy advocacy seems to become an increasing focus of many NGOs. As a result, to what extent they could have an impact on state policies appears more open to debate. However, research on how much NGOs influence the policy process is in short supply (Ronalds 2010). Therefore, one aim of this paper is to draw more attention to the policy advocacy role of NGOs. However, given the limits of this paper, their role in the Chinese context will be the main discussion.

This study focuses on the role of NGOs in policy advocacy, analyzing the current work they are carrying out in the context of China. The main argument of this paper is that there is not only a need but also an opportunity for NGOs to pursue advocacy and influence policy in Chinese society; yet, how they can carry out such activities and reach the aim of having influence at policy level depends on how they understand and respond to the local context and, thus, how they take advantage of opportunities and adopt suitable strategies. Whilst acknowledging the existing constraints on NGOs in terms of their registration, funding and relations with the state, I also show examples to analyze the possible ways of influencing the policy and to discuss how NGOs can adjust their approaches in different situations.

It concludes that, although there are many political constraints, it also provides opportunities. However, the extend to which NGOs could play a role in decision making might depend on their capacity of taking advantage of those opportunities and thus adjusting their strategies accordingly. Above all, realizing that the roles NGOs can play differ greatly depending on the socio-economic and political context, it shows the need for more detailed research in different national and local levels.

This paper consists of four main parts. First is a review of the history of the development and NGOs. Second is an introduction to NGOs in China and the context in which they are working in terms of NGO-state relations. Part three is about the changing role of NGOs from service delivery to policy advocacy. Part four explores the possible ways to influence policy in the Chinese context.

This paper is based on a literature review and, for some NGO work, online information. Internal documents of the organization which I previously worked for and some email exchanges and telephone conversations with previous colleagues also contribute to the process.

Keywords: Development, government, NGOs, policy advocacy, service delivery
Human Rights: An Emerging Discourse in India

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Abstract

Human Rights is an ever evolving concept. Since the drafting of UDHR in 1948, many new human rights have been added to the list. For the sake of understanding they are divided into First Generation, Second Generation and Third Generation rights. But all the rights are inter-related and interdependent as they all are collectively important for “human dignity” that underlines any definition of human rights. At the international level, the human rights discourse was focused on the priority between the civil and political rights on the one hand and social economic and cultural rights on the other. This remained unresolved till the emergence of the Third Generation Rights. However it is now an acknowledged fact that these rights are interrelated and inter-dependent. Therefore, they have to be approached in the totality.

In India human rights were acknowledged rights at the time of the inception of the constitution but the distinction between the civil and political rights and social economic and cultural rights was made in the constitution as well. While civil and political rights were treated as justiciable fundamental rights, social, economic and cultural rights were recognized as non-justiciable Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP hereafter). The decade of 1970s has special significance with regard to human rights movement, both, in the global as well as Indian context. The emergence of Third Generation rights is a consequence of the global developments taken place during the 1970s and in the Indian context too the imposition of emergency in the mid 1970s played a catalytic role in giving direction to the human rights movement in India, both at the state level and at the level of civil society. Human rights movement helped in pushing forward the human rights agenda as the mainstay of Indian polity. It led to the growing awareness and activism for the realization of human rights. Judicial activism and the changed perception at the governmental level led to the emergence of new rights aimed at strengthening the basic human rights. In this paper, the focus is on the present discourse centred around the significance of the social and economic rights for the realization of civil and political rights and the inter-dependent nature of the various rights belonging to First, Second and the Third Generation of human rights.

Keywords: Directive Principles of State Policy; First Generation human rights; Fundamental Rights; Judicial Activism; Second Generation human rights; Third Generation human rights;
International Conference on Sustainable Development 2012

Montclair State University
Montclair, New Jersey
USA.

Session

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Abstracts
Sustainable Development
An evaluation of the quality of government extension services in West Coast district of Western Cape province, RSA

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Abstract

The quality of agricultural extension services is perceived to be a key determinant of profitable farming enterprises. Consequently, the South African government has initiated a capacity building programme for extension workers called extension recovery plan in the year 2009, where all extension workers in South Africa were compelled to upgrade their qualifications. The extension recovery plan also aimed to enhance the image of extension and also bring about accountability of the service through the use of Information Communication Technology, where extension are required to document every advice given to farmers. The aim of this study was assess the quality of the extension services in West Coast district with the objective to determine the impact of extension services on the rate of the establishment of start-up farming enterprises, the linkages of emerging farmers to extension workers, frequency of technology dissemination and transfer, the respondents’ perception on the quality of extension services and marketing information. The study was conducted at West Coast District of Western Cape Province. The study used both qualitative and quantitative methodology. The data used in the quantitative analysis was collected from 20% of the sample population. Whilst data collected through qualitative methodology was used to explain the outcome of the quantitative method. The test used in analysing the data was a non-parametric test where Friedman Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied. The study found that 77.78% of respondents are aware of the extension services. It was also found that the extension workers do have regular contacts with the entrepreneurs (respondents). In addition, it was found that the respondents regard the service of extension workers to be of less value to their farming activities. The study recommends the training of extension workers on impact subjects such as marketing, technology transfer and finances.

Keywords: Agricultural extension, recovery plan, quality, training, contacts
Sustainable Sheep Grazing Based on Range Suitability Classes

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Abstract
Rangelands are complex ecosystems with balanced and accurate relationships between its parts. Correct management of these ecosystems needs enough knowledge of various parts to be able to consider their capability for suitable utilizations in each region. Range suitability and its grazing capability are the most important criteria in rangeland analysis and monitoring. Recognizing factors affecting range suitability and diagnosing them is important. All range ecosystem components affect range suitability; however investigating all factors is impossible. So, physical factors and vegetation's role in the creation of the sub-models including yield, water resources and soil erodibility were considered. This research has been done in Sorkhabad watershed located in south-west of Pole Sefied city in Mazandaran province. The framework of this research was based on F.A.O (1991) method for land evaluation assessment. For determining the soil erodibility model the EPM model was used. In terms of range production suitability, proper use factor was determined based on the soil erodibility class, range condition and range condition trend. Then production suitability was determined based on available forage to animals. Water quality, water quantity and distance of watering points were integrated to create water suitability sub-model. Sub-models of soil erodibility, forage suitability and water resources formed the final suitability model using GIS. According to the results 23.63% of the rangeland area was classified as high suitable (S₁), 33.91% as having moderate suitability (S₂), 26.5% as low suitable and 15.98 % as being non suitable (N). Limiting factors of soil suitability was sensitivity of soil to erosion, also limiting factors of low available forage was because of that available forage was affected by soil suitability through small utilization level. There were no serious problems in terms of water resources; only in some areas distance of water resources and high slope (>60 %) caused limitation in water resource accessibility. GIS facilitated integration of information within and between models. Among all land characteristics, slope and erosion were the most important factors in reduction of range suitability for sustainable sheep grazing. Utilization of rangeland based on grazing capacity, range readiness and rehabilitation of degraded areas can improve suitability of rangelands in the region for their sustainable utilization.

Keywords: GIS, Range suitability, Sheep grazing, Sorkhabad catchment, Sustainable utilization
Abstract
As I prepared my paper for this presentation extensive research focused on the success of pulp mills that implemented advanced pollution prevention technologies and added additional revenue streams. The success of these companies is based on a sustainability plan that is confirmed via independent verification, implementing proven processes that advance the benefit of the company, shareholders, workers and the community.

Over the year’s pulp and paper mills have had to deal with issues on sustainable forestry, recycling, energy, chlorinated toxins, etc. Now there is a focus in the world today like never before seen as water and water related issues take precedence. Not just use or availability of water but the continued threat to man’s survival and our lifestyles. So when we researched this issue it brought about a focus on how the mill must become Totally Effluent Free (TEF) to eliminate these concerns and to develop a sustainability process that includes economics to sustain the company creating green jobs and economy.

This paper will cover the need for TEF technologies, the need to move in this direction with process changes, environmental and economic performance, plans of action, pressures in the market, how to develop a plan of action based on new revenue streams, advanced technologies, retrofitting, life cycle approach and a green economy.

Keywords: water, sustainability, pulp, paper, recycling
Ref#: 005/USA/12/SD

Withdrawn
Abstract

Energy plays an important role in the development of a region. Electricity is one of the energy forms which have been accepted as one of the driving forces of the economic development of all the nations. Southeast Sulawesi, one of the developing regions (HDI 71, GDP 400 dollars below poverty line 17%, standard 1 dollars/day) in Indonesia, apparently still has a problem of electricity provision of its community. The electricity of this province is below 50% with the electricity per-capita of 50 Watt. The geography–topography condition (many islands and mountainous-hilly land characteristic) seems to be one of the main causes for the problem. The clean decentralized renewable energy technology can be one of feasible solutions in delivering the energy for regions where the geography-topography is the major challenge for the energy provision. This paper attempts to deliver a discussion on the potential of renewable utilization for electricity generation in Southwest Sulawesi. As the sources for the discussion, journal papers, magazines and newspapers and the authentic government data, such as Bureau Statistic Center, Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, State Electricity Company are utilized. The discussion sub topic covers the geography and socio-economic condition, the electricity utilization and the problems and the prospect of renewable energy development. It is concluded that Southeast Sulawesi has abundant unexplored renewable energy sources such as water, biomass, biogas, solar, geothermal energy which can be utilized to assist in delivering energy for the communities in order to leverage the development.

Keywords: Development, Potential, Renewable Energy, Southeast Sulawesi
Dutch Drinking water Management: Reflection to Indian Context

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Abstract
Why alternatives to privatization of water are essential? To begin with this premise this paper aimed at studying the rapidly build strong (and frequently successful) resistance from the Water activists, social action groups and trade unions. This is also important when new privatization plans are revealed, why their demand for promoting 'water as human rights' and 'our water is not for sale' becomes slogan for protest to keep water public.

The paper attempts to illustrate the tensions existing between a neo-liberal and a more public-oriented policy agenda, on a technical level and also at the level of public debate. This paper is based on my extensive field study in The Netherlands for ten weeks which was aimed to understand; One, the progressive public water management in the Netherlands. Two, How this system with a centralized but public water supply tried to combine public ownership and responsibility with concentration and efficiency gains. Three, how this experience form The Netherlands could be beneficial for the developing country like India.

The issue of drinking water supply in public or in private hands is an outstanding one in many countries, therefore this paper concludes with Public ownership married with operation according to commercial business principles as used in the Netherlands can be applicable to Indian context as well.

**Keywords:** Drinking water Management, India, Privatization, Peoples Resistance, The Netherlands,
Ref#: 009/USA/12/SD

withdrawn
Abstract
What are the capabilities and characteristics that are inherent in ‘Western’ and Chinese concepts of leadership?
How do individual leaders and organizations project these capabilities in the context of sustainability across different cultural settings?
And finally, how can the design of indicators for measuring such capabilities contribute to strengthening collaborative sustainability leadership?
This pre-proposal first presents the different elements of these questions that are directly linked to the rapidly changing responsibilities of individuals, organizations and whole societies regarding sustainability.

The main assumption is that sustainability leadership capabilities have unique functions and characteristics and are composed of a combination of specific concepts or principles, virtues and attitudes and skills (also called ‘worldviews’, ‘action logics’¹ or ‘meaning-making systems’). It has turned out that merely a technical approach to sustainability challenges is insufficient. Instead, there is a need for both practical investigation and strategic analysis of how leaders can take their responsibilities for individual and collaborative action on sustainability across cultural boundaries through the implementation of these capabilities.

The unique theoretical framework that is envisioned is based on a holistic view on leadership that addresses sustainability challenges. Besides being multidisciplinary (taking behavioral sciences and humanities perspectives), it takes the three main schools of leadership studies into account as it looks at: 1. the traits of individuals (trait/style school), 2. the interaction between leaders and their framing context (contingency/interactionist school), and 3. an understanding of the external context (situational/context school).

A three-step methodology is proposed: first the different dimensions of sustainability leadership will be identified based on existing research that has been done until now mostly in ‘the West’ (Europe and North America), then these findings will be compared with the results of surveys and interviews on these capabilities in China, and finally sophisticated indicators for such leadership capabilities will be crafted. These indicators will then feed into an integrated framework which should contribute to enhanced cross-cultural collaborative leadership.

Keywords: Leadership, sustainability

¹ An action logic describes the developmental stage of meaning-making that informs and drives an individual’s reasoning and behaviour
Observatoires communautaires de changement climatique

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Abstract
Les cultures et modes de vie des populations rurales de l’arrondissement de Messamena (Est, Cameroun) demeurent aujourd’hui influencés par le réchauffement de l’atmosphère, la déforestation, l’occupation anarchique de l’espace, la modification des saisons (sèche, pluies) la perturbation du calendrier agricole, la baisse de la production agricole, la recrudescence des maladies (paludisme, fièvre jaune,…) liées au climat, la modification des activités économiques, le manque d’eau potable et d’énergie, le transport, les infrastructures de base et de communication. Connaître le climat permet aux populations rurales d’utiliser les données climatiques pour mieux produire les ressources agricoles, énergétiques et pour s’en protéger ; car le climat conditionne la vie des plantes, des animaux et des hommes, en même temps qu’il intervient sur la destinée de leurs groupements et écosystèmes.

Cependant, faute de l’existence des observatoires communautaires dans les villages et d’une expertise locale autochtone qualifiée, la climatologie est largement distancée au jour le jour par une instabilité de l’atmosphère qui influence sur de nombreuses ressources notamment l’agriculture, l’élevage, l’énergie, l’eau, la forêt, la faune, l’économie, la santé, les écosystèmes,… En outre, le manque de financement pour soutenir la création des observatoires communautaires ; renforcer les capacités des populations en climatologie sont autant de problèmes rencontrés dans la zone et que veulent résoudre les différents acteurs locaux.

Au regard de ce tableau sombre, le CAALD avec l’assistance technique et financière des partenaires au développement envisage de faciliter la mise en œuvre des actions, des mesures et outils atmosphériques ( plaque solaire, thermomètre, pluviomètre, anémomètre,…) pour comprendre les modifications climatiques (causes et conséquences) à travers un programme de renforcement des capacités des organisations et communautés et une création des observatoires communautaires de changement climatique dans les villages de Messamena au Cameroun. La mise en œuvre de cette action contribuera à faciliter l’engagement civique des populations dans la résolution des problèmes de changement climatique dans la zone de Messamena au Cameroun.

Mots-clés : changement climatique, observatoire, communauté, écosystème, développement durable
Environmental and Social management plan for Construction Projects in higher education institutions of Pakistan

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Abstract

Construction industry is enormously exploiting the natural resources in the world. The sustainable built environment demands conservation of natural resources in the design and construction including conservation of material, water and energy. Construction industry in the developing countries is posing extensive challenge to depleting natural environment. The excessive exploitation of natural resources has made the construction industry un-sustainable in these countries. The air and water pollution owning to construction activities are contributing to the environmental degradation. The lack of proper environmental impact assessment of the developing projects in these countries is further worsening the poor environment. There is a need to develop integrated environmental and social management plan for the infrastructure development projects.

The huge investment in the higher and tertiary education of Pakistan in the infrastructure projects for last few years has led to extensive developmental activities in the universities and higher education institutions. But most of the construction related staff of these institutions lack the basic capacity to deal with the environmental and social issues at the construction sites. Hence there is an urgent need for their capacity building in these core areas. This research is mainly aimed at creating the capacity of various tiers of human resource engaged in the construction and developmental projects at Universities and Higher Education Institutes (HEI’s).

In this work, environmental and social plan for construction projects has been developed and various checklists have been elucidated for implementation of the plan at the construction sites in Pakistan with special reference to higher education institutions. The plan covers the environmental and social issues at the construction sites and related preventive measures. The environmental issues of construction sites include air pollution, soil degradation, deforestation, material wastage, energy conservation, oil spillage, noise pollution, traffic related issues etc. The social issues include work site problems associated with human resources such as construction site safety and security, health and hygiene problems etc. The hierarchies of the organization for the implementation of the plan have also been suggested and continuous monitoring and evaluation system has been devised. Additionally reporting formats have been developed to ensure that the plan is implemented to the possible extent. The plan will provide a holistic approach to the construction site staff to implement the principles of sustainable and environmental design. It is expected that if the plan is implemented in true spirit, the natural environment can be saved to greater extent.

Keywords: construction industry, natural resources, built environment, Pakistan.
Purpose
Investor’s awareness of the financial instrument for investment is an important component. The purpose of the study is to measure the literacy level of the rural investor and investment decision with different investment policies.

Design/methodology/approach
The data were collected from the investors of the rural area of eastern part of the Uttar Pradesh who were investing with the public sector banks. The financial literacy level and investment preferences of the investors were measured.

Findings
The findings of the study indicates role of financial literacy in the investment decision of the rural investors, it also confirms the relationship between demographic profile of the investor and their investment decision.

Research limitations/implications
The study investigates the role of financial literacy and investment decision of rural investors. It will help the finance organizations to design their services as per the expectations of the investor.

Practical implications
This study will provide a better understanding of the financial literacy and investment decision of the rural investor; it will be helpful to the academicians and financial planners to cater the requirement of the target investor.

Originality/value
This paper confirms the role of financial literacy on investment decision of the rural investors.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Rural Investor, Investment Decision, Financial Instruments.
Microalgae as raw material for biodiesel production – current status and future potential

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Abstract:
The increase of the world consumption of energy generates a great dependence of fossil fuels whereas fossil fuel resources are decreasing rapidly. At present about 80% of the energy we use comes from fossil fuels like petroleum, coal and natural gas. Usage of fossil fuels results in about 98% of the total carbon emissions. The energy from these fossil fuels is unsustainable because of limited availability, equity issues, environmental, economic, and geopolitical concerns that will have implications in the future also. Hence, sustainable alternate and renewable energy sources such as hydrogen, fuel cells, biomass, hydro, wind, solar (both thermal and photovoltaic) and geothermal energy sources will play an important role in the world’s future energy supply.

Biodiesel is attracting considerable attention worldwide as blending components or direct replacements for diesel fuel in vehicle engines as it is a biodegradable, renewable and non-toxic fuel. It contributes no net carbon dioxide or sulfur to the atmosphere and emits less gaseous pollutants than normal diesel. Biodiesel fuel typically comprises lower alkyl fatty acid (chain length C_{14–C_{22}}), esters of short-chain alcohols, primarily, methanol or ethanol. Although numerous works are available on the production of biodiesel from vegetable oils such as soybean, sunflower and palm oils, the production of biodiesel from microalgae is a newly emerging field. Algae are amongst the fastest-growing plants in the world and about 30-50% of their weight is oil. This lipid oil can be used to make biodiesel for vehicles. Microalgae have much faster growth rates than terrestrial crops. The per unit area yield of oil from algae is estimated to be from 20,000 to 80,000 litre per acre per year and this is 7 to 31 times greater than the next best crop i.e. palm oil. Algal-oil processes into biodiesel via trans-esterification as easily as biodiesel derived from land-based crops. Various homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysts can be used for the trans-esterification of algal oil to biodiesel.

Biodiesel has great potential; however the high cost and limited supply of oils prevent it from becoming a serious competitor for petroleum fuels. For biodiesel to become the alternative fuel of choice, it requires an enormous quantity of cheap biomass and only algal biomass seem the possibility. At present, there are several difficulties in efficient biodiesel production from algae e.g. high cost of extraction of the oil, finding an algal strain with a high lipid content and fast growth rate, high cost of harvesting and finding a cost-effective cultivation system (i.e. type of photo-bioreactor) that is best suited to that strain. Using new and innovative techniques for cultivation, algae may allow biodiesel production to achieve the price and scale of production needed to compete with, or even replace, petroleum. But still lot of research needed before the potential offered by microalgae as source of biodiesel becomes fully explored.

This paper covers various potential algae species having high lipid content, different technologies for harvesting & extraction of algal oil, various techniques for final processing of algal oil to biodiesel, economic and environmental impact of biodiesel from algae. Also various advantages and challenges, the key barriers to their commercial applications, current status and future perspectives of the use of microalgae as feedstock for biodiesel production are discussed.

Keywords: Biodiesel, Energy, Extraction, Microalgae, Trans-esterification
Bio-diesel production from high free fatty acid algae oil

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Abstract

With the continuous decrease in crude oil reserves and the need to reduce carbon emissions liquid fuels derived from plant material – biofuels – are an attractive source of energy. The potential of biofuels to provide an economical, clean burning and sustainable source of fuel, now and for the future, has led to a growing global commitment to their use. Comparing biofuels with other forms of renewable energy such as wind, tidal, and solar, biofuels allow solar energy to be stored and also to be used directly in existing engines and transport infrastructure. Biodiesel is one of the most important biofuels and is gaining much importance in recent years. Currently biodiesel is derived from oil crops such as palm, soya etc. Biodiesel is also obtained from non-consumable oils and waste oils.

Biodiesel from microalgae is an economical choice for biofuel production, because of its availability and low cost. Some species of algae can accumulate very large amounts of triacylglycerides (TAGs), the major feedstock for biodiesel production. Another advantage of microalgae is that high quality agricultural land is not required to grow the biomass.

In this study, mixed microalgae from stagnant water-bodies (open-ponds) were collected. The collected mass was dried in the oven at 60°C to remove water. The TAGs in the microalgae were extracted in the soxhlet apparatus using hexane as solvent. The TAGs in their native form have poor characteristics as fuels. Transesterification is a chemical process whereby the triglyceride is reacted with an alcohol, commonly methanol, so the process makes glycerol and fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) which is also known as biodiesel. The biodiesel has flow properties and ignition properties (cetane values) compatible with most diesel engines. The extracted TAGs were analyzed using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and the free fatty acid content in the oil was higher, hence for the two step process for the conversion from TAG to FAME is used. The algae oil is first treated with acid and then alkali-catalyzed transesterification is done for the final production of FAME.

The conversion of algae oil to FAME was analyzed using FTIR. The petro-diesel and algal oil were also analyzed using same FTIR. The FTIR method has several advantages over other methods as it is simple, easy to operate, fairly accurate, fast, and cheap method for biodiesel quantification. The method is also applicable to blends of biodiesel. However, further adoption of this method to a blend of multiple biofuels and petro-fuels requires careful evaluation.

Keywords: Biodiesel, Free Fatty Acid, Microalgae, Triacylglyceride (TAG), Trans-esterification
Conflict Resolution Strategies among Farmers in Taraba State Nigeria

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Abstract

Agriculturalists and pastoralists tend to differ from each other both regarding principles and practices of land use. For instance, many disputes often occur around water courses where farmers grow vegetables in dry season and herder’s water cattle there. If crop damage occurs and it does frequently, conflict occurred when vegetable farmers claim right to grow vegetable around the water courses and the herdsmen should stop destroying their corps. However, the herdsmen will perceive this act as sabotage, indicating that their cattle need to be watered somewhere. The conflicts in Taraba State have been over land resources and the settler phenomenon. In the conflict large settlement were burnt and villagers were murdered. The Nigeria government believe in resolving conflicts by using force. The international community has gone beyond the level of brute force. Conflict resolution cannot be achieved in that way. This brutal method will not only drive violent conflict parties underground the remaining parties will make those vestiges regroup and fight back in a vicious manner, thus escalating the conflict situation in the area. Hence attempt made to resolve these conflicts by governmental and non governmental agencies only calm the conflict but could not provide sustainable resolutions to the conflicts that necessitate this study. Opinion research sampling technique was used to generate sustainable conflict resolutions from farmers. The local government that witnessed violent conflicts were purposively selected. One hundred and twenty eight farmers were randomly selected from the list of farmers kept by extension agents in Taraba State Agricultural Development Programme (TADP). Data were collected using interview schedule and analysed using frequency counts, percentage, chi-square and regression analyses. Finding revealed that mean age of farmers was 40.5 and 72.1% had one formal education or the other. Prominent causes of conflict in the area were agitation for farm land and scrambling for political power between the settler and land owner as rated by 72.1% and 62.2% farmers respectively. Concerning level of involvement in the violent conflicts 70.0% of the farmers consented that they were actively involved. Farmers 90.6% and 95.3% rated clear demarcation between grazed land and farmland and farmers should compensate landowners for using their land respectively. There is significant between farmers personal and socio economic characteristics of the farmers and farmers’ level of involvement in the conflict. Hence, there is need to search for farmers oriented solutions to conflict in order to make recommended solutions to conflict sustainable in conflict ridden areas.

Keywords: Conflict, causes of conflict, farmers, land and resolution strategies
Center for Cultural Heritage & Sustainable Development (CULSUS): Initiation & Activities

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Abstract

The mission of Friends of Environment and Development Association (FEDA) is to work towards achieving sustainable development for Egypt through implementation of projects leading to the upgrading of selected fragile eco-systems, with the goal of improving the quality of life of its residents and encouraging tourism through:

**Upgrading physical conditions of three buildings through renovation or rebuilding (a)** Kahla Wekala (Audi Bashi) was renovated in 2002 and is being used as "FEDA's Complex for training on repair and maintenance of domestic electronic appliances. (b) Kharoub Wekala was demolished and rebuilt in 2005 as "FEDA's Center for community Development" which houses all social activities as well as the computer center, health-unit and Naguib Mahfouz auditorium. (c) El Rabae Wekala was demolished and rebuilt in 2008 as "FEDA's center for Handicrafts training and currently focuses on initiation of" Center for Cultural Heritage & Sustainable Development (CULSUS)".

**Enhancing the ability of the community to participate in sustainable human and economic development which is achieved through (a)** Creating a local NGO (Sustainable Development Association for Gamalia"SDAG") which was officially registered in 2005. (b) Forming five specialized committees from community members (i) Health & Environment (ii) Youth & Education (iii) women & Gender (iv) workshops and Handicrafts (v) Infrastructure. (c) The "Follow up" committee which lists the problems raised by the specialized committees according to priority and presents them for consideration by the "District Committee" chaired by the Head of the District.

**Improving living conditions of the inhabitants is being achieved through (a)** Improving social, education and cultural conditions of community members. (b) Developing health and environmental consciousness in the demonstration area. (c) Increasing the economic opportunities of the community through provision of handicrafts and vocational training and credit.

FEDA's latest achievement is rebuilding Wekalet El Rabae at Moez Street (Gamalia – Historic Cairo) and cooperation with “Center for Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (CULTNAT)” in establishing the "Center for Cultural Heritage & Sustainable Development (CULSUS)" Activities of CULSUS at El Rabae Wekala aim to promote interest in Gamalia’s cultural heritage through (a) Presentation of models for different archeological sites located at El Moez Street and Fatimide Cairo with pertinent explanations related to illustration of different architectural designs & techniques over the years. (b) Use of modern technologies to exhibit panoramic presentations of the history and activities of the area. (c) Presentation of folkloric heritage (intangible expressions):oral (e.g; tales), musical (eg; folk songs) or dynamic (e.g.; dances) (d) Tangible expressions or Material Folk Art such as khyamia, rugs, copper engraving &wood inlaid with shells. Progress in implementation of the above will be presented at the conference.

**Keywords:** CULSUS, Cultural Heritage, Sustainable Development

Continued
Center for Cultural Heritage & Sustainable Development (CULSUS) at
WEKALET EL RABAE (sh. El Moez)

EL Rabae (Before Demolition)                                     EL Rabae (After Rebuilding)

EL Rabae after internal redesign
2011

Cooperative Efforts between “Friends of Environment and Development Association (FEDA)” and “Center for Documentation of Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage (CULTNAT)”
Economic Growth and Public Sector Size: Examples from Kenya’s Vision 2030

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Abstract

The Vision 2030 proposes to contain growth of total expenditures with expenditure rationalization that shifts resources from non-priority to priority areas. This is expected to see the development expenditure increase from 18% in 2006/07 to 35% by 2012/13. This study set out to determine the exact causative process between the size of the government and economic growth given that knowledge of the same has important policy implications for the attainment of the ‘Vision’ goals. Economic theory dictates that if government spending accelerates economic growth, in which case causality is Keynesian, then government expenditure acquires the status of an important policy variable. If on the other hand, growth causes expansion in government expenditure, in which case causality is Wagnerian, then government expenditure is relegated to a passive role. Working within the bivariate and trivariate frameworks using the theory of cointegrated processes, the study concludes that in Kenya, causality is Keynesian and therefore the relative size of government spending is a critical policy variable in attaining the vision 2030 goals. This implies that there is potential for achieving long run/potential growth envisaged in the ‘Vision’ by controlling the size of the government.

Keywords: Causality, Granger, Kenya, Vision 2030, Wagnerian
Abstract
Lab experiments are a way to help students interact with the principles of chemistry and understand how the information from their textbook looks in real-life scenarios. In some places, high school teachers mostly use quick demonstration such as the Ammonium Dichromate self-decomposition, commonly called the "volcano". Another popular high-interest experiment is using different salt solutions to create different chemical reactions and different colored precipitates such as lead iodide, silver chloride, barium sulfate and silver chromate. Most of the chemicals which let over in these experiments are toxic and the way of disposal is very important. The objective of the research was founding the safe way to dispose chemical waste in the study area, with no disposal collecting system, and environment protection. To do this, Questioner form was produced about how teachers deal with chemical waste materials in their laboratories in sample high schools in Albors province of Iran. The results showed all labs in my research statistical population were dump chemical waste in rubbish bin or sink. In terms of keeping environment clean three suggestions were made: (a) Using less chemical in each experiment (b) proposing a set of reactions in each case to convert the waste to starting material (c) Lastly cooperate with companies which are nearby to collect the waste (Companies how need those compound as starting material). The survey was then sent to high school science chairpersons across the state of Alborz. Also a groups of teacher in curriculum center has been formed to write a laboratory manual for high school chemistry courses which explained how to manage chemical waste too. Also I found that virtual laboratory is not as effective as practical laboratories.

Keywords: Chemical Waste, Sustainability; Waste management, High School Chemistry Laboratory, reuse
Cyclonic Disasters and the Rakhain: Vulnerabilities, Coping Mechanisms and Impacts

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Abstract: Almost every year, cyclones are formed in the Bay of Bengal and hit the landmass. The frequency and intensity of cyclones have increased in the face of climate change and Bangladesh is being the victim of mighty cyclones recurrently, for example: “Sidr” (2007), “Nargis” (2008) and “Aila” (2009) had hit the coastal areas of Bangladesh in consecutive years. Albeit vulnerabilities due to cyclones are persistent for the entire population living in the coastal areas, indigenous ethnic communities are more vulnerable because of their shear dependence on the nature for livelihood. Indigenous ethnic minority communities living in the coastal belt of the country live in a disadvantaged situation with structural, social and motivational vulnerabilities to cyclonic disasters. Ironically, it is assumed that they have developed indigenous survival strategies to adapt with the crisis situations. Therefore, this study solely focuses on the Rakhain (the only indigenous ethnic minority group living with unique cultural identity in the coastal belt of Bangladesh) to identify vulnerabilities, survival strategies and impact of cyclones on the indigenous ethnic group. The research, therefore, attempts to document the vulnerabilities of the Rakhains’ and their survival strategies against cyclones. Furthermore, the research focuses on the impacts of cyclones on the Rakhains. In doing so, data were collected using in-depth interview, key informant interview, focus group discussion, transect walk and observation methods. It has been found that in regard to cyclones Rakhains – an ethnic minority community is prone to risks at the pre, during and post cyclone phases. Besides, it is revealed that to cope with the disastrous situations and also to reduce vulnerability at different stages of cyclones they have an array of coping mechanisms. Rakhains ‘anticipate’ and ‘predict’ forthcoming cyclones using indicators such as: wind direction, heat/ warmth of wind, roar from the sea and absence of the sound of the lightening, color and shape of the cloud, appearance of cyclones in the deep sea, temperature and color of sea water, behavior of certain fishes in the sea, number or amount of fishes found in rivers and sea, behavior of insects, and state of the people with certain diseases. The early anticipation and prediction of cyclones let Rakhains to take some ‘proactive’ measures against cyclones. Besides, Rakhains also possess ‘autonomous’, ‘spontaneous’ and ‘reactive’ responses to climatic emergencies. Moreover, Rakhains have some planned ‘structural’ practices, such as: special form housing (Aepong Re) and planting trees surrounding homesteads (Eing) for reducing vulnerabilities which prevail because of living at a fragile cyclone prone area. All the coping mechanisms form a systematic survival strategy for the Rakhains, which guide their actions from anticipation and prediction of a coming disaster to face the emergency periods and also in surviving the post disaster phase. Despite being equipped with their own forms of indigenous coping mechanisms cyclonic disasters affect the Rakhains severely. As it has been discovered that cyclones primarily cause injury to people and also kill humans and livestock; damage house, fishing materials, community infrastructures and crops. Furthermore, It was found that saline water intrusion increases the salinity of land which results into lesser production, thus, Rakhains face food insecurity and remain deprived of necessary nutrition. Furthermore, Rakhains face shortage of fodder due to saline water intrusion into agricultural fields. Moreover, as Rakhains traditionally use pond water for drinking, saline inundation, dead animals and debris contaminates the water sources, thus, the Rakhains face scarcity of safe water for drinking after cyclones and they remain vulnerable and prone to water borne diseases. The primary and secondary impacts eventually affect their livelihood assets, e.g., human, social, physical, natural and financial capital in a way that creates a precarious situation for them in regard to livelihood security in the long-run. The above-mentioned impacts of cyclones on livelihood assets, according to the Rakhains, are not separate problems but interrelated and make the Rakhains more vulnerable in terms of their livelihood security day by day. The immediate losses become worse with time instead of improving. As it has been revealed Rakhains living in the coast, apply their own survival strategies and skills to cope with the vulnerabilities of cyclones. The ways in which the natural disasters (cyclones) are responded with are parts of the Rakhains’ unique social, economic and cultural situations and circumstances. Thus, it is important to consider the vulnerabilities, rationale of their actions for survival and potential impacts of disastrous events for ensuring effective disaster management planning and programming input at local and national level. Furthermore, initiatives for early warning of cyclones, post disaster rehabilitations must be devised considering the local context so that vulnerabilities can be reduced to a minimum level and Rakhains’ unique cultural identity may be preserved.

Keywords: Cyclone, Disaster, Impact, Rakhain, Vulnerability.
Economic Alternatives for Future Sustainability

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Abstract
The most common & prevalent economic analysis technique is benefit-cost analysis (BCA). However, sustainability requirements must handle outcomes that cannot easily be quantified in monetary units. Multiple criteria analysis (MCA) is emerging as an alternative, and/or complementary, economic analysis technique. The economics profession has been slow to adopt MCA. This paper first explores the role of MCA as an alternate economic analysis tool alongside BCA, cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA), and cost-utility analysis (CUA) and then proposes a process for selecting an appropriate analysis method. The choice of technique will depend on the extent to which environmental goods can be valued in monetary units. The paper argues that MCA has an expanded role to play alongside BCA (and the other methods) to ensure that sustainability requirements are realized.

Keywords: Sustainable development, economics, resource conservation
Eco-Footprint: Global Resource Consumption Perspective

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Abstract
In the context of ecological crisis and profligate consumption, this paper proposes using Eco-footprint analysis to regulate and rationalize resource consumption worldwide. This analysis quantifies human consumption flows relative to renewable natural capital stocks given specified levels of technology. Worldwide, 1.8 global hectares (gha) of bio-productive land exist per person, yet the human population is currently consuming 2.2 gha per person. This paper proposes that all nations would be allocated population-based Eco-footprints of an “earth share” of 1.8 gha per person. Nations with large per capita footprints would be obligated to make reductions through some combination of reduced consumption, resource-productivity gains, population decreases, ecological restoration, and purchase of footprint credits. In contrast, countries with small per capita footprints could sell footprint credits to finance modernization along ecological lines.

Keywords: Cost analysis, economic analysis, analysis
Abstract: The present paper intends to create the spatial information for natural resources with emphasis on water resources in command area and to develop methods for its efficient utilization and sustainable management using remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques. In the study area, total 9 check dams and 2 percolation tanks using ARC GIS software are suggested. Also waste land development and shelter belt strip plantation along with the roads are suggested. The aim is to prepare the digital thematic maps of Ongole Mandal from Prakasam District including land use/ land cover, geomorphology, transport, drainage and base map using satellite imageries on Arc GIS 9.2 platform. These constitute the spatial database and generate the action plan for water resources management. For this purpose, IRS LISS IV-MX satellite data was used for preparing digital thematic maps.

Keywords: Geographic Information System, Natural Resources Planning, Remote sensing
Supplemental irrigation to mitigate dry spells in dry sub-humid region of Maiduguri in Borno State of Nigeria

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Abstract

Four irrigation regimes were laid out in a randomized complete block design at the Teaching and Research Farm of Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri located in dry sub-humid zone of Borno State during the 2009 rainy season to determine the effect of supplemental irrigation on the growth and yield of rainfed pearl millet. The soil of the study area was well drained with high infiltration rate. Sandy loam was observed within the 60cm depth and sandy in the lower horizons (60-200cm). The soils were slightly acid at the surface but tended to be neutral at the lower horizons. There were low organic carbon, nitrogen and phosphorous contents but high potassium content was recorded. The CROPWAT version 8.0 of the FAO was used to determine the seasonal pearl millet crop water requirement, effective rainfall and irrigation requirements as 445mm, 248mm and 145mm, respectively. The water excess of field capacity lost to deep percolation was 219mm while 246mm of irrigation depth was used to supplement rainfall at different stages of growth. The irrigation water applied throughout the growing as at when required gave the highest yield of 2260.42kg ha⁻¹. Significant differences (P<0.05) were observed for number of tillers per plant, leaf width, number of panicles per hectare, panicle length, stover weight, chaff weight and grain yield. It was observed that multiple irrigations produced more yield than the other treatments. It is therefore more suited to the dry sub-humid agroecological conditions of Maiduguri and its adoption can bring substantial yield of pearl millet per unit water and land area.

Keywords: CROPWAT, Dry sub-humid, Pearl millet, Rainfed, Supplemental
Linking to Voluntary Carbon Markets enhances a carbon offsetting option for Kazakhstan

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Abstract
There are two types of carbon markets operating in the world. Markets are called regulated in case they are driven by the regulation (national, regional), whereas voluntary markets are voluntarily intended. Voluntary carbon market it is where carbon offsetting projects can be sold or bought. “Offset” here means a greenhouse gas reducing project which compensates for greenhouse gases generated elsewhere. Generally speaking voluntary carbon markets give opportunity for companies, governments or individuals wishing to offset their carbon “footprints” by investing into the projects which reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

So, the aim of the paper is to investigate whether it is possible for participants from Kazakhstan to be involved into the voluntary carbon markets system either as a buyer or a seller of greenhouse gas offsetting projects. Different questions of voluntary carbon markets including their functioning, participation requirements and involvement mechanism are also introduced in this article. The study applies qualitative approach which is based on analysis of scientific articles, entity reports, national legislative framework related to the topic of the research.

There is a wide range of offset project options. Carbon offset project types differ from energy efficiency to industrial gases to methane flaring. However, the focus of the current research will be limited to forestry projects that can be traded on voluntary carbon markets, as forests acting as “sinks” of carbon dioxide became of greater importance for the country. Land-based projects traded on voluntary carbon markets include reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation, afforestation/reforestation and improved forest management projects. So, the paper will also show the role forestry projects play in voluntary carbon markets.

Obviously, finding ways for linking to voluntary carbon markets may bring Kazakhstan multiple benefits ranging from mitigation of negative impacts of global warming to improvement of international environmental image. Since ratifying the Kyoto protocol in 2009 Kazakhstan government start obliging domestic companies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Kazakhstan has no quantitative commitments under the Kyoto protocol yet. However, it voluntarily committed itself to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by up to 15% in 2020 and by up to 25% in 2050 relative to the 1992 level of emissions. Voluntarily taken commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions show Kazakhstan’s strong willingness to contribute to the mitigation of climate change and for now it amplifies the importance of these commitments. Thus, government might be trying to promote and spread the concept of environmental responsibility which other companies should take voluntarily. Greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced either by installing energy saving technologies or by increasing greenhouse gas absorbing means, for those who are unwilling to reduce greenhouse gas emitting production or to purchase expensive renewable technologies. Voluntary carbon markets provide Kazakhstan project developers with opportunities to link to foreign buyers wishing to offset their emissions either for individual or business reasons. The positive moment of voluntary carbon markets is that it is more flexible than regulated markets, thus more attractive for customers around the globe. This paper provides with a conceptual framework on how linkage to voluntary carbon markets may be implemented, as well as indicates that participation in voluntary carbon markets may be achieved if approached properly.

Keywords: Forestry, Greenhouse gas emissions, Kazakhstan, Voluntary Carbon Markets.
Bottom-Up Agricultural Extension Services Delivery in Nigerian Local Government Councils: An Assessment Of Delta State

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Abstract
Local Government Councils (LGCs) in Nigeria is the closest level of formal government to the grassroots. They have the same organizational structure and are expected to implement the assigned roles stipulated in the new Nigerian Agricultural Policy (NAP) which adopts Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach. The study therefore assessed the extent of implementation of field activities and the perceived competency/skills possessed and required by the extension personnel of LGCs in Delta State. Constraints to effective role performance of LGCs were also assessed. The purpose was to evaluate the conformity of the LGCs to the paradigm shift. Simple random sampling technique was used to select six (6) Local Government Councils from the 25 LGCs in Delta State and all the 65 technical staff of the Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD) departments of the LGCs constituted the sample. Structured questionnaire was used for data collection and were analyzed. Results show that only 44.52% of the established staff positions were filled. Majority of the personnel were males (71.74%), with 6-10 years working experience (60.87%) and Higher National Diploma (HND) and above (67.39%). Most of the extension delivery activities relevant to the new roles of LGCs were not implemented. The respondents perceived themselves to have low competence in CDD, technical and communication tasks hence indicated strong need for skills to adequately deliver extension services. Educational level of staff had a significant but negative relationship with their competency (r= -0.433; p=0.003). Some constraints to effective role performance of LGCs were insufficient fund allocation to agriculture (Mean=2.82), lack of interest in agriculture of some LGC chairmen (Mean=2.63) and poor technical knowledge of staff (Mean=2.59). It was concluded that LGCs were not well equipped with competent personnel to deliver effective extension services due to poor funding six years into the new NAP. Adequate staffing, funding and capacity building through collaboration between Federal, Delta State and Local governments and with international partners are recommended.

Keywords
Agricultural-policy, community-driven development (CDD), Local-government, personnel, Nigeria
The Importance of Environmental Modeling for Sustainable Ecotourism

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Abstract
Ecotourism Modelling should take account of the demands of the local people in terms of social needs and forest resources. In particular, opportunities for income-generating activities should be offered to rural people. Recent academic research from the disciplines of tourism, environmental management, economics, and sociology, among others, has focused on different aspects of the relation between tourism and protected natural areas. This model can be enhanced using collaborative tools based upon lessons learned from the model sites and from ecotourism cases around the world—for example, how the Small Tourism Enterprises Program (STEP) approach might be utilized for: (a) a brands and standards system; (b) coaching and technical assistance; (c) walk-in centers to support product development and marketing; (c) operating guidelines for small hotels; (d) an environmental management program (e) financing assistance and an investment fund; (f) volunteer programs and partnerships; and (g) regional marketing system based upon an “experience” approach.

Keywords: Environment, Ecotourism, Modelling, Sustainable
Ecotourism Environmental Impact Assessment for Development of Natural Environment

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Abstract
Natural Environment can develop the concept of urban green tourism Applying the practices of ecotourism to an urban environment is a relatively new concept but a concept that merits development in multiple cities, a concept that promotes environmental responsibility, local economic vitality, cultural diversity and experiential richness. The development and launch of the map is discussed and some of the problems encountered are examined. Key strategies for launching green tourism products are presented in the recommendations. This research seeks to outline how urban green tourism can be an effective approach to addressing the issues of Ecotourism in cities growth, waste, etc., and demonstrates how sustainable tourism options can capitalize on the existing features of a city. This article incorporates the role of natural resources infrastructure management for urban environment pollution and mainly deals with relationship between environmental parameters like frequency and attendance alternations, location and distance parameters.

Keywords: Development, Ecotourism, Environment, Impact Assessment, Natural Environment
Assessment of students’ online interaction in Mathematics and Sciences in Nigerian Public and Private Universities

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Abstract
The purpose of this paper was to report the findings of a study examining students’ online interaction patterns in Mathematics and Sciences. The sample for the study was undergraduate students in public and private universities in Ekiti State, Nigeria online class delivered via starboard. The primary data for the study came from students’ discussion board postings, online learning, and course grades in mathematics and sciences. Various data analysis methods such as descriptive and regression analysis were utilized to examine students’ evolvement interaction patterns among students in the same class. Results of the study indicated that there was considerable variability in students’ postings. Students’ postings were found mostly heterogeneous across students and across universities. The study suggested no correlation between the number of posts and students’ success in mathematics and sciences.

Keywords: Asynchronous, Interaction-Pattern, Online, Posting
Literacy Acquisition as Determinant of Life-Improvement Skills: A Strategy for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development for Almajiris and Street Children in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria, as a member of the African Union (AU), ratified the African Union Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (AUCRWC) on the 23rd of July 2001. This brought about the Child Rights Act which came into force on the 31st of July 2003. Under this Act, children are guaranteed free and compulsory primary education, encouragement of secondary and tertiary education. In addition to the Child Right Acts, Universal Basic Education Commission was established to cater for educational provision, based upon which compulsory nine year basic education was designed for Nigerian child. All these efforts were to achieve the Nigeria’s philosophy on education which was based on the development of the individual into a sound and effective citizen and the provision of equal educational opportunities for all citizens of the nation at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels both inside and outside the formal school system. However, despite her involvement in AUCRWC and UBE, many children in Nigeria still not have access to basic education. Indication of this is almajiris in the Northern part and street children in the Southern part of the country. While Almajiris in the North were believed to be seeking Islamic knowledge but end up in the street usually hanging around restaurants, markets, shops, petrol stations and houses where they beg for alms to survive and oftentimes chased away by people who regard them nuisance, the street children in the South are not different. They left their parents to live in other major towns especially state capitals looking for survival. Many of these street children left schools without achieving formal education. This study is therefore designed to find out the factors militating accessibility of education to the Almajiris and street children in Nigeria as well as to establish if acquisition of literacy and life-improvement skills could help to sustain permanent literacy and reduce poverty level among the respondents. The study also sought the best approaches and methods of literacy delivery that best suit the Almajiris and street children as well as investigating and differentiating between life styles of Almajiris and street children in Nigeria. The Experimental design type was adopted for the study. Purposive sampling technique was used to select thirty (30) Almajiris and street children from various locations in Lagos, Niger and Oyo States of Nigeria. The participants were divided into two groups (A and B). Five participants were picked from each state as the target groups while the rest were the control group. Efforts were made to provide cloth and extend parental care to Group A participants and they were also exposed to various vocational skills and learning process through the States Agency for Adult Education (AANFE). The control Group B was left un-catered for but their activities within the study period was also closely monitored and observed. After a year of exposure, behaviour and attitude of the two groups were measured through Interview, Focus Group Discussion and observation of changes in life styles of the respondents. The study revealed that while positive changes in behaviour were recorded in Group A this was not the case in Group B. Participants in Group A having acquired life-improvement skills such as income-generating skills, health/hygiene management skills, basic literacy skills were willing to continue their studies. The study showed that significant relationship existed between acquisition of basic literacy skills and life-improvement skills of beneficiaries (R=0.24, p < 0.01). There is unequal level of achievement of literacy acquisition between the Almajiris and the street children because many of the street children were drop-out while the almajiris had no previous educational background. The study recommended improved literacy provision for the marginalised member of the society most especially the almajiris and the street children with the curriculum design to include life-improvement skills. There is need for collaborative efforts between NGOs and government parastatals on literacy programmes/vocational skills among illiterates in Nigerian society. All tiers of government should endeavour to rehabilitate and re-integrate the Almajiris and the street children into non-formal educational provision while the Nigerian adults should be sensitised on the importance of population education so as to re-inculcate value education generally.

Keywords: Almajiris, Literacy Acquisition, Life-Improvement Skills, Poverty Eradication, Sustainable Development, Street Children.
Assessment of Utilization of Agricultural Information on Maize Production among Rural Youth: Panacea for Sustainable Food Security in Nigeria

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Abstract

Rural youth are actively involved in agricultural production in Nigeria but the socioeconomic conditions have constrained them and they lack access to scientific and technological information that could enhance their production capacity. Therefore, for meaningful sustainable agricultural and rural development in Nigeria depends not only on the mobilization of large number of youth as active participants in the developmental process, but also on how accessible and well utilised the agricultural information are made available to this important target group. This study assessed the utilization of agricultural information on maize production among rural youth in southwest Nigeria. A total sample of two hundred and forty and two hundred and fifteen rural youth were randomly selected from both Oyo and Osun respectively making a total of four hundred and fifty- five respondents constituted the sample size for the study. Structured interview schedule was used to elicit information from the respondents. Data analysis was carried out using frequency counts, percentages, mean and standard deviation as descriptive statistics while Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC), Chi square and ANOVA were employed as inferential statistical tools. The study revealed that the most frequently used sources of information by the young farmers are radio, parents, fellow farmers and commercial input dealers and the most often use agricultural information on maize production include: improved maize varieties (WMS= 3.42); selection and rate of chemical application for weed control (WMS = 3.30); and method of fertilizer application (WMS = 2.50). The result of correlation analysis revealed that positive and significant relationships exits between age (r = 0.322, P < 0.05), household size (r = 0.156, P <0.05) and level of utilization of agricultural information. Conversely, there exists negative and significant relationship between farm size (r = -0.177, P< 0.05); cosmopoliteness (r = -0.476, P < 0.05) and level of utilization of agricultural information. The result of Chi square analysis revealed that membership of social organization (X² = 5.235, P< 0.05), extension contact (X² = 13.739, P <0.05) significantly influenced the level of utilisation of agricultural information on maize production. Also, the study established that significant differences exists in the level of utilization of agricultural information on maize production across the study area (F=46.14 < p=0.05).

The study concluded that establishment of information resource centres by the government in the rural areas is of paramount importance to utilization of agricultural information as it would facilitate easy access to agricultural information among rural youth in the study area. Hence, the availability and utilization of agricultural information could bring about increase in maize crop production for sustainable food security in Nigeria.

Keywords: Agricultural, Information, Maize, Rural Youth, Utilisation.
Non-Farm Income, Income Inequality and Poverty Reduction in Rural Nigeria: Evidence from Rice farming Households

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Abstract

Several studies on rural income growth suggests that diversification of income sources is a key strategy individuals and households use to strengthen their income sources and thus reduce poverty. However, there is dearth of information on the effect of rural non-farm income on income inequality and poverty reduction among the rice farming households in Nigeria. This study was therefore conducted to fill the existing gap in the literature. A multistage random sampling was adopted to collect data from 600 rice farming households selected from three prominent rice producing states in Nigeria using well-structured questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Froster-Greer-Thorbecke poverty measure, Gini-coefficient, Probit and Tobit model. The results of the analyses showed that non-farm income is poverty and income inequality reducing. Education of the household head is positively related to the Number of Income Source (NIS). The household productive assets, access to electricity and pipe-borne water also positively influenced the NIS. The level of income diversification was 2.40 and was significantly higher among the poor than the non-poor farming households. Therefore, this study recommended that rural non-farm sector should be targeted in the nation’s quest to eradicate poverty and reduce income inequality among the rural farming households in Nigeria.

Keywords: Farmers, Income-inequality, Nigeria, Poverty, Rural
Wealth Status and Agricultural Technology Adoption among Smallholder Rice Farmers in Nigeria

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Abstract

The adoption of agricultural technologies is a necessary condition for the achievement of agricultural productivity increase and poverty eradication among the farming households in Nigeria. The role of households’ Wealth status in agricultural technologies adoption in Nigeria has not been well documented. Hence this study assessed the effect of smallholder rice farming households’ wealth status in the adoption of improved rice varieties. The data were collected using a multistage random sampling technique. Osun, Niger and Kano states were selected to represent upland, lowland and irrigated rice growing systems, respectively. Five major rice-producing Local Government Areas (LGAs) were selected from each state, followed by the selection of three villages from each LGA. In all, 600 rice farmers were selected on the basis of probability proportionate to the population of rice farmers in the villages.

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Logistic regression and Tobit model. The results revealed that there was variation in the rates and intensity of adoption of improved rice varieties among the wealth groups. Overall, a larger percentage of the well-endowed farmers have adopted at least one improved varieties in the last five years, while majority of those that were less-endowed find it difficult to adopt any improved variety and were mainly cultivating the traditional varieties. The probability of adoption of improved rice varieties was significantly affected by education of household’s head, age, household size, income and household endowments. Hence, policies that will lead to improvement in household wealth should be vigorously pursued in order to increase the rate of improved rice varieties adoption and generate the much desired increase in rice productivity in Nigeria.

Keywords: Adoption, Farmers, Nigeria, Rice, Wealth
Water harvesting through farm pond and utilization of conserved water for vegetable crops

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Abstract

A trial was conducted during 2005-06 & 2006-06 at All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture, Phulbani, Orissa, India, with an objective to obtain the water loss and economics of the lined ponds. There were three treatments: T1- Lined pond with soil cement plaster (6:1) 8 cm thickness, T2- Unlined pond, T-3- No pond. 10% of the cropped area was dug for construction of the pond in Lined and Unlined pond treatments. The size of the pond is 7 m top widths, 1 m bottom width, 3 m heights, and 1:1 side slope. The water harvested in pond was reutilized for the pumpkin crop, which was sown only in Lined pond treatment, as there was no water available in unlined pond so the crop was not sown there. Lined pond with soil cement (6:1) plaster of 8 cm thickness gave highest Tomato yield of 4.8 t/ha during kharif 2008-09 and radish root yield of 25.5 t/ha in rabi seasons of 2008-09. The water loss was 326 lit/day in lined pond and 24,000 lit/day in unlined pond. The benefit: cost ratio in lined pond was 3.04 as compared to 1.64 in unlined pond during 2008-09. The light textured well-drained upland soils in North Eastern Ghat Zone provide scope for cultivation of vegetables during rainy season. The intermittent dryspells and terminal drought affect the performance of those high value crops in most of the years. About 25% of the rainfall is lost as run-off. Harvesting of this run-off water in farm pond with proper lining will conserve the run-off water and recycling of this water for life-saving irrigation will protect the crop from drought/dryspell grown in 90% of land area. The ponds will be helpful for sustainability in productivity of dryland crops. Soil structure and organic matter status decide the water holding capacity of the soil. Soil physico-chemical characteristics depend on the systems of nutrient management. Keeping those points in view, the present experiment involving two water management systems (no pond and pond) has been designed.

Keywords: (Five words in alphabetical order)- CROP, FARMPOND, HARVESTING VEGETABLE, WATER
Assessment of Farmers’ Perception on Small Plot Adoption Technique as a Means of Sustainable Technology Transfer in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area, Edo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study accessed the farmers’ perception of small plot adoption technique (SPAT) as a means of sustainable technology transfer in Ikpoba-okha Local Government area of Edo-State. With the use of structured questionnaire, a simple random sampling technique was used to select 90 respondents interviewed for the study. Majority of the respondents were males (58.9%), 40 years old and above (62.20%) while 74.4% of the respondents were married, and majority (69.0%) had primary and secondary education.

Most of the respondents (84.4%) have between 1-4-hectares of land and were engaged in planting of arable crops (68.9%) as the major agricultural activity. Finding from the study showed that majority of respondents received information on SPAT through the extension agents ($\bar{X} = 2.24$). SPAT was perceived to be very effective in impacting new farming technique to the farmers ($\bar{X} = 4.29$). Findings also revealed that farmers’ benefits from SPAT were increased yields ($\bar{X} = 4.34$) and increased awareness of improved varieties ($\bar{X} = 4.24$). The major respondents’ constraints of SPAT were inadequate land ($\bar{X} = 3.64$) inadequate information ($\bar{X} = 2.76$) and inadequate supervision ($\bar{X} = 2.69$). Respondents’ marital status ($\chi^2 = 10.075; P < 0.05$) and farming practice ($\chi^2 = 7.53; P < 0.05$) had significant association with their perception of SPAT. The need for adequate information and supervision of SPAT by extension agents to farmers was recommended.

Keywords: Farmers’ perception, Small plot adoption, Sustainable Technology Transfer
Climate change and energy crisis as threats to global security.

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Introduction
During the last decade or the last five years, the international community has gone through and still going through a series of crises to environmental, social and economic issues: For example: During the 2000s, several developing countries, including a significant portion of the least developed countries as the Central African Republic is facing a severe food crisis characterized by frequent "drought". This can be explained by the loss of competitiveness of agricultural production, degradation of the productive base due to climate change, global trade speculation and deteriorating terms of trade.

There is an unprecedented energy crisis resulting in frequent power cuts in the country due to reduced and / or insufficient capacity of electricity production. These crises are particularly acute in the country whose electricity supply is provided mainly by hydro because of the drastic drop in water reservoirs of dams. This decline is itself explained by the disruption of rainfall cycles leading to a drop in river flows of water. There is also a recurring environmental crises that result in record-breaking drought of historic (Spain, France, Australia, etc..), Just as historical floods (France, Australia, USA, Niger, Togo), peaks temperature never equaled (France, Sahel, Canada, Australia, USA, etc..), etc.. Many experts believe that these extreme events illustrate the effects of climate change.

These crises and environmental disasters have one thing in common: they impact primarily the society's most vulnerable, the elderly and youth. For the latter category, the world currently has 1.8 billion young people between 15 and 24 years, providing an opportunity for the future despite the challenges associated with it. With 2.5 billion poor in the world, many young people are exploited and abused. Youth access to employment is now a real problem, even in developed countries. Thus, crises upset the established certainties resulting socio-political crises that disrupt relations geostatic world like the “Arab Spring”. In the country and local levels, they are gradually changing the social and economic models and create new perspectives vis-à-vis nature.

That is why we considered organizing a survey on climate change and energy crisis.

Objectives (a) Collect information from the public on climate change (b) Identify the problem our country's energy

Methods and materials
Educate, inform
Educational talk

Keywords: Food crisis, drought, socio-political, social and economic models
Ref#: 064/USA/12/SD

Farmers’ Use of Environmentally Sustainable Practices in Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract
This study was carried out to access farmers’ use of environmentally sustainable practices in Cross River State, Nigeria. To achieve the aim of this study, the respondents’ socio-economic characteristics were ascertained, so also were the available types of environmentally sustainable practices, level of awareness, the extent of technology use and factors affecting use. Systematic random sampling technique was used to draw 368 respondents from a sampling frame of 3,680 CRADP farmers. Dry season vegetable, crop combination and alley farming were purposively selected for the study. Structured questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. The result of the analysis showed that the respondents were predominantly males (78%) and had a mean age was 41.4 years. The educational level was low, household size was large with 78.5% having more than six members. Primary occupation was crop farming (93.4%). The mean gross income was N132,348 with about 28.4% earning N160,000 per annum or more. Average farm size was 2.1 hectares. Common land ownership is from the family or inherited. Though group participation was common to all respondents, contact with extension was very poor. The most common sources of awareness were friends, neighbours and relatives and contact farmers. Rate of abandoned adoption was highest with alley farming (58.7%) while sustained use was highest with crop combination (66.6%). Major factors influencing sustained use of technology are environmental adaptation, availability of capital and cultural adaptation. Chi-square ($\chi^2$) results showed that education, farmsize, income and gender had significant influence on use of environmentally sustainable practices ($\chi^2=18.019; 15.335, 17.554, 16.204; p<0.05$). ANOVA test showed a significant difference in the use of the practices in the three agricultural zones ($F=54.479, P<0.05$). This difference is an indication of the adaptability of the practices in each zone. Therefore, farmers should be encouraged to adopt environmentally sustainable practices that are adaptable to their environmental conditions only. This will consequently reduce cost and increase output.

Keywords: Assessment, Environmentally, Practices and Sustainable
Structural Behaviour of Precast Lightweight Foamed Concrete Sandwich Panel as a Load Bearing Wall.

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Abstract
A study was carried out to develop a Precast Lightweight Foamed Concrete Sandwich Panel, PLFP, as a new industrialised building system, IBS. Experimental investigations and finite element simulations using LUSAS software to study its structural behaviour was undertaken. The PLFP panel is made of foamed concrete wythes which enclose a polystyrene layer and reinforced with high tensile steel bars as its vertical and horizontal reinforcements. The panel is further strengthened by steel shear connectors bent at an angle of 45˚ which are inserted in the panel through the polystyrene layer. The panels are tested using Magnus Frame and loaded with axial load until failure. The ultimate load carrying capacity, load-deflection profiles, and the failure mode are recorded. The panel was modelled using plane stress element for foamed concrete and bar element for its reinforcement and shear connectors. Series of simulations were conducted for PLFP panel models with various slenderness ratios and sizes of steel bar. The results obtained from the experiment show good agreement with the results obtained from simulations. Partial composite behaviour is observed in all specimens when the cracking load is achieved. It is also found that the steel shear connectors are able to transfer the load from one wythe to the other. It is concluded from the results that the PLFP panel proposed in this research is able to achieve the intended strength for use in low to medium rise building. Considering its lightweight and ease of construction, PLFP panel is feasible to be developed further as a competitive IBS building system.

Keywords: Foamed concrete, Industrialised Building System, Load Carrying Capacity, Load Deflection, Profile, Partial Composite Behaviour
Uranium occurrence and radioactive pollution in groundwater in Asfar Thwelil, northern Arabian shield

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Abstract
Recent field geologic mapping supported by magnetic and radioactive surveys provide a new view on uranium distribution in the Asfar Thwelil area located at the northern Arabian shield. The area mainly consists of rhyolite dome dissected by several faults with different trends. Two groups of uranium veins intrude the dome: (a) the veins rich in fluorite are associated with the main faults which trend N120°. This group consists of black uranium oxides representing gummite and uraninite and constitutes by far the most important uranium source, while (b) the second group is associated with the faults that trend N155°, and is represented by uranium oxides such as uraninite and uranophane together with purple fluorite. Therefore it's possible that groundwater in the vicinity of the area will be contaminated by radioactive elements, It is recommended to take prompt actions by the environmental organizations in Saudi Arabia to study the area thoroughly reduce the health and environmental hazards and improve sustainable development of Asfar Thwelil area.

Keywords: groundwater contamination, health and environmental hazards, radioactive surveys, sustainable development, uranium.
Democratizing the African Economies: Issues, Prospects and Contradictions

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Abstract

African countries have been directly involved in their respective national economic activities to the tune of about 70% of the total value of investment and economic life in the post-independence era. The “Third Waves of Democratization” has brought in its wake the inevitability of decentralization of the economies of emerging democracies, and other new entrants in the international system. Globalization has succeeded to erode national sovereignty and internal economic centralization; which has dramatically downplayed the protectionist policy of states in African to the advantage of the advanced capitalist societies, but it leaves much to be desired that two decades after, Africa still continue to grapple with both political and economic development. Democratization, in the true sense of the world and according to the globalist, requires that the economy (or its most sensitive part) must be considerably deregulated, and that government enterprises to be privatized as much as possible.

The study therefore evaluates the impact of series of economic liberalization, decentralization and privatization policies on African states’ efforts at development. This paper concerns itself with what and how much needs to be altered to greatly empower African rural population and how much needs to happen for globalization to truly benefit African states and its populace. It becomes interesting to explore the convergence between democratization and development. To achieve the set objectives of the study, special focus is directed at the South African and Nigerian experience.

The study takes cognizance of the arguments of the modernization school of thought, exploits dependency theory for a thorough understanding of the core issues that underlines African underdevelopment.

It was discovered that liberalization of national economies in Africa is characterized by greed and material acquisition, and this has replaced human compassion and sensitivity to nature as the core values of society. The main driving force of the neo-capitalism in Africa is to maximize the profits of Multi-National Corporations, resulting in capital flights, by turning nature and human labour into marketable commodities, thus ensuring that the biosphere is destroyed and human rights trampled, while the mass of the people becomes downwardly-mobile.

The reality of the global world impedes States’ protectionist policies, regulations and controls that are desirable in the interest of social justice and protection of the mass of the people, but African political and economic elites have the responsibility of gallantly managing the global-national nexus in the interests of the continent, and local population.

Keywords: Dependency, Development, Democratization, Globalization, Decentralization
Exchange Rate Volatility and Economic Integration Among “SAARC” Countries

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the financial integration of SAARC. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was created in 1985, to develop an economical relationship among seven countries. These seven countries were South Asian countries such as Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. In the result of this cooperation, a trade link was developed among these countries. Through Cointegration test we empirically test that a long run relationship exists among these countries and in short run different countries significantly affect other countries. This integration is evaluated through interest rates impacts which show the relationship and this is evaluated through Granger Causality. Only Sri Lanka is only country who has very significant effect on all other countries in long run but Pakistan has not too much significant integration. Short run relationships was evaluated through Vector Error Correction Model which shows significant results. Overall this study is predicting that these seven countries are very liberalize and have no significant trade barriers for each others, all countries have good economic relations or a long run trade links among them. Almost all members of SAARC have significant economic integration and this integration has positively related with the exchange rate volatility.

Keywords: SAARC, Integration, Interest Rate, Exchange Rate, Volatility
Tourist Industry Development Strategy In Improving The Social Protection of Population
(Study Napabale Major Lake District in The Village of Lohia Lohia, Muna-East Area)

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Abstract
Tourism is an important role for local governments, especially during regional autonomy in improving public welfare. This study refers to the strategy of tourism development and public welfare.

The survey results show that the welfare of people are still below the standards set, can be seen from the public revenue per capita is still low. This study aims to describe the tourism potential of the lake Napabale and welfare conditions in the village where Lohia Napabale tourist areas of the lake as well as explain the strategy for tourism development in the tourist areas of the lake tourist attractions Napabale review, accessibility, facilities and communities in improving public welfare.

