Sex, employment status and the labour force contribution of polytechnics graduates

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to find out the influence of sex, employment status and polytechnics education on labour force contributions of polytechnic graduates. Three null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. Sixty (60) Polytechnics graduates who were either male, female, unemployed, self-employed, organized private sector employed or government sector employed were selected for the study, through snow balling and convenience sampling techniques. Five (5) Likert type questionnaires were used to collect data from the both male and female polytechnics graduates. Percentages, t-test, and chi-square statistics were used to analyze data collected at 0.05 alpha level. For the men all the three null hypotheses were rejected; while for women only two were, because calculated \( \chi^2 \) was under these hypotheses greater than critical \( \chi^2 \). The result revealed men to make significantly higher contribution to the national labour force than women. It was recommended conscientization and other androgogical methods be used to promote consciousness raising in the women.

Keywords: Sex, employment status, labour force contribution
Monsanto: The Great Institutional Strategist

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Abstract
This research is based on the relationships between organizations and governments in order to establish common agreements for the good of the society, but all the most to reach a corporate welfare. On this paper we wanted to demonstrate the influence of the coercive power of the law for the more profitable companies. The point of view of the institutions and the theory of the property rights are part of the theoretical framework that has been taken as a reference to describe the relationship they has had with "Monsanto Corporation" and the Mexican government, for entry of transgenic corn in our country. It tries to generate a hypothesis based on data and information gathered to bring in this, that in a general sense, proving the strategy taken by Monsanto Co. to achieve this maize market in Mexico.

Keywords: Transgenic corn, property rights, the point of view of the institutions.
Harnessing Nigeria’s Surging Population for Sustainable National Development: Problems, Prospects and Challenges for Human Rights

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Abstract
Nigeria with its population of 160,000,000 people is Africa’s most populous country and statistics show that Nigeria’s population is one-fifth of the entire African population. This immense endowment of human resources in addition to vast amounts of natural resources which includes crude oil, natural gas, coal, arable land for agriculture and many more, stands Nigeria in good stead to be Africa’s most developed country and one of the world’s developed countries. Paradoxically, Nigeria ranks as one of the undeveloped countries in the world with extremely low living standards, a non-existent industrial base and very low Human Development Index put at 0.459 as a result of which Nigeria’s position is 156th out of 187 countries with comparable data. The health sector in Nigeria has become moribund due to years of gross neglect by government; the quality of education is declining rapidly and the minimum wage is far less than $100/month. As such, there is a high rate of unemployment and a corresponding increase in crime; there is a reduction in life expectancy and despondency is rife among the general populace. The discovery of crude oil and the obscene display of corruptly acquired wealth by government officials have created the perception among the general population that government patronage and unjust enrichment are essential to survival in Nigeria as opposed to hard work, honesty and industry. Hence, agriculture which used to be the mainstay of Nigeria’s economy has been abandoned. Utilizing Nigeria’s massive population as a driver of national development as successfully implemented by the Chinese, has proven to be a mirage because Nigeria is sharply torn along ethnic and religious divides with its attendant features such as xenophobia, deep mistrust and religious intolerance. This bleak situation raises a conundrum of ascertaining whether Nigeria can achieve sustainable economic, social and political development in view of the available human and material resources or whether Nigeria is potentially on the path to disintegration going by widespread discontent with governance and pervasive socio-economic instability. In view of the foregoing, this paper will assess whether Nigeria’s massive population can propel national development as opposed to national disintegration along diverse ethno-religious lines. This will be considered in the light of militating factors such as the poor state of electricity supply in Nigeria; an inclement investment climate which greatly discourages entrepreneurship and also the general state of insecurity which discourages Foreign Direct Investment. This is further complicated by Nigeria’s proclivity for imports and consumption rather than production and exports thereby creating a massive balance of trade deficit. The paper also examines the role of socio-economic components of human rights on the question of Nigeria’s population and development and argues that without concerted enforcement of human and socio-economic rights of citizens by the government, Nigeria’s rapidly surging population poses grave challenges to socio-political stability as well sustainable national development with negative multiplier effects on the African continent and the international community.

Keywords: Human Development Index, Human Rights, Nigeria, Population, Sustainable Development,
Environmental Sustainability of construction projects in Higher Education Institution of Pakistan- A critical review

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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 Management Plan (ESMP) for construction projects has was developed and various checklists were elucidated for implementation of the plan at the construction sites in Pakistan with special reference to higher education institutions. The plan covered 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.

A questionnaire survey was conducted amongst the project execution staff at various institutions across the country, to assess the impediments in the implementation of ESMP during various phases of construction projects. The results have shown that poor capacity of the execution agencies, lack of commitment from supporting organizations and shortage of staff are the major problems faced in the implementation of ESMP in the construction projects.

Keywords: construction industry, natural resources, built environment, Pakistan
Assessing the use of communal feedlot in empowering women farmers: A Case of Mount Frere Cattle Feeding Scheme

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Abstract
Prior to the democratic dispensation in South Africa in 1994, women were not actively involved in the economic activities of both household and the country. This patriarchic customs have resulted in the limited influence of women in various sectors of the economy. These customs appears to more prevalent in the poverty stricken rural areas where women do have limited rights and privileges to challenge and own businesses as compared to the male individuals. On the other hand, the customized feedlot model provides an effective tool for mainstreaming the communal livestock farmers. This can be attributed to the net monetary value of the direct benefits from using the model. The customized feedlot model is capable of making communal livestock farmers to adapt to changing consumer taste and preference as far as beef is concerned. The aim of the study was to find out whether women have equal chance of benefiting in the customized feedlot model developed by South African government and its partners. The objective of this initiative was to promote equal participation of gender in agri-business development initiatives such as customized feedlot. The Participatory Action Research method (involving a sample of 80 communal farmers) was used to collect the data. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. These data sets were analyzed using SPSS software and focus sessions. A univariate analysis of variance was conducted. The results revealed that women derive more (R5 395.6 ± 514.88) profit in communal feedlots relative to (R3730.59 ± 1491.97) the male counterpart. The gender variable was found to be statistically significant (F= 6.098, 0.016, p<0.05). The difference in profit in these businesses attributed by gender was found to be 7.3%. The model used represented 6.1% of the outcome. Levene’s test was violated due to its significant difference at 95% confident interval. In addition, women appear to participate less in this type of farming due traditional practices of livestock ownership in these rural areas. The study seems to suggest that participation of women in farming activities attracts more profit than the counterparts. Therefore, an effort to increase the women participation may be beneficial to women empowerment in poor rural areas of South Africa.

Keywords: Customized, Communal, women, customs, feedlot
Trends Analysis of Students’ and Staff Personnel in South-South Universities. Nigeria 1999 - 2009

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Abstract

The main purpose of the study was to analyze trend analysis of students’ and staff personnel in South-South Universities of Nigeria. Two research questions and hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The hypotheses formulated were to investigate undergraduate students’ enrolment and academic staff recruitment trends in south-south universities, Nigeria. Ex-post research design was adopted for the study. Four universities (2 federal and 2 states) were randomly selected and used for the study. Data for the study were collected from registry of the various universities studied. Data collected were summarized and analyzed using index numbers and bar charts. The hypotheses formulated were tested using independent t-test statistical technique. Result of the findings revealed; No significant difference in the trends analysis of male and female student’s enrolment in universities. There had been a continuous increase in academic staff and non academic staff employed in the universities without a corresponding increase in the attrition trends of academic and non academic staff in south-south universities. It was recommended among others that universities in the country should endeavor to keep a good record of the events in their institutions. Also there should be thorough record on staff recruitment and attrition in each of the universities so as to checkmate the employment rate of academic and non academic staff in South-South University.

Keywords: Students, Staff Personnel, Trends, Universities
Towards ‘New Sustainable Development Order’ in the 21st Century: Gandhian Perspective

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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 co-sponsored 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
Field evaluation of antifungal effect of crude botanical extracts on *Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) de Bary for sustainable development of agriculture

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Abstract

Biological control of diseases is a supplemental approach to avoid the extensive use of synthetic chemicals. Successful control of late blight of potato can be achieved with a combination of sanitary practices, resistant varieties and fungicide sprays. Concerns are mounting about the environmental problems and resistance in pathogen due to frequent use of fungicides against late blight. However, the realization of the harmful effects of chemical pesticides has forced the scientists and farmers to search alternative materials to combat this disease and avoid the ecological hazards. Among the several available materials, plant products have offered great scope than the rest because these are safe, easily bio-degradable and eco-friendly. Alternative strategies instead of conventional fungicides were used for the control of late blight which included the use of crude botanical extracts as alternative to synthetic fungicides for sustainable potato production. This study included the use of crude extracts of locally found medicinal plants. In sustainable disease management experiments Neem (*Azadirachta indica* ) leaf extract was the most effective followed by Garlic (*Allium sativum*) extract but Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) oil was least effective on all the five varieties (Cardinal, Karoda, Rodio, Shanah and Siply Red). Most effective dose of Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) leaf extract and all other plant extracts was 3% followed by 2% and 1% being least effective while 7 days spray interval was most effective as compared to 14, 21 and 28 days. In curative disease management program Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) leaf extract @3% was most effective followed by Garlic (*Allium sativum*) extract @3% while euclyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) leaf extract @3% being least effective on all the five varieties (Cardinal, Karoda, Rodio, Shanah and Siply Red). Three consecutive sprays after disease appearance were most effective among all the tested plant extracts followed by 2 and 1 sprays. Our results indicated that natural chemicals of these plant extracts significantly reduce incidence of late blight of potato caused by *P. infestans* when compared control. Due to the cheapness, easy availability and environment friendly effect, it is recommended that Garlic (*Allium sativum*) and Neem (*A. indica*) could be used to control potato late blight. Biological products used in plant disease control must be integrated with other control measures for pest management. Therefore, pesticides derived from living organisms are expected to play an important role in disease management strategies. Natural chemicals obtained from plants retard the growth and reproduction of plant pathogenic fungi. These chemicals can be utilized in the integrated disease management strategies.

Keywords: Potato Late Blight Management Biological Control disease index disease severity Botanicals
Effect of National Special Programme for Food Security (NSPFS) on Poverty Alleviation among Cassava Farmers’ in Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract
This analysed the effects of National Special Programme for Food Security (NSPFS) on poverty alleviation among cassava farmers in Cross River State, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to ascertain the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents, examine respondents’ level of participation in the programme, determine the effect of the programme on cassava production and living condition, determine the poverty level of respondents and, identify the problems encountered by the beneficiaries. The theoretical and conceptual background of the study was based on modernization, dependency and participatory theory of development. Data for the study were collected through structured questionnaire from the three agricultural zones in the state using multi-stage random sampling technique where three beneficiaries sites and three non beneficiaries sites were randomly selected and equally number of respondents sampled from both cites. The final sample size was 204 respondents. Frequencies, percentages and means were used to analyse the objectives while paired t-test was used to test the hypotheses. The results indicate that most of the respondents were females and married with percentage representation of 51.5% and 68.8% respectively. Most (42.6%) were between the ages of 31-40 years and had household size of 6-10. Majority (48.5%) had secondary education and had annual income of less than N100,000(one hundred thousand) naira. The result also revealed that there was interactive participation among beneficiaries indicating active participation. The paired t-test results indicate that the mean annual output, income and farm sizes of beneficiaries were higher and significantly different from that of the non beneficiaries at 1% level, the mean result on living condition shows that majority of the beneficiaries had a relatively better housing condition, majority of the beneficiaries fell in the non poor category of poverty level and late release of loan and inputs were ranked first among other problems encountered by the beneficiaries. Based on these results, the NSPFS is said to have achieved its objective of improving the poverty status of cassava farmers in Cross River State. Therefore there is a need to increase the project sites and also release loans and inputs on time so as to further increase the productivity of the farmers and consequently enhance food security in the state.

Keywords: Cassava Farmers, Beneficiaries Sites, Food Security, National Special Programme, Poverty Alleviation,
Ref#: 011/CAN/14/SSHD

Tanzania development bailout: A focus on improving agricultural production

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Abstract
The aim of this paper was to discuss measures that need to be employed to boost agricultural production in Tanzania. The objective of the study was to assess the perception of agronomist on what do they consider to be barriers for agricultural improvement in Tanzania, and to propose solutions for the ultimate sustainable agriculture in Tanzania. The methodology employed in the study was qualitative approach, where interview was the main data collection instrument used. The design of the study was the case study, where only participants on the regional workshop participated in the trainings were interviewed. The sample was drawn through purposive sampling, where only participant on the training were involved in the study. The total sample was 24 agronomists from seven regions of Iringa, Mbeya, Morogoro, Dodoma, Njombe, Dodoma and Pwani. Results of the study indicate that the leading barriers to the development of horticulture in Tanzania include insufficient market, ignorance of the farmers on the potentials of horticulture, weak government policies in relation to horticulture, incompetent agronomist as they lack practical knowledge, weak commitment of the local government councils, and inability of politicians in articulating potentials of horticulture. In addition, it was learnt that Agronomist have not done much to participate in educating the farmers on the best practices for improving agriculture. It is therefore recommended that, each council should have targets on how many farmers should enjoy best practices per year. In addition, they both agree that agronomist should be assessed by the number of farmers they visit per year and thus the impact caused by their efforts.

Keywords: horticulture, sustainable agriculture, farmers, the role of agronomist
The Role of Renewables in Building Materials, the Energy Crisis, and Global Warming

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Abstract: Globally, buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of the total world annual energy consumption. Most of this energy is for the provision of lighting, heating, cooling, and air conditioning. Increasing awareness of the environmental impact of CO₂, NOₓ, and CFCs emissions triggered a renewed interest in environmentally friendly cooling, and heating technologies. Under the 1997 Montreal Protocol, governments agreed to phase out chemicals used as refrigerants that have the potential to destroy stratospheric ozone. It was therefore considered desirable to reduce energy consumption and decrease the rate of depletion of world energy reserves and pollution of the environment. One way of reducing building energy consumption is to design buildings, which are more economical in their use of energy for heating, lighting, cooling, ventilation and hot water supply. Passive measures, particularly natural or hybrid ventilation rather than air-conditioning, can dramatically reduce primary energy consumption. However, exploitation of renewable energy in buildings and agricultural greenhouses can, also, significantly contribute towards reducing dependency on fossil fuels. Therefore, promoting innovative renewable applications and reinforcing the ground source energy market will contribute to preservation of the ecosystem by reducing emissions at local and global levels. This will also contribute to the amelioration of environmental conditions by replacing conventional fuels with renewable energies that produce no air pollution or greenhouse gases. An approach is needed to integrate renewable energies in a way to meet high building performance. However, because renewable energy sources are stochastic and geographically diffuse their ability to match demand is determined by adoption of one of the following two approaches: the utilisation of a capture area greater than that occupied by the community to be supplied, or the reduction of the community’s energy demands to a level commensurate with the locally available renewable resources.

Keywords: Energy efficient systems, Environment, Global warming, Renewable energy technologies, Sustainable development
Economic Mismanagement And Corruption: Bane Of Democratic Governance In Africa

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Abstract
Africa is a continent that is richly blessed both in terms of human and natural resources. However, in spite of her huge human and natural capital resources, Africa is home to the world’s most impoverished people with the majority living on less than $2.00 per day. African countries are saddled with huge external debts, rising inflation, poor infrastructure and political instability. On the development scale, Africa seems to be at the lowest rung of the ladder. Africa is under developed, technologically backward, debt and disease ridden with most of the populace living below poverty line. Several reasons have been adduced for Africa’s developmental retardation. Africans have often looked outwards and blamed colonialism and imperialism as the cause of the continent’s backwardness. While the argument may be true in the immediate years succeeding colonialism, this can no longer be accepted after over 50 years of independence of most countries in Africa. The time is thus ripe to look inwards to the factors that tend to perpetuate Africa’s underdevelopment and economic stagnation. The continent is faced with rising corruption and economic mismanagement which constitutes a major challenge to economic and political growth. Concern over corruption in the third world, and in Africa in particular, is receiving serious international attention. In recent years there has emerged a greater recognition of the negative impact of the pandemic of corruption in Africa on the socio-economic development process, as well as its corrosive impact on society and the fledging democratisation processes in many African countries. Africa’s stagnation, and indeed retrogression, in the socio-economic development sphere can be attributed largely to the levels of chronic poor governance experienced by many African states. Hitherto, African states have regarded each other’s sovereignty as sacrosanct and doctrine of non interference has allowed corrupt regimes to flourish at the expense of their citizens’ well-being. Corrupt leaders treat the populace with impunity and economic high-handedness. Concerned about the negative effects of corruption and impunity on the political, economic, social and cultural stability of African States and its devastating effects on the economic and social development of the African peoples and recognizing the need to address the root causes of corruption on the continent, the AU adopted Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption. This paper appraises the impact of corruption and economic mismanagement on the socio-economic and political development of Africa. It assesses the role of the African Union and the legal and institutional frameworks employed by the African Union to combat economic mismanagement and corruption. It reviews the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and also appraises the African Peer Review Mechanism under New Partnership for African Development. The paper argues that in spite of the Convention, corruption and economic mismanagement continues to thrive in Africa. The paper concludes that unless the twin menace of corruption and economic mismanagement are tackled with sincerity, then development is far from Africa.

Keywords: Corruption, democratic governance, development, economic mismanagement.
A Critique Of Rural Development Problems In Iwaro Oka-Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria.

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Abstract
Rural development implies both economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. Unfortunately, most of the rural area is yet to be modernized and transited from its traditional isolation to integrate with the national economy. This paper therefore, underscores the problems of rural development in Iwaro Oka-Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The first stage in the collection of primary data involves reconnaissance survey of the study area, while the second stage necessitated the administration of questionnaire. Seven zones were identified and twenty questionnaires were administered in each of the zones, making a total of one hundred and forty. Issues such as the infrastructural facilities, literacy level, component of economic activities as well as the people’s attitude to modernization and technological innovation were sought in the questionnaire. The study however, adopts descriptive method of data analysis.

The paper has reveals a grossly inadequate rural transportation. Also, infrastructure which helps to determine the success of manufacturing and agricultural activities is not only inadequate but also substandard. Furthermore, the research has shown that the health facility is nothing to write home about and need an urgent attention, overhauling and tremendous amelioration. There was mass illiteracy which needs a significant improvement. The study area is basically an agrarian community with low level of industrialization. Moreover the paper reveals the luke warmness of attitude in accepting modernization and technological innovation, this has been the bane and one of the major clog in the wheel of development. Agricultural problems include; price fluctuation, storage facilities, pests and diseases which attack the crops and animals, the use of crude implements, and an infinitesimal contribution of government towards rural development. This connote that the rural area has suffered unwanton alienation, deprivation and neglect in both past and present government development programmes. Rural development cannot be overemphasized in the positive transformation of a regional economy, especially during this period of a global economic recession; as it will significantly alleviate unemployment as well as rural urban migration problems. It will further act as a catalyst to industrial development, which is a panacea to socio-economic development. In the light of this, the paper concluded that government should exhibit more commitment and sincerity towards rural development by providing adequate infrastructural facilities, giving of loans and subsidy to farmers in order to boost agricultural productions and serve as an encouragement to interested farmers. People of the grass root should also be involved with the developmental programmes as this will provide the rural people with better prospects of economic development.

Keywords: Agriculture, Economic development, Integrated development approach, Iwaro Oka, Rural development
Challenges of Natural Resource Based Livelihood Diversification

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Abstract
Natural resource based livelihood diversification program run by FARM Africa and SOS Sahel Ethiopia in Bale region is operational since 2006 in four priority districts (Goba, Dello, Harrana and Nenesebo). Agriculture alone or involving through few natural resource based livelihoods activities does not provide enough income for survival hence diversification into natural resource based activities is seen as a form of natural resource management. Natural resource based Livelihood diversification which has been run in the project was less succeeded. The objective of this study was to investigate challenges of natural resource based livelihood diversification within Bale Eco-Region thereby assessing the economic challenges, socio-demographic challenges, institutional challenges and environmental challenges. The result presented here relied on data collected from a random sample of 165 households which were selected from four villages (Webero, Chirii, Ititu-surs and Fasil angeso) respondents as well as from interviewees and focus group discussions from different sampling units/groups, secondary documents and from participatory rural appraisal conducted in each study villages. Descriptive statistical tools such as two-sample t test, Pearson chi-square test and correlation coefficient were worked out to determine the relationship between variables. A logistic regression model was also used to determine the relative importance of variables and community problem analysis matrix was also in use. Analysis of data shows from the economic factors, low annual production income and no credit access were mentioned as a challenge. no or less training, less education level and not being membership of a group were challenges from socio-demographic factors and less natural resource potentials were mentioned as challenge for diversification. Other challenges like non-empowerment on the forest resource and technical problems were also mentioned for Coffee and Honey livelihood activities as challenge.

Keywords: Deforestation, Diversification, Forest Management, Livelihoods, Natural Resource, Sustainable Development.
Ref#: 016/CAN/14/SSH


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This paper examines the influence of a two-year intervention program evaluation on three language programs through mixed paradigms and methods. The study makes use of survey research, qualitative evaluation, questionnaires, interviews, one-way MANOVA (Roy's Largest Root) and the constant comparative method. Major findings show intervention program evaluation bring about significant improvements in program mission and objectives, quality management, teaching and learning, student support, and relationship with the community. While quantitative findings indicate no influence on research activities, qualitative findings reveal the opposite. The findings further indicate no inter-program differences regarding evaluation impact on each of the three programs. The study recommends intervention evaluation as a strategy for program, institutional and individual development alongside quality improvement.

Keywords: evaluation use, intervention program evaluation, language programs, performance indicators, program evaluation, quality improvement
Comparative Analysis of Integrated and Non-Integrated Fish Farming in Ogun State, Nigeria

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Abstract
This study compared profitability analysis of integrated and non-integrated fish farming in Ogun State, Nigeria. Primary data were collected using interview guide. Random sampling techniques was used to select 133 non-integrated fish farmers (NIF) and 216 integrated fish farmers (IFF) (n = 349) from the study area. Data were analyzed using Chi-square, T-test and Pearson Product moment correlation. Results showed that 92.5% of NIF were male compared to 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, the average net profit per year of integrated fish farmers was ₦162,550 compared to NIF (₦61,638). The chi-square analyses showed that knowledge of fish farming had significant relationship with respondents sex ($\chi^2 = 9.44$, df = 2, $p < 0.05$), age ($r = 0.20$, $p < 0.05$) and farming experience ($r = p = 0.05$). Significant differences exist between integrated and non-integrated fish farming, considering their knowledge of fish farming ($t = 21.5$, $\chi^2 = 43.01$, $p < 0.05$). The study concluded that IFF are more profitable compared to NIF. It was recommended that private investors and NGOs should sponsor short training and courses which will enhance efficiency of fish farming to boost productivity among fish farmers.

Keywords: Profitability Analysis, Farms and Integration
The Role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Education of Teachers for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become a key tool and has a revolutionary impact of how we see the world and how we live. This research examines the issues of challenges of ICT in education for sustainable development. It also discusses the interconnectivity between ICT and sustainable development with relevant conceptual framework. With global introduction of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education in an attempt to address the educational challenges. It views qualitative teachers education as an instrument for achieving the nations educational goals and philosophy which in reality translate the nation to a more productive and sustainable economy. Education is regarded as the back bone of national development; education is therefore the key to national development. ICTs are generally believed to have a dramatic influence and are conceptualized to continually determine the competitive nature of virtually all businesses. Information has been catalyst to sustainable development in the industrialized societies in the event of ICT. In the Global Information Society GIS; human capital is the most valuable asset. Information skills have become key survivals and competitive weapon in the global market place. Information Communication Technology has a role to play in development of rural communities especially in addressing rural poverty and delivering qualitative education to rural and even urban communities. The paper will also examine; ICT and teachers education; the impact of ICT on teachers and student and roles of ICT education for the nation sustainable development. This phenomenon has birth to the contemporary e-commerce, e-government, e-medicine and e-education. The paper will also focus on education in the development of Nigeria and sustainable development which is the notion and approach which has developed into global wave of concerns and economic development. It is a development seeking to meet the needs and aspirations of the people without the need of compromising the need of present generations to come. Hence, the challenge of sustainable development in Nigeria is a building of a Nigeria which is in context of rapidly changing world still emphasizes in her national objectives, while simultaneously ensuring ecological integrity and sustainability. This paper will also highlight the role of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in education of teachers for sustainable development in Nigeria. It will see ICT as a multifaceted process that has application in all shares of human endeavors’. Promotion of education of education for sustainable development through ICT equipment and infrastructure as well as integrating of ICT structures into curricula of our educational institutions at all level. Suggestion will be made of the measures that can be taken in adopting the use of ICT in Nigeria. The paper will be concluded by making recommendations on how to enhance the role of ICT in education for sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Communication, Education, Globalization, Information, and Technology.
Addressing the social, political and environmental conflicts in providing a sustainable urban rail transport system

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Abstract
Conflicts between different stakeholders regarding how best to achieve urban rail energy efficiency have affected urban rail systems worldwide. Without the correct policy and funding mechanisms the development of energy efficient technologies on its own is insufficient to optimise the energy consumption of urban rail systems and therefore such measures often remain unimplemented. A system-level approach which provides solutions that consider the needs of all parties has so far not been undertaken. This paper summarises the current stakeholder requirements, paying specific attention to societal opinions and needs. Coupled with case studies of various global transport systems, recommendations and conclusions are developed which, if taken into consideration, could help achieve greater future urban rail energy efficiency.

Greater energy efficiency and emissions reduction is becoming necessary from both an economic and political standpoint, whilst increased levels of urbanisation will lead to a corresponding rise in congestion levels if unaddressed, worsening the environmental and economic situation. Urban rail appears to be a promising solution to address such issues, on account of its high capacity, high level of energy efficiency per passenger-kilometre (pkm) and lack of local pollutants. Nevertheless, the energy consumption of urban rail systems is high; consisting of a mixture of buildings and transport and energy savings can be achieved by making changes in technologies, operations and increasing ridership. However, many of these changes prove difficult to make; technologies often remain unexploited (due to a lack of investment and an uncertainty regarding the ability of the technologies) and encouraging modal shift through societal behavioural change is complex.

This paper aims to illustrate the conflicting stakeholder requirements (separated into social, political and environmental requirements, with economic sustainability at their core) regarding urban rail energy efficiency and, through a review of academic literature and case studies of real-life transport systems, to suggest potential solutions for these conflicts. Acknowledging its potential, modal shift is given a particular emphasis. Additionally, the fundamental strategies required to achieve these solutions will be described, complete with the outline of a framework to ensure urban rail remains the most efficient method of urban transport in the future.

The opinions and requirements of society have a great influence on the way an urban rail system can operate and hence, the ways in which it can increase its energy efficiency. Modal shift is the most promising method to increase energy efficiency. However, politicians are reluctant to sanction means which force this, and so it is necessary to enhance the quality of the service to one which is at the very least comparable to that of travel by private transport, which necessitates a greater understanding of what citizens actually require from an urban rail journey.

Keywords: Urban rail systems, social conflict, energy efficiency, climate change, modal shift
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.

Key Words: Adult Education, Nigeria, Rural Development, Sustain.
**Rail as the sustainable backbone of the energy efficient transport chain - A world view**

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**Abstract**

The transport sector in 2010 was responsible for 23% of total CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in the World. In the same year road transport was responsible for 72% of total CO2 emissions caused by the transport sector globally. This high emission level was created transporting 34% of people and goods. Railway moved 9% of passengers and freight with an impact of just 3% of total transport CO2 emissions. Worldwide, CO2 emissions per passenger-km went down by 32% in the period 2000-2010. In the same period CO2 emissions per freight tonne-km shrank by 18%. In the European Union, railways have already largely exceeded the target of 10% renewables in the energy mix. At 2010 renewables used in the rail sector were at 18% compared with only 5% in the transport sector as a whole.

The information to be presented is partly based on the UIC led sustainability work package of the European project CleanER-D. The project results have highlighted that rail diesel emissions (NOX and particulate materials(PM)) are already low (less than 4.5% of the total transport emissions in 2008). These levels have decreased by about 35% from 1990 to 2008. The on-going research means that these low levels are expected to decrease further due to the introduction of new technology, better operating procedures and increased electrification. The emission scenario proposed by the project for 2020 is that NOX emissions will decrease by a further 37% and PM will decrease by an impressive 46%.

UIC is the international professional association representing the railway sector, it has 200 members across 5 continents (railway companies, infrastructure managers, rail-related transport operators, etc.). UIC’s members represent 1 million kilometres of railway lines, 2,800 billion passenger-km, 9,500 billion tonne-km, and a workforce of 6.7 million people.

The information presented will also be sourced from the Railway Handbook 2013 on Energy consumption and CO2. This is a publication produced jointly by the UIC and the International Energy Agency. The data presented is provided directly and verified by the IEA. The International Energy Agency (IEA), an autonomous agency, was established in November 1974. Its primary mandate was – and is – two-fold: to promote energy security amongst its member countries through collective response to physical disruptions in oil supply, and provide authoritative research and analysis on ways to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 28 member countries and beyond.

This paper highlights sustainable energy policies that spur economic growth and environmental protection in a global context – particularly in terms of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions that contribute to climate change. The target is to mitigate their environmental impact, including through improved energy efficiency and development and deployment of low-carbon technologies. The paper goes deeply into rail energy and emissions statistics and presents aggregate data on worldwide rail activity and energy use. The paper looks closely at railway electricity mixes in Europe as well as options to provide renewable electricity to railway operators. Moving towards sustainable mobility requires both integrated and efficient transport systems as well as secure and clean energy. Modal shifts to rail can be a major driver for decarbonisation of the transport sector, and the set of data presented illustrates this potential.

**Keywords:** Energy, emissions, environmental protection, rail, renewable
Ref: 022/CAN/14/SD

**Benefits and challenges of integrated initiatives for sustainable rural development:**

**The case from northern Mexico**

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**Abstract**

New forms of rural development approaches are encouraging endogenous development strategies as a mean to generate active participation of local actors to assume shared responsibility for bringing about their own socio-economic development (Ellis, 2000; Ellis and Biggs, 2001; Durand and Van Huylenbroeck, 2002; Drabenstott, 2003). Endogenous development, as addressed by Nemes (2005), represents a significant change from traditional strategies based on capital investments (infrastructure, incentives and subsidies) to investment in developing the knowledge, the skills and the entrepreneurial abilities of the local population as a way to foster improvement. Although traditional packages of infrastructure development, grant-aid, loan-finance, business and community support services are still necessary, development agencies have recognized that long-run development gains are likely to be secured more effectively by encouraging local entrepreneurship at regional level adapting the traditional strategies to local social and cultural context (Slee, 1994, Nemes, 2005). Related to this line of thoughts, Ray (2000) recommended three key concepts that must be considered when designing development strategies: act in a territorial basis, utilization of local resources, and generate local contextualization through active public participation. In other words, for rural development policies to meet diverse needs and circumstances, they must consider the mobilization of local actors supported by partnership structures and proper arrangements (Schucksmith, 2010).

Integrated rural development “IRD” comprises the cooperation between policymakers, administrators from the various economic sectors and the citizens for the benefits of their rural region in the foundation of successful development (Giessen and Böcher, 2008). Integrated rural development includes a new role for the state as a coordinator, manager or enabler rather than as a provider and director. Other expected activities are the formation of tangled hierarchies; flexible alliances and networks; the inclusion of new partners, notably from the private sector and volunteers; and indeed governing through local governments and representatives (Schucksmith, 2010).

Private firms are also an important part of the integrated rural development strategies (Goldsmith, 1985). Since the IRD philosophy demands changes in traditional behaviors from all actors (Murdoch, 2000), the main change expected from private firms is to switch into a more pro-active role, turning from their traditional position as a mere “buyer” or “job provider”, to act as a driving force for development. Private firms in an integrated value chain are expected to act as a strategic partner providing not only market opportunities for rural producers, but also to share with them technology, skills, and knowledge necessary to help them improve the added value of the rural outcome (Morgan, 1997; Goldsmith, 1985). In return they shall obtain different benefits such as a continuous supply of their products; strengthen of their supply chain; and improvement of their position to manage the risks involved in the process (Goldsmith, 1985; Saraceno, 1995; Ray, 2000). Other opportunity for private firms generated through IRD is to diversify their product portfolio with value added products to gain access to specific market niches. Companies could therefore gain recognition and positive market perception through social responsibility and responsible sourcing strategies (Carroll, 1991; Martin, 2002; O’Connor and Meister, 2008; Archel et al., 2011).