The results showed that the tourist attraction in the tourist area of the lake Napabale quite diverse, accessibility to reach the tourist areas tend to be easy Napabale Lake, the facilities available still needs to be improved and those who are in the tourist area of the lake Napabale very friendly to the newcomers, including tourists. Based on the SWOT analysis, obtained an urgent strategy for tourism development Napabale Muna for the government budget, including the utilization of the existing potential for development, utilization of technological advances to enhance tourism development, enhance tourism cooperation with other regions, improve the quality of personnel in the field of tourism, the provision of facilities and infrastructure for tourism activities, increase promotional efforts

Keywords: Strategy, Tourism, Welfare Society, Tourism Attractions, Accessibilitas, Facilities, Community.
Abstract

Climate change is widely recognized as the most serious environmental threat facing mankind and has diverse local, regional and global consequences. Among the most significant environmental challenges of our time are global climate change, excessive fossil fuel dependency and the growing demand for urban energy, being the major challenges of 21st century and one of the greatest problems facing humanity. In 1900 about 150 million people, or less than 10 per cent of the world’s population at that time, lived in cities. By the year 2000, the number of urban residents had increased 20-fold and now in 2011, the planet holds 9 billion peoples, which represented more than half the world’s population are now urban dwellers. The present rate and scale of urbanization has continued to increase, generating problems in both urban and rural areas. India is set for enormous urbanization. As per Census of India, 2011, Out of 1210 million masses, the urban India holds habitat for 350 million populations, living in 7936 cities and towns and supported by 47 million plus cities. The unprecedented population growth and urbanizing forces are like giant tidal waves, driving the present and future levels of urbanization, particularly in developing countries, have clear linkages to the global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The global energy catastrophe coupled with the threats of climate change bring into sharp focus both opportunities and challenges for developing countries. Furthermore, have to tackle the increasing energy demands of growing economies, inclusive of global imperative to reduce carbon emissions to combat climate change.

One type of localized climate change is that of the Urban Heat Island (UHI). Though Urban Heat Island and climate change are distinct phenomena, they are strongly interconnected and indivisible. The presence of elevated urban temperatures does not directly imply the global climate change occurrence, but, is a result of urban development. The mechanism that connects the UHI effect to global climate change is that of increased energy demand. Megacities of world are longing for new forms of urban development that implies the community to thrive in a sustainable living and working environment. This development path is a low energy, low carbon and generally a resource efficient one. Increasing energy efficiency is an important tool for mitigating climate change. The range of activities that directly contribute to GHG emissions such as transportation, energy generation and industrial production are associated with cities and their functioning.

Having these knowledge in mind, urban system’s concept has been proposed to employ in this study to understand the complexity and dynamic behavior of existing scenario of the system. This research paper will explore from India’s perspectives, outline the prospects by developing synergies between urban energy, climate change and sustainable development to visualize their interactive dynamism. With the aforesaid knowledge, the authors have proposed an integrated planning approach to make an attempt to establish their functional linkages/causal relationships. Furthermore, the authors have proposed to examine the relevant policy instruments and planning tools towards the reduction of urban energy demand, with endeavor to develop a conceptualized framework which contributes to sustainable urban development. Finally, concluding with plausible recommendations/guidelines for achieving sustainable and energy efficient urban development for the megacities of India.

Keywords: Climate Change, Energy Efficiency, Integrated Planning Approach, Sustainable Urban Development, Urban Energy, Urban System,
Wholelife Costing for Sustainable Housing – A Case Study of the Eco Terrace Project

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Abstract
Making existing buildings more sustainable involves a significant level of investment which more often than none, requires the consideration of a long-term view in terms of returns. Several options exist and whilst technology continues to improve the ability to conceptualise, design and implement these purported solutions, property owners and registered social landlords still require a means of assessing the cost implications from a whole life cycle point of view. Such solutions usually comprise of a combination of measures which seek to address: energy efficiency improvements, the use of environmentally friendly materials and procedures in addition to the retrofitting of components that can aid the principal objectives of energy performance, low carbon emissions and overall sustainability.

The ‘Eco-terrace’ project’s objective was to radically improve the energy performance of existing UK Victorian terrace properties and provide environmentally friendly, well designed, modern, desirable and energy efficient homes using principles that could be repeated on other properties of a similar nature. Six pre-1919 terraced properties in Chesterton, Newcastle under Lyme were radically re-modeled and refurbished to provide contemporary living accommodation to a very high energy efficient standard. The project achieved an ‘Excellent’ standard under the BRE ‘Eco-homes’ assessment, equivalent to UK Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4/5. Generally, the six properties, which are of differing size and layout, adhered to the following core principles: retention of the front elevation facades to preserve the appearance of the street scene; removal of the rear elevation ‘out-rigger’ extensions and relocation of the kitchen to the centre of the house and bathroom to the first floor; providing integrated ‘sun-space’ extensions, angled to make best use of the sun’s energy; as a result of removing the rear out-rigger extensions, create a larger and more usable rear garden and where access permits, provision of off-street parking; the use of glazed walls and doors to deliver natural light throughout the accommodation; focus on insulating the existing building fabric and ensuring a high degree of air tightness with an energy efficient ventilation strategy; and the avoidance short-lived technologies that may prove to be obsolete before the long-term benefit is realised.

All of the six properties had data loggers and individual circuit meters providing data on energy consumption, together with an occupant survey, capturing the qualitative data on what it is like to live in the properties.

A wholelife costing study was commissioned by the projects managers in order to assess the rationale for the measures undertaken. Two of the six properties which had already been occupied provided the data for the wholelife costing assessment. Four options of assessment were defined as: do-nothing; carry out minimal upgrade; Eco Terrace design; and Code 4 Sustainable Homes design. A sensitivity analysis was thus conducted and this was aimed at demonstrating the effect of variability of energy costs on the various options considered. A financial model was subsequently created for each option and each model was populated with the project’s capital/maintenance/energy costs. Net Present Value (NPV) results were also computed in addition to carrying out a sensitivity analysis for energy variations over the life of the property.

With respect to the four options analysed, the Ecoterrace option had the most reasonable initial capital and maximum NPV (Lifecycle) costs. However, operating costs are at about the same level when comparing the Ecoterrace and Code 4 Sustainable Homes options. Nonetheless, the Ecoterrace option still demonstrated the best NPV (Lifecycle) costs when compared to the other options. The study therefore provided a platform for a justification assessment which can be enhanced with additional data acquisition and the consideration of other technologies or options via further research.

Keywords: Costing, Housing, Refurbishment, Sustainability, Wholelife
Computing Sustainability Footprint in a Semiconductor Manufacturing Environment

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Abstract
The purpose and objectives of this paper is to determine the determinants for computing sustainable footprint for a typical semiconductor manufacturing facility and subsequently to benchmark the sustainability footprint with other semiconductor manufacturing environment. Sustainability index studies have been used by different agencies depending on the definition used for sustainability. Suitable checklist was used to determine the sustainability index of an organization and the results were compared with other similar organization. Using one approach, sustainability footprint was computed and compared with the other similar organization. By computing the sustainability index and footprint for a manufacturing organization, it will help the organization to identify the areas to improve for more sustainable operations. By clearly computing the sustainable footprint for an organization, benchmarking can be done with similar industrial sector and will also help shareholders and other interested parties to know better of the organization in terms of their ability to be sustainable. Organizations with low sustainable footprint will be preferred and will be better recognized in the market.

In order to determine the sustainability footprint, we need to compute/define broadly two parameters – sustainability index (SI) and footprint. The model chosen for computing sustainability index in a manufacturing environment is a function employee wellbeing and corporate governance. Employee wellbeing can be judged by the organization’s safety and health performances (S). Corporate governance can be judged by the organization’s ability to protect environment (E), conserve resources (R), a system for legal compliance/corporate governance (G), and possession of a sound management system (M). In the process of evaluating the Sustainability Index of an organization a set of questionnaire in the form of worksheet or evaluation criteria was prepared and the data were collected from the sample two companies and were used to complete the worksheet.

Computing Sustainability Footprint (Sf) can be done through many common denominators for footprint – Sustainability Footprint with reference to economic factor, Sustainability Footprint with reference to population size, Sustainability Footprint with reference to area and Sustainability Footprint with reference to output. This paper attempts to examine the sustainability footprint using the above approaches – namely population, area and output for a semiconductor manufacturing organization.

By obtaining the Sustainability Footprint (Sf) for an organization it is possible to benchmark with each other companies and conclude as which one is more sustainable. This method of computing sustainable footprint can be extended across the country and industry.

Keywords: Environment, Footprint, Sustainability, population size
Neo Pan-Africanism and the Prospects of Regional Integration in Africa

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Abstract
The history of regional integration and Pan-Africanism is a rich one, both from the point of ideas and practical experience. Pan-Africanism evolved from struggles and movements of self-assertion and resistance against unequal trade, slave trade, colonialism and oppression. Although the lust for development anchored on nationalism diminishes Pan-Africanism, but African leaders have come to realize that in order to reverse the impoverishment of Africans, they have to respond to the wind of globalization by building a new supranational institution for the unity, stability and development of the continent. Hence, the idea of Pan-Africanism and regional integration seems no more a dream but pure common sense. The paper therefore re-examines the crux and of Pan-Africanism as an ideology and its relevance to the present debate on “United States of Africa”. The study also assesses the efforts of African Union to accelerate the process of integration in Africa, and evaluates the politics, prospects, and challenges in its actualization.

The paper audits both functional and federalist theory of regional integration for better understanding of the drives towards integration in Africa. The study found that Pan-Africanism represents the sure path of achieving collective empowerment of Africans. Also, the absence of regional shared political values, visions and stability and people-oriented integrating process, distrust among regional political elites; among others constitute impediments towards the “United States of Africa”. The paper discovers divergent views between Pan-Africanists and contemporary advocates of regionalism in Africa. The paper, taking cognizance of proliferation of sub-regional integrations in Africa, concludes that the successful establishment of supra-national authority is a necessary condition for the unity and development of Africa region. African leaders must display new sense of responsibilities and a renewed political will-power to make the dream of Pan-Africanism and a United State of Africa a reality.

Keywords: Development, Regionalism, Pan-Africanism, Multilateral, Integration
Energy Efficiency as an Enabler of Energy Access for All in the Context of Sustainable Development

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A statement of the empirical or theoretical concern

Energy efficiency is widely regarded as the quickest, cleanest, and least expensive option to address challenges related to environmental degradation, energy security, and economic development. To illustrate, the International Energy Agency estimates that almost 60\% of the carbon abatement required to reach the 450 ppm pathway by 2030 can be met through energy efficiency.\textsuperscript{2} Furthermore, McKinsey & Company has estimated that by 2020, the United States can reduce annual energy consumption by 23 percent from a business-as-usual projection by deploying an array of energy efficiency measures. This amounts to 9.1 Quad BTU of energy savings, roughly equivalent to the total primary energy consumed by the United Kingdom in 2008.\textsuperscript{3}

Energy efficiency is also an important enabler of energy access. For example, improving the efficiency of end-use technologies allow energy systems to power more pieces of equipment or for a longer period of time, \textit{ceteris paribus}. Or, it can reduce the size and cost of power systems needed to provide for a certain number of devices. Moreover, it can help the world’s poor reduce their expenditure on energy services, freeing up financial resources that can be used for energy access and other purposes.

Despite these advantages, many developing countries have dismissed energy efficiency as something only developed countries need to worry about. In fact, energy efficiency is often viewed as an impediment for greater energy access. This paper will aim to rectify this erroneous viewpoint and make the case that both efficiency and access should be addressed in an integrated manner.

A short summary locating the concern within a wider literature

The existing literature is rich with papers examining the barriers and opportunities for energy efficiency and energy access. However, they have largely been independent of each other and there is little systematic analysis on how they can complement each other. This has negative implications for sustainable development, as research has shown that increasing energy efficiency and access to clean energy sources is critical to attain sustainable development.\textsuperscript{4}

To address this deficiency, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has established a Sustainable Energy for All initiative, which seeks to achieve three inter-linked objectives by 2030: ensure universal access to modern energy services, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.\textsuperscript{5}

A concise account of the empirical or theoretical methodological approach

The paper will analyze and identify areas where energy efficiency and energy access can complement each other, in order to provide insight on how they can be scaled-up simultaneously for sustainable development.

\textsuperscript{2} International Energy Agency. (2009). \textit{How the energy sector can deliver on a climate agreement in Copenhagen.}
\textsuperscript{5} United Nations Foundation. (2012). \textit{About}. Retrieved from Sustainable Energy for All: http://sustainableenergyforall.org/about
The main arguments of the paper and an indication of the supporting evidence

This paper will explore three areas for energy efficiency and access integration. Firstly, it will analyze the technical and non-technical losses pertaining to electricity generation, transmission, and distribution. Replacing electrical equipment with more efficient alternatives is largely a technical issue. However, non-technical losses such as electricity theft and other behavioral issues (e.g. over consumption) can be addressed through appropriate metering technologies.

Secondly, this paper will explore the issue of energy cross-subsidization. This practice has led to sub-optimal results, but its prevalence has opened up many opportunities to enhance both energy efficiency and access. For instance, idle captive generation can be used to provide more energy access and replacing conventional fossil fuel power systems with combined cooling, heating and power systems can raise overall efficiency from 33% up to 80%.

Thirdly, this paper will address the availability and accessibility of clean (e.g. solar lanterns) and efficient (e.g. CFL light bulbs) products in the developing world. This is crucial because policies set at the international, national, or even regional levels will have little meaning if these products are not available and/or accessible to consumers at the local level.

A statement of the main conclusions and their relevance to an international audience

Development is not possible without energy, and sustainable development is not possible without sustainable energy. With more than 1.3 billion people lacking access to electricity and up to a billion more having access only to unreliable electricity networks, developed and developing countries around the world must accelerate both energy efficiency and energy access deployment in order to realize a sustainable future.

Keywords: Energy Access, Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Energy for All, Renewable Energy, United Nations

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Sustainability of Traditional Water Management System and Coping with Emerging Challenges
(Climate And Food Security Issues)

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Abstract
In the coming centuries, water will become one of the primary issues of human life survival therefore many countries are currently paying attention to the comprehensive management of water resources for the protection, revival, reform and exploitation of water resources. Updating water resource management knowledge is very essential for the development of any agricultural activity globally as the backbone of any national economy. Countries which are located within the arid zones which have no sustainable water using technologies cannot adjust to the challenge of environmental (climate) changes and this can cause irreplaceable damage to their local environment and water resources. However, by using traditional methods which adapt with the environment the damage caused will be less and in the long term it will enhance the development of those areas. In this case the management of the ground water resources become critical.

The Qanat system is a way of underground water management which was invented in ancient Persia, a country located in the arid zone and afterwards this knowledge became important to many other countries extending as far as Europe.

Qanat system consists of a series of carefully calibrated tunnels and shafts that harness gravity to draw a continuous flow of underground water to the surface. As Dale Light foot of Oklahoma university state university one of the world’s leading experts on Qanat explained:

(Rain falls somewhere and works its way through porous materials until it hits an impervious layer. Imagine a sponge with a solid surface under it. In different cases we can evaluate the impact of revitalization of Qanat system in arid and semi-arid zone. Also, Qanat technology can shows a positive challenge with climate changes and food security in arid environment. The positive impact of Qanat in arid zone can classify in different ways which some of them mentioned as below:

1) The hydrology regime of arid and semi-arid regions always affected by high temperature which cause to high evaporation and low precipitation. This phenomenon cause to a harmful effect on the rare resources of surface water and their restriction.
While the surface water are not that much stable in arid and semi-arid zone, the ground water such as Qanat can be consider as a stable under ground resources and provide an adequate water for the local populations.
The presence of stable water resources, prevent from the immigration of local people .hence the harmful effects on the land carrying capacity because of the increase of population in the regions which people migrate there will decrease.

2) The existence of water resources and food security have a tight relation with each other. Unfortunately ,some of the evidence such as wars can effect on water resources and destroy them.
Because of the location of surface water resources, they are more sensitive when a war happen in an area and they damage more in compare with under ground water resources.
Revitalization and proceed under ground water management such as Qanat in the countries which located in semi-arid and arid regions and they have political crisis, in the long term can decrease from the human casualty because of food and water crisis in those areas.

3) combination of suitable cultivation and irrigation techniques in arid zone will result a sustainable development in arid regions . For reaching to sustainable development in these areas short-term economic imperative of irrigation scheme should be replaced with long term one.

There are marked similarities between the population growth and irrigated dry-land or arid agriculture development in many areas of the world during the twentieth century, notably Australia, Uzbekistan and Egypt. In all situation ,short term economic goals out weighted long-term ecological and environmental consequences that resulted.
At last, through an historical view of ground water management and its link to the sustainable management of ecosystem, we can elaborate a long term program for rational ground water use and protection. Ancient methods of ground water management such as Qanat system provide an excellent demonstration of human ingenuity to cope
water scarcity and resource revitalization. Utilization of this ancient method can be one of the keys in solving many problems which will happen in human life due to the lack of water resources.

**Keywords:** Qanat, Sustainable management, underground water, food security
Sustainable Cultural and Heritage Tourism in Regional Development of Southern Jalisco

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Abstract

Purpose
This study aims to propose a normative model to determine the potential of cultural tourism in the municipalities that comprise the region 6 of the State of Jalisco, territorially delimited in the South of Jalisco.

Design/methodology/approach
After reviewing the literature and a normative model is proposed to conduct an analysis of cultural tourism to discuss and establish the potential target market in the Southern region of Jalisco.

Findings
The use of a normative analysis approach is a valuable framework to design tools for planning and operation of sustainable cultural and heritage tourism. The normative model proves to be useful for development strategies.

Research limitations/implications
The limitations are derived basically from the availability of data in a region where has not been any previous systematic strategy to develop sustainable cultural and heritage tourism.

Practical implications
The research provides the planning premises of the economic regional development strategies centered on the available resources and capabilities to exploit a sustainable cultural and heritage tourism. It has positive impacts on developing infrastructure, creating opportunities to attract foreign investors and funding agencies, designing and implementing marketing and promotional strategies and offering diversified products and services in the cultural tourism market.

Social implications
The research has social-spatial implications on development of entrepreneurial skills of the community, creating employment and improving better standards of life for the people.

Originality/value
There has not been any previous research contributing to increase regional economic development of Southern Jalisco. It provides a valuable frameworks and tools for regional economic development.

Keywords: Regional development, tourism companies, Southern Jalisco, cultural tourism
Abstract
The convention thinking in public sector economics is that government intervention in the economy is motivated by market failures. Unfortunately, government does not often succeed in correcting market failures. The limitation implies that government should direct its energies only at those areas in which market failures are most significant and where there is evidence that government intervention can make a significant difference. Controversy still remains over how limited or how active the government should be, and this is very contestable within the utility sector which its provision is associated with high sunk cost, political economy and the welfare state.

The Government of Uganda adopted economic liberalization policy in the 1990s through creating enabling legislation for privatization and utility reform. This resulted into the privatization of the power sector with the intention of breaking the monopoly of Uganda Electricity Board in the generation, distribution and transmission of power to successor companies. The power sector restructuring and privatization were strategically intended to make power sector financially viable and efficient in order to meet the growing demands for electricity, increase the area coverage. The improvements in viability and quality of electricity supply would mean attracting private capital into the sector, and take advantage of the export opportunities. Generally, the power sector reform was intended to improve on attractiveness of country to influence investment decisions. Through concessions, Eskom and Umeme Companies were given up to twenty years to maintain and operate hydropower plants, and also to maintain and operate the distribution network and collects revenues from all connected customers respectively. The government however, retains the regulatory power through its Electricity Regulatory Authority.

Although foreign direct investment was assumed to replace public investment in the power sector, this however has shown little progress as private investment is strongly influenced by exogenous factors. The little progress remains because of the limited presence of public resources in the power sector. The dynamics of power deficit in Uganda’s power sector is becoming chronic and this is coupled with the increasing demand for power that exceeds the generation capacity. With the increasing power deficit, public opinion and influence are very negative towards the privatization of the power sector. The public and legislatures believed that Umeme contract must be terminated on the grounds of high tariff, worsening load shedding, and poor customers’ satisfaction. However, the contract cannot be terminated because of its nature. It is even cheaper to stay within the line of inefficiencies than terminating the contract. The government therefore has maintained that Umeme contract can only be terminated when there is evidence of not achieving the performance benchmarks such as upgrading the distribution infrastructure, reducing energy loss in transition and standardizing tariffs. Umeme has also defended its performance to have already achieved in reducing power transmission losses, supplying reliable energy and also connected more new customers. The controversial issues remaining are that the UK Company (Umeme established by Consortium, Globeleg and Eskom enterprises) is insulated from losses; to be paid by the government while at same time must reclaim all core capital upon expiry of the contract. Also, as a respond to high tariff, the government through the World Bank support has instituted consumer subsidies to keep tariff at an affordable level by consumers. Using economic approach of market failures, this article examines the tensions between Umeme Company, the government, the public and the investors in Uganda. Few analyses have been conducted in the experience of private sector role in the power sector.

Keywords: privatization, Umeme, power providers, energy shortages, and market failures
African Environmental Values and Climatic Change

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Abstract

The current energy and food crises have created additional pressure on African natural resources in order to meet capitalist interests, both local and foreign and the host government. Moreover, the guiding principles in managing the environment are now being influenced by new bureaucratic values with little attention on the role of African ecological knowledge in preserving nature. The destruction of traditional values has affected ethical decisions making of most policy makers in poor countries in favor of capitalistic values of individualism and satisfaction. Natural resources are seen as objects for exploitation and profit making, especially being used for individual private gain and satisfaction. African value system that used to help keep a balance between human activities and environment has not only changed but has been neglected in managing our environments. Yet, this knowledge has been generated from generation to generation and could be used to help in managing the current global crisis of climatic change. Similarly, capitalist values have altered people's attitudes towards natural resources, being seen as objects for exploitation.

In seeking for solutions to global environmental problems, an African environmental value was explored in the context of environmental decision making. Traditional ecological knowledge is considered as an alternative for Sub Saharan Africa, sharing the view on natural environment as a cultural heritage in achieving a sustainable development. It is a motivating force and valuable way of life for managing our common future in the era of climatic change. This study appreciates African habits, practices, traditions, and values that protect, and foster the natural environment and further explains how people’s attitudes have changed towards sacred forests, exploiting and cutting down trees to meet individual ends. African held values are often expressed in terms of environmental values, the relative importance or worth of an object to an individual or group in a given context, in which the assigned value is based on.

However, the relevance of African ecological knowledge in environmental conservatism has continued to receive little attention, both at local, national and international levels. The notion within the conventional wisdom is that environmental concern is related to post-materialist value, and that poor people, who struggle to sustain basic daily and material needs don’t care about the environment. However, this notion of only rich peoples and nations expressing their environmental concerns and/or whether economic wellbeing precedes environmentalism was highly questioned. Specific local context shows that poor rural Africans have deep held values for the environment. Social context and culture factors shape environmental values and determine the value formation process. For policy makers, much attention on expressing environmental values is focused economic expression of values. However, this has attracted criticisms in articulating the wide range of environmental values, in which the economic expression ignores held values and pays more attention to assigned values.

This article explores the role of African values in preserving the environment as an alternative to individualistic capitalist values. Using local perspective on environment conservation, this paper reviews the sources of values influencing the loss of African natural resources in the current era of climatic change. It draws the relevance of African ecological knowledge in motivating environmental sustainability that could be utilized though it has received little attention in the development discourse of sustainable development.

Keywords: sustainable development, climatic change, value system, sacred ecology and traditional ecological knowledge
Abstract
This study analyzes the sustainable Islamic NGO Development, Muhammadiyah. First, it focused on political development. Second, whether the issue faced by Muhammadiyah as an Islamic NGO that takes the approach in its construction?. Specifically, this study will be based on Muhammadiyah North Sumatera region, Indonesia. A landscape in a plural society in their efforts to build a society based on Islamic values. Muhammadiyah is one of the largest Muslim community organization in Indonesia. In North Sumatera, Muhammadiyah is the organization that many of his followers. In review of its history, North Sumatra Muhammadiyah has the appearance of grassroots community development in rural areas and urban areas. They are very large contribution to social reform, economy and culture as they had existed before the establishment of Indonesian independence. Likewise, political influence is very important because many of their members appeared since the time of the fight against colonialism to independence and plays an important role in the practical and political discourse over the years until now. This organization is still relatively independent of the country and plays an important role in articulating, defending and expanding social reform through their program in societies relating to education, social services, health, economic empowerment, religious services and others. In North Sumatera region, Muhammadiyah build schools, universities, mosques, hospitals, cooperatives and various efforts to empower communities. Muhammadiyah sustainability in grassroots political empowerment contribute clearly important. They can become the proponents of the individual or community development through educational activities and culture. They can also be social and economic networks through social activities and their economy is too dependent on the country. For example, they set up a co-operative organization can be a strong basis for economic empowerment as far as they can motivate the grassroots community and keberdikarian towards self-sufficiency. Ideally they can be a bulwark against capitalist economic impacts that tend to destroy the small economic activities. The question is, how the challenges faced by northern Sumatra Muhammadiyah political development in the middle of a diverse community north of Sumatra. What Islamic political development model that is applied Muhammadiyah? A combination of field research and theoretical research were employed in this paper. The field research was used to analyse the practice of Muhammadiyah political development in North Sumatera region. The theoretical part in contrast is carried out to obtain theoretical concepts pertaining to Muhammadiyah political Development.

Keywords: Muhammadiyah, North Sumatera Region, Indonesia, Islamic NGO, Political Development
Sustainable Development: Straddling the Divide Between Two Worldviews

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Abstract

Sustainable development is arguably the most influential concept to emerge over the past thirty years. Its broad acceptance is attributed in part to its denotative ambiguity, in effect, promising diverse things to different people. In an attempt to establish some normative parameters around the idea, it has gained increasing complexity as it accrues legal, moral, and political leverage. Moreover, sustainable development prioritizes the eradication of poverty in a manner that does not preclude the prosperity of future generations, nor does it compromise the viability of nonhuman species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. In this respect, it is viewed as a sort of panacea for many of the world’s most pressing problems.

The concept has also evoked much critique from opposing sides of the political spectrum. Those concerned about its environmental implications have pointed to the oxymoronic nature of a collocation in which the urge to improve the human condition primarily via material acquisition is juxtaposed with the realization that humanity must abide within natural limits. When progress is predicated on an economic paradigm that assumes perpetual growth in people, products, and pollution, this is difficult to reconcile with calls to preserve the earth in as pristine condition as possible. On the other hand, those who prescribe to the idea that natural limits can be overcome through technological innovations, while also questioning the dubious nature of forecasting the needs of future generations, are troubled by the constraints that sustainable development seems to place on economic growth prerogatives in the present.

It will be argued here that the source of both its ambiguity and controversy are one in the same; namely, that the term lies precariously on the fault lines between a modern and ecological worldview. As such, it is destined to fail in its attempt to act as a bridge across an ideological divide wherein on one side human imperatives are foregrounded and on the other all life forms carry equal weight. Actually, the discursive antagonisms that manifest in the concept of sustainable development can be traced in the western tradition to the metaphysical debates over the nature of reality that began in the classical age. The idea of sustainable development might be construed, then, as a recent response to the enduring uncertainty of who we are as a species and how that affects our relationship with the rest of life on the planet.

After uncovering the philosophical roots of both modern and ecological thought, with particular emphasis on their guiding axioms and assumptions, the focus of this inquiry turns to the evolution of the sustainable development concept. An examination of official declarations, international reports, and monographs demonstrates how its core concepts are in fact based on a series of distortions, conflations, and omissions, which, in toto, render the term virtually meaningless. The debate over its implications, rather than lead to any important changes, has instead served to entrench a global trading system that exacerbates the gap between rich and poor. In the few cases where ongoing economic growth has lifted a significant number of people out of poverty, as in China, the ecological costs have been considerable. The upshot is that the pursuit of sustainable development to date has failed to achieve any of its most vaunted goals, such as economic parity, intergenerational equality, or ecological stability. Discussion therefore ought not to be on its ostensible normative implications but on how to overcome the deep epistemological divisions that continue to bedevil us at this moment in human history. Only then will it be possible to confront the more concrete challenges that the notion of sustainable development rightly elicits.

Keywords: critical analysis, ecological worldview, economic growth, modernism, sustainable development
Gaza Reconstruction and Development: Approaches of Rubble Removal Project to Alleviate Poverty

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Abstract
Gaza experienced an armed conflict for 22 days that has resulted in mass physical damage and a subsequent deterioration in almost all life aspects. This situation generated socio-economic problems as well as new horizons and opportunities for city dwellers. Recovery and reconstruction plans were prepared to restore a living environment for the whole Gaza population as a major goal. On one hand, siege, an unstable political situation and division were of the most important obstacles for the reconstruction efforts. On the other hand, there is a chance up front of developing capacities concerning sustainable development, which is promising to involve the local participants in the reconstruction process. Rubble removal project is one among many development projects targeted at achieving this goal.

The project importance goes far beyond the mere removing of debris. It has accomplished short-term relief for the targeted community. The project also established long-term development regarding socio-economic sustainability. This paper addresses the concept of sustainable development and its implications in the policy arena.

Adopting a qualitative dominant approach, the paper examines futuristic socio-economic features of the project. It demonstrates the significance of building local capacities and job generation opportunities through the low technology to alleviate poverty. The central argument that researchers adopt is that self-dependency to mobilize local resources has the potential to promote urban livelihoods in Gaza. Thus, this study merits further research as an explanation for the relationship between the livelihoods of urban poor and the truly sustainable urban development.

The paper concludes with a set of recommendations on both policy and implementation levels that address poverty eradication approaches that might better fit Gaza.

Keywords: capacity building; Gaza; poverty; sustainable development; unemployment
Strategy in Implementing Post Disaster Reconstruction in Aceh

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Abstract
Implementation of the reconstruction in Aceh was the government’s first experience in implementing such a large-scale post-disaster reconstruction mission. Disaster handling in this reconstruction period can be understood as a centralized process, as the authority for this reconstruction process was given to only one legal body (BRR) established by the National government through regulation and law. Other actors in the reconstruction process remained under the coordination of the single body responsible for reconstruction. The body referred to was the Aceh and Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR) NAD-NIAS formed after the issuance of Law No. 10 Year 2005 concerning Agency for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Region and Livelihood of Aceh Province and Nias Islands, North Sumatra (BRR).

In undertaking its functions BRR had a specific mandate provided by the law, namely as a project executing agency for activities funded by the state. For projects coming from donor countries’ and foreign NGOs’ funding, BRR’s function was as a coordinating body. These double roles demanded a high level of capacity from BRR personnel, as well as from its organization structure, decision making mechanisms, and control span and supervision on how reconstruction was undertaken.

Strategies implemented for Aceh’s recovery were, in principle, embodied in the Blue Print of NAD-Nias rehabilitation and reconstruction. Based on the Blue Print, a Strategic Plan (Renstra) then was created which further led to Action Plan (Renaksi) formulation. Creation of rehabilitation and reconstruction implementation strategies needed to consider the mission and vision of Aceh Province. This was intended in order that the rehabilitation and reconstruction might align with the local administration’s vision and mission.

Keywords: Rehabilitation, Action Plan, Disaster Handling, legal body
Impacts of Climate Change on Food Security in Turkey

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Abstract
Climate change is one of the major environmental threats of latest century. It is affecting and will continue to affect society in many ways including food security. The 2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report projects that the climate could warm by as much as 5°C over the next 100 years, and estimates that we have already seen a warming of about 0.7°C since 1900 (1).

Turkey is located in the temperate zone of the Mediterranean basin, surrounded on three sides by seas -the Mediterranean, the Aegean and the Black. The total land area is 780,600 square kilometers. By climate, the Turkish agriculture operates in four broad classifications. A Mediterranean climate prevails in Turkey’s Mediterranean and Western Anatolian parts; a temperate climate with high precipitation in every season along the Black Sea coast; a continental climate in the inland regions and a semi-arid climate in central and southeastern Anatolia. Country wide the average annual rainfall is 643 mm and most precipitation occurs in the winter months. Annual rainfall is least in the low-lying areas of eastern Anatolia (220 mm), and highest along the eastern Black Sea coast (2420 mm) (2).

Some studies that have assessed climate impact on agriculture in Turkey (7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12). These studies have mainly considered how crop yield might be affected. Dellal et al. (2011) have assessed the economic impact of climate change on Turkish Agriculture with a simultaneous biophysical and economic models (13). In this study where we examine under the effects of climate change as projected by HADCM model in 2050s we find that national yields are negatively affected in the range of minus 3.8% to minus 10.1%. Significant crop mix changes occur as a result with total crop production decreasing by 2% to 13%. Collectively we found Turkey experiences a welfare loss of about $0.1 million per year or about 1% of the we are derived from agriculture. However, we find consumer losses are the case with producers gaining due to a rise in commodity prices.

The aim of this paper is to examine impacts of climate change on food security of Turkey. For this aim we will select main foods of Turkey such as wheat, sunflower, milk, red meat. Firstly current conditions in Turkey in terms of selected food items will be given and then impacts of climate change on those foods will be examined. Monte Carlo simulation will be used to calculate the predicted probability of food security.

Keywords: Agriculture, climate change, food, food security, impact

References


Applications of Biomass as Renewable Energy

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Abstract
Biomass can be described as all material that was or is a part of a living organism. For renewable energy applications, however, the definition of biomass is usually limited to include only materials that are plant-derived such as agricultural residues (e.g., wheat straw, corn stover) by-products of industrial processes (e.g., sawdust, sugar cane bagasse, pulp residues, distillers grains), or dedicated energy crops (e.g., switchgrass, sorghum, Miscanthus, short-rotation woody crops). This paper describes robust application.

Key words: Biomass, application, renewable energy, residues.
Ref#: 113/USA/12/SD

Withdrawn
Climate Change and Its Impacts on The Sahel Region of Africa

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Abstract

This research aims at showing the impacts of climate change in recent times, on different spheres, of life in the in the Sahel region of Africa ranging from agriculture, economic activity, governance, demography and migration patterns. This can be seen from the remarkable influx of migrants from the Southern countries across the Sahara desert towards the northern countries of Africa in the past years. A good number of migrants ranging from local peasants to nomadic headmen whose main economic activity are largely dependent on the vegetation and rainfall. Darfur has been suffering from draught for decades. Originally it had forest with so many trees serving as habitat for both wild and domestic animals. As a result of draught, climate change and compounded desertification, people from northern Darfur began to move southwards to southern Darfur in the 1970s. Changes in the amount of rainfall created problem in grazing and cultivation between farmers and nomadic. This incident has resulted into a major conflict thus causing the flow of migrant out of the country.

The situation isn’t different in Niger where prolong draught has left over 7million people without food. As this crisis (food crisis) continues, a good number of the population has no option than to move out to a better place. In Niger, 2/3 of the country is desert and to an extent, the people of Niger keep trying to device and apply methods to stop the advancing desert. There are lots of reasons put forward for the desert advance such as climate change, prodigious increase of the human population demanding more water and land and abandoning traditional system of cultivation are among others. However, some villagers have realized the effects of advancing desert and are trying their best to fight against it. The building of fences to form dunes that will ultimately protect the wind is an effort. By so doing, vegetation appears when it rains especially shrub and will fix the dunes. In other communities still in Niger (Dan Saga), the people started avoiding cutting the bush by doing pruning so that the cultivated crops can absorb enough light. This pruning technique had gain grounds and even the surrounding villages have adopted it. The result is that, some 1900 hectares of degraded land have been recovered in 16years. There is now an average tree of 66 per hectare. The question is why have this village (Dan Saga) succeeded while others have failed. In Somalia, there’s not much difference as many parts of the country also face severe famine over the past years and till present. Two major factors can be accounted for this. Firstly, the drought which most countries in the region suffer from and secondly the lack of an effective government. The reason why draught has become famine in Somalia is due to lack of an effective governance system in southern Somalia and the presence of an al-Qaida terrorist group. The alshabab group has made the situation worst by preventing food aid from coming in; they even killed some aid works over the last few years, so aid agency no longer trust them in delivering aids. They also prevent civilians from going to look for food outside of the alshabab control area. Prolong draught has not been the only cause of environmental degradation. Excessive rain sometimes causes serious erosion in countries like Mauritania, Ethiopia, Central Africa Republic, Sudan, Somalia Senegal and Niger. The findings of this research may help governments shape future policies on environment in Africa in particular and the word at large.

Keywords: Climate change Impact on Sahel
Systemic Change Management Strategies for Sustainable Development: A Qualitative Analysis

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Abstract
Managing procedures and technologies to benefit from changing opportunities while dealing with new changes are the essential tasks for all organizations to survive in the current globalization era. Therefore, identifying the effective and efficient systemic change management strategies is the key factor to success of the organizational sustainable development. The purpose of this paper is to address the key question of “What are the management strategies for organizational sustainable development through systemic change implementation?” The research question examined the management strategies, policies, and methods in dealing with systemic change through various functions of management in terms of planning, organizing, guiding, and monitoring. Based on the data analysis for this qualitative research it was found that the main attempt for management strategies was to incorporate high support in order to increase the capacity of entire education system for the purpose of sustainable development. This study found that for educational organizations such as Open and Distance Learning (ODL) institutions, systemic change management strategies can be considered as part of a continuous process for improvement, renewal and transformation of the education system to the more proactive teaching-learning environment. The results of in-depth analysis including emerged sub-themes and the sub-sub-themes are presented in this paper.

Keywords: Change Management, Organizational Change & Development, Systemic Change, Sustainable Development
The Case for a Policy Framework to Support Productivity Mainstreaming into the Kenyan Economy

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Abstract
This study investigates the probable causes of the very low levels of productivity consciousness in both the public and private sectors of the Kenyan economy. It identifies impediments to the realization of a complete and functional productivity mainstreaming into the economy including; lack of integration of productivity into the country’s education and training programmes, weak broad based productivity driven research and development, poor productivity infrastructure and weak productivity governance among others. Consequently we propose possible interventions which we argue do constitute the basic building blocks for a productivity policy framework. In conclusion we argue that success of the proposed interventions depend on the commitment of all stakeholders to effective co-ordination of actions and interventions and to implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: Competitiveness, Efficiency, Kenya, Productivity Policy, Skills-Mix, Vision 2030
Assessing an Attitude towards Using Instructional Technology for Tabuk University's Teachers

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Abstract

The main aim of this paper is investigating how the teachers use the instructional technology in etching activities through distance program at Tabuk university, and assessing their Attitude Towards using instructional technology to achieved the program's objectives. To achieve the pervious aim the literatures was investigated to determine the clear theoretical concepts about the main subject, also determine the factors that discourage teachers from using technology, and factors that encourage teachers to use technology. Also the questionnaire was prepared related to three dimensions: (1) teachers' perspective about instructional technology, (2) using instructional technology in the distance learning, and (3) Attitude Towards design technological activities. The draft scale was administered to 78 teachers. As a result of factor analysis, the number of items was reduced to 37 i. After carrying out factor analysis the Cronbach-Alpha internal integrity coefficient of the final version of the scale was found as 0.874. By computing the reliability, the scale was ready to be used and apply with the sample.

Then, the sample was selected of teachers who participate on distance program at Tabuk university. It included (67 teachers) from different fields that includes: Islamic studies, Arabic language, and English language. The questionnaire was applied to collect the data. The main results of this search were:

- Most of teachers do not have clear perspective of teaching related to how they use the technology in distance program.
- Most of teachers did not consider using the technology when they prepared the action plan, also they face a lot of problem related to communication with the students, use the technological tools in virtual environment, and assessing the student's performance.
- The participate teachers in program prefer to work in traditional program of work in virtual environment.
- Teachers pointed to the difficulty of interaction with the students, and making them low enthusiastic.
- The results showed that there was a significant difference between the mean scores of three groups (Islamic studies, Arabic language, and English language). The performance of English language was better on scores that indicted that teaching through technology related to level of the language.

The main recommendation is preparing the professional program for the participate teachers in distance program related to clear perspective about instructional technology, how they using instructional technology in the distance learning, and design technological activities. Finally, we believe that extensive training and support is essential if educators are expected to develop and implement powerful learning tools in distance program.

Keywords: Assessing attitude, instructional technology, teachers performance
Transfer of Appropriate Biotechnology for Optimal Utilization of Rural Agriculture Waste: A Way To Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Fertile suitable land is always a great resource for human and livestock population and to operate different kinds of agricultural activities on its top soil layers. The top six inches of soil provides all essential nutrients for food production needed by biotic and abiotic activities on the earth. Thus the maintenance of this top cover of soil is very much essential for farming communities. Thus the need of hour is to develop a sustainable and stable system of land use. There are some important aspects to be considered, like preventing the use of chemicals in agriculture sector, secondly to provide an alternate nutrient and biological control system and third is to utilize wasteland that too with a sustainable mode. All these considerations led to the idea of a transfer. This was transfer of biotechnology as a tool for sustainable development with special reference to agriculture which holds the key of our national development. Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers, Pesticides, dependence on rain, low holdings are inhibitory factors of agricultural growth. Thus a programme was envisaged to use biotechnology for rural and agricultural development in Madhya Pradesh state of India. In a model research project at Guna in Madhya Pradesh state has been selected as study region particularly the transfer of biotechnology as a key instrument for agricultural development that too with eco-friendly mode was conducted. Majority of Below Povert Line (BPL) population in district Guna is dependent on agriculture directly or indirectly and face terrible economic and social pressures. This clearly indicates that transfer of sustainable technology not only uplifts the economy but also protects the environment particularly optimum use of land and conversion of wasteland into fruitful one. In this experiments vermi-composting, Bio-compost production by the use of microbes and dry dairy led to the production of good quality biofertilizers. This improved the land cover of the tribal belts in M.P. There was increase in crop yield and it was an income generation activity for poor farmers. The over all benefit to these farmers was to the extent of Rs 16 crore. Proper use of indigenous livestock and local plants was also appreciated in this project. The organic waste in the form of heaps in villages could be well converted into useful compost. Another important aspect was the landless farmers could associate themselves with production and marketing of compost and earn some money. All activities were so designed that local women could do it all and create their own self-help groups. Biological control was a boon for forest villages specially for the conservation of biodiversity and micro-flora of top soil.

Keywords: Vermi-compost, Bio-compost, Dry dairy, Sustainable, Soil fertility & Land Use
Sustainable Rural Development Through Public Distribution System for Food Security And Governance
A case study of Tribal people of Chamrajnagar District, Kanataka state in India.

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Abstract
The poverty in India has been one of the major issues of development in India. In the welfare state, one of the primary agenda in front of the state is to provide food security to its people. The agenda becomes more prominent in a country like India having high density population with cropping pattern mostly dependent on rain which is regularly fluctuating the periods and cause uncertainties. To overcome such eventualities and to provide assured supply of essential commodities, a system of Public Distribution System (PDS) was introduced as an operational mechanism for rationing in the wake of Bengal famine of 1943. Now it has developed into a stable and permanent feature of Indian government strategy to control prices, reduces fluctuations and to achieve an equitable distribution of essential consumer goods and eradicating poverty. The PDS is one of the appropriate instrument for improving food security at the house hold level in India, where millions of poor are suffering from persistent poverty and malnutrition. Even in the present context due to hunger many people are suffering, hence to resolve the problem the Indian government has implemented the scheme “Anthyodaya Anna Yojana” under PDS in the year 2006 to assist Below poverty Line (BPL) People to overcome the food insecurity. This scheme provides 29 Kg Rice, 6 Kg wheat and 1 Kg sugar at 3 Rs per Kg per month. As the people do not have purchasing power due to extreme poverty there is a need to provide either income generation works or provide the consumables at free of cost. The same is also extended to the tribal population in India.

In Chamrajnagar district the living condition of tribal people is in very bad condition. The district has tribal population of 40,000 live in 148 tribal audis (villages) according to 2001 census. Jenukuruba is the major tribal group who dwell in forest. There is no proper infrastructure in terms of housing, potable water, transportation and communication. In this condition people of this region are living in a miserable condition. This paper is an attempt to enhance the implementation of “Anthyodaya Anna Yojana” more effectively by providing community development works permanently as income generating works to improve the economic condition of the tribal poor. The tribal people now are largely depending on the Anthyodaya Anna Yojana to overcome their food insecurity. If the government provides the food at free of cost for these people it develops lethargic attitude among these people. Hence the government has to think over to provide community development public works for involving people so as they can earn money to purchase the consumables on their own. This could be an appropriate solution to overcome the food insecurity of the tribal poor in Chamrajnagar district which in-turn develops self confidence of living which in turn helps to form sustainable rural development.

Keywords: Anthyodaya Anna Yojana, eradicating poverty, sustainable rural development,
Cocoa Farmers Climate Change Mitigation Strategies in Cocoa Production in Southern Nigeria

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Abstract
Decline in cocoa production, which is responsible for the fourth position Nigeria is occupying at present has been linked to various factors. One of these factors is effect of climatic factors; this study investigated cocoa farmers’ adopted strategies to mitigate effects of climate change on cocoa production in Southern Nigeria. This study determined cocoa farmers’ mitigation strategies to cope with effects of climate change on cocoa production. Multistage sampling technique was used to select the respondents, two states namely Ogun and Cross River States were randomly selected in Southern Nigeria. Simple random sampling was used to select two Local Government Areas (LGAs) to give four Local Government Areas from selected States; Lastly, Snowball sampling technique was used to select 60 cocoa farmers from each of the Local Government Area to obtain 240 cocoa farmers as study’s respondents. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze study’s data. The findings show that 81.5% reported to have secondary school education as their highest educational status while 12.5% had no formal education. Majority, 72.5% reported to have average cocoa farm size of 2.6ha, while 68.5% were over 65 years old. On climate change, 89.5% reported to have noticed changes in weather conditions in their communities. Out of the 89.5%, almost all, 85.5% claimed to have noticed that climate change have effects on some activities of cocoa farmers on the farm. These activities include; herbicides, fungicides and insecticides application (80%) by cocoa farmers, harvesting (75%), processing (62.5%), transportation (45%) and marketing (72.5) of cocoa. The study also revealed that climate change affects flowering of cocoa trees (49%), seedlings availability (37.5%), incidence of pests and diseases (69.5%), yield of cocoa (96%), and consequently the price (97.5%) of cocoa. Respondents identified climate change effects like drought (63%), soil erosion (45%), flooding of farm (42.5%) high temperature and high humidity (45% and 62%) respectively on cocoa production. The mitigation strategies used by cocoa farmers in the study areas include; construction of drainage within the farm, construction of fire tracing, not following the regular planting pattern and application of good agricultural practices’ (GAPs) knowledge. The inferential statistics shows that educational status ($\chi^2 = 10.2, p = 0.002$), farming experience ($\chi^2 = 8.82, p = 0.03$) and age ($\chi^2 = 6.2, p = 0.02$) show significant association with respondents’ usage of mitigation strategies, while size of farm, age and family size ($p<0.05$) show significant relationship with the usage of mitigation strategies. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPPMC) showed that there was no significant relationship between the farmers’ knowledge of the mitigation strategies and the mitigation strategies usage pattern of cocoa farmers. Study concluded that, farmers were aware of the effects of climate change, had knowledge of some mitigation strategies and they are making efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change on cocoa production. Key players in cocoa sector should arise to assist cocoa farmers mitigate effect of climate change on the crop.

Keywords: Climate change; Cocoa farmers; Cross River State; Mitigation strategies; Ogun State; Southern Nigeria
Democratic Governance and Sustainable Development in Benue State of Nigeria Since 1999

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Abstract
The euphoria that heralded Nigeria’s transition from military authoritarianism to democratic rule in 1999 was much anticipated given that military rule was characteristically politically repressive, irresponsible and undermining of desired development. Military regimes in Nigeria bred bad governance characterized by misuse of power, lack of accountability in governance, denial of fundamental rights and arbitrariness. The resultant effect has been a stall in the development process in Nigeria. The challenge before the civilian government therefore since 1999 has been for democracy to be profoundly transformative and demonstrate capacity to provide basic public goods like guaranteeing security to life and property, provision of infrastructure, economic prosperity anchored on an envisioned focused and disciplined leadership. Democratic governance which implies the art of governing people in line with the tenets of democracy also requires a state system capable of intervening and guiding the economic system as well as the decision making processes for development to take place. The problematic of this study is indeed to show how democratic governance in Benue State, one of the federating units in Nigeria has not radically transformed into sufficient improvement in living standards anchored on sustainable economic progress and good governance. This study addresses the causal links between democratic governance and development in Nigeria generally and Benue State in particular. Specifically, the attempts to explain the constraints on governance such as the extensive personalization of power, privatization of the state, denial of the fundamental human rights of the people, widespread corruption, strangulation of opposition politics and the general insecurity arising from electoral contests and the prevalence of unelected and unaccountable government. This is exacerbated by the recurrent features of bad governance in Nigeria and Benue State such as the increasing dependence of mediocre political leaders on sycophants, degeneration of values and morality in the whole process of governance and development. The paper concludes that an effective state directed by a visionary leadership that has capacity for efficient problem solving and the management of socio-economic resources is at the heart of sustainable development in Benue State.

Keywords: Democracy, Governance, Leadership, Military authoritarianism Sustainable development.
Lopsidedness in Solid Waste Management in Nigeria: Obstacle to Sustainable Development

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Abstract
The problem of solid waste management has become a debilitating factor towards socio-economic development of Nigeria. The study therefore was carried out to evaluate the chains of problems militating against solid waste management in Nigeria with particular stress on Enugu State. The study adopted survey research method. Data collected through questionnaire were analyzed and hypotheses tested using Z-test statistical measure. The scientific investigation revealed among other things that resources normally voted by Government year by year to manage solid waste is always very meager. There is no environmental education at all as was observed during the field investigation. Furthermore, some of the waste management staff were poorly trained and no plan in the future to give them further training or to improve already acquired skill. Based on the findings, some of the major recommendations are that solid waste management should be provided with a separate head in the budget for the purpose of adequate revenue allocation, implementation and monitoring. The participation of the local communities in solid waste management should be encouraged. Environmental education should be intensified by both the state and local government. Also primary, secondary and tertiary schools curricula should inculcate detailed topics on solid waste management.

Keywords: Education, Environment, Development, Management, Waste
Abstract
This paper examines the implications of terrorist activities on economic development in Nigeria. The series of challenges associated with terrorism, revolution, different forms of strike actions, conflicts, pre-medicated application or threats of violence against religious groups, by the Boko Haram Sects, politically motivated and other expressions of violence following the emergence of democracy in recent time are singled out as having the most deleterious effect on the Nigerian economy. The paper examines empirically, the relationship between economic development and terrorist activities using Nigeria data. A four-step analytical methodology which captures five equations is adopted. The result reveals that the number of bomb attacks/strikes and other forms of violence, number of man hours lost, number of workers involved, number of Nigerians and foreigners killed and the extent of infrastructural destruction vis-a-vis business relation cost increased tremendously. The output lost in terms of growth in per capita real GDP is considerably on an astronomical magnitude. It is established that terrorist activities have significant negative effect on National development in Nigeria. As a preventive strategy therefore, this paper advocates that efforts should be made to reduce terrorist activities by government through appropriate sanction and a machinery put in place towards demarcation of the country to four different political states on the basis of ecology of nations. A negation of this, the paper argues, is a danger signal to a collapse of democracy and a severe religious/ethnic war.

Keywords: Conflict, Economic, Development, Terrorism, Violence
Infrastructure Development for Sector Specific Regional Integration in South Asia:
The Case for Civil Air Transport

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Abstract

A statement of the empirical and theoretical concern
This paper is principally based on legal and economic analysis of the wider topic of ‘Infrastructure support for regional integration, poverty eradication and development’. The paper focuses on the possibility of adopting regional cooperation on service liberalization in South Asia of which I take a mechanism to integrate air transport regulation in South Asia plays a key role. Therefore regional cooperation in air transport is crucial in the current context as the world is moving towards block regulation of air transport.

A short summary locating the concern within a wider literature
Air Transport is admittedly one of the most important infrastructures in developing countries. Further, transport connects distances allowing trade and services to flow cross border making transport an important tool of national economies. South Asia is a region identified with contrasting potential for economic development and security/political tensions preventing economic development. Thus the regional trade liberalization initiatives are faced with implementation problems including lack of awareness, and lack of proactive policies in regional transport liberalization. This paper identifies air transport as an infrastructure, a service and a trade enabler which could be easily developed to facilitate intraregional trade and services. Further, air transport is an industry itself closely linked to the national economy as an ‘industry’.

This paper identifies lack of regional awareness in transport liberalization (especially liberalization of air transport) as one of the key issues which stand in the way of effective implementation of the trade liberalization initiatives. To this end this paper begins with an assessment of the regional trade cooperation efforts and bilateral trade agreements with special focus on the degree of attention paid by the parties on implementation mechanisms. Then the paper embarks on an analysis of the economic policy making patterns of South Asia to reflect the change from the traditional restrictive approach to the ‘liberalized’ mode in air transport sector. The paper discusses the impact of air transport liberalization within South Asia and why such moves have not expedited the trade flows in the region. It is further identified that various technical and infrastructural problems continue to negate the effective utilization of air transport liberalization. The paper concludes recommending that regional trade integration attempts should treat transport facilitation as an integral part of the integration mechanism. It is further concluded that the policy makers should realize that transport liberalization is the thread that binds any form of trade or service liberalization mechanisms of any region as the future global exchange of trade and services will be on block negotiations.

A concise account of the empirical or theoretical methodological approach
Since this study is literature based, data collection for this research is done from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data collection would include an in depth study on the current legal instruments, Conventions which include a detailed analysis of the ideas expressed by the states at the drafting stage of the Conventions, ICAO documents and working papers, regional attempts to integrate air transport, bilateral air services agreements and bilateral economic agreements. And the secondary means of data collection is aimed to be achieved by research works and articles.

10 Dash, Kishore C., (Summer 1996) The Political Economy of Regional Cooperation of South Asia Pacific Affairs Vol. 69 (2) p. 185-209 (JASTOR)
13 Ibid
14 Ibid
The main arguments of the paper and an indication of the supporting evidence

The main arguments of the paper are,
(1) That the South Asian states should identify the potential of the air transport as an infrastructure and a trade enabler
(2) That the current regional connectivity is weak and the states should take timely action to enhance the connectivity
(3) South Asian states should treat aviation relationships on economic strategies over political considerations
(4) Transferring the economic objectives of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) into practical economic objectives is a must.

The current web of air transport relations of South Asia provides ample evidence on the absence of dynamism of regional cooperation in the region where individualist policy making and bilateralism has dominated the scenario. Further the slow progress in SAARC initiatives on trade liberalization reflects the regional incapacity to promote regional integration in the current context.

A statement of the main conclusions and their relevance to an international audience

I conclude with a positive approach that South Asia possesses real potential towards integration of air transport provided that the member states should seriously take account of the importance of air transport as an important infrastructure industry and provide additional teeth the SAARC to initiate the process. I hope above conclusions would trigger enthusiasm and dialogue within an international audience on the capabilities of a regional like South Asia to agree on regional cooperative mechanisms on sector specific basis.

Keywords: Air Transport, Infrastructure, Regional Integration
Enhancement of Indigenous Production Capacity Through an Assessment of Masonry Units Produced in Mamelodi, South Africa

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Abstract

There is a dearth of housing units for the teeming population in developing countries: similar challenge is noticeable in South African’s townships such as Mamelodi among others. Records showed that Mamelodi is a large, historically designated black township in Pretoria that is situated on the north eastern outskirts of Pretoria, in the Guateng Province of South Africa with a population of about one million people. The research sought to assess masonry units commonly used for housing from indigenous producers in the township with a view to determining its strength and quality in order to enhance their output capacity. Forty three masonry units made up of bricks and sandcrete blocks were collected from five indigenous producers in Mamelodi east; and the laboratory of the Department of Civil Engineering, Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria. Materials used include different types of cement, aggregates, hardener and water with manual as well as mechanical equipments. Sieve analyses of the different types of sand used were undertaken in line with SABS Method 829:1994. The sizes and compressive strengths of the samples were determined according to South African standards, SANS 1215:2008 and SABS EN 197-1; and compared to specified values. In addition, materials, mix proportions and production techniques were appropriately assessed. It was observed that the types of cement used by the producers were CEM 42.5 N, CEM 32.5 R, CEM IV/B [V] 32.5 R and CEM 32.5 R. The different types of sand used as aggregates were crusher sand, plaster sand and dag sand. The water used was clean devoid of any deleterious material. Though the compressive strengths were found to be less than those specified in the standards, the sizes of the samples showed variation from the specification. However, the compressive strength of the masonry units from the laboratory of the Department of Civil Engineering, Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria complied with the specified standard. The observed deviation of the results from the approved specification may be as a result of unfamiliarity with the standard by indigenous producers, the properties of the material ingredients, proportion of the mix, the method of compaction and other controls during placing, compaction and curing. It was also observed that the materials used by the producers were found to be from different sources, while there were variable mix proportions as well as production techniques. The knowledge available to the indigenous producers from the research on the quality of the masonry units would enhance the productive capacity of the indigenous producers in the townships.

Keywords: Bricks; Compressive strength; Indigenous producers; Production capacity; and Sandcrete blocks.
Environmental Greening through Utilization of Sawdust for Production of Bricks

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Abstract

South Africa and the rest of the world are saddled with challenges of appropriately using the enormous amount of waste that have negative impact on the environment. The investigation of sawdust as a waste material has been conducted in many countries over many years; and received positive attention as partial component for masonry units in building construction. Owing to the availability of sawdust and its inexpensiveness in Pretoria, South Africa, the research sought to investigate the utilization of sawdust for the partial replacement of crusher sand for the production of bricks in order to enhance the greening of the environment. The sawdust used in the research was generated from the laboratory of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria, South Africa, as a waste of the timber processing. While the source of the crusher sand was Hoicim-Ferro, Weltevredenpark, Pretoria, South Africa; the cement used was CEM IV/B [V] 32,5R. The methodology involved the conduct of gradation analysis on the sawdust and crusher sand used for the production of bricks. Thereafter, sawdust was used as a partial replacement of crusher sand at 1, 3 and 5 percent by volume to produce bricks at a productive site in Malelodi, Pretoria as well as cubes at the laboratory of the Department of Civil Engineering, Tshwane University of Technology. The compressive strengths of the produced bricks were determined at 7 and 28 days in line with the South African standards on masonry units. The compressive strength of the bricks showed a steady increase from the values at 7th day to that at the 28th day. Though, it was observed that there was a reduction in compressive strength with the increase of sawdust by volume. However, the compressive strength values of the bricks produced on site was less than the minimum specified in the standard; while those produced at the laboratory had satisfactory strength values that satisfied the minimum standards. The results may be due to better quality control practices in the laboratory. Therefore, the quality of the bricks produced on site may be improved. The research showed the potential of sawdust being used as a partial replacement for crusher sand in the production of bricks. Thus heaps of sawdust that would have constituted environmental nuisance could be gainfully utilized by providing solution for the waste management problems of sawdust waste and also contribution towards maximizing the strength of the bricks utilized in the building industry.

Keywords: Environmental greening; Compressive strength; Bricks, Sawdust; and Crusher sand.
relationships between the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour dimensions of environmental literacy: a structural equation modeling approach

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Abstract

Over the past 20 years, researchers have explored the status, delivery, and effects of environmental education (EE) using various types of national surveys. These surveys have primarily related to curriculum needs in K-12 programs in public schools. In several national surveys, researchers have assessed the level of environmental knowledge or attitudes of students in primary and secondary schools (e.g., Barraza & Walford, 2002; Makki, Abd-El-Khalick, & Boujaoude, 2003; Tuncer, Ertepinar, Tekkaya, & Sungur, 2005). Reviewers of research and evaluation studies have pointed out the limitations of surveys that narrowly focus on environmental knowledge or specific dimensions of environmental affect (e.g., Hines, Hungerford, & Tomera, 1987; Hungerford & Volk, 1998). In response, researchers have developed broader models of environmental literacy. Relatively, few efforts thus far have been made to assess students over this wider range of environmental literacy components (e.g., Chu et al, 2007; Kuhlemeier, van der Bergh, & Lagerweij, 1999). The purpose of this study is to evaluate Form 4 secondary students’ environmental literacy which includes the dimensions of environmental knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour. This study involved administering the Environmental Literacy Survey (ELS), a version of the Green’s (1999) modified Wisconsin Environmental Survey. The ultimate goal of this study is to propose a structural model which explains the direct and indirect effects of the three dimensions of environmental literacy by using SmartPLS and AMOS. This study will offer a snapshot of environmental literacy among Form 4 secondary students in Sabah, Malaysia as well as an insight on the direct and indirect effects between the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour dimensions of environmental literacy.

Keywords: Environmental Literacy, Environmental Knowledge, Environmental Attitudes, Environmental Behaviour, Structural Equation Modeling
Ref#: 141/USA/12/SD

Relationships between the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviour Dimensions of Energy Literacy: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach

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Abstract

Energy is the “underlying currency that governs everything humans do with each other and with the natural environment that supports them.” Our reliance on energy-rich sources of fossil fuels has created the underpinnings of modern society, enabling mobility, industrial growth, domestic comfort, unprecedented lavish food supply, and economic prosperity. As we move into a future with limited fossil fuels resources and worsening environmental conditions, our society is faced with defining new directions with respect to energy consumption, resources, and independence. Energy literacy encompasses three dimensions: Content knowledge (cognitive), sensitivity and attitude (affective); and intentions / behaviours. An informed, energy-literate public is more likely to be engaged in the decision making process, and will be better equipped to make thoughtful, responsible energy-related decisions, choices, and actions. Unfortunately, a number of studies have shown that people are generally ill-prepared to actively contribute to solving our energy problems, largely because they lack energy-related knowledge and awareness. This is a non-experimental quantitative research. Sample survey method will be used to collect data by using an energy literacy survey. The ultimate goal of this study is to propose a structural model which explains the direct and indirect effects of the three dimensions of energy literacy by using AMOS. This study will offer a snapshot of energy literacy among Form 4 secondary students in Sabah, Malaysia as well as an insight on the direct and indirect effects between the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour dimensions of energy literacy. A broad, efficient measure of energy literacy for secondary school students may prove useful for determining baseline energy literacy levels among students, as well as to assess the effectiveness of energy education programmes for improving energy literacy. Such assessment would provide valuable programmes feedback, enabling greater strides toward better educational programmes, wider implementation of these programmes in our classrooms, and improved energy literacy.

Keywords: Energy literacy, secondary school students, Structural Equation Modeling
Relationship between Outreach and Sustainability of Microfinance Banks In Southwestern Nigeria

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to ascertain the existence (or not) of a relationship relationship between outreach and sustainability of microfinance banks’. The methodology employed in this study is the econometric method and Granger causality test. The variables under investigation are microfinance banks’ outreach (OSS) and sustainability (OUTR). The result of the test showed that for the periods, 2005-2010, there is a strong positive relationship between sustainability and outreach. This suggests that for greater outreach to be attained, emphases should be placed on improving the microfinance institutions’ sustainability. Further effort was made to check the causality relationship that exist between the two variables by employing the VAR-Granger causality at two lag periods. The results showed that causality runs from sustainability (OSS) to outreach (OUTR) in a uni-directional manner. The result also implies that the opposite causality is not valid. Various studies as reviewed in the literature came out with the result that sustainability significantly lead to achieving outreach goal. Hence, the study through the empirical findings maintain the fact that the causality that run from sustainability to outreach is an indication of relationship showing that feedback exists from sustainability to outreach of microfinance banks’ in Nigeria.

Keywords: Micro-finance Banks’; Micro and Small Enterprises; Outreach; Sustainability; South-Western Nigeria
Biological Effect of Oil Spillage

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Abstract

The gloomy and depressing scenario which characterized the threat facing humanities' health through degradation of water and land due to emission from industrial processes, transportation and domestic energy consumptions during exploitation of our mineral resources (e.g. black gold) should not be allowed to continue unabated. One of the major manifestations of pollution from the oil industry is the oil spillage. In our urban areas of both developing and developed countries, industrial pollutants contaminate the air, soil and our water which the people depend upon to carry out their day-to-day activities.

Although not only oil industry, also agriculture industry, mining and human settlements contribute significantly to freshwater pollution. Untreated sewage, heavy metals, toxic chemicals, to mention few are only some of the pollutants regularly entering our surface freshwater and groundwater sources. These deteriorate our water quality which is a major threat to our health as indicated recently during world environment day, water:-2 billion people are dying for it.

Earth's oceans are also seriously threatened. There is a significant increase in coastal marine pollution accompanying the urban and industrial development of coastline and destruction of natural coastal habitat, just as it do happen in our Niger delta areas. The most serious threat to our marine environment is from sewage, toxic chemicals, radioactive wastes, plastics sediments metals and OIL.

Oil is one of the most visible contaminations of the oceans, such as the one that happened last year in Spain. Smaller spills that do occur more frequently in our Niger Delta areas in Nigeria have much greater accumulation effect than individual large spills. To mention few, there is a special case which has caused heightened concern since in our Niger Delta area when Nigeria had the very first significant oil well blowout at the Bomu and Obagi wells near Port Harcourt [Odu, 1977].the frequency and intensity of oil spillage have lately become a national calamity due to the political dimensions that are threatening security in the Niger Delta. In July 1998, there was an extensive oil spillage in Kulama community due to Texaco; November 1998, due to Shell facilities on the Santa Barbara flow station in Membé area of Rivers State, and a second one within one month in which 5,000 barrels of oil was spilled. Thereafter in December 1998, there was the Agip Obama flow station [December 10], not to talk of the one that has happened this year 2003. All these point to a combination of carelessness and outright irresponsibility in oil exploration and exploitation. To make the oil pollution matter worse, for clean-up operation, the oil companies are reported to use dispersants that are not biodegradable, further compounding the environmental impact of oil spillage. This hazard of spill do occur through corrosion as we all know that corrosion is a physical-chemical interaction between a metal and its environment which results in changes in the metal properties and later leads to impairment of the function of the metal. Damage result from corrosion can leads to oil spills with adverse environmental impacts.

During operation, there are toxic effects arising in the vicinity of the production platform in case of a spill. Whereby many demulsifiers are insoluble and either than seawater and a slick is surely to be expected to form in any short term while the lighter fraction evaporates. These affect the animals and the plants dependent on the water surface. Also some antifoulant, typically chlorine that are used is very toxic to marine organisms, however a spillage is very harmful to planktonic and animals. Corrosion inhibitors being used by some oil industry is also toxic and would behave in as similar way to that of the chloroform spill discussed.

It is the deception from the oil industry that during drilling and completion, atmospheric emission results from fuel combusting and from testing of wells will be minimized by using latest burner technology achieving 98% combustion efficiency, declining that no significant impacts will occur, but why are we still suffering gas flaring.