Although the benefits implicit in the process and briefly mentioned above, there are sufficient challenges that must be addressed by most of the actors in order to succeed in integrated rural development initiatives. Within the challenges that might hinder the success of development initiatives, we found: the level of (dis)integration of supply chains (Goldsmith, 1985); the high grade of risk involved in working with rural producers (Shortfall and Shucksmith, 1998; Murdoch, 2000); inflexible and traditionalist rural policies (Giessen and Böcher, 2008); and the differences in interests and expectations from the involved actors (Nemes, 2005; Giessen and Böcher, 2008; Shucksmith, 2010).
Most of the theoretical background related to integrated rural development explores the expected changes in policies and interactions from the involved institutions, describing how organizational culture should be modified in order to ensure the success of development strategies. However, there is limited exploration about the interests and drivers that could possibly encourage the participation of key actors, given the challenges that must be addressed when participating in such integrated strategies. The present research work focuses on a theoretical exploration about the different implicit benefits and challenges found when designing and applying integrated rural development initiatives. For this analysis, we evaluated the main differences that exist between traditional and integrated strategies and explored the expectations and motivation drivers from the involved actors to actively participate in IRD. Due to each case-study being framed by its own characteristics, in order to analyze the theoretical background and its empirical applicability; we explored the analyzed concepts in a selected case from the northern part of Mexico where integrated projects have been encouraged to promote rural development. In this empirical case, we analyzed the challenges that have been undertaken by the different actors, their main motivation drivers, as well as the experiences gained during the designing and development process of the integrated projects.

The main objective of this paper is to explore in an empirical case what literature is identifying as motivation drivers, benefits, and challenges in integrated rural development. Additionally, to demonstrate whether its benefits can overcome all sorts of challenges that must be addressed by the involved actors to succeed in integrated ventures generating sustainable business models.

**Keywords:** Integrated Development, Mexico, Rural, Sustainable Development, Value Chain.
Perception of Agricultural Extension Agents of Private Sector Participation in Extension Services in Ogun State, Nigeria

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Abstract
The study determined Perception of Agricultural Extension Agents of Private Sector Participation in Extension Services in Ogun State, Nigeria. Data were collected from 80 respondents with a well-structured questionnaire. The result of the findings showed that there is need for private sector participation in extension services (x̄ =4.313), private extension services has facilities than public extension services (x̄ =4.97). Private sector participated in extension services by: giving of loans and credits to farmers (x̄ =4.50). Major constraints identified by the respondents were: Transportation problem (x̄ =2.88) and lack of fund (x̄ =2.77) A significant relationship (P<0.05) exists between factors affecting public extension services(r = 0.641, p = 0.00) and private sector participation in extension services. It was concluded from the study that there is need for private sector to participate in extension service in order to improve productivity of the farmers.

Keywords: Agricultural Extension, Extension agent, Private sector, perception
Comparative Analysis of Integrated and Non-Integrated Fish Farming in Ogun State, Nigeria

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Abstract
This study compared profitability analysis of integrated and non-integrated fish farming in Ogun State, Nigeria. Primary data were collected using interview guide. Random sampling techniques was used to select 133 non-integrated fish farmers (NIFF) and 216 integrated fish farmers (IFF) (n = 349) from the study area. Data were analyzed using Chi-square, T-test and Pearson Product moment correlation. Results showed that 92.5% of NIFF were male compared to IFF (90.7%). Also, 96.8% of IFF and 79.7% of NIFF were married. The mean ages of sampled farmers were 44 years (NIFF) and 46 years (IFF) while the mean fish farming experiences were 4 years (NIFF) and 5 years (IFF). Also, the average net profit per year of integrated fish farmers was ₦162,550 compared to NIFF (₦61,638). The chi-square analyses showed that knowledge of fish farming had significant relationship with respondents sex ($\chi^2 = 9.44$, df = 2, $p < 0.05$), age ($r = 0.20$, $p < 0.05$) and farming experience ($r = p = 0.05$). Significant differences exist between integrated and non-integrated fish farming, considering their knowledge of fish farming ($t = 21.5$, $\chi^2 = 43.01$, $p < 0.05$). The study concluded that IFF are more profitable compared to NIFF. It was recommended that private investors and NGOs should sponsor short training and courses which will enhance efficiency of fish farming to boost productivity among fish farmers.

Keywords: Farms, Integration and Profitability Analysis
Ref#: 025/CAN/14

**Black African Jews, The Nigerian Question and The Lost Ten Tribes of Israel: A Comparison of Igbo and Yoruba Claims to Jewish and Judaic Traditions**

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**Abstract**  
In the last two decades, small communities within Igbo (and other smaller ethnic groups in Eastern Nigeria); and the Yoruba speaking ethnics groups of Nigeria have been calling for State/Provincial, National and International attention that, they have Jewish blood connections. But they lack synergy in mounting common campaign for their joint cause. Rather, they have been campaigning separately for local, national and international recognition as Jews. While both already have local recognition, they are yet to have national and international ones. How true are these conflicting claims? And how far has international community reacted to these?

**Keywords:** Black Africa, Jews, Igbo, Yoruba, Jewish and Judaic Traditions
Effect of family and friendship social networks on emotional divorce through NODIXL Microsoft

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Introduction
Stability in sustainability requires that we collectively for the collective good of society as a whole to decide. Quality of life is result of quality of our relationship with each other in terms of economic, social, political, within an entire generation and among generations; While it can be seen, the current slope have reversed toward social irregularities. One of such disorders, is emotional divorce phenomenon that has spread in IRAN society. Emotional divorce in IRAN means spouses live together but there are not emotional relationships between them and their interactions is cold. They not only don’t from eachother but also spare their emotions and feeling from eachother. They continue to live together for different reasons as fear of separation and it’s consequences. Fear of their children’s fate. Bad attitude toward divorce in society.

Theoretical Concern
Theoretical fundamental of this theses is intimacy of DURKIM. In fact, the attitudes about the divorce flow across social ties. Imaginations about divorce and the divorced women form through social ties, then exploring how social networks influence divorce and vice versa is important. Exploratory studies showed that emotional divorce can spread through friends. Sibling, parents, kins, coworkers and in general through social networks that there are for each of partner.

A great number of theories concerning the impact of social networks on the quality of marital relationships has been carried out in the world. The researchist has previous studies and many theories about relationship between social network and it’s on equality of interactions between spouses and finally have combined several theories together and has proposal a theoretical model for this matter.

Method
Using of nodexl microsoft (quantitative method) this survey in MASHHAD city in IRAN, this matter is done for once in world. Statistical society included 50 couples with 4 intimate from every one of them and theirs original family.

Conclusion
Results indicated strengh of connection between couples increase between centrality. The more between centrality. The more emotional divorce. Results also indicated that the more strength connection with original family for one of couples, therefore decrease strength connection with partner and result. Increase emotional divorce. This article has the following advantages compared to the studies conducted in the past: (1) The model makes the attempt to evaluate the process of the effectiveness of social network of couples on the quality of their relationships especially the negative kind i.e. emotional divorce which does not exist in the previous works. (2) Doing this survey with use NODEXL Microsoft is for first in world. (3) Study structure of relations couples with theirs families and intimate friends with social network concepts, that this is first in world (4) Study emotional divorce in this research other advantage that does not exist in the previous works. Previous studies have studied phenomena shuch as relationships equality, divorce and instability in marriage and so.

Keywords: Emotional Divorce, Family, Friendship, Social Network, Nodekl
A Philosophical reflection on sustainable politics in Africa: constraints and possibilities

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Abstract
There are so many reasons for politics to deserve priority attention in the affairs of any nation. As the science of government, politics defines the rate and pace of development of any nation. For this reason, state managers should be able to translate political power into service-oriented enterprise. This will require providing disciplined leadership, encouraging the emergence of informed and active civil society, keeping corruption in firm check and guaranteeing freedom and rights of citizens to pursue their legitimate activities.

Investigations, however, reveal that the modern African government is seriously faced with the problem of corruption and leadership crisis. To say this is to underscore the questions of preparations for political office, perception, social grounding, political priorities, expectations and strategies expected of African leaders. The need to evaluate the place of the individual in governance is critical when one reflects on the role an individual can play in the (mis)creation of ideology and nation building. Mandela’s integrated approach and Robert Mugabe’s zero sum politics are good instances of far-reaching effect of how an individual’s value and behavior can shape national and international politics.

Yet, it is imperative that for politics to succeed and endure, political concerns should be placed on a structural frame outside the reach of power holders. If this is the case, why are African states still struggling with leadership crisis when these states have constitution clearly spelling out the dos and don’ts of office holders? While this question springs from politics, its resolution lies outside of it. It requires sustained reflection to grapple with the nuances posed by constraints in achieving this goal and the possibilities of its realization. A philosophical reflection, then, provides the platform to adequately interrogate the problems preventing the emergence of clean politics in Africa as well as point up road map for its actualization and sustenance.

The paper will tease out obstacles that obstruct the emergence of clean politics that existing views failed to mention. Also the paper will cut through layers of accepted understanding of the character of African politics and provide new and challenging insights into the power game in African politics. In addition, the paper will further a better understanding of the categories of social order in the makeup of African politics and provoke interest in the activities of leaders and followers. In a globally interconnected world an adequate understanding of the political affairs of Africa has great impact in strengthening or weakening mutual relationship with other nations.

Keywords: Africa, government, Leadership, Philosophy, Politics
Socio-Economic Prospects of Solar Technology Utilization in Pakistan/Abbotabad

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Abstract

Social evaluation is placed at low levels of the technical architecture, for this reason the findings of this study would be useful. This paper evaluates the socio-economic prospects of Solar Technology Utilization (STU) in Pakistan/Abbotabad. Its objective is to underline the variables of existing and inclined trends for alternate technology that come into consideration to assess the potential for STU by the consumers. It tries to find out the type of need of the consumers have that solar technology could address to enhance the quality of life. On the bases of income, comparative user friendliness and comparative cost analysis, the paper suggests the STU the best market competitive technologies available. The potential for STU exists at 65% as frequency distribution of the survey showed. This study is a contribution to practical knowledge of solar technology to mitigate the energy crisis in Pakistan.

Keywords: Existing trends, Inclined trends, Socio-economic prospects, Solar Utilization (STU),
Assessing the Prospective Opportunities of Entrepreneurship and Economic Development for Youths in Niger State

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Abstract:
For several years, the three arms of government have been major employer of labour while private organisations as well as individuals are not left behind. Despite this development, unemployment rate in Nigeria is said to have increased to 23.90 per cent in 2011 from 21.10 per cent in 2010 as published by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2011) and there is projection for an additional two per cent increase yearly. Some scholars have argued for the need to encourage entrepreneurship education has an option to tackle the problem of unemployment in Nigeria stating that it contributes to the economic development of the state and can also lead to self – employment and help to overcome poverty. Entrepreneurship can indeed solve the youth unemployment crisis if all stakeholders, especially the government can ensure its development in Nigeria. This paper therefore intends to look at how knowledge of entrepreneurship can enhance youths involvement in agricultural activities, modern farming for instance as an avenue for youths economic development. The paper discusses the various ways of modern farming techniques which can help to alleviate youth unemployment. It also examines various entrepreneurship programmes that enable participants acquire the tools necessary to increase their skills through which economical development can be achieved. Recommendations are also proffered to institutions, corporate organisations and as well as government on how to encourages entrepreneurship drive among our teeming youths.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Economic, Development, Opportunity, Youths
Value & Integration of Spiritual Based Leadership Development in B-Schools in India.

Radhika Vithal Nadkarny, Vinayakumar Sethumadhavan Bharathi

Abstract

There is a rapid growth in the awareness for Spirituality in Management and Management Education in the recent times. IIM-A students, after a talk with the Dalai Lama, voiced that spirituality does play a significant role in the corporate world. Spiritual wellbeing a vital coping resource is all about mental, emotional and physical health. Experiences like relationships, personal values and life purpose are aspects of spiritual wellbeing. IIM-C has introduced Executive Training Programs for business leaders and CEOs to teach about Kalidasa’s poetry, Kautilya’s Arthashastra, the Bhagvad Gita, Swami Vivekananda and Sri Aurobindo’s philosophies. Art of Leading is another 3 day program offered. Bharathidasan Institute, Trichy has tied up with Auroville, Puducherry and offer a distinct management development program for CEOs to focus on Sri Aurobindo’s teachings. Mahindra & Mahindra sends its managers to pursue programs at Harvard Business School, London Business School, Insead and Tuck School of Business in Wharton, ISB, IIM-A and IIM-B. Several transformational leadership trainings are based on Indian and Buddhist literature and Puranas.

With the changing nature of jobs, employees have to prove their contribution or added value to the organization. The increasing stress, uncertainty and conflicting demands as a result of global downfalls, economic restructuring, downsizing, layoffs, recession and decline of community and family system are also common phenomena today, leading to a greater need to balance the external demands with our inner needs. Involvement of the whole person at the workplace, results in better productivity, motivation, innovation, job satisfaction and commitment. Spirituality may play a role in developing more ethical organizations and communities (Gracia-Zamor, 2003), enhance the meaning of work, deepen relationships at the workplace and at the same time create a work environment that fully enriches the life of the employees (Bell & Taylor, 2004; Burack, 1999; Neal, 2000; Sheep, 2006; Whitney, 2002).

Organizations are facing a grave challenge of not only managing millennial talent but guiding them into leadership roles. They have entered the job market with gusto & will shape the workforce in the coming years. Earlier the employer had the upper hand, today the situation is reverse – the employee has taken control of the employer. The relationship shift has had major implications for the role of business schools (J. Frank Brown, 2011).

Millennials a demanding bunch, speak out what they want and expect to get it. They are pursuing MBAs to change the world, but they are also forcing business schools to make changes to accommodate them. They are concerned about ethics & creating a work-life balance, so one of the aims of business schools today is to make tomorrow’s leaders holistic, sensible, responsible and genuinely concerned about society and community (J. Frank Brown, 2011).

Besides rising stress levels, today’s business student is evolving in personality and lifestyle. Easy access to technology and globalization has led to major change in lives. Literature suggests that these future leaders are increasingly at risk for leading a demanding lifestyle, using unhealthy coping patterns to survive in a fast-paced world and potentially succumbing to stress-related disorders. Findings highlight the prevalence of severe psychological problems within the current college student population (Association of College Counselling Centre Directors; AUCCD, 2008, 2009).

Characteristics of Millennials as future leaders have been analyzed (Smith, 2010). Relevance for oneself, others and self-care as a reflection for Organizational Health are important characteristics of this generation of employees. They seek meaning in their work and are sensitive to those they lead, tend to analyze their own path, impart
relevance of goals to others and see the connection between their own health and that of their workplace. As leaders they are more likely to be sensitive to ways to develop healthier work-life integration.

The study investigates the perspectives of faculty, students, organizations and management institutes in regard to why and how spiritual-leadership based education is implemented or should be implemented in their B-schools and why they believe it is/should be part of the discipline litany available. Little emphasis has been laid on spiritual development and wellbeing of the student as well as faculty till date. This study aims to explore the value, role and further design a curriculum through reflection and discussion of this need by faculties and students. The reflections and discussions through various methods will be compassion, trust, mindfulness, gratitude and selflessness and their value in the classroom and their effectiveness in developing the individual and team and classroom culture. This classroom culture would further lead to a deeper spiritual mindset leading to more peaceful, happier, satisfied and effective leaders. Till now not many have undertaken this study, in India.

**Keywords:** Spiritual development in Management and Education, Millennials, Spiritual development in faculties, Spiritual Leadership
Let's talk about Sex(uality): Promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights curriculum for adolescents to create sustainable human development in Bangladesh

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Abstract: (400 – 800 words).
In Bangladesh, dominant narrow heteronormative understanding of the need for sexual and reproductive rights (SRHR) for adolescents shape assumptions and implications for policy related to education, health and rights targeted at this section of population. Socio-cultural and religious discourses on sexualities and gender pose as major barriers to implementing SRHR education and services to young people resulting in ignorance, vulnerability and risky behaviours amidst this group. This paper is based on an action research on BRAC Institute of Educational Development’s pilot model of education operating in 33 schools (1200 students) that promotes SRHR and psycho social counselling for adolescents from urban poor. Taking gender, sexuality and space as central themes – it seeks to understand the strategies required for creating ‘safe’ spaces and services for adolescents that provides with correct information, respect for bodily integrity and acceptance of diversity to grow into healthy happy informed adults.

Keywords: Adolescent, education, gender, heteronormativity, sexuality and reproductive health and rights.
Enhancing Human Productivity by Bridging the Gender Gap in the World.

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Abstract
Women participation in the democratic political process could be enhanced if she is well informed on integrating her livelihood with other issues which will bring out her positive strength. In the last decade, governments in Africa prioritized gender parity in all her sectors. Nigeria as one of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa needs to intensify efforts to achieving it. while the population ratio of men to women in the 2006 census is 51: 48, bridging the gender gap of 92:8 (current ratio) as against 65:35 ratio the Nigerian women are advocating in her democratic political process is imperative. This paper highlights some factors that are militating against women vis-à-vis her active participation in the political process. Furthermore, with respect to the available data analyzed in gender gap in the number of seats held in national assembly by state and seats held by women and men in national assembly by year and gender, it is inferred that for the African women to be competent and capable of participating in the democratic political processes, education and access to information technology is inevitable. From the data it was discovered that in 1999, the percentage women in the upper chamber was 2.75%, while that of men was 97.25%. In the lower chamber, the percentage of women was 3.33%, while that of men was 96.67%. By the year 2003, the situation improved slightly. In the upper chamber, percentage of women increase to 3.67% and in the lower chamber there was a significant increase, the percentage of women in the lower chamber was 5.83%. More so, in 2007 the percentage women in the upper chamber increased to 8.26% and in the lower house, the percentages of women also increase to 7.22%. Thus, this paper proposes a Ubiquitous Computing-based learning model that can be integrated into the livelihood of African and an ambitious woman. Women constitute half of humanity and probably the better half. In the absence of gender equality, humanity is depriving itself of a substantial strength from fifty percent of its constituents (Sharma, 2007). It has been the case almost from the beginnings of civilized society that women were cast in specifically discriminatory roles and thus have never been empowered to contribute their best to the advancement of the society observed Kendall (2006). Subrahmanian (2005) asserted that a relational understanding of ‘gender’ requires recognition of the dynamic processes by which gender inequalities are constituted across different arenas of human life.

Keywords: Ubiquitous Computing, Gender Gap, Gender Enrolment, Poverty, Health, culture.
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Withdrawn
How Emotional, Economic and Material Dependency may Produce Poverty for Women

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Abstract
Dependencies, mainly for women, represent a factor that studies from ‘70s on have detected as originating a greater risk of social exclusion and vulnerability and, ultimately, of poverty. Main dimensions of dependency emerged from literature regard following aspects: 1) economic (income sources); 2) material (non-economic help in the management of the household from family of origin and friends); 3) emotional (need of an external emotional support). This contribution originates from a 2012 research on poverty and social exclusion, conducted in Italy by National Research Council, involving almost 1000 subjects. Three indexes have been built, referring to different dependencies detected by literature: Economic Dependency Index (EDI), Material Dependency Index (MDI) and Emotional Dependency Index (EDI). These indexes, together with other indicators, have been used with the aim of comparing female versus male respondents. Furthermore, women’ profiles have been drawn out that are potentially vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion (elderly women, women with precarious jobs and divorcees) more than others.

Keywords: poverty, dependencies, feminization of poverty
Inclusion in Italian School: Mutual Perception of Italian and Foreign Students

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Abstract
This article is about dynamics of inclusion and reciprocal perception among Italian and foreign students, a particularly relevant topic in Italy. In Italy, in fact, proportion of foreign students has increased much in last 15 years, from 0.7% to 7.9% of the total number of students.
The increased presence of migrant students in the schools of our country has strongly raised the issue of the importance of observing and studying the coexistence of Italian and foreigners, mainly from social and psychological points of view. The study focuses on psychology of coexistence, analyzing perceptions owned by Italian and foreign students about mutual presence: is students’ estimate of number of students from other Countries (Italy included) correct? Which characteristics correlate with wrong estimates (by shortcoming or excess)?
The context in which the research has been carried out was the Junior High School, both because School is a sort of laboratory for studying dynamics of coexistence inasmuch it represents a well-defined and scaled-down setting compared to social context as a whole and because this way it is possible to prevent since later, in the education, conflicts tend to emerge.

Keywords: Inclusion, perception of diversity, prejudice
Dynamics of inclusion in School: A study in Italy

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Abstract
The paper focuses on the dynamics of inclusion and coexistence in School between Italian and foreign students, a particularly relevant topic in Italy. The data provided by the Department of Education in 2011 and for the past 15 years show, in fact, that from 1996/1997 to 2010/2011 foreign students have increased from 0.7% to 7.9% of the total number of students.

The increased presence of migrant students in the schools of our country, however, does not automatically imply a change in the reciprocal representations of “foreign”: the only Contact (simply sharing the same living spaces) is not sufficient to reduce the level of stereotype and prejudice and to promote inclusion. The study examines which other factors could influence inclusion by creating a typological index aimed at observing students’ attitudes towards diversity/similarity, homogeneity/heterogeneity. Furthermore, Index is correlated with various social-demographic characteristics of the individuals involved and their families.

Keywords: Inclusion, Contact Hypothesis, perception of diversity, prejudice
Enhancing Sustainability Practices in Canadian Construction Industry:
A case for an academic program in Sustainability

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Abstract
Sustainability in all aspects of our life is certainly an emerging trend. All industries including Construction Industry are taking active initiatives to support sustainability practices. Construction always has been a major player in Canada's economy. In the global economy, construction occupies a still larger position. Around the world this industry accounts for $8 trillion a year of economic activity or about 15% of the world’s GDP. Moreover, this amount is projected to grow to $12 trillion by 2020. During this time period, Canada is expected to move from seventh to fifth place in terms of the world’s largest construction market. This emphasizes the need for aptly trained professional in all domains of sustainability.

Sustainable development issues and environmental concerns are becoming popular with Canada’s construction industry’s ever increasing activities. Contemporary construction practices adhere to traditional methods of construction; negative environmental impact during and after construction phase is certainly an area of interest for construction professionals. Technological advancements in the engineering and construction industry is contributing to achieving sustainable construction practices, however industry has been complaining regarding lack of training/education to produce construction professionals with sustainability competencies. There is a growing need for construction professionals with sustainability skillsets, which are crucial for enhancing sustainability practices, especially given the growing complexity of construction projects and construction-related environmental law. Academic institutions have a responsibility to address this emerging need of the industry to support national economy.

The competence of an academic program in the core area of sustainable built environment is in imparting to its students the necessary expertise to practice professionally for promoting and enhancing sustainability practices at every level of the industry. The study identifies the need for an academic program in sustainability in Alberta, Canada. To achieve the study objectives, an extensive review of existing training programs in the domain of sustainability is carried out. The study also identifies emerging trends in sustainability practices in the industry. This forms the basis for a proposed academic program for training professionals to address emerging needs of the industry in the sustainability domain.

The study suggests that a baccalaureate level program in sustainability will help training our students better to address the needs of sustainability professionals in the local and global built environment industries that await them. There is a dire need for the proposed educational program that should address the required skillset to produce career ready professionals for sustainable practices in construction industry. The study findings would be of interest to sustainability experts, construction professionals, and faculty involved with sustainable built environment education.

Keywords: (Five words in alphabetical order) Built Environment, Construction Practices, Education, Pedagogy, Sustainability.
Development of new model for computation of external costs of hydropower dams

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Abstract

Construction of hydropower dams is inevitable in areas with low precipitation. These types of constructions can impose external costs to local people. In order to estimate the external costs, it is necessary to identify and calculate not only the impacts of pollutants and destruction of different environmental units but the advantages of dam construction for the net benefit, as well. In order to compute the true external costs of hydropower dams, the earlier software known as SIMPACTs was revised. The new software is called HECAM that stands for Hydropower's Environmental Costs Analysis Model. In the present investigation, Alborz dam that is located in northern part of Iran was selected as the case study. The external cost resulted from the calculation as per the in the present investigation Alborz dam that is located in northern part of Iran was selected as the case study. The external cost resulted from the calculation as per the

Model is US$/MWh164 however the newly developed software is indicative of US$/KWh 0.16 or 49 million dollars in a year. It ought to be pointed out that the original model had It ought to be pointed out that which were removed. Eliminating the bugs from SIMPACTs furnished US$ 1/KWh instead of US$ 0.16/KWh. It should be noted that this figure does not include advantages and disadvantages in the new model. Besides, HECAM model encompasses the costs of electricity generation, irrigation and drainage, aquatics and potable water. Moreover, incomes due to the sale of electricity, the exclusion of pollutants, the development of cultivated area, the sales of aquaculture products and potable water, and flood prevention are also included in this new model.

Keywords: Social, Economic, External, Costs, Hydropower, HECAM
Optimal Harvesting of a Renewable Resource: A Mathematical Model

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Abstract

Many renewable natural resources are under serious threat. For instance, a number of fishing areas have become significantly depleted, threatening future stocks and increasing the uncertainty regarding fishing productivity. However, if properly managed, renewable resources such as fish and forest stocks should not really be at risk of extinction. This is because these resources grow or multiply over time. Thus, these shortages can be avoided with proper management. But “proper management” means different things to different people. For instance, biologists or conservationists might prefer continuous harvesting so as to ensure the maximum sustainable yield, while economists might prefer discrete or “pulse” harvesting because of significant fixed harvesting costs.

While the conservationists’ approach might be appropriate in an ideal world, in the real world one must take into account such important factors as markets, interest rates, financing costs, harvesting costs, future growth rate, etc. For instance, an economic reason for higher harvesting rates (leading to a reduction in resource level below the maximum sustainable yield) is to encourage faster growth, which is a feature of mean-reverting growth models that proxy well most renewable resource growth patterns.

This paper proposes a general economic model of renewable resource harvesting that takes into account the salient features mentioned above, i.e., the effect of markets, harvesting cost, time value of money (interest rate), etc. Also, very importantly, we build a perpetual model that is forward-looking; thus, it takes into account that there will be growth in the future, and forces us to take a more long-term view. This encourages long-term thinking and makes short-term harvest maximization less attractive. Finally, the model incorporates biological risks that often have a significant impact on the size of renewable resources, e.g., risk of fire, disease, etc.

We show how to optimally manage the renewable resource stock, so as to maximize the total well-being as well as bring down the risk of extinction to negligible levels. We use a real-option model, which has recently become popular in the Economics literature as a way to model investment decisions.

In traditional models of renewable resource harvesting, the steady-state rate of harvest equals the rate of growth so that the stock level is maintained at the optimal level. This might be good in an ecological sense (since it reduces the risk of extinction), but not necessarily in an economic sense for the following reasons: (i) in the presence of fixed costs, continuous harvesting can prove very costly; because of fixed costs, it makes economic sense to harvest large quantities (which will obviously lower the stock level) and then allow regeneration, which our model allows; and (ii) growth is faster when the stock level is lower, while harvesting is more efficient when the stock level is higher; our model takes advantage of both these factors by harvesting when stock level is high enough and reducing the level which will speed up growth.

Thus, our real-option model has three advantages over traditional steady-state models: (a) growth rate is higher because the stock level is reduced by harvesting a larger quantity (in spite of which the risk of extinction is negligible), (b) harvesting is done when the stock level is higher, thus making the harvest more efficient and less expensive, and (c) because of fixed costs, larger discrete harvests are more economically efficient than continuous harvesting.

In our model, the harvesting policy specifies the harvest trigger and harvest size, while outputs from the model include the value of the fishery and the risk of extinction. The optimal policy maximizes the value of the resource stock. Importantly, we show that, if the optimal policy is followed, the risk of extinction is virtually zero.
We also carry out some sensitivity analysis to see how the optimal policy (and the resulting value and risk of extinction) change when the input parameters are varied, particularly the ecological parameters intrinsic growth rate and volatility of the stock, and the economic parameters that have been ignored in previous papers (price sensitivity and fixed cost). It is shown that, if the optimal harvesting policy is followed, the risk of extinction will be negligible, except for very low growth rate and high volatility.

Comparative static results indicate that the optimal harvest trigger is an increasing function of volatility and fixed harvesting costs, and a decreasing function of price sensitivity. Thus, when there is great uncertainty regarding the evolution of fish stocks, harvesting must be delayed, and harvests should occur only rarely. Also, the optimal harvest quantity is an increasing function of fixed harvesting costs and a decreasing function of volatility and price sensitivity. Thus, a higher level of uncertainty causes the optimal policy to be more cautious. Finally, the risk of extinction, while negligible for all reasonable parameter values, is significant only for very small intrinsic growth rate and very large volatility.

**Keywords:** Extinction risk, Harvesting, Mathematical model, Optimal policy, Renewable resource.
The dynamics of rural credit and its impacts on agricultural productivity: An empirical study in rural Ghana

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Abstract
A household in rural area of developing countries have limited access to credit, although credit is thought that it plays a vital role for poverty reduction through improving the economic and social wellbeing of people in the rural area. Most people in the rural areas of developing countries heavily rely on agriculture. Credit is deemed indispensable in agricultural production systems as it optimizes input acquisition and utilization thereby increasing productivity and reducing poverty in the long run. Credit constraint has large impacts on agricultural production since a farmer has to purchase at least some input for agricultural production including modern machine, improved variety of seeds and effective fertilizer. However, existing studies on rural credit do not allow us to clearly understand the relationship between agricultural production and credit. The main objective of this study is to investigate the relationship between access to credit and agricultural productivity in Ehiamankenyene, Fanteakwa District of Eastern Ghana. In order to achieve the objective, this study verify two key hypotheses; (1) credit accessibility explains the differences in agricultural productivity among households and (2) households doing other jobs aside farming are easier to have access to credit. Data were collected with structured questionnaire from 109 farm households which were categorised into borrowed and non-borrowed households. The results revealed that 66 per cent of the sampled households (109) do not have access to credit. Non-borrowed households on average spend more (GHC675.6) on variable inputs than borrowed households (GHC652.6). However, the yield productivity of major crops (cassava, maize and yam) of borrowed households is larger than that of non-borrowed households and the difference is statistically verified at 5 per cent significant level. Average profit of borrowed households (GHC468.14) is also larger than that of non-borrowed households (GHC323.48). The difference is also verified at 5 per cent significant level. Borrowed households on average are less advanced in age, engaged in multiple livelihood portfolios, have larger family size and have more years of education than non-borrowed households. However, the main factor that distinguishes borrowed households from non-borrowed households is livelihood diversification. The reason is that financial institutions prefer given credit to diversified households because of their ability to spread risk across a number of income generating activities. Furthermore, borrowed households are technically efficient than non-borrowed households and their efficiency is attributed to technical advice from lending institutions on how best to maximize productivity from a given investment. Results of our study imply that a farmer who succeeds to improve the agricultural productivity may access to credit such that he/she may diversify the livelihood. A farmer who succeeds to diversify livelihood may access to credit more. In the earlier stage, credit plays a role to improve agricultural productivity to let the farmer have a clue to develop. We argue that borrowed households with diversified livelihood has the potential to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience even though providing credit for non-farm activities is thought as risk taking strategy. We conclude that access to credit is critical for improving agricultural productivity at the early stage of development. In the middle stage or late stage, credit accessibility becomes more important to enhance the resilience of the household in rural area of developing country through diversified livelihood although it is thought as higher risk.

Keywords: poverty reduction, agricultural productivity, credit accessibility, livelihood diversification, Ghana
Boko Haram Insurgency and the Nigeria Federation: A Socio-Political Analysis of Causation and Strategy for Peace and Security

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Abstract
The phenomenon of anti-state militant movements is not new to the Nigerian federation. Just a few years after the birth of the Nigerian State, a militant group under the leadership of Adaka Boro, an ex-police officer, attempted to create the Niger Delta Republic out of the nascent federation. From 1967 to 1970, the Federal Government was locked in a devastating civil war with eastern region secessionists intent on carving out the State of Biafra out of Nigeria. Between 1980 and 1983, the Maitasine uprising unleashed large-scale terror and destruction of lives and property in the northern part of the country. Previously peaceful agitations in the Niger Delta over economic and political marginalization snowballed into an armed conflict between militant groups and the Federal Government from the 1990s, and only began to simmer down in just about two years ago. During the same period, the Oodua People Congress (OPC), a Yoruba ethnic militia emerged as a protest movement against General Ibrahim Babangida’s annulment of the June 12, 1993, Presidential elections widely acknowledged to be free and fair and won by Chief Moshood Abiola, a Yoruba politician and business mogul. OPC eventually became a thorn in the flesh of the Nigerian state for a long while. In addition, the Bakassi militant group emerged as a resistance force in response to the grave insecurity of lives and property orchestrated by a so-called “Mafia” in major markets in South East Nigeria. However, the Boko Haram insurgent movement currently rocking the country is unique in terms of its avowed objectives, organization, tenacity, sophisticated strategy, weaponry and audacious operations. Causes of the insurgency have received diverse explanations from various quarters overtime. While some observers conceive of Boko Haram as an extremist Islamist sect bent on Islamizing Nigeria (or at least Northern Nigeria) by any means, some others see it as a mere nihilist movement with the sole intent of blood letting, destruction, panic and chaos. Yet, in some other quarters, Boko Haram is viewed as the epitome of the political agenda of certain Northern elements. In its response to the insurgency, the Federal Government of Nigeria adopted a two-pronged conflict management strategy: force and diplomacy. But the crisis persists, unabated, living in its wake wholesale destruction of lives and property, palpable tension and fear of the unexpected. This paper is a socio-political analysis of the Boko Haram insurgency and government’s strategy to restore peace and security. The study shall also explore alternative strategies that could enthrone peace and security in the affected areas, and avert the spread of the insurgency to other regions of the country. The study adopts the historical research methodology of intellectual discourse. Research data was obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Sources of primary data comprise of oral interviews, while the secondary data consist of books, journal articles, newspapers, magazines, etc. The study concludes that the basic causes of the Boko Haram insurgency are an admixture of complex socio-economic and political factors which require appropriate immediate and long-term government policies for the restoration of peace and security.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Causation, Insurgency, Nigerian Federation, Peace/Security Strategy.
Spatial Impacts of Development in Developing Countries in Context of Globalization: Case of Sohar, Oman

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Abstract
We often talk about inequalities produced by globalization at the global level opposing north to south, pulse centers to integrated / marginalized peripheries or littoral fringes to continental areas. However, the socio-spatial impacts of integration into the global economy appear more clearly in national and regional scales, particularly in the countries of the integrated periphery. Empirical studies show that globalization induces major structural changes in national economies. They cite, in particular, the redistribution of populations and activities and the consequent socio-spatial disparities. Globalization passes through the reconfiguration of national territories.

The Sultanate of Oman is part of the integrated periphery due to its hydrocarbon resources, the increasing diversification of its economy and its recent opening to foreign investments. In this context, the Sultanate attempts to valorize its strategic location between the Strait of Hormuz and one of the major maritime routes in the Indian Ocean. The proximity of the dynamic metropolis of Dubai and the big consumption market of the Gulf Arab countries are additional assets that reinforce this trend towards integration into the regional and global economies. The KOF index of the country in 2013 is of 61.38 while it was only 51.67 in 2007. The country's ranking is the 66th out of 207 listed countries in 2013. This integration is mainly due to the economic component of KOF index which rose to 75.33 with the 38th position in the world.

To fulfill the requirements of globalization, three great maritime hubs have been developed during the last two decades. The largest, in terms of invested capital, number of domestic and foreign companies and mobilized space, is Sohar Industrial Estate in the northern east of the country. The project includes an industrial area of 21 square kilometers, a free zone (45 km²), an industrial port (21 km²) and an underway airport (20 km²). The size of investments for approximately 184 industrial plants amounted to US$ 3.65 billion. The socio-spatial implications have not been slow to appear transforming the medium traditional agglomeration of Sohar into a big regional metropolis, complex and multifunctional. This article aims to measure the socio-spatial impacts consequent to the connection of the city to the globalized space.

The study is mainly a fieldwork. To detect and map the demographic and spatial transformations, the study has used data from the general censuses of 1993 and 2010 as well as statistical surveys and available satellite imageries. The preliminary results of the study show that Sohar is globalized in many aspects. The number on foreign companies and the amount of foreign direct investments increased steadily. The manpower employed in Sohar Industrial Estate, for example, rose to more than 6,200 including 2,750 Omanis and 3,450 expatriates (44.5 %). It also appears that Sohar records a faster demographic dynamism than that of the region and the country. Therefore, the planned space for habitat, services and modern activities extended at the expense of traditional activities. During the densification and the extension of the urbanized area, large agricultural parcels have been converted to urban uses and about 10 km of coastline formerly devoted to traditional fisheries have been assigned to port activities.

Urban expansion began, in the first stage, with the intensification of the pre-existing space by integrating previously separate traditional villages (22 villages in 1986) into a continuous and compact metropolis. In this process, villages’ arable land has disappeared. In the second phase, tens of residential, commercial and public allotments appeared in the suburbs of the city increasing urban pressure on the natural environment.

These transformations had several implications on the people's lifestyle and on the traditional land use patterns, thus, affecting the national space organization. The trend of population concentration in waterfront is one of the largest implications of the globalization on the Developing Countries' economies. It often induces a spatial reconfiguration incompatible with the notion of sustainability. It is true that social and economic policies, in a context of globalization, have improved the standard of life and the employment opportunities in the region, however both the
natural beauty of Sohar and its architectural heritage have been seriously damaged because of the hasty urban development. Problems of both gases, solid and liquid wastes present a pollution hazard to the environment in spite of the rigorous national regulation and control.

**Keywords:** Development, Globalization, Land use, Oman, Spatial impacts
Reconciling Industrial Development And Environmental Sustainability: An Assessment of the Law on Air Pollution

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Abstract
The planet earth as a habitat consists of man and his environment which is the totality of the relationship between the air, land, water, mineral resources, plants, animals and humans. Environmental sustainability has become a major issue of discussion in the international system because it touches upon the very existence and survival of man. Without the environment, life cannot exist or flourish and thus, any damage to the environment is damage to life itself. However, man has used and exploited the environment to a dangerous life threatening level. Most of the acts that have degraded the environment were and are considered developmental activities. The 1986 United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Right to Development states that development is an inalienable human right and it sees the human person as the central subject of development. Various definitions of the term “development” connote advancement and progress to the exclusion of anything negative. In other words, any development that results into setback in any area either in the present or in the future cannot by any means fit into any definition of the term development and should not under any disguise be accepted as such. Since the industrial revolution, the world has experienced tremendous ‘development’, however, this development became a harbinger of danger in the form of pollution to land, pollution to the waters, emission of all manner of gaseous substances into the air from the numerous factories all over the globe and other different ills culminating into ill health to man and immeasurable danger to the environment. Air especially has been noted as being essential to life not only to man but to all living and non living things. The quality of air as being a global common, a natural resource that does not respect geographical or national boundaries makes it unique and dictates that all hands must be on deck against whatever could cause air pollution, since it is a case of injury to one is an injury to all. This paper discusses at length the definitions of the terms environment, pollution, the right to good environment and sovereignty, it also assesses the international law on air pollution and states that the enforcement of such laws should not be left in the hands of each state alone, air being a resource that the whole world shares in common and concludes that developments are bound to turn away where the observance of the laws on global commons are not strictly monitored or enforced.

Keywords: Development, Environment, Pollution, Sovereignty, Sustainability.
Constitutional Observance for Sustainable Development; How Far Africa? : A Case Study of Nigeria

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Abstract
It is trite to say that Africa has been battling with the problem of underdevelopment for decades. African countries are often listed in the “Third World Countries”, “Less Developed Countries”, “Low Income Countries” and several other ignoble lists reflecting and depicting underdevelopment. The inability of African countries to achieve sustainable development despite various attempts by successive governments has been ascribed to many factors including bad leadership, corruption and insecurity. However, the non adherence of African governments to the dictates of their constitutions has not really enjoyed the needed academic focus and attention. The various definitions of constitution see it as the body of rules and regulations guiding the affairs of a state. A constitution can either be written or unwritten, rigid or flexible, federal or unitary in nature. A written constitution codifies all the rules and regulations of a state in a single document while an unwritten constitution has more than one document containing the guiding principles of the state. A rigid constitution is difficult to amend while a flexible constitution is easy to amend. A federal constitution shares political power between the central government and other component units of the state while a unitary constitution concentrates power and authority in the central government. Whether written, unwritten, rigid, flexible, federal or unitary in nature, a constitution should be the roadmap to and a sine qua non for national and sustainable development. Thus, if a constitution is well prepared, development should be assured. However, where there is a failure to achieve the desired development, then the level of the observance of the constitution should be called to question. This paper therefore seeks to beam the searchlight of research on the importance of constitutional observance for sustainable development in the African continent. Using Nigeria as a case study, it assesses the level of constitutional observance in Nigeria and its implication for development. It observes that bad leadership, corruption, insecurity and other societal ills characterizing Nigeria and other African nations are consequential to the culture of inattention to and non observance of constitutional provisions. It concludes that constitutions are central to sustainable development and that no matter how well planned a constitution is, it will remain in the realm of the abstract if it is not well interpreted and executed. It thus advocates for a culture of constitutional observance in the African continent.

Keywords: constitution, development, government, observance, sustainable development.
The Kyoto Protocol: An Indirect Benefit to the Developed World

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Abstract
The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement adopted in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan. Under this Protocol every industrialized country set a binding GHG emission target to reduce emissions below 1990 level by 2012. This protocol while recognizing that the developed nations are primarily responsible for the increased level of GHG emissions put heavy obligation on the developed countries on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

After the completion of the first commitment period ending in 2013, one has to ponder over following issues; (1) whether the ultimate objective has been achieved or not, especially in the scenario where U.S dropped out the Protocol before ratification, China has not ratified the protocol and Canada withdrew it in 2011. (2) Whether the aim was to create a new commodity or to save the planet? (3) Whether this protocol is giving an indirect benefit to those countries having the great purchasing power?

As over a period it is noticed that U.S, U.K, France, Italy and Germany are the largest importers and there is a massive transfer of carbon from the poor world to the rich world, though many countries buck the trend. Emissions, however, are not reduced but transferred.

The principle that the developed nations can receive credits for financing emissions reductions in developing countries is also an indirect way to purchase the carbon credits. Moreover the measurement of carbon footprint is based on production and not on consumption and the developed nations are taking the benefits from this production based approach by outsourcing the emissions to the countries who are not the party to the protocol or to the developing countries.

If consumption method is followed, then there would be a huge difference between reality and rhetoric. The official figures on the basis of Production model suggested that CO2 emissions within developed nations have fallen by 2% or 258 million tons (MT) but when we add the imported goods and subtract the exported goods we find that it is not decrease but conversely an increase of nearly 7% or 1607 MT.

The consumption of goods and services by Europe and America is supported by emission that occurs in other parts of the world highlights the perils of focusing solely on terrestrial emissions for climate policy. Outsourcing the emissions by rich nations has already negated the objectives and has made carbon credit a commodity that can be traded like copyright, patent and trademarks. The problem of leakage compelled us to think how can we ignore the person or nation who induce or abet other to commit an offence to get an indirect benefit of the offence? And how charity can be a license to pollute?

The research paper is based on doctrinal study and the conclusion of the study is that there is lack of political will to reduce emissions. Certified Emission Reduction or CER under CDM system is the classic example to exhibit how positive initiative is converted to a tool that allows the back door permission to the industrialized north to emit more GHG by investing in UN approved Greenhouse gas or carbon saving project in developing or under developed nations. These developed nations under the cover of promoting sustainable development in developing nation purchases the right to emit GHG at their home at a very cheap price.

It is sad but true that the history of international environmental diplomacy has been marked by states adopting symbolic or opaque commitments without the intention to implement them fully. Getting a pact inked doesn't

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2 Developing countries do not have binding targets under the Kyoto Protocol, but are still committed under the treaty to reduce their emissions.
guarantee results as long it is not backed by strong and selfless interest. Promise after promise without concrete result explains the approach adopted by all of us that protection of environment is the concern of others and not mine.

**Keywords:** Certified Emission Reduction, Carbon Trading, Kyoto Protocol, Outsourcing of Emissions and Problem of Leakage.
Model for Calculating the Bonus Rates for Auto Insurance

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Abstract
Automobile insurance is an important branch of non-life insurance. In Saudi Arabia, automobile insurance ranks second after medical insurance, by 21.42% of written premiums on average during the period 2008 to 2012. Generally, in insurance sector a bonus-malus system (BMS) is in vogue wherein adjustments are made to the premium paid by a policyholder according to his individual claim history. Bonus usually is a discount in the premium which is given on the renewal of the policy if no claim is made in the previous year(s). Malus is an increase in the premium if there is a claim in the previous year(s). Bonus-malus systems are very common in vehicle insurance. This system is also called a no-claim discount (NCD) or no-claims bonus in Britain and Australia. The fundamental principle of BMS is that the higher the claim frequency of a policyholder, the higher the insurance costs that on average are charged to the policyholder.

This paper aims to develop a model to calculate the no-claim discount rates. This model depends on frequency, severity and policy years component on an individual basis in automobile insurance. Using probability distributions and considering that the number of claims follow Poisson distribution compound with time, and that the severity is in accordance with exponential distribution, the present article proposes a table which determines no-claim discount rates in accordance with the number of claims, the total values of the claim and the number of policy years.

Keywords: Auto Insurance, Bonus, Compound Poisson, Exponential Distribution, Joint Distribution)
Ref#: 047/CAN/14/SSH

Jurisprudential Thoughts on Compulsory Acquisition of Land in Nigeria

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Abstract
The correlation between compulsory acquisition of land and sustainable development in modern Nigeria cannot be over emphasized. Land is one of the fundamental gifts of nature on which substantial activities relating to sustainable development are envisaged. It is the obligation of government to either acquire or de-acquire land to achieve this purpose.

While compulsory acquisition of land is not novel to Nigerian jurisprudence, the major concern is the spate of acquisition without due process. Acquisitions are carried out on grounds which at times do not qualify as public purposes or promote and enhance activities within the purview of sustainable development.

It is in the light of the above that this work sets out to examine and review in detail the relevant laws and procedure guiding compulsory acquisition in Nigeria along with the safeguards put in place to check the excesses of acquiring authorities.

The paper will be divided into four segments. The first part entails an introduction and conceptual clarification of terms; the second segment will highlight the relevant provisions of law guiding compulsory acquisition and its procedure, while the third segment will be devoted to an examination and analysis of decided cases. The fourth segment will be the concluding part of the work which will focus on recommendations and conclusions.

Keywords: Acquisition, Compulsory, Jurisprudential, Land, Procedure.
Freedom of Information, Political Accountability and Transparency: Sine Qua Non For Political and Economic Sustainability in Nigeria

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Abstract
The right to freedom of expression and opinion is internationally recognized, guaranteed and protected by international norms such as the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political rights. Regionally it is one of the guaranteed rights under the three regional documents on human right namely the European Convention on Human Rights, InterAmerican Convention on Human Rights and the ACHPR. At the domestic level, in Nigeria, S. 39 of the 1999 Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of expression and of the press. A corollary of the right to freedom of expression is the right to freedom of information. This right can be described as the right to access information held by public bodies. This right is also recognized under Art.19 of the UDHR. The right translates to the effect that access to information held by public bodies can only be refused where there are justifiable reasons for doing so. Nigeria has signed and ratified a number of international and regional treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Right and the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights. The Nigerian Constitution however does not guarantee the corresponding right to know or right to access information or right of freedom of information. Rather certain documents are classified as highly Official under the Official Secret Act 1963. The pertinent questions are: (1) How will citizens make an informed opinion or expression about matters of governance in his country or states without information on such matters? (2) How citizens make valuable contribution to his society without the right to know? (3) How will governance be transparent and accountable when acts of governance are shrouded in secrecy and myth? (4) What effect(s) will lack of transparency have on the political and economic development of any country?

This paper seeks to answer the above questions through the evaluation of the provision of the Nigerian Freedom of Information Act 2011 hereinafter referred to as the “FOIA” which was signed into law by the Nigerian government in 2011. Thus it analyses the concept of political accountability and transparency as indices of good governance and examines issues such as whether or not the FOIA has been engineered towards the enhancement of political accountability and transparency in Nigeria and whether or not there are legal and institutional matters arising from the implementation of the FOIA. The paper sets the stage by analyzing the provisions of the Act and the legal and institutional machineries put in place to monitor and regulate the intendment of the Act. It examines the concept of political accountability and transparency and then focuses on the challenges encountered on the implementation of the Act. It observes that there is a huge gap between the realization of intendment of the Act and the surmounting of the challenges of the implementation of same especially with the obstacles mounted by the Official Secret Act 1963 and such other bureaucratic policies and regulations. Finally, it concludes with some recommendation for the Nigerian government on the need for proper and effective implementation of the Act through legal and institutional mechanisms and the removal of all obstacles in order to achieve political and economic sustainability in Nigeria.

Keywords: Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Information, Institutional and Legal Mechanisms, Official Secrets, Political Accountability and Transparency
Engendering Best Practices for the Promotion of Human Rights of Manufacturing / Industrial Workers in Nigeria

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Abstract
In 2011, the United Nations adopted the Guiding Principles on Human Rights and Business. This singular act underscores the fact that there is an urgent need to address the apparent and prevalent human rights abuse in the business world. The obligation fostered on states by the Principles requires states to take appropriate steps to prevent, investigate, punish and redress abuse of human rights within the business enclave through effective policies, legislation, regulations and adjudication. Although the Principles are at best guiding and not binding, the need for the regulation of activities of private and public companies, multinationals and corporations especially in the Oil & Gas, Manufacturing/Industrial sectors in Nigeria makes the Guiding Principles very apposite to the Nigeria. Nigeria as a member of the UN has adopted a number of the UN Conventions on the protection of workers. It is also a signatory to other regional multilateral agreements on the rights and welfare of workers and has enacted municipal laws on the rights of workers and compensation for breach of such rights. Despite this array of laws, the infraction of human rights of workers in the manufacturing and industrial sectors in Nigeria has become rampant as this class of workers continues to face human rights abuses which have led to loss of limbs, sight, hearing and death. This paper illustrates with the aid of certain case studies, the blatant abuses of the human rights of workers in the manufacturing sector. It assesses the Nigerian legal framework for the protection of the human rights of manufacturing workers. It observes that the current legal framework is yet to cater fully for the human rights of this class of especially as it touches on their rights to adequate pay for adequate work, hours of work, adequate safety and welfare at work. The paper notes further that the legal regime fails to recognise the special needs of the female worker and it also encourages the use of children as manual labourers. Further, there is an apparent lack of institutional framework for the regulation and monitoring of compliance with the norms on the human rights of workers in this sector thus underscoring the point that there are both normative and implementation gaps in the current regime of protection of workers in the manufacturing sector in Nigeria. The paper contends that the Nigerian state has failed to comply with the internationally accepted norms and best practices as relates to the protection of human rights in the business world in the face of abuse by private actors foreign companies and multinationals doing business in Nigeria. The paper therefore canvasses the adoption of the principle of state liability for the acts of public corporations and multinationals resulting to infringements of the rights of its citizen by their employers. It suggests that achieving the best practices for respect for human rights in business world in Nigeria will necessarily entail addressing the issues of gender discrimination, clarifying the legal norms and educating the business enterprises as to the steps they must take to ensure that the human rights of their employees do not suffer. Beyond that the Nigerian government must put in place efficient institutional framework for the monitoring of and ensuring compliance with the standards laid down towards the evolution of a new legal regime of protection of workers in general and manufacturing workers in particular. The paper concludes by drawing a link between respect for the human rights in the business world and human and sustainable development in general.

Keywords: Best Practices, Business and Human Rights, Manufacturing and Industrial Workers, UN Guiding Principles
Ref#: 050/CAN/14/

The Pattern of Students’ Concept Understanding toward the Estuarine Ecosystem  
(Case Study Outdoor Education in Secondary School: SMP Negeri 9 Cilacap-Indonesia  
by Experimental Learning)

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Abstracts  
This research aimed to know the pattern of students’ concept understanding toward the estuarine ecosystem. This research was done at secondary school (SMP Negeri 9) Cilacap-Indonesia. This type of research is True Experimental Design with design research is control group pretest-posttest. As the population in this research were all seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 9 Cilacap. Sample of this research consisted of two groups that are: experimental and control. Analysis of the results of research conducted through Hierarchical Cluster test. From the test results on the first activity with Hierarchical Cluster to control group has established a pattern of understanding the concept of students as follows: 7 (concept accuracy), 1 (attributes concept), 5 (abstractness concept), 6 (inclusiveness concept), 2 (conjunctive concept), 4 (relational concept), 3 (disjunctive concept) become 5 (abstractness concept), 1 (attributes concept), 4 (relational concepts), 2 (conjunctive concept), 7 (accuracy concept), 6 (inclusiveness concept), 3 (disjunctive concept). In the experimental class has established a pattern of understanding the concept of students as follows: 7 (accuracy concept), 1 (attributes concept), 5 (abstractness concept), 2 (conjunctive concept), 4 (relational concept), 3 (disjunctive concept), 6 (concept inclusiveness) become 2 (connecting concepts), 1 (concept attributes), 4 (relational concept), 5 (abstractness concept), 6 (inclusiveness concept), 3 (disjunctive concept), 7 (concept accuracy). From the test results on the second activity with Hierarchical Cluster to control group has established a pattern of understanding the concept of students as follows: 4 (relational concepts), 2 (conjunctive concept), 3 (disjunctive concept), 6 (inclusiveness concept), 1 (attributes concept), 5 (abstractness concept), 7 (accuracy concept) become 6 (the concept of inclusiveness), 4 (relational concept), 5 (abstractness concept), 2 (conjunctive concepts), 1 (attributes concept), 7 (accuracy concept), 3 (disjunctive concept), and at experimental group that is: 4 (relational concepts), 2 (conjunctive concept), 3 (disjunctive concept), 1 (attributes concept), 5 (abstractness concept), 7 (accuracy concept), 6 (inclusiveness concept) become 6 (inclusiveness concept), 4 (relational concept), 7 (accuracy concept), 2 (conjunctive concepts), 1 (attributes concept), 3 (disjunctive concept), 5 (abstractness concept). It can be inferred pattern of understanding the concept of students at the class VII in SMP Negeri 9 Cilacap about estuarine ecosystems do not follow the pattern of theoretical stages. This is because the student has different of the pattern of thoughts, ideas, and understanding. In general, all students’ thinking patterns only focuses on the correct answer.

Key word: pattern of concept understanding, estuarine ecosystem, secondary school
Political Legitimacy in Pakistan

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Abstract
Political legitimacy is one of the most important contributing factors in the stability of any political system. This study is based upon the effects of propaganda of any government on the behaviors of people of Pakistan. Exploiting from the illiteracy all the political parties has been depriving the Pakistani nationals from their fundamental rights. By political manipulation leaders only raised their own status. That is why there is no legitimacy to be seen and people are suffering from many social, economic disasters. As a result people distrust the government. In Pakistani politics, there is a clear domination by few families only and these families have never produced long lasting fruitful results. The political system has been stagnant since 70's and no drastic change has taken place. The chair of head of state has been a war between the head of the army staff and a few noticeable political leaders. The conservative political behavior of the leaders prevents the people to take part in elections thus pure democracy is not established. Political behavior of the people also holds the key for a better political future but Pakistani people are emotional in this act. For many decades same political parties have been coming in power after elections and being not capable to operate the system they depart away, making rooms for the next political party. These political leaders hold the mind of the people in the name of religion and make their ways to get the power consistently. In such confused conditions people remain unable to select a suitable political leader according to their needs. Failure of the government to facilitate basic requirements leads towards the sentimental confusion of the people. Zero legitimacy can be observed in such a bad social condition. Common person avoid his duties and neglect the rules of the state. Collective negligence of duties raises the restlessness among masses to a great extent. Everyone has started to hate the political system and problem remains persisted. Political institutions have been failed to deliver their positive role in the society. There is not consistency in national policies as a result prolong discontent had given rise to revolutionary feelings, and the poor downtrodden people organizing themselves and preparing to make use of violent methods to seek redress for their grievance. Since 14 august 1947 it can be observed that during first ten years almost eight prime ministers were changed spontaneously and all of them preferred personal interest to the national interest and could not control the management. On the other hand, by observing the poor political condition and having the desire of power army Generals declared martial law by demolishing democracy. Those dictators punished the political leaders as well as to the political workers. By allies with some inexperienced political person dictators held elections and establish a false democracy. In such unreliable conditions foreign investors reluctant to invest in Pakistan. At the same time new industry has not established for many years. As a result a big problem of unemployment arises. Even the highly educated person cannot utilize their experience for the development of the country and all the people began to hate the political system and the leaders. In such a worse condition where people could not enjoy their political rights, they do not take part in elections properly. In election campaign former political leaders address the nation in different places and make promises to change the condition of the people by education and industrialization but failed to fulfill their promises after winning the elections. In Pakistani politics there have been a clear domination of bureaucrats, who sustained their sovereignty and by manipulation with some political leaders they created new ways of corruption, they make laws and amend according to their need. At the same time aristocratic families control the whole political system. They do not care about the national laws but for a common man laws are very strict even the innocent people are sentenced to death due to a political treachery. By observing all these humiliations common man has a pessimistic approach towards the political institutions. Which directly affects their loyalty for the country they are confused about the future of their country they do not know what to do to improve their poor condition, people have not a clear vision of life. They have caught in the whirl of life and have made their mind to spent life in these sufferings. There is a need bring to forth many educated young political leaders, who can understand the sentiments of people and save from confliction. Education system should also be made strong. These findings clearly describe that the propaganda of political parties failed to build supporting sentiments for political system and only propaganda is not enough for a reliable political system, there is also a need to change the behavior of the people only by education.
Keywords: conservative political behavior, fundamental rights, religion, political manipulation, sentiments
Ref#: 052/CAN/14/SD
Impact of Job satisfaction and organizational justice on employee perceived Performance; Evidence from telecom/cellular sector of Pakistan

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Abstract:
Human resource is considered as the core of any organization. The survival of organization mainly depends upon the knowledge, skills, abilities, attitude and work behavior of their employees. Organizations those respond to changing trends with modern practices aligned with their vision will be able to keep their workforce motivated, engaged and satisfied which will resultantly boost the individual performance and organizational productivity. The philosophy of reward system, organizational commitment and experience in terms of service length are imperative of and does effects the job satisfaction which ultimately showed positive impact on employee performance. The aspects of allocation of resources, job related decisions and interpersonal treatment are imperative of and does effects organizational justice which ultimately showed positive impact on employee performance. A sample size of 175 employees of different telecom/cellular operators of Pakistan has been taken and the results of quantitative study have confirmed a strong and positive relationship among the imperatives of independent variables and then the impact of independent variables on the dependent variables. Overall, the findings of the current study contribute to our understanding of the factors influencing the employee performance when organizations earns the highest possible amount of job satisfaction among their employees coupled with the fair and just working policies and procedures in terms of the existence of organizational justice. Theoretical and practical implications of current study are also discussed in detail.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Perceived Performance, Telecom Sector of Pakistan, Organizational Justice.
Product and By-Product Development for Pandan

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Abstract
The Bicol Region particularly the 3rd District of Albay, Philippines has an abundant supply of raw materials which are potential sources of alternative medicines and culinary condiments. The crop used in this study is Pandan, which is cultivated in all parts of the Philippines. At present, lack of technology to process this crop delimits its use. Knowledge on the use of this herb in the country is very limited, hence, usually neglected.

This research project focused on the characterization of Pandan and developing it into different products by-product such as granulated herbal drinks, food seasoning and flavorings. It also focused on the development of processing technologies that could lead to the maximum utilization of productive lands, create livelihood, provide employment and generate income for the farmers.

The Descriptive-Developmental and Experimental Methods of Research were adopted in the conduct of the study. The finished products were subjected to sensory evaluation to determine its acceptability.

The study revealed that: both the ready-to-drink and granulated herbal drinks from Pandan are highly acceptable in terms of taste, odor/aroma, and texture/consistency. Different recipes which were prepared, seasoned and flavored with Pandan were all found to be highly acceptable in terms of taste and aroma.

The following conclusions were drawn: (1) physico-chemical properties of Pandan could affect the recoveries and processing technologies; (2) Pandan could be processed into acceptable products such as granules, drinks, food seasoning and flavorings; and (3) the cost of the production for Pandan is also acceptable.

Keywords: Food Seasonings, Herbal Drinks, Indigenous Materials, Livelihood, Processing Technologies.
Utilization of Quality Source of Prenatal-care in India: An Evidence from IDHS

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Abstract
The provision of prenatal-care services along with quality reduce mortality and morbidity in mothers and newborn. India is committed to Millennium Development Goals (MDG) regarding maternal health but still the utilization of quality source of prenatal-care is lacking. In this paper an attempt is made to examine the socioeconomic determinants of utilization of quality source of prenatal-care by the women in the age group of 15-49 years. Micro data having 25896 observations from India Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) 2006 has been used. Binary logistic regression analysis is utilized to determine the association between the utilization of quality source of prenatal-care services and explanatory variables categorized into demographic, socioeconomic, health and regional characteristics. Quality source of prenatal-care is defined as the prenatal-care taken from medical expert. The results have shown that age of woman at first marriage, husband age, woman education, husband’s education, final say on woman’s health-care by woman and husband collectively and husband alone, wealth index, female head of household, ever terminated pregnancy, household covered by insurance and husbands presence during prenatal visits increase the probability of utilization of quality source of prenatal-care. However, the combined family structure, birth-order of the child and living of the household in the town as compared the capital and large city decrease the probability of utilization of quality source of prenatal-care by Indian woman. The implementation of law of minimum age for marriage, expansion in the coverage of maternal health insurance, participation of husband in maternal-care are proposed for utilization of quality source of prenatal-care. For the long-run economic growth of the country seems to be emerged as the factor for enhancement of use of quality source of prenatal-care.

Keywords: Infant health, Maternal health-care, Prenatal-care, Quality of health-care, Source of health-care, Woman health,
Elements of Project Sustainability and Sustainable Development

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Abstract
Sustainable Development is a systematic concept relating to the continuity of economic, social, institutional and environmental aspects of human society as well as the non-human environment. It is characteristic of a process or state that a business can be maintained at a certain level indefinitely. The Brundtland Commission of the United Nations in 1987 defined sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. But the definition of sustainability may vary depending on the area of studies or interaction or the context or situations over many scales of space and time from small ones to global balance of production and consumption.

Project Sustainability is now a common syndrome related to the management of projects, programs, institutions, organizations, people and other entities requiring effective and efficient production, marketing, distribution and the delivery products and services. Generally, for projects to be sustained certain metrics and standards need to be set from project identification through feasibility studies, formulation, design, appraisal, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It is a proven truism that most projects are failing because of the lack of an appropriate sustainability plan. It is therefore very necessary for a comprehensive analysis of the social, economic, legal, cultural, educational and political environments for project implementation. The project philosophy, mission, vision, values, goals and objectives should be fully articulated and stated in the plan. The involvement of stakeholders and advocates is of paramount importance since it facilitates some logistical preparation. Beneficiary assessment, legal and regulatory framework studies, marketing and competition analysis, partnership development and institutional analysis give room for effective and efficient implementation.

Sustainability analysis will determine project relevance, acceptability, political expediency, viability and adaptability of the project. Other factors such as financial analysis, risk analysis, communication and network determination, operational plan, training, human resource development and capacity building, environmental and community analysis all help to determine the sustainability of projects. Funding requirement have to be analyzed and evaluated to determine whether the project is a franchise, independent project, cooperative, joint venture, Non-Governmental or Governmental organization etc.