**Keywords:** Spillage, Biological effects, oil industry, exploitation, exploration
Green Infrastructure and Implications on Climate Change for Sustainable Development in Lagos, Nigeria

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Abstract

Climate change is constantly compounding the challenges of urban sustainability. The rapid pace of these changes over the past decades has been very alarming and calling for urgent actions from all stakeholders. Researchers in particular, are looking for ways to either mitigate or adapt the built environment to various challenges imposed on the environment by climate change phenomenon. It is therefore imperative for all stakeholders to rise up to the challenges of climate change which has prevailed on the atmosphere due to the seemingly carelessness, poor and unguided environmental attitude of human being. This can be done by evaluating strategies that may mitigate against further increases in temperatures in urban areas and the associated negative impacts on human health and environment. An approach that has been proposed by this study is the use of green infrastructure strategies. Green infrastructures are resilient landscapes that support a multitude of ecological, economic and social functions without compromising the sustainability of a resource base. They may comprise a number of different landscape elements that vary in size, composition, and function. The Uniqueness of green infrastructure resources is in their ability to meet a wide variety of ecosystem services. The strategies have been proposed to promote access and connectivity, function sustainably across different spatial areas, be planned strategically and holistically, support diverse ecological, economic and social needs, and to promote a more holistic approach to landscape management. The study therefore did an analysis of green infrastructure and the implications on climate change for sustainable development in Lagos, Nigeria. Questionnaire survey research method was adopted to gather information from respondents. Random sampling technique was adopted to collect data from various quarters in the city of Lagos and the data were subjected to chi-square and t-test. Results showed that a good percentage of the respondents were of the opinion that availability of green infrastructure is not enough in Lagos city despite its effectiveness in controlling environmental menaces resulting from changes in climate. The study equally shows that both the professionals in the built environment and the non professionals in that field have equal perception on the effect of green infrastructure on climate change. It recommended that the state and local government administration should be mandated to increase the provision of green infrastructure within the city as well as on the school campuses, establish green infrastructure department in the town planning offices and green infrastructure task force for effective monitoring of abuse of green infrastructure in the city that has been identified by this study as been susceptible to various challenges and effects that may accompanied climate change in the area. The study concluded that over the coming decades and with appropriate intervention of green infrastructure strategies, an emergence of a qualitative and sustainable development in Lagos and other Nigerian cities is not negotiable.

Keywords: climate change, environment, greenhouse gases, green infrastructure, sustainable development.
The effect of compost types on the suppressiveness of *Pythium myriotylum*, causal agent of cocoyam (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) root rot disease

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Introduction

Macabo, as it is commonly called, is cultivated for its tubers but almost all the plant parts (corms, cormels, flowers and leaves) are consumed (Schafer, 1999, Agueguia, 2000). It has a high medicinal, ornamental and nutritional value with adequate amounts of protein, lipids, water, mineral salts and vitamins (A, B1, B2 and C). Besides providing food for human consumption, it is an important source of income for farmers especially the women in Cameroon (Agueguia, 2000; Reyes, 2006). In spite of its importance, its production in Africa represents only about 24% of the world production. The national production of cocoyam has experienced a progressive decline over the past decades due to the root rot disease caused by a soil–borne plant pathogen, *Pythium myriotylum* Dreschl. About 90% of tuber yield losses in some infected fields in Cameroon have been reported (Perneel et al., 2006).

In countries such as Cameroon, some conventional methods such as cultural practices and the use of chemicals are not viable as they do not provide sustainable control of the cocoyam root rot disease (Acquah et al., 1994). High disease incidence and severity in most cocoyam fields are partly due to the use of infected planting materials, poor management of cocoyam residues and low soil organic matter content (Agrios, 1997, Schafer, 1999). Due to the difference in genetic base and rareness in flowering, research to develop high yielding cocoyam resistant cultivars to the root rot disease were not successful (Tambong et al., 1999; Boudjeko et al., 2005; 2006; Perneel et al., 2006). In order to improve on its productivity, farmers try to established cocoyam plantations on virgin soils yearly. Unfortunately, this production system is not sustainable due to land limitation (Nzietchueng, 1985). Therefore, a disease management strategy that can provide sustainable production of cocoyam is of most importance.

Objective of the study

The main objective of this study is to improve on the productivity of cocoyam

Specific objectives

1. To evaluate the chemical and biological properties of plant based compost material.
2. To assess the influence of compost amendment on cocoyam growth and root rot disease expression.
3. To determine the effect of compost and fungicide seed treatment on cocoyam root rot severity.
4. To evaluate the impact of animal manure on the efficiency of compost.

Abstract

Cocoyam (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (L.) Schott) is one of the most important tuber crops in the Araceae family that is cultivated worldwide, serving as a staple food for more than 400-500 million people in the tropics and subtropics. However, its production is impaired by the root rot disease caused by *Pythium myriotylum* Dreschl, a soil–borne plant pathogen that survives in soil and on planting materials and infects cocoyam roots where it is very destructive. It has been reported to cause yield losses of about 90% in Cameroon. This study which started in June 2010 is almost in its terminal phase. The study to evaluate the effect of eight compost types on the suppressiveness of the root rot disease on cocoyam. The experimental layout was a complete randomised design with five replicates. Treatments consisted of eight compost types made from four different grass species mixed with poultry and pig manure. The compost was used in the ratio of 1:1 by weight (2kg compost: 2kg soil/plant). The physico-chemical properties of compost were determined in the Laboratory of Soil Analysis and Environmental Chemistry, University of Dschang. Compost microbial populations were estimated using dilution plating with appropriate media (tryptic soil agar (TSA) for heterotrophic bacteria and actinomycetes isolation agar for actinomycetes respectively). Compost was inoculated 48 hours before planting to enable compost-pathogen interaction. Disease incidence and severity was significantly (p ≤ 0.05) reduced in all compost amended pots than non compost amended at 12 weeks after inoculation. The most suppressive compost was Tithonia plus poultry manure followed by that of Chromolaena which registered the least disease incidence (DI) (24.5% and 30.9% respectively) and severity (0.8 and 1.6 respectively). Ageratum (least suppressive) registered the highest disease incidence (45.2%) and severity (2.6). Plants which had compost mixtures coupled with fungicide treatment registered the least disease incidence and severity compared to those with only compost amendments irrespective of plant species and animal dung (Tithonia...
registered 22.7% and Chromolaena 28.3% DI respectively) and severity (0.6 and 1 respectively). Correlation analysis revealed that, compost physico-chemical properties (pH-H₂O, OM N, K, Na, Mg & Ca) and microbial populations (heterotrophic bacteria and actinomycetes) varied inversely with disease suppression. These results suggest that disease suppression is associated with the activities of microbial populations and physico-chemical properties of compost.

**Keywords**: Compost, disease management, macabo, *Pythium*, root rot

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Interaction of Urbanization, Industrialization and Sustainable Development in an Urban Watershed in New Jersey, USA

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Abstract

It has been documented that urban industrial coastal areas have been severely degraded worldwide as a consequence of intensive and increasing anthropogenic activities. The coastal urban watersheds in New Jersey were once a rich collection of ecological systems supporting enormous biological diversity that provided the native residents with abundant environmental and human-use services. Over a century of rapid urbanization and industrialization brought visible impacts on the watershed. Consequently, it puts ever-increasing stress on the resource and environmental capacities of the region. Hence, a key question regarding future urbanization and development concerns whether or not these coastal watersheds, which are essentially integrated socioeconomic-ecological-environmental systems, can be returned to a sustainable state. This research focuses on an urban industrial coastal area in New Jersey (Water Management Areas 4, 5, 6 and 7), USA, that is heavily impacted by human activities. The objectives of this research are to investigate 1) How can the dynamic interactions between nature and human society be better incorporated in emerging models and conceptualizations that integrate the earth system, human development, and sustainability? and 2) How are long-term trends in environment and development, including consumption and population dynamics, reshaping nature-society interactions in ways relevant to sustainability?

To address these questions, based on review of previous studies and literature, we designed a system with 21 indicators in an attempt to describe (partly) the coupled human-environmental system. The indicators integrate both the environmental services and human activities from a systematic perspective. Data on the 21 indicators for 5 counties (i.e., Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Passaic Counties) that are included largely in the four WMAs were collected for 1980 – 2010 (some indicators have data only from 1990 to 2010).

The data show that within the study area, population has increased by an annual average of 6.4% with a range from -7.9% to 20.7% in 30 years, and per capital GDP increased from $11,836 to $53,362, while unemployment rates fluctuated from 4.4% to 10% in 20 years. Chemical monitoring data (dissolved oxygen, nitrate, ammonia, organic nitrogen, phosphorus, BOD\textsubscript{5}, etc.) show that the water quality of riverine system (e.g., Passaic River and Saddle River) in the study area is heavily impacted by anthropogenic sources. One indicator, Pb hazard quotient (HQ), is often used for ecological impact assessment. The Pb hazard quotient showed a steadily decreasing trend from 9±8 in 1991 to 5±2 in 1999, while environmental investment increased steadily from 143 million to 247 million dollars from 1990 to 2010.

To understand the future of environmental sustainability, a system dynamic model was established based on those 21 indicators. After fitting and tuning the model using time series data (1990 – 2010), a 15-year forecasting was attempted. Results suggest that the model performs reasonably well, though further refining of the indicator system may be needed. Population remains quite stable, reaching 3.3 million in 2010. Per capita GDP reaches $71,990, with an annual growth rate of 1.7%; unemployment rates, however, will steadily fluctuate around 7%. While urbanization continues, with more than 40 km\textsuperscript{2} more urban land than in 2010, the increase rate slows somewhat. A continued increase of environmental investment is also predicted, as the economy is forecasted to be reasonably strong. Funds allocated for environmental improvement purposes are forecasted to be near $400 million. As a result, the indicator that we use to represent anthropogenic impact, the average value of Pb HQ is predicted to drop from 5 in 1999 to 2.46 in 2025. However, this is still within the moderate hazard range.

This research indicates that environmental pollution in urbanized areas is an inevitable consequence of urbanization and industrialization. Waste disposal, atmospheric pollution, and industrial sewage and toxic chemicals have significantly contaminated the watershed in a variety of ways. Such pollution tends to be more severe in coastal urban regions such as Northern New Jersey, due to their higher density of both population and industries. On the other hand, human efforts to recover from past mistakes are important in building a sustainable future. The subject of this study, a contaminated, industrialized and urbanized coastal urban area, can move towards sustainability.
through vigorous environmental protection efforts. However, the natural service stock remains clearly overtaxed. The system dynamic model, though by no means a complete one, demonstrates that we will be walking a finely-balanced line in Northern New Jersey – while the environment continues to suffer from the consequences of long term industrialization and urbanization, appropriate investment carries the promise of putting the area on a sustainable path.

**Keywords:** Urban watershed, industrialization, socio-economic development, environmental pollution, toxic chemicals

Ref#: 152/USA/12/SD

**Asphalt Pavement Recycling – A Sustainable Civil Engineering Practice**

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**Abstract**

Civil engineering is ever changing, diverse and dynamic field that impact all walks of life and helps in advancement of civilization. The tasks in this field are colossal in terms of men, material and time. Civil engineers create and implement the solutions for some of the biggest challenges which are faced by society and humankind. With the increasing use of hot mix asphalt pavements, particularly in developing countries, management of these pavements and disposal of old pavements is becoming a challenging task. Recycling is one of the several rehabilitation alternatives available for flexible pavements. In developing countries like Pakistan, Reclaimed asphalt pavement technology is still in early stage. Deteriorating infrastructure, urban congestion, increase in heavy vehicle traffic along with overloading, scarce construction material resources, insufficient funding and recent hike in oil prices has forced the highway agencies of developing countries to shift its focus towards innovative and economical technologies for construction and maintenance of road infrastructure. This paper summarizes rehabilitation options for flexible pavements with emphasis on recycling and discusses advantages of RAP over conventional rehabilitation from sustainability point of view.

**Keywords:** Civil Engineering; Hot mix Asphalt; Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement; Rehabilitation; Sustainability
Food Insecurity Challenges and Sustainable Agricultural Development in Nigeria

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Abstract
The aggregate index of agricultural production in Nigeria which has virtually remained in the hands of small holders has been on the decline thereby hindering the country’s historical challenge of providing the basic needs for the people. Meanwhile, the country as a member of the United Nations has keyed into the number one goal of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which is halving poverty and hunger by 2015. It is therefore against this background that this paper examines generally the problem of food insecurity in Nigeria and sustainable development. Other specific objectives include examining the causes and effects of food insecurity in Nigeria, identifying policies formulated, and evaluating the policies in order to make appropriate recommendations. The study found that the root causes of food insecurity include: poverty, corruption and national policies that do not promote equal access to food for all; and also that the country lacks storage and mechanization facilities and thus spends substantial income from oil on food importation. Research, farmers and extension linkages was poor. Therefore, it is recommended that there is need for a strong political will to transform the predominantly small holders to become efficient as is the case with the Japanese experience by ensuring that food storage policy place emphasis on small scale food storage operations, the mechanization of Nigerian agriculture must be based largely on indigenous engineering initiative and research-extension-farmers linkages be strengthen and Nigeria will bid farewell to food insecurity for sustainable development.

Keywords: Food insecurity, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Policy, Small holders, Sustainable Development
Preparation Matters of Sustainable development of Foodstuff Economy.

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Abstract
Sustainable development is a practical approach which maximizes positive outcomes by recognizing the interdependencies between the economy, the environment, and society. It is about securing long-term success in all three of these areas through working across sectors to deliver integrated solutions with multiple benefits. When appropriately applied, it is a concept which allows creative thinking about the interrelatedness of complex, far-reaching problems and generates new and innovative solutions. This study aims to determine economical issues of stable development of foods, its production and methods of economical effectiveness.

Keywords: Sustainable development, quality of foodstuff goods, modernization, competitiveness.
Towards Sustainable Development in Upper Egypt  
(Case study: City of Assiut)

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Abstract
Egyptian cities began in the last decades to experience growth and development in order to enhance the comprehensive and integrated its components of urban areas. The aim of the paper is to focuses on the research study, analysis of the development process, the problems and obstacles that have appeared and monitor urban image that have taken place in the form of the city, evaluation of the development process to draw strong factors and its repercussions - if any - to take advantage of the concepts, methods, stages of this experiment and the extent of their applicability to the Egyptian cities of similar, and perhaps the closest resemblance to the cities of Upper Egypt neighbors. the study aims to analyze the frameworks applied to the development process and the constraints experienced by this experience. The paper ends with results and recommendations to draw methodology that can benefit the upgrading of other nearby similar Egyptian cities.

Keywords: Assiut city, Egypt, Sustainable Development, Urban areas
Towards Ensuring Qualitative Supervision of Teaching Practice
in Nigerian Universities for Sustainable Development

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Abstract
The role of education in any national development cannot be overemphasized. Teachers are of the core of any educational enterprise. Hence, teaching practice programme plays a vital role in the preparation of teachers in all teacher training institutions including the universities in Nigeria. To this end, this paper examines the ways and manners teaching practice supervision is being conducted in Nigerian universities with the aim of suggesting probable measures that could help in ensuring qualitative supervision of teaching practice in Nigeria universities for sustainable development. The paper discusses the concept of supervision, standards of teaching practice, challenges of qualitative supervision of teaching practice in Nigeria, and measures to ensure qualitative supervision of teaching practice for sustainable development in Nigeria. Some of these include organizing orientation programme for institutional based supervisors, increase in the duration of teaching practice, imbibing the idea of clinical supervision, effective collaboration with school teachers/management, supervision conference with student teachers, constituting monitoring team among others. It concludes that emphasis must be on quality assurance in the supervision of teaching practice programme in Nigerian Universities for sustainable development.

Keywords: Qualitative, Student Teacher, Supervision, Sustainable Development, Teaching Practice.
The HybridICE HIF Filter in freeze desalination of mine waters: An overview of operation, process analysis and research needs

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Abstract
Mine waste water is a serious pollution problem globally in which its treatment and disposal are being researched on. The HybridICE freeze crystallization process is a viable solution to freeze desalination of mine waters. The paper thus presented an overview of the hybridICE HIF filter which is a significant unit operation in the HybridICE Freeze Crystallization process. The filter separates the ice from the slurry. The performance of the filter directly impacts the yield of the whole process and the purity of the recovered ice. The ice faction in the liquid ice slurry feed into the filter must be high for a high yield of ice in the filter. The purity of the ice recovered from the filter must be high. Major process parameters that affect ice fraction will be investigated for optimum ice fraction. The performance of the filter will be evaluated and process parameters will be optimized to improve its performance. The possible optimum dimension of the filter and the filter medium will be specified.

Keywords: HybridICE HIF filter, mine water, operation, process analysis, research needs
Evaluation of Compaction Characteristics of Selected Agricultural Wastes as Briquette

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Agricultural wastes are the excesses of production that have not been utilized to their fullest extent. These wastes are produced from various forest and agricultural industries such as field and seed crop, fruit and nut crop, vegetable crops, slash and lumber mills. Many of the developing countries produce huge quantities of agro-waste but they are used inefficiently causing extensive pollution to the environment. Waste disposal can be considered as the final disposition of unwanted products or materials having no further value or use. Waste management on the other hand, implies some ability to systematically manipulate waste materials up to an environmentally sound disposal. This study, thus evaluates the compaction characteristics of three selected agricultural wastes material; sawdust, maize cob and rice husk.

The briquetting machine used for the project is known as hydraulic pressure press which consists of hydraulic jack and pressure gauge acting upon a piston. The machine consists of the following component: the frame, compression chamber, the ram and the slider arm. It has a maximum pressure gauge value of 400bars. The effect of increase in pressure and moisture content of the briquettes produced on the density of the briquettes was discussed. At the minimum pressure of 30MPa applied for sawdust, maize cob and rice husk, the moisture contents are 46%, 27% and 40% respectively and produced density of 0.90g/cm$^3$, 0.89g/cm$^3$ and 0.86g/cm$^3$ respectively.

The utilization of these wastes will result into production of energy, thus reducing environmental degradation and pollution.

Keywords: Briquette, agricultural wastes, sawdust, maize cob and rice.
Internationalisation of Higher Education: A Tool for Sustainable Development

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Abstract
In the present Century i.e. 21st knowledge has become a key driving force. Ability of any country to emerge as a globally competitive player, substantially depends on its knowledge resources and their effective and efficient transformation. Generation of new knowledge is a major concern of every country. To address the concern of the entire knowledge spectrum, a systematic approach is sine-quo-non. Higher education is a most powerful and strategic tool not only to create new knowledge but also a very important sector for the growth and development of human resource which can take responsibility for economic, social, and scientific growth and development of the country.

The socio-economic changes in the World and developing information and knowledge society have emphasized the importance of higher education and research in the whole World. There is well known quote “education is an ornament in prosperity and a refuge in adversity”. With the liberalization resulting into quality education, the role of higher education in the future economic, societal, and cultural development of the World has become an issue of paramount significance. The World Declaration on Higher Education for the 21st Century: Vision and Action (1998) states that “Higher education should be considered as a public service”. Furthermore, the Declaration affirms that the role of higher education in the “consolidation of human rights, sustainable development, democracy and peace, in a context of justice”, and that “international cooperation and exchange are major avenues for advancing higher education throughout the world”.

Higher education sector worldwide is going through rapid, and dynamic as well as irreversible changes. It is faced with great challenges and difficulties. New modes of teaching learning methods and application of information and communication technologies in the face of burgeoning demand for higher education, have transformed the way of higher education which was traditionally offered and received. Education systems have reacted to the developments in the users’ expectations and enabling environment by diversifying their syllabi, structures and the ways of delivering effective, efficient and quality education. Today, countries expect that their higher educational institutions must provide education of high quality, which meets international benchmarks, competition and standards, and should be relevant to the needs of the international community.

Internationalisation of higher education promotes the possibility for innovation in teaching and delivery methods and higher mobility of students, programmes and providers. It enhances the productivity and makes educational system a spring board for preparing manpower of high quality that can successfully face the competition in the world market. At the same time, it improves relevance with closer links with the world of work and achieves quality in its teaching, research and business. The most important aspect of the internationalization of higher education is students mobility. Student mobility is a critical component in connecting people from countries around the world as globe has become seamless.

Internationalization of higher education has gained enormous momentum because of its impact on the development of a country, both politically and economically. It is one of the ways in which higher education may respond to the potential, opportunities and challenges of globalization. Internationalization of higher education is a development process that is greatly accelerated by the new information and communication technologies. Internationalisation is a critical tool for the sustainable development. Sustainable Development means, the development which aims at meeting the present demands without compromising the possibility of future generations to satisfy their own demands. Sustainable development is possible only through internationalization of higher education. Internationalisation provides an opportunity of inter-disciplinarily, international networking and exchange of ideas between institutions, faculty, researchers, and students.

It is a fact that Indian higher education is struggling to infuse quality at all levels. Internationalisation is the crucial need of higher education as it would infuse a sense of competition which is essential. A lot of efforts are being made to internationalize the higher education in India. The paper attempts to highlight the importance of internationalization i.e. [why and how] of higher education for the sustainable development and initiatives that have
been and are being taken for internationalization of higher education in India. In addition, a few suggestions have been made.

**Keywords:** Communication Technologies, Economic Development, Internationalisation of Higher Education, Knowledge, Sustainable Development.
Development of a Low Volume Sprayer Nozzle for GA$_3$ Application: Enhancing the Sustainability of F1 Hybrid Rice Seed Production in the Philippines

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Abstract

Hybrid rice is now becoming popular and is gaining acceptance in the Philippines. Aside from its good eating quality, hybrid rice is known for its high yielding characteristic over the ordinary (inbred) variety. Studies showed that it has a yield advantage of around 15% over the inbred varieties. Hence, the government has been promoting for the planting of hybrid rice as a way of increasing rice production to attain rice self-sufficiency.

A sustainable production of hybrid seeds is an important factor that would ensure the success of the hybrid rice commercialization in the country. It is therefore important that practices involved in hybrid rice seed production needs to be continuously refined to ensure a more productive and cost efficient seed production system. One of these practices that need to be further improved is the application of gibberellic acid (GA$_3$), a growth hormone. In hybrid rice seed production, GA$_3$ is normally applied to the mother plant (A-line) in order to facilitate panicle exertion and increase its chances to receive pollens from the father plant (R-line) thus enhancing seed setting. At present, Filipino hybrid rice seed producers are using either the battery-operated ultra low volume (ULV) sprayer or the imported (Taiwan-made) knapsack sprayer in the application of GA$_3$. The former is being recommended by agricultural technicians however it is relatively expensive hence not all of the farmers are using it. The latter, which most of the farmers have and are using, requires a lot of water to use (300-500 liters per hectare) hence taking a lot of time and effort in carrying out the operation. However, this knapsack sprayer can be a low-cost alternative for applying GA$_3$ if only provided with a LV nozzle. Unfortunately, no available sprayer nozzles could be found in the market that could satisfy the requirement.

A low volume (LV) sprayer nozzle was developed to provide Filipino hybrid rice seed producers a low cost but efficient alternative device for applying GA$_3$. The developed LV nozzle was fabricated mostly out from plastic pipe fittings and other commercially available materials. It could be fitted easily on the spray wand of Taiwan-made knapsack sprayers.

Field test results showed that the number of tank loads per hectare was reduced from 10-13 in the traditional nozzle to 2-4 in the developed LV nozzle. This resulted to savings in time and cost of the GA$_3$ application. Results of survey conducted after a pilot testing showed that all of the 21 respondents preferred to use the developed nozzle over their existing nozzles.

Keywords: gibberellic acid, hybrid rice, knapsack sprayer, low volume sprayer nozzle, rice seed production
Politicizing National Security: Nigeria and Its Fight Against Terrorism, Pretenses and Contradictions

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Abstract
The conundrum of terrorism is increasingly occupying center stage in the world today. Its pervasiveness, ramification and severity have become a difficult knot which many nations are finding extremely hard to untie. Thus, prompting governments across the globe to devise several mechanisms and counter terrorism initiatives in an attempt to nip the scourge in the bud. The study explores the reasons behind the seeming inability of the Nigerian government to arrest the huge security risks and threats posed by the deadly and coordinated attacks, credited to members of the radical Islamic sect, Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda ‘waiti Wal-Jihad, popularly referred to as ‘Boko Haram’; a name which literally translates to “Western Education is Forbidden”. The sect being a jihadist terrorist organization was formed in 2001 by Mohammed Yusuf and was domiciled in the northeastern part of Nigeria, has as its immediate goal the abolition of Nigeria’s secular government for a Sharia system. The movement later assumed a terrorist dimension after the leader of the sect died in police custody in very controversial circumstances in 2009.

In doing this, the essay undertakes a retrospective look into the genesis of the Boko Haram phenomenon, the factors responsible for its continuous germination and the efficacy of the measures put in place by the Nigerian government to resolve it. The paper argues that there appears to be a political dimension attached to the destabilizing and debilitating attacks launched by the sect on innocent Nigerians in the Northern part of the country. Through the use of the Structural – Functionalist approach, the paper further explains the seeming connection between the obvious incompetence of the country’s security agencies, the cluelessness on the part of the leadership and the helplessness of the followership as it relates to the continuing convivial environment under which the terror thrives. Concrete attempts were also made to create a nexus between the political configuration and permutation of the ruling People’s Democratic Party, which saw the emergence of the candidacy of Goodluck Jonathan from the South and eventually as the president of the country in the last 2011 general elections. This move by the ruling party was seen as a sharp departure from what political pundits in the country and a section within the party saw as running contrary to the constitutional provisions of the party, which according to ‘them’ should have seen power returning to the North as against the South.

The paper concludes that what the Nigerian government under the leadership of President Jonathan has so far demonstrated is a classic representation of a failure of leadership and gross incompetence. It therefore advocates for the establishment of a much stronger, efficient and functional security measures that can sufficiently arrest this anomaly. The paper further recommends that urgent attention should be placed on re-organizing and reinvigorating the security network around the country and the need to for a deep and genuine moral and spiritual re-birth which would ultimately bring the people together as one indivisible entity, irrespective of faith, ethnicity or political divide, if the war against this common ‘evil’ is to be won.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Sharia Law, Security, Structural – functionalism, and Terrorism.
Abstract

Higher Educational Institutions (HEI’s) in Malaysia has been faced with a wide population increase in the past decades, with an estimated population of 35,000 students and staff in Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), these lead to force a shift which results the University to an increasing volume of municipal solid waste, attached to these increase, it is an economical social and environmental development which has raised the standard of living and changing the waste generator’s habits within the HEI’s environment, these gave birth to the higher volume of solid waste generation. This paper focus on a strategic implementation and practice of 3R’s (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) in integrated solid waste management, thus it becomes everyone’s responsibility to minimize the waste generation. The shift brought about the need to get proper solutions for the sustainable leaving condition of public within the HEI’s. Questionnaire survey, interviews and walkthrough were used to examine the level of attitudes and awareness base on 3R's practice amongst the waste generators in HEI’s and propose a new Critical Success Factor for a sustainable solid waste management in HEI’s. The findings indicated that, the success of Integrated Solid Waste Management in HEI’s depends on the participation of students and academic staff using 3R’s in Integrated Solid Waste Management Hierarchy, with emphasis on source reduction, intermediate treatment then final disposal and enlighten the waste generators on the importance of 3R’s, these will serve as a substantial measure to reduce, reuse and recycle the generated solid waste there all days. Finally it was revealed that, proper 3R’s practice amongst the waste generator in HEI’s will help to reduce the environmental impact and running cost of solid waste management. It will also lead to developing environmental consciousness amongst graduate professionals and HEI’s staff as a whole.

Keywords: 3R’s awareness, Higher Educational Institution, Integrated Solid waste management Malaysia and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.
Saudi Citizens’ Attitudes Towards Internal Tourism and Their Implications for Sustainable Tourism Development

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Abstract

Sustainable tourism has become an increasingly popular field of research since the late 1980s. Many theoretical and empirical studies have confirmed the importance of understanding local residents’ attitudes toward internal tourism as a starting point for tourism planning, development, and sustainability. This is more essential in conservative societies or societies with little or no prior tourism experience. A negative attitude of the host communities toward tourism may play a role in impeding development of tourism; while a positive one promotes tourism growth and sustainability.

Saudi society is a conservative one that has not experienced tourism as an industry or an economic activity that influences the community environmentally, socially or culturally. Recently, Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities (SCTA) was established in 2001 to raise public interest in the field of tourism in the Kingdom, enhance the role of tourism sector, and overcome obstacles that impede its growth. But despite the efforts made by SCTA in the last ten years, it is still unclear how people view or react to tourism in various parts of the country. Therefore, the main objectives of this study are to identify and explain the attitude of Saudi citizens to internal tourism, to find out the factors affecting this attitude, and to speculate on its implications for sustainable tourism development.

To achieve the study objectives an extended related literature review was carried out where a theoretical background was established and consequently a number of research questions were set forth. The research variables were verified and operationally defined. The needed data were gathered from secondary and primary sources. The primary data were collected via a structured questionnaire from a representative sample consisting of 1500 adults. The sample was randomly selected from five communities that were chosen to represent various experiences with domestic tourism. The questionnaire consists of two parts, the first contains a number of five points likert-type scale agrees – disagree statements. The second includes some social, economic and demographic attributes of the respondents. The collect data were processed, described and analyzed using a number of statistical techniques including factor analysis, analysis of variance, and multiple regression technique.

The main findings indicate that there are significant differences between the five communities in terms of their attitudes towards tourism. Communities with more tourism experience tend to have a more positive attitude to tourism than communities with less or no tourism experience. The results also show that the variation in attitude is statistically related to some of the respondents’ social, demographic, and economic characteristics. The findings clearly indicate that residents are not homogenous in their attitudes to tourism development. These findings are discussed with reference to the social exchange and the social representation theories, as well as their implications for sustainable tourism development policy in the country.

Keywords: Attitude to tourism, internal tourism, Sustainable tourism development, Host communities, Saudi Arabia
Towards Sustainable Development in Upper Egypt
Case study: City of Assiut

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Abstract
Egyptian cities began in the last decades to experience growth and development in order to enhance the comprehensive and integrated its components of urban areas. The aim of the paper is to focuses on the research study, analysis of the development process, the problems and obstacles that have appeared and monitor urban image that have taken place in the form of the city, evaluation of the development process to draw strong factors and its repercussions - if any - to take advantage of the concepts, methods, stages of this experiment and the extent of their applicability to the Egyptian cities of similar, and perhaps the closest resemblance to the cities of Upper Egypt neighbors. the study aims to analyze the frameworks applied to the development process and the constraints experienced by this experience. The paper ends with results and recommendations to draw methodology that can benefit the upgrading of other nearby similar Egyptian cities.

Keywords: Assiut city, Egypt, Sustainable Development, urban areas
Ref#: 180/USA/12/SD

Withdrawn
Attitude towards innovation and implication for sustainable development

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Abstract

Innovation is the engine of growth for any nation. As the UNESCO (2009) summary report on higher education, research and knowledge averred, innovation mostly involves incremental rather than radical change. It is almost always incidental based on ‘learning by doing’ as well as developed to meet specific needs, rather than through scientific research in formal institutions which is expected to be translated to sustainable development in societies. This latter, albeit, wrong, perception, ironically, still holds in developing societies where the attitude towards the relevance of innovations developed outside formal ‘scientific’ institutions, and eventual possible acceptability, are unrecognised. The concept of mode of production forms the basis of the paper which explicates development as that which occurs within a certain epoch with a dominant mode consisting of relevant means of labour owned and controlled by a group of people who determine the activities at the superstructure. Most especially in neo-colonial societies, like Nigeria, with its attendant ‘colonial mentality’ and urban-biased development orientation, the elite orientation, which seems to have percolated to the ‘grassroots’, through unusual craze for formal education and perceived inferiority of indigenous innovation, have continued to experience underdevelopment because of the disjuncture between the sub- and the super-structure of the economy in terms of the social relations of production wherein the means of production is located outside the economy. This is due to over-dependence on imported, though unabsorbed, knowledge and technologies. Without knowledge and technological absorption, the impact of innovations from abroad has been a nullity. Since this challenge has proved insurmountable, second-hand importation has been the recourse for the majority. A second-hand economy may however ‘develop’ sustainably if the informal sector, and its innovations, is accommodated. Such non-accommodation has however implicated a non-inclusive growth leading to high levels of employment. Using personal observation and key-informant interviews as well as secondary data, the paper observes the neglect of the informal sector and its relevance to innovation and sustainable development of the nation. It locates such neglect within colonialogy which socialises into a personality of inferiority. Specifically, the locus of such socialisation process is the formal educational institution which, ironically, has become the major avenue through which the ‘meal ticket’ for survival in the larger economy can be procured. This paper argues that there is a need for the ‘informalization’ of education to create a re-orientation toward the acceptance of indigenous innovation in the development policy and process.

Keywords: Innovation, Sustainable development, attitude, colonial mentality, informalization
A Critical Inquiry Of Rural Development Policies And Practices In View Of Addressing Women’s Right To Adequate Food: An Empirical Observation From Bule District, Southern Ethiopia

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Abstract: The overall objective of the paper was to critically inquire rural development policies and practices in view of addressing women’s rights to adequate food based on an empirical observation from Bule district, Southern Ethiopia. Considering this objective, an overview of the prevailing rural development policies in Ethiopia, the local socio-cultural ecology in terms of its gender construction, the grass-root level development policy understanding and practices in the context of gender equality, the women’s human right to adequate food as it understood and practiced by grass-root level policy practitioners and the gender dimension of basic agricultural resources of the study area were specifically scrutinized. In this regard, the broader conceptual and theoretical frameworks were applied. Survey questionnaire, in-depth interview, focus group discussion and documentary research were the major data collection techniques or instruments.

The findings based on documentary research showed, over the last couple of decades, the government of Ethiopia has devised numerous rural development policies, strategies, and programs. A methodical examination of these national development tools revealed, in principle, they are certainly sound and responsive to the transnational agendas of gender, food security and sustainable development. What is more, according to the government, the development policies were issued as the essential endorsement and practice of various international conventions stipulating human right to adequate food.

Nevertheless, the findings that based the empirical data from the study district showed major discrepancies and bottlenecks to the practice of the national rural development policies towards local women’s human right to adequate food. According to the survey result, the gender construction was exclusively rooted in the socio-cultural traits attributed to local ethnic, religion, type of marriage practiced and educational status. Such construction of gender was essentially contradicts the central pillars of development policies and women’s human right to adequate food.

The detail data generated through qualitative techniques revealed the lack of a minimum knowledge on development policies and right based statutes by grass-root level policy practitioners further exacerbated the break between development policies and practices. In this regard, the fundamental understanding gaps on the part of grass-root level state machineries (policy practitioners) failed to form the required sustainable institutional or structural policy practices. The finding portrayed the efficacy of rural development in the study area was not only low but basically, contradicts with the aims and principal directions intended by the national plans partly as a result of the lack of proper grass-root level understanding.

With regard to household’s basic agricultural resources, the survey result showed, of the total farming households surveyed 219, in 121 (55.3%), 100 (45.7), and 73 (35.2%) farming households decision over land, livestock and annual production, respectively was solely made by husband. The empirical data generated through qualitative techniques depicted the cumulative operation of several socio-cultural variables in underpinning the differential treatment of gender as far as access to and control over household’s basic resource was concerned. The finding of the study went beyond a simple frequency description to investigate whether the gender dimension of basic resource was significantly affected the food security of local households. The Chi-Square Tests with two categorical variables, with two categories in each (stability of food-yes/no and women’s participation-yes/no) were applied to test the significance of the association between gender and food security. At α=0.05 and a 2 by 2 table (i.e., each variable has only two categories), the Yates’ correction for continuity was used to compensate for the overestimate of the Chi-Square value. Accordingly, the corrected value is 11.179 with an associated significance level of 0.001. Since the Asymp. Sig. 0.001 is smaller than alpha (0.05), it was found a strong positive association between local women’s participation in decision making over basic resources and household food security.

More dreadful was the ways in which the discrepancies between policies and practices and local socio-cultural ecology were reinforced each other to sustain gender inequalities and thereby jeopardize the local women’s human right to adequate food.

Key words: Bule district; Ethiopia; Food Security; Gender; The Right to Adequate Food
An Econometric Analysis of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria: A Vector Autoregressive Approach (VAR)

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Abstract
Nigeria is a vast agricultural country, “endowed with substantial natural resources which include: 68 million hectares of arable land, fresh water resources covering about 12.6 million hectares, 960 kilometres of coastline and an ecological diversity which enables the country to produce a wide variety of crops and livestock, forestry and fisheries products (Buren, 1998). Available statistics show that agriculture is the most important Nigerian economic sector in terms of its contribution to the GDP, after oil. The sector contributes about 41% of the country’s GDP, employs about 65% of the total population and provides employment to about 80% of the rural population. The statistics equally show that agriculture is the major source of food and meat production. It is estimated that some 25 million hectares are cultivated each year by smallholders for food production hence the sector plays an important role in rural livelihoods. It is estimated that it accounts for about 70 percent of rural households’ total incomes (Ogen 2004). In other words majority of Nigerian households, obtain a large share of their income from farm activities. Thus there is direct linkage between agriculture and rural development in Nigeria which brought about the creation of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD). The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are responsible for development, review and implementation of policies for agricultural development dealing with crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry. The objective of the Ministry is to improve agricultural production and, in turn, enhance national food security and alleviate rural poverty. It provides technical support, production infrastructure, and supplies inputs to promote adoption of productivity enhancing techniques. Federal Department of Rural Development (FMARD) has additional responsibility of formulating policies and strategies for integrated rural development. Its mandate is to accelerate the transformation of the nation’s rural life and landscape in a coordinated and sustainable manner with a view to eradicate rural poverty, expand rural economic opportunities, enhance food security and integrate rural dwellers into the mainstream of national development. Despite the articulation of government policies, strategies and programs and the commitment of Government and donors to the broader framework of sustainable agriculture and pro-poor rural development, agriculture remains unsustainable and the rural economies of Nigeria remain underdeveloped and many complex issues regarding the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation remain unresolved. This study consequently examined the relationship between sustainable agriculture and rural development in Nigeria. The Vector Auto Regression analytical technique (VAR) was employed for the empirical study. The a priori expectation is that sustainable agriculture will impact positively on rural development in Nigeria. The study however revealed that agriculture is not sustainable in Nigeria. The results of the finding show that the past values of agricultural output could be used to predict the future behaviour of rural development in Nigeria. The main conclusion of this study therefore is that while agriculture remains dominant in the Nigerian economy, it is unsustainable; the food supply does not provide adequate nutrients at affordable prices for the average citizen and rural development is deteriorating. The findings and the conclusion of the study suggested the need for the policy makers to promote agriculture to a sustainable level. In doing this rural development will be enhanced.

Keywords: Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Food and Nutrition, Rural Health Centers, Sustainable Agriculture, Rural Development
An investigation into stakeholders’ motivations and challenges for sustainable construction

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Abstract

The UK Government has been using a combination of regulation, economic instruments and voluntary agreements to meet targets of ethical, social and environmental performance in driving the climate change agenda. The UK is one of the leading nations in its commitment to tackle climate change. As such, the UK Government is the first country worldwide to set a legally binding 80% greenhouse-gas emissions reduction target by 2050. The construction has been targeted by the UK government to facilitate the transition to a low-carbon economy since the built environment is responsible for about 40% of carbon emissions, 30% of solid waste generation, 20% of water effluents, and 40% of all energy used. Buildings contribute to a key part of our living environment, affecting our living conditions and social well-being. Therefore sustainability within the built environment has become the forefront of all sustainable development policies in the UK. However; various studies have outlined the difficulty of translating the 80% greenhouse-gas emissions reduction target to a micro level such as construction projects. This was further compounded by the fragmentation of the construction industry, inadequate understanding of interrelating processes, and lack of supply chain engagement and commitment. Although there is a widespread knowledge of the importance of sustainable development, instigating it at a construction micro-level is a major challenge. Hence, this paper set out to investigate stakeholders’ motivation for sustainable construction, and assess associated challenges that impede a wide uptake and implementation of sustainability into construction projects.

To address the aim of the research a triangulated method of data collection was employed. A comprehensive literature review was undertaken with a view to gather reliable, insightful information to bring clarity to the concept of sustainable construction, as well as exploring pressures of change and current practices. The literature review findings informed the design of an in-depth questionnaire, which was distributed to sustainability managers within the top 100 contractors rated by turnover and profit in the UK; which was followed by 10 semi-structured interviews.

Findings reveal that current legislation is the main driving force, motivating companies to implement sustainable practices to avoid fines for non-compliance and reputation damage. Respondents argued that improvements should focus on the clarity of legislation and regulations in order to streamline the process. However, sustainable requirements driven by the client were viewed as being the key motivators in construction projects. They reported that in most cases client engagement has been good, but exceeding minimum standards was deemed a further challenge. To address this stumbling block, respondents called for an early involvement of the contractor; enhanced communication, and clearer dissemination of the benefits of sustainable practices. Results have also shown that sustainable development has gradually been accepted through Corporate Social responsibility (CSR). This has been reflected through constant reference to CSR in the interviews, and a high percentage questionnaire respondents indicating its significance as a motivator. Respondents viewed CSR as a vehicle to improve the social and environmental pillars of sustainability through many local community improving initiatives, which in turn has increased companies’ opportunities to secure new projects, particularly from public clients.

To ensure the construction industry’s effective contribution to sustainable development in general and the 80% greenhouse-gas emissions reduction target by 2050 in particular, a comprehensive strategy at project level needs to be anchored during the briefing stage, implemented during the design, enforced during onsite operation, and disseminate information on the benefits of sustainability throughout the project life cycle to all stakeholders. This requires greater Government investment, support and leadership; well informed clients; and engaged supply chain, which were identified by the research participants as key incentives to drive sustainability within the construction industry.

Keywords: Challenges, Motivations; Sustainable development; Sustainable construction; Project stakeholders.
Development Sustainability Proper Basis

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Abstract
Stormwater management practices have been changing continually during the past three decades. Practices have gone from direct discharge, to peak flow match up to peak flow reduction. The practices have also been amended to include runoff quality improvement, groundwater recharge and most recently, runoff volume reduction. Rain gardens, Permeable pavers, green roofs, bioretention cells and rain barrels have been added to traditional detention basins and ponds. Catchy terms of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Low Impact Development (LID) and sustainable development have been introduced to the field of stormwater management.

In spite of all these developments, the stream flooding has not been subsided and our adverse impacts on the environment have not been diminished. Our suburban living continues to result in deforestation of land to create roads and streets. This living style also keeps adding to urban sprawl, long commute and air pollution. In all current practices the amount of disturbance per lot or site is considered as the basis of development impacts on the stormwater runoff and on the environment.

The author has introduced the amount of land disturbance per capita as the proper criterion for development impacts on stormwater runoff. The reason being that people need housing and therefore, sustainable developments should be based on minimizing impacts on the per capita, rather than per site or lot basis. On this basis, traditional neighborhood developments (TNDs), and above all city living have minimal impact, not only on stormwater, but on the environment and our economical and social welfare, as well. The land disturbance, though intense, is localized in such developments. Deforestation is minimal and so is the peak and volume of runoff and the water pollution.

Beneficial impacts of city living are not limited to stormwater. City living has many other beneficial effects, one of which is the use of public transport in lieu of private cars. This is far more effective than improving the gas mileage as it relates to the green house gas emission and air quality. For these reasons, European countries while having population densities many times greater than that of the U.S. have far less problems with flooding and air and water pollution. This paper elaborates on this matter and presents a comparative analysis of the effects of urban and city living vs. suburban living on stormwater runoff.

Keywords: per capita land disturbance, city/urban living, proper basis of development impacts, stormwater runoff, sustainable development
Abstract
This paper presents a general decentralized energy generation (DEG) optimization model for developing countries. A mixed integer nonlinear programming (MINLP) model has been formulated and implemented, representing decisions regarding (1) the optimal number, locations, and sizes of various types of processing plants, (2) the amounts of biomass transported, and electricity to be transmitted between the selected locations over a selected period, and minimizes the objective function of overall generation cost. The model has been applied first for designing a DEG system using palm oil biomass for Iskandar Malaysia region of the state of Johor, Malaysia and then extended to entire state. We investigated the benefits of more distributed types of processing networks, in terms of the overall economics and the robustness to demand variations. No change in designed DEG system and distribution network was observed when the demand was lowered to 90%, 75% and 60% of original demand.

Keywords: Palm oil biomass; bio-power; decentralized electricity generation; optimization; supply chain network
About Sustainable Japanese Castle Town

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Abstract
There are needs in the social backgrounds such as the progress of the declining birthrate and a growing proportion of elderly people in recent years and the population decrease, the rise of the consciousness to the global environmental problem, the age decrease of the atrocious crime, the rise of the interest to the preservation of the streets and the community culture and in the reconstruction of them in Japan. Also, the community among the habitants by the urbanization passes away, and the communication decreases and it is the present situation that becomes the environment such as the mental disease of the depression and so on which isn’t too good to the younger age group. It thinks that there is a hint in the bourg in Japan which has hundreds-of year history as one way of the solution and so on. In it, especially, the place of the living of the citizen in the bourg includes a Nagaya habitatio. The Nagaya habituation is communal housing and the intermediate building of the dwelling house for exclusive use. It says what has the corridor and the stairs to share with the communal housing and Nagaya means what doesn’t have the part to share. In the urban development dwelling environmental development, it effectively uses existing stock to the full and it gets to do the can the city which is easy for the earth, the safe gusset which made an area community important are composed of whose thing resemblance with the person.

Keywords: elderly population, urbanization, culture, habitation, communal housing
Ref#: 204/USA/12/SD

withdrawn
Design improvement of the PhilRice continuous-type rice hull carbonizer for biochar production towards sustainable agriculture

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Abstract
The use of carbonized rice hull (biochar) is becoming popular among Filipino rice farmers particularly those practicing an integrated system of farming locally called as Palayamanan. Under this system of farming, carbonized rice hull is widely used as soil conditioner or as main ingredient in the production of organic fertilizers. Some farmers are also using this biochar from rice hull as animal bedding to absorb urine and fresh manure. The saturated biochar are then incorporated into the soil as organic fertilizer for vegetables and other crops. With this practice, farmers not only were able to save on fertilizer but also reduce their carbon footprints thus contributing to the global effort of reducing the greenhouse gas.

While the PhilRice-developed continuous-type rice hull carbonizer has been successfully used in the production of biochar for various uses in the farm, there were some weak points and operational concerns that were revealed only after its continued use. The major one is when operating during windy conditions wherein there were significant dusts and smoke emissions generated which exposed the operator to health hazards. Hence, the design was further improved. To further enhance the usefulness of the equipment, design improvements were also geared towards making it able to process biochar from other agricultural wastes that are commonly generated in the farm. Moreover, design refinements were also done on reducing its material and manufacturing requirements in preparation for its possible commercialization.

The resulting improved prototype is flat sided which make it simpler to fabricate, incurring less material wastage, than the previous one. The flat sides makes use of 2mm thick metal sheets and their dimensions (0.8m x 1.2m) were chosen in such a way that no waste cuts are left from the two sheets (each measuring 1.2m x 2.4m) used. Unlike in the previous prototype where a side opening was provided to facilitate manual agitation of the rice hull bed, the improved prototype features a fully enclosed hopper. In terms of the cost of fabrication materials used, assuming that the same kind of materials are used for the sidings and for the chimney, the improved prototype costs 28.8% lower than its predecessor.

Test runs conducted showed that the improved prototype can operate under windy conditions with no significant effect on emission. In most cases (at least 85% of the time), the prototype operates with clear emission at the chimney. Input capacity ranged from 20.6 to 36.2 kg/h with biochar recovery of 37.3 to 40.5% (by volume), depending on the condition of the rice hull and the frequency of collecting the processed biochar, among other factors. The prototype has been tested and found to be able to process other agricultural wastes such as rice straw, small branches of trees, and coconut husk into biochar.

Keywords: biochar, biomass, carbonized rice hull, rice hull, rice hull carbonizer
Dust Storms, Dust Transfer and Effect on the Environment in the southern Aral Sea Region (under Climate change)

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Abstract

Central Asia is situated in an arid zone and its climate is putting the arable land under great pressure. In recent years the scientific community has been attempting to rescue the Aral Sea and save it as a water basin. Extensive research was done, the “Fond for Saving the Aral Sea” (Ataniyazova 2003) has been formed and several multilateral contracts were signed between the Central Asian countries. According to the latest satellite pictures the Aral Sea split up into two separate water bodies – a bigger western part and the so called “Small Aral” in the northern part of the basin. The 600 km wide stretch of land to the south of the Aral Sea is populated by three million people. 1.4 billion hectares of the area are used for agriculture, and to make agriculture in there as one of the most important sectors of the economy (Otajonov 2010). The progressive deterioration of the environment has created an arid climate, intensified salinization progress, and increased salt and dust exposure. Frequent dust storm events in the Aral Sea region have an impact on the environment, especially leaving its negative consequences for the arable land.

Therefore, it is important to analyze the quantitative and qualitative composition of dust depositions (regional occurrence, grain sizes, mineral and elemental composition, potential hazards for the human health and land use) and the atmospheric transport routes of the dust from the Aral Sea. The environmental situation has during the last 30 years which increased dust storms in this region. By this time dust storms have been increased by 10 times. In my research I study special and temporal distribution of dust. The results from the chemical analysis of the dust samples revealed has 4 major elements HCO3, SO4, Cl and Ca. All of these chemical elements are harmful for human health. This paper show research approach, methodology and the first project results.

Literature:

Otajonov I.Sh. (2010): Ecological situation Priaral region and it’s social effect’s; Social-economic problems Priaral region and this geographic resolve. Urgench Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Dust Storms, Uzbekistan, Arable land, Human health, the Aral Sea.
How is Poverty Reduction Objective Affected under an Institutional Sustainability Regime? A Study of Two Microfinance Institutions in Rural Ghana

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Abstract

Microfinance has been touted as an important sustainable poverty-reducing tool in developing countries. However, microfinance institutions that are primarily poverty-reduction oriented must be confused about the multiplicity of objectives that have emerged in the industry in recent times. Prominent amongst these, in addition to the poverty reduction objective, is that of the institutional sustainability objective. While various theoretical arguments have been advanced on how poverty reduction and institutional sustainability can be achieved simultaneously, empirical evidence point to a trade-off between these two objectives.

However, particularly worrying is the recent prioritisation of the institutional sustainability objective over even poverty reduction. This development has generated a flurry of studies and reports regarding whether poverty reduction objective can or cannot be achieved under this new regime. These studies have mainly relied on theoretical and macro-level analysis in their arguments. Surprisingly there has been very little information at the programme or micro-level regarding how poverty-oriented microfinance institutions have coped in the regime that emphasises institutional sustainability. How have microfinance programmes and service users been affected in the regime of multiple objectives, especially one that highlights the institutional objective?

From the extant literature it is clear that if microfinance would concentrate on ensuring sustainable poverty reduction, microfinance institutions are likely to thrive. This is because service users of microfinance programmes whose businesses flourished invariably always repaid their loans and even assisted their peers to honour their loan repayments as well. The trade-off between poverty reduction and institutional sustainability is likely to occur only if microfinance institutions emphasise institutional sustainability over poverty reduction.

This paper, at the micro-level and from the perspective of service users, examines two microfinance institutions [(Sinapi Aba Trust (SAT) and Nsoatreman Women’s Empowerment Programme (NWEP)] who describe themselves as explicitly poverty-oriented to ascertain how the poverty reduction objective is affected while they juggle the poverty reduction and institutional sustainability objectives. This essentially qualitative study examines the implementation processes such as group formation, loan disbursement and repayment, emergency loans and insurance, and the joint liability strategy of the two microfinance institutions. Face-to-face interviews with the service users of the two microfinance institutions constitute the main source of data for this paper. In addition secondary data in the form of organisational reports, official documents and brochures obtained from the two microfinance institutions were used in the paper.

The paper confirms the trade-off between institutional sustainability and poverty reduction objectives. It indicates that when institutional sustainability was emphasised the poverty reduction objective suffers. This above observation was particularly evident in the operations of the insurance and emergency loan schemes, and the regimented nature of loan disbursals and repayments.

This paper highlights the need for the re-examination of poverty-reduction oriented microfinance programmes to ensure that the trade-off that is detrimental to the poverty reduction objective does not occur. Finally the paper suggests that by emphasising sustainable poverty reduction, microfinance institutions can achieve institutional sustainability as well.

Keywords: Group Formation, Institutional Sustainability, Joint Liability, Microfinance, Poverty Reduction
Conflict and Development of Oil Producing States: Empirical Reflections on Niger Delta Region of Nigeria

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Abstract
Scarcity and abundance of natural resources have been greatly acknowledged as agents capable of generating conflict, struggle for access to control and use of natural resources such as forest, water, pastures, land and mineral resources. Thus, conflict between the oil producing Niger Delta region of Nigeria and the oil companies operating in this region has significant implications on the development pattern and trends of the area. Specifically, conflict in Niger Delta which arose in the early 1990s over tension between oil companies and a number of host communities who felt exploited and cheated has damaging and devastating impact on these communities. The situation has continued in recent times and includes vandalization of oil pipe lines, high incidence of poverty in the midst of plenty, environmental, social and economic deterioration. This paper therefore serves as a report of an empirical investigation on the impact of conflict on the development of oil producing Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The methodology in this study captures three equations specified in order to test the linkage between conflict and the development of oil producing states. The result reveals a high degree of the effects of conflict on the development of Niger Delta region as basic infrastructural facilities are inadequate. The indicators of environmental, economic and political deprivations are enormous. This study therefore advocates adequate compensation and provision of basic infrastructural facilities to the host communities in line with peace education and dialogue as preventive strategies. Where these are treated with a wave of the hands, these deplorable conditions are capable of igniting the flames of more chaos in the area.

Keywords: Conflict, Communities, Development, Education, Preventive.
Institutional Distance and the External Capital Structure of Countries

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Abstract

Faria and Mauro (2009 suggest that the external capital structure of countries (i.e., relative shares of foreign direct investment (FDI), foreign portfolio investment (FPI) and external debt) may be a determinant of economic performance and susceptibility to financial crises. This study examines the effect of institutional quality on the composition of a country’s inward foreign capital inflows. Unlike previous studies, which utilize country totals, this study examines flows between pairs of individual countries. While existing studies have examined only the absolute quality of the host country’s governance environment, this study also considers the host country’s governance quality relative to that of the source (investor) country.

We propose that the institutional distance (i.e., relative institutional qualities) between host and source countries as well as the absolute level of host country’s institutional quality affects the foreign equity investment as a portion of total foreign investment, and the FDI as a portion of foreign equity investment. Finally, this study also examines whether a country’s aggregate level of insider ownership mediates the influence of institutions on its composition of foreign investment inflows.

For a sample of 824 bi-lateral capital flows in 2009, we report that absolute level of institutional quality is negatively related, but institutional distance is positively related, to foreign equity investment as a portion of total foreign investment. The more the institutional quality of the source country exceeds that of the host country, the lower the share of foreign equity investment. Thus, a greater disparity in governance quality between the two countries shifts investment away from equity.

This study also reports a significant positive relationship between relative institutional quality and FDI as a share of total foreign equity investment. Thus, it appears that a greater disparity in institutional quality between two countries shifts investment away from equity and shifts the remaining equity investment away from FPI and toward FDI. Importantly, when both measures are included in the model, only relative (not absolute) institutional quality is found to be a significant predictor of the share of FDI. Thus, while absolute institutional quality appears to influence foreign equity investment as a whole, it does not influence its composition between FDI and FPI.

Finally, a significant positive relationship is identified between insider ownership and FDI as a share of total foreign equity investment. Moreover, the magnitude of the coefficient for this variable is much higher than that of the relative institutional variable. However, because both relative institutional quality and insider ownership are significant, there is no indication that insider ownership totally mediates the relationship between institutions and foreign investment. Thus, it appears that any mediating effect that may exist at the aggregate country level foreign investment flows is not explained between individual countries.

Keywords: Capital Flows, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI), Governance, Institutions
Public Private Partnership in an Emerging Economy: Evidence From Infrastructural and Manufacturing Subsectors of Nigeria

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Abstract

In recognition of Public –Private Sector nexus, this paper examines the implications of Public-Private Sector participation on infrastructural development and manufacturing sub-sector of Nigeria. The Public Sector is associated with the management of societal affairs and the need to partner with Private Sector becomes eminent as this fosters satisfactory infrastructural development and the development of the manufacturing sub-sector. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in Nigeria is beset with infrastructural challenges which impact on manufacturing sub-sector and economic development. These imbalances include but are not restricted to increase in population, inadequate planning, political instability, corruption, transaction cost, poor socio-economic structures and high incidence of poverty. This paper therefore sets out to investigate in empirical terms, the relationship between PPP in the area of infrastructural developments and manufacturing sub-sector of Nigeria using Nigerian data. In the analytical methodology, a two step model is specified in line with appropriate ordinary least square(OLS) techniques. These cover two equations and with the empirical modeling the study unveils a functional and respectable linkage between the dependent and independent variables. The paper advocates that for effective and efficient functioning of PPP in the area of infrastructural development and manufacturing, constant energy supply and availability, technological development and financing, effective transportation and communication facilities should be provided as insufficient infrastructure is capable of constituting heavy cost on the economy thereby leading to high cost of doing business and bottleneck in manufacturing.

Keywords: Development, Infrastructure, Manufacturing, Private, Public
Progress of India’s National Solar Mission and perspectives on the competitive bidding

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Keywords: Bidding, FIT, National Solar Mission, Renewable Energy, Solar PV

Abstract
India is a rapidly growing economy with an ever increasing energy demand. While striving to meet its energy requirement and bridging the gap between supply & demand of electricity, India has become one of the largest carbon emitters globally. Identifying this paradigm shift towards energy requirements and in its attempt to lead the sustainable development, Government of India have recently taken major footsteps giving boost to the renewable energy sources including that of solar energy. India’s national action plan on climate change acknowledges the urgency to put together a roadmap towards sustainable development through various national missions including the national solar mission. India’s National Solar Mission (NSM) aims to achieve 20GW of installed capacity by 2020 from utility scale grid connected solar power plants. Given such ambitious target the selection of appropriate policy instruments and incentive mechanisms is critical to the success of mission and meeting national policy goals. India adapted to the bulk of policy mechanisms to this end, which includes Renewable Portfolio Options (RPO), Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), Feed in Tariffs (FIT) and bidding to name a few. However, the manner in which they are being implemented still remains a questionable affair. One such mechanism that caught attention and left many surprised over past few months is the ‘Reverse bidding’ – a market based mechanism adapted to figure out the most competitive Feed in Tariff. This paper investigates role of reverse bidding in determining solar FIT and shortlisting solar projects under batch I and batch II of first phase of NSM.

This paper discusses the tariffs finalized during bidding process for the shortlisting project and argues economic viability of these projects. For this research we used data collected from primary sources such as semi-structured interviews, and legible secondary sources of information. Study shows that, most participants bid aggressively and offered higher discounts leading to the rapid fall in the tariff prices. The fall in the solar tariffs in India contradicts most estimates of the cost reduction of PV modules globally leaving a major disconnect between the decline in the cost of raw-materials, services and the proposed FIT’s. This raises doubts upon the viability of these projects and questions their sustainability in the long term. The discussions in this paper would provide interesting insights and lessons to the policy makers across the globe since NSM is one of the most ambitious solar energy promotion policy programs globally.
Sustainable development in Nigeria: the role of adult education in ensuring sustainable management of the environment

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Abstract
Rapid urbanization has led to many unfavourable conditions, like the development of slums, overcrowding and sub-standard living conditions as well as poverty. This is a vicious cycle of cause and effect, as all the problems lead back to the root cause of poverty. This paper focuses on the environmental issues in Nigeria, especially in Lagos state. Lagos is the largest urban city in the country and faces different challenges in engendering environmental sustainability. The government’s efforts at sustaining the environment seem like a losing battle in the face of the overwhelming and often peculiar circumstances surrounding the urban poor. The paper examines the various factors that contribute to environmental degradation, government’s efforts to combat them, and concludes by suggesting a model of operation for the government and other stakeholders, along with commensurate adult education programs.

Keywords: sustainable development, adult education, environment, Lagos
Abstract
The paper after explaining the concepts of resources, diversification and sustainable development, identified state by state, the Nigeria’s untapped natural resources endowment and suggested ways towards tapping these resources and diversifying the economy for sustainable development. It used line diagram to illustrate the relationship between potential resources, its diversification and sustainable development. While maintaining that for diversification to engender sustainable development, it must be capable of achieving growth in economic and social needs and at the same time be able to preserve the environment for future needs.

Keywords: Economic Development, Resource Diversification, Resource Endowment, Sustainable Development, Sustainable yield.
Environmental Hazards and Sustainable Development of Rock Quarries, Lower Benue Trough Nigeria

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Abstract
The increasing number of abortive and abandoned quarry pits, and the several associated geo-environmental hazards have given cause for greater concern. Environmentalists, governments, and the general public now seek innovative ideas, and research collaborations that will reduce incidents of abortive and abandoned quarry pits. Quarry operators may be charged with the responsibility to reclaim quarry pits as soon as their operation is over, or make equivalent cost payment to government agency who will take over the responsibility as soon as mining is over. The goal is to achieve sustainable quarry practice in the Nigeria lower Benue Trough so that future generations may benefit from the igneous intrusive, and still have livable and sustainable environment

This study has found that many quarry operators do not conduct proper intrusive mapping prior to excavation or mining. Blind mining in this way is unsustainable; results in several abortive quarry pits that destroys ecosystem. Environmental impact assessment of such trial pits in the Nigeria lower Benue Trough shows loss of human life and arable land, rock fall, landslides, and health effects. For example, stagnant water in the pits supports daily breeding of mosquito and tsetse fly, causing persistent malaria and sleeping sickness in the area. Spectroscopic analysis of water samples from the abortive quarry pits and domestic water wells show excess of Sulfate ($SO_4$), Sodium, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Total Hardness (as CaCO$_3$), Turbidity, Salinity, and Total suspended solid (TSS). Near surface water table, joints and fractures enhance pit water and groundwater interaction, thereby increasing groundwater pollution. This paper shows how electrical resistivity survey could be used successfully to map intrusive bodies prior to quarry development. The aim is to reduce abortive quarry pits, and the associated hazards. Diabase (the target rock) shows bright spots, with resistivity values in the order of diabase > quartzite > siltstone > sandstone > shale. Overburden thickness to diabase is 2-11 m, confirmed by physical measurements at quarry pits. Result of geo-electric mapping is presented in a quarry concession map as a tool for pit planning and design, and sustainable quarry development rather than blind mining or trial excavation in the study area. This paper calls for collaborative research that could lead to sustainable quarry development.

Keywords: Blind mining, Environmental hazards; Geophysical mapping; Sustainable mining
System Dynamic Model Approach for Urban Watershed Sustainability Study

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Abstract

Over a century of rapid urbanization and industrialization in New Jersey brought visible impacts on the watershed. Consequently, it puts ever-increasing stress on the resource and environmental capacities of the region. This research focuses on an urban industrial coastal area in New Jersey (Water Management Areas 4, 5, 6 and 7), USA, an ecology heavily impacted by human activities. The objective of this research is to investigate the dynamic interactions between natural environment and human society and to model long-term trends in environmental impact and sustainable development. The data include 21 environmental, social and economic indicators for five counties (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, and Passaic Counties) collected for years between 1980 and 2010. The data show that within the study area, population has increased by an annual average of 6.4% with a range from -7.9% to 20.7% over 30 years, and per capital GDP increased from $11,836 to $53,362, while unemployment rates fluctuated from 4.4% to 10% over 20 years. The environmental investment increased steadily from $143 million to $247 million from 1990 to 2010. To project the future of environmental sustainability, a system dynamic model was established based on the 21 indicators. Results suggest that population will remain stable, reaching 3.35 million in 2025 from 3.3 million in 2010, and per capita GDP will reach $71,990 with an annual growth rate of 1.7%. A continued increase of environmental investment is also predicted, as per capita GDP growth is forecast to be reasonably strong. The average value of the Pb hazard quotient, which is a pollution indicator, is projected to drop from 5.0 in 1999 to 2.46 in 2025. However, this value will remain within the moderate hazard range. The research indicates that environmental pollution in this urbanized area will remain as a consequence of historical urbanization and industrialization. The system dynamic model suggests that we will be walking a finely-balanced line in Northern New Jersey as the environment continues to suffer from the consequences of long term industrialization and urbanization at the same time that climate change may present new challenges.

Keywords: Environmental pollution; Sustainability; System dynamics; Urbanization and industrialization; Watershed
Abstract
The research reported in this presentation aimed at assessing the sustainability of housing developments in the Mexico Southeast. Sustainable housing construction is deemed a major issue for the attainment of sustainable development in developing countries. Mexico has been acknowledged as a country that has been taken the first steps towards such target. Some codes and guidelines have already been delivered by different agencies, such as the National Housing Board, and some policies have been implemented to leverage sustainable housing construction, such as the Green Mortgage Program managed by the Institute of National Housing Fund for Workers. In this context, however, very few information regarding sustainability assessment of housing construction has been reported. In this case, the sustainability assessment of housing developments was attempted in order to determine the extent to which housing construction in the state of Yucatan (Mexico) attains sustainability. This required defining an assessment system suitable for assessing sustainability indicators related to the local housing construction. Based on existing and proved sustainability assessment systems, indicators were defined in terms of sustainability practices that will have a positive impact on the environment, if implemented.

The indicators were sourced from four existing and proved systems: Guidelines for sustainable housing building in the Basque Country (Spain), The Code for Sustainable Homes Technical Guidance (United Kingdom), Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Housing Developments (Mexico), and the Handbook for Designing Sustainable Housing Developments (Mexico). Criteria and weighting for assessing each indicator were adopted from the original source from which the indicator was selected. This did require the normalization of the weights assigned to each indicator. Considering local applicability, 122 indicators were selected from such four systems and categorized according to two classification schemes: Action Areas and Impact Categories. Action Areas refer to project-related aspects in which human beings are able to intervene in the search of sustainable building and include: Energy (Energy demand, Energy performance, Renewable energy sources, and Other forms of energy saving), Materials (Consumption of materials, Transporting of materials, and Material waste), Resources (Use of land, Potable water, Drainage water, Atmosphere, and Ecosystems), Mobility (Transit System), and Health (Indoor air quality and Comfort & health). Impact Categories refer to the adverse impacts or consequences that the project could have on the environment and include: Climate change, Increase of ultraviolet radiation, Occupation and depletion of natural land, Loss of soil fertility (Acidification), Loss of Biodiversity, Loss of aquatic life (Eutrophication), Depletion of natural resources, Local deforestation, Local desertification, Degradation of the natural environment, Generation of toxic waste, Human discomfort, Loss of health, Radioactivity and radioactive waste, and Variation of inhabitants mobility conditions.