A project always describes the rationale, demand and supply basis, costs, anticipated outcomes or outputs and performance metrics which all need to be met for it to quality for funding. Demographic studies analyses needs, income, interests, cultures, education and other human, social and economic factors in order to determine affordability. The legal and regulatory framework deals with licenses and authorizations and various rules, regulations, by-laws and protocols required by law for the Implementation of projects in that environment. Technically, the Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) infrastructure required for the project should be properly assessed especially access to modern technology and systems.

The philosophical and analytical framework of sustainability draws on and connects with many different disciplines and fields and has tended to be problem-driven and oriented towards guiding decision-making. The focus ranges from the total carrying capacity (sustainability) of planet Earth to the sustainability of economic and social sectors, ecosystems, countries, municipalities, neighborhoods, home gardens, individual lives, individual goods and services, occupations, lifestyles, behavior patterns, academic and research institutions, political institutions and business operations.

Sustainable Development is a state where the demands placed upon the environment by people and commerce can be met without reducing the capacity of the environment to provide for future generations. The fundamental principle is for businesses to perform tasks and services that are effectively and efficiently produced and promote sustainability in the society as a whole. In order for a business to be sustainable in the marketplace services and
products should have little or no competition in terms of image, power, quality, packaging, prices etc.? Instead, products and services should be provided in a way so as reduce consumption, energy use, distribution costs, economic concentration and other forms of business and environmental damage. Generally, the main strategies for managing an organization according to sustainable development principles are stakeholder analysis, development of policies and objectives and designing.

**Keywords:** Capacity Building, Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI), Monitoring and Evaluation, Project Sustainability, Project Sustainability Management (PSM)
Abstract

About 46 per cent of the total population estimated to be 140 million in Nigeria are said to be non-literate according to 2006 Population Census (National Population Census, 2006 and National Bureau of Statistics, 2010). This group of illiterates includes women, peasant farmers, nomadic and riverine groups, as well as children and youth of school age and majority of whom are living in the rural areas. Various government reports and statistics have shown that about 70% of the total population in Nigeria resides in the rural areas. Major setback in the rural areas has also been attributed to lack of literacy among the people in the rural areas. The high level of illiteracy is as a result of absence of schools in many areas, poverty, poor teaching, early school drop-outs, negative attitude of parents to schooling and all relapse into illiteracy. Many adults in the rural areas have not themselves experienced education and this affect their inability to read and write and do not understand the need for literacy for their children.

In Nigeria, the government efforts aimed at eradicating illiteracy include a comprehensive national mass literacy campaign which was launched in 1982, establishment and launching of Universal Basic Education (UBE), National Primary Education Commission, National Commission on Adult Education (NMEC) in Abuja in 1991 and all the 36 states of the federation, establishment of Commission for Nomadic Education and other disadvantaged group, and host of others. Universities are not left out of the quest to make provision for adult education programmes and delivery in Nigeria such as University of Ibadan, University of Jos, University of Port Harcourt, University of Benin, University of Abuja are examples of universities where adult education courses are offered to produce man power needed for literacy promotion in the country. There were handfuls of non-governmental organisations and international organisation involvement in literacy promotion in the country. To be precise, the United Nations Development Programmes funding of adult literacy in 1995 was remarkable in this direction.

Despite these efforts, it has been established that there are crop of illiterates in Nigeria and majority of them reside in the rural areas. In the light of this, this paper examines the relevance of counseling needs of the adult learners. It is important to say that when a person is well motivated and encouraged, he or she will exhibit more functional attitude than those that are not. To this end, the paper advocates for more counseling strategies to encourage adult learners to be involved in adult education classes to a sustainable level. Education is seen as a life-long process and there is no age at which a person cannot learn, hence the need for proper counseling for adult learners in order to develop themselves, attain healthy living and contribute to sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Counselling Needs, Adult Learners, Rural Dwellers, Functional Literacy, Sustainable Development
A Case Study on the Dimension and Impact of Terrorism: The Nigerian Experiences

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Abstract
This work focuses on dimensions and impacts of terrorism with particular reference to the Nigeria experience. Nigeria is fraught with violence, implosion, political disturbance, chaos, inter-state conflict amongst others. Its impact on national security, political stability and international image, shows the relevance of terrorism being a contemporary issue which affects states in the international system, even peaceful states which had no previous terror attacks now experience it or fear for it. Citing briefly the history of terrorism in Africa and Nigeria, this work explains the various dimensions and exposes the various shapes in which terrorism has taken form in Nigeria. It analyzes the issue of terrorism, citing some terrorist acts experienced alongside, causes, responses and possible implications of terrorism to a developing country such as Nigeria. It is however, recommended that the fight against terrorism should be comprehensive and unrelenting. Nigerians cannot afford further acts of lawlessness and disorder. Of all violent crimes terrorism is perhaps the most reprehensible. This is because it is often indefensible, unpredictable and non-discriminatory in the selection of its target. No singular nation can go alone when it comes to security issues, so there should be enhanced collaboration with each nation sharing intelligence and information at all levels. The Federal Government should stop treating the issue of Bomb Blast in Nigeria with kid gloves, the trend, if not address in time could truncate democracy

Keywords: Critical, Dimension, Terrorism,, Impact, Experiences
Ref#: 060/CAN/14/SSH

The Role of Political Parties in Attaining Democracy in Nigeria

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Abstract
Nigeria gained her independence in 1960 from the colonial rule of the British colonial government. Ever since then, Nigeria has undergone various systems of government from military rule to civilian rule all in the sake of attaining good governance and political stability. Nigeria’s 1999 transition to civilian government cumulated a long, turbulent period of military rule and failed democratic experiments. This paper examines the growth of democracy in Nigeria, focusing on the role of the political parties in attaining democracy. Looking down at the history of Nigeria, it can be pointed out that a substantial democracy cannot be achieved except there is a reform of the electoral system of Nigeria. This is so because in any democratic nation, the electoral body is the only means to seek legal power to influence the machinery of policies of the government. This is done through the vehicle of political parties. The study is based on the case study of People’s Democratic Party in Nigeria. The function of the political parties in a democratic state is also analyzed looking at the activities of People’s Democratic Party in Nigeria and how their activity has brought about development. Data were obtained from secondary sources such as relevant books, journals magazines and newspaper articles, encyclopedia and the internet. The study proposed some recommendations such as, the party must develop leadership. Leadership of the party must be involved in policy articulation, policy making and implementation and suggestion of the adoption of a two party system.

Keywords: Political party, political stability, democracy, democratic Party, policy making and implementation, electoral system, leadership, Nigeria.
Law, Development and the Nigerian Oil and Gas Refineries

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Abstract
Nigeria is the 10th largest producer of crude oil in the world, the 3rd largest producer in Africa, and has 124 trillion cubic feet of proven natural gas reserves. Revenue from her crude oil sales accounted for over 95% of her foreign exchange earnings, but sadly, she imports refined petroleum products for her domestic use and she flares a substantial part of her natural gas. The gas being flared constitutes economic waste; environmental hazard and an inappropriate manner of dealing with natural resources.

One of the problems responsible for the wholesale importation of refined products and the inability to prudently manage the natural gas is the lack of capacity to refine the crude oil and the natural gas because all the government owned refineries are in a comatose state. The government reports that the cost of importing refined petroleum products is heavily subsidized. Subsidy is a word that connotes different things to different segments of the society, among other things; it connotes inefficiency, corruption and mismanagement. The above is eloquent testimony to the fact that sustainable development of the country in the true sense of the phrase is a mirage.

There are good laws regulating both the downstream and upstream sectors of the Nigerian oil and gas sector, but these laws are obeyed more in breach than respected. The will to implement these laws is lacking. There is the Petroleum Industry Bill pending before the National Assembly for over five years with no hope of it being given any accelerated hearing.

This paper posits that the revenue that is being wasted from the Nigerian oil and gas sector is capable of being reversed. One sure way of reversing the trend is to revamp the oil and gas refineries. The huge amount saved from the reversal could thereafter be ploughed into developing the country in a sustainable manner thus aiding the achievement of the millennium development goals.

The paper examines the basic laws governing the Nigerian oil and gas sector, particularly the law regulating oil and gas refinery and concludes that it is not enough to have good laws without the laws being administered justly. It further concludes that bureaucratic impediments and corruption in the Nigerian oil and gas sector should be comprehensively addressed; correct capacity building and strengthening of the relevant government institutions are equally important. The West African Gas Project will assist in the sustainable development of those countries fed with the natural gas, but this can only be so, if the refineries are fully operational.

Keywords: Nigerian Petroleum Industry Bill, Sustainable Development, Oil and Gas Laws in Nigeria, Oil and Gas Refineries, Oil Subsidy In Nigeria.
The Involvement of Zimbabwe Central government in Municipal Operations and Its Impact on Service Delivery: Harare Municipal’s Experience

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Abstract
This study proposes to investigate the impact on service delivery of Zimbabwe central government’s involvement in Harare municipal operations. Harare is the capital city of Zimbabwe. By examining both positive and negative contribution, the study endeavors to establish the parameters for central government interference. The study argues that Zimbabwe central government interferes in Harare urban council for political reasons and is not motivated by the need to improve service delivery for the city’s residents. This has led to many service delivery challenges. The paper utilizes the Urban Council Act theoretical framework as a paradigm for understanding service provisions for urban residents. Effective and efficient Urban Council is important to the economic, social, and cultural well-being of a community. An effective Urban Council is important for delivering services that are linked to alleviation of poverty and community development. For instance, urban council’s delivery of essential physical infrastructure such as roads, recreational parks or social services such as education, housing, refuse removal and water affects the quality of people’s lives. The services provided by an urban council also play an important part in establishing relations of accountability between government and communities.

The study will utilize both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Interviews and questionnaires will be used as data collecting instruments. Data will be analyzed through thematic analysis and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). It is hoped that this study will facilitate a conversation between communities and policy makers leading to improved service delivery for Harare residents. The study will examine residents’ experiences and thoughts about council’s capacity for service delivery in Harare. Taking a residents perspective will also help in the development of urban council policies and programmes that are relevant to improving service delivery. In addition, assessing challenges and opportunities for government involvement in urban councils will inform policy makers on policy formulation. Lastly, the study will conclude by summarizing the results on major findings.

Keywords: Central Government, Involvement, Municipal, Service delivery
Range suitability model for livestock grazing

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Abstract
This paper follows FAO model of suitability analysis. Influential factors affecting extensive grazing were determined and converted into a model. Taleghan rangelands were examined for common types of grazing animals as an example. Advantages and limitations were elicited. All range ecosystems’ components affect range suitability but due to the time and money restrictions, the most important and feasible elements were investigated. From which three sub models including water accessibility, forage production and erosion sensitivity were considered. Suitable areas in four levels of suitability were calculated using GIS. This suitability modeling approach was adopted due to its simplicity and the minimal time that is required for transforming and analyzing the data sets. Managers could be benefited from the model to devise the measures more wisely to cope with the limitations and enhance the rangelands health and condition.

Keywords: extensive grazing, land evaluation, modeling, range suitability, Taleghan.
Gender Inequality and Sustainable development

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Abstract
According to the most quoted definition of sustainable development it can be defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” In fact sustainable development refers to a development process which enhances peoples' capacity to create and consume wealth on a lasting basis.

Sustainable development requires, among other things, a socio-economic, and environment conditions which enables men and women to engage in and sustain the development process. The social relationships between individuals and communities can either promote or constrain sustainable development.

The three dimensions of gender equality and sustainable development which will be discussed in this paper are: (a) Gender and economic dimension of sustainable development, (b) Gender and social dimension of sustainable development, (c) Gender and environmental dimension of sustainable development.

These dimensions have equal and interrelated importance. The paper will explain that stressing the environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development in the absence of economics neglects the financial capital needed to pay for progress. Building up the economic and social aspects of sustainability while neglecting the environment degrades the natural capital needed for growth. Focusing on economics and the environment without attention to social factors may lead to growth but just for a few and not for all society. In the paper we refer to some studies indicate that gender inequalities are extracting high economic costs and leading to social inequities and environmental degradation around the world.

The present paper tries to provide a critical perspective on the current sustainable development paradigm and tries to integrate a human rights approach too. In the Beijing Platform for Action, governments agreed that Equality between women and men is a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice and is also a necessary and fundamental prerequisite for equality, development and peace. A transformed partnership based on equality between women and men is a condition for people-centered sustainable development. While UN member states acknowledged at the Rio+20 Conference, that “gender equality and effective participation of women are important for effective action on all aspects of sustainable development”.

Finally the paper conclude that sustainable development is a multidimensional process. It encompasses economic, social, political, cultural and environmental dimension’s. In this paper we will explain the aforementioned dimensions in detail and the importance of gender issues and gender equality in sustainable development will be discussed.

Finally based on findings of the paper, some recommendations for promoting gender equality will be presented.

Keywords: Environment, Gender Inequality, Human rights, Socio economic, Sustainable Development,
Ref#: 065/CAN/14/SD

River Ganges and Its Conservation Plan

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Abstract
The 2,525 km (1,569 mi) river rises in the western Himalayas in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, and flows south and east through the Gangetic Plain of North India into Bangladesh, where it empties into the Bay of Bengal. By discharge it ranks among the world's top 20 rivers. The Ganges basin is the most heavily populated river basin in the world, with over 410 million people and a population density of about 1,000 inhabitants per square mile (390/km²). The Ganges is the most sacred holy river to Hindus and is also a lifeline to millions of Indians who live along its course and depend on it for their daily needs. River sides have their own culture, music and developments. It is worshiped as the goddess Ganga in Hinduism. The vast varieties of fishes, plankters inhabits there and get effected due to pollution and anthropogenic activities. Fishes--------Indian Major Carps, L. Calbasu, Wlago Attu, Mystus Seenghala, M. Aor, Hilsa, catfishes, live fish there production gives lot of revenue to the country India. Because of pollution there are great loss to the environment, water as well as natural and human resources

Keywords: Conservation, Ganges, Hindu, Pollution, Resources
Gender in Higher Education and Sustainable Development: An Indian Experience

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Abstract
The concept of sustainable development includes all aspects of the social and institutional material. There has been increasing interest in critical role of education in promoting sustainable development after the Earth Summit in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. In this regard, the United Nations General Assembly adopted at its 58th Session in December 2002 a resolution to start the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD). Further, it was carried out in the Palermo Declaration adopted by the 2009 G8 University Students Summit that reinforced the plea for socially inclusive higher education for sustainable development. Thus, education for sustainable development goes beyond environmental education. This works on the principles of achieving human development (economic, social and environmental) in more equitable and inclusive manner. It thus includes education for poverty alleviation, human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity and many more.

Higher education has contributed in the socio-economic well-being of the nation. Indian higher education system, in its size and diversity, is the third largest higher education system in the world, next only to China and the United States. However, the structure, size, and growth of the educational system in India are pierced with many flaws. Today, on the one hand higher education reforms in India reveal that there are potential opportunities and system has become more inclusive. On the other hand, it is facing several crucial challenges and gender inequality is one of them. During independence, Indian education system made considerable progress along with women’s education. However, women still lag behind from men at all levels of education, especially at higher education level. The constitution of India provides equal rights and opportunities to all. The status of women has also been endorsed by the government of India in its policies and programmes. Despite these measures, the gender gap in every developmental aspect is high in the Indian context. This shows that women in India have not been able to take full advantage of their rights, opportunities and benefits in practice for various reasons. Perhaps, the socially exclusive nature of Indian society, policies and reforms are some of the factors responsible to keep them excluded from all kind of benefits. Thus, this paper highlights current scenario of women in higher education in India since independence using secondary data from government records. Findings reveal that women’s access to higher education and gender gap has been reduced but still they lag behind from men and this scenario is changing with slow pace at higher education level.

Keywords: Higher Education, India, Women
A field research on
"The social and cultural variables of violence after 25th January, 2011 revolution, Al Fayoum, Egypt"

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Abstract

According to the researcher’s empirical observation, the prevalence of violence are related to education as loose morals spread. At the same time, some educational content urging students to be endowed with good manners, cooperation and national belonging, and to pay the due respect to the parents, but the family members and the surrounding people have disappeared from the educational curricula.

The violence whether verbal or physical, such as assault or murder, or psychological violence and abuse others emotionally, these types of violence have a negative impact on the social development process in local communities, because these communities spread violence forms and people will use it till it becomes a part of their daily life. Although, the character of the Egyptian people during the period (25 January until February 11, 2011), was different, they were cooperative and interdependent, all people were working together to protect their properties from the thieves and prison escapees.

The importance of the current study is not only studying the new and updated forms of violence among Al-Fayoum residents which have been imposed in our society, but also identifying the social and cultural changes (media-police-traditions-family, etc), and variables that developed sustained phenomenon while previous Egyptian focused on the features of committed violence by students in the Egyptian universities (Bayoumi, Amina, 2010). Also there was a study on youth violence, it was an attempt at explanation the under-graduates’ violence (El-Qassas, 2005).

The main question of the research is: "Did violence types change after the revolution of January 25, 2011 in the province of Al-Fayoum governorate?, and how the people and media dealt with the phenomenon of violence on both individual and community levels? The researcher referred to social learning theory and the theory of frustration. Two Samples were interviewed in the pre-study and post study in the following districts (center Bandar Al-Fayoum governorate, center Senours, Youssef al-Siddiq, center Tamyah, center Al-Fayoum governorate), the sample total is 35+300 individuals.

Therefore, the researcher sought the assistance of a group of young university student researchers to gather data from the study sample after receiving training on the use of the data collection tool and their roles in the research. The researcher used "social survey sample" method besides using the questionnaire, which was designed to achieve the researcher’s objectives by describing the quality and quantity of the studied phenomenon and collecting codified information about the problem, categorizing, and analyzing them. This method was used with the aim of eliminating this phenomenon after studying all the different aspects of the current circumstances in Fayoum society after the revolution.

Main conclusions: The results of the pretest and the posttest show that the whole research sample does not feel safe after 25 January Revolution. This is due to the absence of police in the streets and the increased and theft, especially after the breaking open of prisons during the revolution, which has further spread fear among people. In addition, thugs have exploited the fear of sectarian strife between Muslims and Christians in committing increased acts of thuggery and violence. A percentage of 75% of the sample in Fayoum governorate were exposed to violence, where

5 )Amina Bayoumi, violence among youth n Egyptian universities (its dimensions and mechanisms- a field study, Fayoum, university, Egypt, 2010.
58% were exposed to verbal violence and 68% were exposed to theft. Most of those exposed to theft (73%) chose to ignore the incident justifying their lack of reaction with the thief’s rapid running away. They did not see any benefit in reporting the incident to the police, especially with the prevailing lack of trust in police after the revolution. Also in most cases, community members witnessing the incident did not interfere for fear of increased violence, especially if the thief was armed. A small percentage of the sample reported catching the thief, beating him up, retrieving the stolen goods, and hand him over to the police.

Keywords: violence, revolution, Al-Fayoum governorate,
Social Sustainable Development and Economic Transformation

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Abstract
Sustainable development is “the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. This definition recognizes the use of natural resources to the extent permitted and the equal right of each generation to have access to the natural capital. Sustainable development, adopted worldwide, is a new important approach in management and public policy-making. This notion, with its various aspects, takes the future consequences of our current actions into account. Social sustainable development can be defined as the process of radical transformation in social structures and relationships driven by such goals as social integration, social cohesion, quality of life, social equality, and accountability of authorities and public agencies. Hence, achieving a comprehensive development, capable of fostering national solidarity, is impossible without considering social dimensions to which authorities has to pay special attention.

Studies and International experience affirm that comprehensive sustainable development has to be based on human resources potentials and no development venture succeeds unless it invests in human development as its core element. The most recent data published by United Nations Development Plan (UNDP) illustrates the human resource contribution to the wealth of world countries- for example, Japan (80%), Germany (78%), Spain (78%), turkey (72%). Therefore, to attain sustainable development, ‘human’ should be at the center of development and the largest portion of investment has to be channeled towards human resources; this is exactly what is carried out by some less-developed countries like South Korea, China and Malaysia in order to achieve sustainable development. Theories and concepts of economic development in past centuries could not meet human needs and they were limited to the studies on environmental protection. This paved the way for new approaches to emerge and helped defining the nature of theories and their potential roles in solving problems related to critical human and citizenship survival.

Sustainability is a condition under which the current utility and existing facilities do not decline over time and ecosystems continue their functions into indefinite future. It is a condition under which social and natural systems work subtly together. However, this notion is still used by some international organizations, such as World Bank, to depict the vision of growth. Redirecting the society and economy towards sustainability is a mission which cannot be accomplished by any social subgroup; it needs a larger society which lends itself to management. Cooperation of all major groups of society is one of the main innovations of an institution which is equipped with sustainability discourse and Agenda 21 and success in implementing Agenda 21 is achieved only when they are working in tandem.

The principles of management in social sustainable development management are practical through focusing on the factors below: (a) intersectional perspective (b) social cooperation (c) foresightedness (d) efficient exploitation of natural resources (e) evaluation of the effects of local, regional, and global activities (f) planning (g) holistic reasoning

With regard to the process of decision-making for sustainable development, considerable attention should be given to gathering the strategies sustainable societies make use of. Successful implementation of the strategies of sustainable societies in the intended society results in: (1) the development of other sustainable societies (2) the development of sustainable regions as a result of the establishment of the very sustainable societies (3) the development of a sustainable global society due to the formation of the very sustainable regions

Keywords: development, economic, management, social, sustainable
Technology Intervention for Sustainable Development

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Abstract
Importance and relevance
An initiative aiming at improving the rural livelihood through technology dissemination by upgrading the traditional methods of production and improving product quality while reducing drudgery are the main purpose of the work.

Investigation Methods
The developed technologies are disseminated with the help of agents, who are a large number of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) interested to leverage on science and technologies to improve rural livelihood. Several technologies emerging from this initiative are presently being exploited by people across the four states of India viz. West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar.

Results
These technologies cover a diverse area like; a ‘Leg-driven potter’s wheel’ has not only helped artisans but also allowed them to get rid of occupational ailments while increasing the production. Technology such as ‘Leg-driven Ambar Charkha’ has helped rural people to double their daily income while reducing the drudgery. With the use of ‘Jute Rope / Reeling Machine’, villagers’ daily production of rope has gone up to five times. A single machine can make plates as well as bowls from Sal leaves (which are forest wastes). A few technologies developed deal with the food processing like preparation and preservation of juice from cashew apple (which is a nuisance to environment) by enzymatic treatment and to increase the productivity of Muri (puffed rice) making machine by five times. An innovative ‘Domestic Arsenic Filter’ allows clean, arsenic free drinking water at affordable price with negligible maintenance cost. Several workshops and training programs are being organized to disseminate these tested technologies among people who can derive benefits out of them.

Conclusion
These technologies have helped villagers not only to improve their income but also to generate employment opportunities at village level; this has helped to reduce migration of villagers to cities in search of job.

Keywords: Drudgery, Employment, Income, NGOs
Human Rights and Development

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Abstract
Human rights and good governance are two sides of the same coin. These two concepts are dependent on each other. With the importance of the people’s participation in choosing their government and other representatives, increasing over the years, it has become all the more important for the government to make sure that all the basic necessities, legislative measures and other such policies are implemented to the satisfaction of the people. This has been dealt with in depth in the paper which talks about the Social Contract Theory- the shift from a state with no government to a state that has government administration. Various questions have been answered like why it is essential for the people to choose their government instead of a power coming up on its own, why the laissez faire concept failed and how the transition to a welfare state took place. The Social Contract Theory has also been discussed by many political scientists, thus giving rise to multiple perspectives of the theory. Three of the most important thinkers have been chosen and their perspectives have been explained- Immanuel Kant, Jean Jacques Rousseau and John Locke. It can be seen through the paper that each perspective varies widely from the other in many ways, but the basic idea remains the same- the government which is chosen by the people must utilize its power for the benefit of the people only. The next topic that has been discussed is the primary part of the paper- human rights. In the paper, the definition has been explained and the development of human rights from its basic origins right until the formation of the United Nations has been discussed. Following this is the concept of good governance. Since this concept can have a variety of interpretations, the basic essentials of a good government have been discussed at length- transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation and responsiveness. These five elements are actually interconnected, thus leading to the conclusion that one has to exist in order to complete the other. A hypothesis has also been elaborately dealt with. Two countries have been taken- a developing country (South Africa) and a developed country (China). These two countries have been chosen based on the performance of their respective economies. The relation between their economies as well as human rights has been discussed in order to see the impact of economical success on the basic fundamental rights of people. Finally, the conclusion puts forth the author’s point of view on the whole topic.

Keywords: Human rights, Good governance, Social contract theory, Laissez faire, Basic fundamental rights
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 co-sponsored 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
Novel Biomass Based Energy Conversion Systems for Sustainable Rural Development

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Abstract
Recent years have witnessed rapid development in renewable energy technologies. Several renewable energy technologies have found wide acceptance and deployment in the developed as well as the developing nations. Apart from solar PV, biomass based energy systems have gained much popularity, particularly in the developing economies, where unavailability of grid electricity in remote and rural areas paved the way for wide deployment of biomass based energy systems. This paper focuses on two novel and high-efficiency biomass gasification based conceptualized combined cycle plants that offer promising performance. Biomass gasification, when integrated to combined cycles, offers high efficiency compared to the conventional biomass based gas engines. An indirectly heated GT cycle has been considered in the topping cycle, while in the bottoming cycle both Steam Rankine cycle (SRC) has been considered in one configuration and Organic Rankine cycle (ORC) has been considered for the other. The study reveals that high overall efficiency is achievable in such combined cycle systems. ORC is found to give much better energetic performance, giving conversion efficiency as high as 46% while similar configuration with SRC yields about 39% overall efficiency.

Keywords: Biomass gasification; combined cycle, cogeneration, efficiency, Organic Rankine cycle
Education for Sustainable Development: A new approach for the higher education institutes in Pakistan

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Abstract
Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), a concept coined by the Brundtland Commission in 1987, gained currency in 2002 when the United Nations declared 2005-2014 as the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) and assigned UNESCO the task of implementing the plans for the decade. Today, many educational institutes around the world are exploring ways to reorient their curricula and programs to address sustainability as an essential component of education (IUCN 2014). In Pakistan, however, the concept is still relatively novel and untapped in formal education (UNESCO 2013). Although International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and UNESCO has launched number of initiatives like organizing awareness workshops and social mobilization for ESD, publishing and distributing ESD Toolkits, organizing national conference for follow-ups, establishing National Forum on ESD, and launching small projects on ESD in schools, the desirable results are still a dream.

The objective of ESD is to teach the main beliefs underlying sustainable development with the intention of making students more ethical and responsible (UNEP 2006). ESD emphasis on four major areas including improving access and retention in quality basic education, reorienting existing educational programs to address sustainability, social mobilization, and providing training (UNESCO 2005). The output includes curriculum and assessment embedded in key sustainable development issues; pedagogy that empowers learners, promotes collaborative learning, and facilitates critical thinking; and well aware highly motivated independent learners who may have knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to share a sustainable future (UNESCO 2005, 2013). Now the question is why Pakistan fails to achieve a significant development in all of these aspects of ESD? The answer might lie in the way ESD has been approached in Pakistan.

The review of literature highlights the pivotal role the Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) play in achieving sustainable developing (Lozano et al. 2013; Yuan and Zuo 2013; IINSUBS AFRICA 2011; Jones, Selby, and Sterling 2010 ). HEIs are expected to utilize their main functions of teaching research, community engagement and influence on industry and government policies (IUCN 2014). In Pakistan, however, the potential of HEIs have not been utilized in a way to achieve sustainable development. The focus of most of the funding agencies and government bodies is on schools and community in general. This paper presents a rare case of a HEI located in the underdeveloped area of Sindh, Pakistan, which has made sustainable development as its core principle and reflect it in its different practices. The author has prepared a framework keeping in mind the Tbilisi Declaration (1977), the Talloires Declaration (1990), the Kyoto Declaration (1993), the Lüneburg Declaration (2001), and critically analyzed different practices of this institute and its impact on the sustainable development. The findings present an ideal example of policies and practices embedded in sustainable development for the other HEIs of Pakistan and countries with similar context.

Keywords: (Five words in alphabetical order)
Education for sustainable development, global citizenship, higher education, Pakistan, sustainability
Assessment of constraints of women in fish processing and accessibility to extension activities in Lagos State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study focused on the assessment of extension activities on women involved in fish production in Lagos State, Nigeria. The study examined the personal characteristics of the women in fish processing; investigated the approach through which the improved technologies are transferred to the women in fish processing; determined packages of the improved technologies; and determined the benefits derived by the women in fish processing from the use of the improved technologies.

The study was conducted in eight purposively selected villages out of the fifty fishing villages in Lagos state. Structured interview schedule was administered on two hundred and nine women in fish processing selected through the simple random sampling technique. Descriptive statistics like frequency counts, percentages, and charts were used to analyse the data. Chi-square (χ²) and correlation analysis inferential statistics were used to determine the association among some variables.

The results indicated that majority of the women in fish processing (76.1%) were between the age range 21 – 50 years. Most (90%) of the women in fish processing had one form of education or the other. Most of the women (90.4%) were married with 56.94 percent having family size of an average of five persons. All the respondents were members of social associations, with 30.14 percent holding offices in the various associations. Only 45% had contact with extension agents. Majority of the women had been in the enterprise for more than five years, while 50.72 percent of the women were in low socio-economic status. Constraints perceived as impediments by the women include lack of electricity (96.65%), non availability of improved oven (77.03%), and lack of training on financial management and loan acquisition (77.03%). Other constraints were lack of transportation facilities (66.51%), non availability of extension agents (65.07%), lack of adequate capital (61.24%) high cost of inputs (49.76%) and inadequate fish landing (25.36%).

Significant associations existed between accessibility to extension activities and age (χ² = 22.45, p< 0.05); level of Education (χ² = 28.87, p< 0.05); contact with extension agents (χ² = 13.72, p< 0.05). Significant relationship also existed between constraints of women in fish processing and accessibility to improved technologies (rho = 0.66, p< 0.05). The result is indicative of constraints influencing the women’s accessibility to extension services. The association between the income of the women in fish processing and availability of improved fish processing techniques was significant (χ²= 112.06, p< 0.05).

In view of the findings of this study, it is recommended that the Lagos State Government ensures an improvement in the present state of agricultural extension services delivery to women in fish processing in the study area; There is an urgent need by stakeholders in the fishery sub-sector of the agricultural economy of the nation to ameliorate the constraints faced by women in fish production which include among others high cost of inputs, inadequate electricity supply, lack of adequate capital, non availability of improved oven, non availability of extension agents, inadequate fish landing, lack of transportation facilities, lack of training on financial management and loan acquisition and that LSADA must serve women participating in fish processing in Lagos state better through employment of more agents, and improving the communication support unit of the authority.

Keywords: Accessibility, Constraints, Extension Activities, Nigeria, Women in fish processing
Accessibility in Mexican Buildings

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Abstract
In 2009 the United Nations (UN) reported 10\% of the world population has some degree of disability. In Mexico, where this study was carried out, the National Institute of Geographical Statistics and Information has recently estimated that 5.1\% of the population has some degree of disability. This institute has reported that mobility (45\%), visual (26\%), hearing (16\%), and mental (16\%) impairments are the most common in Mexico.

Over fifty years ago, the enormous number of disabled people resulting from the Second World War motivated the UN to tackle, for the first time, the need to take steps that would facilitate the complete integration of these people. Since then, addressing the needs of the disabled has been a priority for the UN and, in line with the initiatives of this organization, most countries have initiated policies and legislation to provide equal opportunities for the disabled people. Thus many countries have established legislation to enforce accessibility in buildings.

This work reports on the study of typical public buildings recently constructed in Merida, one of the main cities in Southeast Mexico. The aim of this study was to verify compliance with the requirements enforced in current legislation to provide accessibility for people with mobility and visual impairments. The study entailed a number of case studies that included typical buildings in which a large number of people frequently carry out common activities: a mall, a supermarket, a church, a government building, and a public library. These buildings were selected from those constructed after 2002, which is the year when bylaws related to equal opportunities for disabled came into effect in the Municipality of Merida. The design requirements referring the provision of means to facilitate disabled people the use of urban infrastructure were defined according to such bylaws. This information was used to elaborate a check list for assessing the compliance of the selected buildings with the design requirements identified in bylaws. Five basic functions that people perform in the buildings were considered: parking, accessing the building, circulating inside the building, moving up floors, and using the lavatory facilities. The scope of this study was limited to the assessment of facilities that should be in place for people with mobility and visual impairments, which are the two most frequent disabilities in Mexico and require a greater number of special facilities.

The checklist included a number of indicators and a scale of linguistic values that were established to assess the accessibility degree of the facilities. The accessibility degree depicts how well the facility meets the design requirements as to be useful for people with disabilities to successfully perform the five basic functions listed above. The scale comprised five levels of compliance: total, high, medium, low, and not at all. This assessment process was complemented with the elicitation of opinions from a group of people with disabilities, who were asked about ease of access around and inside buildings.

The results evidenced that the buildings studied in this case do not comply with many mandatory design requirements, resulting in a deficient level of accessibility. Thus, we can conclude that the needs of people with impairments have not been given the social importance they require.

Keywords: Accessibility, Design requirements, Disabled, Mexican buildings
Agricultural Biodiversity Is Essential for a Sustainable Improvement in Food and Nutrition Security

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Abstract
Agricultural biodiversity has hitherto been valued almost exclusively as a source of traits that can be used in scientific breeding programs to improve the productivity of crop varieties and livestock breeds. We argue that it can make a far greater contribution to increased productivity. In particular, a wider deployment of agricultural biodiversity is an essential component in the sustainable delivery of a more secure food supply. Diversity of kingdoms, species and gene pools can increase the productivity of farming systems in a range of growing conditions, and more diverse farming systems are also generally more resilient in the face of perturbations, thus enhancing food security. Diversity can maintain and increase soil fertility and mitigate the impact of pests and diseases. Diversity of diet, founded on diverse farming systems, delivers better nutrition and greater health, with additional benefits for human productivity and livelihoods. Agricultural biodiversity will also be absolutely essential to cope with the predicted impacts of climate change, not simply as a source of traits but as the underpinnings of more resilient farm ecosystems. Many of the benefits of agricultural biodiversity are manifested at different ecological and human scales, and cut across political divisions, requiring a cross-sectoral approach to reassess the role of agricultural biodiversity in sustainable and secure food production.

Keywords: agricultural biodiversity; food security; sustainability; nutrition; hunger

Introduction
Agricultural biodiversity includes those components of biological diversity relevant to food and agriculture as well as the components of biological diversity that constitute the agro-ecosystem. It exists at several levels, from the different ecosystems in which people raise crops and livestock, through the different varieties and breeds of the species, to the genetic variability within each variety or breed. While part of this biodiversity is directly managed to supply the goods and services that people need, much is not directly intended for production but remains important as a source of materials and for its contributions to ecosystem services such as pollination, control of greenhouse gas emissions and soil dynamics.

Modern, intensive agriculture reduces agricultural biodiversity. In fact, it is predicated on such a reduction. Farms specialize in livestock or crops, reducing the number of species; fields are enlarged, reducing the extent of field margins and hedgerows; soil amendments enhance the uniformity of soils; and monocultures of genetically uniform individuals tend to dominate. Within this framework, agricultural biodiversity is often seen simply as something to conserve as a source of traits that can be used to improve breeds and varieties, we argue that agricultural biodiversity as such is an important asset that delivers substantial benefits in many different realms and that there is increasing evidence that diversity per se needs to be a central element of sustainable agricultural development.

For reasons of space we focus here on selected aspects of production and consumption, particularly those that impinge on sustainability, and do not discuss in detail the many social, cultural and conservation benefits that can also be attributed to agricultural biodiversity. Discuss in detail what they call —population-level synergies linking biodiversity conservation and human nutrition in developing countries.

At larger scales, there is a widespread recognition of the importance of maintaining crop variety diversity in production systems in order to avoid vulnerability and widespread crop loss as a result of the effect of a particular biotic or abiotic stress on a genetically uniform monoculture. The substantial and, it has been argued predictable, crop losses can be attributed to such vulnerability.
To come full circle, plant and animal breeders will need to take advantage of existing biodiversity in order to develop new breeds and varieties that will be able to cope with changed conditions. Even in this realm, however, an advantageous complementary strategy may be to furnish farmers and others with an expanded genepool that they can use to select their own adapted and adaptable populations. These genepools could take the form of segregating populations from wide crosses, multilines, mixtures or simply accessions from the edges of the normal growing range.

**Conclusions**

Diversity at ecosystem, species and genetic levels, brings many direct benefits for specific aspects of agricultural production. However, our knowledge of the nature and extent of these benefits remains imperfect and further studies are needed to explore not only the intrinsic benefits but also effects manifested at different scales. It requires a scientific approach to understand how different forms of agricultural biodiversity contribute to the goals of improved food and nutrition security and sustainability, and recognition that while some principles and practices will be globally applicable, others may be constrained by locality and culture. Much remains to be done. It is also important to recognize that the extent and distribution of diversity in production systems may vary substantially depending on the properties of the production systems, their resilience and the ways in which production is managed for an alternative perspective.

Almost all of the approaches used to date in agricultural intensification strategies, for example the substitution and supplementation of ecosystem function by human labor and petrochemical products, contain the seeds of their own destruction in the form of increased release of greenhouse gases, water supplies depleted by mining, and degraded soils. We need to build production systems that deliver intensification without simplification. This will entail different dimensions, from varietal mixtures, to species intercropping, to broader diversification strategies. This approach is particularly pertinent in areas where diverse production systems still prevail, most notably marginal areas, but better deployment of agricultural biodiversity in areas that have lost it must also receive greater attention in the future. Diversity will be essential to improve productivity, to enhance ecosystem functions, and to provide adaptability.

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**References**


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Assessing the Prospective Opportunities of Entrepreneurship and Economic Development for Youths in Niger State

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Abstract
For several years, the three arms of government have been major employer of labour while private organizations are not left behind. Despite this development, unemployment rate in Nigeria is said to have increased to 23.90 percent in 2011 from 21.10 percent in 2010 (NBS, 2011) and there is projection for an additional two percent increase yearly. Some scholars have argued for the need to encourage entrepreneurship education has an option to tackle the problem of unemployment in Nigeria stating that it contributes to the economic development of the state and can also lead to self-employment and help to overcome poverty. Entrepreneurship can indeed solve the youth unemployment crisis if all stakeholders, especially the government can ensure its development in Nigeria. This paper therefore, intends to look at how the knowledge of entrepreneurship can enhance youths involvement in agricultural activities, modern farming for instance as an avenue for youths economic development. The paper discusses the various ways of modern farming techniques which can help to alleviate youth unemployment. It also examines various entrepreneurship programmes that enable participant acquire the tools necessary to increase their skills through which economical development can be achieved. Recommendations are also proffered to institutions, corporate organizations and as well as government on how to encourages entrepreneurship drives among our teeming youths.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Economic, Development, Opportunity, Youths
Resilience, Social support, and stress as predictors of Suicide ideation among Public universities’ students in Egypt

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Abstract
"Gold and Karmur", 2011 found that there is a significant correlation between life stresses such as mutual personal loss like ending a relation with a friend, and legal problems and suicide, as mutual personal loss has been associated consistently with the misuse disorder of psychoactive substances. While the legal problems are more correlated with disorders of thinking, which refers to the importance of interaction between social support, life stresses and suicide ideation when predicting thinking of suicide as can't be considered as direct predictor for suicide ideation.

Individuals’ lives is always an ongoing series of compatibility operation, it was necessary for the to be flexible and able to adapt with obstacles, so the person who has less flexibility is unable to adapt himself with social situations or life events.

The aim of the study is to examine the mutual relationship between Suicide ideation and resilience, social support, and social stress among universities under-graduates. The sample consisted of 293 Egyptian universities’ students from both males and females between (18-24) years. The researchers used four data collection questionnaire and scales which were: Suicide ideation scale; resilience scale; perceived stress Questionnaire; and social support Questionnaire.

A descriptive exploratory- correlated study to determine and collect data about the research's problem. A Social sample survey method was used. The results indicated that there are significant differences between males and females in perceived stress, resilience, and social support, favoring females; no significant differences were found between main scores of males and females in Suicide ideation. A positive correlation exists between males’ and females’ scores in Suicide ideation and their scores on perceived stress. A negative correlation exists between males’ and females’ scores in Suicide ideation and their scores on resilience, and social support. The researchers found out that perceived stress is a significant predictor of Suicide ideation for females, while for males perceived stress and social support are significant predictors of Suicide ideation. Also, there was a relationship between the academic sufferings, social stresses and suicide ideation between females.

Keywords: Group at risk of suicide, Resilience, Social support, stress, Suicide ideation
The role of motivation in sustaining quality health services in Tanzania: A focus on Mbeya referral hospital

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Abstract
Motivation is one of the key factors attributing to the improvement of performance in many organizations the world over. Motivation creates a sense of awareness of people within and without the organization on the merits resulting from concerted efforts. The quality of services is one thing, maintaining the quality is another. In order to achieve sustainable development, we need obvious efforts in managing the quality of the services offered. This paper presents a case study of the role of motivation in sustaining quality health services in Tanzania. We present the case of Mbeya referral hospital, which is the main health centre in southern highlands region. Observation and experiential were the leading data collection instruments. The case design was opted to accomplish the study since the authors are part of the management of the hospital crew. Qualitative approach was opted to set the parameters of the importance of motivation in health sector. The analysis of the study observed a descriptive methodology. We conclude that having employed many strategies, which include strict supervision and coercion; we were unable to improve health services until we employed motivation. Motivation has proved to be crucial in the management and sustenance of health services in Mbeya. In addition, the collection of funds rose from 4 Million Tanzania shillings to about 500 Million Tanzania shillings in a period of 24 months.

Keywords: health services, motivation, patients, sustainable development
Ref#: 081/CAN/14/SSHD

Use of System Innovation for Sustainable Health System in Angola

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Abstract
Health systems in low and middle income countries face different problems as they generally fall short of providing universal, equitable, and appropriate high quality services. The challenges relate to amongst others, double burden of disease, high maternal and child mortality and growing non-communicable diseases. Furthermore, people living with mental or physical disabilities, particularly in low and middle income countries do not generally have sufficient access to healthcare. Angola, is also faced with these challenges due to its weak health system and also other social determinants of health such as lack of proper housing, education, water and sanitation. Conventional solutions to the problems facing health systems have generally not led to the desired effects in many countries. Therefore, this study will analyze the role of actors, processes, content and context in system innovation in Angola.

Research Problem: Angola health system face problems alluded in the background. Problems are also manifested in sub systems of the health system, such as lack of skilled personnel, governance issues, inappropriate service delivery models, and lack of access to quality and affordable medicines.

Aims: We systematically analyse way actors, context, content and process may facilitate health system innovation towards more sustainable health systems, in order to contribute towards improved health outcomes. In addition, the objective of this paper is to try recommend how can Angola best utilise its mineral resources towards improved health outcomes.

Methodology: The paper is based on a desk review of published literature conducted between February and May 2014. We included peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters, academic reports, and documents. We included publications post 2000. We used key word searches in online libraries such as Google mScholar, Google Books, pubmed, medline, and PAIS International online journal libraries. We also extracted data from electronic databases such as World Health Organisation (WHO), African Development Bank, World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). We looked at studies that provide insights into the ways actors, context, content and process may facilitate health system innovation towards more sustainable health systems, in order to contribute to the improvement of approaches for progressing towards such systems in Angola. Because the search was conducted in English, the findings are limited since there might be other valuable papers written in Portuguese. Constant comparative method of qualitative and quantitative data analysis to extract recurrent themes from various data sources was used, and we integrated these themes with findings from the literature review to generate the proposed model of health systems innovation towards more sustainable health systems. For the systematic review, screening was conducted independently by two team members to ensure consistent application of the predetermined exclusion criteria. Data extraction from the final sample of peer-reviewed and grey literature was conducted independently by two team members using a pre-established data extraction form to list the enabling factors and barriers towards more sustainable health systems. We found limited published literature specifically on sustainable health system in Angola. We thus propose to do a further stage of work in the future to interview key actors on the issues raised in the literature, to draw further evidence and analysis.

Results and Conclusion: The study has demonstrated the usefulness of systems innovation to study health system change. The study has also provided insights on the central role of systems actors, policy content, context and process in the restructuring the thinking and organising of sustainable health system in Angola. Furthermore, Angola can use existing mineral wealth, as a resource to contribute to system innovation. Lastly, the study gives no simple, unequivocal answer concerning how health systems changes can contribute to sustainable system innovation.
Keywords: Angola; Sustainable Development; Health System; Human Development; System Thinking.
Ref#: 082/CAN/14/SD

Capacity building of extension agents for sustainable dissemination of agricultural information and technologies in developing countries

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Abstract
Farmers are in need of regular and relevant information relating to new techniques and technologies that would help them increase their agricultural productivity. Production of extension materials has been found to be useful in facilitating the process of information exchange and technology transfer to farmers. This is because they help to provide information to reach large numbers of farmers quickly and economically. They are also useful as teaching aids especially when used as supplements to other extension teaching methods. However, as good as agricultural extension materials are in disseminating information and technologies, studies have shown that the extension materials produced are not used by farmers. The reasons for this have been found to include lack of involvement of farmers in the development and production of the extension materials, most of the agricultural extension materials are not relevant to the farmers’ environments since farmers are not involved before these materials are produced, the agricultural extension agents lack capacity to develop and prepare the materials as most of them rely on agricultural extension materials produced somewhere else, and many of these agricultural extension agents are not committed to the production of extension materials. These problems led to the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), Wageningen, in The Netherlands funding the capacity building of extension agents in many countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The main objective of the capacity building was strengthen the knowledge and skills of extension agents through training in production of extension materials with the involvement of farmers and other beneficiaries of the materials. This innovative approach of the training of extension agents involves five stages. The first stage is the diagnostic survey of farmers’ environment at the beginning of the training course in which information will be sought on types of farming systems, major constraints, information needs and preferred types of extension materials required by the farmers. The second stage is the development and production of draft extension materials which involves the extension agents analyzing the information collected on farmers’ field and decision on materials to produce and production of draft extension materials. The third stage is the field testing and evaluation of draft materials by the same farmers that were involved at the diagnostic stage. The extension agents show the prepared extension materials to the farmers to critique and make suggestions for the improvement of the materials. The fourth stage is the revision of the draft extension materials incorporating suggestions from farmers and they produce the final version of the materials which are later distributed to the farmers. The fifth stage is the preparation of action plans by extension agents. The main objective of this is to get the commitment of extension agents for further production of extension materials back home. This process has improved the capacity of agricultural extension agents in the preparation of extension materials and has been found to promote engagement of farmers and beneficiaries in the development and production of locally relevant and useful agricultural information and technologies for the sustainable dissemination of outputs of agricultural research in sub-Saharan Africa countries. The materials produced are not only relevant to the identified needs of the farmer, but also, farmers can assume some level of ownership of the exercise and the extension materials.

Keywords: Capacity building, extension agents, dissemination, information/technologies
Ref#: 083/CAN/14/SSH


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Abstract
Lagos State is arguably one of the most developed of the various states in Nigeria. It is also the economic nerve centre and hotbed of Nigeria’s politics. It has over the years become a motley community and a place where various people within and outside Nigeria preferred to live and establish means of livelihood. This could not be seen as an accident, but rather an outcome of the history of the people since pre-colonial era. Then, Lagos had emerged as an important entry port of commercial activities not only within modern Nigeria, but in the West African coast. One of the attendant problems arising from the influx of people into Lagos since colonial era was acute shortage of houses to accommodate the growing population.

Efforts of successive administration since colonial era to address the issue of providing low cost housing to meet the housing needs of the ever increasing population in Lagos seems to be scratching the tip of ice berg rather than solving the problem. This began with the slum clearing efforts of the colonial administration of the 1920’s and continued with various military administrations that ruled the country after independent. This paper therefore examines the activities of various administrations since the colonial era. It however paid specific emphasis on two of the civilian administrations of Lateef Kayode Jakande 1979-1983 and Bola Ahmed Tinubu, 1999-2007.

Keywords: Administration, Development, Government, Housing, Intervention.
Impact of migrant Remittances on Household Development among Selected Communities in Ikpoba-Okha, Edo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Migration is one of the major characteristics of population processes and cause of change; one of its unique features calling for attention in recent times is the ‘repatriation of money and other assets’ by migrants to their country of origin. Migrant remittances constitute a significant source of external funding to developing and poor countries. The amount of remittances rose up to 240 billion (US) dollars in 2007. While individual amounts of remittances might appear insignificant, their cumulative sum add up to significant volumes which tend to contribute significantly towards foreign currency build-up. In previous studies Chinese and Indian nationals for instance contributed 145 and 53 billion US dollars respectively towards their countries foreign currency earnings in the 2008-2009 financial year. This is a significant volume that can drive development among beneficiaries of remittances. Among foreign nationals of African origin who work in other African countries, studies show that Nigeria has a larger population and proportion. This paper therefore seeks to examine the impact of migrant remittances on families and its implication on development in Ikpoba Okha LGA of Edo state, Nigeria. Ikpoba Okha local government area is one of the eighteen local governments in Edo State and one of the three local governments that makes up the Benin metropolis. Two communities in the local government area were selected and studied. The communities’ studies are Uteh and Iwogban communities. The study sought to investigate the effect of migrant remittances on the micro or household in the study population. The study is an explorative study. Data was collected from 450 respondents with the aid of a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire is a variant of a close ended and an open ended prototype. The data collected with the aid of the questionnaires were analyzed and discussed using frequency tables, percentages and ratios. The study found out that the impact of remittances on household development of migrant families. It identified access to zero cost capital for consumption and investment, education, health, automobiles and houses. The study concludes that migrant remittances promotes improved lifestyle and standard of living. This improved lifestyle and improved standard of living are seen as the positive impacts of migrant remittances in the area of study. Recommendations were made aimed at improving the volume of remittances as well as increase its utilization for the attainment of poverty reduction, wealth creation and social transformation of households in Ikpoba Okha local government area, Edo State, Nigeria.

Keywords: Development, Families, Households, Migrants and Remittances
The Global Role of ICT in Sustainable Development

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Abstract
ICT stands for "Information and Communication Technologies" which gives access to information through telecommunications. It is homogeneous to Information Technology (IT), but pay special attention on communication technologies. This consists of Internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication mediums.

In the past years, information and communication technologies have given society with a great assemblage of advanced communication potentialities. For example, people of the world capable to communicate in actual-time with others in many countries applying technologies such as swift messaging, voice over IP (VoIP), and video-conferencing. Social networking websites like Face book permits users from all over the world to keep in contact and communicate on a meticulous basis.

Modern and upgraded information and communication technologies have developed a wonderful “global village,” in which the human beings of the whole world can make a excellent communication with each others. In present times, the people of the world make the study of ICT in the context of how recent communication technologies affect society.

ICT (information and communications technology - or technologies) is an sunshade term that consists of any communication device or application, encompassing: radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems and so on, as well as the other various services and applications related with them, such as videoconferencing and distance learning.

Sustainable development is an organizing principle for human life on a finite planet. This propounds a desirable future situations for human societies in which living conditions and proper use of resources fulfils the needs of human beings without spoiling the sustainability of natural systems and the environment, so that future generations could also be able to satisfy their needs in future.

Sustainable development has concern for both the carrying power of natural systems with the social, political, and economic challenges faced by humanity. There are several domains found for sustainable development, which are categorized in three or four domains, ecology, economics, politics and culture - as used by the United Nations and other various international organizations.


Keywords: Communication, Development, Information, Sustainable, Technology.
The Social-Cultural Dimension of Globalization in Kuwait: Implications for Young Kuwaiti Adults Identity Negotiation

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Abstract

Globalization has meant an important conceptual change in the way we think about our world. The interconnectedness (on an unprecedented scale) that globalization engenders has implications for how individuals organize their lives in response to the new social realities of the world we live in. In view of the above, this presentation examines the following issues: (a) the extent of globalization in Kuwaiti society, with a specific focus on social globalization, (b) young adult Kuwaitis self-reported experiences of selected indicators of social globalization, (c) the associations between the selected indicators of social globalization and an index of bicultural identity, and (d) finally, the implications of social globalization for identity negotiation among young Kuwaitis.

Much of the literature on globalization has used the nation as the unit of analyses. However, this presentation takes a social-psychological slant on the globalization debate and investigates the relations between aspects of social globalization and young adult Kuwaitis sense of bicultural identity. This is premised on the argument that the younger generation in the Arab world may be more exposed to Western and other non-Western worldviews and cultures (Solberg, 2002).

Arnett (2000) offers two lines of argument on why in attempting to understand the effects of globalization on identity development, adolescents and young adults should be the foci. First, Arnett (2000) argues that youths and young adults’ identities are still in flux and may not have fully committed to a way of life. Second, adolescents and young adults are more likely to be exposed to the global media and consumerism through movies, internet, music, and TV.

Taylor (1991) also contended that globalization has given rise to a more self-centered form of individualism that emphasizes, almost exclusively, the fulfillment and authenticity of the individual. However, as identity theorists such as Erikson (1968) and Tajfel (1981) point out, identity negotiation is not solely an individual undertaking. On the other hand, identification with social groups are, however, also complicated and eroded by the increasing prevalence of ideas that individual identity is seen as a product of self-construction, open to free choice. Consequently, group identification has also become largely a matter of individual choice (Calhoun 1994). The interaction of cultures via globalization can lead to the transformation of identity (Arnett, 2002) through a process of bicultural identity formation – adoption of a global identity and a local identity that is defined by traditional values and family obligations (Arnett, 2002). These views suggest that the forces that shape identity are no longer restricted to a locality, but have a complex mixture of both local and global elements (Pieterse, 2009).

Methodology.
This presentation relies on a secondary analysis of data collected on a sample of 146 undergraduate university students in Kuwait who are able to read and write English were used. Of the sample, about 53 percent were females, while about 47 percent were males. The males were slightly older (21.35 years) than they females (20.68 years).

Measures. Social globalization. The eight questions chosen for this analyses, were intended to represent the three dimensional structure of social globalization: information flows, personal contact, and cultural proximity.

Bicultural identity. An adapted version of the AHIMSA acculturation scale (Unger et al., 2002) was used to assess bicultural identity.

Results.

Globalization in Kuwaiti society. Using data from KOF, it shows that Kuwait has been penetrated by forces of social globalization in the three domains of information flows, personal contact, and cultural proximity.

Reported experiences of social globalization. The means of some of the items used to assess social globalization on an individual level were relatively high with high variability. Example, items such as using (a) the Internet to
exchange information, (b) the Internet for non-Kuwaiti entertainment, (c) the Internet for social networking, and (d) non-Kuwaiti TV for entertainment.

**Correlations between index of biculturalism and social globalization.** Some of the items used to assess social globalization also exhibited significant association with the index of bicultural identity. Specifically, using (a) the Internet for exchange of information, (b) the Internet for non-Kuwaiti entertainment, (c) the Internet for social networking, and (d) Internet for getting the news were all positively associated with the index of biculturalism. As well, watching Non-Kuwaiti TV for international news was also linked with biculturalism.

**Implications for Identity Formation**

Young Kuwaiti adults are traversing multiple worlds – the local and the global. Given that Kuwaiti culture is a collective one, pursuing individuation could have repercussions for the individual and family (Dwairy, 1998). In negotiating identity, one could have a both a public and private identity. The public identity would conform to the general standards and mores of Kuwaiti culture; the private, would only be exhibited in the company of like-minded individuals away from the public scrutiny.

Furthermore, a focus on cultural and social processes is necessary to understand identity negotiation and construction (e.g., Jacobson, 1997, Peek, 2005).

**Keywords:** Identity, Kuwait, Sociocultural; Social Globalization, Young Adults
E-Government in Malaysia – Public Sector Transformative imperative

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Abstract
In the quest for a developed nation, the current buzz word for Malaysia is transformation – economic transformation and public sector transformation. In its quest for public sector transformation, the Malaysia government recognized that ICT would serve as foundation that could help Malaysia to leapfrog from an industrial age economy to an information age economy, and catapulted Malaysia to a developed nation by the year 2020 under the Vision 2020. This is evident in Malaysia’s various 5-year Development Plans, starting from the 6th Malaysian Plan (6MP) through the 10th Malaysia Plan. To date, many applications have been developed as part of the e-Government initiative for public sector transformation. However, implementing a successful e-Government project is not without any challenges. The challenges that form the barriers occurs at every stages: the process of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the project. One of the main challenges that the government need to deal with is the issue of digital divide. Statistics from Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) indicates that less than 30 percent Malaysians are IT savvy. Therefore, most of these projects especially e-Services received poor response from the citizens. Another major challenge is on reengineering and streamlining of current processes. Accessibility is another issue whereby, not all parts of the country is provided with basic infrastructure like electricity and internet access which are basic prerequisites for e-Government. Work culture and the resistance to change attitude contributes significantly for e-Government failures. Besides the challenges discussed above, there are other issues such as lack of funding, country’s competitiveness, standardization and consistency issues, change management, human resource implications and legislative barriers are some of the issues seen as barriers to the successful implementation of e-Government projects in Malaysia. The public sector transformation also hinges on good governance, which calls for transparency and accountability for all government’s actions. E-government is seen as one of the answer for transparency and accountability in which the ultimate is to obtain trust from its citizens. Therefore, actions need to be taken by the Malaysia government and relevant authorities in solving these issues and more importantly promote the benefits of e-Government services in order to enhance the participation. Reviewing the successful e-government implementation in other countries could provide some guidelines and lessons for Malaysia. Korea has done very successfully in terms of its policy, planning, operationalising and implementing the e-government and has been ranked world’s no. 1 for the past three consecutive years. What are drivers for Korea’s successful implementation of the e-government? These could help Malaysia’s effort in looking for a right formula to spur its e-government initiatives and expedite its public sector transformation.

Keywords: accessibility, digital divide, cross-cutting policies, knowledge-intensive economy, public service delivery, public sector transformation
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Risk Management: A Powerful Instrument for Sustainable Development

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Abstract
The term, sustainable development, came into general use following the publication of the Brundtland Commission report in 1987. In it, the term Sustainable Development was defined as something which “meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” However, this definition has been difficult to implement in practical terms, thus making it necessary to search for more specific definitions of sustainable development. It is now generally recognized that sustainable development does not focus entirely on the environment. In fact, this notion encompasses three primary aspects, namely the economic, the social, and the environmental. As such, sustainable development can be said to rest on three fundamental principles: economic development, social development, and environmental protection.

The MDGs also contain economic, social and environmental aspects, however in this framework these three dimensions have been represented without having a strong connection between them. The MDG focuses more on the social dimension of development, covering issues such as hunger, education, gender equality, child and maternal health and combating major diseases. These Goals are evidently important, but they are also deeply linked with environmental and economic factors, a relation which the MDG framework does not fully reflect.

The MDG framework was explicitly designed as a framework for supporting human development in developing countries and in particular among the poor.

Sustainable development and MDGs try to provide a growth parameter which eliminates extreme poverty and allows people to vulnerability distance themselves from the sustained growth that risk management offers. Risk management is an essential tool for sustainable development because people in developing countries are exposed to many risks, and an inability to manage those risks can jeopardize development goals, including economic growth and poverty reduction.

Turning development into something sustainable requires addressing natural hazard risks and vulnerability in development plans. Natural hazards, such as earthquakes, cyclones, floods and drought, pose significant threats to achieving and sustaining development plans and goals.

Disaster risk reduction is an integral part of social and economic development, and is essential if development is to be sustainable for the future.

Based on UNSIRD\(^6\) the direct damage costs of disasters alone have risen from US$ 75.5 billion in the 1960s to roughly a trillion dollars in the past decade. These increasing figures have long-term social, economic and environmental impacts for the people and communities that are affected by the disasters. Considering that around 85 percent of the world’s population that is exposed to natural hazards lives in developing countries, reducing disaster risks in order to achieve sustainable development is of central importance.

Based on a World Bank research\(^7\) covering the years of 1980-2012, an estimated loss of about US$3.8 trillion was attributed to disasters. Disasters trap people into poverty. Poor and marginalized households tend to be less resilient and face greater difficulties in absorbing and recovering from disaster impacts.

Based on the aforementioned points, the present paper consists of six sections:
The first section will discuss basic concepts and terminology. In the second section the differences and similarities between MDGs and sustainable development will be presented. The 3\(^{rd}\) part will focus on risk management as a

\(^{6}\) United Nations. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
http://www.unisdr.org/we/advocate/sustainable-development

powerful instrument for Sustainable Development. Managing large systematic risk and natural hazard will be discussed in the 4th section. In the 5th part of the paper, some selected countries of the MENA region will be ranked based on the Risk Preparation index. And finally, in the last part, some concluding remarks will be presented.

**Keywords:** Millennium Development Goals, Risk Management, Risk Preparation Index, Sustainable Development, Systematic Risk
An Analysis of the Concept of Sustainable Development in the Bilateral Investment Treaties: A developing country perspective

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Abstract
Recognizing the concept of sustainable development in the field of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a new paradigm. The concept of sustainable development consists of three dimension of development, such, social, environmental and economic development. In developing countries the realization of this concept has become under major challenge due to the emergence of investment liberal regimes. A state cannot attain economic development without considering social and environmental development. Particularly, in the developing countries economic pressures are higher than the environmental protection. They are very keen to attract more inflow of foreign investment by providing special incentives, removal restrictions on performance requirements and agreeing to full protection of investments through Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs). The traditional BITs contain several provisions to protect foreign investment considering that foreign investment brings multiple benefit to the host State, is one of the main reasons for massive proliferation of BITs. World Investment Report 2013 indicates, by the end of 2012, the IIA regime consisted of 3,196 agreements, which includes 2,857 BITs and 339 other International Investment Agreements. Although BITs are seemed to be a voluntary agreement between States without evidence of any compulsion, such compulsion may exit at the time of signing a treaty.

Particularly, treaty provisions such as fair and equitable treatment, national treatment, most favoured treatment, full protection and security, dispute resolution clause, umbrella clause etc. are common to most BITs, and mainly protecting foreign investor’s right, but they are very rarely addressing the development policies of the host State. Some scholars express the view on some substantive investment treaty provisions have been seen to have unanticipated, and potentially worrying, legal and policy implications for host states. It seems that the traditional BITs may need modification to include sustainable development notions. Whereas, including such development notions into BITs can be seen as a balancing approach to protection of investment as well as the track for attaining sustainable development, since, vast number of investment outflows and inflows are governing by BITs. Adhere to development goals of the host State, foreign direct investments are very essential. Without FDI a developing State cannot achieve sustainable development. Thus, while encouraging and promoting the inflow of FDI, it should be given more concern to achieve sustainable development goals as well. Therefore, objective of this research is to analyse existing bilateral investment treaties and the role of investor-State arbitration. For this purpose, selected provision of BITs will be deeply analysed and how such provisions are blockade to attainment of sustainable development in the developing countries, and how traditional bilateral investment treaties could modify to meet changing investment patterns. This research mainly based on secondary data and includes library research, internet web search, case law, and non-binding instruments adopted by UN conferences or bodies.

Keywords: Arbitration, bilateral investment treaties, environmental protection, foreign direct investment, sustainable development
Sustainability: A tool in agriculture

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Abstract
Agriculture is a whole soul of all economies around the globe; this sector lays down the foundation for construction of other commercial activities which includes Industrial sector, marketing, transportation and etc. Limited resources present on the Earth have altered countries to reduce the misuse of these resources in order to sustain the needs of present and future generations. This concern has given birth to the principle of Sustainability. It utilizes the minimum amount of resources to achieve high efficient output. Same principle is opted in agricultural sector and is termed as ‘Sustainable Agriculture’. It involves use of minimum natural resources and improving farming techniques to increase stock of crops, enhancing quality and quantity of crop, toxin free agricultural processes and etc.