Three housing projects, on construction at the time of this study, were selected as case studies. These projects featured typical construction methods and materials but each of them was addressed to a different socio-economic market: low, medium, or high. The assessment of the previously selected indicators was primarily based on the review of the project documentation, including drawings, specifications, codes and regulations. However, direct observation to construction works and interviews to in-site personnel were performed for assessing indicators that could not be assessed with the information contained in the project documents.

The results obtained with the application of the assessment system represent the degree (in percent) with which sustainability practices were implemented in the housing project; for the purposes of this research this was considered a sustainability degree. A sustainability degree was then obtained for each of the aforementioned Action Areas and each of the Impact Categories. By averaging the sustainability degrees obtained for the Action Areas an overall sustainability degree was computed for the entire project.

For the low-level housing project the overall sustainability degree was 36.72%. The Action Areas in which this project featured the lowest performance include Consumption of materials (17.14%), Transporting of materials (0%) and Renewable energy sources (0%); while the Impact Categories with the lowest performance include Depletion of natural resources (23.31%) and Generation of toxic waste (29.08%). For the medium-level housing project the
overall sustainability degree was 44.60%. The Action Areas with a low performance include Renewable energy sources (0.00%) and Transporting of materials (27.27%); while Impact Categories with the lowest performance include Depletion of natural resources (35.47%) and Local deforestation (36.42%). For the high-level housing project the overall sustainability degree was 41.17%. The Action Areas with the lowest performance include Renewable energy sources (0.00%) and Transporting of materials (18.18%); while the Impact Categories with the lowest performance include Depletion of natural resources (32.57%) and Loss of aquatic life (34.66%).

The results make evident that housing project developers in this context require increasing attention to the use of renewable energy sources; however, though the location features a great amount of insolation throughout the year, technology is still unaffordable in this context. Transportation of materials during construction represent other opportunity to improve sustainability, a better planning of logistics could be attempted in this case.

**Keywords:** Mexico, Housing developments, Sustainable construction, Sustainability assessment, Sustainability indicators.
Sustainability Study of the Application of Geosynthetic Clay Liners in Hostile and Aggressive Environments

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Abstract
This paper discusses the sustainable performance of geosynthetic clay liners (GCLs) which are popularly specified as “leachate retaining” or as “water proofing” membranes in the geo-environmental construction industry. Geosynthetic clay liners (GCLs) are composite matting comprising of bentonite clay with two covering geosynthetics. These are innovative labour saving construction material, developed over the last three decades. The paper outlines the variety of Geosynthetic Clay Liners (GCLs) can be classified essentially into two distinctly different forms viz; (a) air dry (< 8% m/c) with granular or powdered bentonite or (b) bentonite cake factory prehydrated to a moisture content (~ 40% m/c) beyond its shrinkage limit and vacuum extruded as a clay cake to enhance its sustainable performance. The dominant mineral in bentonite clay is the three-layered (2:1) clay mineral montmorillonite. High quality bentonites need to be used in the GCL manufacture. Sodium montmorillonite has the desired characteristic of high swelling capacity, high cation exchange capacity and the consequently very low hydraulic conductivity, providing the basis for the hydraulic sealing medium in GCLs. These encapsulate the active montmorillonite clay minerals which depend on the water and chemical balance between the sealing element and the surrounding geo environment. Quantitative mineralogical analyses and an assessment of the adsorbed cation regime, diffusion coefficients and clay leachate compatibility must necessarily be an integral part of the site appraisal to ensure acceptable long term sustainability and performance. Factors influencing the desired performance of bentonite in the GCLs placed in difficult construction and hostile chemical environments are discussed in this paper. Accordingly, the performance specifications for GCLs are identified and the appropriateness of enhancing the cation exchange capacity with polymer treatment and the need for factory prehydration of the untreated sodium bentonite is emphasised. The advantage of factory prehydrating the polymer treated bentonite to fluid content beyond its shrinkage limit and subsequently factory processing it to develop laminated clay is to develop a GCL that has enviable sealing characteristics with a greater resistance to geochemical attack and cracking. Since clay liners are buried in the ground as base liners, capping layer or as structural water proofing membrane, they can easily avoid strict quality and performance monitoring being “out of sight, out of mind!”. It is very necessary that barrier design for leachate containment must necessarily be in accordance with legislative requirement Assessment of long term hydraulic conductivities and clay-leachate compatibility assessment is deemed necessary. The derogatory factors affecting the sustainable performance of the bentonite in GCLs placed in difficult construction and hostile chemical environments are discussed. Sustainability concepts incorporated in waste management practice must aim to achieve 100% recycling and fully implement the handling of solid waste in developing countries with relatively lower labour costs. These concepts are also applicable in land-filling the waste in developed nations, leading to sustainable landfills. This paper also presents laboratory scale information on the influence of aggressive tropical heat on the GCLs which cause them to shrink with the development of characteristic crack patterns reflecting the intrinsic structure of the clay agglomeration. It also presents a scientific physical - mathematical model to predict the hydration loss when used in tropical countries with an adverse thermal environment prior to the confinement of the clay liner. In particular, observations from isothermal drying of factory controlled pre-hydrated and extruded GCL over a wide range of temperatures (20°C to 40°C) and relative humidity (15% to 70%) are presented as a part of the sustainability study.. The most commonly used kinetic drying models, i.e.; Page, Wang & Singh, Henderson & Pabis and Thin layer equation were investigated and it was seen that the Page model was more appropriate to simulate the equilibrium water contents of the clay mat for the range of temperatures and relative humidity studied. Critical study of the effective diffusion coefficient and exponential model parameter showed that the drying condition and type of polymer incorporated in the clay mat strongly influenced the drying kinetic and transport parameters.

Keywords: Bentonite, Cation Exchange Capacity, Geosynthetic Clay liner, Hostile Geo environment, Sustainability
Investigation into the Urban Heat Island Effects from Asphalt Pavements

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Abstract
The accelerated global activities in urbanisation and industrialisation have significantly altered the form and composition of the environment, particularly in the densely populated areas with engineered surfaces. These have contributed to changes in the respective micro climates with increased air temperatures in the urban areas than in the surrounding vegetated rural areas. Urban Heat Island (UHI) are urban and sub-urban areas that are significantly warmer than their surroundings. It is often warmer in the city than in surrounding rural areas during summer time and especially at night. Traditionally, highly absorptive construction materials and the lack of effective landscaping are the main causes. Concentration of high thermal capacity buildings, low-albedo asphalt pavements and increased urban surface area are some of the factors that lead to an enhanced absorption of solar heat that causes the changes in the microclimate. UHI effect studies are increasingly important all over the world in terms of increased energy consumption, reduced air quality and effects on human health and mortality, are becoming more pressing as cities continue to grow and sprawl. Asphalt pavements are widely used as a necessity in urban development. Temperatures in the asphalt pavements are dependent on pavement material’s thermo physical properties such as albedo, thermal conductivity and thermal emittance. This paper reports investigations of such micro climate changes observed in two distinctly different Köppen climates viz; tropical and temperate climates. The tropical climate in Malaysia is comprise of a warm and humid region ith excessive rainfall and considerable sunshine. The temperate climate in UK is presumed to have four seasons with relatively less precipitation and lower mean temperatures and relative humidity. The field monitoring of UHI effects from asphalt pavement within the Research Centre for Soft Soil (RECESS), Johor, Malaysia and Aggregate Industries (UK) Ltd. Leicestershire, United Kingdom are compared. LabVIEW programming was designed and adopted to read data from thermocouple sensors located at experimentally strategic depths in the experimental asphalt pavement to obtain continuous temperature - depth profiles that indirectly portray the diurnal storage of thermal energy. Environmental parameters such as groundwater level, air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and rainfall intensity were also observed where possible to assess their contributions to UHI. Different and innovative road pavement fabrics are also studied with a view to assess the potential to capture the clean ad renewable solar energy from the highly diffused radiation that makes vertical collection possible and in turn secure less impact on UHI. Both traditional and sustainable porous materials were considered in the assessment trials. Such measures and proper environment sensitive urban planning and design can positively improve the urban climate. One dimensional mathematical model to simulate heat transfer through and from a road pavement is also presented taking into consideration that the temperature profile at a point on the ground level shows a periodic variation.

Keywords: Asphalt Pavement, field monitoring, micro climate, sustainability, urban heat island
Preservation and Green Urbanism: Strawbridge & Clothier Department Store, Philadelphia: A Case Study

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Abstract
The historic structure that served as the home for Strawbridge & Clothier has been redeveloped by the Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust (PREIT). The core and shell renovations have achieved Certified Historic Rehabilitation approval and received LEED-CS Gold Certification. The proposed paper presents a case study of successful preservation and green building design strategies in the dense urban core of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The paper will explain how the project team pursued adaptive reuse and sustainable development, and set goals for construction cost, energy efficiency, water conservation, clean air, reduced waste, making a building that works well its prospective tenants, and capitalizing on its location within the city.

The presentation addresses managing construction and demolition waste through recycling and salvage, and restoring selected building elements for reuse during renovations, removal of hazardous materials as part of its indoor air quality management, and using new materials with recycled content, and that are locally produced.

Planning and implementing a LEED certification strategy for an historic building, while working to achieve incentive tax credits, will be described. Thermal improvement features include the design and installation of high performance interior storm sash, restoring the original façade, and installing new insulation and interior finish on exterior walls.

The paper shows the value of using energy models to determine projected energy consumption and to evaluate specific strategies, including multiple air handlers to serve zoned uses, as well as employing a major heat recovery system for outside air treatment. The water and energy conservation strategies used low-flow plumbing fixtures that look great and reduce water use by 40%, along with high efficiency lighting fixtures to reduce electrical load and power demands while dramatically reducing operating costs.

Learning Objectives will address:
- How to plan adaptive reuse to preserve and enhance a historically certified building for new retail and office tenants.
- What issues are confronted in renovating an urban, 1920’s classical building to enhance its sustainable qualities.
- How to integrate and use new energy conserving equipment, fixtures, lights and finishes.
- How to plan and implement urban site planning and significant water use reduction in commercial spaces.

The instructional technique will be a case study, presented by one person, to suit a one-hour session, including questions.

The paper will address health, safety and welfare, including issues such as: Accessibility; energy efficiency; mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems; Building codes; regulations; life safety systems; Building design; construction contracting; preservation; adaptive reuse; environmental issues

The paper will address the specific sustainable design details for: Sustainable design and innovation, including public education; Local, regional and urban design of a unique cultural resource; Water cycle conservation with modern plumbing fixtures; Long life and loose fit through the adaptive reuse of an 80 year old iconic structure for the future; Adaptability of these strategies to similar buildings and urban sites throughout the world

The following topics will be covered in the paper: Alternative transportation; Conserving systems and equipment; Construction waste management; Cool roofs; Efficient artificial lighting; Energy modeling; Environmental education; Life cycle assessment; Preservation and
reuse of existing facilities; Systems commissioning; Walkable communities; Waste heat recovery; Water conservation; Windows and openings; Zoning, regulations and codes; and Green specifications.

The paper should be of interest to architects, preservationists, engineers and contractors. The audience could be advanced in green building experience to take full advantage of the in-depth details of the case study, but an audience with intermediate and initial experience will see an introduction to the broad spectrum of issues, approaches and methods to address preservation and green urbanism.

**Brief bio about author:**
The speaker is Sherman Aronson AIA, LEED AP, Sr. Associate at BLT Architects. Sherman has over 30 years experience in architecture, preservation and sustainable design, and leads the Green Design Committee within BLT Architects, managing the green design of 10 projects with combined area of more than 6 million square feet. He graduated the University of Pennsylvania with a B. Arch, M. Arch and M. Arch (Louis Kahn) 1974. Sherman has been an Adjunct Professor of Architecture at Drexel University since 1987, currently teaching thesis students. He has presented papers and talks at the AIA National Convention, the Sustainable Campuses Conferences, the USGBC Greening the Heartland Conference, the BOMA International Convention, the US EPA Region 3, and the Philadelphia AIA Design on the Delaware, among others.

**Keywords:** Building, Green, Preservation, Sustainable, Urbanism
Ref#: 238/USA/12/SD

Withdrawn
Making Global Cities Sustainable: Urban Rooftop Hydroponics for Diversified Agriculture in Emerging Economies

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Abstract

Food security will be a challenge for global cities in emerging economies. Traffic congestion, rising fuel prices, and poor road and logistical infrastructure has produced a problem in transporting agriculture from rural areas to urban markets where people reside and where the food is consumed. Urban roof agriculture is being explored in various global cities as a method to increase food security, enhance environmental awareness and as a key strategy for urban sustainability. This paper discusses the capacity of cities to reduce both their ecological and carbon footprints through utilizing under-used roof space in larger global cities to grow food. Data for quantifiable projections relies on a pilot project to develop a hydroponics installation on Saint Joseph Hall at De La Salle University in Manila, Philippines that grew lettuce which was consumed on-site. This project showed that growing lettuce on a rooftop is not only possible but may even be profitable. The methods developed demonstrate the capacity to minimize the ecological and carbon footprints of growing lettuce and micro greens by saving transportation and logistical costs, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, conserving water, and saving energy costs by using solar panels as a power source for pumps and aerators. This project is also particularly relevant for schools and universities, areas of learning, where students have the opportunity to reconnect with nature and the food supply chain.

Keywords: Food Security, Urban Sustainability, Rooftop Hydroponics, Urban Farming, Low-Carbon Cities
Adoption of Agro forestry: Viable Option for Sustainable Development of Farmers in Eastern Uttar Pradesh of India

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Abstract
Agriculture is the major source of the livelihood for majority of the population in Uttar Pradesh state of India. Due to increasing pressure of population on land, most of the farmers of Uttar Pradesh, which is about 82%, are marginal having uneconomical land holding of less than 3 hectare. The income generated from such small land holding is not adequate to keep the farmers above the level of poverty. It has been observed that the sole agricultural practices is not economically sustainable and there is an emergent need to utilize the available resources optimally for increasing the productivity so that the ever increasing demand for food, fodder, vegetables, fuel wood, timber, medicines etc. may be achieved.

Agro forestry in the present day is the appropriate land use system that increases production in ecologically sustainable manner, as well as supports sustainable development. Agro-forestry involves the introduction of woody components such as trees, shrubs, bamboos along with agricultural crops. It has both productive and protective potential. This land use system provides significant sustainable development benefits such as food security in developing countries, extra income generation from tree crop, maintaining biodiversity and soil quality, sequestering carbon, maintaining watershed hydrology etc. It also mitigates the demand for wood and reduces pressure on natural forests. Recently, agroforestry practicing has been increased in India and tree plantations have been started in farmer’s fields. Agro forestry system of farming has come up in big way in many part of the country but eastern part of Uttar Pradesh State of India is lagging behind in this regard. Besides the above mentioned benefits, extension of agro forestry is also required to increase the tree cover of Uttar Pradesh state which is only 4.46%, whereas, the State Forest Policy 1998 of India envisaged that one third of the total geographical area should come under forest/tree cover. Since most of the land of the state is agricultural, hence, adoption of agroforestry is now the only option to increase the desired tree cover of 33%.

In Uttar Pradesh state of India, agroforestry practices vary considerably according to the agro climatic zones, socioeconomic conditions, land holdings of the farmers and the marketability of tree produce. In the western part of the state, agroforestry is well adopted by the farmers, possibly due to the assured available market of agroforestry produce because of flourishing wood based industries in the region. Whereas, the farmers of the eastern part of the State is less willing to adopt agroforestry, only few progressive and big farmers are practicing agroforestry in their fields. Moreover, very little is known about the agroforestry practices in terms of suitable tree crop combinations for different agroclimatic zone of this region. Therefore before promoting agro-forestry in this region, suitable tree crop combinations for different agroclimatic zone of this region, should be studied. At the same it is also required to study the major constraints in adoption of agroforestry in this region and marketability of the tree products, so that a suitable policy may be formulated to promote the agroforestry in this region. Four Districts, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Barabanki and Gorakhpur, representing four different agro-climatic zone of the region, have been selected for the study. As a prelude, field survey in selected Districts was conducted to identify farmers who were already practicing Agro forestry in their fields. Agro forestry plots of different tree species viz: Aonla (fruit tree), Eucalyptus, Teak and Poplar were selected for the study. The soil samples of selected plots were analyzed for their physico-chemical characteristics. Data regarding forestry species and crop production were recorded for assessing the suitable tree-crop combinations for particular agro-climatic zone, economically as well as ecologically. Based on the results obtained from the production data and effect of particular agroforestry on soil quality , marketability of the tree produce and economic gain, it has been concluded that Aonla and Teak based agroforestry system were identified as the most suitable and profitable option of agroforestry in Allahabad District, representing Central Gangetic Plain of Uttar Pradesh. Whereas, for Jaunpur District, representing Easter plain, Teak based agroforestry system was found the most suitable. For Gorakhpur District which represented the North Eastern Plain region of Uttar Pradesh, teak and poplar based agroforestry and for Barabanki District, representing Central Plain region, Eucalyptus and Teak based agroforestry were found suitable among the studied options.

Questionnaire based Field survey was also conducted to study the major constraints in Adoption of Agroforestry and marketability of tree produce, in selected Districts. Legal problems in harvesting, unavailability of market, lack of
awareness, less availability of agricultural land, long span of period required for getting benefits, unavailability of planting material, personal disputes, these are major factors identified ad constraints in adoption of agroforestry by the farmers. However their extent varied in each districts. In Allahabad district, legal problems in tree felling, unavailability of market for tree produce and adverse effect of trees on agricultural crop production were identified as major constraints in adoption of agroforestry, whereas other issues like unavailability of quality planting material, lack of awareness about agroforestry and personal disputes were identified as other reasons, which were almost irrelevant, for non adoption of agroforestry. In Barabanki district, legal problems in tree felling was identified as major constraint in adoption of agroforestry, whereas other issues like adverse effect of trees on agricultural crop production, personal dispute in trees planting on bunds, unavailability of quality planting material and long span of period required for getting benefits were identified irrelevant reasons for non adoption of agroforestry. In Jaunpur district, legal problems in tree felling was identified as major constraint in adoption of agroforestry, whereas other issues like personal dispute in trees planting on bunds, lack of awareness about agroforestry, unavailability of quality planting material and long span of period required for getting benefits were other reasons for non adoption (Figure 3). In Gorakhpur district, legal problems in tree felling was identified as major constraint in adoption of agroforestry, adverse effect of trees on agricultural crop production, unavailability of market for tree produce, lack of awareness about agroforestry, unavailability of quality planting material, long span of period required for getting benefits were identified as other significant reasons for non adoption of agroforestry.

Market Availability for Forestry Crop in Selected Districts was also studied. It was found that in Allahabad, District, No proper organized market is available. Most of the sale is only through local intermediaries, traders and saw mills. In Jaunpur District, No proper organized market is available. Selling of harvested forestry crop is a problem. Farmers have to go to Varanasi for sale to traders and saw mills. In Barabanki District, Most of the sale is through local intermediaries and Traders. Eucalyptus is transported from Barabanki to Haldwani for utilization by Paper Mill and Plywood Manufacturing Units. In Gorakhpur District, No proper organized market is available. Most of the sale is only through local intermediaries, traders and saw mills. Recently a plywood factory has been established for the district which may increase the future market for tree produce like poplar. However the major constraints in market linkages of forestry species to be taken up in agro forestry were identified and summarized below:

(a) Lack of Agroforestry wood based industries viz Pulp & Paper, Plywood and Furniture etc.
(b) Non Availability of Organized Marketing Institutions for Agroforestry products.
(c) Poor Accessibility of State run Marketing Agency e.g. Forest Corporation for Agroforestry products.
(d) Non Lucrative Minimum Support Prices for Agroforestry products.
(e) Tree Felling Regulations.
(f) Transit of Timber and Forest Products Rules and Regulations.
(g) Unavailability of Organized timber and Agroforestry products’ transportation cost especially in Rural/Agroforestry Adoption areas.
(h) Lack of Agroforestry products’ based Marketing Information System regarding varieties Viz. Logs, Boles and Poles etc, Value Added Processing Plants, Pricing Mechanism, Prices, Transportation Facilities and Sale Destination Centres.

It has been concluded from the Information obtained from the above survey that after resolving these constraints, the agroforestry may be adopted by the farmers of this region. Introduction of wood based industries in this region, fixation of minimum support price for agroforestry produce, awareness regarding the agroforestry, availability of quality tree planting material and softening in tree harvesting and transit rules may enhance the practicing of agroforestry in this region. Therefore, the adoption of agroforestry may enhance the income of the farmers from the same limited land resources and reduce their poverty; simultaneously it may also increase the tree cover of the region and make it an ecologically viable option for the sustainable development of the farmers of this region.

**Keywords:** Agroforestry, Sustainable development, land use system.
Food Sovereignty and Drivers of Change in food policy agenda for sustainable agricultural development in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract
This paper supports the significance of Food Sovereignty policies in West African economies to facilitate agrarian change and poverty alleviation, focusing on drivers of change in food policy agenda for sustainable agricultural development in West Africa. Three main themes are covered in this paper including (i) Review of food sovereignty concept (ii) Importance of agriculture in West Africa Economies detailing contribution to GDP, employment generation and constraints to agricultural development (iii) Drivers of change from food security to food sovereignty policies. Food Sovereignty is framed basically from the right to adequate, safe, nutritious and culturally appropriate food; right to productive resources like land and improved varieties; right to environmentally friendly production practices and the right to access local, fair regional and international markets. Food Sovereignty is dynamic in nature, continuously evolving, culturally diverse, and has wider geographical distribution. The Food Sovereignty concept though global has both regional and national dimensions and can be discussed from multiple political and social scales. In Africa, significant proportions of the growing populations in developing countries derive their livelihoods from agriculture and it will, therefore, be wrong to expect development without making reference to the agricultural sector. About 60-70% of the African population depends on Agriculture for their livelihoods. The urgent need to change from food security to food sovereignty policies in developing economies can be broadly categorized into direct and indirect drivers. Direct drivers of change include change in agricultural landscape due to pressure on production resources, loss of means of livelihoods in marginalized areas, lack of access to locally appropriate technologies, increasing poverty and malnutrition. These factors have become driving forces for change in food security policies in order to respond to the food needs of the majority poor. Indirect drivers of change include economic, environmental change, increasing demand for enterprise products and sociopolitical factors like poor governance in relation to ineffective food policies as expressed by peasant farmers, fisherfolks and processors among others Via Campesina. Development is a process that comes from within, it is the bottom up approach that matters. Three clear possibilities to develop an agrarian economy like most countries in Africa are proposed. Firstly, to transform the Agricultural sector based on local social and natural resources given the labour force the favourably conditions to work on the land; empowering the small scale farmers with appropriate technologies and enhanced access to production resources to feed themselves and then think about marketing the surplus. Secondly, if agricultural transformation should be along mechanization then there is the need for offering alternative jobs for excess labour in the agricultural sector. Thirdly, to increase production base such that people in the agricultural sector can indeed still get employed by the sector even with mechanization and improved technology. The principle of social division of labour as analyzed by the Durkheim should apply instead of forced division of labour dictated by the market systems. It is not just by developing through the hidden hand of the market system that is important but giving society social justification of why everybody’s work must be respected within the society either in agriculture, industry or service sector of the economy people must be given recognition of their importance in the development process.

Keywords: Africa, Agriculture Development, Sovereignty, Sustainable
Risk factors for indoor air pollution in Peri-urban areas of Ado Ekiti, Southwest, Nigeria

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Abstract

The level of indoor air pollution in buildings increases when households rely on biomass fuels for energy needs, thereby making them predisposed to health risks as a result of exposure to wood smoke. To examine households’ risk factors of exposure to wood smoke, 350 homes in peri-urban areas of Ado Ekiti, Southwest, Nigeria, was selected for study. Using the convenience sampling technique, questionnaires were used to collect data on household characteristics, building types and construction materials, as well as on the ventilation and fuel types used by the householders. Majority (seventy eight percent) of the householders live in mud built corrugated iron roof type houses, with eaves and small windows ventilation. The main source of energy type used by ninety six percent of the householders for cooking activities is largely from wood fuel. The study identified poor ventilation and fuel type as the main risk factors contributing to the health problems of householders’ due to exposure to indoor air pollution in the study area, with subsequent short and long term consequences.

Keywords: biomass fuel, indoor air pollution, risk factors, health impacts
A Critical Investigation of Gender-Based Sustainable Enterprise Projects in Emerging Economies

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Abstract

The equality of the sexes in employment and in society is enshrined within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Articles 23, 24 and 25 of the UDHR, specifically refer to everyone’s right to gainful employment, equal pay and to use this work to support lives of human dignity. Within this part of the UDHR, women and children are given specific attention in respect of the right to an adequate standard of living. Indeed, “Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance.” [1]

It is important to re-visit why we embark on efforts to sustainably support disenfranchised communities around the globe. At the time of the UDHR’s adoption by the UN General Assembly in December 1948, the world had just emerged from the most costly and most dire loss of human life in history. It was in this atmosphere of deep, sustained reflection that the UDHR was drafted and adopted, with no dissensions.

Over 50 years on from this optimistic pledge to improve global living standards, there still remain large numbers of humanity who live in fear, deprivation and lack of hope.

Millions of academics, non-governmental organisation and government employees, charity workers, community leaders and average family members strive to change the way things are. Unfortunately, much of this work has been criticised for lack of coordination, endemic corruption and general inefficiencies. Moreover, the thread of sustainable development is often missing from these plans [2].

There is considerable evidence, both anecdotal and scholarly that highlights the iniquities suffered by women and girls [3]. This research aims to link sustainable development efforts to address these iniquities and empower women to become net contributors to the developing societies in which they live. In this way, it is hoped that sustainable opportunities will be developed and implemented to help these women and girls make informed choices about their lives and thereby, improve the sustainable quality of life within their families and neighbourhoods. Research into the positive outcomes of encouraging social enterprise and current studies into this exciting area of entrepreneurial activity within emergent communities will also be conducted.

The methodology is presented here to invite discussion and debate to improve the planning and implementation of this research project.

Methodology

This investigation will study communities in three global locations: Tanzania, Bangladesh and Columbia. Though examples of good practice will be presented from other emerging economies, these three particular target countries have been chosen because: a) they represent three separate continents, b) each country is economically and socially one of the poorest in the world and c) the researcher has strong, existing academic connections in each of these countries, minimising needed resources and facilitating access.

Initially, the investigation will examine the ethics of development. It will then analyse past and current efforts to improve the lives of girls and women in the more deprived regions of these three emerging economies. Field work will build on this research using Field Anomaly Relaxation (FAR) [4], and Participatory Action Research (PAR) [5]. FAR, a complex future scenario model, will be used to minimise the researcher’s bias and to make the research more holistic. A number of possible future scenarios are generated, ranging from the highly imaginative to others more prosaic. PAR is a particularly useful research methodology in that it helps to ensure participants in the research are not unduly or unfairly treated by the investigative process, while achieving the ultimate goal of improving the performance of the research study group.
Because of the nature of the research, the project will be multi-disciplinary, building on the researcher’s experience of entrepreneurship and innovation, while including contributions from experts in the fields of development studies, social psychology and anthropology, amongst other disciplines.

This investigation has been inspired, in part, by the writings of Nobel prize winning economist, Amartya Sen, and in particular, his book ‘Development as Freedom’ (2006) [6]. Another inspirational economist and writer for this work is Muhammad Yunus, through his work in developing microfinance and microcredit as a means to alleviate poverty in emerging economies [7].


**Keywords:** Enterprise, FAR, Gender-Based, PAR, Sustainability
Abstract
The potential for mycotoxin contamination of maize to have negative implications on sustainable development was explored using secondary data, with special attention to a report on mycotoxin contamination of maize in Katumba ward, which revealed the existence of extremely high quantities of aflatoxins (0.4 mg/kg), fumonisins (87.7 mg/kg), ochratoxins (0.7 mg/kg) and T-2 toxins (6.2 mg/kg) in stored maize (Mboya et al., 2012).

To investigate the heads of farm households’ capacity to understand literature and issues around mycotoxin contamination of food, the same 260 heads of farm households whose maize had been studied for mycotoxin contamination were studied with respect to the number of years that each one of them had spent on obtaining formal education. In addition, the means that the farm households used to control fungi in stored maize were investigated. It was found that 10 % of the farm household heads had no formal education at all, 68.5 % had 1 - 7 years of primary education and 18.8 % had secondary education and only 2.3 % had college education. The mean for the heads of farm households’ years of formal education was 6.57 and standard deviation was 3.08.

It was also found that 73 % of the farm households did not use any means of controlling moulds in stored maize, 26.2 % removed the infected maize kernels from the lot and disposed it in the fields, 0.8 % dehulled the maize whenever they noticed that it was being infected by fungi. It was concluded that such high levels of mycotoxins as those found in maize in Katumba ward have capacity to incapacitate people. In turn this would not only thwart the economic growth, but it would also negate the efforts made on sustainable development in the relevant communities. It was also concluded that the low level of formal education of the heads of farm households could possibly lead to the vulnerability of the farm households as a result of the farm households being insufficiently informed concerning issues around food security, particularly concerning mycotoxin contamination of food. Lastly, it was further concluded that the farm householders did not know how to control the development of fungi in stored maize, and that the practice of dumping fungal infected maize kernels in the fields was detrimental to the environment because it created possibilities for the multiplication of pathogenic fungal species in the fields. It was recommended that simple literature, which is compatible with the level of education of farm householders be made available to them, and that educating ordinary people concerning mycotoxins be prioritized.

Keywords: Education, Food, Health, Mycotoxins, Sustainable development,
Knowledge Transfer Strategies for Development of Cultural Goods and Services Based on Sustainable Development Concept in Thailand

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Abstract

This research develops knowledge management strategy for applying sustainable development concept in cultural goods and services production in Thailand. Main objective of this research is to set up knowledge transfer strategies for the production of cultural goods and services of entrepreneurs at all the World Cultural Heritage in Thailand using sustainable development concept. Specifically, the research attempts to 1) study the production of cultural goods and services industry, and 2) develop knowledge transfer strategies for the industry. Both quantitative and quality methods were used in this Participatory Action Research (PAR). The findings are as follows: 1) cultural goods and services production in Thailand are still traditional both in terms of material usage and production methods. Three dimensions of sustainable development concept including economic dimension, social dimension and environmental dimension haven’t been actively applied. In fact, 55 percent of cultural goods and services producers in Thailand lack material selection and production process with environmental concerns. 2) critical knowledge (both local and global) based on sustainable development concept are knowledge of selection methods of local ecological materials, and sustainable production methods of cultural goods and services 3) appropriate knowledge transfer strategy for the production of cultural goods and services in Thailand is participatory knowledge transfer among entrepreneurs, workers, public sector personnel, business sector personnel and other important stakeholders. The model for the strategy we found suitable for this industry is APPRECIATE Model (Attraction, Participation, Practical, Relation, Education, Culture, Integration, Activity, Technology, and Environment). Implication of this model can be divided into 4 steps: step 1. start the knowledge transfer process by applying attracting and participating procedures; step 2. prepare integrative and practical knowledge to be transferred including cultural and environmental knowledge, using procedures that fit Thai lifestyle.; step 3. apply knowledge transfer process using education, and activity based learning; Step 4. utilize innovative knowledge asset and technology from involving community. However, the most success key factor of 4 step is step 2. prepare integrative and practical knowledge to be transferred including cultural and environmental knowledge, using procedures that fit Thai lifestyle, because the most obstacle of knowledge transfer in Thailand is body of knowledge that not practical knowledge. So knowledge transfer strategy is the key success factor to development of cultural goods and services based on sustainable development concept in Thailand.

Keywords: Knowledge Transfer Strategies, Sustainable Development, Cultural Products and Services, Knowledge Management, Sustainable production
Analysis of Modelling Water Quality in Lakes and Reservoirs

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Abstract
Water quality in lakes is analyzed in this study. It deals with modeling of long residence times in water bodies, natural or man-made. The key driving force of Lake Dynamics is usually temperature. Its vertical distribution defines whether a lake is stratified or not. The result shows that runoff process is involved the biochemical oxygen demand concentration of the lake water is reflected mainly by the subsurface runoff component, suspended solid(ss) concentration is affected mainly by the surface runoff component.

Keyword
Analysis modeling water quality lakes reservoirs, temperature runoff
Development of A Mathematical Model to Characterize the Oil Production in the Federal Republic of Nigeria

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Abstract
The study deals with the development of a mathematical model to characterize the oil production in Nigeria. This is calculated by initiating the dynamics of oil production in million barrels revenue plan cost of oil production in million naira and unit cost of production from 1974-1982 in the contest of the federal Republic of Nigeria. This country export oil to other countries as well as importing specialized crude. The transport network from origin/destination tij to pairs is taking into account simulation runs, optimization have been considered in this study.

Key words: Mathematical oil model development dynamics Nigeria. Characterization barrels
Abstract
This paper deals with design and fabrication oil drilling production platform engineering and environmental impact assessment in Nigerian. The data for investigation is the based on major discharges from offshore oil and water based drilling fluids and the impact on the eco system of Nigeria.

Keyword: design offshore oil drilling production platform marine environment
Housing the Low Income Workers of Nigeria

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Abstract
The issue of Sustainable housing development for the low income workers is still a mirage in Nigeria today. This arises as a result of financial and technological incapability. However, it is believed that if importation of expensive construction materials could be substantially reduced using locally available alternatives that are based on appropriate construction technology, such a measure can reduce cost of construction, increase housing stock and also increase foreign reserve of the economy of the country.

It is against this background therefore, that the paper examines the salient issues in Public Housing provision in Nigeria making use of detailed Literature review from relevant published books and journals. The achievements and failures of the programs were analyzed and the paper found out that the issue of Public Housing provision in Nigeria did not yield much result due to high cost of provision, excessive and unnecessary delays in the planning, execution and construction of housing project which invariably add to housing costs, speculation and subsequently limit the number of units that can be built with the same capital; there is also the disregard for alternative avenues of housing provision other than direct construction among others.

The paper therefore conclude by recommending the use of Laterite, a local building material for Housing construction in order to reduce the cost of housing and make Sustainable Housing provision a reality in Nigeria especially for the low income workers.

Keywords: Cost of Housing, Housing, Laterite, low income workers, Sustainable Housing provision.
Abstract
Among oil producing and exporting countries (OPEC) Nigeria, a developing country, occupies an important place. Though most of the oil extracted is exported. Nigeria’s own requirements are met by about 6% of its total oil production of Bonny light/medium varieties of crude oil supplemented by import of a heavy variety of crude oil from Venezuela, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia which are processed in three refineries owned by the Nigeria National Petroleum Cooperation (N.N.P.C) Nigeria also imports Petroleum Products from other countries to meet it domestic demand. This paper is concerned with a Gravity Model Technique of distribution of petroleum product flow in the states of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for meeting its domestic requirements.

Keyword: Gravity model, Computer application Petroleum Product flow
Water Pollution Mud Control System Engineering on a Drilling Rig

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Abstract
This paper deals with water pollution mud control system engineering drilling rig for oil in Nigeria. The study noted the pumping of drilling fluids under high pressure and the cuttings are removed hydraulically and finally the cutting are removed from fluid and drilling fluid are retained to tank for recirculation hence discharged cutting water based drilling fluids are used containing sea water as liquid phase and such water based mud have lowest tonicity. The affect the marine environment during drilling rig processes.

Keyword: Water pollution mud control system drilling rig.
Green Tourism for Sustainable Regional Development in East Coast Economic Region (ECER), Malaysia.

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Abstract
Rapid growth of tourism industry is negatively affected mother nature as record shows that this industry contributes 5\% of global greenhouse gases (GHGs) emission. In realizing this worrying fact, Green Tourism has gained its popularity as one of the measures to address the issue. Moreover, Green Tourism practices will lead to positives growth of tourism industry. In general, Green Tourism has significant orientation with local culture and natural environment, involves efficient use of energy and water, improves waste generation systems, and creates employment opportunity. Available evidence also shows that Green Tourism contributes towards sustainable regional development. In the context of Malaysia, tourism industry plays an important role for vibrant economic progress as it is the second largest foreign exchange earning sector. For this reason, the Malaysian Government has given special attention in establishing Green Tourism concepts in peculiar to the East Coast Economic Region (ECER) which consists of three states and one district namely Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang and District of Mersing in Johor. The region is well-known for its rich natural assets such as - un-spoilt beaches, serene, coral-ringed islands as well as lush rainforests, cool clean rivers, recreational forest and calming highlands. All of these assets could be preserved by implementing Green Tourism practices. The aim of this study is to explore the potential of Green Tourism in the ECER. The study attempts to analyze the considerable issues and strategies in Green Tourism development in the region. The data for analysis in this study is perceived from the secondary sources. Based on the analysis, there are a number of potentialities remain in this region for Green Tourism development which includes suitable tourism resources and activities, forest and protected areas, economic driver, growth of tourism sector, poverty reduction, appropriate tourism stakeholders and limited natural disadvantages. However, there are also some challenges to be tackled such as carbon emission, water consumption, waste management, less of biological diversity and management of cultural heritage. Identifying green tourism assets, ensuring sustainability, effective marketing, community participation and prevent negative environmental impact could be suitable strategies in order to deal with those challenges. Malaysian government indeed can implement appropriate policies, regulations and guidelines to boost Green Tourism development in the ECER. Strong cooperation between Federal and State authorities are needed in facilitating such efforts. Besides that, capacity building program to train human resources and local people that involve in Green Tourism should be also taken into consideration to support its implementation.

Keywords: ECER, Environment, Green Tourism, Malaysia, Regional Development
Abstract
This paper takes its standpoint in the hypothesis that awareness of sustainability is the key to create sustainable products, and that this awareness begins already at research level. It describes the development and follow-up of a method for increasing sustainability awareness in sustainable production research. Several activities were carried out to increase the awareness. Firstly) workshops with researchers and industry on sustainability. Secondly) development of measures based on literature and interviews with researchers. Thirdly) monitoring of awareness through concept maps. Progress was evaluated by comparing the awareness of the population when the project started in 2010, and then again in 2011. The results show that the participants had shifted their view from primary emphasizing technology towards a more balanced view of sustainability where social aspects were more often taken into consideration. According to the concept maps methodology, sustainability awareness in the population increased with 25%.

Keywords: Concept Map; Sustainability Awareness; Sustainability Metrics; Sustainability Research; Sustainable Production
Codification Framework of Planning and Design New Towns in Iran to Achieve Sustainable Urban Areas
Case study: Baharestan, Iran

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Abstract

Inception of urban planning in Iran has coincided to Modern movement and strongly has been affected by its concepts until now. The policy of establishing new towns is one of most important concept in last five decades. It seems that this policy in Iran is in close relationship with the goals of establishing new towns in some other countries, especially in Britain.

Building new towns has considered in two main sectors: pre-revolution (1979) and post-revolution (1979). The main objectives and methods in these sections are different. Before the revolution new towns were constructed based on political, security aims or in regard to operation of huge oil reserves and oil affiliated industries. After the revolution the objectives of building new towns turned out to be the control of population in large cities, decentralization of large cities, absorption overflow of population and house supplication for low-income people. However new urban developments have been allocated with a definite distance from main cities or even connected to them (many gardens and fertile farmlands have been destroyed due to development of such towns).

The survey indicates that most of new towns have merely succeeded to attract less population as they planned. The new towns have generally failed to achieve the 10 year envisaged goals and have converted into housing warehouses. At present, 17 new towns have been able to attract only 320,548 persons. These statistics introduce these towns as undesirable places. The most important problems in these towns are as follow:

(a) Uniform house and public space pattern (b) Social and cultural conflicts (contradictions) (c) Lack commercial, administrative and health services (d) Poor quality of construction, architecture and urban design (e) Inefficient public transportation (f) High energy consumption (g) Lack of social interactions (h) Absence of sense of place (i) Poor relationship between human, built environment and natural environment (j) Car-based life (k) Lack of social capital (l) Poor pedestrian facilities Natural environment demolish (j) More deterioration of inner city (in connected new towns)

All of these detected problems can be called generally “unsustainability” that causes loss of quality of life. Lack of vision for integrating different social, cultural and economic dimensions of urban life in a sustainable framework by planners, designers and urban management is one of the main reasons of this problem. Iran population will reach 130 million in 2021. It’s estimated that about 74 percent of total population will live in urban areas that time, that is, Iran’s urban population is estimated to increase about 96 million. So the country will need about twice land level of all existing cities to settle the additional 70 population in the next years (between 1986 – 2021). Regarding to this, establishing new towns is necessity of urban planning and urban design in Iran.

The main purpose of this paper is codification principles for new town planning and design by applying sustainability doctrines, trends and approaches. The results of survey will be presented as strategies, policies, methods and techniques that include all stages of urban planning, urban design and architecture process in different scales, from allocation new towns to architectural style or construction. The results also regard to different urban dimensions: functional, physical, social, economic and cultural dimension to create holistic sustainable urban areas in new towns. The results are also useful in regenerating inner cities.

In this context, there are valuable cases among Iranian new towns. Baharestan, a new town near Isfahan is selected for survey. It is planned, designed and built after the revolution. According to papers aim, Isfahan unique historical urban characters and natural context of this city confirm this selection.

Keywords: New towns of Iran; Sustainability; Sustainable urban design; Sustainable urban planning.
Abstract
Philippines’ Republic Act No. 9367 (RA 9367) or the “Biofuels Act of 2006” that was signed last January 12, 2007, aims to reduce national dependence on imported fossil fuel by searching for cleaner, cheaper and more sustainable alternatives. This was triggered by the continuous increase on the price of fossil fuels in the recent years, the possible exhaustion of its available reserves due to large-scale usage, and its harmful by-products. Since the signing of RA 9367, efforts have been made all throughout the country as an act of support, one of which is the project of Lucena City that aims to make the city as the “Biofuel City” of the country by increasing cocodiesel blends from 1% to 100% purity. In this study, Lucena City’s effort was used as a case study to evaluate the sustainability of increasing cocodiesel blend in terms of environment, economics, and society by using various analytical tools. The location and calculation of distances between farms, oil mills and biodiesel production plant was done using Geographical Information System (GIS). Sustainable Process Index (SPI) was used for the life cycle analysis (LCA) and result shows that cocodiesel production and usage has an average overall footprint ranging from 23.77 – 25.902 for 1% - 30% percent blends that is slightly lower than petroleum diesel which has 26.1 m².a/MJ, while 100% cocodiesel has 17.32 m².a/MJ if produced in one location. Minimal effect on the increase in % blend was observed due to the increase in transportation distance as % blend increases. The increase in transportation distance was caused by the supply shortage that resulted to the increase in the number of sources for coconut oil to supply the demand. Simulation using General Algebraic Modeling System (GAMS) was conducted to find the most suitable farms or oil mills to supply coconut oil to biodiesel plant depending on the capacity of the farms and oil mills and the demand created from the increase in % blend. It was observed that misjudgment on the supplier of coconut oil for cocodiesel production may account up to 7000 g of CO₂ emission per tonne delivered. Also, it was found out that even if the CO₂ emission from transportation increases as % blend increases, the amount of CO₂ emission reduced from the use of higher blend is still higher than the transportation emission. Using Contingent Valuation Method (CVM), result shows that majority of the respondents from Lucena City support the project but only willing to pay up to US $ 0.02 per liter for usage and up to US $ 0.04 for production, which is equivalent to 18.2 – 33.3% and 27.3 – 66.7% cocodiesel blend, respectively. However, since coconut is also considered as food resource, majority of the respondents believed that food security comes first before energy but are willing to sacrifice a portion of coconut oil production allocated for export. In general, even though higher blends give more positive results, only up to 30% blend is recommended for Lucena City due to the higher price of cocodiesel production compared to conventional diesel.

Keywords: Biofuel, Cocodiesel, CVM, GAMS, GIS, SPI, Sustainability
Gut Contents and Feeding Pattern of Macrobrachium Vollenhovenii (Herklots, 1857) and Caridina Africana (Kingsley, 1882) at Asejire Lake And Erin-Ijesa Waterfalls Southwest Nigeria

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Abstract
The gut contents and feeding pattern of (Macrobrachium vollenhovenii and Caridina africana) at Asejire Lake and Erin-Ijesa waterfalls respectively was studied for two seasons (October 2007 and September 2009) with intent towards acculturation. Sampling of each site for prawn composition and abundance was done twice every month. Catches obtained from the two areas were isolated and transported in ice chest boxes to the laboratory for numerical and biomass analysis of the gut contents. Data collected were subjected to one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and means were separated using Duncan New Multiple Range Test. There was a strong correlation (p<0.05) between prawn abundance and food availability. The gut content analysis of M. vollenhovenii showed that juveniles were predominantly zooplanktivorous feeding on copepods and rotifers while adult prawns were omnivorous feeding more on animal food than plant dietary items. This observation showed that prawns change diet as they advance in age. This has implication on its culture potential. Stomach fullness index was high during the wet season which coincided with high number of prawns. C. africana fed predominantly on diatoms and other micro-phytoplankton. The availability of both species in freshwater bodies and its food and feeding habit revealed that the species can be cultured in earthen ponds like its temperate counterpart Macrobrachium rosenbergii and can utilize artificial feeds for optimal productivity.

Keywords: Gut, Acculturation, Prawn, Abundance, Zooplanktivorous, Micro-phytoplankton
Towards the implementation of Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Plan (CAADP) in Zimbabwe: A propositional analysis of key activities required for pillar 1

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Abstract
CAADP is the agricultural programme of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), which is therefore a programme of the African Union (AU). Established by the AU assembly in 2003, CAADP focuses on improving food security, nutrition, and increasing incomes in Africa's largely farming based economies. It aims to do this by raising agricultural productivity by at least 6% per year and increasing public investment in agriculture to 10% of national budgets per year. One of the key areas for agricultural and investment is pillar 1 and this paper using evidence and best practices from agriculture projects implemented in three districts in Zimbabwe propose some activities to achieve the goals of this Pillar.

Zimbabwe is highly endowed with various natural resources, that if sustainably utilized can help in facilitating household food security. Of critical importance as learnt from Wedza district is the pre-requisite of supporting all the activities along commodity value chains (input, production, post-harvest, processing, utilization and marketing) especially targeting crops and livestock that are the main activities in the economy of Zimbabwe covering the 70% of the habitants that reside in rural areas. There is also need to conserve the factors of production especially land that has been degraded and is now highly infertile due to continuous use without nutrient replenishment over the years. Low productivity is the order of the day in most communal areas and this is because of inadequate crop/animal husbandry, limited access to cash to buy inputs, limited access to inputs and commodity markets, complete reliance on rain fed agriculture and unsustainable management and utilization of natural resources. There is therefore need to design activities to address these constraints. Activities like conservation farming, beekeeping, organic farming which uses less inputs while conserving the resources like land, credit schemes to ensure capital to purchase inputs timely and linking the farmers to markets are a potential solution to the constraints faced by farmers. Value addition on all enterprises has not been explored by communities at a commercial level but it is a highly potential lucrative venture

Keywords:
Agriculture, CAADP, Land Management , Zimbabwe
International development law and its necessity to be transferred to the East

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Abstract
As a rule, states shaped in the post-Westphalia era, undertook expansive actions aimed to expand their territories and/or sphere of influence. Western European countries have quickly realized that continental expansion is a costly process that in the end is difficult to succeed. It explains their engagement in the overseas expansion to other continents, known as colonialism. The situation was very different in Russia as it was possible to extend its territory with neighbouring areas inhabited by various nations or even uninhabited. After the World War II, a gradual disassembly of such state system has occurred. It was mostly due to the decolonization. The dissimilarity of the Russia’s situation mentioned above, together with its territorial expansion and political efforts of the USSR resulted in the fact that with regards to the events of 1991-2 the term “decolonization” is not used and replaced by breakup of the Soviet Union. It is not difficult to observe that the situation is different with regards to the typical breakup of Czechoslovakia to Czech Republic and Slovakia. The main problem however lies not in the theory or terminology issues but in the legal and political consequences of such and not different qualification. The postcolonial areas could count on the widely addressed pro-development package prepared by the United Nations, particular states or international organizations (which among other, brought the clarification of a discipline called international development law). On the other hand, no or limited development actions were addressed to the states born by the Soviet Union’s fall. It was due to several factors that we would like to address in this publication.

In our opinion, an issue of a high importance is the necessity to interpret sustainable development is such way that it enables its use in accordance with the needs of a constantly changing reality. As a consequence, there is a necessity to adopt the existing legal solutions through their interpretation or through the amendment of the legal regulations in force. It should be therefore considered if the presently functioning understanding of sustainable development through the legal science constitutes its sufficient potential, especially from the perspective of the realization of the ratio legis norms’ that were basis for its implementation into the public international law. The problem in our opinion lies in the too narrow comprehension of the concept of sustainable development. We believe it is necessary to revise the international development law and the concept of sustainable development in the light of their adequacy and application to the areas (and inhabitants) of the former USSR. Extensive output and experience of the states (and doctrine) of the West may and should contribute to the extension of the formula toward the East. Such voice in the scientific discussion of lawyers may significantly activate it and result in constructive projects.

Our assumptions are based on the rich experience in scientific and popularization projects carried out in cooperation with Eastern partners from Russia, Ukraine Lithuania, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

Keywords: Decolonization, Eastern expansion, Environmental protection, International development law, Sustainable development
Sustainable Concrete Sandwich Panels using Autoclaved Aerated Concrete Inner Core

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Abstract

With the current growing focus on sustainable and green building construction, precast concrete sandwich panels are widely used in both residential housing and commercial buildings. They reduce energy losses through walls which lead to decreasing both heating and cooling costs. The thick walls of the sandwich panels also provide a high thermal mass which allows storage of heat during day time and emits the heat during night thus maintaining indoor temperatures within comfortable limits. Precast sandwich panels also have the advantage of being light in weight which lowers transportation costs and decreases fuel consumption. Sandwich panels are typically constructed of two concrete wythes separated by an inner layer of an insulating material. The insulating layer is commonly made of rigid foam which is produced from petroleum based sources and often releases harmful chemicals during manufacturing. Several attempts have been made to replace this foam with bio-based cores. In this study, an alternative system is proposed which uses autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC) as an inner core. AAC is considered a green material; it utilizes natural materials as it is made of silica (either in the form of sand, or recycled fly ash), cement, lime, water, and an expansion agent - aluminum powder. AAC is 80% air, consumes 50% less energy than that needed to produce concrete, results in no waste or pollution and is totally recyclable.

An experimental programme was conducted where full scale panels measuring 3m * 1m were constructed using both AAC and rigid foam. A total of eight specimens were tested under a 4-point flexural test, out of which four specimens were made using foam and four specimens using AAC. Different shear connectors were used to connect the two concrete layers of the panels, namely truss shaped steel connectors and concrete web connectors. All panels were 20 cm in thickness. Both outer and inner concrete layers were 5 cm, separated by an inner insulating core of either AAC or foam of 10 cm thickness. Reinforcement was provided in both concrete layers to resist composite bending deformation and local in-layer bending which could occur. The panels were tested until failure and readings were taken to measure the vertical deflection as well the relative horizontal and vertical movement between the two concrete layers to determine the degree of composite action of the panels. The strain in the main reinforcement and truss connectors were also recorded using surface mounted strain gauges.

It was shown that the degree of composite action is largely determined by the type of shear connector used. Using concrete web connectors dramatically increased the flexural capacity of the panels for both AAC and rigid foam inner cores. An ultimate load of about 18 tonnes was reached in the case of concrete web connectors as compared to a load of about 9 tonnes using truss shaped connectors. However, one should bear in mind that concrete web connectors reduce the thermal efficiency of the panels. It was also shown that rigid foam is very weak in shear and thus doesn’t contribute to the shear transfer between the two concrete layers. The AAC however, was shown to improve the performance of the panels and maintain a fully composite action up to a load of 6 tonnes in the case of truss shaped connectors. For the panels with rigid foam and truss shaped connectors, a notable relative horizontal sliding was measured between the concrete wythes at loads of as low as 3 tonnes. The failure of panels using truss shaped connectors occurred as a result of yielding of the truss connectors or early failure resulting from disconnection of the connectors from the concrete wythes. With regards to the panels using concrete web connectors, the failure occurred due to yielding of the main reinforcement in the concrete layers.

The outcomes of this study show that AAC can be introduced as a viable alternative to rigid foam being environmental friendly and readily available in the construction market. It improves the performance of panels through increasing its bending stiffness and contributing to the shear transfer between the concrete layers thus increasing the degree of composite action of the panel.

Keywords: Autoclaved Aerated Concrete, Energy Efficient Structures, Precast Panels, Sustainable Sandwich Panels, Thermal Insulation.
An Overview of Malaysian Government Initiatives towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Practices

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Abstract
Many countries have realized that unsustainable patterns of consumption and production could hinder sustainable development. For this reason, sustainable consumption and production (SCP) concepts have gained international prominence since 1992 and become one of a tool in achieving sustainable development. SCP has demonstrated its significance in reducing environmental burden and at the same time enhances quality of life and human well-being. In general, SCP refers to the production and use of goods and services that minimize the impact on the environment and enhance the people’s quality of life and well-being without comprising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. Government plays an important role to enable SCP practices by establishing SCP-related national policy and institutional framework, and promoting efficient use of resources amongst producer and consumer. In order to obtain an overview of Malaysian government initiatives with regard to SCP, relevant national policies such as Malaysia’s five-year development plan (10th Malaysia Plan; 10MP 2011-2015), National Physical Plan 2 (NPP2), Economic Transformation Program (ETP), New Economic Model (NEM), National Green Technology Policy (NGTP) and National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) were analyzed. The paper highlights the Malaysian Government initiatives in the energy, agriculture and building sectors. Apart from that, the paper also highlights the significant roles of government green procurement (GGP) as one of the catalysts in promoting SCP. In the context of Malaysia, GGP refers to the procurement of supplies, services and works by the government that takes into account environmental criteria to conserve and minimize the impact on the environment, accelerate the national economy development and promote sustainable development. The study reveals that as a rapidly developing nation, Malaysia is not lagging behind in taking part in the environmental preservation efforts to avoid serious environmental degradation that could limit the economic and social progress. In view of this, several environmental stewardship initiatives which in line with SCP principles has been initiated by the Malaysian Government. Such efforts have indicated the Malaysian Government commitment in advocating sustainable development. Although there are a number of existing SCP-related policies, the holistic action plan to harmonies those policies is yet to be seen. Hence, their synergies need to be identified. In this regard, those policies need to be reviewed e engagement of relevant stakeholders in establishing SCP action plan is an important step to ensure better implementation of SCP in Malaysia. Mainstreaming SCP practices in Malaysia would potentially contribute significantly towards achieving high income developed nation, inclusive and sustainable by 2020.

Keywords: Government green procurement, green economy, sustainable consumption and production, sustainable development
Extension Workers’ Cocoa (Theobroma Cacao) Production Technology Dissemination Constraints in Edo State, Nigeria: Implications for Sustainable Development Communication

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Abstract
The study assessed extension workers’ perception of technology dissemination constraints in Cocoa production in Edo State, Nigeria. The forty seven (47) extension agents in position constituted the respondents for the study. Data were gathered with the aid of structured questionnaire and analysed using frequency and means as well as Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) to test relationships. Results showed that majority (78.7%) of the respondents were males and had working experience of between 6 and 10 years (53.2%). Most (95.7%) and (85.1%) sourced technology on hybrid variety and disseminated fertilizer technology respectively. The respondents perceived that they were mostly efficient in communicating/disseminating Cocoa hybrid variety (mean = 3.51) and were constrained by too much work load/areas to cover (mean= 3.85). Only age and grade level were significantly related to respondents’ perception of technology communication. It was recommended that seminars and workshops to impart communication skills for innovation dissemination in sustainable development be organised for extension workers regularly.

Keywords: Cocoa; Constraints; Communication; Extension Workers; Technologies.
The Establishment of Government Green Procurement Practices In Malaysia: The Way Forward

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Abstract

In simple terms, Government procurement refers to the acquisition of supplies, services and works in accordance with current rules and regulations of the Government to ensure that tax payers’ money is spent efficiently, wisely and best value for money. Similar to other countries, Government procurement in Malaysia is a vital aspect of financial management systems as public expenditure consumes immense amount of allocation, reaching more than 25 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In line with the Government’s aspirations in mainstreaming environmental considerations in its national agendas, Government Green Procurement (GGP) could be used as a means to reduce the negative impact on the environment. In addition, GGP has the potential to accelerate economic growth, and this made GGP implementation crucial to balance Malaysia’s economic progress and environmental preservation needs in achieving high income developed nation by 2020. Hence, the implementation of GGP in Malaysia aims ultimately to minimize the impact on the environment, accelerate the national economy development and promote sustainable development. However, many factors need to be considered to ensure its implementation will not marginalized the growth of local industry and the development of Bumiputera (indigenous) entrepreneurs. The existing Government procurement mechanisms which include laws and regulations should be reviewed to enable its implementation. Related laws and regulations with regard to Government procurement comprise Financial Procedure Act 1957 (Amendment 1972), Ministerial Functions Act 1969, Government Contracts Act 1949 (Revised 1973), Delegation of Powers Act 1956, Treasury Instructions (AP), Treasury Circular Letters (SPP), Federal Central Contract Circulars (PKP), Treasury Circulars (PP), Treasury Instruction Letters (SAP), Manual and Guidelines. This paper analyses the AP and SPP to identify evaluation and selection criteria that take into account in the tendering processes and examine the extent of AP and SPP taken into consideration the environmental criteria. AP and SPP are selected in this study because they are major accounting and financial regulation in the Malaysian Government’s financial management systems. The study reveals that the present Government procurement emphasizes on the most favorable offer in terms of price and quality, but there is no specific environmental criterion. Nevertheless, there are several criteria that could be interpreted as contributing towards environmental preservation because those criteria are consistent with the principle of GGP. The study suggests a number of measures that could be taken into consideration to kick-start the implementation of GGP in Malaysia, among others include (i) Giving price preferences for environmentally friendly products and services, (ii) Giving preference to suppliers that comply with the environmental management systems (EMS), (iii) Giving preference to environmentally friendly products and services based on the Weighted Point Evaluation Method (WPEM), (iv) Implementing products/services stewardship scheme for manufacturers/producers under the Central Contract/Panel Contract Systems, and (v) Enhancing the implementation of electronic procurement

Keywords: government procurement, government green procurement, sustainable development, green economy
Effect of Credit on Small Ruminant Production in Delta State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the effect of credit on sheep and goat production in Delta State, Nigeria. The specific objectives were the identification of the socio-economic characteristics of the farmers as they affect their access to credit, the sources and volume of credit available to these farmers, areas of sheep and goat development that accessed credit was applied and effect of credit on output and income. Data were obtained with the aid of pre-tested set of questionnaires administered to 360 sheep and goat farmers. The multi-stage sampling procedure was employed, involving both purposive and simple random sampling techniques. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentages, mean scores, and the logit model. The findings were that sheep and goat production was dominated by males (58%) as against 42% females. Majority of the respondents fell within the age bracket of 51-60 years and were all married, 76.1% of the respondents had one form of education or the other with mean family size of 6, mean farming experience of 19 and 20 for the credit beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries respectively. Majority of the credit beneficiaries (60%) invested the accessed funds on feeds, veterinary services, provision of modern pens for their stock as well as the purchase of better breeds of animals. The Logit analysis showed that gender and education had the probability of increasing access to credit, while the effects of credit on production for those that had access to credit were; increase in their stock population, acquisition of more animals, improvement in infrastructures for their stocks as well as increase in income resulting from increased sales.

Keywords: Credit, Effect, Small Ruminant, Production, Delta, Nigeria
Proposing Criteria to Locate New Towns According to the Principles of Sustainable Development (Case Studies: Hashtgerd, Andishe and Parand New Towns in Iran)

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Abstract

The new towns are planned settlements that were created in response to predetermined goals. Concepts to build new towns in the world, have formed generally science the beginning of the twentieth century, after the Industrial Revolution and the increasing problems of megacities, in order to solve the population and economic problems of them. After years of new towns creation and their performance analysis, can be mentioned several factors in their success or failure function which One of the most important of them is the establishment of new town on the appropriate location. Locating the place is regarded as the first factor to along with formation of new towns goals and it will affect survival and existence of city. So, what criteria to locate and where to found new towns are main issues in urban planning. Among the after issues the principles of sustainable urban development as the most current theoretical basis to locate places correctly and to ensure the survival of these cities are taken in to consideration.

Therefore this article seeks to answer the following questions:

1) what are the criteria for locating of new towns according to the principles of sustainable development?
2) How will be the Principles of sustainable development affect the locating in new towns?
3) To what extent will considering the locating criteria of the new towns based on principles of sustainable development affect the success or failure of the performance of new towns?

The main objectives of this research are:

1) Achieving Criteria to locate new towns considering the principles of sustainable urban development by assessment relevant documents and the extraction process of locating and its analysis according to the sustainable locating criteria.
2) Prioritizing criteria to new towns locating according to the principles of sustainable urban development.
3) Comparative assessment of the principles of sustainable development criteria to locate new towns, case study of sample cities: Adishe, Hashtgerd and Parand Iranian new towns in the west and southwest of Tehran, and analysis rate of the functional success or weakness of these towns, according to these criteria.

In order to achieve these goals, through a descriptive-analytic approach, locating principles and criteria of new towns according to sustainable locating. Criteria are analyzed and their location among principles of sustainable development is determined. Then, by comparative analysis method case samples of the study are assessed and compared based on extracted criteria. Therefore, the impact of following or not-following these criteria will be determined in success or failure of these new towns.

Documentary, library and field studies are collection data methods for in this research. Theoretical principles and basic concepts are described along with the analysis in the study.

Criteria for locating of new towns according to the principles of sustainable development are classifiable in three main categories: environmental criteria, economic criteria and human-social criteria.

The parameters of environmental standards include: natural ability of land (measuring floods and seismicity), quantity and quality of groundwater and surface water, allowing the exploitation of water resources, access to fuel and energy, ecological sensitive area, power transmission networks, communication network and facilities, security, urban identity, sense of place, space capacity, functionality and ecological environment.

The parameters of economic standards include: economic infrastructure - job creation, capacity of production activities, capacity of factors providing livelihoods, capacity of making economic stability.

The parameters of social-humanistic standards include: the capacity of utilization of public participation, the capacity of being populated, the rate of migration, social structure and availability of health and welfare services.

The result of the present Research indicate that when sustainable development in the phase of locating new towns is considered as the base, it will have significant and profound effects on the functional health of new towns and will decrease the risk of functional failure and also unstable environmental and settlement. Through comparative Comparison of case studies based on the above parameters, the city Hashtgerd is the leading position, followed by the city Andishe. The new city Parand is in the third acceptable level due to not considering any of the indicators.

Keywords: New Towns, Locating New Towns, Sustainable Development, Stability Criteria
Some Tips of Sustainable Evidence Conforming with Traditional Iranian Architecture (Wind Tower, Watering Place)

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Abstract

Traditional tips in architecture and urban planning have unique features which not only take into consideration the aesthetic aspect and the conservation of the environment but also have full filled the climatic needs in any regions. Sustainability in architecture has been considered one of the important issues in recent decade and has always been hand in hand with energy, ecology and climate. A sub branch of sustainable architecture is the architecture which is climate friendly in which energy management is considerably important. Considering the issue of irreversibility of energy resources which is one of the concerns of us for the future. Natured energies can be used as a solution. The traditional and local architecture in Iran through different ways has had the ability the manage energy through intelligent use of natural energies. The present research aims to find answers for the following questions:

(1) What considerations have been thought of in traditional architecture to make use of natural renewable sources of energy in hot and dry climates?
(2) What has been the role of wind tower in the management and use of natural energy from wind in the local and traditional architecture in Iran and its application in the architecture of watering place?
(3) What can be the role of traditional wind tower in contemporary situation?

Traditional Iranian architecture has been able to respond to ecological and energy efficiency issues due to its low primary price as well as its current price and performance. In traditional and local constructions, the use of renewable sources of energy such as air stream, light, sun, wind and etc. has always been paid attention to. To this aim, some strategies have been used including compact and continuous urban fabric, proper orientation of the city, being position a suitable wind direction, using appropriate construction materials, building walls with high thermal capacity, central yard, proper organization and hierarchy of space, being down from alley level etc. in order to provide cooling, and heating comfort needed for humans.

Wind towers are towers leading fresher, cooler, less dusty air in the highlands into the residential building or public watering place. Wind tower constructions have used thermodynamic, aerodynamic, heat transfer and thermal comfort parameters in designing wind tower. Also becomes of the effects of arid and semi-arid climate, water collecting places are created. These places were first made of holes that water was collected which evolved by civilization progress. In the process of water collecting places evolution, the ponds were covered and these covered were called water collecting places watering place. The brilliant combination of wind tower and watering places, the number of which has changed from one to six, is an outstanding example of stability. In other words the wind tower in residential parts in combination with ponds functional likes water coolers suitable for hot and dry climate. It functional as ventilator in watering place, as well strategies used in traditional architecture have been in diverse scales in house, locality and city.

The research is the result of observation and library studies which describes the function of wind tower, alone and in combination with watering place. Through an objective analytical study. It tries to find out hidden angles of these elements in sustainable architecture and its relation with energy consumption and adaptability with climate ecological issues. Considering this fact that traditional architecture has a strong background in different aspects, the investigation of these characteristics in order to have the highest efficiency while having the least damage to the environment can serve planning, designing and providing the environment in today's life.

Keywords: Sustainability, Sustainable Architecture, wind tower, watering place
**Abstract**
In Asia, many municipalities are actively tackling an issue of global warming by setting their respective voluntary targets of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions abatement. Some of them in China, India, and Japan have already introduced or plan to introduce municipal emissions trading schemes. These movements would lead to a good preparation towards a new international framework under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) starting in 2020 after the termination of the Kyoto Protocol because Asia’s developing countries such as China and India are likely to have legally-binding obligations of CO2 emissions abatement under the new international framework. Furthermore, these movements indicate the possibility that currently emerging municipal emissions trading schemes in Asia will be linked to seek potential benefits from such linking. Discussing that municipal emissions trading schemes must be more feasible than national emissions trading schemes, this paper tests the potential benefits of linking municipal emissions trading schemes across Asia. More specifically, the paper empirically investigates merits of linking municipal emissions trading schemes across a region, where CO2 abatement technologies are diverse, in attaining an overall CO2 abatement target for a region as well as CO2 abatement targets for respective municipalities and in reducing an overall CO2 abatement costs for a region as well as CO2 abatement costs for respective municipalities. To investigate these merits, the paper first reviews theoretical frameworks and implications of a general economic model of emissions trading and secondly conducts a simulation analysis on an extended model of emissions trading assuming that private firms in municipalities trade carbon permits each other across a region. Simulations are conducted for a hypothetical region, where CO2 abatement technologies are diverse like in Asia, to compare following three points for three cases: (1) a case of no linking municipal emissions trading schemes; (2) a case of linking municipal emissions trading schemes at home; and (3) a case of linking municipal emissions trading schemes across a region. The first point to be compared for these three cases is an overall CO2 abatement costs for the region to attain its overall CO2 abatement target. The second point is costs for each of municipalities to attain its CO2 abatement target. The third point is cost savings/revenues for each of municipalities gained from trading carbon permits. A major result of simulations using hypothetical marginal abatement cost functions for private firms is that, the case (3), that is, linking municipal emissions trading schemes across the region has the least overall CO2 emissions abatement costs for the region.

**Keywords**
Asia, Carbon dioxide emissions, Carbon permits, Marginal abatement costs, Municipal emissions trading scheme
Evaluating the impact of Industrial and Maritime activities to the Air Quality Emissions in Shanghai, China (1999 – 2011)

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Abstract
China’s impact on the global economic order can hardly be exaggerated, yet environmental pollution has been the side effect of the country’s swift growth. In fact, pollution prevention has been recognized as China’s prime socio-economic challenge that hampers the country’s tremendous potential for development. The port of Shanghai was selected for this research, as the world’s largest and most rapidly developed port globally. Over the past ten years Shanghai’s industrial and maritime operations have demanded close attention, as the same activities that generated vast opportunities for economic prosperity also generated high levels of pollution. Overpopulation, road traffic and weather-related pollution are also factors to consider. This paper focuses on Shanghai’s air quality levels that frequently reach the highest level on the Air Quality Index Scale. It deals with the major Air Pollutants, and Air Quality Index gathered from 1999 to 2011, namely:
1) Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)*
2) Mono-Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)*
3) Particulate Matters (PM10)
4) Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)
5) Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)

* Note: In 1987, the U.S. Environmental Protection agency replaced the air quality standards TSP with PM10, and NOx with NO2. In China, this substitution officially took place in May 2000.

The paper will examine the daily, monthly and annual fluctuations of the above Air Quality Index (AQIs), and identify the major fluctuations in air pollution. The findings of this study will determine the key pollutants in the area, and highlight the impact of industrial activities, port and road traffic, overpopulation, weather and climate change etc.

Keywords: Socio economic challenge, industrial and maritime operations, Over population
Towards ‘New Sustainable Development Order’ in the 21st Century: Gandhian Perspective

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"The moral principle on which the civilization rests is truth and love. If people everywhere respond to them truthfully, the world will be brought closer together and the darkness of violence, which we see around us, may be dispelled." -- Mahatma Gandhi

Abstract

Gandhian philosophy on peace and non-violence had been thought about by eminent persons of the world as one of the viable sources for resolving conflicts among nations. In the early 1950s, it was stated by Albert Einstein that Gandhian philosophy would be the ‘lighthouse for the future generation’. The former President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela in 1999 pointed out that ‘the twenty first century would be the Gandhian century’. Major initiatives in realizing the relevance of Gandhian principles came into being recently when the United Nations General Assembly has declared 2 October—the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi as the ‘International Non-violence Day’ in tune with its earlier declaration of the last decade, 2000-2010, as the ‘Culture of Peace Decade’.

Almost all the members of the UN, including the major powers—the US, Russia, China, Britain, France, Germany and countries from subcontinent like Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Bhutan have cosponsored such initiative of India in the UN. Against this brief background, this paper explores the possibilities in creating new sustainable world order in this new millennium based on Gandhian principles. For the purpose, it is divided into five sections: Introduction; Present World Order—An Analysis; Initiatives for Replacing Deterrent Model; Relevance of Gandhian Principles Today; Evolving Gandhian sustainable model and Conclusion.

Keywords: Gandhi, Major Powers, Non-Violence, Sustainable World, World Order
Critical Thinking and Professional Development in African Family Owned Businesses

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Abstract
How relevant is professional development as a catalyst of competitive advantage? Are there any relationships between critical thinking, multi-tasking, problem solving and business sustainability? Are there training approaches that can help African family owned businesses improve on these skills?

One of the common challenges leadership and business educator’s face in developing human capital today is that of cultivating and growing critical thinkers from classrooms to workplace. Several approaches have been postulated by scholars ranging from training styles focus to learning styles. This paper sustains that dialogue could be an effective tool for stimulating leadership and managerial critical thinking at front line and meddle management levels in African family owned enterprises. While many researchers have studied the relationship between learning styles and training styles, few have shown particular interest on how to improve trainee’s critical thinking competence.

Thus this study not only discusses the relevance of training and professional development in African family owned business but also sought to demonstrate how dialogue can be used across trainees’ learning styles; It argues that effective training in the areas of the aforementioned skills is imperative for strategic construction and sustainability of global competitiveness in African business

Keywords: Competitive Advantage, Critical Thinking, Dialogue Tools, Leadership Styles, Sustainability Strategies,
Abstract
Sustainable development becomes the significant tool of planning and design of building structures and infrastructures in this decade. The land use development for neighbourhood construction should be protected from being overused and devastated. Malaysia must starts to incorporate sustainable neighbourhood planning and design so that the future generation can be benefited from this type of development. However less focus is being paid to this type of development which needs attention to be given especially on small-scale green areas. The main concern of this paper is to address the practice of sustainable neighbourhood planning and design in Malaysia as it gives much impact to the living environment of a group of community. The issues pertaining sustainable neighbourhood design and Malaysian sustainable development planning were discussed in this paper. Results from the Malaysian Local Council Structure Plan review and sustainable neighbourhood elements analysis were discussed to highlight the sustainable neighbourhood importance. The result indicates that the sustainable neighbourhood planning and design in Malaysia needs to be improved over the current practices to create more environmental-friendly neighbourhood.

Keywords: Sustainable development; sustainable neighbourhood; sustainable neighbourhood elements.
The Provision of Basic Services Through Indigent Grants, Is It Equitable And Sustainable In South Africa?

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Abstract

In terms of section 27 of the South African Constitution Act, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996): (1) everyone has the right to have access to amongst others, sufficient food and water; and social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependents, appreciate social assistance. In an effort to address the rights to basic services in accordance with the South African Constitution, the South African Government introduced the indigent grant which responds to the requirement of the South African Constitution. Indigent means a consumer or household that cannot afford to pay consistently for the basic services and municipal rates. The qualified applicants’ total household’s monthly gross income should be no more than R1500. The applicant must be the legal owner of the property. The indigent grant is also considered by the Government as a partial answer to the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Indicator 31b, for creating “reasonable access” to services. Registered indigent communities receive free monthly 6kl of water and 50kwh of electricity, costing local municipalities more or less R50 per month per applicant. This paper reviews service provision to poor households in South Africa from year 2002 to year 2010. The paper acknowledges the efforts of the post-apartheid Government but ascertains that the indigent grant is far from being a solution to the misery of the majority of the population based on the review of the Multi-Deprivation Index. The paper identifies elements that could hamper the sustainability of the indigent grant and recommends three key elements that the municipalities should manage in order to sustain the indigent grant. These elements are the systems and information access, financial sustainability and community’s willingness to participate.

Keywords: Basic services; indigent grant; indigent communities; municipal services; reasonable access; multi-service model, Multi-Deprivation Index
International Conference on Sustainable Development 2012

Montclair State University
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Social Sciences and Humanities
Abstract
To become parallel with the progress and advancement in the western world, the educational authorities in Iran decided to modify the educational curriculum in two different aspects. The first aspect was to enter ethical teachings in text books so that the students become familiar with Islamic doctrine and the second was to update the scientific content of the text books to make the students familiar with the modern science of the world. In the first dimension, as the students became familiar with ethical foundations theoretically, they could not use them in practice and the conflict of theoretical ethics taught in schools with the realities of society caused the students be far and far from what the books taught. On the second dimension, the continuous modifications of textbook content based on trial and error created an atmosphere in which the students with one academic year difference had to learn different materials especially in basic courses of physics and mathematics. The students entering the universities in sequential years could not match their knowledge with each other. Above all, the difference of ethical teachings confronted the students with a paradox in behavior and skills. In one textbook, the students were advised to spend most of their time alone to think about the creator of universe and then one year later they were recommended to associate their life more and more with others. Educating skills to students based on ethics differed from year to year varying in different levels and status. This paper discusses the outcomes of these modifications in textbooks and the students’ involvement in these changes to clarify the direction of social development and human resources.

Keywords: Curriculum, education, ethics, development
Attitudes towards Internet-Based Distance Education among Academic Staff of Malaysian Universities

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Abstract
The purpose of this study is to examine the academic staff of local universities’ attitudes toward internet-based distance education. A survey was distributed to 61 academic university staff in 3 public universities (University of Malaya, International Islamic University Malaysia and Sultan Idris Education University. The questionnaire used is called ‘Attitudes Toward Internet-Based Distance Education’. The study yielded several findings. First, the level of attitudes towards internet-based distance education among academic staff of local universities which is at the moderate level (mean=66.7). Second, there is no significant difference in attitudes toward internet-based distance based learning on gender, university of employment, academic rank and years of experience. Third, Pearson Correlation test result shows that there is a significant relationship between attitudes toward internet-based distance education and computer and internet access (r=.368, p=0.04), institutional support (r=.519, p=0.00), computer and internet skills (r=.325, p=0.01) and perceived values (r=.750, p=0.00). Finally, only institutional support and perceived value have a significant impact on attitudes toward internet-based distance education.

Keywords: Attitudes, distance education, computer and internet access, institutional support, perceived values, computer and internet skills
Abstract
The aim of this study is to investigate student's epistemological beliefs about mathematical problem solving. Specifically, the present study sought answers to the following questions: What is the overall profile of student's epistemological beliefs about mathematical problem solving? Do student's epistemological beliefs about mathematical problem solving differ in terms of gender variable? Do student's epistemological beliefs about mathematical problem solving differ in terms of grade level variable? Do student's epistemological beliefs about mathematical problem solving differ in terms of mathematical ability variable? A total of 120 secondary (form 1, form 3, and form 5) schools students were participated in this study. A Likert Scale compressed 36 items was validated and applied to answer the research questions. Results revealed that: (1) Malaysian students had moderate levels of epistemological beliefs about mathematical problem solving; (2) there were no significant differences among Malaysian students’ in their beliefs about problem solving due to gender, academic level, mathematical ability, and race.

Keywords: Epistemological beliefs, Problem solving, Mathematical ability.
Re-conceptualization of validity: Post methods perspective

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Abstract
A dominant assumption in the post methods era is that any post method pedagogy must be sensitive to a particular group of learners in a particular context with a particular set of goals. What is inferred is that the more a test accounts for the individualization and idiosyncrasies of test takers, the more valid it would be. The three important domains of learning, that is, affective, cognitive, and reflective are not accounted for by almost all tests. What the tests attempt to measure is the construct underlying a specific behavior which is within the cognitive domain. But what makes test takers completely different from each other is how they approach a specific test – affective domain, and how they themselves consider the adequacy and appropriateness of the test results- reflective domain. Almost all tests fail to account for these two significant domains because of being concerned about what the construct is and how it is interpreted by people other than the test takers themselves. Messick (1989) states that validity refers to the adequacy and appropriateness of inferences and actions based on test scores or other modes of assessment. Messick's definition touches upon the outcomes of testing which are based on the test takers' performance and not the way it was received and interpreted by the test takers. This study attempts to argue for the inclusion of the other domains of academic life, that is, affective and reflective, of test takers with the purpose of accounting for the individualized instruction.

Keywords: affective, cognitive, construct, individualized instruction, reflective domain, validity
The Politics of Development in Malaysia: Strategy of Malaysian Islamic Political Party (PAS)

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Abstract
This study analyzes the development Malaysian Islamic Political Party (PAS) in the landscape a plural society of Malaysia. First, its focused on political strategy PAS development. Second, whether the issue faced by PAS as an Islamic political movement that takes the approach of democracy in its construction?. Specifically this study will be based on the area once occupied by PAS Kelantan and Terengganu namely that once ruled by PAS (Shukri Muhammad Salleh, 2000). Kelantan and Terengganu are Federal Government of Malaysia. As is known to have mastered the Kelantan PAS since 1990 until now. When Terengganu between the years 1999-2004. As the ruling party in the two countries, the PAS government has the power and opportunity to carry out the ideals of Islam based on existing legislation.

PAS is Islamic political party. As a party that laid the Qur'an and Sunnah in the principle of struggle, PAS can determine the policies and regulations that involve the interests of the country based principles of Islam. As a political party, the Islamic philosophy that characterizes his existence, in the political scene was settled with the assertion that the grip PAS ideology since he embodied up to today (Mujahid Yusof, 2011)

When PAS controlled Kelantan and Terengganu, they are entitled to take care of the bureaucracy and escorted trips socioeconomic own people according to taste, in line with their understanding of the concept of development and the rule of Islam. In other words, PAS controlled atmosphere and can determine the direction the country are headed way. In this connection, it is no longer sue PAS PAS had to take care of reality but reality. At the time Mahathir Islamization in the development of economic and political system was introduced. Method Islamization Islamize the existing means little by little, not once drastically without the demolition of the existing structure (Shukri Muhammad Salleh, 2000). As methods of application of Islamic values (1974-1979). Islamization development continue to be maintained through the idea of Islam Hadhari (2003) during the era of Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.

On the domestic front. PAS in Kelantan Islamic Co-Develop (Membangun Bersama Islam) strategies to introduce (1999-present) during the era of Dato 'Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat. All ideas are said to be based on the development of Islam stems from the government but the political will had to be implemented in the Malaysian political system of liberal capitalism that has not changed. What is interesting, then, based on studies Shukri Muhammad Salleh (2000), through its PAS in Kelantan, despite being in power politics, the PAS is still bound by the vision and five-year development strategy of the Federal government. Similarly, although it has had the power in the state, the PAS government would not have authority over the departments and federal agencies that operate in the state.

Keywords: Islamic Political Party, Malaysia, Politics of Development, PAS, Strategy
International Migration: Barriers and Opportunities for Indian Health Care Professionals under Mode IV of General Agreement on Trade & Services (GATS)

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Abstract

Present paper highlights the issues surrounding trade in health services in India and other developing countries. As it is a well-established fact that in the modern era of globalization, the contribution of services to the global economy is increasing in comparison of the contribution of tangible goods. The paper gives an insight to the shortage of healthcare professionals in developed countries, which is the main cause of migration of health sector workforce from developing to developed countries. The economic impact of such migration on Indian economy has also been analysed in the paper. Today, health sector is among the most rapidly growing service sectors in the world economy, which has been estimated at $4 trillion yearly in the OECD countries alone. As per the World Trade Report, 2008, the annual percentage change in the trade in commercial services was reported to be 18 percent while the annual percentage change in trade in merchandise goods was 15 percent. The sector has seen new and rapidly evolving forms of cross-border transactions, spurred by factors such as wide-ranging technology, demographic transition, increasing costs of medical care, skill upgradation, growing private sector participation, natural endowments etc. An effort has been made in the present paper to assess the various trade related barrier which are creating hurdle for free and transparent movement of healthcare professionals under Mode-IV of GATS. Besides, the paper shows that economic contribution of Indians working abroad in terms of remittances is more that of total FDI in the economy.

Methodology: The main object of the present paper is to assess barriers to trade in health services particularly in Mode–IV i.e. movement of natural persons abroad. The paper is based on secondary data collected from various sources like Reserve Bank of India (RBI), websites of various international agencies and Governments, data from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. Besides, data from World Health Report, 2006 was also used for preparation of present paper.

Conclusion: It has been highlighted in the present paper that among the various categories of health care professionals, nurses are in acute shortage in developed countries mainly OECD member countries. This severe shortage has resulted in to recruiting nurses from countries like Philippines and India. However, there are a number of barriers for recruitment of healthcare professionals which mainly pertain to stringent requirements of qualification. Multiplicity of tests for practicing in destination country is another problem faced by these professionals. For example, in order to become a registered nurse in United States (US), a candidate has to go through minimum three tests- Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools (CGFNS), National Licensure Exam (NCLEX) and mandatory language tests. Apart from this, the main problem is of recognition of home country’s qualification in destination country. Lack of recognition of professional qualification remains a major obstacle for developing country professionals willing to provide their services abroad. Therefore, Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) on qualification is the only solution for free movement of healthcare professionals because this agreement enables the qualification of professional service providers to be mutually recognized by signatory member countries. Therefore, it may be concluded that unnecessary quantitative as well qualitative restrictions on movement of healthcare professionals should be removed so that the availability and accessibility of global public goods and services towards universal access to health care may be promoted.

Keywords: FDI, GATS, Globalization, Mode-IV, RBI
Epistemological Beliefs of Undergraduate Students as function of Gender and Academic level

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Abstract
Epistemological beliefs are those concerning the structure or the nature of knowledge and knowing, including definitions of knowledge, how knowledge is constructed, how knowledge is evaluated, and reflects the viewpoint of the individual about what and how knowledge can be acquired and the degree of certainty. The present study sought answers to the following questions: What are the overall epistemological beliefs of undergraduate students? Do epistemological beliefs of undergraduate students differ by gender? Do epistemological beliefs of undergraduate students differ by academic level? Epistemological beliefs scale comprising 62 items measuring five components of beliefs (i.e. Quick Learning, knowledge, Certain Knowledge, Omniscient authority, innate ability, and simple knowledge) was administered to a sample of 154 undergraduate students from the Faculty of Education at University of Malaya. Descriptive statistics, Two way MANOVA, multiple comparisons, and ANOVA analyses were used. Results indicated that: (1) participants had sophisticated beliefs on Innate ability, whereas they had a naïve belief on Certain knowledge, (2) males scored higher than females in innate ability, whereas both males and female are similar in Quick Learning, Certain Knowledge, Omniscient authority, and simple knowledge), (3) Quick Learning and Innate ability were found to decrease with increase in academic level.

Keywords: Certain Knowledge, Innate ability, Omniscient authority, Quick Learning, Simple knowledge.
The comparative study Of social mobility Among Scheduled castes of two Blocks in Ghaziabad District of Uttar Pradesh, India

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Abstract

This paper is based on the primary data collected from the respondents’ inhabitanted in the rural areas of the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. The study was conducted in two block districts of Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. The blocks selected were randomly sampled. Data was collected through interview schedule in an unbiased manner. The sample included 100 respondents residing in the rural areas of two block districts of Ghaziabad of Uttar Pradesh. A total number of 100 respondents, 20 from five villages, were selected using random sampling procedure. This study is based on simple and rapid comparisons of frequency percentages as suggested as an alternative to scoring and scaling methods.

Keywords: respondents, area, mobility, villages, political power and social structure
Prison and Effects it on Recidivism

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Abstract
Islamic laws of punishment are approve for crime prevention and don't allowed anybody wanted to take any dangerous and crime in society. Jail is common method for fine person, that purpose it guilty punishment and warn for any person, who convicted a crime. But in practice, prison don't attain to successes in behavior with prisoner. Thus, our main goal is investigate prison impacts on recidivism and perpetration of a crime in central Ardabil jail. The recidivism of people coming from a path of penal execution represents a little known phenomenon, at least inside the Iranian survey. Even though it is periodically discussed inside the juridical and social debate, the knowledge of the real nature and size of the phenomenon seems to be very fragmented. On one hand, the common opinion is that the penal system is not able to carry out the rehabilitative function assigned to it by the constitutional law and by the penitentiary regulations, considering that subjects previously released frequently return to prison. On the other hand, in obvious contradiction with this opinion shared by the operators, the prevailing scholars continue to profess the dogma concerning the certainty of punishment as a tool aimed at guarantying the non-reiteration of deviant behaviours. About the relation between the time passed in prison and recidivism rates, it is necessary to notice that the empirical research did not produce concordant results. Some studies pointed out that, from a statistical point of view, the variables linked to the age of people involved and to their previous criminal career have a greater incidence in the creation of recidivism rates, in comparison with the impact produced by the different modalities of sentence enforcement. Nevertheless, other studies focusing more on the qualitative aspect connected with the planning of specific treatment programmes addressed to particular categories of condemned, confirmed a positive evaluation of the impact produced by the release and the opportunity to be admitted to alternative measures. In the first case, it seems that data prevails as an outcome of the matured professional experience and of a widespread common sense. In the second case, a juridical dogmatic approach does not sufficiently care of the factual dimension of penal justice administration. In both cases a poor knowledge is brought about by the low number of empirical researches analyzing the phenomenon. Also we see in another world many government face with problem. In the European context, and particularly in the Anglo-Saxon one, recidivism represents a field that has been object of analysis more than once through the instrument of the empirical research. The aptitude for the empirical research traditionally present in Anglo-Saxon countries has strengthened the tradition of studies on the topic. Other more specific studies concerned recidivism rates of subjects who were granted a system of Probation or Community Service Orders. In other cases the researches compared recidivism rates of persons subjected to penal execution in prison with the ones surveyed among persons who served their sentence benefiting from an alternative measure. For example in America, criminologists generally agree that the prison-building binge of the last 25 years, in which the number of Americans incarcerated quadrupled to almost two million, has helped reduce the crime rate simply by keeping criminals off the streets. There has been more debate about whether longer sentences and the increase in the number of prisoners have also helped to deter people from committing crimes. The new report, some crime experts say, suggests that the answer is no. Quantitative method was used for survey this issue, and we made a questionnaire for ask from 70 person, so they committed drug abuse and thievery for above twice. We had 205 person in Ardabil prison guilty to repeated crime, that we could filled 70 questionnaire by empirical method. Their responsible was analysis with SPSS. Finding shows that crime learning in jail had significance relation with crime repeat, in other words prisoner is learning with another crimes dimension and completed your crime training in prison, so when he is release and return to society he became to professional criminal. The rate at which inmates released from state prisons commit new crimes rose for a decade. We found that almost 70 percent of inmates released from Ardabil prison in 2010 committed at least one serious new crime within three years. Prisoners with a greater history of previous arrests are likely to be rearrested faster. Drug abuse Prisoners with -drug abuse 29, thievery 40 and other crime 3 prior arrests have almost 38, 57 and 4 percent recidivism rate sequentially within the first year after their release, the study found.

Keywords: Crime, Recidivism, Prison, Prison effects, Society.
Ref#: 079/USA/12/SSH

Environmental Protection for Sustainable Human and Social Development: Means and Values.
(Islamic Perspective).

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Background
The main purpose of this study is to reveal and disclose the significance of environment in Islam by defining the concept of environmental protection in the Islamic perspective and studying it with a view to identifying and extracting the major means and values accorded to it by Islam. However, this study is of great significance especially considering the fact that human environment in Islam does not only come into being at the outset of his/her emergence in the world, rather it commenced right from the period of his/her initial emergence in the womb of his/her mother commencing from the stage of sperm till his/her death. It is against this background, Islam accords topmost priority and concern to the issue of environment as contained in the paper herewith.

Objectives
1-To describe the significance of environment in Islam.
2-To describe and define the concept of environmental protection in the Islamic perspective.
3-To identify the major means and values of environmental protection in Islam.

Methods
It is a known fact that the issue of environment is one of the issues that receive a global attention especially having realized the jeopardy and risk related to the swarming consequences of showing no concern to its protection and safeguard particularly in the present era where the entire world is facing a number of devastating challenges related to climate, whether, air and water inferiority alongside other aspects that contribute immensely towards the environmental deformity and pollution which a times result in the loss and thrashing of lives and property. Having considered the teeming bitter consequences related to negligence and recklessness in respect of the issue in question, a substantial number of Islamic literatures have been reviewed especially those related to Islamic Jurisprudence with a view to visualizing and ascertaining the Islamic strategic provisions on environment, how it protects it and what are the major values and means of the environmental protection in Islam. All these are in an effort to arrive at an Islamic strategy in tackling environmental issues in general and environmental protection in particular for sustainable human and social development.

Results
Islam has accorded topmost priority and concern to the issue of environment and has set some strategic provision aiming at protecting it from the global challenges that we do see nowadays. The research has concluded that the major strategies adopted by Islam in its bid to protect our environments include: (a) Enjoining Muslims to observe cleanliness in its general form. (b) Enjoining Muslims to observe water sanitation and hygiene. (c) Enjoining the Conservation of plant and animal and their surroundings. (d) Among others.

In fact, Islam considers and regards environmental protection as a brawny part of its creed (Aqeeda) and an obligation expected to be respected and observed by the entire Muslims as well. In addition, punishments have been provided in respect of the crimes associated with showing no concern to the environmental protection.

Conclusion
With these Islamic means and values attached to environment and its protection, it is highly paramount to state that there is need for Muslim countries and communities to realize the significance of our environments and strive as much as possible to fully implement the entire Islamic provisions for the environmental protection. This will go a long way in contributing towards the emergence of a healthy environmental atmosphere. In addition, there is need to make further study with a view to inculcating moral obligations, values and norms in the Muslim communities and beyond concerning the issue of environmental protection and beyond as well.

Keywords: Development, Environment, Islam, Protection, Sustainable.
The causal model in adolescents use of drugs in Karaj province

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Abstract

Drug abuse among adolescents is one of the main sanitary psychic-social challenges of societies. One of theories about drug abuse, is social learning theory (Bandura). According to this theory, adolescents are get their drug abuse beliefs from close friends and their parents that have drug abuse addict. Under the modal drug abuse in social learning (Simons and Robertson, 1989), some milieu factor such as parents, deviant peers and individual items (for example self esteem, avoidant coping styles and aggression) are direct and indirect effects on Drug abuse among adolescents. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship among parenting factors, peers, coping style, self-esteem, and aggression on drug abuse (families, environment and individual factors) among adolescents in Karaj villages. Many researches made prominent in family and individual factors on initial cause in drug abuse. Nevertheless, direct and indirect relation between this factors and how they impressed on drug abuse increase have ambiguous. Thus, we investigated correlation this factors and formulate five hypotheses: parental rejection has direct and indirect in relation to drug abuse; parent used to drug abuse that has related to drug abuse among adolescents; relationship between deviant peers group with drug abuse among adolescents have direct in relation to drug abuse; aggression has direct and indirect in relation to drug abuse; interaction between self-esteem and avoidant coping style with drug abuse among adolescents have direct in relation to drug abuse. Participants of this study were 447 adolescents (239 female and 208 male) that were selected from the high school students of Karaj via multi-stage cluster sampling. The instruments for this study included scales of effective relation with parents and condition of peer groups, Risk and Protective Factor Inventory (RAPI) Questionnaire, Risky Behavior Inventory Questionnaire, Aggression Questionnaire (AQ), Rosenberg's self-esteem Index, Coping Inventory Stressful Situation (CISS). Path analysis was used in order to analyze and interpret the causal model that was adapted from adolescents’ social learning drug use model. According to indices of goodness of fit (meaningfulness of X², low level of error, etc), the suggested model was completely suitable through controlling the hypothesis and making the variances constant. The results indicate that deviant peers and aggression have direct influence, and parental rejection has indirect influence on use of drugs. Therefore, deviant peers, in addition to the direct influence, have a mediator role in the relationship between parental rejection and substance use. Familiar risky behaviors such as parental rejection, aggression and communication with deviant peers were the most predictive variables among adolescents. With this view in mind, the interventions that lead to improvement in the relationship of adolescents and peers and receiving attention from parents and reducing aggressive behaviors of adolescents, can reduce and prevent the use of drug among the adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescents, Aggression, Deviant Peers, Drug abuse, Parental Rejection, Self-esteem.
Forced Migration: the Impact of the Ruling of the International Court of Justice on Nigerian Women of the Bakasi Peninsular

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Abstract

Forced migration refers to the movement of refugees from one place to the other in crisis situation. Using both primary and secondary sources of data, this study will look at the implications of the judicial determination of the Nigerian-Cameroon border disputes by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the women of Bakasi, whose lives and livelihood were disrupted by the ruling. The judgment ceded the disputed area to Cameroun in October, 2002. The decision led to massive movement; forced migration, a migration that created humanitarian crisis reminiscent in wide spread physical, psychological, economic and sexual torturing of women. As a result of their displacement they were forced to augment family income and endured more family-based violence. Using Feminist Political Economy theory, the study will look at the effects of the judgment on women who in the face of insecurity had to move with their men from a harsh environment to a new place, a place many of them had never been. The study will also look at what has been done by international agencies as well as civil society groups to reduce these women’s plight.

Keywords: Displacement, Environment, Feminism, Forced Migration, Human Right
Media as an Effective Tool for Awareness Creation about Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Media is the most effective and influential tool for making information available to people at a cheaper and convenient manner. It is also a means for spreading education ultimately leading to mass welfare, if utilized properly. It is also one of the most powerful forces for shaping public opinion. Media is a magic multiplier which can replicate our positive efforts for the umpteen number of times any moment anywhere in world. With its enormous power potential the Fourth Pillar of a democracy can claim numerous achievements to its credit in creating popular public opinion, and it has been playing the role of an opinion leader, pathfinder, and provider of solutions at times of crisis to the society. However, India has the dubious distinction of having the largest number of illiterates in the world and poor people. Hence there is an express need for making meaningful information available to the masses at their doorsteps for creating awareness on sustainable development. It is a great ‘psychological’ warfare instrument which can be utilized to the optimum level for bringing about changes for development in a society. Nowadays, we have mass media, new media, personal social networking sites’ media which need to be utilized in an effective manner for making it an integral as well as highly important part of the developmental process. With such enormous powers to penetrate every level of the society under any circumstance and the acute sense of social responsibility media must shoulder important responsibilities and tackle challenges from time to time whenever a new issue or aspects throws itself open to us. Creating awareness about various aspects of sustainable development is one such responsibility that needs to be taken up with an all-out effort by the media for the betterment of the very society of which media itself is a part of. While media has a natural responsibility on its shoulders the masses must also remain ever alert so that whenever there is a tendency in media to go off the track audience must be able to put it back on track. This paper tries to examine if and how mass media can play the role of a catalyst for spreading information and education towards achieving optimum awareness on sustainable development in the society in the near and distant future as well in the true sense of the term and thereby create a population of ‘empowered’ mass people for a healthy future of the nation in the days to come.

Keywords: catalyst; empowered; magic multiplier; opinion leader; psychological warfare
Conceptual Analysis of Thoughtfulness for Sustainable Decision Making in A Pakistani University

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Abstract
Sustainable decision making depends on the level of thoughtfulness of decision makers. Thoughtfulness has received little attention in the domain of decision making. This neglect is correlated to normative market orientation of knowledge and the efforts to quantify the knowledge and its effectiveness.

Objective
The primary objective of this study is to assess the conceptual understanding of thoughtfulness, its existence, and magnitude among faculty and students of Management Sciences in a Pakistani University; COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Abbotabad. The related objectives are as follows:

• Assessment of existing understanding of the concept by the students and faculty referred to their capacity acquired because of management studies in general.
• Assessment of existing understanding of the concept by the students and faculty referred to their capacity acquired because of management studies specific to decision making and sustainable decision making domain.
• Assessment of existing understanding of the concept by the students and faculty to analyze management specific to energy sector of Pakistan.

Methodology
This paper utilizes the research tool of Conceptual Analysis. The conceptual analysis would be comprised of two components; conceptual existence of thoughtfulness and the magnitude of existence of the concept in management sciences literature. This questionnaire-based study would be carried out at COMSATS Institute of Information, Abbotabad, Pakistan. One hundred and thirty stratified sample population comprised of student/faculty; would be asked to fill out a questionnaire by students of Development Studies along with an experienced faculty in moral science. The practical will be conducted during a social lab scheduled on 17 April, 2012. Participants would be asked 21 questions on the concept of thoughtfulness and sustainable decision making.

The study will handle the following questions:

• How much the students and faculty have acquired the understanding of the concept of thoughtfulness because of management studies in general.
• How much the students and faculty have acquired the understanding of the concept because of management studies specific to decision making/sustainable decision making.
• How much the students and faculty are inclined to analyze management specific to energy sector of Pakistan with the benchmark of thoughtfulness.

Keywords: Conceptual analysis, thoughtfulness, magnitude

Abstract
This study examines the effects of economic policy actions on the domestic economic policy management of Nigeria government. Specifically, it examines whether the previous macroeconomic policy measures either fiscal or monetary policy and or both had been effective in mitigating previous external policy shocks on Nigerian economy. In addition, determines which of the macroeconomic policy was more effective in mitigating the possible adverse effects of external shocks; and through which channels were these external shocks transmitted into Nigerian economy. The study estimates the policy shocks by adopting the ARCH and GARCH model to derive policy shocks and decompose them into those that are anticipated and those that unanticipated. The study then adopts Mundel-Flemming theoretical framework to model the interaction between domestic and international macroeconomic policy variables. Also the distinctions between monetary and fiscal policy effects are taken into consideration in the estimation. Data are sourced from the Statistical Bulletin of CBN for the period of 1960 to 2010. The time series properties of the variables are examined before the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) and (VECM) analytical techniques are adopted to estimate the models. The result showed that external policy shocks had hindered the effectiveness of domestic policy overtime. The result also show that there is no clear cut difference in the effect of fiscal and monetary policy rather a coordination of both fiscal and monetary is most effective in taming external policy shocks.

Keywords: Macroeconomic Policy, Global Economic Policy Shock, Economic Growth
Testing the Validity and Reliability of Determinants of Student Outcome: A Full Fledged (SEM) Approach

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Abstract
The principal purposes of this paper were to evaluate psychometric properties of modified subscale of SERVQUAL and subscale of successful school principal (student outcome) instruments in terms of its factors, reliability, and construct validity. The second purpose was to test the extent to which determinants of qualified instructional leader, quality of teaching and learning and quality of classroom predict student outcome. Data were collected from undergraduate students of International Islamic University of Malaysia, using convenience sampling technique. A total of 450 survey questionnaires were distributed. Of which 281 amounting for response rate of (93.66%) were valid and used in the analyses. Items of two measurement models; student outcome and qualified instructional leader were validated. Student outcome construct was measured using 17 items. Qualified instructional leader construct was also measured using 17 indicators. Data were analysed using SPSS 17.0 and AMOS 18.0 software in the PCA, CFA and full-fledged SEM respectively. Findings of the study demonstrate that student outcome instrument actually consists of three dimensions: social skills development, student empowerment and accountability and evaluation. As findings also show that qualified instructional leader instrument is indexed by three dimensions; qualified instructional leader, quality of classroom and quality of teaching and learning. The results support the composite reliability, convergent and discriminant validity of the scales validated. Furthermore, the results indicate that determinants of qualified instructional leader determinants predict student outcome. This study is deemed as the first of its kind to empirically evaluate psychometric properties of the scales used and found support for the composite reliability, convergent and discriminant validity of student outcome and qualified instructional leader subscales.

Keyword: psychometric properties, composite reliability, average variance extracted, IIUM, Malaysia, determinant.
Facilitator Styles (CFS) in Selected International Islamic Schools in Kuala Lumpur

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Abstract
The type of leadership style employs by school principal determines to a great extent the kind of achievement the leader experience, while the only pointer to the success of the style is the acceptability of such style by the subordinates. It should be noted that for a principal to be successful, the type of change facilitator style must be accepted by the teachers. Therefore this work aim at examine the teachers perception and acceptability towards their principal change facilitator styles and how it will enhance principal-teacher relationship for the school effective change and improvement. The method employed in this study is quantitative approach; a sample size of 132 full-time teachers of three selected international Islamic schools in Kuala Lumpur-Malays (the International Islamic school, the Adni Islamic school and the International modern Arabic school) were selected. The instrument use is the principals' Change Facilitator Styles Questionnaire (CFSQ)—which consists of 30 items—developed by Hall and George (1999) was used to assess the perceptions of teachers. The findings from the study shows that, the principals possess the three change facilitator styles, and that the dominant style among the three principals was initiator facilitator style. Although, the result shows that the principals of the three selected schools were perceived by their teachers as having varied behavioural style, this result also shows that the principals of all these schools were perceived by their teachers (irrespective of the teachers’ gender) to having Initiator has the dominant facilitator style. Majority of Adni school teachers (with mean score of 3.9598 out of scale six) identified their principal to be initiator. Substantial numbers of IIS teachers agree (with mean score of 5.1471 out of 6 scales) that their principal is an initiator. Teachers in Yemeni standard school (4.4931 mean score out of six scales) also perceived their principal to be an initiator. The implication of this study is that principals with initiator style should be motivated and appreciate for them to keep up their initial behavior to develop and improve the school. Put differently, these principals should be allowed on many occasions to exercise semi-autonomy on issue that pertain to curriculum, manpower development and quality development of schools. This will go a long way to improve the general condition of schools and set the school on their verge to compete favourable in a dynamic and ever-changing demand from schools today. Change facilitator style however should be on a continuum exercise and should be extended to public schools

Keywords: Change, Facilitator, Styles, Leadership, perception
Mothers’ Role in Developing Children Social Behavior Etiquette

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Abstract
In light of the present society, a society of civilizations communication and nations convergence, the ethics of social conducts (etiquette) have become a gateway to success and a portal to peoples’ hearts and minds. These ethics pave the way for an individual to know, act and behave well in different life situations. (Shalaby, 2001). Etiquette is considered the language of the universally agreed elegant treatment, especially in the fields of money, business, politics, diplomatic affairs, arts and sports (Alkashef, 2000).

Since the family, particularly mothers, is regarded as the first school where children receive their knowledge and guidance, it plays a big role in transferring the bases, the rules and the traditions of the society to children. As a mother applies and practices the social ethics, she unconsciously helps transfer these practices to her children by the virtue of education, imitation and simulation. In addition, she is concerned with reconciling children genetic and acquisitive tendencies and what the ethics and the rules of life are based on in relation with the proper educational rules qualifying them to be useful members in the universal human society (Alspahi, 1994). Not only does this benefit children in acquiring good relations with others, but also it supports their self-confidence, promotes their behavior and give them a new kind of feeling life pleasure resulting from their feeling that they are loved with others (Alzoom, 2008).

Consequently, this study aims to reveal the role of mothers in developing children social behavior etiquette and define the relationship between some socio-economic variables of the family and social behavior etiquette in the study sample.

The study followed the analytical descriptive curriculum and the study tools consisted of a questionnaire applied on a deliberately selected sample of housewives and males and females adolescents.

The study results show the role of the mother’s conduct with the others in developing her children’s behavior. Also, it shows some differences in commitment to social etiquettes between employed and unemployed housewives and the males and females examinees. Besides, the study results show some differences between the sample individuals in the ethics of the social etiquette according to some variables of the study

Keywords: etiquette - mother – social behavior - family – children - household

Introduction
Since family is the basic unit in building any human society and it is the first school where children receive their knowledge and guidance; a person receives his first life lessons at home, then gradually grows up to school and then university, and finally degrades in the midst of public life where he receives his last lessons of expertise, experience and advice. Through all of these stages, family and school lives, a person finds himself in front of the ethics and rules of home, school, university and family. He must abide by its boundaries. As children have trends, whims and natures transferred to them by virtue of genetic heredity from their parents or the community, it is necessary for parents to reconcile between those genetic tendencies and acquisitive natures and what the ethics and life rules do as foundations of true and proper education that qualifies children to be useful members of the larger human society (Sebahi, 1994: 49-51).

Methodology: This study has followed the descriptive analytical methodology.

Study Theme
the present study springs out to reveal the role of mothers in the development of social ethics "etiquette" on their children

Results
The current study has resulted in the following conclusions:
1. There are no statistically significant differences between the average scores of employed and unemployed mothers in the total acts of etiquette with its various dimensions.
2. There are statistically significant differences among children in elementary and secondary stages of education in the total acts of social etiquette in its various dimensions, as the value of T was a function at the level of .05 in favor of children in secondary stage.
3. There are statistically significant differences between mothers the total acts of social etiquette according to their marital status as the F value was (3.22) which is statistically significant at the level of (.05).
4. There are no statistically significant differences between children in the total acts of social etiquette according to mothers’ marital status.
5. There are statistically significant differences between mothers in the total etiquette depending on the nature of family residence as the value of F was (4.91) which is statistically significant at the level of (.01) in favor of mothers living in their own property.
6. There are no statistically significant differences between children the total acts of social etiquette depending on the nature of family residence.
7. There are statistically significant differences between mothers the total acts of social etiquette depending on the profession of the mother as the value of F was (2.71), a value which is statistically significant at the level of .05 in favor of working mothers as university professors.
8. There are no statistically significant differences between children in the total acts of social etiquette depending on the profession of the mother.
9. There is no correlation between the total acts of social etiquette of the mothers and the total acts of social etiquette of the children. The reason for this may be that children are influenced by their friends more than their mothers in adolescence.
10. There is a negative correlation between the total acts of etiquette of the mothers and all of the mother’s marital status and her profession at the level of significance of (.05).
11. There is a positive correlation between children total acts of etiquette and their ages at a level of (.05) and a negative correlation between it and the number of family sources of income at a level of significance of (.05).

The most important references

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Investigating Officers’ Perceptions of Adult Educators within the South African Police Service Detective Academy

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Abstract
The purpose of this article was to explore investigating officers’ views of police instructors’ competencies, attitude and preferred classroom techniques employed within the South African Police Service (SAPS) Detective Academy, as well as the teaching and learning techniques detectives felt would enhance their learning. For simplicity, the term “investigating officer” or “detective” will be used interchangeably in this article. The research population for this research consisted of 20 005 Police Act Personnel (detectives) and a stratified sample of 1 920 members was identified to respond to, inter alia, police instructors teaching styles, competencies, attitude and student preferred learning styles. The sample realisation was 1 198, or 62.4% of the original sample. The respondents were deployed at community service centres (police stations) in the nine Provinces of South Africa, including Head Office in Gauteng Province. The stratified random sampling technique was used and the population at the stations was divided into male/female and non-commissioned officers (NCOs) and commissioned officers (COs), as the strata. NCOs are those members with the rank of Constable up to Inspector. COs are those members with the rank of Captain up to Senior Superintendent. Directors were excluded from the study because their limited numbers would compromise their anonymity.

The researcher viewed the sample to be representative of those SAPS and other members stationed at police stations in the nine Provinces where the research was conducted. Their perceptions would represent a fair reflection of factors affecting performance of general detectives at station level. Based on the research population, the researcher viewed the sample to be representative of those SAPS and other members stationed at police stations in the nine Provinces where the research was conducted. Eighteen (18) fieldworkers were trained and distributed the questionnaire in the provinces.

The arguments and findings set out in this article demonstrate that SAPS instructors preferred the use of andragogy over pedagogy. The responses analysed also revealed that instructors taught detectives through methods similar to those employed in teaching children. As a consequence, based on the findings, it seems as if to a certain extent, the SAPS instructors have not yet transformed their teaching methods to adapt with the demands placed by dynamics moved with the times as they still foster an environment where the focus of training is yet to be aligned with 21st century best practices. The results also show detectives felt they learn best with instructors who were hands on problem solving, open minded and more experienced. It is envisaged that this research will go a long way in assisting SAPS and other law enforcement agencies to implement best practices that would focus on methods that improve adult learning within SAPS Detective Academy.

Keywords: Adult, classroom, detective, perception, instructors
An Empirical Analysis on the Performance of South African Police Service Detective Service

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Abstract

This paper reflects the judicial views regarding the performance of general detectives at station level in South Africa. Until recent years, the perceived performance of South African Police Service (SAPS) detectives received a lot of critics from journalistic reports due to perceived unmanaged workload and withdrawal of cases in courts. However, there is little empirical research on how does the judicial system views the performance of SAPS detectives.

Recognising this, focus groups interviews were conducted with the Head: Quality Assurance Officers, Senior Presiding Officers, Presiding Officers, Senior Prosecutors and Prosecutors to draw upon respondents’ attitudes, feelings, beliefs, experiences and reactions in a way they perceive detectives’ performance. For the purpose of this research, three focus group interviews were conducted in Gauteng province (Pretoria, East Rand and Johannesburg Central), Limpopo province (Lebowakgomo) and Kwazulu-Natal (Newcastle). Since the three provinces supra are typical of the different kinds of regions in South Africa, these three provinces were selected as units of analysis for the purpose of this research project. Selected areas within the Gauteng province serve businesses and individuals from a middle class environment, whilst Lebowakgomo and Newcastle serve communities who seem to have progressed less from an economical perspective. The possible limitations for this research are firstly, a concern with the approach used for the purpose of this research was that it relied heavily on respondents’ ability to accurately remember what happened the last time they presided either over cases or when detectives were cross-examined in court. A further limitation was that respondents’ views could not be generalised as the views of all judicial officers within the entire Criminal Justice System in South Africa. However, the views by the focus groups provided useful insight as to why detectives are seen as not to be performing well at station level.

The analyses were conducted by pursuing a three-tier strategy that was aimed at drawing upon respondents’ attitudes, feelings, beliefs, experiences and reactions regarding their perceptions of detectives’ performance. The first approach in this strategy was to canvas judicial officials’ views regarding the overall quality of investigations into alleged cases of fraud. The second approach was to provide an in-depth analysis of what respondents identified and described as obstacles hindering and inhibiting detectives’ performance in relation to their day-to-day activities. Thirdly, the approach was an in-depth analysis of what respondents proposed as strategies to address and enhance the capacity of general detectives at station level.

The arguments and findings set out in this paper demonstrate that the Judicial System regards SAPS detectives as inadequately trained thus affecting negatively on the performance the greater Criminal Justice System (CJS). Firstly, although these findings cannot be generalised as the views of all judicial officers within the entire CJS in South Africa, the views of the focus groups provided useful insight as to why detectives seem not to be performing well at police station level. Secondly, the findings of this research might possibly generate interest among other researchers to explore and conduct studies on a larger sample population in South Africa.

Keywords: Competency, fraud, performance, strategy, supervisor
The Citizenship Question and Immigration in Africa: the case of South Africa

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Abstract
Beginning in the twentieth century, South Africa experienced rapid industrialization which boosted its economy which led to increased immigration into the country particularly after the democratic elections of 1994. Since then South Africa has increasingly become a new migration destination for African immigrants thus adding to the increasing trend of South-South migration globally. Indeed, African immigration to South Africa has increased not only through the regular immigration of skilled professionals and other economic migrants from distressed economies, but also, through refugees fleeing conflicts areas such as Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Zimbabwe. However, immigration has both negative and positive consequences both for sending and receiving countries as it raises poignant social, economic and political questions. In the context of this paper, African immigration to South Africa raises the broad question of belonging and non-belonging and a contest of citizenship in a plural and divided society still struggling to rebuild itself from the ashes of a polarized past.

The traditional notion of citizenship has been used to identify who belongs and who does not belong based on geographical space. The notion of citizenship has connotations of membership and belonging to a state. States are large geographical territories with well-defined boundaries. This implies that citizenship is associated with specific geographical spaces; identifying with or belonging to a sovereign territory. However, the term citizenship has been a ground for controversy. Defining who necessarily belongs or who are citizens is not so simplistic; citizenship is not rigid but fluid and a citizen today may be an alien tomorrow. This dynamism of citizenship is central to the subject of this study and it is undergirded by different factors which has made various scholars to examine citizenship in different parts of the world from different prisms.

Based on the foregoing, the main task of this study is to explore the nature of citizenship in South Africa and its implications for development in the country, to interrogate the dynamics of social, economic and political factors that influenced the nature of citizenship in South Africa and to explore its implications for nation-building and development in post-apartheid South Africa, and for Africa’s renaissance.

Apart from a review of relevant literature, policies and other official documents, this paper will employ a purposive sample survey and in-depth interview of South Africans in selected suburbs in KwaZulu-Natal; South Africa’s most populous and politically violent province which also has the second highest number of African immigrants in the country. Officials of the Department of Home Affairs, Department of Economic Development and members of the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs will also be sampled for this study.

Keywords: African, Citizenship, Immigration, Nationalism and South Africa.
Aid for diplomacy or development? The political and developmental significance of US aid to Pakistan since 9/11

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Abstract
Pakistan, since its independence in 1947, has mostly remained a close ally of the United States (US) and therefore one of the largest US aid recipients from time to time. However, on account of certain global and regional events, the relationships between the two countries have also undergone several ups and downs. Typical examples of such events that significantly changed the course and dynamics of bilateral relations between the two countries are the dreadful terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. This paper focuses on the US-Pakistan alliance that came into existence as a result of the US-led global campaign against terrorism. Specifically, the paper examines the political and developmental role of US foreign aid to Pakistan since 9/11. It explores whether the US has been using aid more as an arm of foreign policy to keep the alliance intact and accomplish its geo-strategic and political objectives in Pakistan or as a developmental tool to help address needs of the latter. The compliance of Pakistan in the wake of events such as unabated drone attacks inside Pakistani territory, the ill-fated Raymond Davis episode and the unilateral US military action inside Pakistan to hunt Osama bin Laden underscore that the US has largely been successful in manoeuvring aid for achieving political and security goals. However, interviewing a broad range of stakeholders in Pakistan such as independent think tanks, analysts, government officials and the intended primary beneficiaries of projects undertaken with US assistance, the analysis indicates that in terms of its developmental impact and in winning the hearts and minds of ordinary Pakistanis, US aid has not been very successful. Hence, the US has not been able to show something to ordinary Pakistanis as a tangible living symbol of US aid. The paper argues that to make aid more effective in bringing swift and tangible changes in the lives of common people, both Islamabad and Washington need to implement the commitments made after signing the 2005 Paris Declaration (PD) on Aid Effectiveness. To this end, there is a need for policy changes from both sides regarding the way aid is currently delivered and utilised. To effectively deliver aid in Pakistan, the first step for the US could be to move away from its modus operandi of bringing innumerable preconceived projects towards long-term, comprehensive and government-owned development programmes. The paper concludes that for enhancing the effectiveness of US aid both the Government of Pakistan and the US need to work in collaboration in the light of PD principles by looking towards different ways of doing aid away from the traditional project or programme assistance towards aid modalities that both seek to build capacity and achieve the recipient country development agendas.

Keywords: Aid; development; Pakistan; politics; US.
Lake Chad: Meanwhile Waiting for the Safeguard, Stopping on the Management of the Potentialities of the Area

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Abstract

The basin of the Lake Chad is the vastest endoreic basin of the world with 2.381.635 km2, that is to say 8% of the surface of the African continent. The countries concerned are: Algeria, Cameroun, Niger, Nigeria, the Central African Republic, Sudan and Chad. However the zone d’ intervention of the Commission of the Basin of the Lake Chad indicated here ‘conventional Basin’ covers after its extension in 1985 (5th Summit of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), a surface of 967.000 km2. It represents the active catchment area. The Basin of the Lake Chad is subdivided in several more or less distinct natural units: the northern area, alluvial basins and solid masses. The basin hydrologic active relates to only the southern part. The hydrographic network is primarily made up of the Logon-Chari river, Mandara mounts and Komadougou Yobe. The Lake Chad is a zone presenting of specificities which are clean for him: a rich potentiality economic, cultural, demographic, fauna, flora, etc. It is to ensure an equitable management of these resources that was born the Lake Chad Basin Commission in 1964 in Fort-Lamis (current N’Djamena), to ensure the follow-up of the laid down objectives and to confirm thus the lake like frontier element between bordering countries cities mentioned above. However, the resources of the Lake Chad are with more a title, source of tensions, even conflicts between communities and interstates. Thus, at the time when that and there, the calls continue being launched in favor of the rescue of this ecological jewel, because of its disappearance certain due to climate warming and others, it is advisable to make the assessment of management of these resources and even in what this project will be benefit to the bordering countries of this area or will be a potential sources of conflicts.

This study will present the Lake Chad and the resources which compose it. It will harness with various conventions which government the management of these resources. It will interest in the various conflicts which occurred during management of these potentialities. Lastly, it will question on the project which consists in saving the lake with water of the river Ubangi (Central African Republic), RCA.

Keywords: Conflicts, Lake, Management, Potentialities, Rescue.

Methods and Materials

Series of scientific and academic papers, journalists’ statements, politicians’ speeches, etc. have been published on Lake Chad issues. Forums, Symposium and NGOs have documented libraries and web site on this issue of how to save this property. These works will be consulted.

In addition, we will interview key informants, including workers at Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in N’Djamena (Chad) partners involved in Lake Chad safeguard issues. They will respond to structured questionnaires. We hope that the issues raised in this report will lead to further investigations within the Governments, NGO’s and partners. It consists on how the safeguard of Lake Chad should be a benefit for local people in general and States in particular.

Result and Discussion

The disappearance of Lake Chad and its safeguard constitute today an embarrassing debate. It is therefore a sustainable development in which we need to explore different findings so that to bring a concise and precise contribution. It comes back to adopt different approaches. That is why our study will bring an historical assessment that will help to understand the management of the resources that compose the Lake, different conflicts that occurred between the countries that compose this basin and to question the new problematic of how to save this ecological jewel. Therefore, we will present the Lake Chad and the resources which compose it. The study will harness with various conventions which regulate the management of these resources. It will interest in the various conflicts which occurred during management of these. Lastly, it will question the project which consists in saving the lake with water of Ubangi River. It concerns with challenges that are facing different countries of this basin. Do States will be
ready to give priority to local people’s interest with this new project? Does this project will be a good example for regional cooperation?
Patterns of Consumption Expenditure in Rural Households of Western Odisha of India: An Engel Ratio Analysis

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**Abstract**

The present paper analyses the pattern of consumption expenditure of rural households to show the frequent changes in both food and non-food consumption expenditure due to the changes in income and occupation of the people. Consumption expenditure is increasing due to increase in urbanisation, breaking up of the traditional joint family system, desire for quality food, lack of time which translates in to an increased need for convenience. Increasing number of working women, rise in the per-capita income in forcible situations of other dominants, changing lifestyles and increasing level of affluence of the surroundings with lack of saving attitude and appropriate awareness brought a significant changes in the expenditure patterns among the rural communities. The paper defines the income elasticity of expenditure as proxy for income elasticity of quantity demanded for selected food and non-food commodities among different income and occupation class in Western Odisha through an Engel ratio analysis. To examine the impact, the actual distribution of monthly per capita incomes and other selected characteristics of different income classes have been taken. With this background in this paper an attempt has been made (i) to examine the impact of income and occupation on consumption expenditure among the rural population and (ii) to analyse the factors influencing the rural consumption pattern.

**Keywords:** Consumption Expenditure, MPCE, Engel Ratio, Rural Household, Western
Executive Director Compensation in Malaysia: A Study of Firms with Substantial Shareholding

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Abstract

In corporate governance studies, two types of conflicts are identified. Type I conflicts exist in companies where ownership and management are separated. But when substantial shareholders manage the company, the probability of expropriation of minority shareholders gives rise to Type II conflicts. Hence, in countries where share ownership is highly concentrated, Type II conflicts are said to be more prevalent. Since research by many scholars has shown that equity ownership in Malaysia is highly concentrated, a study has been conducted on one category of Malaysian public listed companies – those in which the single largest shareholder owned at least 10% of the total shares. Among the PLCs where the single largest shareholder held no less than 10% share ownership, a quarter of the sample was found with share ownership of more than 50%. It also confirmed the family ownership pattern as reported in other studies, since 91% of the sample firms in this study were found to be owned by individuals, families or private firms (which were owned by the individuals or families). Study of the compensation received by executive directors found that the bulk of their compensation was fixed in nature. Indeed salaries made up 75% of the executive directors’ total emoluments. Dividends received by executive directors through their share ownership represented another major source of their income. Among these substantially owned and controlled firms, total dividend income in fact exceeded the total emoluments received by the executive directors. This paper concludes that the phenomenon calls for further study to establish the likelihood of Type II conflicts among these Malaysian firms.

Keywords: corporate governance, director compensation, expropriation, Type II conflicts
Abstract
There had been great emphasis, on how to reduce consequences of food insecurity on the people of Ondo State, Nigeria, as a result of which there were a lot of researches into the demand for food. Estimation of demand for food had ignored required connection between theory and empirical analysis and concentrated on the estimation of single linear demand equation and even where non linear model such as Almost Ideal Demand System (AIDS) models were used, there was no allowance for a non-monotonic relationship between the marginal budget share and total expenditure. Thus, this study examined demand for food in Ondo State using standard Quadratic Almost Ideal Demand System (QUAIDS) and the objectives are: (i) to study expenditure pattern, (ii) to determine how household demography affects household expenditure for food and (iii) to study the difference in expenditure purchase among the households in the three senatorial parts of the state. Data collected from 1,200 heads of households through multistage sampling methods were analyzed. The eighteen local government areas in the state were the first stage sampling units. From these, six local government areas were selected, which was carefully done to reflect segregation along senatorial districts. The selected local government areas are Akoko North East, Akure South, Ese Odo, Owo, Okitipupa and Ondo East. Result shows that the QUAIDS test is more reliable, as the Wald test\(\chi^2(9)=340.71; \text{Prob} \geq \chi^2=0.0000\), indicates that lambda coefficients are jointly significantly different from zero and that the quadratic income terms are important showing the superiority of QUAIDS model over AIDS model. The estimated expenditure elasticity for all Ondo State are all positive and statistically significant at the 5%, indicating that all the food items are normal goods and that rice, beans, yam, yam-flour and vegetable and fruits are luxury goods since the coefficients are 1.419, 1.017, 1.385, 1.183 and 1.618 respectively which are greater than 1. However, garri, yam, bread, plantain are all necessity goods. The study conclude that policy maker should consider consumer behavior at different income and price levels, as this will affect the rate at which people have access to food.

Keywords: AIDS, Elasticity, Expenditure, Food Demand and Household.
A survey of Social and cultural factors: Affecting the family Attitudes towards the Gender Inequality

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Abstract

Nowadays, one the most important issues pertains to the problem of gender inequalities. The issue has been attended and discussed at the worldwide levels. It has been realized that women are deprived of their social progresses due to their gender. The gender inequalities refer to the phenomena which are experienced almost in all mankind communities. The subordinate position of the female group within a community presents the main grounds for the sociological studies dealing with the group’s low social status, power structure and low share of the available resources. The most important factor which has impeded women’s progresses is associated with the viewpoints and attitudes. These attitudes have been formed in the care of the society. All women’s attempts and movements are in vain if the attitudes remain unchanged. They have penetrated the community in the form of some stereotyped cliches which create great impediments for the change in women’s status. Gender has been an important factor in the formation of an individual’s status; therefore, it has played various roles in the history of mankind.

Communities have attributed different roles to men and women in terms of their various cultures. The subordinate roles have been assigned to women; whereas, men have mostly been assumed to take on the superordinate positions in the society. Children step into the obsessed day care centers, schools and colleges obsessed by the stereotyped beliefs and gender biases. The schooling system often strengthens the prejudices and leads to the creation of gender discrepancies regarding the social expectations in the contexts of job family and etc. Teachers’ behavior and schools authorities’ treatment also consolidate the gender differences in attitudes to social roles. Gender accounts for the social behaviours, roles, performances and thoughts which are imposed upon both male and female genders by the prevalent culture in every society. The two categories of gender biases and gender roles generate gender classification in the society. This will separate the society into two male and female groups. Cultural biases towards the female group and the inequality treatment against them will also affect all social roles, processes and structures in small and large scales.

The present project aims at surveying and examining some of the cultural and social policies which reinforce the gender inequalities among the families. To explicate the socio-cultural factors of gender differences, the researchers felt constrained to benefit from the theoretical establishments including resources theory, social theory, label theory, stereotypical beliefs, Markist theory, symbolic interaction theory and feminism.

This research utilizes the survey methodology, questionnaire technique and interviews with 344 female subjects and supplementary techniques to fulfill its objectives. To analyze the data, the enquirer employs the services of both descriptive and inferential statistics. At the level of descriptive statistics, she uses tables of frequency distribution and the level of inferential statistics she deploys Pearson correlation coefficient, F-test (to examine the mean variations for respondent’s jobs) to display the data. To survey and foresee the equation of gender inequality, she applies the multivariate regression model, factor analysis and the relationship between variables step by step so that the data become clearly represented.

To moderate the variables, the researcher finds it suitable to use the factor analysis. She moderates and groups 15 independent variables into four factors. The factors include the socialization attitudes, gender biases, socio-economic base and biological experiences then, the regression equation is used to explicate and elaborate 61% of variance in gender inequality. The results reveal that independent variables cause 82% effects on the gender inequalities. The indirect effects consist of 59 percent. It means that independent variables have greater influence on the dependent variables. The variables of respondents’ education levels and their income have a reverse and significant correlation with the gender inequalities with 99% of certainty. The variables of gender socialization, ideology, norms, role fulfillment and stereotypes have significant and positive correlation with the gender in qualities. In fact, when inequalities increase in one of the variables, gender inequality is also affected and the other way around. Finally, the job variable shows a significant difference with the gender inequality while the age variable lacks any significant correlation with the gender inequality.

In a total conclusion, it can be said that the attitudes and sexual beliefs influence the socialization methods and causes gender inequality, i.e beliefs and attitudes are prerequisites of action and socialization methods are relating chain of attitude and action.
Institutional Thickness, Localized Learning and Innovation: Towards Sustaining the Supply Chain Networks in Penang, Malaysia

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Abstract

There is a continuing interest in exploring the nature and significance of the operational dynamics of multi-national firms and their changing global business strategies. In particular, the development of competitiveness through innovation, acquisition of new technology, localized learning and institutional thickness has become a critical theme for research as states and regions attempt to carve out viable industrial niches. The impact of innovation and new learning are challenges to technological based development and co-operation. In this context the success in holding down the global (local embeddedness) and thereby generating self-reproducing growth cannot be reduced to merely a set of narrow technological or even economic factors but it is also clear that social and cultural factors are essential to economic success and that these are best summed up by the notion of institutional thickness. In the context of global production networks, this paper aims at a deeper understanding of the ways in which multinational enterprises (MNEs) interact with supplier or sourcing firms and to generalize these behaviors and actions. Especially important are the ways in which MNEs are linked to and transfer new knowledge to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the ways in which learning takes place to enhance innovative behavior and competitive advantage. In this respect, this research paper is concerned to explore more about local-global relationships as viewed through MNEs and local supplier firms. This includes not only the ways in which knowledge is coordinated and learning transmitted within MNEs but also the extent to which MNEs convey knowledge to supplier firms and the ways in which this is accomplished with implications for competitiveness and sustainability. Besides transferring technology there are numerous other ways in which relationships can be fostered and firms strengthened. These include the provision of explicit knowledge and the fostering of tacit knowledge. But in addition there is also some evidence to support ‘home grown’ or localized learning which takes place in the supplier firm itself. Aiding in this are the ways in which local and national institutions support and foster the growth of innovation and localized learning in this smaller enterprises. The paper examines the nature of these learning and innovative process by examining the supply chain structure and distribution practices of a sample of manufacturing multinational firms and their supplier firms operating in the Penang region of Malaysia. The aim is to detail the nature of the growth of new practices associated with supply chain development and management and show how this varies among firms. The focus is upon the process of learning within the context of supply value chain structures and sustaining network creation in both the MNEs and their supplier firms in this region.

Keywords: Institutional Thickness; Innovation; Localized Learning; Penang; Supply Chain.
Socio Economic Factors Influencing Farmer’s Knowledge in Integrated and Non-Integrated Fish Farming in Ogun State, Nigeria


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Keywords: Socio economic factors, knowledge, integrated and fish farming

Abstract
The study examined socio economic factors influencing farmer’s knowledge of Integrated and Non-integrated fish farming in Ogun State, Nigeria. Multistage and simple random sampling techniques was used to select 133 non-integrated fish farmers (NIF) and 216 integrated fish farmers (IFF) making a total of (n = 349). Data were analysed using chi-square, and Pearson Product Moment Correlation. Results showed that 92.5% of NIF was male compared with IFF (90.7%). Also, 96.8% of IFF and 79.7% of NIF were married. The mean ages of sampled farmers were 44 years (NIF) and 46 years (IFF) while the mean fish farming experiences were 4 years (NIF) and 5 years (IFF). Also, 41.2% of the respondents falls into moderate level of knowledge. The chi-square analyses showed that knowledge of fish farming had significant association with respondents sex ($\chi^2 = 9.44$, df = 2, $p < 0.05$), marital status ($\chi^2 = 23.2$, df = 4, $p < 0.05$), occupation ($\chi^2 = 25.5$, df = 8, $p < 0.05$), mode of involvement ($\chi^2 = 17.1$, df = 2, $p < 0.05$), interaction with friend and relatives ($\chi^2 = 14.0$, df = 2, $p < 0.05$), radio/television ($\chi^2 = 21.7$, df = 2, $p < 0.05$) and internet usage ($\chi^2 = 6.40$, df = 2, $p < 0.05$). Correlation analyses showed significant relationship between farmers knowledge and age ($r = 0.20$, $p < 0.05$), fish farming experience ($r = 0.17$, $p < 0.05$), level of cosmopolitanism ($r = 0.16$, $p < 0.05$), livestock population capacity ($r = 0.21$, $p < 0.05$), fish production capacity ($r = 0.36$, $p < 0.05$), area of land cultivated ($r = 0.55$, $p < 0.05$) and production constraints ($r = -0.00$, $p < 0.05$).
Abstract
Will the Japanese know Japan?
The remembrance to say so, it thinks that it reconsiders Japan once more and that it wants to begin “Japanology” which re-discovers to do Japan’s improving. For example, the question to say whether the Japanese can tell something to someone in the foreign countries about “traditional culture” or the folklore technology” appeared.

Saying “Japanology” of the we Japanese which is near, it thinks whether or not the we Japanese didn’t live simply, being had very little prospect of finding a husband. It thinks that it is not Japanese national characteristic consideration and that the locality in island country Japan has internationalism. However, to be useful, it establishes “Japanology” to grasp the conduct of the intellect, the youthful spirit and the adult of Japan and the history in 2700, and the life and a few points of view which was rooted in the life go now.

It says that the Japanese shrink and that they have an intention. It is seen by the potted dwarf tree and the capsule hotel and so on. The world can open new eyesight by being a division and having profundity. Also, there are a haiku and poetry which incorporates the infinite universe by little character. Japanology is a word, if saying, it is a seduction by the density and is the fact to be a new frontier. In that the fee is free, ngoICSA College is opening the door to being studied while we apply to the poor family background, the one which can not go to the campus more at the long distance, and the work and the part-time job.