There have been many innovations of new farming techniques one of them was initiation of the green revolution in 1940’s which brought prosperity and a drastic rise in crop production. But soon it started imparting its adverse affects like Greenhouse gas, depletion of non renewable resources, human health and etc. Through this revolution has introduced various new technologies in farming, use of hybrid seeds and chemical fertilizers. No doubt that green revolution has major contribution in Agricultural sector, but it was not as successful as it was expected to be. Use of chemical fertilizers for enriching soil fertility has further lead to contamination of many other natural resources like water. We have been playing with nature’s elements through toxic chemicals because of which the Earth’s environment is in a critical condition and we are at the verge of destruction because of our own follies. The simplest and the only way to conserve the left over precious resources are by Sustainable development.

Also majority of the rural society of a country is dependent upon the agricultural sector to support their livelihood. Often the use of expensive fertilizers and new hi-tech procedures in agriculture to increase the productivity may cause various financial hardships to them. Sustainable Agriculture is the only key that creates stability in social, economical and environmental aspects.

The objective of this paper is to find out the methods by which sustainable agriculture can be achieved in an economy. Sustainable Agriculture not only leads to high yield but also helps farmers to control weeds, and pest infestation, soil erosion and crop diseases. Use of chemicals is minimum and natural techniques of organic farming acts as a leading agent for attaining sustainability in agriculture sector. The research paper analyses some agricultural methods that can be used for sustainability. (1) Solution of the reduction in soil fertility, it can be done by the use of nitrogen rich manure and urea of animals instead of chemical fertilizers. Vermi composting or the use of kitchen waste can be used to restore back the soil’s fertility. (2) Control over pest and weed growth in farms-Prey- predator relationship has a key role to play here. In order to control pest infestation, farmers can introduce the natural predators of pest like worms, birds and other insects to protect their crops. (2) Multiple crop cultivation-Different crops are grown in different seasons depending upon the suitability of texture, component of a soil. Farmers could adopt the technique of multiple crops sowing in a season on a same piece of land, this helps in minimizing the loss of crops due to pest infestation. Sowing leguminous crops enhances the fertility of soil. This method can be beneficial of farmers (3) Accurate proportion of minerals supplied to crops- Managing the supply of minerals in appropriate amount given to crops assist in sustainable agriculture. Minerals are vital ingredient in cultivation of crops, if there are supplied in excess or in deficient amount it can damage the corps. Amount of minerals determines the quality, quantity and growth of crops, so farmers should be more concerned with appropriate proportion of minerals given to plants. (4) Controlling Water needs- Different crops grown in different season and zones, they have varied water needs. This factor affects the growth of crops as well as use of natural resource. Sustainability targets to have minimal wastage of resources, agriculture are a sector where misuse of water is done at a large scale like over watering of crops. Demand of water in different season should be taken into the consideration in this sector to avoid wasting of the precious resource.
The main argument of the research is the proper application of the sustainable techniques in agricultural sector can only be done through awareness among farmers. Initiative by countries to form a help centre and farmers alliance for providing them information and encourage opting sustainable methods in farming is the only way to have sustainable foundation of development of the economies. Thus for a sustainable ecosystem the ground level the structure requires stability in its functioning.

**Keywords:** Crops, Green revolution, natural resources, productivity and Sustainable Agriculture.

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Sustainability and the Contribution of Innovation

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Abstract
Innovative technology emerges to mobilize and transfer knowledge and skills among individuals and institutions. The development of innovation should support the solution of social and ecological problems. For instance, in agriculture, innovative technology should tackle the loss of biodiversity, the abandonment of farming, and the use of agrochemicals. These goals should be in addition to the existing goals of production capacity, efficiency, and market orientation. The partnership among diverse local players for the generation and transfer of new ideas and products should promote or enhance sustainability as well as economic development of local communities. Learning interactions for sustainability and innovation can change both the collaborative and production processes. Learning interactions among multiple actors play a vital role, especially in agriculture, where production and diffusion of knowledge should be applied according to the context and needs. The creation or improvement of technology for farming should take advantage of knowledge for economic and social change, as well as for environmental concerns; all of which are necessary for the well-being of agricultural and local communities (World Bank, 2008). Etzkowitz and Klofsten (2005) have analyzed the relationship among HEIs, industries, governments and local enterprises in order to develop innovative processes in a collaborative way. This process represents a co-evolution of new knowledge and technological innovation. In this sense, innovation systems are beginning to focus on different economic and social sectors for the development and transfer of knowledge (Clark, 2002). The development of technologies may have a positive impact on agriculture production, but such technologies may also have a negative impact on the environment or are inaccessible to a subset of farmers (Clark, 2002). However, there is little research regarding the creation of innovation that supports and promotes sustainability in agriculture. The purpose of this study is to analyze the contribution of innovation to sustainability through learning interactions in agricultural practice. This research included a qualitative case study with a multiple methods approach to study sustainability through the lens of innovation in farming activity. This required exploring the meaning of sustainability and innovation for sustainability, the benefits of learning interactions, and local innovation systems. The objective of this research was identifying the perceptions, problems, and interests of stakeholders involved in this economic activity. This research was conducted in the Yucatán Peninsula region of México, in the communities of Conkal and Merida over a period of three months in 2013. Formal and informal individual and group interviews were performed. To supplement this data both document analysis and Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) analysis were conducted. The Technological Institute of Conkal (TIC) was my case study due to its orientation to the farming sector, links with agro-industries, government, and farmers. The integration of local innovation systems and knowledge networks (including scientific, empirical, and traditional knowledge) can contribute to the development of technology, new strategies, or methods for sustainability. In fact, most stakeholders indicated that the creation of inter-multidisciplinary groups could provide greater social and ecological impact, and economic benefits to farming communities. However, some structural barriers and social problems should be overcome in order to achieve sustainability through the lens of innovation. Innovation for sustainability in this study was revealed not only as the marketable capacity of new ideas and products, but also as the development of new procedures and knowledge that have less impact on the environment, the production of healthy products, ensuring of continuous farming, and the understanding that a primary goal is the protection of natural resources. The new initiative will develop local innovation systems that will contribute to sustainability through the generation of technological and social innovation concerning local needs or ecological problems. By overcoming the barriers and well designed policies and mechanisms, an innovation framework for sustainability can be applied. This research identified learning interactions and knowledge networks as innovation processes that can boost sustainability. This new approach will provide policy makers and diverse stakeholders better understanding of innovation for sustainability, and contribute to sustainability and innovation theory.

Keywords: Agriculture, Innovation for Sustainability, Learning Interactions, Local Innovation Systems, Sustainability.
Challenges affecting SME’s growth in Ghana

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Abstract
The contribution of the development of the private sector to the sustainable growth of an economy cannot be underestimated. In both developed and developing economies small and medium enterprises are considered as an engine for economic growth. These SME’s not only contribute to the growth of national GDP but also contributes to the reduction of unemployment (Mullineux, 1997; Abor & Quartey, 2010).

In developed economies such as the United Kingdom and Germany small and medium enterprises comprises of a major number of registered companies. In a developing economy as Ghana despite there is limited data on the growth and development trends of SME’s, data available from the registrar general department suggests that about 92% of companies registered are small and medium firms.

Furthermore, small and medium enterprise provides 85 percent of manufacturing employment and contributes 70 percent to the national GDP. This supports the fact that small and medium enterprises play a significant impact on economic growth and development, employment and income (OECD, 1997; Villars, 2004). Therefore most nations strived to create a harmonious environment and policies that support the sustainable growth of these small and medium enterprises.

SMEs in Ghana contribute massively on national GDP and employment in the manufacturing sector as stated above. It leads to the creation of employments, manufacturing of locally made goods and services for export, and helps the local government to generate tax revenues for national socio-economic development. This makes this sector a very essential sector to the growth and development of national economy.

Despite the enormous contribution towards the development of economy, SME still face a number of challenges and this has being our motivation for this study that focus on the number of challenges that hinder the development of small and medium enterprise development in Ghana.

The study outlined the definition and contributions of SME’s to the Ghanaian economy and also review current literature to arrive at the pertaining challenges that faces small and medium enterprises in Ghana.

According to the study, despite the fact that there are numerous challenges affecting this sector, the most pertaining ones included, the lack of credit schemes and facilities, low capacity of research and development in technology, globalization and inadequate managerial knowledge and skills.

Furthermore, to curb this situation there should be collaboration among stakeholders such as government, financial institutions to provide credit facilities that are flexible to assess and repay.

Keywords: Credit facilities, Economic development, Ghana, SME’s.
Political change and sustainable development of ethnic group in Nepal

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Abstract
Nepal is a home to a mosaic of ethnicities and languages. More than 103 ethnic/caste groups and diverse nationalities reside in the country. Despite the socio-cultural diversity, Nepal is facing a vicious cycle of poverty which mainly is the cause of spatial heterogeneity and structural inequalities. The spatial causes of poverty can be seen due to the regional imbalance in the development process, while structural inequalities have been coupled by haves and have not's. Structural inequalities have further been compounded by the caste of the country. Poverty and lack of social services (health, education, water and sanitation, etc.) remain pressing problems for rural and lower castes and indigenous peoples, despite economic development and poverty alleviation having been the primary objectives of the Nepali budget for the past years. Additionally, the bitter truth is that lower castes and minority ethnic groups are disproportionately affected by the widespread social and economic problems aggravated by poverty.

Structural inequalities set the stage for the most recent social and political upheavals punctuated by the first people’s movement in 1990, a ten year Maoist people war culminating in a second people’s movement in 2006 and the cessation of the monarchy and finally now, furtive steps toward constructing a new socio-political order in Nepal. Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report:
"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: (a) the concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world’s poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and (b) the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs."

Sustainable development recognizes that growth must be both inclusive and environmentally sound to reduce poverty and build shared prosperity for today’s population and to continue to meet the needs of future generations. It is efficient with resources and carefully planned to deliver both immediate and long-term benefits for people, planet, and prosperity.

The three pillars of sustainable development – economic growth, environmental stewardship, and social inclusion – carry across all sectors of development, from cities facing rapid urbanization to agriculture, infrastructure, energy development and use, water availability, and transportation. Cities are embracing low-carbon growth and public transportation. Farmers are picking up the practices of climate-smart agriculture. Countries are recognizing the value of their natural resources, and industries are realizing how much they can save through energy and supply chain efficiency.

The question facing countries, cities, corporations, and development organizations today is not whether to embrace sustainable development but how. In the case of Nepal, many ethnic groups have been using their natural resources (forest, water) for the community benefits and future generation. They have largely been dependent upon such resources for their livelihood for the generations. They have own institutional set up for the conservation and consumption of the natural resources. However, since last few decades’ natural resources have been declining because of population pressure, infrastructure development and migration. Exclusive right of indigenous communities has been threatening due to internal and external factors. For example, Majhi (Fisherman) have given up their traditional occupation because of internal and external factors. As mentioned above many disadvantage
groups and ethnic minority are in the trap of vicious circle of poverty. Human development index has shown that some of the minority and marginal groups have lowest below in terms of health, education, per capita income, adult literacy ratio. Education is one of the basic indicators of the level of human development. Literacy provides scope for new opportunities. The education level of Nepalese population in general and ethnic minority and disadvantage groups in particular is very low and most manpower is labor-oriented with a marginal output. Another problem is the pronounced discrepancy in access to education across the social groups. Two thirds of ethnic groups have literacy rate below the national average.

Finally, social, economic, political and environmental aspects are equally important for the sustainable development of the community. Inclusion of minority groups in political spheres at different levels, access to health, education, economic resources is pre-requisite for long term development of the community.

**Keywords:** spatial heterogeneity, social inclusion, water availability, Structural inequalities
Untying the State/Oil Company Bundle for Participatory Sustainable Development in the Niger Delta

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Abstract

A participatory institutional framework, which aims at improving the quality of life, both as experienced by individuals, and as an attribute of society, remains an essential ingredient of sustainable development. Commitment to participatory institutional framework, or commitment to democratic efficiency, can be deciphered by the extent to which a national government recognizes and integrates the democratic legitimacy of intermediate institutions, which have functional representation from different sectors of the society.

Field observations show that the expansion of resource exploration and market oriented oil economy in Nigeria’s Niger Delta has been greeted with corresponding increase in environmental pollution and restiveness. One of the reasons has been identified as the inadequate recognition of the democratic legitimacy of the local participatory structures in the Delta. The state/oil company partnership has disregarded institutionalized local participatory frameworks, like the local town union – a deliberative forum open to all members of the community, thereby subordinating public participation in the oil economy merely to rent mongering. As a result, the Delta grows increasingly in environmental pollution and intractable restiveness. Communities must adapt endlessly to life in polluted environment, while violently enduring a transition from a human economy to a market economy imposed by the neoliberal globalization process.

Using the extended case method, which examines how external factors affect and influence local situation, this paper seeks to lend credence to the suggestion that any design to make the economy more human, and development sustainable, need not be revolutionary. Such a design simply needs to build on what is already there, which only seeks recognition and legitimacy for what people do for themselves. It argues that the current institutional structure, which saddles the state and their profit-oriented oil company partners with decision making in the oil economy of the Delta, is more of a patrimonial response to external influences on the local situation than a conscious effort to improve the quality of life of people. Insisting on the state/company partnership structure synchronic with the patrimonial institutional demands, will only at best, maintain the status quo, rather than restore order in the Delta.

In consonance with the principles of subsidiarity that are gaining popularity in governance lately, the paper calls instead, for a local town union/investor institutional framework, on which negotiable taxes may be imposed by the state, as a better alternative that can return the resource exploration in the Niger Delta to the path of sustainable development, while remaining responsive to the quality of life desirable to the people.

Keywords: Niger Delta, Participatory institutional framework, State/Oil Company partnership, Sustainable development, Town Union/Investor partnership
Abstract

Development researchers are showing more interests in the relationship between consumption and sustainable development. Sustainable consumption is assumed to lead to sustainability. The old wisdom that consumers in rich countries tend to consume more and pollute more than the poorer countries is affirmed by the life styles of the consumers emerging economies. The context of this study is neither the rich nor the emerging economies, but the life styles of the newly rich in a poor country, Bangladesh. Combining historical analyses, observations, in-depth interviews and narratives it draws together threads of a number of research works to arrive at a somewhat integrated idea of likelihood of wastage by the urban rich. The urban culture is impeded by competitive consumption and a life style based upon conspicuousness. There the interaction between man and nature is disrupted. A contrasting picture is that the vast poor in the rural areas. They mostly live in harmony with nature, something that resists technological innovation. However, when needs around they find a solution without disrupting the interacting relationship between man and nature. They adjust to the changed environment and find new ways to survive.

Keywords: Adaptability; Bangladesh; Consumption; Life style; Sustainability
Education and Development: Policies, Preferences and Performances of Education Sector in Bangladesh

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Abstract
The positive impacts of education on development are recognised. There is also a gap between what education is expected to achieve and what have been achieved in very many developing countries. This paper gives an empirical account of education policies, preferences and performances of students in Bangladesh. It draws together observations and threads of a number of research works. The analysis directs our attention to the likelihood of graduated students remaining unemployed owing to differences between the number of graduates and jobs available for them. Further analysis suggests that education policies and social values influence the choice of education. Higher education has always been given priority by the national policy makers. Neither national policy makers nor students and their parents give a positive thought over job oriented vocational education. Education policies failed to provide with conditions necessary for enterprising activities among young students. Those also perpetuate the tendency of spending on unskilled human resources. As an outcome, inefficiency and waste of resources (both economic and human) is notably high owing to the limited capacity of the labour market to absorb the graduated students. These have created a phenomenon of educated unemployed. A significant part of the potential resources of the society are excluded from participation in socio-economic development. In concluding, this paper argues for going beyond higher education and fostering a reorientation of values and practices of technical and vocational education.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Education; Development; Social values; Vocational education
Non-farm Employment and Poverty among Rural Farmers in Nigeria

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Abstract

Multiple job holdings are common phenomenon in Nigeria and elsewhere. Recent studies have pointed to the fact that income from rural household members’ participation in non-farm employment activities has been contributing significantly to farm household’s welfare in Nigeria as it does in other parts of the world. It is against this background that this study on non-farm employment diversification and poverty among rural farmers in Cross River State was conducted with the major objective of examining the effect of non-farm employment on poverty. This study was carried out in Cross River State; one of the 36 States in Nigeria. The State covers an area of 21,636.6 square kilometers and lies at latitude 5°45’ north and longitude 8°30’ east. It has a population of 2,892,988 (NPC, 2006) and a population density of 137 people per square kilometer and accounts for 2.1 percent of Nigeria's total population. Both primary and secondary data were used with primary data obtained through the use of questionnaires. A multi-stage random sampling technique was employed to select 260 samples for the study while descriptive statistics and logit regression were used to analyse the data collected. The findings revealed that majority of the respondents were male (83.0%), aged 41-60 years (52.0%); attained primary education (42.0%), belonged to several social organizations (92.0%); had household sizes of 1-5 (67.0%), owned land (83.0%) and earned an annual income of between N41,000–N60,000 (63.0%) with an average or mean income of N60,502.50. In addition, a large proportion of the respondents had farm experience(s) of 1-5 years (58.0%), farm size of 1-3 hectares (67.0%), and lack access to credit (92.0%) but used mostly family labour (75.0%) for farming activities. The logit regression diagnostic statistics result showed that the model was well fit and indicated that farm experience; land ownership, access to credit; non-farm experience and educational status were factors that positively and significantly determined the likelihood that respondents’ participation in non-farm employment will reduced their probability of being poor. There were also significant differences in the mean income of farm and non-farm employment while high financial risk was one of the greatest constraints to participation in non-farm employment sector. Recommendations were made for the development of the non-farm sector of the rural economy, reform of land tenure system, provision of credit facilities to farmers and building human capacity while areas with high poverty incidence, depth and severity should be prioritize for poverty intervention.

Keywords: Farmers, non-farm employment, Nigeria, poverty, rural
The Profitability of Snail Rearing Enterprise for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Snail rearing is a lucrative business in Nigeria as majority are derived from the wild life bank and are used as food, animal feed or source of income in the country. The main objective of this study was to assess the profitability of snail farming in Nigeria. Other specific objectives include identifying types of snail and snail farming systems in Nigeria, determining the economies of snail production and estimating the cost and returns in snail enterprise in Nigeria. This study was carried out in Nigeria, a West African country having a population of about 140,003,542 million with an annual growth rate of 2.8% (NBS, 2006). The country has over 350 ethnic groups with two major religions Christianity and Islam as well as a land size of 923,768 sq. km (UN, 2006). The population of this study comprise of the snail farmers in the study area. A stratified random sampling technique was employed to select 150 respondents. Primary data were obtained through oral interview with snail farmers on the management practices, cost and returns on both small and large scale snail enterprises as well as the sustainability of snail rearing in Nigeria. Budgetary techniques were used to determine the gross margin and net farm income obtained from snail production in the study. Profitability ratio analysis such as benefit cost ratio (BCR) was used to measure the profitability of the snail rearing enterprises. The findings revealed that the giant West Africa snail called Achatina marginata were the most desirable species for snail farming due to its high yield capacity while Achatina-achatina good for commercialization because of its profitability. Both in-door and out-door snail farming systems were identified to be suitable for the country. The cost and returns on both small and large scale snail enterprises showed a high level of profitability for sustainable development. Therefore, it was recommended that for sustainability, snails should not be harvested from the wild, rather, everyone should rear snails using the modified out-door farming system.

Keywords: Nigeria, snail rearing, sustainability, profitability, protein
Abstract

As stated at the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 16 (3) “The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State”. However, in recent decades, when it comes to human sustainable development, the focus usually is on individual approaches, such as women empowerment, people with disabilities, youth empowerment and child care rather than focusing on the family as the basic unit and natural environment which includes men, women, youth, children and elderly. The reason behind neglecting the family approach in sustainable development is that the family has been usually seen as a subject to assistance and a recipient of development instead of being a driver to development.

There is lack of literature that links the family with explicitly sustainable development. One of these literature is “Family, Economics, and Sustainable Development” by Maria Sophia Aguirre who argued through evidence based research that the family is a resource for economic development and should be the point of reference to achieve sustainable development. However, there is more literature linking the family with development in general. For example “The Family and the MDGs: Using Family Capital to Achieve the 8 Millennium Development Goals”, by Susan Roylance and other authors. The book shows how healthy and stable families contribute toward achieving the MDGs. The concept of “family capital” in this book describes the resources the family unit can bring toward accomplishing important goals in society. Another contribution is the “2014 Doha Call to Action”, a result of the international conference done by the Doha International Family Institute in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the International Year of the Family. The theme of the conference was “Empowering Families: A Pathway to Development”, and the Doha Call to Action is a set of actions aiming at empowering families to fulfill their numerous functions, in order to contribute to development.

This paper will highlight the importance of family component in sustainable development. The main argument is that the family is considered as a social capital and a key driver for sustainable development. The following indicators will be studied to prove the relationship between the family and sustainable development:

(1) Family capital and prevention of the intergenerational transmission of poverty

The intergenerational transmission of poverty is defined as the transfer from one generation to another, of key deficits in assets and resources. It is essential to use the family as a unit of analysis when developing poverty reduction policies within a sustainable development approach, as strengthening the family will prevent transmission of chronic poverty to next generations.

(2) Family stability and environmental sustainability

One of the major indicators of sustainable development is environment. Family stability has its direct impact when it comes to environmental sustainability, as married couple living in the same house consumes less resources; electricity, water, and oil than being divorced living in two separate households. A research study conducted by Eunice Yu and Jianguo Liu titled “Environmental impacts of divorce” in 12 countries around the world found out that divorced households spent 46% and 56% more on electricity and water per person than married households.

(3) Family capital and children development

Healthy families and stable childhoods are the foundation of strong society. The parenting function within a strong family has its positive impact on children development compared to disintegrated families. Relying on the studies and statistics done worldwide; the development of children -educationally, physically and emotionally- within a stable family is much higher than the children raised outside family or within a fragmented family. Accordingly, family is essential for better development of next generations.

(4) Family capital and intergenerational solidarity

Investing in next generations is a core base of sustainable development. Older members of the family are repositories and transmitters of culture and values to the new generations. Family is the root environment to invest in
new generations and at the same time to take care of the old generations. Consequently, intergenerational solidarity is one of the main elements when we are tackling human wellbeing.

(5) Family wellbeing and socioeconomic development
There is an interactive relationship between family wellbeing and socio economic development. Part of improving a state’s welfare regime and getting more people’s productivity is to have policies for maternity protection, prevention of family breakdown, family and work balance and child care.

The paper will present a theoretical background that could be used accordingly to measure the contribution of the family to sustainable development in different case studies.

**Keywords:** Development, Family, Family Capital, Social Capital, Sustainable development
Scaffolding Sustainable Practices with Textile Development in the Indian Fashion Industry

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Abstract
The existing manufacturing systems are the result of industrialization, scientific and technological progress enabling mass produced goods to permeate the consumerist society. A multitude of socio-environmental indicators have highlighted the untenable nature of such practices. The growing awareness of environmental fragility and unsustainable future caused by patterns of consumption and production necessitate a different way of thinking. The narrow confines of specialized professions are inconsistent with the global thrust towards interdisciplinary and integrative approaches. Within the ambit of different areas of development, it is imperative that these concerns be included in design endeavours. It is critical that existing industrial approaches be replaced by responsible production systems which are compatible with principles of sustainability. Whether the process is slow or radical, it is important to envision and create business models which discard conventional production systems in favour of fundamentally different strategies. Divisive distinctions among socio-economic and environmental concerns can be bridged by alignment of the fashion industry with socially and ecologically responsible ways of production without sacrificing profit.

Sustainable practices in the Indian fashion industry are relatively embryonic. A change in the direction of sustainability calls for the reinvention of roles, responsibilities, design practices and product relevance. The Indian fashion industry has been accustomed to focusing on the quantity of production and speed of manufacturing. There are multiple issues inevitably linked to every process that requires decision-making including government regulations, adherence to industry standards and ethical practices. Design stands at the vanguard from the ideation to optimization of the production chain. The path to ecological sustainability also requires a balance of related considerations of natural resources, human and environmental well-being with marketing strategies which form the bulwark of decisions to enhance profitability for the organization. To stem the possibility of further damage, some organizations are taking initiatives to be environmentally and socially responsible.

This necessitates sustainable practices as professional systems characterized by the need to balance fashion business motivation with issues pertaining to industrial wastage, social and human values. Design as the front end of textile development, manufacturing chain and fashion product development for optimization of resource efficiency offers an affirmative approach to new systems. Scaffolding of textile design and development with restructuring of sustainable production systems can establish new working patterns. Pragmatic decisions based on the symbiosis of creative and technical aspects are instrumental in devising strategies of adaptability to frame challenges of textiles from yarn to product to envision new landscapes in sustainable practices. Based on these initiatives, significant benefits can accrue from innovation and optimization of product development with increased efficiency essential for value-enhancement of business.

This paper investigates the nature of collaborative initiatives among export-oriented companies, designers and weavers through the exploration of modes of convergence between textile design, fashion industry and sustainability to address the concerns of the mass-production sector and the handloom sector with the potential of wider global applicability. The findings are presented through case studies of two Indian companies in the export and domestic retail sectors where innovations in internal organizational procedures have created sustainable systems.

Keywords: Fashion, Hand weaving, Mass production, Sustainable business models, Textile innovation
Efficacy of Systematic Desensitisation and Client Centred Therapies in Reducing Test Anxiety Among Secondary School Students in Ekiti State, Nigeria

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Abstract
The study investigated the efficacy of Systematic Desensitisation (SD) and Client Centred Therapy (CCT) in reducing test anxiety among secondary school students in Ekiti State, Nigeria. It further examined the possible influence that sex, class level, family type and age might have on the effectiveness of the therapies. The study is a Quasi Experimental research using 3x2x2 factorial design of two experimental groups and one control group. The two experimental groups are the behaviour therapy groups of SD and CC. The third group is the Control Group (CTR). Students that manifest symptoms of test anxiety in the 183 public secondary schools in Ekiti State constituted the population of the study. Multi stage sampling technique was used to select 400 students from each of three schools randomly selected from the grade A schools in one senatorial zone of the State. 316 over-anxious students were screened from the pool of 1,200 students using Westside Test Anxiety Scale (WTAS). The final sample consisted of 90 learners selected from the 316 over anxious students using proportional random sampling. The research instruments were Sanje's (2007) Westside Test Anxiety Scale (WTAS) and Learners' Anxiety Questionnaire (LAQ). The 90 respondents were assigned into two experimental groups and one control group. Students from two schools were assigned, one to each of the experimental groups of SDBT and CCT while subjects from the third school were assigned to the control group (CTR). The three groups were pre tested using Learners’ Anxiety Questionnaire (LAQ). The two experimental groups (SDBT & CCT) were exposed to treatment while the control group (CTR) did not undergo any treatment but continued in the normal classroom activities. At the end of the treatment, the three groups were given a post test using Learners’ Anxiety Questionnaire (LAQ). Analysis of data using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) at 0.05 level of significance revealed that the two therapies, SDBT&CCT were therapeutically effective in reducing test anxiety. The finding revealed that factors like the learners’ class, ages, family type and gender did not cause any significant difference in the anxiety of the respondents in the two experimental groups. The finding also revealed that there was a significant difference between the test anxiety of students exposed to SDBT and the test anxiety of students exposed to the control group (F-cal 96.732, P<0.05). Also, there was a significant difference between the test anxiety of students exposed to CCT and the test anxiety of students exposed to the control group (CTR) (411.097, P < 0.05). Based on the above findings, appropriate recommendations were made.

Keywords: Anxiety; Client; Centred; Desensitisation; Systematic
A neglected development resource: a situation analysis of girls and young women in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

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Abstract
Globally, scholarship and the development policy world are replete with literature on the situation of women and their role in the development process. However, there is not much on focus the situation of girls and young women within the broad framework of gender and development studies. This paper emanates from the need to get a nuanced understanding of the situation of young women in KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) to inform evidence-based planning and programming. It aims to analyse the lived experiences of girls and young women in KwaZulu-Natal focusing on broad questions around the challenges they face daily and what interventions they would require to change their life circumstances in light of the socio-economic profile of the province. The broad research questions which the paper seeks to answer include what are the trends and disparities with respect to access/utilization of basic services by girls and young women in the province? What key challenges do they face? What opportunities are available for them? What interventions are necessary to support them and create opportunities for them? What good practices are documented, and what are the most important gaps? And lastly, what should be the focus of a multi-faceted communications and intervention strategy to address the challenges and identified gaps? The whole point of this study is to broadly determine if girls and young women who form 62% of the youth population (9 – 35 years age bracket) in South Africa’s most populous province are a neglected development resource for the province and country at large.

To provide a deeper understanding of the situation of girls and young women in the KwaZulu-Natal, conceptual themes shall be developed in line with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) human security framework. According to the UNDP (1994), threats to human security occur in at least seven distinct areas of human existence and these include community security, economic security, environmental security, food security, health security, personal security and political security.

Therefore, to answer the research questions, the study shall adopt a combination of research approaches which include a qualitative, feminist (Participatory Gender Audit), case study and comparative approaches. It shall source data from both secondary and primary sources using a triangulation of data collection instruments which helped to validate the study. Data generated from secondary and primary sources will also be triangulated and disaggregated by geographical areas (province, district and local municipalities) and other demographic variables such as sex and age.

Keywords: Analysis, development resource. Girls, KwaZulu-Natal, Young women
Sustainable leadership to build sustainable teams: An imperative role of Emotional intelligence in creating sustainable organizations

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Abstract
The evidence pertaining to the usefulness of emotional intelligence within the workplace environment indicates varied perspectives in contemporary research. A growing number of studies illustrate a positive relationship between performance efficacy and emotional intelligence, particularly at managerial level. This paper aims to append to the body of knowledge through exploring the impact of using emotional intelligence to create a sustainable organization.

Methodology
The study has employed an exploratory approach, using a set of interviews to obtain in-depth perceptive of the essentialness of emotional intelligence phenomenon for the efficacy of management and leadership. The collected qualitative data has been analysed using thematic approach, which will be used to invent the conceptual framework within the area of study.

Finding:
The result confirms there are vital issues concerning the notion of emotional intelligence, such as its effectiveness within workplace, lack of unified definition and dissimilarities on its measurement procedures. However, it is critical for the leaders to attain in-depth understanding of managing and controlling their emotions which can lead to have an impact on their teams emotions to drive team’s performance for archiving sustainability. The leadership that connects with the teams in a better way can have a positive impact on the team synergies to achieve sustainable results. It is also imperative for the leaders to have a blend of social skills and self-awareness for successfully leading the teams of diverse background.

Originality/value:
The use of emotional intelligence is rapidly becoming a notable concept and a valuable tool to support the leadership effectiveness, yet there is no indication how effectively the emotional intelligence can be measured as a standalone trait in individual’s personality. However, this paper strongly emphasises that emotional intelligence adds value to the leadership performance for managing teams and increasing the level of human resource productivity to create a sustainable organisation.

Keywords: Leadership, Emotional Intelligence, Sustainable organisation, Social Skills, Team development
Capacity building requirement for the sustainable human resource development in readymade garment industry of Punjab, India

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Abstract: Ready Made Garment industry has an overwhelming presence in contributing maximum foreign exchange to Indian economy. Workers are contributing as much as necessary than the past few decades. Human resources development encompasses an array of activities that enhance the ability of all human beings to reach their highest potential, where India is far behind from proper utilization of this opportunity to improve skill and efficiency of human resources in readymade garment industry. The main objectives of the paper is to know the human resource development activities in the readymade garments industry of Punjab, to understand the skill requirements of the industry to equip workers for upgrading their employability potential, living conditions of the labour force in the centre, their lifestyles, needs and aspirations and attitudes towards forming organisations. The method adopted for investigation was survey and observation method. An interview schedule was used to collect the required information and was administered to the respondents personally. Data were collected from 150 readymade garment units of Ludhiana city of Punjab representing different size categories i.e. small, medium, and large units. Quantitative methods have been used in this paper to analyze capacity building requirement towards the sustainable human resource development in India especially in RMG sector of Punjab and the hindrance of sustainable development of human resources in this area. Education, government initiative, NGOs initiative, training program, career development program, performance management development etc. were the indicators of HRD (Human Resource Development). Study reveals that all indicators are correlated with HRD. Workers of RMG sector in Punjab are not satisfied with work environment and on the initiatives taken by the management of the organization and government. States of sample entrepreneurs were given the opinion that for enhancing labor productivity a number of measures should be taken like organize training for workers, improve compliant situation, diversify production, provide entertainment & refreshment facility, increase workers’ wage (compensation), provide other incentives, and ensure good behavior with workers, etc. At the same time, sector is currently facing new challenges and it has structural weaknesses in some areas. To face these challenges necessary policy interventions are immediately required related to training, career development, career counseling, Performance management & Development program, Coaching, Mentoring, Succession Planning, Tuition Assistance which are not sufficient for ensuring sustainable human resources development. The researcher suggested some guidelines to ensure sustainable human resource development in RMG sector of Punjab for taking competitive advantage in world market.

Keywords: Development Program; Human Resources; RMG sector; Sustainable.
The Nationalization of State for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

One of the definitions of the Sustainable Development, the world bank’s definition which refers to “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. According this definition it’s a process that the state plays significant role, but it is not a lonely. So its Process with a multiple actors, In non-democratic countries - and if there is a sustainable development process from the very beginning - The state nationalized public workspaces formally and informally, Among these spaces, nationalization process of sustainable development.
Accurately The nationalization of the state of the process of sustainable development in non-democratic countries in the light of the absence of a clear and precise map of the responsibilities and duties between the state and the citizens and civil society.
The problem does not arise often in fact because of the state or civil society carry out the role of this process of sustainable development in those countries, but the problem arises when everyone denies doing their role towards that process is optional as the state or mandatory such as civil society because of the nationalization of the state of the process of sustainable development.

Accordingly, this paper seeks to answer the key question:
What are the limits of the nationalization of the state of the process of sustainable development in non-democratic countries?
And can be summed up this main question in several sub-questions: (a) Is the process of sustainable development exist in non-democratic countries? (b) What is the shape of the sustainable development process and limitations in non-democratic countries? (c) What are the reasons for the nationalization of the state of the process of sustainable development? (d) What are the implications of the nationalization of the state of the process of sustainable development on the community?

The study will be adopted in this regard to the approach of the state in society to Joel Migdal which present a new model for understanding state-society relations. It allies parts of the state and groups in society against other such coalitions, determines how societies and states create and maintain distinct ways of structuring day-to-day life, the nature of the rules that govern people's behavior, whom they benefit and whom they disadvantage, which sorts of elements unite people and which divide them, and what shared meaning people hold about their relations with others and their place in the world.

Keywords: Civil society, Nationalization, Non-democratic State, Sustainable Development
Scrutinizing the Impact of GMOs through the Prism of Human Rights

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Abstract
Necessity is the mother of invention. The booming population triggered the need to carve out efficient ways to feed the growing millions. Biotechnology answered this need with the creation of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). They are organisms whose genetic make up has been altered using genetic engineering techniques. Such alterations enabled to create agricultural products (both plants and animals) that were resistant to diseases, harsh seasonal changes and had better nutritional qualities. Thus, it improved food both in quantitative and qualitative terms. But under the garb of these numerous benefits, one should not ignore the potential risks, which these organisms pose to the human health and the environment at large. GMOs provide a risk to human health as it can cause allergic reactions. It also causes significant loss to biodiversity and dismantle the sensitive balance of a food chain.

Human Rights, the inalienable rights bestowed to mankind, preserving its dignity and sanctity faces dilemma in the midst of the benefits and risks of GMOs. The human right to ‘food’ and the human right to ‘health’ are quite relevant in this context. For instance, the benefit of condensing better nutritional qualities in food through the creation of GMOs apparently seems to protect the right to food. But, taking note of the possible threats of allergic reactions (the nature and gravity of which, is not known) and loss to biodiversity, may pose a long-term hidden challenge to the human right to health. Furthermore, human beings are an entity of the ever-changing and mysterious nature. The health and strength of our lives are connected to that of the earth. Thus, a loss of biodiversity and disruption of the sensitive food chain will also have repercussions on our right to food as well. The triggering of genetic mutation will also have effects upon other living organisms, which challenges the greater cohesion inherent in nature. This paper makes a humble attempt to study and analyze subtle but pertinent observations.

The Cartegena Protocol is the first and main international legal instrument regarding biosafety. It broadly covers protection of biodiversity and to regulate the manufacture, import and export of GMO based food products. It emphasis upon the concept of precautionary principle and introduces ‘labeling’ of food containing GMOs. The paper attempts to search solutions and evaluate the efficacy of solutions in existence in the International Legal Framework. The paper will also briefly evaluate the efficacy and efficiency of domestic legislations of India with regard to biosafety. It will try to analyze and evaluate the scales of justice in the light of earth jurisprudence.

Keywords: Earth Jurisprudence; Food; Genetically Modified Organisms; Health; Human Rights.
The Role of beliefs about the nature of knowledge in second language learning among students Chinese institutes

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Abstract

This Study aims to explain the role of the beliefs about the nature of knowledge as an important contributing factor in second language learning and its practice. They reflect the viewpoint of the individual about what and how knowledge can be acquired and the degree of certainty. The study of individual differences in learning a major concern among both linguists and education; as some learners to have more flexible criteria for the monitoring of the others do. Also differ by their learning, therefore, some learners more successful learners in the use of effective strategies to learn from others, as well as for language learners, some students are able to achieve higher efficiency in mastering the language of others.

The present study sought answers to the following questions:
(a) What are the overall the beliefs about the nature of knowledge of students at Institute of Education in China?
(b) Do beliefs about the nature of knowledge of students at Institute of Education in China by gender and level
(c) Is there a significant correlation between students beliefs about the nature of knowledge and achievements and to what extent the level beliefs about the nature of knowledge explains from students' achievement?

The researchers has modified the Epistemological Beliefs Questionnaire of Schommer, which consists of 62 items divided into five domains: quick learning, certain knowledge, Omniscient authority, innate ability and simple knowledge. The validity of the questionnaire has been substantiated by submitting it to a set of experts. Reliability is ensured by using test-retest method. Relevant and quantitative data were collected and analyzed. 250 Questionnaires were distributed randomly to Students of educational institutions in China. The findings revealed that the students reached a acceptable level in beliefs about the nature of knowledge, Where scored "simple knowledge" the highest average, while the "innate ability" is the lowest average. The female students achieved better beliefs about the nature of knowledge than the male students.

Concerning the academic level there Statistically significant differences in favor of a third year and fourth and this shows the development of the student’s beliefs thorough studies. Further, there is a negative relationship Between beliefs about the nature of knowledge and academic achievement ;Where they did not predict high academic achievement among students

Keywords: academic achievement, beliefs about the nature of knowledge second language learning
Teaching Skills Among of Arabic Education Student Teachers at a Public University in Malaysia

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Abstract
The main focus of teacher education programs is to allow student teachers to teach effectively. To that end, trainees are exposed to current theory and practice in the lecture hall and also during training. All of this is done to ensure that they have adequate teaching skills. Reynolds (1992) concluded that student teachers need to develop their lesson planning, building relationships with students, organizing the physical and social environment in the classroom, delivering a lesson, help students develop meta-cognitive strategies, assessing student learning and reflection about teaching. Bachelor of Islamic Education at University of Malaya, Malaysia is a program that provides training for future teachers so that they become a teacher in a professional and highly skilled in teaching Arab language. At the end of the program is to be provided each student must undergo teaching practice representing eight credit hours, the training is a component of the major courses that must be performed to complete the credit hours for the 149-hour program. Students who fail to meet the conditions of teaching practice is considered failed. To evaluate the effectiveness of this program for prospective teachers of Arabic education, research needs to be done so that the weaknesses and that there is a lack of either program can be addressed immediately. This study aims to explore skills of the trainee teachers of Arabic education once they complete the program. This skill is seen through their eyes during their teaching practice. Specifically, this study was to answer the following question is, to what extent the trainee teachers' skills in Arabic while teaching?

The main objective of this research is to assess and to see the teaching skills among trainee teacher. This research sample are among the students of Bachelor of Islamic Education. There are 108 students in this program. Each of them were given a set of questionnaire which contain of two sections. The data of this research is analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as mean, frequency and percentage. As a whole, the results of this research has shown a great effectiveness towards the students whereby this program has given a high knowledge and input to them (Mean 4.17, SD=0.78). They are also skillful in their excellence, when the mean touches the highest average (Mean 3.83, SD=0.68). The problems face by the trainees from their own aspect, pupils and school are under control and at average level. With this research it is hope that it will benefit them and gives a lot of important and new input to the others.

This study is very important for the improvement of the program has been carried out over the years. Does Knowledge and skills taught and revealed in the program for trainee teachers enough to make them completely ready for their teaching practice, in other words, does the program provide adequate skills for trainee teachers.

Overall, the program successfully prepare students to perform exercises teach well. In other words, the skills that term is applied in the program for students and extensive enough, because the overall mean is moderately high at 3.83. These skills are meant was planning lessons, handling induction set during teaching, lesson delivery, classroom management, assessment / monitoring of students, inference / conclusions teaching and use of teaching aids.

Keywords: Teaching skills, teacher training, teaching Arabic, teaching second language, higher education.
The impact of official development assistance on the sustainable development in developing countries

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Abstract
The subject of the present study is primarily focused on examining the impact of the official development assistance ODA on the sustainable development in the developing countries during the period of time (1991 – 2013). The study attempts to seek an answer for the following questions: (1) What drives the donor countries and international agencies to provide developing countries with economic assistance? (2) What is the impact of ODAs on the sustainable development in the developing countries during the period (1991 – 2013)? (3) Does CEFA’s impact on the recipient developing countries is restricted only to positive impacts or Does it imply other negative impacts? (4) Are there any options or solutions that can allow the developing countries to develop and dispense with ODAs? To answer these questions, the study was divided into 3 main sections:

The first one
It covers ODA theoretical framework, it also tackle what is meant by ODA and key forms and justifications.

The second one
It provides an analysis for the role played by ODA during the period subject to study. This section highlight the volume of economic assistance received by the specific developing countries since 1991 throughout 2013 with an analysis of key bilateral and multilateral assistance sources.

The third one
It aims to test the impact of ODA on the economic growth of 15 developing countries in Africa and MENA regions during the study period.

Methodology
The Study will use the inductive approach; So it will rely on the analytical or descriptive method to analyze the previous literature review, which dealt with the impact of economic aid and the findings of it as a background of inevitability to stand on the basis that explains the importance of this source of external funding and its impact on the economic activity of the recipient countries. Also, the study will use the descriptive method in order to view and analyze the flow of economic aid received by some specific developing countries in Africa region during the period (1991 - 2013).

On the other side, the study will use the deductive approach, which relies on the quantitative method which measure the impact of ODA on the economic growth of 15 developing countries in Africa and MENA regions, that will be done through assuming a function of a relationship between the ODA received by the 15 specific developing countries during the period (1991-2013) and some macroeconomic indicators, as most of the previous studies examined.

Previous literature
This study aims to define the ODAs impact on the sustainable development in the developing countries during (1991-2013). The various studies made in this field clearly demonstrated same findings detected by the present study. These studies indicated that the aid flows may contribute to improve the overall economic performance level in the recipient country. The aid flows also lead, under certain levels and conditions, to introduce undesired overall economic structural changes. However, the vast majority of studies found that economic assistance/overall economic variations relationship (i.e.: growth rate, export volume, overall investments, etc…) is positive when the diminishing marginal return law applies to this relationship.

The following list contains the previous literatures the study depended on:


**Conclusions**

In its application via the use of a statistical form, this study indicated the direct relationship between this assistance, on the one hand and the economic activity, on the other hand. They are represented in the growth rate variations, investment and export volume during (1991-2013) under the diminishing marginal return law.

Despite the positive impacts detected by the study, it does not deny the existence of several negativities of aid flows directed to the recipient countries in general. The donor agency aid and contributions provided are not necessarily linked to the social and economic development plan listed projects. In addition, the economic assistance, in many cases, do not reach to the eligible and donor countries mostly impose a number of restrictions and conditions to the recipient countries against obtaining the assistance. Finally, ODAs shortfall is almost due to its interconnection with the political conditions and considerations encountered by recipient countries rather than being interconnected to the goals stated behind the aid provision (i.e.: achieving the sustainable economic, social and political cherished development in developing countries).

**Keywords:** Developing countries - Donor Countries - International Cash Flows - Sustainable development - Official development assistance
Consumer Preferences and Success of Retail Facilities

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Abstract
There is a growing interest in the study of the development and changing trends of retail spaces, which have exerted considerable pressure on the transformation of the retail environments of many cities. Changes to retail spaces and shopping environment are undoubtedly subject to various influences. This study looks at the success of different retail spaces as they struggle to remain competitive. It compares two specific retail facilities, namely retail strips and shopping malls. The former are usually unplanned and more adaptable while the latter are usually planned facilities, which are less adaptable in the short term. Retail strips used to attract consumers from different geographical locations based on their unique ambience and products that are often catered to specific ethnic communities. On the other hand, shopping malls, with controlled spatial organisation, used to provide an arena for leisure, with combination of different types of stores, offering a huge range of goods and services catering to different consumer tastes and needs. In terms of methodology, an on-site non-obtrusive observation was conducted at selected locations in Mississauga, Ontario, by recording consumer count. The number of consumers at those locations were profiled according to specific criteria - gender, age group and ethnicity. This paper concludes with a brief discussion on the three main reasons for the changes in consumer preferences for specific retail spaces. These are the influx of American companies, the prevalence of online shopping, and the arrival of new retail facilities have definitely caused a change in consumer preferences.

Keywords: Development, Retail, consumers, competitive
Disabling Campuses: The Development and Outcomes of Nigerian Disability Policies

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Abstract

Over and against the development and outcomes of Nigerian disability policies, accessibility for students (living) with disabilities (SWD) in Nigeria from two selected campuses was investigated. Government’s implementation commitments towards the disability policies and her promises for equal opportunity in education, transportation’ accessibility and host of other benefits in the country were highlighted and assessed in the light of infrastructural provisions on ground. Disability as a product of overlapping self-reinforcing layers of disadvantages was discussed. Lack of incorporating SWD at the design stage in Nigeria might have contributed to the marginalization of the disenfranchised members of the society and hamper their social as well as physical mobility.

The methodology involved utilization of different but converging sources namely, primary and secondary materials. The primary data was recorded from one time observation of twenty selected buildings of interest to all students disable or not, from two selected university campuses in Nigeria. The accessibility factors enumerated include ramps to building, automatic doors, and elevators in multi-storey-buildings, curving, washroom, seating and designated parking for the disabled. Physical Access Audit Checklist (PAAC) was used to examine how much of the building facilities can be used independently by Students with Mobility Limitations (SWML). The audit checklist was based on the use of matrix comprising of predetermined factors with weightage ascribed. Photographs were taken for further illustrations. Content analysis of policies texts and literature reviewed are expected to validate the research through the process of triangulation.

The study found that accessibility to buildings and infrastructure in Nigerian universities is poor and is worsening. Only the health buildings/ centers/infrastructures are provided with ramps, definitely not because of the disabled but because of hospital stretchers. Majority of public buildings in Nigerian universities lack the facilities to support integrated and inclusive education for the disabled, which has been declared a right for all. The correlation of the findings adhered to the previously identified in literature and findings of others and portrayed a large-scale disagreement between decade’s old policy and facility provisions.

While international human rights framework has changed lives of the disabled in most developed and some developing countries, SWML have not reaped the same benefit in Nigeria. In this era of social sustainability efforts should be made by policy makers, building and urban designers to incorporate accessibility modes into their planning and design of educational institutions to accommodate both abled and the challenged group, for national development.

Keywords: Accessibility; Assessment; Built-environment; Policies; SWD
Special Economic Zones and Sustainable Development: Indian Perspective

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Abstract
Sustainable development has been defined in many ways basically it means to we should not fulfill the needs of the present at the cost of needs of future generation. The question of sustainability in context of SEZ emerges because while it is promising of infra-structural development but exploits and displaced a number of citizens. Problems related to displacement, migration, environment, law and order, food security are emerging due to imbalanced development process. Agricultural sector always remained ignored aspect of our economic policy. That’s why the state governments across the country are acquiring land, water, forest and other resources and diversions of agricultural sector for non-agricultural projects, without assessing the results. The question need to be discussed is that what kind of development model India need to pursue. The objective of the present paper is to analyze the relevance of establishment of SEZ on fertile agricultural land and how the SEZ are spoiling the spirit of sustainable development.

Keywords: Agriculture, Discriminations, Displacement, Sustainable Development, Sez
Effect Of Micro Finance Scheme Of The National Special Programme On Food Security (NSPFS) On Livelihoods And Well-Being, A Panacea For Sustainable Development In Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

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Abstract
The overall purpose of the study was to assess the operations and effect of micro-finance scheme of the National Special Programme on Food Securities on Livelihoods and Wellbeing in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study estimated the effect of the programme on per capita expenditure of beneficiaries and to compare them with those of non-beneficiaries. It analyzes the perception of the beneficiaries on the effect of NSPFS microfinance on their socio-economic lives, identified the major constraints to effective participation and performance of beneficiaries and identify factors affecting timely repayment of the loan. The study was carried out in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Two project sites out of the three project sites in Akwa Ibom State was randomly selected, namely; Ukana Uwa site in Essien Udim Local Government Area of Ikot Ekpene Senatorial District and Ikot Essien in Nsit Atai Local Government of Uyo Senatorial District. One hundred and Twenty project beneficiaries (120) and One Hundred and twenty non-project beneficiaries were sampled from each local government Area. A total of two Hundred and Forty (240) respondents made up of One hundred and twenty (120) beneficiaries and One hundred and twenty non-beneficiaries were used in the study. Copies of questionnaire and interview schedules were used as data collection instrument. Percentages, propensity score, matching technique, mean, standard deviation, factor analysis, and t-Test were used in the analysis of data. Results showed that a greater proportion (92.3% and 77.5%) of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were male, married, and had large households and mean age of 48.7 and 51.2 years respectively. Majority (75.0%) of the beneficiaries were crop farmers while 25.0% were livestock farmers. Cassava, maize and groundnut were the major crops grown in the project sites by the beneficiaries. Majority (55.0%) of the beneficiaries defaulted in paying back loans received and they attributed these to problems like untimely loan disbursement, poor marketing/poor sales, Hugh cost of inputs and insufficient loan. The beneficiaries perceived great level of impact on their social-economic lives as a result of NSPFS in areas like increased crop output, increased level of social interaction, improvement in nutritional status, among others. The result however showed that several factors constrained the effective performance of NSPFS in the study areas. These factors were grouped into logistic problems, management problems, technical problems and financial limitations. Strategies suggested for effective performance of the programmed included early/timely disbursement of loans, provision of sufficient loan, adequate/effective monitoring of the programme, creation of marketing channels, and provision of farm inputs. The findings further revealed that there was no significant difference in the perception of the beneficiaries who have received credits facilities once and beneficiaries who have received credit facilities at least twice on the impact of NSPSF on their socio-economic live only as pertaining to better marketing strategies. The impact of NSPSF on the beneficiaries was ascertained using propensity score matching technique result showed the average gain in expenditure per capita by the beneficiaries, using nearest neigbough matches to be N8, 750.58 with a significant t-value of 2.85 at p< 0.05. It is recommended that before the commencement of another phase of the programme, government prioritize constraints identified in this study and look for possible solutions if the MDGs by 2015 should be realized to give as a panacea for sustainable development.

Keywords: Effect, Food Security, Livelihoods, Micro Finance, Sustainable Development
Strengthening Innovation Performance among SME’s in Ghana

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Abstract
Small and Medium Enterprise (SME’s) plays significant roles in economic growth in most developed and developing countries such as Ghana, generating employment and contributing to poverty alleviation. With the current fast space of globalization of most entrepreneurship, the implementation of innovation strategies in Small and Medium Enterprises will help most entrepreneurs in dealing with current business challenges, such as competitiveness within the global market economy, development of new products and services, have access to internal and external ideas. The introduction of information technology has led in strong competition within the local and international market, making innovation the vital factor of firm level of competitiveness and sustainability. In recent times the significant of innovation has been strengthened by knowledge transfer, globalization, the flow of information, rapid development in new technologies.

Despite, the rapid development in new technologies to facilitate and promote economic growth, most SME’s in Ghana finds it very challenging implementing these strategies, regardless of its availability of application, due to the human aspect, competition, general and policy constraints. According to (Ramanathan, 2008) the productive entities that have been most affected by problems specific to transfer of technology are the SME’s.

Small and Medium enterprises play a vital role in the contribution of the development in the private sector to the sustainable growth of an economy which cannot be underestimated.

In both developed and developing economies small and medium enterprises are considered as an engine for economic growth. According to World bank (2010) both the developed and developing countries are strongly engaged in and continue to seek pragmatic ways of improving SMEs activities. SME’s does not only foster to the growth of national GDP but also contributes to the reduction of unemployment (Mullineux, 1997; Abor & Quartey, 2010).

In developed economies such as the United States and Canada, SME’s comprises of a major number of registered companies. In a developing economy like Ghana, data available from the registrar general department suggests that about 92% of companies registered are small and medium firms.

Furthermore, small and medium enterprise provides 85 percent of manufacturing employment and contributes 70 percent to the national GDP. This supports the fact that small and medium enterprises play a significant impact on economic growth and development, employment and income (OECD, 1997; Villars, 2004).

Research in India shows that, there are about 30 million SME operators and have served as the primary source of innovative actives in the country in both manufacturing and services sectors, creating 1.3 million jobs yearly.

In addition, apart from small and medium enterprise being a source for job creation and employment, it also serves as a source of investment opportunities, provision of niche professional services and capacity building to both individuals and firms.

It also serves as a revenue generation stream for government finances (Sowa et al, 1992; Mensah and Rolland, 2004; Palma and Gabriel, 2005). In a transition economy, small and medium enterprises play an essential role in the migration from state-led firms to a more private-led oriented firm (Aryeeetey et al, 1994). Therefore, small and medium enterprise serves as the seedbed for enterprise development and economic growth in most developing economy including Ghana. The ability to motivate the development of sustainable small and medium enterprises is an essential ingredient to achieve rapid growth and economic development within the entire sub-region.

However, Small and medium Enterprises in Ghana face a lot of challenges hampering its growth in the country. The study of this paper, therefore, assessed the significant challenges for promoting innovation strategies in SME’s in Ghana. The research involved primary and secondary quantitative data gathered through self-administered survey of
eighty-nine SME’s in the country. The Major findings of the study revealed the significant barriers which have been categorized in four aspects, human aspects, general, policy and competition constraints. The study suggests that the government of the country and financial institutions should aim at improving SME conditions to the local and global economy, help them in increasing productivity and transform through innovation. Also create financial institutions within the local government and ministry of trade to support financially to SME’s sectors in the country. With these, the implementation of innovation strategies among SME’s sector growth will be achieved.

The paper is organized into the following sections, section 2 focus on the definition and development of SME’s in Ghana, section 3 focus on the innovation performance in Ghana, SME’s and economic development, section four focus on the challenges or barriers innovations in SME’s in Ghana, section 5 also focus on the research methodology, section 6 also talks about finding and discussion and section 7 focus on conclusion of this study.

**Keyword:** Innovation Strategies, SME’s, Ghana, financial institutions, economic growth.
An analysis of the stubborn spectre of violent service delivery protests and its link to xenophobia in South Africa the case of Alexandra and Bekkersdal townships.

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Background
Violent service delivery protests are a recurring phenomenon in South Africa. The causes of this phenomenon are elusive, precisely because the spheres of government are structured in such a way that they are aimed at reaching to the masses of the Republic. One of the spheres of government that is aimed at reaching out to the people in a more convenient and effective way is the local government, composed of various municipalities. The local municipality is tasked to deliver basic services to the people such as, clean water and sanitation, collection of rubbish bins etc. Despite the fact that the municipality has to deliver basic services to the people, they is a theatre of power contestation from various factions in the African National Congress (ANC) which is a ruling party. Thus making it difficult for those elected to deliver impartially to all in the society. It therefore means the incapacity of the municipality to deliver services to the people is a relative failure on the part of the government and those deployed to the municipal offices; and they have to be held accountable for this failure either by their constituency or their political parties. This study is a response to the appeals for comprehensive empirical research on understanding the violent service delivery protests in South Africa. It seeks to advice the authorities on how to best respond to this challenge and consequently limit or eliminate xenophobic attitudes towards foreign nationals by South Africans during these protests.

Research Problem
As South Africans demonstrate their dissatisfaction about the lack of service delivery, they engage on other criminal activities. At the centre of violent service delivery protests is the violence meted out on the foreign nationals and looting of their shops.

Aims
Establish the link between violent service delivery protests and xenophobia.

Methodology
The fieldwork study was conducted in the Gauteng province, because it has registered a steady increase in the widespread of violent service delivery protests, particularly in Bekkersdal and Alexandra. Alexandra is a township that first saw the emergence of widespread xenophobic attacks in 2008. The study covered general attitudes of South Africans towards foreign nationals, particularly of African descent, this was done at various levels of the communities. This study employed a case study research design, which helped to establish the link between two variables in both townships. Central answers of this study were sought from people of various standing in the communities, the leaders of political parties, municipal officials, South African Local Government Association (SALGA) officials, and members of the communities. The sample method used in this study was purposive sampling. The data gathered was analysed through content analysis.

Findings
Apparently what sparked xenophobic attacks in Alexandra was the fight between South African and Zimbabwean fellows. Zimbabwean fellows outnumbered a South African and killed him, then the community joined the fight on the side of the South African fellow. The fight escalated to what we know today as xenophobic attacks. It was discovered that there is a gap between the local leadership and the community. Councillors hardly call ward meetings to brief and consult the community about the developments taking place. There is no consultation with regards to the draft and implementation of the Integrated Development Plan. The researcher discovered from the interviews with the community members that the success of delivery of services in the nearby township of
Mohlakeng which falls under the Greater Westonaria Municipality has influenced the outbreak of the protest. There is acknowledgement from the participants that there were elements of criminality involved in their service delivery protest. Some attribute this act to the gangsters who seize the moment of anarchy to cause chaos and loot shops of foreign nationals. Others attribute violence as a culture of protests in South Africa, this culture is ascribed to the manner in which Apartheid was brought down in the country from 1960s until 1994. The intended aim of the research project was to establish whether there is a link between violent service delivery protests and xenophobia. The researcher dealt with the in-depth study of xenophobia in Alexandra. The responses from South African participants were that, the 2008 xenophobic attacks were not necessarily xenophobic in their view. They regard 2008 xenophobic attacks as a bold act against indignity. Most said they felt disrespected by the foreign nations who beat up and killed a South African fellow. They alleged that most foreign nationals are not legal in South Africa and thus it is difficult to trace them when they have committed crime. This study has further problematized the understanding and explanation of the concept, xenophobia.

**Keywords:** integrated development programme, leadership, service delivery, violent protests, xenophobia.
Energy Crisis-Pro-Active Strategy

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Abstract

“We’ve built a world based on the assumption that we will have endless energy to subsidize endless economic expansion, which was supposed to magically produce justice. That world is over, both in reality and in dreams. Either we begin to build a different world, or there will be no world capable of sustaining a large-scale human presence.”- Robert Jensen

Energy – Life blood of civilization Source of energy for living species is metabolism. Starting with the first use of fire Homo Sapien continued to learn to use energy for better life continued to learn to use energy for better life First exploitation of exosomatic energy was through domestication of animals Second was using water wheels and wind mills Third was transition from animate movers to Engines

Energy is not just a commodity Energy is the prerequisite for any and all activity No Energy, No Economy Detailed studies by us and others indicate that energy from the wind, worldwide, is about 1,700 TW. Solar, alone, offers 6,500 TW. Of course, wind and sun out in the open seas, over high mountains and across protected regions would not be available. If we subtract these and low-wind areas not likely to be developed, we are still left with 40 to 85 TW for wind and 580 TW for solar, each far beyond future human demand Yet currently we generate only 0.02 TW of wind power and 0.008 TW of solar. These sources hold an incredible amount of untapped potential - Mark Jacob

Alternative Energy Integrating alternatives into our current energy system will require enormous investment in both new equipment and infrastructure—along with the resources required for their manufacture—at a time when capital to make such investments has become harder to secure-- David Fridley

Liquid Fuel Substitutes : constitutes Ethanol, biodiesel, biobutanol, dimethyl ether, coal-to liquids, tar sands, oil shale), both from biomass and fossil feed stocks. Electric Power Generation and Storage: comprises Wind, solar photo voltaics, solar thermal, tidal, biomass, fuel cells, batteries. The parameters are the Scalability & Timing In the timeframe, at the volume at reasonable rate Commercialization is Time frame between laboratory to commercial scale Substitutability is the scale which Integrate directly into existing system Electric Vehicles Material Input Requirements Resources and Energy Intermittency Provision of storage to overcome intermittency

Energy Density Liquid Fuels such as Gasoline have high energy density 46 MJ/kg EROEI threshold is 8. Below that Economic cost of energy increases rapidly and no longer viable. Nuclear Power is not cheap It is not pollution free Not a solution for climate change not a route to energy security and independence Nuclear Power not a route to energy security and independence not safe Colossal damage in case of accident Cannot eliminate nuclear weapons with out eliminating the nuclear power if we were to cut world greenhouse emissions by 60percent in an effort just to “stall” global warming, and if all non-fossil-fuel energy were to be supplied by nuclear plants, the number of nuclear plants worldwide would have to increase from the current350 or so to almost 8,000. To cover projected growth in world energy demand up to 2050 with growth in world energy demand up to 2050 with nuclear energy would take another 18,500 plants; in total, then, we would be putting into service 1.8nuclear plants per day over a forty-year period.-Joshua Pearce, Thermodynamic Limitations to Nuclear Energy.

Deployment as a Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Technology- Robert India: Rapid growth, energy supply not able to keep up Oil supply barely rising since 2005Amount used keeps growing60-79% of oil, coal, gas reserves of publicly listed companies are ‘unburnable’ if the world is to have a chance of not exceeding global warming of 2°C. The total coal, oil and gas reserves listed on the world’s stock exchanges equals 762GtCO– approximately a quarter of the world’s total reserves If you apply the same proportion to the global carbon budgets to have an 80% chance of limiting global warming to 2°C, their allocation of the carbon budget is between 125GtCO and 225GtC, illustrating
the scale of unburnable carbon. Already in 2011, the world has used over a third of its 50-year carbon budget of 886 Gt CO₂, leaving 565 Gt CO₂. All of the proven reserves owned by private and public companies and governments are equivalent to 2,795 Gt CO₂.

Three Scary Numbers: fossil fuel reserves owned by the top 100 listed coal and top 100 listed oil and gas companies represent total emissions of 745 Gt CO₂. Only 20% of the total reserves can be burned unabated, leaving up to 80% of assets technically unburnable, braving out of this hazardous situation is urgent requirement of the day. The focus of the present paper is to bring out the severity of the energy crisis and address the challenge by completely new paradigm, by looking at the alternatives and adopting the pro-active strategy approach to mitigate the crisis at first place and understand the problem by indepth study and adopt methodologies feasible to the present generation.

**Keywords:** Alternative energy; energy system; economic growth; untapped potential; sustainability; pro-active strategy.
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Abstract
When Ghana attained independence in 1957, this was received with great euphoria within the African continent and her example was quickly emulated by other African States in a continental effort to put an end to the era of imperialism and western domination of Africa. The call for self-governance was heightened throughout the continent and by the 1970s, almost all of Africa had attained independent status and freedom from European rule. African hopes for good governance, respect for human rights, democratic enhancement, sustainable development inter-alia fell on deaf ears as the new Africa leaders betrayed the pledges of upholding democratic values and individual liberties they made on their inauguration. Rather, vices such as corruption, stifled civil societies, human rights abuse, ravaging poverty, retrogressing economies, major conflicts and regular skirmishes became common occurrences.

In the community of nations, governance is considered good and democratic to the degree in which a country’s institutions and processes are transparent and the success of a country in achieving these standards represents a key measure of its credibility and respect in the world. Unfortunately, this is far from the case in Africa as the continent today is still plagued with so many predicaments and derogatory affiliations but rightfully so as being synonymous to poor governance, poverty, instability, external reliance, humanitarian emergencies, dwindling democracies and economies just to highlight a few.