Keywords: Japanology, ngoICSA college, internationalism,
Sustainable development and conflicts in Africa states: Courting the traditional conflict resolution and management strategies

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Abstract
Africa has over the years been grappling with the issue of development. The persistent instability within the many African states and sometimes the constraining hostile international economic environment tend to form part of the many factors which combine to truncate whatever little national effort at achieving these states targeted national development goals. Many development alternatives have been experimented by successive national governments of African states since independence, for most of them over the past five decades, both democratic and authoritarian regimes alike. These experiments have come with their attendant pitfalls and in most cases, general lack of achievement of the set goals. The post-Cold Africa has witnessed a great measure of instability resulting from extremely intense conflict, mostly intra-state conflicts, which swept through Sub-Saharan Africa like wild fire in the magnitude that have not been experienced before. These conflicts unleashed on African and African states a myriad of problems that distort development programs and targets, disabling every effort at charting agenda at lunching Africa out of the socio-economic doldrums it has found itself. This paper argues that for African states to muster a course of achievable sustainable development process, they have to be able to deal with domestic conflicts as they occur. A conflict ridden society may not be able to aspire to any form of sustainable development. It observes that traditional African societies hold peaceful coexistence very dear that there exist some in-built mechanisms for resolving social conflict arising from the interaction among members. The extent to which a society exploits these mechanisms determines to a very large extent of cohesion which characterizes the corporate existence of such a society, and by extension, the anchorage of its development. Many African states are embroiled in conflicts of many sources and different magnitude. The relegation of the traditional conflict management and resolution strategy in favor of the western models in contemporary African societies has contributed to the escalation and indeed the tenacity of most conflicts in our society today. There is a strong indication that a lot of communities are disintegrating resulting from the forces of overbearing influence of the model of conflict management and resolution strategy conversant with the western governance models adopted by the independent African states without mitigating tilt towards sustaining the traditional systems which promote our human flourishing. There is, therefore, the need to incorporate those traditional conflict management and resolution strategies to the overall national agenda of African states to achieve development that endures.

Keywords: Africa, conflict, development, resolution, sustainable, traditional
Ethical Considerations in Economic Activity

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Abstract

A fundamental principle of modern economics states that people will only agree to part with something when they can replace it with something that affords them equal or more satisfaction. But this principle only considers the satisfaction that comes from owning material goods. Sometimes we can experience a sense of satisfaction by parting with something without getting anything tangible in return, as when parents give their children gifts: because of the love they feel for their children, they feel a more rewarding sense of satisfaction than if they had received something in return. If human beings could expand their love to all other people, rather than confining it to their own families, then they might be able to part with things without receiving anything in return, and experience more satisfaction in doing so. This satisfaction comes not from a desire to obtain things to make ourselves happy, but from a desire for the well-being of others.

Another economic principle states that the value of goods is determined by demand. This principle is classically illustrated by the story of two men shipwrecked on a desert island: one has a sack of rice and the other a hundred gold necklaces. Ordinarily, a single gold necklace would be enough, more than enough, to buy a whole sack of rice. But now the two men find themselves stranded on an island with no means of escape and no guarantee of rescue. The value of the goods changes. Now the person with the rice might demand all one hundred gold necklaces for a mere portion of the rice, or he might refuse to make the exchange at all.

However the question of ethics does not come into this discussion. Economists may assert that economics only concerns itself with demand, not its ethical quality, but in fact ethical considerations do affect demand. In the example of the two shipwrecked men, there are other possibilities besides trade. The man with the gold necklaces might steal some of the rice while the owner is not watching, or he might just kill him in order to get the whole sack. On the other hand, the two men might become friends and help each other out, sharing the rice until it's all gone, so that there is no need for any buying or selling at all. In real life, it could happen in any of these ways. Factors such as personal morality or emotions such as greed and fear can and do affect economic outcome. A demand that does not stop at violence or theft will have different results from one that recognizes moral restraints. The ethical quality of economic activity is to look at the effects it has on three levels: on the individual consumer, on society and on the environment.

Although ethical questions, they all have economic ramifications. They imply the necessity of looking at economic costs on a much wider scale than at present -- not just in terms of market prices. There is now a trend towards including environmental costs in economic calculations. Some economists even include them in the cost of a finished product. But this is not enough. In the case of the bottle of whiskey, apart from the environmental costs, there are also the social, moral, and health costs -- inefficient production, auto accidents, liver disease, crime -- all of which have economic implications.

The more people are driven by passion the more they destroy their true well-being. This principle applies not only to the obvious vices, but to all economic activities. Thus, in decisions dealing with consumption, production, and the use of technology, we must learn how to distinguish between the two kinds of desire and make our choices wisely

Keywords: Economic Activity, Economic Ramification, Ethical Consideration, Intangible Satisfaction, Outcome Affection
Abstract
Society today is very concerned about the issues of sustainable development which comprises of three related elements; environment, economy and social. Unfortunately, the role of literature in propagating the awareness of sustainable development is not very prominent. Literature has been perceived as irrelevant in this contact. This paper will discuss how literature such as poetry can play an important role to contribute to this sustainable development awareness. By using ecological criticism, this paper will show how poetry written by two Malaysian authors give an important dimension to nature such as flora and fauna, i.e., the humanistic dimension. This humanistic dimension of flora and fauna has translated the closeness of man to nature and consequently it has created the sense of loving the nature. To love the nature is an important element towards sustainable development. With the ability of this poetry to heave the human dimension of nature, the awareness of sustainable development which involves the environmental, economic and social activities, which are designed not only to meet the needs of the present but also for the generation to come, will be nurtured and sustained especially among the poetry readers.

Keywords: ecological criticism, humanistic dimension, nature, poetry, sustainable development
Interface of Food Security and Rural Development: A Multidimensional Process

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Abstract
After five decades of independence and with population of 1 billion India is still the largest democratic country in the world, to sustain this freedom is necessary to ensure food security, economic empowerment and environmental safety in the country. The concept of food security has undergone considerable modification in recent years. There has been considerable change in the meaning and concept of food security over different time period. Till the seventies, food availability and stability were considered to be the major components of food security. Most of the developing countries therefore, aimed at attaining self sufficiency in foodgrains. Food security is a complex and multi-dimensional concept, as its meaning and interpretation varies widely across the countries. The study has been conducted at two levels: a) Meso level – where district has been taken as an unit of analysis which is based on secondary sources of data. b) Micro level – the sampled villages which are based on respondents survey. This study is based on primary sources of data. 1) First stage - Stratification of western Uttar Pradesh: In the first stage, the western Uttar Pradesh has been divided into five regions of very high, high, medium, low and very low in food security regions on the basis of secondary data in order to find out the volume of impact of food security on rural development. 2) Second stage – selection of villages: In the second stage, from each of food security region, one village has been chosen. Thus five villages have been chosen from the study area. The major objectives of the present study are as follows, first is to examine the interrelationship between the variables of food security and rural development and second to make some suggestive remarks for the improvement of food security and rural development in the region. Keeping in a view the importance of food security and rural development, 'western Uttar Pradesh' has been selected as an area for detailed study because the area under investigation is rapidly changing from agriculture to industrial activities and commercialization of crops and food security is declining due to commercialization which has reduced the foodgrains production. Western Uttar Pradesh is the most prosperous, developed and rich in agriculture due to great impact of Green Revolution, though there is found regional variation in food security and rural development. The technology used by farmers is labour intensive and production is mainly dependent upon the amount of labour, that the cultivator is able to put it. Farmer's lack of knowledge about the water management, soil fertility and land practices is prevalent in those areas of western Uttar Pradesh which is facing the problems of food insecurity. Rural development is declining due to lack of capital and poor investments in infrastructure. Poor farmers are not able to purchase irrigation facilities, agriculture machinery and equipments and warehouses which all affect farmer's income adversely.

Keywords: Food Security and Rural development
Ref#: 232/USA/12/SSH

The Relationship between Social Capitals and Vandalism among Youth

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Abstract
Vandalism as destruction of public properties and urban structures, annually impose billions of dollars to services and facilities of towns and cities around the world. Also Iran is suffering from lose of millions of dollars in both material and immaterial damages.

Considering the effectiveness of vandalism, this study tries to investigate the relationship between social capital and vandalism among youth (15 to 24 years) in the city of Mashhad.

Research Methodology: Considering the period of survey and type of research, it is respectively cross-sectional and applied. This study made use of their questionnaire on a sample consisting of 378 young people.

In this study, parametric tests such as correlation and regression are used and the dependent and independent variables included in this research project are vandalism and social capital.

The research shows that social capital has a significant effect on urban vandalism which sets 0.012% of the variance of the dependent variable. On this basis we can say that social capital as an independent variable has explanatory power of vandalism.

Keywords: Sabotage, Social Deviation - Social Capital, Vandalism
Ref#: 237/USA/12/SSH

Withdrawn
Casual Relationship between Oil and Us Government’s Middle East Policy

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Abstract
International oil politics introduces a new dimension in International Relations in which those developing nations that are disadvantaged in international politics exercise control over reserves and production of oil. Countries in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe that are not placed in the First World have the advantage in both reserves and production of oil. To strengthen the advantage that such developing nations have on oil, the consumption rate is minimal thus creating such substantial reserves that could be supplied needy nations. On the other hand however, the developed, technologically advanced, industrialized nations in North America and Western Europe have two major and substantial disadvantages that further worsen their situation in oil politics. First is that they continue to be disadvantaged in reserves and in production. Second is that the consumption rate continues to increase on a daily basis such that they could no longer match production with consumption. Invariably therefore, vulnerability could not but set in wherein those developed nations gradually but consistently relied and depended on developing nations. It can therefore be stated and categorically too, that a sort of dependency for the first time in international relations tilted against developed nations. Interestingly however, oil has continued to be critical to the economy and civilisation of developed nations such as the US. It is therefore the criticality of oil, coupled with its deficiency that makes oil producing nations important to the United States. This work is aimed at critically analysing the extent of the US shortage in oil, the criticality of oil to its economy and civilization and by implication, the importance of an oil rich Middle East to a United States.

The work adopts an interpretative analyzes of the strategic interests of the US in the Middle East. This is done through extensive use of textbooks, journal articles, internet materials and international publications on oil. The reserves, production and consumption data of the different zones over a period of 40 years was analyzed to indicate where exactly the reserves favour and to establish the disadvantage of the US in oil reserves and production in relation to its consumption.

The study shows that the US’ interest in the Middle East is premised on its disadvantage in production vis-à-vis consumption. It concludes that until the criticality of oil to the US reduces or is eliminated, the Middle East will continue to be critical to the US and its foreign policy.

Keywords: Oil, Middle East, Policy, International Politics, Strategic Position
Towards Sustainable Food Security: Computing the Contribution of Finance to Agricultural Production in Nigeria

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Abstract

Several studies have found a positive correlation between agricultural financing and the performance of the agricultural sector. But fewer enquiries have been directed at sieving out the relative effect on agricultural output that is exclusively associated with the extent of funding. This study aimed to ascertain the actual portion of total agricultural output that could be attributed to finance alone in Nigeria. To achieve this, the vector error correction methodology was applied. The included variables were tested for stationarity, using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller tests. Agricultural gross domestic product (Agdp) which was used as the measure of agricultural production contained unit root at level. However, the first difference was stationary even at the 99 per cent confidence level. Productivity was stationary at level. Rainfall (RF), exchange rate (xr), and agricultural finance (AF) were stationary at the first difference. However, agricultural finance was only stationary at 95 and 90 per cent confidence levels. More importantly, long run associations among the variables were established in the Johansen’s test for cointegration.

The Trace test detected 6 cointegrating equations at the 95 per cent confidence level. From the findings, financing also has positive effect on agricultural production in Nigeria. The results showed that a one standard deviation innovation on agricultural finance (AF) leaves agricultural production, labour force employed in the agricultural sector (Al), and agricultural productivity unchanged in the first period. In the second period Agdp increases by 15.5 per cent. This result underscores the fact that finance is an important factor for growing agriculture. The increase is sustained in the third period, but only up to 9 per cent. In the fourth and fifth periods, Agdp declines by an average of 10 per cent. This could be attributed to the more than proportionate pull-down effect of other variables in the model, particularly, adverse weather. Agdp showed the same negative change from the seventh to the ninth period. But there were modest improvements in the sixth and tenth periods. The reaction of labour met the a priori expectations, except in the second period. From the third period to the tenth period, the increase in financing consistently reduced the amount of labour input to agricultural production. Theory supports this observation as the injection of capital increases the productivity of labour and hence reduces the number of labour per unit of output. Productivity also shows the same trend. And this should be obvious that because the additional financing reduces the unit labour required for production, productivity is boosted with additional finance.

However, the variance decomposition of agricultural gross domestic product unveiled an infinitesimal contribution by finance. The result showed that in the first period, the behaviour of Agdp is entirely explained by itself. The outcome conforms to logic because the innovation on agric finance would only have lagged effect. In the second period, 0.3 per cent of the changes in Agdp was explained by finance. From the third period, to the tenth period, the contribution of finance progressively increased, peaking at 5.2 per cent. The contribution of productivity followed a similar pattern from the second period when it contributed 2.2 per cent to total variation of Agdp. Its contribution peaked in the tenth period when it contributed 7.2 per cent. The contribution of labour ranged from 0.13 per cent in the second period to the highest level of 2.9 per cent in the tenth period. This confirmed the poor state of agricultural financing in the country and the disproportionate dependence of agriculture on natural conditions. It was therefore recommended that agricultural financing should be improved in Nigeria and mainly through non-market means.

Keywords: Agriculture, Finance, Food Security, Nigeria, Sustainable
Relevance of Nigerian Civil War to Strategic Theory and Practice

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Abstract
The relevance of Nigerian civil war experience of 1967 to 1970 to strategic theory and practice was investigated. The study drew extensively from primary and secondary sources such as oral interview of some retired military officers, civil servants and undertook visits to the National war museum at Umuahia, Biafra airport at Uli, Ojukwu Bunker, the then voice of Biafra, National Defence College Abuja. Secondary sources such as, textbooks, journals and lectures delivered by prominent scholars found in some University Libraries were also consulted. The study observed that Nigeria civil war adopted all strategies of war on land, sea and air as postulated by strategic theories during warfare. It was also discovered that the revolutionary theoretical framework of analysis is still very relevant and has been connected either as a cause or as consequence with many people and revolutionary wars, thereby elaborating upon the links between specific revolutionary concepts and the strategies and tactics of war. It was also discovered that Nigeria is yet to attain the level of becoming a laboratory for strategic studies, though qualified, in view of its abandonment of war monuments. The civil war experience has not brought about any socio-political economic and technological development in Nigeria and the prevailing situation in the country reveals that there is no peace and unity in the country. The study therefore recommends that; a viable institution should be put in place to sustain and maintain war monuments. The national war museum should be given a facelift by upgrading the dilapidated infrastructural facilities across the country especially in the five Eastern states of Nigeria.

Keywords: Civil, War, Strategy, Bunker, National defence, Umuahia, Tactics of war, War monument.
Factors that Influences Religious Conversion among Muslim Splinter Groups in Indonesia

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Backgrounds
There are two types of religious conversion, namely external and internal religious conversion. The external conversion occurs when a person adopting new religion that differs from the previous religion. Another is the internal conversion that is a changing from one denomination to another, but still within the same religion (Paloutzian, 1996). Research on religious conversion has been developed. However they more concentrate on the external conversion (such as Malony dan Southard, 1992; Barro & Hwang, 2007). Limited information investigates about the internal conversion, especially among splinter groups. Increasing numbers of religious violence and worried about reaction of radical Muslim give impacts that religious life among Muslim splinters is difficult to be investigated.

The most significant factor influences someone to convert is a conflict. Previously, they face conflicts about their own religious beliefs and identity, unsure of their place in the community and angry with their religious leaders. Then after conversion, they get a wide range of emotional gratifications, such as a sense of belonging, relief from guilt, development of new relationships, and offer sense of excitement and stimulation (Rambo, 1993; Palaoutzian, 1999).

Another factors that also important to be measured in religious conversion is religious motivation. According to Allport, there are two types of religious motivations. Intrinsic motivation is described as people with mature and meaningful religion. They display behaviors based on their religion. On the contrary, extrinsic motivation is people using their religion only in order to achieve a nonreligious goal (Beck & Jessup, 2004). However, what type of motivation contributes to religious conversion is not much investigated.

Religious conversion can be considered as a process of finding the meaning of life, encouraging the people to find what is considered important and valuable in their life. Paloutzian (1981) found that people experienced high spirituality and at the same time showed greater understanding of the meaning of life. However, research on meaning of life among Muslim splinter has rarely examined.

Religious conversion is often influenced by religious support. Availability of support from clergy or congregation members help the people in converts their religion. The support can be expressed in many forms, such as care from congregations or religious organization, religious counseling, and assistance from clergy and hospital chaplains.

Based on explanation mentioned above, the objective of this study will measure the influence of conflict, religious support, religious motivation, and search for the meaning on religious conversion among Muslim splinter groups in Indonesia.

Methods
By using purposive sampling method, 108 respondents from Islamic State of Indonesia (NII), Shia, Liberal Islamic Network (JIL) and Ahmadiyah were recruited in this study. They were administered a set of questionnaire which measured: religious conversion, conflict, religious support, religious motivation, and search for meaning.

Results
The result indicates that there are significant effects of religious motivation, religious support, religious struggle, meaning of life, and conflict on religious conversion. For Ahmadiyah group, religious support, meaning of life, and religious motivation are the most significant variables influence in religious conversion. Slightly different Among
NII group, religious support, conflict, meaning of life, and religious motivation are variables that significantly influence the conversion. For JIL and Syiah groups, there was no significant effect of each variable on religious conversion.

**Conclusions**
Understanding religious conversion, religious support, religious motivation, conflict, and meaning of life are significantly important in approaching Muslim splinters, especially in Indonesia whereas intolerance and religious violence towards Muslim splinter groups have steadily been increasing.

**Keywords:** Religious conversion, religious support, conflict, meaning of life, religious motivation, splinter, Muslim.
Survey of Characteristics of Social Network of Mate Selection among Men

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Introduction

The sustainable development is peaceful relationship between man and man and the environment. Therefore, the study of human relationships is one of the important factors influencing on sustainable development that discussed in the social network perspective. Among the social networks, social network of mate selection and its features can have a significant effect on suitable family formation and thus in a good and healthy marital life. The production and training of productive and efficient human resources is one of the important family functions that provide one of the most important requirements to achieve sustainable development. Hence, in this study, researcher has investigated the characteristics of social networks of mate selection among men in Mashhad city of Iran. In this study, there dimensions of social network is studied (as cited by Israel and rouds, 1987): structural characteristics (including size, diversity and composition), interactional characteristics (including relationship duration and strength of ties), and functional characteristics (including social support and social approval). Theories, observations and studies have shown that the relations between these dimensions can be leading to sustainable development differently and indirectly. Therefore, the aim of this research is the study of quantity and quality of social network of mate selection among men.

Method:
The current research has been conducted at “ego-centered networks” level. Statistical society of this inquiry is married men of Mashhad and the sample size is 180 men selected by classified and multi-stage clustered sampling method from the three regions with high, average and low SES. The Method of conducting of this research was survey and data was collected by face to face interview. The data of this research consist of relational (non-attributional) and non-relational (attribitional) data.

Results:

Nearly 42 % of respondents were strangers with their current partner on time of marriage and 30 percent were kinship. 64 percent, have proposed or introduce their spouse to families and only 36 percent from partners has been introduced by others. Nearly 70% from introducers have been formed from kinships among which nearly 53 comprised of first-degree kinships. Generally, among of the mate selection network, ratio of network members with respondent in order of preference, has been kinships (80 percent, from among the 80% degree 1, ie, family members), friends (7%), neighbors (4%), colleagues (3%), and college classmates, and acquaintances and strangers have been in the end. A Postolo (2007 and 2010) claims that social networks are bold in collective cultures. 66 percent of Network members among married men are women and 33 percent comprise from males. Nearly 80 percent of network members had a low status and very low. This is because, most of members of network were women that most of their did belong to low social status. More than 90 percent of respondents, received much support in providing information about his partner and his family of theirs research network members. Most respondents in the low region (45 percent), receive moderate social support from members of their networks over the marital life. Most people in the average region (49 percent) receive much support and most people in high region (45%) receive very much support from theirs network, obtain they receive of mate selection. The number of women in the mate selection is more than men.

Conclusion:

Findings show that social network of mate selection consists of 2 persons indifferentily; and more than 80 percent of network members have been a kinship relationship with ego. The members of social network of mate selection have a low diversity with respect to SES that this indicates the homogeneity of social network. In average, the members of social network of ego have approved the marriage of him and provided informational (advice) supporting at the high level at the time of marriage.

Keywords: social network, mate selection, structural characteristics, interactional characteristics.
Abstract
This paper compares the levels and reasons for homelessness among Francophones, Anglophones and Indigenous people in Timmins, North Bay and Sudbury, three important cities in northeastern Ontario, Canada. The data was collected by the research team of Poverty, Homelessness and Migration using a widely accepted methodology to count homeless people. People accessing services were asked to complete questionnaires. The surveys were conducted over a one week period. The study includes people who are absolutely homeless and those who are at risk of becoming homeless in the near future.

Two hundred and thirty-eight absolutely homeless and 587 persons at risk of becoming homeless were identified in Timmins and North Bay. The majority were Anglophone persons. Indigenous people and Francophones were the two other significant groups among the participants. Indigenous people were proportionately largely overrepresented in the homeless population. While only representing five to seven percent of the population, they comprised more than one-third of the homeless population. Francophones experienced different risks and levels of homelessness were underrepresented. Women and children constituted more than half of the homeless population. Lack of work or search for employment, low wages, poor housing, and family issues including divorce, problems with social assistance, drug addiction and alcoholism were the main reasons explaining homelessness.

This paper also examines in greater detail one of the challenges that homeless people face: mental illness. The article compares the incidence and the types of mental illnesses of homeless Indigenous, Francophone and Anglophone people in North Bay, Sudbury and Timmins. The data shows that one-third of absolutely homeless population and nearly half of the population at risk of homelessness suffered mental health problems and other health related issues during the year preceding the survey.

Keywords: (Five words in alphabetical order), homelessness, poverty, northern Ontario, living, circumstances, Indigenous people, Francophones, Anglophones.
International Conference on Sustainable Development 2012

Montclair State University
Montclair, New Jersey
USA.

Session

SSHD

Abstracts
Sustainable Social and Human Development
Towards Equity-based Regional Development: Addressing Equity Failures in Benefit Distribution in East Kalimantan

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Abstract

Natural resource-rich regions in developing countries, like East Kalimantan Province of Indonesia, often face problems emerged from unequal distribution of development benefits and extreme exploitation of natural resources. Economic inequality and poverty on one hand, and threat of unsustainability on the other, are thus common. Essentially, the problems share a common root of cause, namely inequity or equity failure. Resolving equity failures in benefit distribution should be prioritized as poverty incidence is so significant that needs immediate alleviation.

The main question is therefore: “Given that equity needs to be ensured for sustaining development in natural resource-rich regions, how can public policy in such regions assist in facilitating the worse-off to get equitable benefits from development?” To answer it, an operational model is needed and a set of propositions to reformulate related regional policies can then be developed for a case study of East Kalimantan.

An equity-based development as the operational model requires that the regional development of East Kalimantan apply equity in four main functions, i.e. in the benefit distribution to the people, in the production function of natural resources, in the nonproduction function, and in the reinvestment for sustainability. Equity failures in the benefit distribution would end up to problems of poverty and economic inequality. This type of inequity is the focus of the paper, although the other types are also discussed briefly to get the whole picture of the model.

Analysing eight policy areas for the income and employment system and the accessibility to basic infrastructure and services, results from the questionnaire survey have confirmed that equity failures in benefit distribution have been there and the trend during the last five years is not good. Equity failures in the income and employment system range from severe to moderate in urban as well as rural East Kalimantan, while inequities in the accessibility to basic infrastructure and services vary from moderate to low in the urban areas and from severe to moderate in the rural areas. It can be said that although rural-urban disparities are there in the sense that the worse-off people in rural areas are generally suffering more than those in urban areas, it is worth noting that both peoples are significantly deprived from getting appropriate opportunities by the existing development mechanism.

Therefore, to facilitate the worse-off people to get equitable benefits from development, it is necessary to reform and to renew related public policies in the eight aspects, i.e. in the job opportunity, income taxation, minimum wage, social security, education services, health services, basic infrastructure, and sheltering. The implementation of the policies should be correct and corruption-free to help bringing sustainable welfare for all people.

Keywords: equity based development, inequality, natural resource-rich, sustainable regional development, worse-off people
Abstract
Confronted with the critical demands of human resource development in Iran after 1978, the authorities of medical education under the prohibitions or reinforcements of religion and ideology decided to implement a gender-based medical approach both in education and practice. Due to the regulations established in this field, there were chosen some female physicians to become specialists in each medical branch so that the women could refer to women specialists without any concern about opposite sex contact and touch imposed by religious perceptions. The referral system, defined as equal accessibility for women to female physicians, was based on separating sexes in medical institutes and health centers. In practice, some correlated difficulties appeared which lowered the confidence level for people. The first, lack of accessibility to female physicians in remote villages forced people to use by-pass directions to get medical treatment. Second, gender-based skills in medicine believed to be in favor of men, were platforms for women to choose the opposite sex physicians. The last but not the least, ignorance of abilities in finding higher positions could be a dual misstep in which competent men were deprived of access to specialty and low-competent women could be selected for the education they could not use in future. The continuous change in policy making to select competent candidates to bridge the gap in gender-based treatment took its toll on sustainability and social development in all aspects of life especially in rural areas. This paper analyses the negative attitudes brought about in gender-based medical education in Iran.

Keywords: Education, Female, Social development, Treatment, Urbanism
Abstract
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is social performance and corporate self-regulatory business model of stakeholders’ management. CSR has a built-in mechanism whereby businesses monitor and ensure active compliance with the law, ethical standards and local/international norms. The goal is to embrace responsibility for company’s actions and encourage positive impacts through its activities on environment and stakeholders. Sustainable Development has legislative backing for its implementation. Multinational companies are expected to plough-back to the society. They are not legislatively tied to CSR implementation rather they do so to ensure corporate conscience. CSR aids organization’s missions and shares the same principles as SD but with no formal act of legislation.

Nigerian Oil and Gas operations had been characterized with distortions due to stakeholder issues occasioned by inactions and actions of the multinational giants in search of hydrocarbons. The more the multinational oil and gas giants (Shell, Total and Agip) strive to satisfy the curiosities of stakeholders, the more the quest for more with some level of aggression. This phenomenon had triggered loss of resources for both parties and most importantly, the anticipated foreign exchange and commitment by Government. It became imperative to develop a stakeholder management model that will embrace the dynamics of voluntary (CSR) and involuntary (CD/SD) actions of Multinational oil and gas companies around the world with view to establishing shared understanding of functional scope and operational framework. This main objective of the study will evolve Reputation Monitoring and Evaluation (RME) indices for oil and gas companies.

Methodology was a combination of purposive and random sampling. Data collection was through interviews and questionnaires to CSR functional leads and beneficiaries as literature was scanty on CSR in a challenging environment like Nigeria. Analysis was by simple descriptive statistics, 5-point likert scale measurement and correlation.

Results showed demonstrated limited knowledge on the subject. Most multinational oil and gas stakeholders (internal and external) presumed that CSR was Sustainable Development (SD). The continuous pressure from the communities re-defined CSR due to long years of neglect, absence of government presence and nearness to rural people. The multinationals oil and gas companies accused communities of greed that led to communal wars. They operated without specific operational framework, rather SD policy statements suffixed. The result showed significant relationship between CSR and reputation. Similarly, there was significant relationship between reputation and stakeholder management. Deduction was positive relationship between CSR and stakeholder’s management which confirmed that CSR was a stakeholder management model in developing economies like Nigeria. The dynamics were function of legislative activities and index of voluntary activities that ensured corporate co-existence with basic assumption of high Technical and Operational Efficiency. An Oil and Gas Production Management model

(Emmanuel’s model) was developed as:

\[ \text{OGPM} = f(\text{CD} + \text{SD} + \text{LC} + \text{HSE}) \frac{\text{CSR}}{\text{TOE}} \]

Where \( \text{OGPM} = \text{Oil & Gas Production Management} \)
\( \text{CD} = \text{Community Development activities} \)
\( \text{SD} = \text{Sustainable Development activities} \)
\( \text{LC} = \text{Local Content activities} \)
\( \text{HSE} = \text{Health, Safety and Environment activities} \)
\( \text{CSR} = \text{Corporate Social Responsibility (voluntary) activities and} \)
\( \text{TOE} = \text{Technical / Operational Efficiency (Constant)} \)

Recommendations were that multinational O & G companies should develop specific operational framework based on Emmanuel’s model upon which CSR activities are monitored and evaluated. Awareness should be created on the concept and principles of CSR through engagement of stakeholders. Multinational O & G companies should be
commended and supported through tax / royalty regime that has direct bearing with its CSR activities. Develop strategies to synergize CSR initiatives in Nigeria. Study revealed that most multinational staff do not understand the concept and principles of CSR and relationship with company Image and Reputation.

Conclusively, multinational O & G companies should develop stakeholders’ communication programme to enhance shared vision on CSR towards socio-economic transformation. The Emmanuel’s (OGPM) model should be adopted to stabilize global energy price occasioned by unstable oil and gas production environments.

**Keywords:** Concept and principles of corporate social responsibility, Emmanuel’s model of oil and gas production management, Operational framework, Reputation monitoring and evaluation.
Evaluation of Agricultural Extension Messages on Improved Cassava Production by the Public and Private Sector Extension Services in Nigeria

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Abstract
Research on improved cassava varieties in Nigeria was championed by IITA to enhance food security. Most new varieties had enormous advantages over the local varieties that had familiar terrain; hence mass adoption should be advocated.

The public extension services adopted Training and Visit (T & V) system to canvas for adoption of the improved varieties. Similarly, the private sector extension system of the oil and gas companies bombarded same farmers with similar messages on improved cassava varieties. It appeared that the public and private sector extension approaches did not yield anticipated results as cultivation of local varieties was still on the increase in Rivers State, Nigeria.

Thus, there was need to evaluate the technology packages in terms of agricultural extension messages on improved cassava varieties by the public and private systems as represented by Rivers State ADP and SPDC agric services respectively based on content, communication method and farming systems. This was indeed the main objective of the study.

Methodology was participatory through interviews, Focused Group Discussion and questionnaires to semi-literate farmers. Data was obtained from both the service providers (extension agents) and clientele. It was difficult to isolate farmers based on sources of information. The public and private extension agencies targeted same farmers, a situation that created confusion in understanding, assimilation and adoption of technologies on improved cassava varieties. This confusion seemed to have caused moderate adoption while cultivation of local varieties was still on the increase regardless the concerted efforts of public and private sector extension systems.

Analysis was by simple descriptive statistics, t-test and correlation.

Results showed that farmers targeted by both public and private sectors were mostly illiterates on subsistence agriculture while cassava production was treated as “a woman crop”. The content of extension messages (technologies) was not concise but ambiguous; thereby leading to multiple interpretations. The public sector extension officers complained of no sustainable mobility which affected frequency of visits. Extension officers from both public and private sectors became complaisant and relied on each other to fill gaps of inefficiency. This confirmed the adage “goats owned by more than a person always die of starvation”. Farmers were left at the mercy of managing distorted information from extension officers. The private sector saw agricultural extension as Corporate Social Responsibility based on charity and not supported by any legislation or policy framework. It was adjudged as not having direct bearing to the upstream or downstream oil and gas sectors. Thus, agricultural extension service was down-played hence SPDC recently scrapped its agricultural services while TEPNG and NAOC are in dilemma of continued support to farmers.

It was recommended that legislative and policy framework enforcing private sector extension system be required to demonstrate political will to sustain agricultural development in Nigeria and by implication, an assurance for food security. Commercial farms headed by men should be involved to enhance commercial production of cassava in Nigeria. Federal government of Nigeria should provide special incentive to encourage public and private sector extension services to sustain planned economic empowerment programme. Finally, as literacy level enhances assimilation of extension messages, special education should be organized for rural farmers as is the case with nomadic education to increase adoption rates.

Conclusively, significant relationship exists between understanding of extension packages (messages) by clienteles and adoption of improved cassava varieties; hence the Federal Government of Nigeria will need to build this phenomenon into its transformation agenda for food security.

Key words: Assimilation of Extension messages, Downstream and Upstream oil and gas sectors, Food security, Improved Cassava varieties, farming system.
Influence of Public and Private Sector Extension Services in the Adoption of Improved Cassava Varieties by Farmers in Rivers State, Nigeria

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Abstract
The public sector extension service in Nigeria was anchored by the Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs). In Rivers State, the ADP was established in 1987 as a semi-autonomous, self-accounting unit with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and funding was based on the following ration, RSG – 14%, FG-20% and world bank-66%. Similarly, the private sector extension services in Rivers State was provided by the multinational oil and gas companies notably, SPDC, TEPNG and NAOC with SPDC taken the lead, hence its choice in the study. SPDC started agricultural projects in 1965 in Ogoni but the activities were blown to limelight in early 90s with 9 extension officers resident in the company’s host communities called zones.

The main objectives of the public and private sector extension services was to ensure food security through communication of technologies to farmers for enhanced adoption of improved varieties and farming systems mostly in the areas of crop, fisheries and animal productions.

This study x-rayed the adoption of improved cassava varieties that was considered in great demand over local varieties (due to its numerous advantages) as a source of major staple food (garri, amala, fufu) in Nigeria. Participatory and interactive bottom-up approach was employed to obtain data from the farmers and extension officers.

Simple descriptive statistics, pearson correlation and t-statistics were used. Technologies considered influential on improved cassava varieties adoption were planting time, planting length/population, planting distance (spacing), planting regime, weed control, fertilizer application, rationing and harvesting time.

Results showed moderate adoption of overall recommended technologies of improved cassava production from farmers served by the public and private sector extension services. However, there was a significant difference in the adoption of recommended planting date between farmers reached by ADP and SPDC extension agents. Conversely, there were no significant differences between farmers served by the extension systems with respect to the adoption of spacing, fertilizer type and fertilizer quantity. Thus, it revealed that when the component technologies were pooled, their overall adoption was not significantly different between farmers served by the public and private sector extension services.

It was also found that significant differences existed between the contact farmers of the extension systems in the areas of co-operative strategy, rank of cassava among other crops grown, size of cassava farms, availability of fertilizer to the farmers and farmers’ rating of the extension agents’ skill.

It was recommended among others that the skills of extension agents in both public and private sectors will need to be improved through periodic trainings. Regular logistics was important for effective extension system and that holistic approach using Research-Extension-Farmers-Inputs-Linkage-System (REFILS) should be employed so that the farmers through the extension officers would constantly be informed of new varieties from the Research Institutes. Legislative framework would be a must for multinational oil and gas companies in Nigeria to continued support for agricultural development.

In conclusion, until cassava production is enhanced through mass adoption of improved varieties, the Federal Government plan of using cassava flour as input in bread production would introduce scarcity to Nigerian most staple food – garri, amala and fufu that could result to starvation. The relationship between this phenomenon and security situation in Nigeria would rather be imagined than described.

Key words: Legislative framework, Research-Extension-Farmer-Inputs-Linkage-System, public and private sector extension, multinational oil and gas companies, Nigerian most staple food
Informing the Misinformed: A Critical Analysis of Common Misconceptions of Open and Distance Learning among Conventional University Teachers in Nigeria

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Abstract

Despite the fact that distance education has been integrated into the mainstream of Nigeria’s educational system (thousands of those denied in the conventional education were adequately offered admission through the distance learning), this mode of educational delivery is still increasingly misconceived especially by university teachers who were trained through the conventional mode. This study was, therefore, carried-out to ascertain the common misconceptions associated with open and distance learning by university teachers in Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive research design of the ex-post facto type. The population comprised all the university lecturers at Ibrahim Babangida University, Niger State and University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. The sample size comprised one hundred and thirteen (113) lecturers selected through the purposive sampling technique while simple random sampling techniques was used to select fifteen (15) departments (seven from faculties of Education, four from Social Sciences and four from Arts). For participants to qualify for selection, they must have been teaching at least for three years in the distance learning programme, and must have had minimal understanding of the philosophy and modus operandi of open and distance learning. Common misconception of open and distance learning questionnaire (CMODLQ) r=84 was used to collect data which were analysed through simples percentages and cross tabulation. Findings showed that (87 per cent) perceived ODL as a debased form of learning with so much emphasis on individualized rather than group learning. (90 per cent) conceptualised it as less vigorous since the content of learning cannot be adequately covered within short period of face-to-face contact while (70 per cent) claimed that evaluation of learning in ODL is less rigorous due to the consideration accorded the competing demands of learners. These results revealed that much is still needed to be done in order to create enabling environment where ODL programmes would be favourably perceived by university lecturers. Based on these findings, the strategies that can be used by open and distance learning institutions to promote the acceptability of this educational delivery mode as a standard and alternative educational component especially university lectures such as improved teacher-students contact for adequate learning process; joint semester examination for both conventional and ODL students; regular and adequate training for conventional university teachers on ODL operations be taken as a matter of priority were suggested. The paper also advocated for adequate quality control measures to be taken by an independent body like National University Commission (NUC) so as to encourage patronage of ODL in Nigeria and competencies of the students in the ODL programme.

Keywords: Common Misconceptions, Critical Analysis, Informing the Misinformed, Open and Distance Learning, University Teachers.
Mental Health and Coping Styles in Drinking Water Shortage-Affected Rural Residents of Fars Province

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Abstract
There are the natural disasters like floods, famine, fire, drought, earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes that impress untimely death damage and inviolate suffering on the human (Diamond, 1996). Overall, the combination of atmosphere change and population growth is anticipated to reduce the available water resources as a major crisis in the world. According to the current rates of urban and rural population growth it is suggested that half the world's population will be living under the severe water shortage in the next future. Drought is a natural disaster and a recurring feature of environment change and it is the most harmful and the costly hazard because of its negative impacts on human resources, sustainable development, and the physical environment (Pereira, Cordery, & Iacovides 2009). However, the Middle East is the largest part of water-shortage district in the world (Beaumont, 2000; Roudi-Fahimi, Creel, & De Souza, 2002). Thereby, this study is speculated that the drinking water scarcity is a disaster in this territory, it is a possible source of psychopathology in the rural residents, and it can change their coping styles toward the crisis. Therefore, the present study was purposed to investigate the effects of drinking water shortage on the rural residents’ mental health and their coping styles in all villages around Darab, the southern of Fars province.

The present study grounded on stress and coping, resources management, and resource conservation theories (Hobfoll, 2002, 1998, 1989; Lazarus, 1999, 1993, 1991; Lazarus, & Folkman, 1984; Vugt, 2009). This investigation has been intended to examine the rural people attitudes and their coping styles toward shortage in an Iranian sample, to explore the roles of gender, marital status, the level of education, and the region of residence on mental health and coping styles in rural residents. As research showed a few types in coping styles in different situations, this study suggested that coping style with drink water shortage is a multidimensional construct. Perhaps some specific dimensions of coping style with drink water shortage would relate to mental health factors in rural residents. The first hypothesis of the present study is that coping style with drink water shortage would have a multidimensional nature in rural residents. The second hypothesis is that the drinking water shortage would influences mental health and coping styles in the rural residents. The second hypothesis is that gender, marital status, the level of education, and the region of residence would have significant effects on mental health and coping styles.

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of drinking water shortage on the rural residents’ mental health and their coping styles in an Iranian sample, and to investigate the roles of gender, location of residence, marital status, job and the level of education on these constructs. Participants were included 1198 rural residents around Darab and Eghlid cities, Iran. A demographic questionnaire, the General Health Questionnaire 28 (GHQ-28), and the Coping Styles with Drink Water Crisis (CSDWS) were used in this study. The CSDWS is a multidimensional construct with four factors including: (1) optimizing water consumption methods, (2) water-free technologies and social changes in life, (3) use the high quality technologies for water saving, and (4) emotional-avoidant styles. Rural residents without drink water shortage have significant higher performance in rational coping styles and they have lower psychopathology and emotional-avoidant coping style than rural residents with drink water shortage. The effects location of residence, marital status, the level of education and occupation on coping styles and mental health are verified in this sample.

Keywords: Drink Water Shortage, Coping Styles, Mental Health, Demographics.

Acknowledgements: This research was supported by the Rural Water and Swage Corporation of Fars Province (RWSCFP).
Hopefulness, Positive and Negative Emotions in Rural Residents with Drink Water Shortage: An Iranian Case Study

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Abstract
With the current rates of urban growth it is suggested that half the world's population would be living under the water shortage in the next future. Overall, the amalgamation of climate change and population growth factors is projected to reduce the accessible water resources as a major crisis in the world. Drought is a natural disaster and a recurring feature of climate change, it can be considered as one of the most harmful and the costly natural hazards because of its negative impacts on individuals, society, physical environment and the sustainable development (Pereira, Cordery, & Iacovides, 2009). Moreover, the Middle East is the largest part of water-scarce region in the world (Beaumont, 2000; & Roudi-Fahimi, Creel, & De Souza, 2002). Particularly, Iran is a scorched country with water surpluses on hand in only small portions of the northern and western parts (Beaumont, 1974). Water scarcity is combined by the unequal distribution of water across the different regions of the country. The Iran is a vast country with a little amount of precipitation, and overuse of many water sources put it into a dry and drought-prone country, and today it links up with to the arid/semi-arid zone of Asia (Karbalaee, 2010). Thereby, the present study was purposed to investigate the effects of drink water scarcity on hopefulness and emotional status of rural residents in all villages around Darab city, the southern of Fars province.

The present study is grounded on natural disasters, hope and emotions theories (Benight & Bandura, 2004; Farran, Herth, & Popovich, 1995; Fredrickson, & Losada, 2005; Meredith et al, 2011; Randall, 2009; Snyder, 2000; Vugt, 2009). This study is intended to examine the effects of drink water scarcity on hopefulness and emotions in the rural residents, and to explore the roles of gender, marital status, the level of education, job and the region of residence on the aforesaid constructs in this sample. The first hypothesis is that the drink water shortage would have significant influences on hopefulness and emotions in the drought-affected rural residents. The second hypothesis is that gender, marital status, the level of education, and the region of residence would have significant effects on hopefulness and emotional status in this sample.

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of drink water shortage on emotions and hope in an Iranian sample, and to investigate the roles of gender, location of residence, marital status, job and the level of education on these constructs. Participants were included 1198 rural residents from two regions with and without drink water shortage from Darab and Eghlid cities, Iran. A demographic questionnaire, the Adult Dispositional Hope Scale (ADHS), the Adult State Hope Scale (ASHS) and the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) were used in this study. The rural residents with drink water shortage had the higher levels of negative emotions than rural residents without drink water shortage. However, rural residents without drink water shortage had the higher performance on positive emotions, dispositional hope and state hope than the rural residents with drink water shortage. The effects location of residence, gender, the level of education and occupation on positive and negative emotions, dispositional hope and state hope are confirmed in this sample.

Keywords: Drink Water Shortage, Positive and Negative Emotions, Dispositional and State Hope, Demographics.

Acknowledgements: This research was supported by the Rural Water and Swage Corporation of Fars Province (RWSCFP).
International Security Approach Vs International Development Approach: implication on developing countries and spill-over effect on the international system

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Abstract

The current approach to international security differs largely from that of international development approach. The international law and international politics regimen now suggests that issues bordering on international security as ‘a distinct area’ are taken seriously and giving proper attention as opposed to international development issues (specifically human security and human development) which are down-played. On issues bordering international security, material and human resources are made readily available. Decisions, even difficult ones, are more easily taken within the international system, especially when there is interest of the Westerners / industrialised countries, in order to ensure completeness or that such issues are tackled. This is not the same on issues under international development that receive little attention. The key question that readily comes to mind is, why does the international system decides to take issues of international security more important than those bordering on international development? This paper argues that international law and international politics works more effectively on issues bordering international security because it is the more concern of the West / global-north, while it is ineffective on international development issues, being the primary concern of the developing countries / global-south. The paper believes that several governments are playing international politics with, and manipulating international law against the lives of tens of millions of poor people around the world, with greater percentage in the developing countries. The little attention given to international development issues has compounded the challenges facing the peoples of the developing countries and has consequently exposed many States to security problems such as political and criminal violence; thus, making them prone to become ‘fragile and/or failed States’ rather than future sustainable developing States. And it is clear that fragile or/and failing States has a spill-over effect, as they constitute security threats to the international system. This paper concludes that international legal and international political order demonstrates the worst inequality and neglect to the poor, and cautions that international security will always remain a puzzle or hard-nut to crack until this anomaly is addressed.

The paper will use the combination of empirical and critical-analytical methods; and will particularly use the natural theoretical perspective that points to the important of consideration of moral standards / ethics in the scheme of things, especially when this is appreciated in the context of human security and human development framework. This paper will be analysed from the human security and human development approach, with reference to existing literatures, and practical/empirical evidence.

Democracy, Sustainability and Urban Design in Iran

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Abstract
Most people in the world now call cities home but many urban landscapes convey the message that the city is beyond the control of ordinary citizens. Urban landscapes also appear to leave no place for nature and do not provide inhabitants with opportunities to create the sustainable future that we are told must be a key aspiration of our time. As such, our urban landscapes are often disempowering, sometimes induce despair, and generally represent a missed opportunity for people to play an active role in enhancing urban sustainability. This research focuses on identifying the characteristics of urban landscapes in the history of Iran that invite people to interact with them in positive ways and translating these characteristics into urban design principles. The goal is to create opportunities for diverse groups of people to enhance their environments and become stewards of the ecosystem services on which the sustainable city will depend. It posits that the experience of visibly transforming the places where we live will create a virtuous circle of empowerment and creation of quality (empowering) places, which coupled with the community building that usually accompanies hands-on collective efforts, will contribute substantially to sustainability and well-being. This can be vividly informative when the traditional teachings of Islamic and Iranian architecture are considered in which the comfort and peace were the priorities of urban design. A global scan of indicative examples of community initiatives will lead to development of a typology of inviting/interactive landscapes and translation of their characteristics into draft design principles that can be tested in the big cities which are devoid of humanistic attitude. On the other hand, a new characteristic has been added to the urban design which can be summarised in necessity to freedom. The democracy concept, the signature of modern and technological societies, implies the obligation of listening to popular will and applying it if possible. Due to this fact, the call for social participation in decision-making for all public is one of the strategies of modern humanities to create city based on the capacity of citizenry which is influenced by culture and ideology. In the meantime, the debate on public participation is extremely important, among other reasons because we know that planning is in favour of in-power party or the behind the counter party. Is public participation a familiar concept to the different actors involved in urban planning? People alienation from the current debate suggests that our cities do not reflect the aspirations of all citizens, so the city is not for all. The history of urbanization in Iran shows that political parties imposed their views on formation of the cities to drive the social development as they could exploit the outcomes in their own goals. The growth of Iranian cities around some central notions such as Bazar could be based on the concept of power and ruling. The governors tried to make the cities grow only in urbanization and through design and not real progress of education and human resource. The continuation of life and urbanism in these cities could be seen in economic activities and these cities became deserted as the trade and commerce changed their direction. Sustainability in this approach relied on economic participation of the city as a whole in supplying the neighbourhoods, which showed to be a precarious one in practice.

Keywords: Democracy, Freedom, Iran, Sustainability, Urban design
Abstract
Balancing work and life affairs after layoff and maintaining productivity at workplace are crucial concerns for employees in the current era. The current study examines the after effects of workforce reduction by examining the relationship of perceived work life balance and three dimensions of productivity - job autonomy, meeting time demands and work efficiency - in a sample of layoff survivors. Additionally, the study looks at the differences in mean scores of the variables with respect to two diverse segments of layoff survivors. Layoff survivors are the people working at same workplaces in the same organization after layoff. Total 450 responses from male and female layoff survivors working in two organizations namely Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited and Habib Bank Limited are analyzed. Data was gathered via self-reported questionnaire by taking help from the managers of regional offices and bank branches by using stratified sampling technique. After dealing with the reliability and validity of the scales regression analysis was employed to know which dimension of productivity is being affected more? The results of the study revealed that perceived work life balance has a strong positive and significant relationship with work efficiency and meeting time demands. Whereas moderate relationship exists between perceived work life balance and job autonomy of layoff survivors. Additionally, perceived work life balance is found to have a strong positive relationship with overall productivity, combining all the three dimensions. While looking at the differences in the mean scores revealed no significant differences with respect to job autonomy, meeting time demands, work efficiency and overall productivity. Moreover, difference in the mean scores is revealed with respect to perceived work life balance among two groups of layoff survivors. The study remains significant for the national and international community by making available the evidence from a developing country based on the relationship of work life balance and productivity. The study also maintains its significance by gathering the data from layoff survivors of two diverse sectors that are the telecommunication sector and the banking sector. The results are discussed in the light of available literature and suggestions are made for the managers dealing layoff survivors.

Keywords: Layoff survivors, Pakistan, Perceived work life balance, Productivity.
Climate Change Impacts: A Case of Kenya

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Abstract

Scientists have established that there is a link between local climate and the occurrence or severity of some human and animal diseases and other threats to human health especially in tropical countries. Some of climate change’s impacts on health among others include: Increased frequencies of heat waves; extreme variable precipitation patterns compromising the supply of freshwater, higher risks of water-borne diseases; and a rise in coastal flooding due to rising sea level. Kenya is currently unable to provide safe drinkable water in many of its citizens. The situation of drinking water safety is critical as more than fifty percent of the population of Kenya is without any sustainable access to safe drinking water. The climate plays such a crucial role in our planet's environmental system that any slight changes have impacts that are large and complex. Climate change affects people and nature in countless ways, and it often increases existing threats that have already put pressure on the environment. This paper seeks to address the various ways in which climate change has and is still affecting the lives of many poor Kenyans and also show how the effects of climate change can be mitigated.

Keyword: Climate, Flooding, Health, Heat Waves, Water, Waterborne Diseases, Mitigate, Nature, Planet,
HIV awareness challenges in South Africa: A conceptual analysis

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Abstract

This paper explores HIV awareness challenges in South Africa (SA) with a particular reference to the South African governments HIV awareness and prevention information dissemination initiatives. It further examines three significant South African legislation, namely the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 108 of 1996 (Constitution), the Promotion of Access to Information Act 2 of 2000 (PAIA) and the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000 (PAJA), in order to evaluate the challenges confronting HIV awareness campaign in SA. On the 11th of May 2000 the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) adopted the General Comment No 14 (General Comment) on the right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health (UN Doc. E/C.12/2004/4). South Africa’s adoption of the General Comment No 14 was an important international initiative that clarified the nature and the scope of the right to Health. The state has a legal duty to respect, protect and fulfil the right to health. These duties are resounded in Section 7 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 108 of 1996 (Pillay, 2000:4).

The duty to respect health rights requires the states parties to refrain from interfering directly or indirectly with the enjoyment of the right to health. The duty to protect requires that the state parties take measures that prevent third parties from interfering with the guarantees of the right to health. The duty to fulfil, according to the General Comment requires states parties to adopt appropriate, legislative, administrative, budgetary, judicial, promotional and other measures towards the full realisation of the right to health (General Comment No 14).

Obligations of comparable priority according to the General Comment include, taking measures to prevent, treat and control epidemic and endemic diseases, providing education and access to information concerning the main health problem in the community, including methods of preventing and controlling them and various others that are not relevant to the scope of this paper.

The paper explores the lack of continued HIV awareness and prevention information dissemination and government’s failure to reduce the continued increase in HIV infection. Therefore the paper posits that government’s inaction in terms of proper dissemination of information relating to HIV awareness, signalled unconstitutionality based on government’s contravention of basic constitutional right. Hence, government’s contravention of the constitution need not go unnoticed. If ordinary citizens are held accountable for breaking the law, should government also not be held responsible for the year of torpor with regards to HIV/AIDS information dissemination?

Keywords: Administrative Justice, Awareness information, Constitution, Prevention.
Dimensions of Social Support Effecting Work Family Balance

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Abstract

The presence of someone to provide help or emotional support assures protecting individuals from some of the negative consequences of stress. Work - Family Balance (WFB), an emerging concept, is considered one of the important issues in the organizational studies especially among working women. Work family balance is a concept which states that employees try their best to manage their work and family responsibilities in an effective manner. The present study examines the relationship of two dimensions of social support that are social support (SS) and organizational support (OS) with work family balance (WFB) in a sample of 134 married working women, working in various organizations of Rawalpindi and Islamabad (two cities) of Pakistan. The sample was determined by using convenience sampling, one of the non probability sampling techniques. The researcher personally visited several organizations and requested working women to respond to the structured, self reported questionnaire. The study is based on cross - sectional data of working women working in different organizations. The visits in person helped in attaining higher response rate. The work-family balance through social support is a new concept and a little evidence is available in the literature for the same relationship with respect to developing countries. The study aims to provide empirical grounds for the said relationship in a developing country, Pakistan. After screening of data Independent sample t – test, Pearson’s Correlation, and Multiple Regression analysis is used to analyze the data. Pearson’s correlation helped in knowing the relationship of the dependent and independent variables where as the regression analysis helped in knowing the dependency of the variables. Independent sample t – test helped in knowing the difference in mean scores of various variables with respect to public and private sector organizations. The data analysis for the current study resulted in a positive relationship of social and organizational support and work family balance among working women. Moreover the results show that the working women getting support from extended family are in a strong position to balance their work and family affairs. The researchers found that the women working in the private sector organizations were in a better position to balance their work and family responsibilities as compared to the women working in the private sector organizations. In the light of the results of the present study the researchers suggest that social support is one of the imperative concerns for working women. Pakistan being a collective society enjoys the benefits of family support up to great extent. So, social support especially the family support can be used as a tool for balancing work and family activities. The results are compared with and discussed in the light of previous studies.

Keywords: Organizational Support, Pakistan, Social Support, Working Women, Work Family Balance
Protecting the Human Rights of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Nigeria

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Background: Evidence abounds of denial of basic human rights to HIV positive people in Nigeria by corporate, governmental, and social institutions. Factors contributing to such discrimination include: authorities’ unfamiliarity with international human rights instruments, inexperience of operators on participatory processes of HIV/AIDS, and social and cultural misconceptions. Incident from these, some genuine advocates have been accused of antisocial activities by authorities.

Methods: Foundation Aid Solution for Talent Empowerment and Development (FASTED), based in Nigeria, works to address issues of human rights denials to HIV positive people (PLWHIV), through the facilitation of knowledge and awareness to decision makers, community based organizations, and PLWHIV themselves. Our advocacy approach is expected to influence leaders to transform laws and policies and to strengthen the fulfillment of the basic human rights of HIV positive people. FASTED has created many effective seminars to facilitate dialogue between policy makers and HIV positive people.

Results: Government authorities have shown eagerness to learn more about human rights and to apply international best practice models to develop related policies and laws. Curricula on human rights and HIV/AIDS developed using a participatory process involving all stakeholders have served as a useful model for other policy developments. We have demonstrated that community based organizations can play an increasingly influential role in policy development for the nation.

Conclusions: Organizing support for Government institutions in the form of participatory approaches engenders “policy feedback” and proves to be a useful strategy for advancing democracy in Nigeria. INGOS (International Non Government Organizations) and donors have a catalytic role to play in stimulating understanding of human rights through work on HIV/AIDS. Strengthening the capacity of emerging civil society organizations gives a voice to HIV positive people. Greater exposure of Nigerian policy makers and community based organizations to international best practices on HIV/AIDS policies and programs will strengthen their commitment to social progress through a change in the people’s perception and norms.
Environmental Management System (EMS) for Military Activities – Strategies and Policies for American, Canadian, Brazilian and NATO Armies

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Abstract
Increasing of demand from environmental legislation and public opinion have transformed militaries activities, employees and facilities of Armed Forces all over the world. It became necessary to implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) to guide people to participate on those activities even during peace or war times. It’s a common threat among all the armies that military planning documents nowadays have to consider the risks of damaging the environment which can be caused by military operations. This has led to a progressive updated of environmental military legislation in order to be in according to Federal Environmental Laws in each country. The USA Department of Defense (DoD) was the first one to establish a formal structure for this in 1970 and others countries have followed it. The US Army Environmental Strategy into the twenty-first century is a program that shows the guidance for achieving the goal of environmental stewardship. The strategy consists of specific goals, objectives, and an action plan. The strategy has four environmental areas which are compliance, restoration, prevention, and conservation. Each area has an associated objective, which are: 1) give immediate priority to sustained compliance with all environmental laws; 2) continue to restore contaminated sites as quickly as funds permit; 3) focus efforts on pollution prevention to reduce or stop pollution at the source; and 4) conserve and preserve natural and cultural resources so they will be available for present and future generations. The fourth objective is related to the so-called Sustainable Development concept established by Our Future Common from the United Nations World Commission on environment and Development in 1987. The USA Army Strategy for the Environment summarizes a plan to develop a long-term sustainability ethic; strengthen operations; meet testing, training, and mission requirements; mitigate impacts and costs; incentivize innovation; and enhance the well-being of Soldiers, civilians, families, neighbors, and communities. NATO Defense ministries have implemented environmental management systems in a similar manner to other governmental bodies – and this is perhaps the most remarkable and important development in the politicization of such systems. The Pilot Study on Environmental Management Systems in the Military Sector, conducted by the NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, stated that the sector’s environmental impact often outweighed that of most other government departments. The Study recommended that ministries of defense and armed forces should implement an EMS and concluded that such it was the best way to protect the environment and maintain operational readiness, and EMS implementation in the military sector was both possible and desirable. The environment should concern everybody including managers and individual soldiers. It concluded that Any EMS standardization across the NATO countries framework would enhance the integration of sustainable development into military activities. Environmental policy for military operations in NATO is typically characterized by a code of environmental stewardship or principles for environmental protection which includes the following elements, among others: 1) the principle that environmental protection is a responsibility for everyone; 2) conformity with applicable legal requirements, including international agreements; 3) acceptance of the importance of environmental planning; 4) the objective of mitigating environmental damage in an opportune time. Canadian Army established the Army Environmental Strategy and the Army Environmental Policy where it is recognized the importance of taking account of environmental aspects in all decision making. Canadian Army approved the initial Land Force Command Environmental Action Plan in 1992 and revised it in 1995. It also published the Leader’s Guide to the Environment in 1997, and it recently restated its position in the LFC EMS framework paper. Extract from LFC environmental policy shows that the continual improvement is a fundamental aspect to be considered in an EMS process. Canadian Army EMS include: sustainable military training, management of potentially contaminated sites and materials, pollution prevention, management of fuel storage tanks, management of hazardous materials, waste management, and conservation of energy and potable water. Brazilian Army established its EMS in 2001 and updated it in 2011. Brazilian Army EMS describes the importance of the consideration of environmental laws in military activities, pollution prevention, preservation, conservation and recuperation of the environment. The collaboration to other countries in actions as conferences, interchanges and meetings are motivated. The environmental education must be implemented in all levels of Brazilian Army, from commanders to soldiers, mainly with respect to flora, fauna, water resources and biodiversity. The Amazon Region is priority to Brazilian Army. Stimulate the formation and development of environment conscience and researches in order to promote the rational use of environmental resources are goals of Brazilian Army EMS. A key element of this transformation in the armies is the implementation of an Environmental
Management System (EMS) as a mission enabler. The purpose of this work is to show and compare strategies and policies acts taken by American, Canadian, Brazilian and NATO Armies in order to adopt and implement their EMS.

**Keywords:** Armed Forces, Environmental Management System, Environmental Policies, Environmental Strategies
Impact of NERICA Rice Varieties on Productivity, Income and expenditures among Smallholder-Farmers in West Africa: A comparative analysis

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Abstract

Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood in most of the West African countries. About 70% of rural population relies on subsistence agriculture. However, the overall performance of agricultural production has not been impressive. Increasing domestic rice productivity to raise income and satisfy the growing consumption and reduce imports has been a top priority for every West African country. One of the most significant advances in crop improvement in Africa in recent years has been the New Rice for Africa (NERICA) varieties developed by AfricaRice and its National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) partners in the mid-90s. A total of 78 NERICA varieties including 18 for upland and 60 for lowland growing conditions have been developed and introduced in many African countries. After more than five years of intensive dissemination of NERICA rice varieties in the region, this study is carried out in order to examine the impact of different NERICA varieties adoption on household productivity, income and expenditures in West Africa.

A multistage stratification sampling technique was employed in the collection of both the baseline in 2006 and the ex-post data in different countries in 2010 cropping season. In summary, a total of 250 villages were surveyed to collect information on 361 rice producers’ households in Benin, 600 in The Gambia, 489 in Ghana, 582 in Mali, 500 in Nigeria and 400 in Sierra Leone. This made a total of 3290 rice producing-households for the ex-post impact studies in all the seven pilot West Africa countries considered for this study. The villages considered include those where NERICA varieties had been introduced (called “NERICA villages”) and the neighbouring villages (5 to 15 kilometres away) where they were yet to be introduced. The survey was carried out at both village and producers’ level. At the village level, focus group discussions were conducted with selected farmers and the village head to obtain prior information about the village in terms of its history, varieties known and grown, the seed availability, the state of infrastructure, constraints faced by rice farmers, and farm characteristics. Thereafter, data on socio/demographic characteristics, knowledge, access to seed, and adoption of NERICA, farm level characteristics, returns from NERICA/other varieties, household expenditures and income as well as household food consumption structure were collected at the producers’ (households’) level. Given the non-experimental nature of the data used in the analysis, associated with the selectivity and unobservable biases coupled with the problem of non-compliance by some farmers, the average treatment effect (ATE) is used to estimate the levels of adoption while a local average treatment effect model (LATE) based on instrumental variables (IV) is used for impact estimation. Also, the local average response function (LARF) is used to account for other factors that could have affected our outcomes.

Primary findings reveal a robust, positive and significant impact of NERICA varieties adoption on different outcomes. Adoption of improved rice varieties (NERICA) helped raising farmers’ area harvested, output, yield, income and expenditures of rice farming-household in West Africa. Specifically, their adoption increase rice farming -household productivity by 681.3kg/ha, rice income per capita by US$ 87.7, total household annual income per capita by US$ 166.2 and total household expenditure by US$ 158.1. These imply that NERICA adoption reduces the probability of adoptive households’ farmers to fall into food insecurity and below the poverty line. This confirms the widely held view that productivity-enhancing agricultural innovations can contribute to raising incomes of farm households, poverty alleviation and food security in developing countries.

Based on these primary results, we suggest that increased investment in NERICA dissemination, with complementary measures to help extend the high yielding rice varieties to areas with high agronomic stresses and high poverty rates should be initiated and maintained.

Keywords: Impact, NERICA, productivity, income, expenditure, local average treatment effect, West Africa
Managing Natural Resources a special allusion with Waste Management for Sustainable Livelihoods

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Abstract

This introductory note sets the tone for what follows in the subsequent pages on natural resource management linked sustainable development of human and other resources, with special reference to waste management. India is endowed with a rich and vast diversity of natural resources. Its development and management plays a vital role in production and development. Integrated Natural Resource Management is vital for fulfilling our millennium development goal of poverty reduction, environmental sustenance and sustainable economic development. National and International Policies on Management of Natural Resources envisages that the Natural resources of the country should be developed and managed in an integrated manner by applying effective waste treatment. The basic framework for applying a socio-ecological system approach to natural resource management has been set, which forms the basis for what follows in the subsequent pages.

Keywords: Natural Resources Management, MGDs, Waste Management
The Study of Well-being Gap between Urban and Rural Societies as an defining Factor of Rural Un-sustainability in Iran

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Abstract
This article is concerned with analyzing difference of well-being in rural and urban areas of Iran, with the aim of clarifying its impact on rural sustainability. Rural sustainability is influenced by health, welfare, happiness, quality of life, vitality and viability in a rural society. When the level of well-being of people or the level of well-being in the village is less than usual, or the villagers are dissatisfied with welfare, vitality, health and viability, this could result in decreasing of interest and membership and subsequently dislodging and the lack of participation in the society. Therefore, low level of rural well-being would result in dislodging, disinterest to life environment, and thus accelerates decline and exit of rural humanistic, social, economic and natural capitals, and also imagination of villagers and rural un-sustainability.

Theoretical framework of the paper is based on well-being and rural well-being which could be considered under general concept of human development. Furthermore, one tried to connect rural well-being with rural sustainability. On the other hand, it can be argued that sustainability of local community includes endeavor for sustaining the economy, society and healthy and affluent environment; adapting to interior and exterior pressures on community; providing better life for its residents and its persistence during the time. Sometimes, in the literature, measuring of well-being is considered like as Barometer of Sustainability, and as a quantitative approach for analyzing human and ecosystem well-being.

Based on library and documents research, using General Annual Census from 1956-2006 for demographic analysis and some well-being indices, and further research documents, we tried to illuminate the difference of well-being indices in rural and urban areas and its impact on rural sustainability too.

The findings of the research showed that rural and urban well-being is obviously of high difference. Although, we witnessed a lot of development programs in Iran since 1960s, but immigration from villages to large cities, poverty and other life problems is a continuous phenomenon. The lower income level of villagers, higher level of unemployment, lower level of welfare and inconsiderable social services could be regarded as main factors of departure of and immigration from rural areas in Iran. The results of General Census from 1956-2006 implies a continuous decrease of Iranian rural population and even some villages are now desolate. That could result in ecosystem impacts. Now, like majority of third world countries, in Iran desirability level of life in rural areas is less than urban areas which one can regard as an influential factor. As the findings shows the sustainability and stability of villages in Iran confront with critical challenges. Therefore, we conclude that rural desirability would result in increase of membership, participation, vitality, investment, viability and also re-immigration to urban areas and its revival.

Keywords: rural well-being, rural sustainability, vitality, rural development.
Child Labour and Rehabilitation Paradox: Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options for Social Work Response

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Abstract
India has the dubious distinction of being the nation with the largest number of child labour in the world and most of the children are engaged in hazardous occupations. This situation represents an intolerable violation of the rights of children. Despite of plethora of laws, wide variety of actors and with a historic legislation “The Child labour (prohibition and Regulation) act 1986, India continues to host the largest number of child labourers in the world today. Besides that, several committees, sub-committees and commissions have been appointed from time to time by the government to find out various ways and means to prevent child labour. Since independence, India is fully committed to abolish child labour which is reflected in the very preamble of Indian constitution and the directive principles of state policy. The inadequate legislations in India as well as improper enforcement, is primarily responsible for the continuation and perpetuation of child labour. It is the need of the hour to search for suitable strategies and necessary interventions for the empowerment of child labour to enable them to live with dignity, equality, and social justice. So, there is urgent necessity for formulating special programmes and services for these vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society for fulfilling the goals of United Nations Conventions on the rights of the Child, 1989 and ILOs goal of achieving decent work for all women and men. The paper narrates the inherent deficiencies in the child labour legislations as well as emerging issues, challenges and options for social work response in a globalised India

Keywords: Child Labour, Empowerment, Globalization, Rehabilitation paradox, Social justice
Abstract
The present study attempts to analyze the effect of religious perception of general community on their contraceptive Practices. Data from National Institute of Population Studies was taken to conduct this study. This study helped to understand people religious perception with regard to the use of family planning programs which has provided substantial guidance for police makers to focus on those factors which have strong association with use of contraceptive. The sample size was comprised of 2398 household in which one ever married man and woman was interviewed. Further, this pilot study was conducted in two Districts of Punjab, Sialkot and Chakwal. For empirical results, Bi-variate analysis was performed in order to check one to one relationship while due to the dichotomous nature of dependent variable, logistic regression was used for multivariate analysis. The results revealed that although religion plays an important role in scheming attitudes of people for contraceptive practices but it is not statistically significant while education of women is highly associated with use of contraceptive. Family planning practices are more common in urban area due to access to health services and source of information. Moreover, women are more likely to use contraceptive than male.

Keywords: Use of contraceptive, Islamic perception, Logistic Regression
Abstract
This study attempts to measure the impacts of family planning programmes, socio-economic and demographic variables on fertility level in Pakistan. Using cross sectional data of about ten thousand ever married women of 15 to 49 years of age, collected through Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS), this study concludes that there is great need to strengthen family planning programmes and overcome weaknesses embodied in these programmes. This can be achieved through mobilizing people in both urban and rural areas and especially the supply side needs to be more strengthened. Moreover, policies to provide family planning education to females need to be undertaken. This will sensitize and aware females about small family size before marriage and will help to change their attitudes toward family size in appropriate manner. Son preference can be resolved through empowering women and providing them more economic opportunities which will improve their social status within family and remove parents’ perception that only sons are breadwinner at home. Unwanted births can be controlled by providing comprehensive awareness about reproductive health and use of contraceptives while access to contraceptives is also very crucial to achieve this goal. For this purpose, electronic media can play role while family health workers need to be trained extensively and their services must be ensured in rural areas.

Keywords: Family planning, Fertility, female education, family size, reproductive health
Factors Effecting Antenatal Care Users who did not Receive Postnatal care from any Health Facility in Pakistan

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Abstract
Antenatal and postnatal care is not so popular in Pakistan. It is evident from the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, (PDHS 2006-07) that 61 percent of the mothers have received antenatal care while only 21 percent of the women have received postnatal care. Therefore, the present study deals with those women who took antenatal care but did not able to receive postnatal care because of the prevailing socio-economic constraints and demographic factors. Data from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2006-07 is used to conduct this study. In this survey, a sample of 5677 ever married women age between 15-49 years and who had delivered a live birth during five year preceding survey was taken. In order to check one to one association among dependent and independent variables, Bi-variate analysis is used while due to the dichotomous nature of response variable, logistic regression model is applied for multivariate analysis. The study concludes that factors like availability of the health facility, educational level of the women and type of place of residence play very important role for women in receiving postnatal care. Women who live in urban area having high level of education and access to health facility are more likely to get postnatal care as compared to those women who live in rural area having low level of education and lack of access to any health facility.

Keywords: antenatal care, health facility, postnatal care, rural women
Globalizing India: Need for Inclusive Sustainable Human Development

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Abstract
India has registered a high rate of economic growth, about 7-8 per cent in the recent years; and the same is further projected for the next few decades. After the adoption of liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG) policies since 1991, India has also done well in areas such as foreign exchange accumulations, coping up international shocks, regulating stock markets, human resource development, and information and communication technologies. Nevertheless, the country exhibits high degree of socio-economic deprivation and exclusion with more than 302 million poor people, almost 46 per cent of the children below 3 years suffering from malnutrition, about 304 million illiterate persons, declining child sex ratio, and low level of human development reflected in HDI at 119 among 169 countries.

In addition of the bewildering gender, income and rural-urban inequalities, poor social immobility and weak delivery systems of essential social services at the grass root level, the country witnesses slow agriculture growth with the informal sector characterized by low productivity and minimum skills employing about 90 per cent of workers, and mass corruption. The other socio-political problems such as religious intolerance, riots, political-bureaucracy-business nexus etc. afflicting the common man as placed in the multi-lingual, multi-ethnic, multi-religious society of India and its economy structured on principles of the central planning and liberal federal political economy are equally serious.

Thus, the socio-economic transformation and human development in India is not commensurate with its growth profile, putting a question mark on the on-going development process. Seen in the current global development context arising out of climate change, rising international crimes, terrorism and finance crisis, and with the emergence of multi-lateral international institutions of governance, globalization offers both opportunities as well as the serious challenges to developing countries including India.

There is a need and a sense of urgency to change to explore the development model which could raise the growth through sustainable means; reduce acute poverty and glaring inequalities, enhance human capability and provide basic social protection through means of social integration to the people living at the margin. Not just the faster growth, but the socio-economic development process which is sustainable and all inclusive, is required. The path of inclusive sustainable human development (ISHD) though still difficult to measure, offers a potential development model. It will help to ensure equality of opportunity and empowerment by including several inter-related components such as, poverty reduction, employment creation, and access to education and health services while recognizing the role of good governance. It also yields a broad-based improvement in the quality of life of all, especially the economically weaker sections of the society including the women living in remote areas of the country without compromising the needs of future generations.

It is in this backdrop, ISHD model gains importance and deserves a detailed analysis in the Indian context. The present paper has four-fold objectives: (i) to review the social and economic progress in India as placed in the world development; (ii) to look into the conceptual framework of ISHD and the dynamics of interconnections of its different components in the context of a developing countries like India and the rapidly changing world; (iii) to critically analyze the socio-economic development of India in the framework of ISHD; and (iv) to draw some broad lessons out of the Indian experience for the other poorest countries struggling on the path of economic development.

Keywords: Globalization, India, Inclusive Growth, Poverty, Sustainable Human Development.
Maintenance Culture as Threat to Educational Accessibility: Implications for Sustainable Open Distance Learning In Nigeria

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Abstract

Educational accessibility has become a millennium phenomenon in Nigeria as many prospective candidates jostling for admission into the nation’s conventional universities have their hopes dashed yearly. Many of the affected prospective candidates have been frustrated and this has increased the number of miscreants on Nigerian streets. However, the Open and Distance Learning has now been accepted as an alternative mode of learning that provide access to education without constraining learners to the four walls of the conventional school system. The wide acceptance of the Open Distance Learning system stems out from its convenience in dispensing instruction to mass of the people at the same time regardless of place and time. The feature of individualized learning also possessed by open learning has always made it to stand out as a preferred mode of learning. A quite a number of factors determine the effectiveness and sustainability of Open Distance Learning and these include the employment of various Information Communication media, availability of Students’ Support Services (SSS) and functional Study Centers among others. A survey of the aforementioned factors in Nigeria shows that there is a wide gap between what should be and what actually is. For instance, instructional communication media are not readily available and where available, they are not functioning because routine maintenance was not carried out on them. Sequel to this, it has become practically inevitable for many of the distance institutions to still depend and rely on the medium of print in the midst of various modern communication technologies. Many of the study centres are uninviting to students as facilities are not in good condition. Consequently, the learning convenience enjoyed in ODL is eroded and by extension, educational access becomes limited. Generally, Nigerians are yet to cultivate a culture of maintenance and this has greatly been one of the key factors to sustaining development in every sector. This is corroborated by the fact that there is a high rate of infrastructural decay and wastages involving buildings, roads, machineries and other tangible assets resulting from lack of proper maintenance. The ODL as a sub-system of the Nigerian structure is not isolated from this infrastructural decay. This scenario does not support sustaining ODL as an alternative provider of educational access which invariably is one of the cardinal points of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as resolved by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2000. A better way to remediate this challenge is for stakeholders in the Nigerian ODL (Providers, Instructors and Learners) to cultivate the culture of maintaining the existing structures and facilities if ODL is to continue in the provision of educational access to desiring candidates. This paper therefore explores possible ways of creating awareness about the culture of maintenance among stakeholders of ODL in Nigeria. Also examined in this paper, is the meaning of maintenance and its various aspects. The paper provides answers to the questions of where, when and how does maintenance start and of what relevance is it to the practice and sustenance of ODL in Nigeria? The area of inhibiting factors to maintenance practices was also explored. In conclusion, the paper reveals various measures that could be taken to ensuring good maintenance practices on facilities in Nigerian Open Distance Learning System in order to continually provide education access to mass of the people.

Keywords: Education access; Maintenance Culture; Open Distance Learning; Sustainable, Threat
Abstract
The primary focus of this study is to determine the human behavior/public relation of Agricultural Extension Officers (AEOs) posted at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa formerly known as North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. Self assessed responses of AEOs stationed in all the districts of the province were obtained. A four part questionnaire consisting of 5-point Likert scale was used to identify and level of intensity from AEOs. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. Human behavior brought out success and stories of innovations by using indigenous technical knowledge and technical expertise provided by extension personnel in achieving targets for agriculture production. There are differences in the professional competencies in human behavior/public relation in various aspects based on self assessment conducted by AEOs. The study reveals that there are significant differences in the professional competencies of the agricultural extension officials based on their attendance in training programs provided and their professional qualifications. A positive relationship was found among the AEOs who were highly qualified and trained. A significant gap between existing and expected level indicate the need of in service training to train AEOs in motivating the farmers having different personalities/psychological types.

Keywords: Agricultural Extension Officer, human behavior/public relation, self assessment.
Financial Crime and Its Socio-Economic Implication in Nigeria

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Abstract
Financial crime had eaten deep into the fibre of Nigerian economy and it social status. A country is economically, socially and environmentally secured when it level of financial crimes is at the minimum. In spite of government effort to reduce financial crimes through it established agencies (such as economic and financial crime commission, independent corrupt practices commission), not much has been achieved as the trend of crime in Nigeria sporadically increased. Given the extensive economic and social costs of crime. Crime is a major part of every society. Its costs and effects touch just about everyone to some degree. The types of costs and effects are widely varied. There are also the traumatic impacts on friends and the disruption of family. Behavior can be forever changed and shaped by crime, whether it be weighing the risks of going to certain places or even the fear of making new friends. Crime not only affects economic productivity when victims miss work, but communities also are affected through loss of tourism and retail sales. Even the so-called victimless crimes of prostitution, drug abuse, and gambling have major social consequences. This paper examines the social implications of financial crimes on Nigeria socio economics development. The paper recommend that financial control can be use as a bridge to close the gaps between creative individual with innovative ideas and the application of technology for economic progress and social betterment of any nation and serve as a bridge that carries the traffic of social and economic development.

Keywords: Financial Crime, Socio-Economic Development, Socio Cost of Crime and Economic Progress
Evaluation of Road Safety Measures of Federal Road Safety Commission’s on Road Traffic Accident in Lagos And Oyo States Nigeria

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Abstract

Road Traffic Accident [RTA] is a major cause of death and acquired disability in Nigeria. While highly-motorized countries are experiencing reduction in road traffic injuries-crashes, majority of low and middle-income countries like Nigeria still account for about eighty-five per cent of all road traffic deaths and ninety per cent of the Disability Adjusted -lost Years [DALYs] worldwide each year. World Health Organization (WHO) predicts that by 2020 road trauma will be the world's third leading cause of death and disability, after heart disease and mental depression. Currently, Nigeria road traffic crashes (RTC) data rate is 162 deaths per 100,000 populations because about 32,000 people are killed on Nigerian roads annually. Despite human and material efforts, about 3 billion U.S dollars (equivalent to N456 billion) is still lost to road traffic accidents on Nigeria’s highways (equivalent to 3 per cent of our Gross National Product) annually. Invariably, road crashes did not only cause considerable suffering and hardship on the people loss but undoubtedly inhibits economic and social development. This paper examined the effectiveness of various public enlightenment programmes put in place by Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC) on road traffic accidents and injury prevention in Lagos and Oyo states, being the most two accident prone states in Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design of the ex post facto type was adopted. Also, 1,600 respondents were randomly selected in the major fourteen motor parks in the two road accident vulnerable states, formed the samples used for the study. Data were collected through Focus Group Discussion, FRSC’s publications, Key Informant Interview, (KII) and complemented with five structured questionnaires for each of the five major FRSC public enlightenment programmes which were administered on the respondents by the researcher with the assistance of six trained research assistants. The study revealed the various road safety countermeasures adopted by FRSC as a lead agency on prevention/ reduction of road traffic injuries on the high ways achieved little or nothing in the area of road traffic accident prevention. Road traffic accidents and crashes still occur daily on Nigerian roads, killing an average of 12 persons. Adoption of systems approach to road safety: that is the one that addresses the road, the vehicle and the user to effectively tackle road traffic injuries. Again RTAs responsibilities should be shared between governments, industry, nongovernmental organizations and international agencies. Furthermore, commitments and input from all the relevant sectors, including those of transport, health, education and law enforcement should be incorporated. That is, interdisciplinary approach targeted at practitioners from a range of sectors thus made it possible for the adoption of scientifically proven-strategies. This is the only ways that a solid institutional arrangement which promotes horizontal partnership between different sectors of the economy and vertically between different levels of government as well as between governments and non-governmental organizations can be sustained. In summary, a more pragmatic approach as practiced in highly -motorized countries are advanced in order to realize fifty per cent reduction of road traffic accident as embedded in UN Road Safety Decade of Action (2011-2020) in Nigeria.

Key words: Accident, Crashes, Injury, Prevention, Safety.
Independent Electricity Consumer System (IECS) for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The existing negative economic performance of Pakistan is correlated to inefficient use of energy resources and corruption in centralized energy management.

Objective: The primary objective of the study is to present an Independent Electricity Consumer System (IECS). It is an entity which produces electricity to consume by itself. Consumer is entitled to produce and consume as per its resources and desire. The consumer has the opportunity to procure the technology at equitable price. IECS has a dominant consumer benefit component. A consumer is producer, supplier and consumer simultaneously, which composes a system. Following are the distinctions of IECS.

• IECS matches to the affordability of consumer 1, cost effectiveness 2 of the amount spent on, and satisfaction 3.
• IECS produces to consume; but the available energy credits can be preserved or sold.
• IECS is private ownership with or without legal structure depending on number of consumers.
• IECS is independent from main grid; smaller grids can be organized to utilize the electricity credits within the system.
• IECS operates according to the consumer management and authority.
• IECS gives maximum choice 4 to consumer.

Methodology: In a seminar lab scheduled on 17 April, 2012 comprised of energy elite experts from Sciences, Management Sciences and Social Sciences with a ratio of 60/20/20%. The sample population would be 21 in all. On the basis of deliberations the model would be filtered for its applicability at socio-economic and political level.

Keywords: (Independent, electricity, consumer system, sustainable development)

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1 The consumer entity can be an individual, community, or organization
2 The consumer entity can be an individual, community, or organization
3 Affordability: Affordability as measured by percentage of income, e.g. person “A” and “B” spend Rs. 1000 on monthly energy bill, and their monthly income is Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. In this example person “A” is spending only 10% and person “B” is spending 20% of his income on energy bill. It sounds that the IECS may be developed like cell phones available in the market from Rs. 1000, to 100,000 to benefit all the classes of society.
4 Cost Effectiveness: It compares the relative costs and outcomes (effects) of two or more courses of action relative to socio-economic position of the consumer.
5 Satisfaction: A consumer may opt for quality (energy or energy and capacity) and quantity (1-2 electricity points); a consumer may opt for 10 hr or 14 hr supply of energy as per its satisfaction.
6 Choice: A consumer will have a choice to decide peak hr or routine hr utility.
Challenges to International Economic Development of China and Balochistan

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Abstract

The phenomenon of International Economic Development (IED) is associated to the history of international relations but its magnitude has been extended in current international system. The predictor factors are economic productivity, and political capacity of states to utilize resources in their own territory and the resources in other states territories. These factors depend on security structures working at the local, national, regional and international levels. The Silk Road hung around the Bolan Pass (in history) and Gwadar has new dimensions to be referred to China and Balochistan. The paper addresses the questions: What are the challenges and opportunities to international economic development in Balochistan? Why China is not having legitimate position to effect the economic development in Balochistan? The objective of this paper is to signify the economic development of Balochistan to invigorate the regional economy; which may support in reality the international economic system.

International economic development takes place when potential resources exist somewhere and the geo-economic capacity to utilize the resources exists somewhere else. This paper show cases dynamics of cooperation to utilize the geo-economic potential of Balochistan and geo-economic capacity of China. IED occurs when two entities (institutions or states), interact with each other for economic outcome. The interaction creates economic intimacy shaped by the process, structure, and the benefit of economic development. What are the contents of economic development? The query is not raised only by the endogenous components of the structure (the structure in this study is China-Pakistan/Balochistan) but by the exogenous components of the structure (they are USA, Russia, India, Afghanistan and Iran) as well.

The multi stakeholders including state and non state actors have their respective conflict strategies vis-a-vis Balochistan causing insecurity to impede the economic development. The hypothesis for this paper is: “If political and social insecurity persists in and around Balochistan, the region may well suffer from containment policies of America and the peripheral powers as, India, Russia, Afghanistan and Iran.”

Neorealist (Kenneth Waltz, 1979) puts the argument as follows: The anarchic structure of international politics makes states worry about their vulnerability, thus compelling them "to control what they depend on or to lessen the extent of their dependency." For Waltz, it is this "simple thought" that explains, among other things, "their imperial thrusts to widen the scope of their control.” The control is threatened by external pressures as in late 19th century, Germany, a rapidly industrializing power, seemed to threaten not only the British economy, but through its naval build-up, the empire’s life support mechanism, the fleet.

The contemporary security structures have affected the historical economic linkages. The history of Silk Road is pertinent here: For almost four thousand years, though most notably from the 3rd century B. C. onwards, the old Silk Road connected a dozen cultures on the swaying backs of camels carrying silk, incense, gold between China, Central Asia, the Middle East and the (Levant Franch & Brownstone, 1986). The term ‘Silk Road’ itself was first used by the German Geographer, Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen, due to the fact that silk was one of the main products that travelled the full length of the route (Christian, 2000).


8 In Balochistan: the Bolan Pass proved in history the Interjecting spot of land and coastal economy of the region; and now Gwadar is being developed for the purpose.
Methodology

Partial correlation analysis method has been applied to evaluate international economic development structure of this paper comprised of China-Pakistan/Balochistan. We measure the strength of the linear relationship among three variables: geo-economic potential of Balochistan and geo-economic capacity of China (as dynamics of cooperation); and Mindset of geo-politics in and around Balochistan (as dynamics of conflict) keeping aside the low profile of HR in Balochistan and center-province disharmony. (See Figure, 1).

Figure 1

To validate the independent variable a specific survey consisting of a stratified sample of 130 decision makers and delegates from academia, civil society, civil and military bureaucracy and media was carried out. 93% of respondents verified the containment of China in and around Balochistan by regional and extra regional powers. The specific argument of the study is that though Balochistan has the geo-economic potential and China may cooperate to utilize the resources for economic development but the process is delayed because of interests of peripheral and extra regional powers.

Keywords: International economic development, cooperation, competition, conflict
Challenges of Aging and Development: Global Perspectives

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Abstract

**Background:** Aging is an essential phenomenon among living organism. Rapidly ageing world represents both challenges and opportunities. The available data indicate that longer lifespan became more common recently in human evolution. During early phase of human origin, the average age of human being was 20-30 years. Currently the average life expectancy of human being for the world is 70 years. In this way, the life expectancy of humans is doubled or tripled. In spite that aging is associated with various morbid conditions; the life expectancy is increasing proportionately to the socio-economic development. Why? And what would be its consequences?

**Aims:** The objective of this paper is to understand the process of aging across the nations, to elucidate the trend and extent of life expectancy around the globe and to find out the possible correlates of it using the regression and correlation analysis.

**Material and Methods:** The study is based on secondary information collected from Census reports, World fact sheet, Data sheet of population reference bureau (PRB), Human development report, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Wikipaedia and other reliable sources and websites, published and unpublished documents. The data on life expectancy at birth were gathered for 216 countries of the globe. The data on population structure and composition in form of proportion in major age groups 0-14 years, 15-64 years and 65+ years were obtained and young age dependency ratio (YADR), old age dependency ratio (OADR), total dependency ratio (TDR) and index of aging were calculated for the countries. The data on human development index was available for 183 countries. Similarly the data on gender inequality index was available for 143 countries.

**Results:** During upper Paleolithic period the life expectancy of Human being was 33 years, whereas, during 20th century it crossed 65 years. Currently it is 70 years for the world population. In many instances it varied considerably according to class and gender. There is wide variation among the countries around the globe. The lowest was estimated 47.8 years for Sierra Leone whereas highest 83.4 years was estimated for Japan. Further it varies among different groups of nation. It is higher in high-income countries (79.6 years) as compared to middle income countries (68.8 years) and low-income countries (58.4 years). In sub-Saharan Africa it is further lower (53.8 years). In comparison to males, the females have higher life expectancy. The difference varies between 0.1 to 11.9 years in 168 countries. At one end the increased life expectancy is an indicator of better socio-economic condition on the other hand it increasing new challenges with high proportion of aged people. Today more than 7.6 percent of total populations of world are aged (65+ years); in numbers it is 532 million. In some parts of the world, due to increasing life expectancy, the populations of aged individuals are increasing rapidly. The Japan is in top of the list of 183 countries with 22.7% population of 65+ years of age. In the bottom there are United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Sierra Leone respectively with 0.4%, 1.0% and 1.9% of aged population. In 2009, the United Nations estimated that there were 455,000 centenarians worldwide. The United States currently have the greatest number of centenarians of any nation, estimated at 70,490. This corresponds to a national incidence of one centenarian per 4,400 people. Japan has the second-largest number of centenarians, with an estimated 47,756. To understand the process and correlates of aging the correlation and regression analysis computed which indicate that it have strong correlation with population structure and composition, fertility, mortality, migration and indices of development.

**Conclusion:** It is apparent from present analysis that life expectancy is increasing all over the globe, though the magnitude of increment is declining. It means that the population of aged will also increase day by day along with socio-economic development and improvement in health care facilities. The increasing proportion of aged would need special attention and planning at different level so that our old age may be secured, insured and healthy.

**Keywords:** Aging, Centenarian, Development, Fertility, Migration.
The relationship between labour and sustainability - a documentary review

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Abstract

This exploratory study was based on a documentary review with the intention to investigate how labour activities is mentioned and discussed in official sustainability documents and in business initiatives. In the first part of the study it was identified key initiatives related to social responsibility, from the ISO26000 Annex A - Guidance on Social Responsibility. It presents a list of governmental and nongovernmental initiatives that address the seven core subjects of social responsibility, one of them working practices. It was selected 5 initiatives that met the following criteria: a) there is no requirement for access charges information; b) it is globally representative and / or Brazilian representative.

The second part of the study involved the analysis of official documents (Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Our Common Future, the Rio Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the 2005 World Summit Outcome) prepared by the United Nations on sustainability most often mentioned in these initiatives. The documents classification has been held every paragraph, which it was indicated the presence or absence of the labour subject. In a second triage, it was carried out a classification refinement, considering how this subject was approached.

Furthermore, the analysis of these documents also identified the documents related to the labour’s topic most frequently cited: the Constitution of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ILO Conventions, the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the ILO Decent Work concept.

Results and analysis

(a) Relationship between sustainability initiatives and document

The initiatives content analysis identified 15 relevant items about labour. Four of them have been present in all initiatives: 1) Freedom of association and collective bargaining, 2) Elimination of forced labor, 3) Abolition of child labor, and 4) Elimination of discrimination in the workplace.

The second part of the study involved the analysis of the sustainability documents which are cited in the initiatives. The cited labour documents were also identified. In Figure 1 the left documents deal specifically on sustainability, while the right is related to the topic labour and/or human rights.

According to the analysis of relationships between these documents, it was noted that the latest documents comprise most documents prepared earlier, if not all.
Discussion and Conclusion

This exploratory study identified which aspects of the sustainability social dimension are present from the earliest sustainability documents. For instance, the first United Nations’ official document, the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment - 1972, proclaims in his fifth paragraph that "…of all things in the world, people are the most precious."

In particular, the issue labour is often cited, despite its evolution and its approach. Hence, to consider sustainability, at least according to the documents studied, it requires the involvement of the subject labour.

Among the historical documents, it is clear four themes that have been incorporated over time: job security and stability; health and safety at work; consideration of the contents of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; and Decent Work. In particular, the Decent Work concept is the most comprehensive, involving all other approaches, and even issues forced and child labor issues. At the same time, some production and operations systems, even with a decent working condition, can also cause negative impacts to workers, both from the standpoint of physical and mental health but also the quality of life and well-being.

It should be noted that social aspects of sustainability cited in the documents refers to a wider situation, treating the centrality of human beings, interdependence, a caring society, a healthy and productive life. In this sense, establishing a production system considered "sustainable" implies also a social dimension view, which ensures the workers’ physical and mental well-being. Despite the proactive labour practices and working conditions improvement, mental illness, often caused by an invisible pressure to achieve goals is increasingly present in organizations. Thus, addressing the issues related to labour and other the social dimension aspects - such as health, well-being and human development – is extremely relevant for new organizations involved in sustainability and social responsibility.

Keywords: Health, Labour Practices, Social Responsibility, Sustainability, Working Conditions
Corruption and Sustainable Economic Development In Nigeria

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Abstract
Most government world over, Nigerian government inclusive are bedeviled by the problem of good governance, the most hit is the precarious problem of corruption, as such most of them records a downward trend in development. There is high level of corrupt practices which have driven many Nigerians below poverty level. People are massively affected through bad and corrupt governance as such it made vague and elusive meaningful development. Corruption is a nationwide phenomenon which has been with the society throughout history (Odunuga 2002). Corruption is a moral decadence that has eaten so deep into the fabric of the Nigeria society and as a result has being into difference directions and made a precarious conjuncture. Corruption is a difficult subject to tackle given the fact that it is usually very difficult to find concrete examples to back one up unless on official probe or a court case. Suffice to say, that though part of the woe’s afflicting most countries in the face of development is the none presence of a true democratic government, sincerity of purpose and effective institutions through which grassroots populace could have been empowered and be part of the process of change in regards to the application of cultural values to modern governance and development. Therefore, this study will examine corruption and effects on sustainable economic development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Corruption, Development, Good governance, Democracy and Sustainable economic
Abstract
Rural development can be conceived of as the process of improving the living standards of the masses in the low income population wherever they may be residing and making the process of their development self-sustaining. Sustainable development, in the same vein, can be said to mean the provision of adequate and affordable basic needs of life for the present generation without jeopardizing the prospects of subsequent generations. It is therefore a process in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investment, the orientation of technological development and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations. This paper examines the role of Adult Education as a critical factor in the development of rural communities in Nigeria. It deals with vivid description of the rural communities in Nigeria-highlighting rural-urban disparities in all facets of development. It prescribes a viable rural education package based on the national philosophy on education. Emphasis is put on human-centred education in order to achieve a sustainable development. Education, in this paper is seen as a significant motivator to action-nourishing bloodstream that courses through all aspects of rural community development. The types of education being conceived of here is quite different from the conventional schooling education designed for purposes of awarding certificates, diplomas and degree. Important though the award of certificates may be, we are concerned here with creation of an environment in which awareness is at its height. We are referring here to education for total liberation that promotes development of man by man and for man. It is an education that brings a learner to a situation where he can examine critically actions which he had previously accepted as “given”, begins to see that “reality” is not a closed world from which there can be no exit and perceives his own situation as one that he himself can alter. In this connection, education legitimately establishes a solid base from which we can bring to effect positive changes in all spheres of human endeavour be it social-economic, politico-cultural aspects of rural life. The real tenet of the paper hinges on the fact that to become a strong virile and self-reliant nation, the majority of the citizens particularly the rural communities must be properly educated in line with their socio-economic and cultural and political realities. They should have direct access to education which will enhance the realization of the individual potentials. Consequently, this type of education aims at bringing about attitude changes, gains in knowledge, and skills-acquisition leading to enhanced self-image and improved ability to solve problems individually or through social or community action. The paper concludes by offering some practical solutions to the almost intractable question of rural education and sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Adult Education, Nigeria, Rural Development, Sustain.
Relationship Between The Level Of Emotional Intelligence And Occupational Stress In Working Women
And The Strategies Used By Them To Deal With Stress

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Abstract

Nelton (1996) had said, “You can't divorce emotions from the workplace because you can't divorce emotions from people”. Emotions are universal and one can’t separate emotions from any aspect of an individual’s life. An individual’s success or failure at work influences his/her affective development and health. Emotions are the primary determinants of behavior and achievement at work. They influence a person’s well-being as well as the social climate at work, which in turn affects an individual’s work related motivation levels and henceforth their performance outcomes (Zeidner, Matthews and Roberts, 2009). Cherniss & Adler (2000) outlined four main reasons why the workplace is a logical setting for evaluating and improving emotional intelligence competencies: (1) Most adults spend the majority of their waking hours at work. (2) Emotional intelligence competencies are critical for success in most jobs. (3) Many adults enter the workforce without the competencies necessary to succeed or excel at their job.

Earlier, workplace was dominated mostly by male employees, but now even women have formed an important part of workplace settings. The number of women employees are increasing considerably. The Economic Times on the 13th of May, 2009 stated that according to a paper commissioned by NASSCOM’s ongoing gender inclusivity initiative, India has more working women than any other country (http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshowpics/4524928.cms). According to Rao (2007), a management consultant in Hyderabad, other than wanting to excel and showing their worth, generating income and maintaining a reasonable standard of living are the driving force which motivate women to take up employment.

Since women have become an essential part of the Indian workforce and thus Indian economy, it becomes important to know how work effects life of women, the problems related to work life and how do they manage the same.

Today the job demands are increasing leading to more and more responsibilities. On one hand the jobs are paying well, but on the other hand they also expect a lot in work, and time in return. Due to this, many women are unable to handle the situation. Most of the times the women opt for leaving the job and choosing home responsibilities over work. But this isn’t the end of the trouble, because leaving the job makes them feel a loss of identity. The answer to the problem is not leaving the job, but to be able to cope in an effective manner by, balancing roles, time-management, being assertive, and managing conflicts. In a nutshell, using EI skills would help.

The present study aimed at finding out the level of Emotional Intelligence and Occupational stress in working women and the relationship between the two. The research also aimed at finding out the coping strategies used by working women (with different levels of Emotional intelligence) to deal with stress.

The sample comprised of 50 married women working in the corporate private firms, having an 8hr (9am to 5pm) job. They belonged to nuclear families and had minimum qualification as Graduates. The eldest child was in the age of 6-13 years.

Judgmental/ purposive or non-probability sampling was used to select the sample. Self constructed tools were used, Emotional Intelligence Scale for women (Cronbach’s alpha=.862), and Occupational Stress Index, (Cronbach’s alpha =.918). The coping strategies were studied through an interview.

The findings revealed that majority of the working women (46) perceived themselves as having above average level of EI. The mean across the four domains of EI also fell in the high category. Most of the women reported an average level of occupational stress. Time-management, work-family conflict and problems with colleagues were perceived as the major stressors. Significantly high negative correlations were found between the level of Occupational stress and Emotional intelligence (r = -.733**, p=.000). Most women were found to be practicing positive coping methods to deal with occupational stress like confronting stress, taking support from family and friends and these methods were reported to be very effective in coping with the stress.

The results were found to be in line with the findings of other researches in the area. Individuals high in emotional intelligence have more constructive and realistic thought patterns, are better decision-makers and thus they opt for
adaptive and more positive coping strategies (Chan and Ladd, 2004), while individuals with low EI might use the same maladaptive style of coping over and over again (Matthews, & Roberts, 2009). Thus, the findings of the study has a clear implication for the organizations. Stress reduction could not only be achieved by decreasing the personal demands but also by increasing the personal resources of employees. Organizations need to offer their employees a combination of EI and stress management training that would provide their employees additional necessary skills to deal effectively with the job requirements and handle the responsibilities at home front too.

**Keywords:** Coping strategies, Emotional Intelligence, Occupational stress, Relationship, Working women.

**Ref#: 117/USA/12/SSHD**

**Institutional Collaborations towards Conflict Management and Enduring Peace**

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**Abstract**

Nigeria is in a deep state of insecurity and violent conflicts have largely become the defining process of its national life. The nature of these conflicts is intricately linked with the history, processes and distortions inherent in its formative process. The consequences tied down the nation from making meaningful progress. The paper looks at some basic conceptual issues around conflicts, institutions, peace and conflict management. It is observed that peace is not an event but a process; not a finished condition but a work in progress. This is why, as the paper notes, for a country like Nigeria, immersed in series of unremitting conflicts, institutional collaboration is a desiderata to achieving enduring peace and sustainable development. The basic question to address revolves around institutional challenges for collaboration; the obvious benefits of collaboration and the obstacles to collaboration in a crises prone environment. The paper indicates that the major challenges are the dysfunctional nature of institutional framework for conflict management, the warehousing of information, professional and inter-agency rivalry and confrontation rather than synergy among institutions in Nigeria. The paper notes that collaboration reduces vulnerability of individual institutions in conflict management; it engenders confidence, mutual trust, identification of common themes and issues and enhanced communication. However, these are possible where people are placed at the centre of development and security equation, facilitation of safe and secure environment for sustainable, poverty-reducing development, promotion of confidence and security building measures and guaranteeing of law and order.

**Keywords:** conflict, conflict management, collaboration, institution, peace
Rural Development and MGNREGA: A Sociological Study of Southern Rajasthan

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Abstract

In spite of best efforts during different plan periods conditions of rural masses did not change significantly and the goals of increase in productivity and employment, eradication of poverty and socio-cultural transformation of society remained an illusion for several years. Due to perpetuating poverty and relatively high growth of tertiary sector in the wake of liberalization the agricultural sector and associated farming communities gradually marginalized for want of investment and competitive productivity. Their worse condition in terms of income and employment was well observed by the UPA Government and this was felt that the status of formers, villagers, artisans, skilled and unskilled labourers and particularly the backward classes i.e. scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and women should be uplifted by providing them means of employment through the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which is now known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was promulgated on December 7, 2005. It aims at enhancing livelihood and security of households in rural areas of the country by providing 100 days’ guaranteed wages in each financial year. The NREGA became operational on 2nd February 2006 and initially covered 200 most backward districts. In the second stage this scheme was further expanded in 330 backward districts and finally it was made available for all the districts of the country. Of the total employment days created by the MGNREGA 51.02 per cent were created for woman labours. Similarly 40.19 per cent were created for SC members and 21.83 per cent for persons from the ST community.

As far as the impact of MGNREGA in Rajasthan is concerned it has helped the poor and needy in villages of Rajasthan in many ways. Apart from providing jobs to the rural needy it has helped in the creation of durable rural assets like plantations over degraded forest land, pasture land development, cleansing of ponds, improving the water harvesting system creation of gravel roads etc. It has helped in deepening the grass root participatory democracy by making the scheme more transparent and accountable at every step. New village institutions like social audit forums, vigilance committees etc. have emerged which are certainly strengthening grass-root democracy. The scheme has also ensured very high level of participation by weaker sections of society SC, ST and illiterate women. The scheme has also helped in checking the migration of poor villagers toward cities and towns in search of employment. It has helped in the improvement of wage rate in agriculture and other sectors. The scheme has also changed the rural social structure and relationships to an effective extent. It has addressed the grievances of the poor villagers and the voiceless. Thus we see that MGNREGA in Rajasthan is not only helping in making a dent in rural poverty but also acting as a tool of social change and transformation.

The present paper is an attempt to assess the effectiveness of implementations of MGNREGA in southern Rajasthan comprising of Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Partapgarh, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara districts. These districts of Rajasthan are most backward and extensively populated by scheduled tribes. The problem of unemployment has been mended to great extent. It has also influenced educational scenario positively as with growing status of income rural people have started spending money on the education of their wards. The per cent of dropout has fallen down, infrastructure development increased, the rate of crime has fallen, agricultural development and socio-economic condition of villagers, farmers and weaker section improved. Social changes in family structure, caste structure and jajmani system are very well observed. Rigid stratification in caste system has started breaking because of associated social and cultural changes have taken place with the assured source of income.

In order to investigate these issues information from six sample villages have been collected. These six villages are purposely selected to represent the socio-economic configuration of each district of the study area. In this paper both primary and secondary data as well as comparative analysis data are used to trace the intra-societal variations. Household interview schedule and village information schedule are used for collection of primary data from the sample households of selected villages along with supportive qualitative research tools like observation, participation, interventions etc.

Keywords: MGNREGA, Rural Development, Schedule tribe, Social Structure, and Southern Rajasthan.
Regional Bulk Purchase of Imported Rice Initiative by ECOWAS: A Feasibility Assessment

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Abstract
Rice being the leading source of food energy in West Africa and with all ECOWAS member states being net rice importers, the adverse impact of the 2007-2008 food crisis hit the region very hardly. To mitigate its pervasive effect and prevent future international price shocks on domestic markets of the region, a regional bulk purchase of imported rice was considered by ECOWAS in 2008.

In several major rice exporting and importing countries, state trading companies and government-to-government contracts play active roles. Government-to-government rice agreements often involve importing countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, and exporting countries such as Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam. In West Africa however, rice is typically imported by each individual country. There is currently no regional instrument for regulating rice imports into West Africa economic regional body like ECOWAS. The trading companies and government-to-government contracts have advantage to permit economies of scale, to increase market power and to reduce transaction costs and uncertainty across stages involved in trading rice in the international market. It becomes therefore imperative for ECOWAS States to implement a regional bulk purchase of imported rice on the international rice market.

This study aims to provide some empirical evidence which support or reject the implementation of regional bulk purchase of imported rice by ECOWAS. Specifically, we estimate the ECOWAS collective market power in the international rice market. The extent to which West African can exploit some market power is determined by estimating both the elasticity of the aggregate West African import demand for rice and the elasticity of supply for major rice exporters like Thailand. Based on the residual demand and supply models, a two-country partial equilibrium rice trade model is applied to the Thailand-ECOWAS and Thailand-Nigeria rice trade.

The data employed spanned from 1988 to 2010 and were collected from different sources including United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) website, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) website, OSIRIZ and GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis tools etc. The primarily empirical results indicate that the ECOWAS region as a whole does possess a strong and significant market power in the international rice export market. These findings imply that bulk purchase of imported rice can confer to ECOWAS member states a greater bargaining power into rice import market. Also, Nigeria possesses more market power than Thailand exporters. Nevertheless, Nigeria market power is not really expressed in Thailand rice market due to the lack of Nigeria’s policy instrument for regulating rice imports which could allow Nigeria to face the strong exporter government interference in Thailand rice market.

In conclusion, with the enhancement of the common external tariff on imported rice, which is in perspective within the ECOWAS, the implementation of imported rice bulk purchase would facilitate the rice imports trade and allow a better balance between rice imports and rice production in West Africa countries, giving producers the chance to bring production into line with regional market development. However, the type of regulation, institutional arrangements and coordination needed to ensure the effectiveness of a policy scheme such as the regional bulk purchase of imported rice needs to be further investigated. In addition, further evidence-based research is needed to inform the type of policy and institutional innovations needed in terms of public-private partnership.

Keywords: ECOWAS, imported rice market, bulk purchase, market power.
Monetary incentive works effectively to advance infant and young child feeding practices: A qualitative exploration in rural Bangladesh.

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Abstract

Introduction: Poor infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices lead to high rates of infectious diseases. Which is the principal proximate determinates of under nutrition and stunting in <5 children during the first two years of life in Bangladesh. BRAC collaborate work with AED tried to establish optimum infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices in rural Bangladesh by implementing Alive and Thrive (A&T) program. BRAC’s community health workers (Shasthya Shebika, SS- who works as volunteer) are the leading to frontline health services. They get some monetary return from the health services delivery including sales of health products to the community. The A & T programme designed an additional incentive package on six specific indicators on IYCF services for staff motivation (especially the SS).

Objective: The Study aimed to find the changes occurring in some indicators with respect to the IYCF practice due to incentive packages.

Methods: Qualitative methods such as in-depth interviews, informal discussions, and focus group discussions were used to collect relevant data. Pre-incentive data were compared with post-incentive data to identify changes.

Results: Monetary incentives are the prime mover to success. The study observed some positive changes in colostrums feeding, initiation of breast-feeding within first hour, responsive feeding and, feeding during illness, hygiene practices, etc. But it not followed with composition and consistency in exclusive breast feeding and age-specific complementary feeding practices, though they tried hard. The study revealed that due to heavy work load, the SSs were demoralized, and also price hike in recent times made their day-to-day life difficult. This lessened their interest to spare extra time for the services. But, with the offer of monetary incentive, situation changed.

Conclusion: Performance-based incentive scheme works as underlying reasons to improved intensive and time consuming behavior change programme in a sustainable way.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Changes, Effect, Incentive, IYCF
Abstract

Introduction: World Health Organization reported, at least 171 million people or 2.8% of the population worldwide suffer from diabetes. Its incidence so increasing rapid that it estimated, by 2030, this number will almost double. Diabetes mellitus occurs throughout the world, but is more common (especially type 2) in the more developed countries. The incidence of diabetes in developing countries increases due to urbanization and lifestyle changes. This study aimed to assess research questions on- Does patients’ compliance to treatment reduces the complication of diabetes, and its impact in the overall management of diabetes?

Objectives: The study objectives were, to assess the compliances of diabetic’s patients that mostly the patients follow on management; & to assess the association of patients’ compliance with disease complexity.

Methods: Mixed methods (qualitative & quantitative) were planned to conduct in Manikgong and Dhaka city from Diabetics Association in Bangladesh and private clinics. A pre tested questionnaire is used for both methods. Quantitative data were collected by a structured questionnaire from 183 participants of both sex and for the qualitative data a semi-structured questionnaire was designed for conducted in-depth interview from 25 respondents & Informal discussion were organized with 8 physicians.

Results: Findings reveal that very significant relation exist with compliances and complication. That compliances influence by various factors like sex, education, occupation, treatment facilitates etc. But who follow the proper compliances faced fewer complications. Also in addition to anti diabetic’s medication and other method of compliances to herbal method which were familiar to diabetic patients. Most compliance the respondents preferred are: diet, exercise, weight control than the medication.

Conclusion: Overall a positive outcome blowing that the patients of type 2 diabetics who maintained proper compliances faced less complication than who didn’t follow them properly.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Compliances, Complications, Type 2 diabetics
What are the factors influence by monetary incentive to delivered IYCF related services: a qualitative exploration in two Alive and Thrive upazilas in Nokhali, Bangladesh

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Abstract
Introduction
One of the major causes of under nutrition and stunting in <5 children in Bangladesh is inappropriate infant feeding practices. BRAC, in partnership with AED, is implementing Alive and Thrive (A&T) program to promote optimum infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices in rural Bangladesh to address this. The frontline health worker for this project is the community health workers of BRAC (Shasthya Shebika, SS) who works as volunteer, but gets some monetary return from the delivery of health services including sales of health products to the community. The A & T programme designed an additional incentive package for staff motivation (especially the SS) based on some performance indicators.

Objective: The Study aimed to find the reasons and influence factors lies behind the changes in some IYCF relevant indicators.

Methods: Qualitative methods such as in-depth interviews, informal discussions, and focus group discussions were used to collect relevant data. Pre-incentive data were compared with post-incentive data to identify changes.

Results: Positive changes were observed in colostrums feeding, initiation of breast-feeding within first hour, responsive feeding and, hygiene practices, but not exclusive breast feeding, knowledge and practice of age-specific complementary feeding, both composition and consistency. The underlying reasons following incentives were improved awareness, better support from family, job satisfaction, improved frequency and quality of household visits. The performance incentive influences the SS’s in several ways to enhance efforts to implement IYCF-related activities. So on the SSs were morally boosted to work sincerely and hard, and deliver their services as per programme demand such as regular and frequent visits to households, increased duration and quality of interaction with mothers, practical demonstration on breast-feeding, informed counseling on content and consistency of complementary feeding etc.

Conclusion: Performance-based incentive scheme was successful in improving IYCF practices and also intensive and time consuming behavior change programme.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Frontline health worker, Incentive, Influence-factors, IYCF services,
Gender mainstreaming as a strategy for poverty reduction in small-scale community fisheries: A case study of Nandoni dam, Limpopo province, South Africa.

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Abstract

This study assesses the basis of gender discrimination in the management of the fishery sector of the Nandoni dam and examines the role played by patriarchy in the management of the small-scale community fisheries of the dam. It analyses the role of gender in the fisheries sector of the Budeli, Manini and Dididi communities located around the dam in Vhembe district of Limpopo province of South Africa. A combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to assess how the people who manage the fisheries sector are chosen; whether there is any mainstreaming of gender in the selection process of the managers; observe the gender equality in the allocation of the fishing rights to the fishers; and propose gender mainstreaming strategies to be adopted by men and women to alleviate poverty in the fishing communities. The data was collected through interviews and focus group discussions. Specifically, the qualitative approach was used to capture and understand the intricacy of gender relations. Quantitative methods were used to collect quantifiable data, such as the demographic details and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, through individual structured questionnaire. The social construction of gender was used as the theoretical framework to discuss the findings of the study.

The study key findings indicate that the Nandoni dam small-scale community fisheries are managed through the local authorities. Other findings are that the managers of the dam’s fisheries sector are the community chiefs. These chiefs join with their ruling council to form the management. Additionally, the local government police division managed the fisheries with the local authorities; the managers of the fisheries sector of the dam assumed the position as chiefs of the community; only those born into the royal family (ancestral right) can qualify to assume the status of a manager of the fisheries sector of the dam; the right to fish at the dam is an indigenous right or resides with members of the community. Observations on gender equity in allocation of fishing rights show that, the management gives approval to persons who apply, and does not deny rights to fish at the dam. In addition, only men seek for approval to fish at the dam; if both men and women seek for approval to fish at the dam they will issue them the rights without bias; cultural influence in the management of the fisheries sector, dissuades women as compared to men who participate actively in the community fisheries. Women in the three communities indicated that the community attitude towards women’s participation in fishing was discouraging, compared to men.

Various constraints limited participation in the fisheries. These include conflict between fishers and the local authorities; cultural beliefs and practices, market structure, capital, preservation tools, reduced catches, no spouse support, technologies and price fluctuation. Nevertheless, prospects for integrating fishing activities were encouraging, women and men indicated their interest to be part of the fisheries management, do the actual fishing, fish processing, selling fishing materials, sun drying, trading in fish and restaurant/bar. In addition, findings in the three communities indicate diversification of livelihoods as a coping strategy for alternative income with prove that both women and men can form groups for businesses, partner in trading and borrowing, change occupation, conform to rules, and join government work, pooling resources to generate more income and to farm and engage in casual labour to supplement income.

Further, findings indicate that actual fishing is an only men occupation while women’s involvement is in indirect fishing activities such as marketing, processing and preserving. Women are however involved in other diverse occupations such as trading and businesses, farming and casual labour. A majority of the respondents had no formal education as the men’s and the women’s educational attainment in the three communities is at a low level.

The study therefore, came to the following recommendations: the management of Nandoni dam fisheries should review and restructure to incorporate community members who are not part of the royalty and offer the opportunity for a small proportion of government representatives that will provide legislation, enforcement and other fisheries sector assistance. In the process of restructuring, priority should be given to women first and foremost. Other recommendations are: stimulation and promotion of cooperative pressure groups consisting fishermen and women...
should be encouraged; promotion and strengthening of women-only fishing associations should be inaugurated and there should be system that constantly reviews and provides pro gender equality in the fisheries. The management policies and their implementation should take into account the cultural background and gender dynamics of the communities; and they should encourage the development of education and entrepreneurial skills for the fishers as a diversification livelihood as well as alternative income.

Keywords: gender discrimination, legislation, enforcement, promotion, resources

Ref#: 131/USA/12/SSHD

Questioning the Morality and Sustainability of Loan-based Microfinance Initiatives: The Case of the White Nile Project, Sudan

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Abstract
This paper explores the experience of the White Nile Agricultural Services Project (WNASP) in Sudan. It explains the development providers’ policies, strategies and approaches while implementing large-scale rural development and microfinance initiatives in twenty four schemes in the White Nile State in Sudan. The paper raises concerns about the project strategies and plans in relation to sustainability of its interventions and the morality of its strategies as loan-based microfinance initiatives. It also examines the strategies and approaches employed by the project to improve the performance of irrigation schemes, conserve the local environment and transform the organizations of farmers into sustainable financial institutions. The paper discusses the various factors that affect the outcomes of the project interventions and demonstrates how the project’s strategies, local power relations, and poverty have affected popular participation in various activities and undermined the sustainability of development interventions. The paper concludes by identifying the challenges face microfinance initiatives in Sudan and provides recommendations to development providers on ways to enhance the success of interventions and ensure sustainability. The content of this paper is based on an empirical study in which I have utilized various research methods to explore the participants’ perceptions and experiences. To acquire a good understanding of the project, I reviewed the project’s accessible documents, conducted semi-structured interviews, and organized interview and focus group discussions with the project stakeholders and staff, members of grassroots organizations (GROs), and government officials, as well as other participants external to the project, such as academics, planners and members of national NGOs.

Keywords: Development, micro finance, self-help approaches, Sudan. Sustainability,
Job Inequality and Women Discrimination in Formal Organization: A Case Study of Ministries of Education and Health, Yobe State Nigeria.

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Abstract
The Study attempt to examine Job inequality and Women discriminations that is dominant in the formal sector of the economy and which constitute a bottle neck for sustainable development; calling for a review of government policies on employment and training that places women at disadvantage. Research questions and objectives were formulated to guide the research. The sample size of the population consists of Yobe state ministries of education and health. Stratified sampling procedure was employed for the research; where one hundred (100) respondents were selected from both senior and junior staff strata, this is because, stratified sampling is fair, representative and non-biased. Descriptive statistics was utilized to analyse the data. The research findings were able to highlight the extent to which job inequality and women discrimination exists in yobe state ministries of education and health. The study therefore, concludes that job inequality exist in yobe state ministries of education and health, thus hindering the development of the full potentials of women in formal organizations. Recommendations were advanced based on the findings, among which are: the abolishment of socio-cultural practices that promotes job inequality by the government through policies, laws and other administrative measures and also, the need for government to ensure strict compliance or adherence to the constitution which prohibits discrimination against women interms of gainful employment and more so, that women be given adequate career development training in their chosen professions. These recommendations if fully implemented will go a long way to reduce job inequality and discrimination of women not only in the study area, but in the entire Nigerian society and elsewhere.

Keywords: Discrimination, Gender, job, Inequality and Organization
The contribution of Grants Systems from Non Governmental Organisations to Rural Development in Rwanda
Case Study of Enterprise Nkubili Alfred & Sons, Kirehe District, Rwanda.

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Abstract
The title of the study was “The contribution of grants systems from Non government Organisations to rural Development in Rwanda. Case study of enterprise Nkubili Alfred and Sons in Kirehe district, Rwanda. The researchers based this study on the following research objectives: The general objective was to evaluate, “the Contribution Grant System from Non- Government Organisation to rural development taking a case study of Enterprise Nkubili Alfred and sons in Kirehe district-Rwanda”. The specific objectives were to, establish the demographic factors influencing the smallholder farmers’ contribution in the development of rural society in Kirehe District, Find out the contribution of Grants Systems from Non Government Organisation to rural development taking Enterprise Alfred Nkubili and Sons in Kirehe District-Rwanda, Another objective was to identify the constraints that hinder the effective handling of grants from NGOs by the beneficiaries in societies taking Kirehe district as a case study, and the last objective was establish the way forward to the smooth running and effective use of funds to ensure rural development. The research questions that quided the study were; What are the demographic factors that influence the smallholder farmers’ contribution in the development of rural society in Kirehe District? How has Grants Systems from Non Government Organisation contributed to? What are the constraints that hinder the effective handling of grants from NGOs by the beneficiaries in societies taking Kirehe district as a case study? The last research question was How can rural development be enhanced? The scope of the study was clients of Nkumbili Alfred and the Staff. The study was descriptive in nature. It used both quantitative and qualitative research designs. The population of the study included beneficiaries from Kirehe Nkumbili and the Key informants The sample choosen was 20 respondents from four villages [ Mudugudu], two from each sector where the estimated population from those sectors are 280 smallholders farmers. The study employed purposive non random method of sampling and simple random sampling techniques. The Data was collected using semi structured questionnaire, observation, focus group discussions. The instruments used were questionnaires and the focus group discussion quide. Data was analysed using coding, editing and tables. The demographical factors were seen not significantly influencing the contribution of grants systems from Non government organisations to rural development.

Keywords: Contribution, Grants Systems, Non Governmental Organisations , Development , Rural Development
Abstract
In recent years, the concept of sustainable development is singly that which most experts and practitioners agree on it. Sustainability is a multi dimension issue, taking about sustainability, set out to encourage excellence communities to be cleaner, greener, environmental, reduction pollution, attractor…. But, of course, sustainability is not only limited to the concepts of environment but what matters most are to reach an economic dynamism in a viable, Sustainable design should attention to various culture, generation, religion and people habit in a place they want to live, this aim need more concentration on people and society requests designer of urban space should listen to the voice of local community, their belief and what they do in urban space. So, diverse needs of all users are very attention key for sustainability in future cities.

Public open spaces are a fundamental feature of cities, so it needed to know more about public open spaces as social arenas, the ways in which spaces are used, and about their potential for enabling contact between different groups or for enhancing well-being. In fact, they represent sites of sociability, face-to-face interaction and at the same time their quality is commonly perceived to be a measure of the quality of urban life. Ideally, they are places that are accessible to everybody and where difference is encountered and negotiated. The concern of this research is how to ensure that public open places meet the diverse needs of all users.

However, the evidence base on ways in which different social groups use public space is thin, as is knowledge about the extent to which spaces are shared and may influence social integration, or about the advantage or disadvantages, especially to a sense of well-being, derived from the use of open public spaces. A particular feature of this paper is the focus on ‘social interaction’.” It explores opportunities afforded by public open spaces as sites of engagement, casual encounter, and examines also the nature of these interactions. For this reach to this goal, the paper set out to:

Analyses of social—sustainability meaning and features, Better understand the significance and value of public open spaces(Squares) as social arenas, Explore of Basic Human Needs as effective parameter for increasing of social relations in public open spaces, Examine the opportunities afforded by public open spaces for social encounters and their Potential for increasing social interactions, Consider the importance of public open spaces for improving people’s sense of quality of life.

This study is aimed for social sustainability of future and contemporary cities in Iran by drawing conclusions on” whatare the public Squarer’s design patterns for more social -sustainability in Iranian contemporary and future Cities?” as main question of this research and expanding the results to other Iranian cities. In order to meet this goal, first, researcher tried to studying theoretical backgrounds related to social sustainability, definitions, history, dimensions and finally investigating the concept of social-sustainability in public square’s design indicators, and in the other hand , analyzing socio-physical design indicators applied in Iranian contemporary public squares based on basic human needs. Then, researcher tried to reviewing definition of Iranian squares, history of Iranian squares before and after Islam, different typologies of Iranian squares and finally focused on public squares, and design principles of public square for responding to basic social needs of today Iranian society. As the aim of this research is to presentation of socio-physical patterns for designing of public squares and social - sustainability of contemporary and future cities in Iran, Finally, alongside with the design and creation of public open spaces, which we deem very necessary for Tehran and other cities of Iran, we should lower our dependency to private cars and encourage public oriented transportation.

the result is the final review and revise of socio-physical design patterns relevant to the requirements of Iranian contemporary citizens -through reviewing Iranian original squares (especially in Safavid era) and analyzing Iranian contemporary public squares- and identification of the social crises, problems and citizens’ requirements of today Iran society for promoting social interactions and quality of life in contemporary and future cities of Iran.

Keywords: Social sustainability, basic human needs, socio-physical, contemporary
Relationship between level of Emotional Intelligence and Organizational role stress in customer service representatives (on desk).

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Abstract

According to Daniel Goleman, “If your emotional abilities aren't in hand, if you don't have self-awareness, if you are not able to manage your distressing emotions, if you can't have empathy and have effective relationships, then no matter how smart you are, you are not going to get very far”(http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/d/daniel_goleman.html). Customer Service is considered as an important part of any business today. “To thrive, excellence in technology, quality and customer service along with cost competitiveness is a prerequisite”. (Kumar Mangalam Birla, Times of India, 22 January, 2012). The cost of retaining customers is much lower than acquiring new ones. (http://davefleet.com/2009/01/customer-service-is-public-relations/, Retrieved on 16th February, 2012). A lost credit card, a cancelled flight, investment advice, mobile bill queries etc are moments when a customer invests a high amount of emotional energy for an outcome. Skilful handling of these moments requires a frontline employee that puts the customer’s emotional needs ahead of the company’s and his own agendas and at the same time keeps his emotions under control. (Beaujean, Davidson, Madge, 2006). Every time the customers have to wait on hold for an hour, or are told different things by different representatives, or receive defective support, or simply don't get their issues resolved, it affects not that one interaction, but the relationship with that customer is affected and the customer might choose to switch to some other brand. (http://davefleet.com/2009/01/customer-service-is-public-relations/). If the emotional intelligence of these CSR’s is high, it can be sure that most of those moments would result in a positive outcome. (Beaujean, Davidson, Madge, 2006).

According to Greg Coleman (2008), “We are at the mercy of our emotions in the support center, largely due to the stressful circumstances inherent in providing customer service”. Call centers are providing jobs to a large number of young men and women in India. In spite of good salaries and facilities for employees this sector has high turn-over rate. This is because of Role Stress. The primary source of stress here lies in the inherent nature of the job which include spending hours on the phone; dealing with people on a continuous basis, and working under constant pressure to deliver quality service along with volumes on calls. They do not have the liberty to get off the phone and often have no time to recover from an awkward call or customer rejection in person (Kumar, 2009). “Work can get frustrating, especially when dealing with irritating and abusive customers. The employees have been reporting the symptoms of mental and physical ill health such as nervousness, chronic fatigue, body ache, insomnia, nausea, anxiety, restlessness, irritability and even depression (Babu, 2008). All these conditions may be the result of stress. An important aspect of Emotional Intelligence is to help the individual deal with stress which eventually leads to success and profit for the organization (Singh, 2003).

The present study thus aimed at finding out the level of Emotional Intelligence and Organizational role stress in Customer Service Representatives (CSR) and the relationship between the two.

The sample comprised of 60 CSR’s working in different sectors-travel, private banks and mobile networks, having an 8hr job. They were single individuals, of both genders with a minimum of 1year to a maximum of 3 years of experience. Judgmental/ purposive or non-probability sampling was used to select the sample. Self constructed tools were used, Emotional Intelligence Scale (Cronbach’s alpha=.985), and Organizational role Stress scale, (Cronbach’s alpha =.983). The data was supported with qualitative information acquired through an interview schedule. Findings of the study revealed that majority of CSR’s perceived themselves as having average (22) to below average (19) level of emotional intelligence. Within the domains of emotional intelligence, though the mean scores for all the 4 domains fell in the average category, the mean scores fell below the theoretical midpoint for the self management and relationship management domains .With regard to organizational role stress, fifty percent of the participants perceived above average level of role stress. The mean score of the participants on the scale also fell above the theoretical midpoint clearly indicating that majority of participants were experiencing stress in relation to their role. Significantly high negative correlations were found between the level of Organizational role stress and Emotional intelligence (r= -.868**, p=.000).
Thus, the findings of the study have a clear implication for the organizations which should focus on the need for high EI competencies in this profession and how employees can develop/optimize their own skills, thereby reducing their role stress, serving themselves, customers and ultimately the organization. The training programs in this profession need to offer their employees a combination of EI and stress management training that would provide their employees additional necessary skills to deal effectively with the demands placed by the role they do.

**Keywords:** Emotional Intelligence, stress, customer service, anxiety, non-probability
The state-civil society relations in shaping the national policy agenda in Southern Africa

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Abstract
The concept of state-civil society relations is experiencing criticism and revival in the academic spaces starting from its basic understanding to the various roles. Fundamental attributes of development in the Southern African region depends on these relations since these relations are somehow confrontational and contradictory in some issues, while fruitful in one way or the other. On the other hand, they differ on how they organise themselves and how they desire to shape the public or private policy discourse. Secondary data, such as state policies and reports, were analysed using content-based data analysis. Some critical observation of civil society through participation and indirect and direct observation of proceedings in Southern Africa has been used to supplement the secondary information. This article explores how the state-civil society by first providing a clear background and literature in understanding the state and civil society and how should each function in a democratic society, not neglecting how civil society contributes or shape national policy in the various sectors of the public sector in Southern Africa. On the other hand, the article looks at the challenges that cripple these relations in shaping the national policy agenda in South Africa.

Keywords: civil society, state relations
Abstract
Nepal is one of the world’s poorest and least developed countries with per capital income $249. It is located between China and India, the world’s two most populous countries. Five million people out of 25 million living below the absolute poverty line. Nepal covers the area of 147,181 km². The majority of poor people of Nepal live in rural areas and depend primarily on agriculture for their livelihood. Large number of the population living in rural areas, there is a significant gap between poverty alleviation and rural development policies. Rural development is sustainable when they are ecologically sound, economically viable, socially and culturally appropriate, human and based on a holistic scientific approach. Sustainable rural development (SRD) inherently addresses not just agriculture, but also natural resources, the environment, health as well as the social, institutional and economic sectors. To increase agricultural production in ways that ensure access to all people to the food they need; To help people satisfy their social and natural aspirations; To protect and conserve the capacity of natural resource base to continue to provide productive, environmental and cultural services.
Agricultural policies focus on the production of different crops, provision of inputs and services, developing markets and use taxes and subsidies to achieve different socio-economic goals. Rural development policies on the other hand seek to expand rural infrastructure and services, build human capital for the rural sector, address equity and gender issues in all aspects of rural livelihood, including agricultural production and distribution, promote people's participation and empowerment in the context of making local self-governance more effective, promote sustainable use of local natural resources and develop beneficial rural-urban linkages. While one policy cannot be expected to address all the issues, the extent to which it can draw and build upon other policies will clearly influence its effectiveness. Although the focus may be on agriculture and rural development aspects, all the important elements of the economy, society and the environment cannot be overlooked as the interface among all the three components of sustainable development - economic, social and environment - is extensive and highly interactive.
The broad nature of the subject of sustainable agriculture and rural development, the policies developed to address this theme are also likely to cover vast areas, many sectors, a wide range of activities and many different levels of actors. However, saying something and doing something about it are two quite different matters as we have learned from experience. The evolution of any particular policy, the policy-making processes that have been followed, the policy networks in place and the role of the different institutions and actors may very well determine the policy outputs, impacts and outcomes, irrespective of the original intention. In other words, how policies are made and how they are made to operate in practice may be more critical for its outputs and outcomes than the policy goals and objectives. Better understandings of policy-making – at its different stages of its formulation, decision-making and implementation – could help improve policy-making and contribute to its effectiveness.
Government of Nepal has tried to adopt rural development approach for the development of rural areas after 1950s by the integrated rural development program. Obviously, effort of rural development in Nepal has a few achievements as compared to its inputs. Most of the integrated rural development program in Nepal has faced problems because of irrelevant program to the target groups and lack of proper evaluation and monitoring system. This paper has conceptualized and undertaken to explore the poverty and rural development and natural resources issues in Nepal. In this task, the study has reviewed the rural development situation and poverty trends and assessed the effects and impacts of ongoing economic and agricultural policy reform programs on rural development and poverty. The specific objectives of the present study are:
To review the rural development, poverty issues and natural resources concerns at the macro and micro levels and the policy and strategy framework to address these issues;
To examine the reasons for lack of sustained and broad-based rural development and poverty alleviation;
To design appropriate participatory poverty alleviation, rural development policies and programs initiatives which are responsive to the needs of the rural poor, including women;
To evaluate the programs and policies of rural development, poverty evaluation and natural resource management and its effectiveness.
Keywords: Natural resources management; Poverty alleviation; Rural development; Rural industrialization; Rural infrastructure.

Ref#: 169/USA/12/SSHĐ

An Appraisal of The Small and Medium Scale Enterprises on Poverty Alleviation in Southwestern State of Osun in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study is an appraisal of the performance of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) on poverty alleviation in Osun State of Nigeria. The broad aim of the study is to examine the impact of the small and medium scale enterprises on poverty alleviation. The other objectives of the study will also be to determine if there exists a relationship between poverty alleviation and SMEs and identify factors in hindering the performance and development of SMEs in Osun state in particular and Nigeria in general.

It is an empirical study which made use of both primary and secondary sources of data collection. Questionnaires were administered on 150 randomly selected SMEs through balloting in the 30 Local Government Areas (LGAs) and the area office of Osun state. The respondents include SMEs operators as small shop owners, pure and bottled water, bread making factories, hairdressing, fashion designing shops, business centre. Literatures on the subject area were copiously sourced from relevant books, journals and government publications.

The study found out that the SMEs were making impact on alleviating the level of poverty in the state in spite of the non-cooperative attitude and excessive paper works of formal banks. The various sources of funds by the SMEs operators were Microfinance banks, Loans from friends and family, personal loans and contributions. The respondents remarked that the agency created by government such as Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) has been unable to impact on SMEs development in Osun state due to the ineptitude in service delivery and corruption which has eaten deep into the fabric of Nigeria system.

The study suggested that if the SMEs sector is given all the necessary assistance such as seed money, loanable funds and training programmes, Poverty which is due to lack of access to income earning opportunities and lack of capacity to take advantage of the opportunities, that is threatening global prosperity in general and national economic growth and development in particular would be taken care off.

It concluded that SMEDAN was unable to achieve the vision for which it was established such as establishing a structured and efficient micro, small and medium enterprises sector that will enhance sustainable economic development of Nigeria in general. However inspite of the failure of this government agency the SMEs had been able to impact on the poverty level in the state.

Keywords: Appraisal, Economic Development, Impact, Poverty alleviation, Small and Medium scale Enterprises.
Sun Shine of India

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Abstract
This paper puts some light on the present position of the Solar Energy utilization and future prospects of clean energy in India and includes some pot hole in the process towards Green Tomorrow policy of the Government. Case Study and Financial analysis of 2 MW, Grid Connected Solar PV power Plant in the State of Punjab in India puts up light on the malpractices of the Private operators. The results based on the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Company shows irregularities in the shape of inflated total cost of the project by 50 percent, there fetching more than required loan at subsidized rates, resulting into low profit margins and zero investment by the promoters in actual. These practices are putting up a hazy picture of Clean Energy projects and the Government efforts to promote the private investment in this field are hit hard. Solution to this problem is transparency, which can be possible if there is public awareness about Social cost – Benefit of the projects. Different ways to make these projects investment friendly and to create the awareness about their Social Cost – Benefit are studied here by visiting State Energy Development Agency, Ministry of New Renewable Energy, State Electricity Board, 2 MG Grid connected projects and inputs are taken from ‘Renewable 2010 Global Status report’.

Keywords: Feed in Tariff; High Financial Leverage; Indian Government Policies; Solar Energy; 2 MW Grids Connected Plant Case Study.
Investigating the Impact of Agriculture and Industrial Sector on Economic Growth of India

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Abstract
Agriculture and Industry both are considered as two basic pillars of a developing economy like India. Without development of agriculture, no country can exist and without industrialization no country can develop. Both agriculture and industry play vital role in the balanced economic development of an economy. The share of agriculture and industry is 14.6\% and 28.6\% respectively to India’s GDP, but their importance in the country’s economic, social, and political structure goes well beyond this indicator. Both the sector hold the key of overall development of the economy by creating employment, generating income, ensuring self-reliance in food production and food security, providing tools and equipment to other sectors and foreign exchange earnings. The present study tries to examine the contribution of both agriculture and industrial sector to Indian economy by considering the variables like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Per-capita Gross National Income (PcGNI), Gross Domestic Saving (GDS), Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCF), and Production of both agriculture and industrial sector. In this paper GDP and PcGNI are used as the proxy of economic growth and economic development respectively. The whole study is based on the secondary data which is collected from the Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy published by Reserve Bank of India. First this study has test the stability of the variables by using the Phillips-Perron test. The study employ Ordinary Least Square (OLS) test by using the statistical package E-view 5.0 to examine the impact of both sectors on economic growth and development of India using the annual time series data from 1950-51 to 2009-10. The simple OLS test results find that both agriculture and industry have significant positive impact on both economic growth and development in India. But the result indicates that agriculture has shown more significant positive impact on economic development whereas, industry has on economic growth of India during the study period. The study concludes that agriculture is the backbone of industry as well as for the economy. Agriculture and industry are like two hands of the India economy, without which the economy neither can be functioned nor can be survived. So it’s necessary for a developing country country to give importance to both agriculture as well as industry particularly in the initial stages of economic development. To attend a higher level of growth with desire level of development in India, industry as well as agriculture should develop simultaneously. An industry without compromising agriculture and vice-versa should be the main agenda of the Indian policy to attend a balanced economic growth with sustainable development in the economy. Both the sectors should be considered as they are complementary to each other rather substitute. The issue should be handled by considering industry and agriculture rather industry vs. agriculture.

Keywords: Agriculture, Industry, OLS test, India
Engendering environmental sustainability and development in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria

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Abstract
Oil production and its attendant despoliation of the environment through, for instance, gas flaring continue to make the Niger-Delta of Nigeria the most environmentally endangered region in the world. As a direct consequence, its human development index score remains at a low value of 0.564.

Women and men in the region share a disproportionate burden of the effects of this environmental despoliation and its development consequences. For instance, women dominate its agricultural occupations of farming, fishing, rubber tapping and the gathering of sea foods. In the tropical rain forest, other economic activities associated with women include collection of snails and non-timber products, weaving and wood gathering for fuel. All these economic activities are directly dependent on the environment and have been negatively affected by environmental changes emanating from oil exploration activities. This has negative consequences not only for women’s livelihoods, but also for the survival and development of their communities.

Ironically, in spite of their economic roles and stake in the environmental sustainability of the Niger-Delta, women remain marginalized in critical decision-making processes and structures which can make and implement viable policies to save and sustain the environment. This trend is exacerbated and or undergirded by customary practices which deny women deserved access to and ownership of farm land, which is increasingly becoming an alternative source of energy (agro-fuel) in the face of increasing oil price rise and need for food security globally.

In this light, this paper will appropriate the views of ordinary rural and urban-based women to explore how they can access key decision-making structures in their communities. This is expected to serve as best practice to facilitate women’s access to land and other associated natural resources such as fire wood, medicinal plants and water resources across the Niger-Delta. This will not only involve 51% of the region’s population in the management of its environmental resources, but will also appropriate the skills which their (women’s) experiences

Keywords: Development, Environment, Niger-Delta, Sustainability, Women
Embryonic City Planning Strategies for Growth Management: The Way Forward for Integrated Sustainable Community Development of Urban India

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Abstract

Environment and the city looks at the evolution of cities in the developed and developing world, and the implications for resources consumption and environmental impacts, locally, regionally and globally. Urban areas are now habitat to over half of the world’s population and also represent the most significant concentration of global environmental challenges. The range of major problems those are associated with the excessive consumption of resources; the generation of vast quantities of waste; the pollution of land, air and water; and a vast array of health and security concerns that would appear to be inevitable condition of dense urban living, in a concrete forest. The scale of problem facing cities in their attempt to become sustainable communities is considerable, and has become more severe over the past century. Cities are probably the most complex things that human beings have ever created. Urban Planning can be defined as the design and regulation of the uses of space that focus on the physical form, economic functions, and social impacts of the urban environment and on the location of different activities within it. It has been advertized as a new planning agenda, though the viewpoints regarding the meaning of sustainability are still diverse. The first is the appropriate geographical scale for action. Since ‘local action’ (a bottom-up perspective) is the consensus approach to practical action, and since a community can serve as the fundamental element of a hierarchical structure of an urban area, it would be appropriate to address sustainability at the scale of community development. In addition to this geographical scale, there is concern for finding an effective method to plan and manage local development in a sustainable manner. Urban growth management strategies consist of the various tools used to manage the amount, type, extent, rate, and quality of urban development. In other words, these tools can be used to manage how much growth occurs, what kind it is, where it occurs, how fast it happens, and with what impacts. Change is constant in our world and not all communities are dealing with the issues of growth. Some communities must manage the issues that derive from decline. Many communities have neighborhoods that are in decline while other parts prosper. Still, growth management strategies can be used to help those that are struggling, for instance, by concentrating investment in distressed areas. The focus of this work is to determine appropriate embryonic urban growth management strategies that can help to achieve a greater degree of community sustainability.

The current urbanizing world of 21st century the city development that earth’s need is ‘sustainable development’, with increasing population and growing pollution, we can’t ignore the ill effects of planning on the environment. The greatest challenges faced by the urban planners and policy makers are in developing and implementing the concept of Integrated Sustainable Community Planning for managing contemporary urban growth in the system. How can sustainable development be made meaningful at the local level? How can we develop systems to involve stakeholders in devising appropriate solutions to local development issues? How can the quality of municipal services be improved and integrated to address the environmental, social, cultural and economic prospect of communities? These are some of the pressing issues that this research study has focused to address under the Indian perspectives. Integrated Sustainable Community Planning recognized as a means to help cities and communities to effectively plan and manage their assets and resources to achieve identifiable outcomes, deliver services and address priorities within an integrated framework encompassing the economic, environmental, social and cultural dimensions of community sustainability. The purpose of this study is to stimulate and inform discussion about the community role in sustainable development and to broaden our understanding of the opportunities for sustainable community development activity. Having the aforesaid knowledge, the investigators have made an attempt to explore the challenges ahead for sustainable community development, in an urban environment of India. The information employed in this research study consists of case studies and local government initiatives related to sustainable development. By employing urban system’s concept the investigators analyzed the nerve complexity and after systematic examination, established the common linkages amongst subsystems of urban system and developed an Integrated Model Concept for Sustainable Community of an Urban System. Furthermore, the investigators have proposed to examine the relevant policy instruments and planning tools towards building sustainable communities, with endeavor to develop a framework which contributes to sustainable community development. Eventually, it is concluded with embryonic planning strategies for the efficient urban growth management that can navigate towards...
sustainable community development. This is an attempt to develop the integrated planning approach and an understanding of the implications of sustainable development at the community level, pertinent to megacities of India.

**Keywords:** Urbanization, Sustainability, Urban Growth Management, Integrated Sustainable Community Development, Urban System.
A Critical Analysis of the Relationship between Social Capital and Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract
It is important to understand the ‘social capital’ that keeps a group of potentially quite diverse individuals on the same path and acting in concert to achieve similar or aligned goals, making those institutional arrangements effective. Social capital consists of the relationship networks that provide feelings of belonging and access to information, knowledge and decision making, and provides a sense of control, security and purpose in our lives. Without the social capital developed through networks with others, we are individuals disconnected from not only our social, but often our economic environment as well, unable to use our human capital (skills and knowledge) or apply any physical or financial capital we might have to improve our situation economically. Understanding the makeup of a community’s social capital is fundamental to understanding our capacities to not only absorb change, but potentially to also grow and prosper as a result of it. The elements that comprise both social and human capital intimately interact to provide a ‘package’ of capacity that dictates a community’s ability to adapt to changing circumstances. A community’s human capital is comprised of the depth and diversity of skills existing in a community. To be able to use those skills however, we need social networks to connect us with those who need our skills, or government representatives to lead us through the bureaucracy. As a result, both human and social capitals are dealt with in the process of assessing the social component of sustainability, it has been argued that individually, communities, corporate entities or government bodies alone do not possess the resources needed to promote broad based sustainable development. Complementarities and partnerships forged within and across these groups of differing power are also necessary to achieve long term sustainable development. Therefore, this study will examine the relationship between social capital and sustainable economic development Nigeria.

Keywords: Social capital, Economic development, Component of sustainability, financial capital, and Human capital
Yoga Practice Enhances Ethics in Organizational Decision By Developing Spiritual Intelligence

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Abstract
Sustainability is the thirst and thrust of all the organizations in this century. Through telecommunications and media savvy, all the organizations can project their strength to become number one in the Industry. Due to heavy competition in the market, all the organizations struggle to answer the question, “How to become sustainably number one in Industry or sustainably to give best business service to the society?” To become sustainable in the Industry, the organizational decision making process needs ethics in individual decision making in that organization. Ethics means a process of assessing what is good or bad in decisions and taking right decision. The meaning for right decision means a decision should not affect physically or psychologically the decision maker as well as the society and Nature, both present and future. Executives are not having time to think what is good or bad? In other words, Executives are not trained to think of ethics in their decision making process. Executives are trained to focus on Maximization of Profit rather than optimization of profit. Maximization of Profit means focusing to increase the profit of an organization without considering the society or Nature. Optimization of Profit means earning profit with consideration of society and nature in long term focus with existing resources and it is called Business ethics. Literature review shows that yoga practices enhance the ethics in Executives’ decision making process. This study also attempts to formulate a theoretical model for yoga in the development of ethics on Executives’ decision through spiritual intelligence. Spiritual Intelligence means calm the mind in Meditation and integrate our lower self (ego, personality, body) with the higher aspect of our being (higher self, sound, spirit) to gain meaning or understanding in life through deep awareness. Methodology for this study is one sample Case Study. The results revealed that those who regularly practicing yoga take ethical decision with long term focus and optimization of Profit.

Keywords: Decision Making, Business Ethics, Meditation, Spiritual Intelligence
Health and Development Programmes in Karnataka: Analysis of Women’s Health

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Abstract
Health is an essential requirement of every individual and so much so of national and international society. It is an important input in the developmental process. The status of under-nutrition and malnutrition in women and children, by direct intervention (Provision of supplementary nutrition) is not likely to improve unless the dietary practices improve at the household level. Selective supplementary nutrition programme for below poverty lines may be continued. There are large scale variations in health achievements among people in society and with gender inequality in health matters. This paper contributes to a nascent scholarly discussion of women’s health status in Karnataka. This study uses data from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-1 & 2 Karnataka where detailed information was collected on pregnant women who received antenatal services, women’s food consumption, and nutritional status among married women with iron deficiency. Further the study also addresses the Caste wise and Residence wise health status of women in Karnataka.

Keywords: Women, Nutrition Policies, Food Deficiency, Karnataka, NFHS
Global Financial Institutions: The double-edged blades and instruments of Northern domination

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Abstract

This paper debates the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of the existing global financial institutions (GFIs). Focus is on the areas of international trade, international monetary and international development spheres. An emerging picture is that these GFIs are neither a complete failure nor a convincing success story. Dismissing GFIs as effective or ineffective is a question of ideology on the part of critics because the pendulum continues to swing. The paper argues that GFIs are strong instruments of domination by the North and furthering the interests of capitalist powers with the US in a dominant position; their association with democratization of Third World nations is a ploy to create a new form of colonialism and that they have waged more coups in developing countries than the military; the existing rich – poor nation scenario continues to be more exploitative, less transactionary, not genuinely transformative and perennially worsening the social, economic and political condition of developing nations. The costs of World Bank and IMF trade liberalization, financial liberalization, privatization and the creation of neo-liberal states are viewed as pathetic sub-themes in analyzing how they have sought to make gains at the expense of African nations. Another dimension that becomes apparent in this paper is GFIs have failed to reduce poverty and can no longer be trusted as honest advocates of development without hidden agenda. In the interest of objectivity an argument is presented that some African leaders had no spine in the face of GFI proposals but rather became accomplices in the disastrous effects of the GFI policies they accepted either naively or out of desperation in order to stay in power. Discourses addressing reactions towards GFIs have argued for abolition on one hand and empowering them on the other hand whilst others have pointed out the need for a paradigm shift from the GFIs’ half a century old enterprise paradigm to a communitarian paradigm thus putting the local community at the center of focus. Reformists have argued that the modern world is rampant with interrelated problems that cannot be solved one by one and need joint effort if solutions are to be found. These have proposed the application of the principle of participation in policymaking, accountability in formulating internal operating rules and procedures in the GFIs. Reformists have proposed that the GFIs resolve problems of overlapping mandate and improve relations with other international organizations. Whilst the writer agrees with these alternatives, he further argues that a return to socialism may be a possible way-forward for the Third World nations.

Keywords: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Northern domination, reforms, Poverty,
Can ICT be a catalyst in microfinance program: A conceptual model

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Abstract
The use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) is widely recognized as a vital tool to promote various socio-economic goals in developing countries. In this paper, we explore two crucial areas in South Asia, namely, the role of microfinance towards the expansion of ICT in the region as well as its effects on development and poverty alleviation. This paper draws from the example of an NGO microfinance organisation, the Gameen Foundation, to develop several postulations. In particular, this paper proposes that through the intervention of microfinance, ICT can both directly and indirectly impact on socio-economic development. It presents a conceptual theoretical model which facilitates the intervention of microfinance to aid the poor in this region through the use of IT.

Keywords: Microfinance, MFIs, NGOs, ICTs, Poverty alleviation, Socio-economic Development
Role of Microfinance in political Empowerment of women: Bangladesh Experience

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Abstract
Microfinance programs can also serve as social development tool. This can lead to a higher social status, better education, more independence and better political participation of women. This paper focuses on the wider areas of microfinance’s role in social participation and socio-political empowerment of women. The author present finding from research involving 297 structured interviews with women from two different groups, namely members of the Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (ASA) microfinance program and a control group made up of non-microfinance program members. This research contributes to public policy setting by governments and policy makers in both developing and developed countries in highlighting strategies that facilitate facing the challenges to increase women’s participation in socio-political activities. The results illustrate that microfinance is also a powerful tool for the empowerment of women, significantly increasing women’s socio-political participation.

Key words: Microfinance, Socio-political empowerment, Women empowerment, Development policy.
Social Capital and Microfinance: A conceptual model

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Abstract
Microfinance has experienced exponential growth in terms of institutions and membership in developing countries and more specifically in Bangladesh. Non-government organisation (NGO)-provided microfinance services in Bangladesh have various social objectives and carry out development programs alongside the government. Access to the microfinance programs usually leads to a higher and better-diversified income situation though creation of more jobs and more stable income at the family level. These benefits could bring positive impact on raising the level of education, improving health conditions and sanitation facilities etc. The social effect of microfinance can lead to higher social status, and also help in the formation of social capital in society. This paper presents a conceptual model that shows how the intervention of microfinance can improve socio-economic situation and social capital and vice versa.

Keywords: Microfinance, Social Capital, NGOs, MFIs.
Liberation Theology: Development and Sustainable Decision Making

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Abstract
Liberation Theology offers an alternative vision of development as it does not coincide with trained perception of development. Sustainable decision making may be parametric to comprehend the poverty of the society. The public policy decisions must be looked at in terms of how they impact the poor. The concern for the poor has sledded down while evaluating the decisions only in terms of profit of the organizations or economic growth of the countries as manifestations of prevailing political and economic structures. Based on this concern this paper focuses on Liberation Theology and its first dimension: political and social liberation, the elimination of the immediate causes of poverty and injustices; which may lead to socio-political change and development. The objective of this paper is to find out the capacity of existing Decision Support Systems akin to Liberation Theology. The paper is comprised of understanding, “Liberation Theology” and its application to decision support systems for sustainable decision making.

Keywords: Liberation Theology, Development, Sustainable Decision Making
Techno-economic analysis of small and large scale biogas plants in Punjab and their role in providing rural energy security and social development

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Abstract
India’s accelerated economic growth in recent years has caused rapid surge in its primary energy requirements. However, in order to sustain its economic growth, India needs to significantly invest in increasing its energy capacity in the most sustainable manner. Government of India (GoI) has recently taken major footsteps in this direction by putting forth the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) consisting of multiple national missions. One of the objectives of these missions is to promote the technologically and commercially viable forms of Renewable Energy Sources (RES).

Of all the existing forms of RES, one of the most reliable and technologically mature is the anaerobic biogas generation technology. Studies show that India has huge potential for the biogas generation and through various subsidies and incentives program, GoI has been actively promoting the generation and utilization of biogas. However, scattered availability of the resources required for biogas generation poses challenge in the generation of biogas at large scale and makes it a better resource to be utilized in decentralized manner, especially at village level owing to the easy availability of these resources. Apart from meeting the domestic energy requirements, such plants provide an opportunity to improve health standards and generate livelihood.

Considering the above opportunity, we focus on the utilization of biogas using the most easily and abundantly available feedstock in the rural communities of India, i.e. cattle litter. The state of Punjab is considered as the reference point for all the analysis since it boasts of having the highest number of cattle per capita. Field visits and interactions with various stake holders have been carried out to investigate some of the challenges being faced in the operations of Punjab’s only Megawatt (MW) range commercial biogas based power plant, even-though there is significant resource availability in its vicinity. Our analysis shows that a biogas plant is economically not viable at any scale unless the revenue from sale of manure is considered. Owing to the practical challenges being faced by this MW scale commercial power plant, it is advisable to restrict this technology to the village level with scale of up to 100 m3 gas generation per day, based on average cattle litter availability in villages of Punjab.

Outcomes of this study are highly relevant in the context of other developing nations where rural energy security and social development are prime concerns such as in India. We hope this study would also provide valuable insights and implicit recommendations for the policymakers especially when India’s National Bioenergy Mission is still in the draft stage.

Keywords: Biogas, Manure, Rural energy security, Social development
India’s Integrated Child Development Scheme and its Implementation: Performance of Anganwadis and Analysis

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Abstract

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme continues to be the world’s most unique early childhood development programme, which is being satisfactorily operated since three decades of its existence. The programme provides package of services, comprising supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services to children below six years of age and expectant and nursing mothers. Non-formal pre-school education is imparted to children of the age group 3-6 years and health and nutrition education to women in the age group 15-45 years. High priority is accorded to the needs of the most vulnerable younger children under three years of age in the programme through capacity building of caregivers to provide stimulation and quality early childhood care. In this backdrop the paper considers the ICDS has performance well in our socio-cultural system during last few years to ensure children’s right for survival, growth, protection and development and their active participation in environment where they live, grow and develop. On the basis of ICDS programme it is to discuss in this paper about role played by anganwadis throughout the country for improvement of health and nutrition status for children in rural areas especially and in particular to analyse the performance of the anganwadis in view of funds allocated through five year plans and finally to paper will conclude the project implementation progress in order to bring the universal health and education in rural areas for the growth of development and made some suggestions in implementation of the ICDS and anganwadis role performance to carry out the project in an effective and efficient manner with the cooperation of the government, semi governments and other stakeholders to achieve the millennium development goals of Government of India.

Keywords: Child development, Anganwadis, Health & Nutrition
The Composition of Government Spending and Economic Growth in Developing Countries: The Case of Latin America

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Abstract
This paper aims to identify the effects of the two economic components of government spending, namely, capital and current spending, on the per capita economic growth rate in a set of Latin American countries over the period 1975 – 2000. Within the neoclassical framework (Solow, 1956; Swan, 1956), government spending, and public policy in general, has no role in determining the long-run economic growth rate, since this is determined by the exogenous population growth and technological progress rates. On the other hand, in some endogenous growth models developed mainly since the early 1990s, such as Easterly (1990), Barro (1990), Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1992, and 2004), Cashin (1995), Bajo-Rubio (2001), and Milbourne et al. (2003), fiscal policy affects the long-term growth rate through decisions on either taxes or expenditures.

The empirical literature tends to reject the predictions of the neoclassical model, in the sense that according to this model, fiscal policy cannot affect growth in the long term. However, results are far from conclusive and it seems they depend on various aspects such as methods or techniques used, assumptions, country or set of countries analyzed, and so on. As long as theoretical models about the influence of public spending on growth is concerned, some of them such as Barro (1990), Cashin (1995), Bajo-Rubio (2000), and Milbourne et al. (2003) predict that a positive effect is expected to be found in countries where the size of government is smaller than a certain threshold, and a negative one in countries where the size of government is bigger than that. Therefore, since generally speaking, with few exceptions, one finds very large public sectors only in developed countries (DCs), studies evaluating the impact of public expenditure on growth should analyze DCs and less developed countries (LDCs) separately. In line with recent growth literature, the study uses a generalized method of moments as suggested by Arellano and Bond (1991) in order to obtain consistent and efficient estimates for a dynamic model, such as an economic growth model.

This paper’s findings suggest that neither government capital nor current expenditures have any impact on the per capita economic growth rate. The positive effect of government capital spending reported in some literature was not found here. Statistically insignificant estimated effects of these kinds of spending could be due to inefficiency. Perhaps they are vulnerable to rent seeking. In addition, inefficiency of government spending has widely been associated in the literature with poor governance and corruption, which are, typically, some characteristics of developing countries.

Keywords: Economic growth, generalized method of moments, government spending, Latin America
Abstract

Over the years, efforts have been made to improve the living conditions of the rural poor with the government embarking on different projects some of which are questioned even by the intended beneficiaries. The Federal Government of Nigeria in 2009 embarked on the dredging of the Lower Niger River some 573 kilometers upstream from Warri in Delta state to Baro in Niger State, Nigeria with the intention of promoting economic activities in the country. Considering the huge amount of money invested in the project, this study therefore examined the impact of the project on the socioeconomics of arable farming households in the study area. A simple random sampling technique was used to select 60 respondents for the study. A well-structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. Descriptive statistics and the Sustainable Livelihood Framework were the major analytical tools used for the study. Results of the study showed that on the overall, the project has a positive impact on the livelihood of the respondents though not without some negative effect. The study therefore recommends that in the future adequate compensation should be paid to the Project Affected People who had their assets destroyed and their livelihood negatively affected as a result of the project. Also, sufficient and proper assessment should be done before embarking on the execution of the project such that enough provision is made to cushion its negative effect.

Keywords: Sustainable livelihood framework, dredging, impact, lower Niger river, Warri
Abstract
Evidence indicates that various building aspects influence the comfort and productivity of occupants. In post-occupancy evaluation (POE) process, the elements of performance are those aspects of buildings that are measured, evaluated and used to improve buildings. The main purpose of conducting the assessment is to determine whether or not design decisions made by design professionals are providing the performance needed by the users of the facility. This study present the findings of an indicative assessment of the major technical and functional elements of performance, carried out on the main academic and research library of Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) main campus otherwise known as Perpustakaan Sultanah Zanariah (PSZ) Library. Published literature has been articulated to review knowledge areas pertaining to the performance requirements of academic and research library facilities. A checklist was developed to obtain the users’ feedback on their experience with the built environment. The users were asked questions based on the performance of 22 functional and technical elements in the library. The findings of the user satisfaction survey were analyzed and reported to describe the degree of compliance with the collected performance requirements. It was found out that, users were satisfied with 17 out of the 22 elements of performance. Finally a plan of action was developed and recommended to improve the performance of the PSZ main academic and research library of UTM.

Keywords: Academic libraries, Built environment, Performance requirements, User satisfaction
Environmental Health, Indigenous Identity, Cultural Representations and the Production of Ecological Consciousness in Northern Ontario.

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Abstract

Disparities in health status have existed in all cultures at all times. The history of native populations in North America provides a particularly valuable case. Their burden of ill health has persisted over the five centuries since European contact (Kirmayer et. al. 2008; Waldrag et. al. 2006; Jones 2004). They have experienced profound disruption and alteration of their traditional ways of life through culture contact. This historical and cultural experience has involved diverse processes: “epidemics of infectious disease, systematic efforts at religious conversion, colonization with forced sedentarization, relocation and confinement to reserves, prolonged separation from family and kin in residential schools and hospitals, gradual involvement in local and global cash economies, political marginalization, and increasingly pervasive bureaucratic and technocratic control of every detail of their lives. This history has had complex effects on the structure of communities, individual and collective identity, and mental health” (Kirmayer et. al. 2008). Nowadays, epidemics such as elevated rates of suicide, alcoholism, and domestic violence and the pervasive demoralization seen in many Aboriginal communities can be readily understood as both direct and indirect consequences of this history of colonization.

During 1980’s and 1990’s a pan-Indian healing movement has emerged in many Aboriginal communities across Canada as a current effort made by Canadian Indigenous peoples to face the legacy of suffering and dislocation brought on by the history of colonialism. Since then, there has been a renewed awareness of spirituality, Native identity, and healing. Practices associated with traditional healing have been widely adopted and have served both as effective healing rituals for groups and as symbols of shared identity and affiliation. This cultural phenomenon of bringing back and re-legitimizing traditional spiritual and cultural teachings is contributing greatly to community healing and development processes.

The significance and impact of pan-Indian healing movement is that a local level, it has contributed to create a postcolonial paradigm based on the Medicine Wheel model. This paradigm views healing as a process that achieves a relationship with the self, Mother Earth, and the natural world. Teachings in contemporary Native communities based on the medicine wheel model create an epistemological paradigm that employs cultural representations of personhood and community, creating a new understanding through a revised view of self conceived as ecocentric (connected to the land, animals, and the environment) and sociocentric (connected to the extended family, kin, clan and nation). The medicine wheel model and its cultural representation of personhood is increasingly becoming a fundamental tool to promote a holistic foundation for human behavior and interaction as well as sustainable and healthy communities. This holistic philosophy is now being borrowed and employed by many Aboriginal communities across Canada.

Through an ethnographic case study we explore how the contemporary production of the indigenous self-representation of “stewards of the land” and the promotion of a sociocentric and ecocentric self as ethnic marker and moral category is contributing to environmental, community health and well-being in native reserves. The primary goal of the research is to document local perspectives by presenting a set of commentaries and meanings, in the form of narratives, related to environmental health conceptions in a Oji-Cree reserve in Northeastern Ontario, Canada.

Keywords: Culture, Environment, Health, Identity and Indigenous.
Police Investigative Structure and the Adoption of Strategic Policing: The Case of South Africa

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Abstract

Given the importance of the strategic management and the implementation thereof in the public sector and the empirical evidence of its application in such organizations such as the police, local municipalities, and government departments, the author proposes to analyze the predisposition for its application within the South African Police Service (SAPS) Detective Service. To achieve the set objective, the review of the literature on strategic policing and its implications is briefly analyzed. Due to the competing priorities, inconsistency and ambiguity characterizing the police environment, a survey was also conducted to solicit the views of a group of serving general detectives or investigating officers within the SAPS, with an attempt to identify factors that might negatively impact on the overall performance of general detectives at station level in South Africa. It was envisaged that the findings will provide with new information that will to a certain extent, improved information system within SAPS Detective Service that supports the decision making process so as to allow for better resource management and more quality in service delivery.

In support of a bigger research, it was envisaged that the manifestation of respondents’ perceptions of poor performance of detectives with regard to how they respond to fraud-related cases would not always be clear, and subsequently questionnaire that form the core of this paper were developed to gather sufficient information in order to inform the strategic management and policy of SAPS Detective Service. A quantitative approach was followed using data triangulation through the use of a variety of sources as outlined hereafter. The research related to a relatively wide population as the sample of respondents was drawn from the members of the Detective Service from nine Provinces, as well as from Head Office. The research population for this study consisted of 20 005 Police Act Personnel (detectives) and a sample of 1 920 members was identified to respond to, inter alia, their training regarding fraud investigation strategies. This sample was chosen utilizing a random stratified sampling technique. The sample realisation was 1 198, or 62,4% of the original sample. This study and the findings thereof, represents an opportunity for SAPS managers as well as police practitioners elsewhere to embrace a new management process intended to improve performance and accountability. The author viewed the sample to be representative of those SAPS and other members stationed at police stations in the nine Provinces where the research was conducted.

Keywords: Accountability, Detective Commander, Performance, Policing, Strategy
Organizational commitment, work culture, and achievement motivation in State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta

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Abstract

Backgrounds
In the global higher education marketplace, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta have been attempting to establish themselves in international ranking universities. To realize this, several efforts have been created, such as increasing the quality of teaching and research, recruiting international and highly talented students, obtaining government and nongovernment sources of funding, creating academic freedom, opening bigger opportunities to the lecturers and administrative staff to get the scholarship in order to get higher degrees in specific areas.

One of the most important concepts that influence the university to have a strategic position in international ranking is the level of organizational commitment of its human resources. It plays an important role in improving the effectiveness of university. Similarly, work culture and achievement motivation are also significantly important in advancing quality of learning. Work culture will lead and guide people in the university on how they should behave and what should be achieved to create a better university in the future. Therefore, the objective of this study is to measure organizational commitment, work culture, and achievement motivation among lecturers, administrative staff, and students in State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Methods:
59 lecturers, 99 administrative staff, and 101 students that have been working or studying more than 1 year were recruited from different faculties in the University. They were administered a set of scales that were developed by researchers: organizational commitment (18 items), work culture (33 items), and achievement motivation (21 items). Each scale is made on a 4-point rating Likert scale (range from strongly agree to strongly disagree). By using SPSS software, multiple regression analysis was used to analyze the research hypotheses.

Results:
The results indicated that more than half of the respondents have low scores in organizational commitment, work culture, and achievement motivation. Among groups, lecturers that have low scores are bigger than high scores in organizational commitment, work culture, and achievement motivation. This study also found that work culture and achievement motivation significantly affect organizational commitment among administrative staff and students. Among academic staff only work culture significantly affects organizational commitment.

Conclusions:
The university needs to increase organizational commitment, work culture, and achievement motivation among its human resources, especially among academic staffs since they play a key central role in higher education. The university is recommended to produce policies that enhance participations and involvements of academic staff in the university. The university also must support and value contribution of its human resources. With these efforts, they will commit and perceive themselves as part of the organization. Providing training programs that can increase commitment to the organization, work culture, and achievement motivation will highly benefit the university.

Keywords: Organizational commitment, work culture, and achievement motivation
Who Gets What and How? Poverty and Inequality Perceived as Deprivation of Capabilities with Reference to Bangladesh.

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Abstract

Aid agencies and the donors are paying more attention to poverty and inequality. Concepts of human rights, participation democratization are now very much part of development research agenda. Poverty is seen as deprivation of basic capabilities (Sen). This paper adds more to this view. Its focus is on social organization of economic activities in Bangladesh that allows unequal access to economic resources and political power. Despite huge flow of external aid to poverty eradication programmes, the number of poor people has increased. Simultaneously a small group became rich. It is argued that poverty results primarily from the failures of the state and the market. It is due to institutional arrangements in which access to resources is provided and restricted through particular network structure. Institutions or networks are ways of governing economic activities, facilitate the process of accumulation and set constraints to redistribution of wealth and thus preserve inequality. In addition to disparity in income, the structural conditions of Bangladesh allow the elite of different kinds (such as the political, the bureaucratic, the military and a few business elites) their privileged access to education, job, and health services. The state’s relations with different elite networks influence both formulation and implementation of policy regarding development projects that enhance the interest of the participating elite. The poor mass are deprived of their basic rights and excluded from participation, and their interests and needs do not get attention. Two major assumptions are made, derived from interpretation of collected data (historical materials, observation and interviews) and theoretical orientations: 1. Individuals’ rights, obligations and trust are embedded in institutions and in networks which shape economic activities, and 2. Exclusive social networks allow the elites their privileged access to material resources. Neither the state nor the market seem to be capable to reduce inequality. Economy appears to be an instituted process, embedded in social institutions (Polanyi), however, in concrete ongoing social relationships (Granovetter). It concludes with the argument that it is fruitful to examine the social basis of rights and trust and connect such social basis to politico-economic relationships between the state, the market and civil society. It thus retains much of the new institutional assumptions, however, incorporating these with the assumptions of the social organisation of the economy approach.

Keywords: Development, Inequality, Institutions, Poverty, Sustainability
Empowering has been considered as a tool to privilege the people in the third millennia to obtain social, economic and cultured development, especially for those living in rural areas. This has become a great concern for most governments which would like to change the structure of villages under the crisis situation. Education and occupation are two important parameters which can be used to measure the efficacy of empowering the people in these areas. The focus of some governments and authorities is women in these areas as the hidden and silent stratum of the society. It is believed that letting women play a role in their finding their status can help them to change the economic power of the family and improve the arrangement of society. By doing that, the society can enjoy the energy and thought of a part which can strengthen the other part. After the Islamic revolution in Iran, the motto of empowering women has so widely spread that there have been implemented different programs and plans for women to improve their status in the society. Women, in rural areas, have had a different situation from those living in urban areas. The family restrictions have imposed many limitations on women's participation in social activities. Establishing special schools for illiterate women has helped them to become more aware of their situation and find solutions to improve their economic problem. On the other hand, official pressures make more women involved in economic activities have provided more opportunity for women to the present paper aims to answer some questions to clarify the trend ahead; (1) What is the rate of indices of economic empowerment and social capital in statistical samples in Iran? (2) What extent of rural women’s economic empowerment is determined by social capital indices? This research is a quantitative, non-experimental and instrumental study in which the statistic sample is consisted of 45334 rural women in Hamedan, Iran. From each parish, based on class attributes, 13 villages were chosen randomly and the selected statistical sample became 256 persons. To determine the validity of questionnaire, 30 questionnaire were completed by rural women. The results showed that the research tool is of great ability for gathering the data and there is a significant and positive relationship between the components of social resources and economic empowerment. The variables introduced in analysis model explained 42% of economic empowerment variations. It can be definitely concluded that there is a long path to pave for empowering the women in rural areas. The most direct influence of empowering plans in rural areas of Iran can be seen in the downsizing of families as the women are aware of educational system and the family handling more and more. Unfortunately, the distribution of social capital has been unfair in different regions of Iran. Due to the negative policies, most concentration has been on megacities, leading to undue growth of big cities and overwhelming immigration.

Keywords: empowering, Iran, social capital, women,
Mapping the Implications of Globalisation on Women

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Abstract
Much of the talk of ‘globalization’ is confused and confusing. ‘Globalization’ has become a buzzword. As per the dominant and common understanding globalization, is often referred to as the ‘new economic order’ emphasizing on liberal trade relations among nation states and the opening of markets. However, the term globalization is much more global in its forms, processes and impact. Its presence is seen and felt in almost every sector whether economic, social, political, cultural, and the like. There is a raging debate that its impact has been more destructive or destabilizing than benefiting society, especially the under-developed and developing countries and its citizens. Liberalisation and privatization has changed the role of nations as ‘Welfare States’. The withdrawal of the State, quoted as “state desertion”, from various services and social sectors has unleashed a growing concern and vociferous debate about the decline in humane living standards. Globalization is as much a political and ideological phenomenon as it is an economic one. Attempts have to be made for a transnational approach to social policy to ensure that social standards rise in line with economic growth.

This paper is an attempt to review existing literature to map, locate and track the social implications and consequences of globalization and the challenges that lies ahead for women and her work.

Keywords: Mapping, Globalisation, Women, Social Aspects.
An Effective Model for Increasing Environmental Awareness and Sustainable Stewardship in Middle School Students

PEAS – Programs for Environmental Awareness and Sustainability

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Abstract
Society and human development have reached a precipice for causing irreversible harm to the environments on Earth. The time has come for all humans to take responsibility for their actions and live in a more sustainable manner. Educators need to address these concerns to prepare students for the issues that they will face in their lives. How do we best educate students, raise awareness, and enable the next generation of citizens to be effective problem solvers?

The Environmental Education Program developed at Montgomery School prepares students to be the environmental problem-solvers of the 21st Century. PEAS (Programs for Environmental Awareness and Sustainability) is an innovative, thematic, cross-curricular approach to Environmental Education that uses best practices in real-world context to challenge students to become advocates for change and make the world a better place for all. Students work collaboratively to study environmental issues and create solutions to decrease our impact on the planet. The PEAS model incorporates technology and cooperative group work to develop 21st Century Skills and prepare students for the jobs of the future. By developing an appreciation for the “out-of-doors” and engaging students in meaningful and relevant educational opportunities based on real world scenarios, students become more aware of environmental issues facing our planet and recognize the role of humans in causing and resolving them. The PEAS process empowers students to be effective problem solvers and prepares them for the jobs of tomorrow while instilling a sense of responsibility to act for the good of the global community. Students become effective Stewards of the environment and proponents of change.

In this presentation I will explain the PEAS process, and show examples of the results of this program, including the data to support the effectiveness of this approach to Environmental Education and Sustainability.

Keywords: Environmental Education, Methodologies, Middle School, Sustainability Education, Technology
A Case Study: Developing Environmental Sustainability Awareness through International Partnerships

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Abstract

There are many ways that human activities have negatively affected the health of ecosystems on Earth through local and global impacts. Over-consumption, poor management practices, increasing human populations, and near-sighted natural resource use has increased the impacts on the environment. As evidenced by the recent outcomes of the Rio +20 Conference, the time to act is now. All citizens of planet Earth need to make changes to their habits and interactions to live more sustainably on Earth. But how do we enhance the educational experiences of our youth to give them a “Global” understanding of the problems we face and instill the motivation to affect change in their daily lives and communities?

This was the question posed to a select few educators in Pennsylvania as we tried to embark on an International Green Schools Initiative to develop a model for collaborative learning between classrooms in Peru and North America. My intention is to explain and showcase the work done by at least one school in creating a partnership that would enhance the learning opportunities for both schools while engaging students in meaningful real-world based problems.

The Amazon Center for Environmental Education and Research (ACEER) and West Chester University’s Sustainability Advisory Council offered five fellowships to area school teachers to develop and begin implementation of an international green schools initiative that would link their school with a partner school in the Amazon basin of Peru. As a selected fellow I had the opportunity to work with the San Isidro School in Puerto Maldonado, Peru. This unique experience gave me great insight into the possibilities and pitfalls of a collaborative venture with a school in the Amazon.

In late June and early July of 2012 I am fortunate to be travelling to Peru and will visit our partner school as well as some of the other schools involved in this initiative. Through first hand knowledge and experience I will be building upon the opportunities to create more effective collaborations.

Throughout this experience I have learned that opportunities exist to enhance student learning experiences, raise awareness for issues of Sustainability, and inter-connect students to empower and motivate students to be proponents of change in their communities. I have also recognized a number of issues that deter from the possibilities for success within these partnerships. In this presentation I will outline the projects we initiated and report their effectiveness as well as provide potential resolutions to develop more successful programs in the future.

Keywords: Education, Green Schools, Partnerships, Rainforest, Sustainability
Abstract

Human development has been the main theme of the world along with the publication of the Human Development Report first time by the United Nations in 1990. Development orientation shifted from economic development which only focuses on simply revenue growth to be human-oriented development. One of the indicators used to measure the success rate of development of a society is the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI value created by the United Nations for Development Programme in 2010, ranked Indonesia at 108 of 169 countries with a HDI score of 0.600. This score is better than the score in 2009 of 0.593, with a rank at 111.

This study examines the effect of economic growth, income distribution, income per capita, population growth rate, unemployment rate, the number of poor, local government budget allocations for education, local government budget allocations for health, local government budget allocations for the environment, local government budget allocations for housing and public facilities, the implementation of regional autonomy, the implementation of the Law no. 20 of 2003 on National Education System toward human development quality in Indonesia? This study uses panel regression methods and the data cross of 26 (twenty six) provinces in Indonesia as well as the data series from 1993-2009.

The results showed there were six variables that affect significantly i.e : economic growth, per capita income, population growth, growth in the unemployment, allocation of education fund and dummy of regional autonomy toward human development quality. From the six variables, only per capita income, allocation of government funds spent on education and dummy of regional autonomy are positively related to human development quality, and in the meantime; economic growth, population growth, and growth in the unemployment is negatively related to human development quality.

Variables income distribution, the number of poor, local government allocation of funds expended for health sector, local government allocation of funds expended for environmental, local government allocation of funds expended for housing and public facilities, as well as dummy Act No.20 of 2003 about the national education system had no significant effect toward human development quality.

From these results, economic growth cannot always be used as an indicator of the implementation of economic development. Where economic development is also about human development. Although Indonesia's economy is currently quite high, but have not been able to provide a better welfare for its people. This condition is suspected due to the economic growth is not fully in favor of the people. Also found from the results; the high levels of income inequality among the provinces, the high rate of population growth and high unemployment are causing these variables have a negative impact on the quality of human development.

Allocation of funds used for education have significant effect in improving the quality of human development and has appropriate with the theory. In this case the role of government is needed to give more attention to this education sector, because it has a direct impact on the improvement of quality of life. But the allocation of funds in the health sector has yet to have a significant effect and the resulting coefficients are also contrary to the theory. This can be caused by the health funds are delegated from central to local government has been only to the extent of infrastructure development and facilities improvement. So that the allocation of these funds cannot be directly enjoyed by most of the people, especially people with middle and lower classes. Allocation of funds for the environment and the allocation of funds for housing and public facilities have not significantly influence the quality of human development. This means that the allocation of funds to this sector need to be considered again by the Government; considering to the portion for environmental improvement, building cheap transportation and free road facilities (so that experts such as teachers and health workers able to reach concession areas), serving and maintain clean water and energy (hence rural communities can also enjoy the outcomes of development), is still very minimal. Though the environment and facilities is necessary to make healthy communities and quality of human development.

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development has also increased. Furthermore, dummy regional autonomy has positive and significant, have been shown to improve the human development quality due to the implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** economic growth, human development index, number of poor, population growth, panel regression methods.
Psychometric Analysis of The Self-Efficacy Encouragement in The University Environment: A Malay Version

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Abstract
This study introduced the Self-efficacy Encouragement Questionnaire. The researcher developed the instrument to investigate whether or not the university lecturers encourage undergraduate students to develop their academic self-efficacy through learning interactions. The researcher applied the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to test the cross language equivalence of the SEEQ and to explore whether its psychometric properties are universally sound and therefore it can be used by Malay speaking researchers. Additionally, frequency analysis was used to test proportion of the lecturers’ self-efficacy encouragement. The researcher distributed a Malay version of the SEEQ to 232 Malaysian undergraduate students who are currently studying at UPSI-Malaysia. The PCA was used to answer the research question 1: What are the psychometric properties of the Self-efficacy Encouragement Questionnaire? The CFA was applied to answer research question 2: What is the hypothesized model fit of the self-efficacy encouragement? The results show satisfactory validity and reliability for the SEEQ. The research model fits were statistically acceptable and therefore, it justified to be adopted in other related studies. Further, frequency analysis test indicated that the proportion of lecturers’ self-efficacy encouragement in the university is encouraging. The combination of the present results suggested that the university lecturers play an important role to build students’ self-efﬁcacy, therefore, they are crucial pillar of students’ self-efficacy development.

Keywords: psychometric analysis, self-efficacy encouragement, Malay version, and undergraduate students
Barrier and Effective Measures: Access to Formal Education of Sex Workers’ Children in Bangladesh

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Abstract
This paper explores the barriers to formal education of sex workers’ children in Bangladesh and intended to discover the effective measures accordingly. The study investigated the socio economic profile of the sex workers who are mother with children of school going age and interlinked this profile with the barriers to access in formal education of their children. This is a mixed method study; 100 randomly selected mothers who are sex worker are interviewed for quantitative section and for qualitative part three (3) focus group dissuasions (FDG) with the mother and three (3) FGD with the children of school going age also two (2) in-depth interview with the school teachers are arranged where 68 respondents participated in discussion from different groups. Result shows that children of sex workers’ has a limited access to formal education; those who rarely get chance to be admitted by roaming enormous humiliation from every sphere of the admission and lesson learning process, are also ended up as dropout after a short period of time. A massive ignorance and reluctance is also found from the education provider’s end. Mother’s of the children; most of the cases who are the only parent and sole decision maker for their children’s education are illiterate or merely educated to take a prompt and dynamic decision for their children’s future. The continuous ignorance, discrimination and denial from the education provider and the relevant stakeholders discourage mothers to be exposed or claim education for their children. Financial crisis also sometime play a vital role for discontinuation. Moreover mothers need to struggle for coping up with the discipline and rules-regulation of the institute like formal schools. The identified barriers are countable but enormous effort is needed to resolve those barriers. As the barriers developed from societal aspect, societal remedy is needed foremost. Mass awareness is the pre requisite to change the mindset of the people living in the society. Target oriented focused program should be undertaken by the government as well the NGOs working in the field of education to aware mothers of the children and provider’s of the educational facilities. To resolve the barriers a holistic approach is required with the association of each stakeholders involved in the formal education process of children. It also should be kept in mind that the desired result will not be achieved over night and a patience effort demand to resolve the barrier and to conquer the ultimate achievement.

Keywords: Formal education, Barrier, Measure, Sex Worker
Abstract

Over ninety-eight service delivery protests took place in South Africa in 2010 explaining the levels of poor service provision by local municipalities. The gap between the design and implementation of technologies for electronic service delivery by the Government (e-Government or e-Governance) and the realities and difficulties of implementing the Batho Pele (People First) principles are some of the key limitations to good service delivery in South Africa. In the current information age, e-Governance is one critical factor contributing to good service delivery. Yet, developing and implementing a successful e-Governance system require not only appropriate expertise but also adequate material infrastructures.

The most crucial aspects of e-Governance are the participation of the population, a good and conducive work environment for public servants, good laws, policies, procedures and regulations, and the use of and access to applied technologies. Each of the above-mentioned factors contributes to effective e-Governance that facilitates a sustainable good service delivery. However, the degree of importance and the link between each of the above factors are important in painting a full picture of an effective e-Governance system. For this reason, each factor needs to be defined, quantified and linked (causal probabilities) to other factors and to the outcome factor (effective e-Governance). Unfortunately, the human intelligence is not able link all factors and to process probability calculus on how factors impact on each other and on effective e-Governance for good service delivery.

This paper reviews the literature on good governance, public participation and service delivery. It documents good practices on effective e-Governance for good service delivery and uses such information to develop the “Shared e-Governance Model” (SeGM) that combines different factors contributing to good service delivery. The model is based on the Bayesian Networks system, an Artificial Intelligence tool that facilitates the definition, combination and quantification of different factors contributing to effective service delivery. The model proposes and interprets different scenarios of effective e-Governance resulting in good service delivery. Thus, the paper promotes the SeGM as a tool to maximise the use of ICTs for good governance and good service delivery in South Africa.

Keywords: Service delivery, governance, Batho Pele, e-governance, participation
A Comparison of Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan and Thailand: A Case Study of the Watjun and Tawangpa Agricultural Cooperative and JA Aichi

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Abstract

The primary objective of development is to enhance the quality of life but the preceding development process with the use of the striking technological revolutions and the modernization of extraction industries have not result in well-being of people everywhere. Sustainable development is the main desirable for the world’s nation. Cooperatives could form a particularly significant mechanism for the development of the marginalized sections of the society since they have strong ties to local communities.

There are a lot of research reports related to agricultural cooperatives in Thailand and Japan but there are very few studies that compare the performance of the agricultural cooperatives in these two countries especially for case studies. Moreover, this research project went into the field work in Aichi prefecture in Japan. As a descriptive survey research, data collection was done during April, 2008 to June, 2011. In addition, the observation units for quantitative data are annual reports of these cooperatives. The qualitative data are obtained from in depth interview with managers, board members and government involved. Furthermore, secondary data were used. This comparative study analyzed from the institutional economic perspectives, so the framework starts with the independent variables called institutional factors namely top down orientation, the structure of the board, the government policies, spirit of cooperation. Results of the study show that only the first factor, the top-down policy is alike while the others are different. JA- Aichihigashi run along different lines to Tawangpha and Watchan agricultural cooperatives. By comparison, the performances of the two agricultural cooperatives in Thailand are less than those in Japan. Cash deposit is the most important business for them. Tawangpa agricultural cooperative in particular create a network with a private company, support a woman group, use a radio station to make a closer relationship with their members. Moreover, the managers was selected to join the international training program. Apart from sale and purchase, the JA do the interesting business and services including banking, insurance – the highest value business, training, funeral, marriage counseling, farm guidance - it is unique. About the significant financial ratio that represent the capital strength, asset quality, earning and liquidity are 1.83, 1.4, 3.96 and 0.987 respectively for Tawangpa agricultural cooperative. As for Watjun agricultural cooperative, those ratios are 0.79, 1.47, 1.37 and 1.49 respectively. Apart from that, the ratios for JA Aichihigashi are 0.91, 0.18, 17.57 and 1.05 respectively. What this study has suggested are that the agricultural cooperatives in Thailand should provide more activities for members – from the cradle to the grave like in Japan. For example, they should apply the principles of the philosophy - Sufficiency Economy, bestowed by His Majesty the King.

Keywords: Agricultural cooperative, Financial analysis, Fiscal year, Institutional factors, Sufficiency Economy
Extension Educational Needs of Women Farmers in South-South Nigeria

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Abstract
The aim of this paper is to examine the extension educational needs of women farmers in South-South Nigeria, as evidence abound that women are responsible for generating food security for their families in developing countries. The research design is a survey method using primary data which were obtained through a need assessment questionnaire comprising of both closed and open-ended questions developed to determine the extension educational program needs of women farmers in Nigeria. Through a multi-stage sampling technique, a total of 300 women-in-agriculture farmers were randomly selected for the survey. Descriptive statistics such as simple frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the data. The findings shows that majority of the women are in their prime ages with several years of farming experience and are into diverse farm enterprises. More so, a high proportion of the respondents marketed their products through middlemen. Meanwhile, majority of the women preferred on-hand and participatory training, while the most-preferred formats for skill acquisition were through workshops and seminars. The practical implication of these results is that, there is need to meet the challenges of women farmers in Nigeria by devising an educational strategy to enhance women’s social and human development. Women farmers should be taken seriously as their men counterparts and extension should focus more attention on women. Finally, multiple formats should be adapted to present extension educational teachings to women farmers for a sustainable social and human development.

Keywords: Extension, Educational needs, Food security, South-South zone, Women-in-Agriculture.
The Impact of Training and Development on Performance of Officers
of Select Public Sector Banks for Sustainable Human Development : A Study

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Abstract
This paper is based on an empirical (Survey) study covers only the public sector banks (PSB’s) operating in Bangalore, India and their officers regarding the impact of training and development of officers on their performance. It also explains that training and development has impact on employee’s skills, knowledge, attitudes and behavior, job performance, productivity which means the officers feel to work for the benefit of the bank if they find training and development to be for their benefit. If the subjects of the training and development were pertinent to the officer’s job interest, they find the training and development to be more interesting, innovative and work towards the benefit of the organization. The officers want to the training to be more specific towards their jobs so that they can utilize that on their jobs.

Training in public sector banks is traditional in approach and normally concentrates on the improvement of operative skills, interpersonal skills, decision-making skills, or a combination of these yes, wonder of wonders, any mention of customer or customer service is absent. No wonder when one enters into a public sector bank this is what one gets to see, the employees with their heads bent down are busy with their work. The customer seems to be an intrusion to them and their institution. Nationalisation; has invariably given them an aura of a government organisation. The staff here is assured of a permanent job with benefits, and there is no incentive for customer care or high performance.

Periodically, the impact of training and development programmes on the trainee’s needs to be appraised so correction, if needed, can be incorporated along the way so that every rupee spent on the programmes will have been spent productively, Hence this study “the training and development on the performance of officers of select public sector banks in Bangalore” has been taken up.

Research Methodology
The survey method has been used for this study.

Sources of Data
Data required for the research was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected from PSBs and PSB officers by administering Interview Schedules. In addition, the researcher interacted extensively with the top managements of the respondent PSBs in general to elicit their views and comments on the topic under study.

Secondary data was collected from the web sites of the ministry of finance of the government of India, the Reserve Bank of India and the respondent PSBs themselves. In addition, inputs were gathered from the financial press.

Sampling Plan
The random sampling technique has been applied since every PSB stands an equal and independent chance of being selected. Further, the population being homogeneous, a simple random sampling will give a representative sample. The probability sampling method has been selected because the survey intends to generalise the findings based on the sample survey to the population.

Interview Schedules were administered to seven PSB respondents and 700 PSB officer respondents. The feedback received was used to fine-tune the Schedules. Duly completed Schedules received from the first four PSB respondents and the first 400 PSB officer respondents were selected for the study.

Data Collection Instruments
Interview Schedules were drafted and administered to the two categories respondents for collection of primary data. The questions in the Schedules were open-ended and close-ended as well in view of the nature of the topic the study covers.

Data Processing and Analysis Plan
The collected primary data was processed manually. Statistical tools like averages were used to analyse and interpret
the data, duly supplemented by graphical and tabular representation. Appropriate interpretations were added to the tabulated and charted data. Chi-squared tests were conducted to test the hypotheses.

**Keywords:** Banks, Officers, Performance, Productivity, Training and Development,

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Abstract
The study assessed the influence of farmers cooperative organizations on agricultural technologies in Afijio Local Governments Areas, of Oyo State, Nigeria. Data were collected through a multi stage random sampling technique from one hundred cooperatives farmers with the use of questionnaire. Result of the study revealed that majority of the members and non – members of the farmers organizations (63.3%) were young and middle age persons ranging from 21 – 40 years old with a very few old men (6.7%). Most of the members 46.7% had formal education while 67.5% of the non – members had no formal education. The findings also revealed that the level of agricultural production (yield) of members of the farmers organizations 53.3% was higher than that of non – members 27.5%

Hypotheses testing on the personal characteristics of members and non – members of farmers organization at (P ≥ 0.05) significant level showed that there were no significant relationships between members personal characteristics and membership in farmer cooperatives, however significant relationship exist between the level of production (yield), education, social participation and membership of cooperative organizations at (P > 0.05). The study recommends among other things that the government should take into cognizance the morale booster for cooperative organizations through low interest rate on loan facilities, empowering the farmers cooperatives to perform through legislative control and reaching out to the Nigeria small farmers through their organizations, this will ensure greater involvement and participation of more rural farmers in agricultural development programmes.

Keywords: Assessment, Agriculture, Cooperative, Development, Farmers, Technology
Community Perception of Redevelopment Changes and Its Impact On Brownfields Redevelopment Success

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Abstract

Citizens can be resistant to environmental changes which may be disruptive to their ideology, affections, and rootedness to place. Changes may be even more disruptive if citizens perceive them to occur too rapidly. How communities assess these changes in their neighborhoods is linked to their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with initiatives executed. Satisfaction is one mechanism by which individuals respond to environmental and social changes because it embodies judgmental and cognitive processes in how they assess policies that affect their well being. This research purports that citizens’ acceptance of brownfields redevelopment is related to their perception of community improvements. This research therefore uses public satisfaction as a measure in assessing the perception of success of three brownfield redevelopment projects in Passaic County New Jersey. Their perception of satisfaction results after they have objectively assessed attributes of their social and physical environment. This research uses a variety of quantitative tools with supporting qualitative documentation to explain the effects that the community changes have on the neighborhoods’ perceived success of the redevelopment projects. A survey of 129 respondents residing near three brownfields redevelopment projects in three municipalities in Passaic County New Jersey was conducted. The purpose was to discover the relationship between changes in the built environment and social neighborhood and the level of acceptance or satisfaction with the redevelopment project. Affected citizens’ sentiment of what is valued in a prospective and actual redevelopment exercise was sought. To complement the respondents’ ‘observed changes’ public officials, were questioned and Council Minutes were reviewed in each municipality. Minutes dated from before to after the redevelopments and also newspaper reports were perused for mention of any changes that could be attributed to the redevelopments. The results of this survey indicate that citizens regard improvements in the built environment as well as the social environment as highly significant criteria in evaluating brownfields redevelopment beneficial use. Citizens have high expectations from these brownfield redevelopment projects and tend to be more responsive and supportive when more than one observed positive and less negative changes in the built environment were observed. Brownsfield redevelopment projects received ratings that are more positive when the end use is consistent with citizens’ values and lifestyles and not detract from it. Therefore, this research gives insight to policy makers of how this policy is impacting neighborhoods and to provide guidance to assess how they are progressing towards achieving a major brownfields sustainable goal which is improvement in citizens’ quality of life.

Keywords: brownfields; perception; policy; satisfaction; sustainable
Microfinance in Bogota, Colombia, as a Development Strategy

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Abstract

This paper aims to describe and analyze a financial strategy designed and implemented in Bogota, Colombia, in 2002, which considers microcredit as an important tool to provide poorer people credit services. Microcredit is just one of the different components of a broad concept, microfinance, which was developed as an answer to the lack of financial services for the poorer people from formal financial system.

Microfinance includes the provision of financial services, such as deposits, loans and insurance to poor families who do not have access to resources of the formal financial institutions. The loans are used to invest in micro-enterprises, as well as for investing in health and education, improve housing or deal with family emergencies. However, the strategy of microfinance is not limited to provide financial services only, but also provides training in management of money and strengthens aspects like leadership, confidence, self-esteem, education and micro-management.

Regarding the kind of enterprises that are the target of microfinance in Bogota, Colombia, it is important to mention that micro, small and medium sized enterprises (Mipymes thereafter) involve a big number of workers in the city. According to the Business Chamber of Bogota, there were 202,966 formally constituted enterprises in 2004, from which 201,146 were Mipymes (99%) and concentrated approximately 70% of total formal employment. Particularly regarding Mipymes, 86% were micro, 11% small and 3% medium sized businesses. Mipymes are engaged mainly in trading and the repair of all kinds of motor vehicles (35.4%), followed by real estate activities (13.2%), manufacturing (12.3%); transport, storage and communications (11.6%); and hotels and restaurants (11.3%).

Behavior of firms in Bogota evidences the importance of micro-enterprises and small enterprises in employment generation. However, these types of enterprises face various problems regarding their creation and their operation; among them, the main ones are associated with their financing and management. Faced with this situation, the Treasury Secretary of Bogota implemented a strategy of financial lines in April 2002 to help them, which is based on a scheme of credit throughout the financial system. The main objectives of the financial lines are: i) To facilitate access to credit to micro and small entrepreneurs, ii) to improve the levels of income and employment in the city, and iii) to improve the quality of life of the micro and small entrepreneurs in Bogotá.

The financial lines designed to help micro, small and medium-sized businesses managed by the Treasury Secretary of Bogota have meant a significant shift in attention to formal business of the city. This financing program for Mipymes was designed with the aim of solving the cyclical problem arisen by the banking crisis of 1999, which led financial institutions to be prepared to accept a lower risk and to raise the interest rates, which discriminated the Mipyme sector of bank financing in a recession and unemployment scenario.

Users of financial lines have registered a rapid growth from their creation. However, the importance of microfinance in this financing program has been limited. Only a portion of the loans of one of them, Bogota Line, which is the one that has concentrated near the 90% of the total disbursements, corresponds to microcredit, as the maximum amounts that are granted by this line to both micro and small businesses, exceed the corresponding to the legally fixed one for microcredit (25 minimum monthly wages, i.e. $10.2 million of Colombian pesos for 2006). In addition, despite the dramatic increase in the resources placed by the financial lines, the strategy has not produced the expected results as long as employment and income for populations living in poverty is concerned.

In this context, it is necessary to assess the possibility that Bogota makes an agreement with National authorities, which allows the Colombian Capital to participate with some economic resources and to make sure that the national strategy does not make more difficult the achievement of some specific objectives of the public policy of the city, such as, the ones that have to do with the reallocation of street sellers and the recovery of the public space.

The national strategy in this context makes it possible to expand the supply of financial services to the poorest people. However, one of its main limitations has to do with the high rate of interest for microcredit, considering the current conditions of the financial markets and the economy as a whole.
To face the problems described above, Bogota could, among other things, design financial products differentiated for non formal micro-entrepreneurs, with different financial conditions, group-based guarantees and technical support to them in the formalization and specialized assistance.

The main challenge in the short term is to consolidate the involvement of the commercial banks into microfinance. As long as they adopt appropriate technologies of microcredit, competition will reduce the cost of credit and would increase the volume of microcredit.

**Keywords:** Bogota, Financial lines, microcredit, microfinance, small businesses
Home-Based Learning: Sustainable Education for The Educational Problem of the Sri Lankan Refugees in Malaysia

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Abstract

Educational problem is a common issue faced by refugees all over the world. Proper education should be given to the refugees when they are displaced locally or internationally. One of the major problems the refugees in Malaysia faced is the education for their children. The purpose of this study was to find out to what extent the Sri Lankan refugee parents in Malaysia, feel that the home-based learning is effective for their children. Two refugee parents were interviewed to ask about their perception towards effectiveness of home-based learning. The interviews were transcribed and both interview transcripts were coded. Finally the codings were combined and useful themes were emerged. Positive and negative themes were received from the parents. All the parents interviewed mentioned that the home-based learning is a good and important program for their children while they are in a host country to provide a better future. Furthermore they felt that the home-based learning is a comfortable way of teaching and learning for the refugee parents and useful for a vulnerable family. They further indicated that the home-based learning is a solution for the educational problem of the refugee families whose socio economic status is low. The advantages mentioned by the refugee parents are that the home based learning is a way to give individual attention and it provides more knowledge, so the children in home school would be more knowledgeable and would be able to compete with other children who go to the public schools. Further the home based learning provides a conducive teaching and learning environment. The negative responses received from the refugee parents are that the home based learning provides less happiness to the children because the children will like to study with their peers in a classroom setting by a teacher. So the children will not be so interested to learn from the parents. For them, the parents are not teachers. This paper concludes that the home-based learning is an appropriate method for the refugee children while they are displaced inside or outside of the country and can be applied among the refugees all over world. The home base learning is a best and sustainable solution for the educational problem of refugees.

Keywords: Educational Problem, Home-based learning, Refugees, Sustainable education
Balancing Human Health and Economics: A cost-effectiveness analysis on the Impact of pollution-related diseases on the GDP of the U.S., Canada and China

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Abstract
The present research investigates the connection between Environmental Pollution, Human Health and Economic Growth. By focusing on the world’s largest economies i.e. the U.S., Canada and China, this paper highlights the asymmetries of a country’s GDP growth cycle, resulting from pollution-related diseases. Through analyzing key indicators such as the countries’ gross domestic product (GDP), per capita GDP, National Budgets and population statistics, the “human factor” statistics are evaluated in terms of economically active population vs. inactive workforce.

A cost-effectiveness analysis of each country was used to express how pollution-related diseases can affect a country’s productivity and economy. In the estimated ratio the denominator will reflect the health benefits (i.e. years of active workforce, disease averted, GDP and productivity increased) and the numerator will reflect the estimated cost of diseases (i.e. social infrastructure: health care system, medical expenses, social welfare systems and government support). The findings of this study will determine the significance of the health factor, and the effects of environmental pollution in a country’s GDP.

Keywords: Denominator, numerator, GDP Growth, National Budget
Investigating the patterns of Environmental Pollution and Cancer Clusters in the USA, Canada and China

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Abstract
The nucleus of this paper is to investigate and evaluate statistical data on the suspected cancer clusters and focus on the cases where cancer patients are exposed to environmental pollution. A “genuine” cancer cluster is confirmed when the statistically significant occurrences involve either a specific demographic group, a geographic location, or a definite time period. Health and Demographic surveys, family and migration studies as well as geographic blueprints on cancer advocate that environmental pollution plays a key role in the formation of cancer. During the last year over 1,500,000 new cancer cases and over 570,000 estimated deaths have been reported in the U.S. alone. Various risk factors have been identified as cancer causes, including genetics, hormones, food, smoking, obesity, lack of exercise, radiation, sunlight, exposure to chemicals and hazardous materials etc. Until recently, very limited scientific research was available on environmental pollution and cancer clusters, due to the low percentage of cancers caused by environmental pollution (less that 5%), combined with the disparity in cancer risk factors and cancer types, but most importantly the appearance of cancer many years after the chemical/hazardous contamination has occurred.

The “Cuzick–Edwards” significance test was used as a conceptual basis to examine the spatial clustering of environmental pollution within the suspected cancer clusters. The findings of this study a) will highlight the “statistically significant” clusters in the USA, Canada and China.(i.e. statistical results that are unlikely to have occurred by chance), and b) will protect the communities by identifying the likely source of notable cancer clusters, i.e. exposure to pollutants and toxic chemicals that could result in cancer.

Keywords: Cancer Clusters, genetics, hormone, pollutants, toxic chemicals
Positioning Sub-Saharan African Countries as Fertile Land for Outsourcing Businesses Operation and Projects

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Abstract
Do Sub-Saharan African Countries have what it takes to attract Global Businesses as Outsourcing contractors? Can they successfully compete with Emerging markets of Asia, South America and East Europe? Can SSA be positioned as a fertile land for outsourcing to the Western businesses and in particular of American origin? This research probes and discusses what Multi-national corporations are looking for in choosing an outsourcing contractor, and what African small and medium size enterprises can do to improve their competitiveness. To address these issues, a case study and exploratory research approach was applied. Twenty American based businesses were studied with the sole objective of identifying their criteria for choosing countries and firms for outsourcing. Preliminary results suggests that while African small and medium size businesses may have most of what it takes to attract and effectively and effeminately execute outsourced projects and services, they still need to position and brand themselves as a worthy terrain for outsourcing to American enterprises.

Keywords: (Five words in alphabetical order)
Competitiveness, Contracting Agreements, Emerging Markets, Outsourcing Globalization,
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