With respect to the afore mentioned circumstances, poor governance remains a major challenge and major source of Africa’s predicaments and socio-economic impediment. Fresh to memory are the crisis in the Central African Republic (C.A.R), Nigerian insurgents, crisis in Sudan, Kenya as well as the developments in the Maghreb triggered by popular uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya. This paper seeks to attempt an explanation of the reasons behind the apparent success of undemocratic governance in post-independent Africa with a focus on the developments in Cameroon under president Paul Biya from 1982 when he assumed power until 2014. The rhetorical question that has puzzled most Africans and advocates of good governance is the skepticism of instituting an assured democratic set up in the country given that the current nature of governance in the country led by a leader that has been in power for 31 years running, accuse of taking full responsibility in decision making hence allowing the prime minister and his cabinet the limited task of executing his orders.

Since taking over the office of the presidency in 1982, the policies of the president has rallied widespread condemnation on the state of governance in the country and despite promises made to improve the state of governance and resource allocation by effectively attacking corruption, decentralizing the government to enhance civil service efficiency, reduce national debts, fight poverty; Cameroon still remains one of the most corrupt countries in the world, with poverty especially among women and rural inhabitants an acute national problem but then, even the existence of no less than 22 opposition candidates in Cameroon did not suffice to undermine the overwhelming success of president Biya in the 2011 presidential elections hence fuelling the debate on why a government accused of so many undemocratic underpinnings has succeeded to enhance herself for so long amidst incidental protests and questions on the nature of governance in the country. Amongst others, in November 2008, president Biya signed a degree that signaled a challenge to the constitutionality of his regime given that it greatly increased the powers of the central executive in relation to subnational governmental agencies, effectively putting an end in the foreseeable future of the possibility of a return to the federal model of governance adopted at the country’s founding in 1961.

With a model of governance critically opposed and constitution greatly debated, the risk of political instability mounts as pressure also grows for a president that will be 85 years of age by the next presidential elections slated for
2018 following the end of his current 7 years mandate. From 1982, Cameroon has known just one leadership under President Paul Biya. With a firm grip on power and no visible signs of stepping down in the near or distant future; having already enacted a couple of constitutional changes in the course of his leadership, Cameroon remains a powder keg with growing worries on governance, corruption and other bureaucratic obstacles. There is thus the need for much to be done for a generally acceptable democratic governmental system to be established in the country which will ensure equality of its citizens and have the responsibility to reduce socio-economic and regional disparities.

**Keywords:** Africa, Governance, Post Independent Africa, Succeed, Undemocratic.
Building height effects on indoor air temperature and velocity in high rise residential buildings in tropical climate

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Abstract
Natural ventilation as a passive design strategy has been considered recently as an effective way to reduce energy consumption and create better indoor thermal condition. Different architectural elements and techniques have been applied in previous researches to increase the efficiency of ventilation systems in naturally ventilated buildings. However, limited researches have been carried out on the application of building characteristic such as form and height of building and their effects on overall ventilation systems. Current study looks into the impact of building heights on the indoor air temperature and velocity and indicates that how this building character influences on indoor thermal condition. The field experiment was applied to evaluate indoor thermal condition in a high-rise building in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Selection of units is based on the orientation and height with emphasis on outdoor prevailing wind direction. The results show that there are significant differences between mean air temperature and velocity within units in the lower and higher floors. The air temperature difference in the living and dining rooms in units is 1.2 C˚ and 1.54 C˚ respectively. This can be justified due to significant difference of indoor air velocity in the lower and upper levels. The results demonstrate that the amount of indoor wind in the living room at unit in the upper floor is four times higher than the amount for same room at unit in lower floor. However, this value for the dining room is just two times more.

Keywords: Building height; Natural and mechanical ventilation; Passive design strategies; Residential building; Tropical climate
Law and Justice: Weak Judicial System of Pakistan

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Abstract
Legal empowerment is an essential component of the struggle for both justice and development cases. The Challenges and obstacles of effectively implementing legal empowerment programs are immense. In order to reach the populations and address their legal needs, law-oriented development has to be turned on its head. It should focus less on national-level institutions that institute top-down reforms and more on building solutions from the bottom up, based on the legal realities faced by the targeted beneficiaries.

Legal empowerment can potentially cross-sect a large body of law that includes human rights, family law, property, and land law and contract enforcement/interpretation, but is best defined by its more grassroots approach that includes a wide range of community-based legal services, from mediation/alternative dispute resolution to legal orientation to formal legal representation.

The legal empowerment approach instead focuses on the use of legal services, advocacy, and related development activities to foster “critical consciousness and increase disadvantaged populations’ control over their lives focusing directly on the poor rather than state institutions. The approach also incorporates community driven and rights-based development and offers concrete mechanisms, including legal services that alleviate poverty, advance the rights of the disadvantaged, and make the rule of law more of a reality. Emphasis is placed on strengthening the roles, capacities and power of the disadvantaged and civil society; addressing issues and strategies that flow from the evolving needs and preferences of the poor. Activities can include community organizing, group formation, political mobilization with integration of all a key element. Legal empowerment approaches go hand in hand with rights-based approaches to development and programs.

There is a crying need for division of power among the three pillars of the state, i.e. the judiciary, the executive and the legislature. Most of the cases in the country are settled through the influence of landlords and feudalisms, In the courts common community persons have no any access to justice even not provided with the accurate information. Gender disparity is also big issue in the provision of justice being a male dominant society Both women and men have equality of Justice rights under the Pakistani constitution. The Fundamental Rights in the constitution guarantee the equality of all citizens before the law and allow for affirmative action in the context of women. The Principles of Policy further state that steps will be taken to ensure the full participation of women in all spheres of national life.

Although the constitution of Pakistan guarantees dignity, freedom and equality to all citizens and forbids discrimination on the basis of sex, women remain marginalized in various aspects of public participation. , they are exceedingly disenfranchised, eroding their justice stake and diluting their political power.

Keywords: Legal empowerment, dignity, freedom, equality
Longitudinal Study on the relationship of workspaces and wellbeing  
(case studies of 7 academic members of a university in UK)

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Abstract
This paper is extracted from an empirical longitudinal on-going project on 7 male academic members of a University in UK. The aim was to evaluate their work spaces and investigate whether those spaces could have any effects on their well-being and ultimately on their health. The approach of this study is coming from environmental psychology science and the study suggests design solutions to improve their work space at the last phase. Participants were recruited based on either their expressed dissatisfaction with their work spaces or their managers introduced them to improve their low- quality workspaces. The average age was 42.375. This study was mainly a field study with original data collected therefore tools of data collection were mainly questionnaires, interviews, and observations (direct and indirect) during seven months. Different psychological measures as well as mixed methods have been used to analyze the data. For questionnaires, the standard psychological measures such as HADS, and behavior questionnaires and for observation measures including ‘Mental Status Evaluation Checklist’ have been used. Two separate studies have been done: first, their work space has been studied for its physical environmental characteristics (from environmental factors to ergonomics) and second was the status of their well-being specifically regarding the common disorders of anxiety, depression, social phobia and agoraphobia. Results of psychological assessment shows from 7 participants 3 have anxiety in abnormal level and 2 have anxiety in borderline range. Anxiety of 4 out of 5 participants has increased during the last 7 months, and just one of the participants stayed in the same level. In case of depression just one of the participants has developed borderline depression during the study period. Regarding social phobia, one of the participants still is in the abnormal range, one is in the borderline range and the third one has improved from borderline to normal comparing to the last assessment. Just one of the participants showed higher mark in agoraphobia the rest were all normal. Findings suggest those who were more dissatisfied with their workspaces regardless of having organized or disorganized office, developed higher level of anxiety or social phobia after six months. Photographs will be used to represent the participant’s work spaces in an anonymous way because of the confidential aspects of the study. Tables, forms, charts will demonstrate the changes in their psychological status that has happened during the 7months of the study and the relationships among different environmental factors and participant’s well-being.

Keywords: mixed methods; environmental psychology; longitudinal study; Work space; Wellbeing
Transport and Logistics Cooperation in the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU): A Way to Sustainability?

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Abstract
Marking the 20th anniversary of the Eurasian project on April 28, 2014 president of Kazakhstan Nazarbaev made it clear again that the formation of Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) had no intentions to somehow restore the Soviet Union. He stressed that by any means it would be impossible and worthless pointing at three reasons (Kuryatov, 2014). First, as of today Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus have completely abandoned Soviet institutional practices. Second, nations of the three have already built solid independent statehood frameworks. Third, former economic and social policies have become archaic.

By arguing pivotal economic rational for the EEU president Nazarbaev has demolished uprising concerns on its politically dictated grounds and mainly Russia’s vigorous attempts to reintroduce its hegemony in the nearby (Laurelle & Peyrouse, 2013; Spechler & Spechler, 2013; Bohr, 2004; Jayashekar, 1993). On the contrary, as Glazyev (2012) explains it, post-Soviet space is doomed to regional and what is more crucial sustainable cooperation mainly due to strong economic links, common historical and social background. Being in the same vein, Gleason (2010) reveals economic motive for integration by doubting that national elites of the three would ever surrender their independence in favour of any politically formed supranational body. Nonetheless, Eurasian integration is already a given reality and, thus, deserves non-biased, albeit critical, analysis.

The conceptual framework of the research is structured around two theoretical blocks: regionalism-regionalization dichotomy and the notions of Eurasianism and Eurasia. In rethinking regionalism-regionalization perspectives the paper identifies tangible economic rationales for the stakeholders of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus should the integration succeed. To put it differently, despite obvious ascendancies of the breakthrough integrative political decision-making, regionalization practices with the green shoots, emerging signs of beneficial economic cooperation, have been given precise consideration. Consequently, the paper defines transport and logistics (T&L) as one of the key areas of integration that can make the economies of the three better off and turn them on a sustainable path.

In their turn, Eurasianism and Eurasia remain highly contestable terms with challenging implications in time and space from geopolitical, philosophical and ideological perspectives. As Mostafa (2013) stresses it, Eurasianism is more about politics and induced ideologies used by scholars, policy-makers and nationalists to justify their deeds in pursuing goals and aspirations locally and worldwide. Therefore, the paper will, first, critically outline the evolution of the Eurasianist school of thought and, second, and more fundamentally, lay the conceptual, institutional and civilizationalist grounds for the forming Eurasian Union.

The methodology of the research represents a mixture of qualitative and quantitative tools, as the paper has taken less descriptive and more empirically underpinned approach. Qualitative data on the integrative effects is directly gathered from the business field of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus and then is carefully transferred into a quantitative model to make its findings unbiased, visual and easy for conceptualization.

Overall, it is fairly easy to dismiss the whole idea of Eurasian integration pointing at its politically driven and irrelevant to general business and public opinions grounds. In this light the paper has shortened the existing knowledge on the issue. First, it has built a holistic, albeit critical, conceptual picture of the Eurasian integrative processes. Second, it has backed up theoretical findings with empirical evidence of the integrative green shoots – a ‘bottom-up’ rational for economic, transport, social and institutional interactions at lower functional levels that underpin the on-going integration. Third, it has identified T&L sector as one of the most promising areas of economic cooperation that should act as a locomotive of the sustainable development in the format of EEU.

Keywords: Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), post-Soviet integration, regional integration, transport and logistics, sustainable development
Democracy and Development

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Abstract
Pakistan is passing through a critical phase of the present democratic institutional crisis that has put the future of democracy in the country in the doldrums. The dream of establishing ‘true’ democracy in the nation state will never be materialized in the presence of perpetual political instability, army intervention in national affairs, distortion of the Constitution, a powerless Election Commission, deeply rooted feudalism, absence of a strong and independent judiciary, lack of impartial accountability institutions, gender inequality and shackled freedom of expression. People cast their votes on the basis of sect, caste and language and remain indifferent to the importance of their vote. In the presence of inept politicians, having their own axe to grind, and absence of patriot sentiments among the political leaders, the democratic institutions in the country are fragile and shaky. Thus, Pakistan has failed in its quest for democracy even after the lapse of 60 years of its independence. This failure is so staggering that it seems that democracy is incompatible with our national temperament.

Elections must feature alternatives that give voters a genuine choice. People must have a way of influencing the agenda (political issues and options) or the list of candidates. Voters must be shielded from pressure and retaliation by government officials and private citizens alike; they must, more generally, be safe from extreme economic need and from arbitrary physical violence and psychological duress, any of which might make them excessively dependent on others. Voters must be free to assemble and discuss, and free also to inform themselves, which presupposes freedom of the press and of the other mass media. Political power must be exercised pursuant to standing, public rules that ensure that the consequences of electoral results on political decisions can be assessed and at least roughly predicted by voters. Last but not least, democracy requires certain dispositions and conduct on the part of citizens: a readiness to accept majority decisions and a commitment to exercise their responsibilities as voters by informing themselves about candidates and political issues and by going to the polls.

The present judicial crisis and the firm stand taken by the jewel of the crown, popular public Ex-Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry had shown a ray of hope to the masses. There is a crying need for division of power among the three pillars of the state, i.e. the judiciary, the executive and the legislature. The fourth pillar, the print and electronic media, should play a constructive role to inculcate patriotism and create public awareness about democracy. It should also extend its helping hand to other three pillars of the state in resolving national issues instead of further complicating them for selfish interests. The army, the bureaucracy and the politicians should play their national role in strengthening the foundation of democracy.

Keywords: Judicial crisis, constitution, election commission, inequality
Sustainability: A Missing Essential for Development Projects

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Abstract
This study is an effort toward a theoretical understanding of ‘sustainability’ which follows analysis of field level realities of selected project interventions regarding sustainability. The NGO projects start with specific targets and are considered complete when those targets are achieved. However, the concern for sustainability of achieved consequences is usually never found among the objectives of a project. Reviewing relevant literature, this paper demonstrates the concern for sustainability. Sustainability when defined for development projects are considered to be those with beneficial impacts enduring beyond the original time frame of the project, and that may be diffused beyond the original spatial limits of the project. A variety of concerns for project sustainability could be identified through review of relevant literature. However, of the identified variables, previous studies recognise the absence of sufficient attention to any specific of the concerns for sustainability. Again, contradictory findings on the consequences and sustainability of consequences of the present time asset transfer projects also set the scene for necessary academic research. In this context, the issues of consequences they lead to and their sustainability remain either unresolved or superficially/unsatisfactorily addressed. Hence, the present study aims to reveal the consequences of selected asset transfer projects and their sustainability. On the basis of field level realities through the voices of project beneficiaries, the study also proposes necessary recommendations. Data is collected for particular ‘asset enhancement’ and ‘vulnerability reduction’ interventions of Chars Livelihoods Programme and River Basin Programme in a river char (RC) community named Pepulia, located in Fulchhari Union at Fulchhari Upazila in Gaibandha District. Likewise, in Char Wadel which is a river estuarine char (REC) community in Nazirpur Union at Bauphal Upazila of Patuakhali District. The respondents of the questionnaire survey were 156 beneficiaries- 34 from STUP, 42 from DPRM, 40 from CLP and 40 from RBP. They also participated in Household (HH) level interviews. focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with available beneficiaries. Key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted on selected government officials and respective NGO personnel. A reciprocal relationship between HH level components and community level components was found to exist. Thus, at the community context, as interventions come, the success of the intervention and sustainability depend on the interaction of the community and HH level realities. Further, ‘type, duration, topicality, intensity, and frequency of interventions in time and space’ were also found to be crucial in this context.

Keywords: Sustainable, sustainable development, sustainable livelihoods, sustainable livelihoods approach, sustainable livelihoods framework.
Sustainable Development and the Military
Transformation of Conflict and Terrorism: India Specific Case Study—Kashmir Valley

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Abstract
Today’s military faces multiple challenges, including increased global demand for scarce resources. With the increasing realization that the role of militaries is changing from war fighting to war-prevention, traditional perceptions of national security are also beginning to focus on how to maintain peace, rather than how to make war.

Within this paradigm shift, the author is trying to emphasis on the peace efforts to re-build the area devasted by terrorism and trying to suggest in a broader sense, through activities such as education, self-help groups, training for men–women and youth, computer learning along with democratization and transparent elections, by which the present tensions could be relieved. Embedding a culture of sustainability into the Army is a force multiplier, enabling the Army to appropriately steward available resources, manage costs and ensure mission effectiveness today and into the future.

People in Jammu and Kashmir valley are sick and tired by terrorism and militancy. In Jammu and Kashmir (J and K) we find a specific concern of Indian Army which has extended its mandate to re-build the area devasted by terrorism. For a sustainable development in the area the effort of the Indian Army to re-build the area to promote peace and harmony with a focus for everyone-men and women, young and old is a great effort which many people outside India may not know. This process will lead to equitable human development.

Our vision should be to establish sustainable operations that support Army’s national defense mission in a distinct developmental process based on democracy, justice and human rights towards a new goal. This small effort of pro-people policies in the state based on human understanding, love, concern and bondage is already changing the mindset of the people.

Keywords: Development, Kashmir Valley, Military, Sustainability, Terrorism
Violence Against Women by the Army Personnel

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Protectors or predators? Guardians of the Nation or devils outraging a women’s modesty? The very simple question being asked here is how often in lieu of construction of National Security the protectors turn into predators? How does sexual desire get channelized into construction of National security? Do women in our country have to sacrifice in such gruesome way that they get raped and sadly not even a case gets filed in the tribunal as this hideous crime is conducted in the ‘No Man’s Land’?

As one rightly announces, atrocities against women, it not only exists within the boundaries of the nation rather it is in its most brutal form in the ‘disturbed areas’ such as the north-eastern region in India. The most heinous crimes are committed where the state boundaries end.

Vulnerability of the she-gender: is like being in a constant state of war fighting for the very basic rights of being a human and not just rights as a women, be it within the borders or beyond and not being confined to any cultural boundaries. Crime against women is like being It ranges from acts of sexual violence, forced prostitution, cross border trafficking, murder, etc.

The cry of the physically weaker section of the society alias women of the society often goes unheard so much so that they have to initiate the walk of shame by stripping down their clothes to voice out against the army in order to grab the attention of the inconsiderate audience i.e. the unsympathetic government and the judicial authority to hear them. Such incidents have recently started to come in media’s notice. While the Verma committee called for a review to AFSPA (Armed forces special protection Act), it noted that “impunity for systematic or isolated sexual violence in the process of internal security duties is being legitimised by the AFSPA” and “women in conflict areas are entitled to all the security and dignity that is afforded to citizens in any other part of our country. While the central committee adopted all the recommendations of the subsequent anti-rape bill, it left out those about AFSPA”

Immunities to the men in uniform raise the question as to whether the society will ever emerge to be an egalitarian one. Over a considerable number of years and cases such as Manorma rape case in Manipur (2004), Khairlanji rapes and killings (2006), Shopian Kashmir rape case (2009) aggravated sexual violence in Guwahati (2012) and the incident as that of Delhi gang rape case; now the focus has shifted to re-evaluating and reframing protection of women under the present law based on recommendations from Justice Verma Committee, which was constituted to look into possible amendments of the Criminal Law within the State.

Though India is a signatory to many International Conventions on issues of human rights and conflict agenda, such as the Geneva Convention and CEDAW (The Conventions on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women), yet the ground reality remains different from what it is theoretically laid down in the conventions due to poor implementation and administration of the International Standards.

The Army Personnel use various acts like AFSPA, Army’s Act, and Disturbed Areas Act as appanage against the punishments which relate to the crimes they commit against civilians. Various provisions of AFSPA are inconsistent with the laws relating to violence against the women in the country. Even the crimes which fall out of their ‘call of duty’ such as rapes, sexual assault are to be tried by court martial and not by the ordinary criminal court. Such acts call for a separate tribunal for the army.
The paper initially deals with giving the backdrop of the Indian society which still has a traditional patriarchal set up that influence the law of land as well. The paper further lays down the provisions of AFSPA digging its inconsistencies with the penal law of the country and also the international law.

Suggestions have been put forward to lessen such crimes in the future. Demand for separate protocol for women who have been victims in the armed conflict has been put forward along with few basic suggestions of not providing any immunity for army personnel for sexual offences. The social development of the nation also depends on how secured an individual feels without having to worry about their gender.

**Keywords:** Violence, Women, Army Personnel, Disturbed Areas, Immunity
Non-Political Clientelism: A Lesson in Confusion for Sustainability

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Abstract
The word “sustainability” is differentially understood by various key stakeholders in the development process. Viewed through the lens of non-political micro-level clientelism, however, yet another definition for sustainability emerges. How one interprets sustainability matters, for development project outcomes often hinge upon a shared understanding between development implementers and development beneficiaries on project goals. A framework is proposed for bridging potential gaps in understanding over the meaning of sustainability in such a way that affirms both the core principles of development implementers and the sensibilities of project beneficiaries.

Keywords: clientelism; culture; semantics; sustainability.
Market penetration modeling of high energy efficiency appliances in Alberta residential sector

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Empirical or theoretical concern: This is an empirical study based on econometrics and market management modeling considering energy system modeling concepts

Short summary
The aim of this paper is to model the market penetration of major energy efficient residential appliances in Alberta residential sector as a function of effective variables from 2012 to 2050. The analysis focuses on five major energy appliances in the residential sector: refrigerators, freezers, clothes washers, clothes dryers and ranges. The first step is modeling the number of these appliances in residential sector of the province till 2050. Five econometrics models for each appliance has been developed using 22 years historical data (1990-2011) and employed least square analysis to parameterize appliance ownership in terms of population, household income, immigration (national and international) and appliances’ consumer price index. These variables have been selected based on the statistical test of 12 variables to determine the most effective ones in modeling.
In the next step, the market shares of high efficiency appliances have been analyzed based on the related capital costs and operating costs. The results show how high efficiency appliance adoption rates are changing as a function of appliances price and electricity price. Energy efficiency and energy demand of appliances in residential sector is changing as a result of formulating and implementing energy policies and incentives in future years.

Approach in concise
In this paper the penetration of ENERGY STAR® appliances in residential sector has been modeled for Alberta province. A methodology for modeling residential appliance uptake as a function of root macroeconomic variables has been developed firstly to calculate the total stocks in demand sector. Then, the share of high energy efficiency and regular energy efficiency appliances have been quantitatively analyzed based on the capital cost and operation cost of each appliance.

Main arguments
The energy intensity in residential sector of Alberta was 148.52 GJ/HH in 2011 which is much higher than the average of Canada (107.75 GJ/HH) and Alberta ranks the highest one among the provinces. Also the energy intensity by appliances of Alberta is 17.01 GJ/HH which placed the second rank in the country after Manitoba. The average value of energy consumption by appliances per household in Canada is 13.58 GJ/HH, so Alberta is %25.2 higher than average value of other provinces and territories.
In this paper, the penetration of new energy technologies and the impact of using them on average energy efficiency and Unit Energy Consumption (UEC) of appliances have been implemented and analyzed for residential sector of Alberta province in horizon of 2050 to achieve lower energy intensity in the province.
Analyzing the shares of high energy efficiency appliances shows that Alberta is not too different rather than other provinces. So other parameters have been analyzed to have a perfect assessment as following: (a) Demand side management (DSM) (b) Energy consumption (a) Labeling (c) Incentive for purchasing high energy efficiency appliances (d) Voluntary activities (e) Pricing policy
These methods have been used by countries to achieve higher energy efficiency in residential appliances sector.

Main conclusions
The most important variable in market penetration of appliances (High energy efficiencies and regular energy efficiencies) models of refrigerators is population and ±20% changes in population can make 2.22% change in market penetration. Changing household income and electricity CPI make 0.234% and -0.359% changes respectively. About dishwashers, the most important variable is urbanization. ±20% changes in urbanization can make 22.70% changes in market penetration which is pretty high. Changes in population, household income, electricity CPI and appliances CPI make 0.36%, 0.245%, -3.380% and 8.737% changes respectively which all are
less than effectiveness of urbanization. For freezers, the most important variable is household income. ±20% changes in electricity CPI, appliances CPI and population household income can make 0.253% change in market penetration which is not high.

Sensitivity analysis of market penetration of clothes washers and clothes dryers into residential sector shows that the population is the most important variable in both models. ±20% changes in population can make 2.86% and 1.32% changes in market penetration higher than other variables. About ranges, population and urbanization are playing a key role. ±20% changes in population and urbanization can make 10.54% and 11.41% change in market penetration which both of them are pretty high. As shown in figure 9, the price of electricity is growing with rate of %2 annually, but it’s not enough. Based on the results of market penetration of appliances, the operating cost of appliances is not enough strong to have their energy demand managed. Also the expenditure on appliances is growing faster than electricity expenditure. Hence, pricing policy as an important tool can be used to manage the energy demand by appliances and to improve efficiency in the province.

**Keywords:** Appliances, Efficiency, Energy, Penetration, Technology
Social cohesion - a means to addressing health inequalities? The case of the UK seaside resort

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Abstract
Health inequalities are proposed to be widening globally, notably in the case of the UK. Evidence increasingly suggests that health inequalities are complex and are linked to numerous factors related to the social determinants of health. Scholars further contend that health inequalities are linked to the underlying issues of poverty, societal inequality and wellbeing. It is suggested that since the 1980’s income differences in the UK have widened more than in any other country, where nearly a quarter of the population currently live in relative deprivation. Within the context of the seaside resort in the UK, scholars like Agarwal, Smith and Walton argue that these areas experience higher levels of multiple deprivation and recommend a more holistic approach to planning. Where approaches to tackle health inequalities are widely debated, scholars such as Marmot and Bell argue for proportionate universalism, the need to take action across society and address the social factors which influence health outcomes. To that end, in the wake of the UK’s health agenda being reorganised with public health responsibilities now resting with the local government, there exists an opportunity to enhance local area strategy, ultimately impacting societal wellbeing. However, there still remains a theoretical gap in understanding how societal wellbeing may be enhanced through a strategic alliance between public health and tourism departments.

This study seeks to explain how intra-organisational synergies may improve levels of societal wellbeing and potentially rebalance health inequalities. This study reports the findings from a grounded theory study seeking to understand how intra-organisational synergies may be achieved within a local authority in a popular UK seaside resort to improve greater levels of societal wellbeing. Evidence was primarily drawn from in-depth interviews conducted with participants from the local authority namely: the public health department; tourism department; and elected council, where data was collected between October 2012 through to October 2013. Study evidence reveals that the main themes of: feeling connected to peers; helping others; innate fairness; building resilience and social connectedness are means to improve levels of societal wellbeing. Thematic evidence is compared and contrasted with relevant literature to verify constructed theoretical contributions. Study findings reveal that approaches to health inequalities and societal wellbeing may be optimised through multiple departmental alliances. More specifically this study underscores how synergies could be bridged and strategies developed for community regeneration and social connectedness. The implications of this study contributes to a theoretical model explaining how intra-organisational synergies between public health and tourism may improve levels of societal wellbeing. The international consequences of these findings are discussed and offer a model of best practice for local decision-makers seeking to promote health and social sustainability.

\textbf{Keywords:} Health, inequalities, synergies, tourism, wellbeing
Consumer Social Responsibility: Toward a Comprehensive Index

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Abstract
Socially responsible purchasing is the desire to express social and environmental concerns through purchasing choices. Although research in the area of consumers’ social responsibility is continually growing, a wide range of studies in this area has been carried out in developed countries while limited theoretical and applied researches have been conducted in developing countries (Chen & Kong, 2009). I should be also noted that the developing countries face different issues and concerns compared with the developed countries. Researchers have developed numerous scales to measure socially responsible purchasing research in this area; however, in spite of a multi-dimensional look at this concept in most scales, none of them covers a wide range of social issues at various stages of before, during, and after the purchase. In addition, differences in economic, social, legal, and cultural development of each country can make different dimensions in the area of social responsibility which requires the identification of factors involved. On the other hand, due to the multi-dimensional and dynamic nature of the concept, it is necessary to implement and monitor social responsibility over time. Therefore, the purpose of the current study was to identify the dimensions and elements involved in the social responsibility of consumers and also to develop a comprehensive measure of social responsibility of consumers.

In order to achieve the goal of the study, which was to identify the involved factors in the buyers'/consumers’ social responsibility, a qualitative study conducted through an in-depth interview with a group of consumers and experts. During the interview process, all violations of social responsibility as well as important issues to achieve sustainable development were discussed. The main factors involved in emerging social responsibility were identified through the results of the analysis done on the interview contents which in turn, formed a questionnaire. Content validity of the designed questionnaire was examined by the experts in the area of consuming behaviours and its face validity was reviewed and approved by a number of customers. The questionnaire was then administered in a pilot group and a satisfactory reliability of the questionnaire was obtained via Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0.94). The questionnaire was administered among 253 customers in two branches of a giant chain store. Exploratory factor analysis was applied to detect the validity of the designed scale which identified the main dimensions of social responsibility. Exploratory factor analysis was performed using the principal components and Varimax rotation. The results of the factor analysis showed five factors with eigenvalue greater than one, which could explain totally, 43.169% of the variance of social responsibility. Those are the environmental, health, cultural-national, legal, and ethical dimensions. The final version of the designed scale containing 43 items can be considered as a comprehensive scale in the context of social responsibility that entails the entire process of pre-buying, while buying, consuming, and withdrawing products. It might be used as a comprehensive scale to examine the behaviour of socially responsible consumers particularly in developing countries. On the other hand, dimensions detected for consumers' social responsibility determine the areas to enable managers in order to develop strategies in line with identified factors in order to align with social desires of customers and promote their social responsibility practices.

Keywords: Consumer purchase behavior, Consumer social responsibility, Multi-dimensional scale of responsible consumption.
Work-Life Balance – Implications for Working Women

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Abstract
Work life balance is a term used to describe the balance between an individual’s personal life and professional life. A healthy work-life balance assumes great significance for working women particularly in the current context in which both, the family and the workplace have posed several challenges and problems for women. The dynamics of the work environment have exerted enormous pressure on working women as they need to cope with virtually two full time jobs – one at the office and the other at home. Review of literature related to the subject has revealed that working women experience greater difficulty than men in balancing work and family. It is also found that they experience conflict as there is job spill over into the home more frequently than home spill over into work. Besides to succeed in one environment, working women are often called upon to make sacrifices in another as each of the environments makes different demands on them and have distinct norms to adhere to. This study investigates the factors affecting work life balance among working women and the consequences of poor-work life balance. Data were obtained through a structured questionnaire administered to 125 randomly selected working women across organizations/institutions in Bangalore City. The response rate was about 93% and the obtained data were statistically analysed. Results indicate that a significant proportion of working women are experiencing difficulty in balancing work and family due to excessive work pressure, too little time for themselves and the need to fulfill others’ expectations of them. Majority of the working women experience job spill over into the home as they have to put in longer hours. Major consequences of poor work-life balance are high levels of stress and anxiety, disharmony at home, experiencing job burnout and inability to realize full potential. They feel irritable and resentful often due to their inability to balance work and family life. The findings have implications for working women and provide insights into finding solutions to maintain healthy work life balance. Two models of work life balance, viz. role-analysis model and three factor model have been developed to enable working women resolve the conflict caused due to poor work life balance. These models equip women with the mechanism to strike a fine balance and make them smarter, healthier and happier in every facet of their lives. Both the models assume greater significance for working women across the world as it helps them resolve the dilemmas of managing their multiple roles in the personal and professional lives.

Keywords: Job burnout; Role analysis; Working women; Work life balance; Work pressure.
Ref#: 131/CAN/14/SD

Withdrawn
Working Well-Being and Workplace Inclusion: An Exploratory Study Involving People with Disabilities

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Abstract
The reform of mandatory employment in Italy, performed by the national Law 68/99, represented a crucial step not only for the assertion of the right to work for people with disabilities, but also a cultural innovation in the matter of workplace inclusion. Is the Law sufficient to ensure this process? The literature on working inclusion of people with disabilities has focused mainly on accommodation as “technical measures” to be implemented in organizations, and has mainly investigated the point of view of employer and coworkers. Few studies have instead evidenced the importance of social factors in the inclusion process and has involved people with disabilities. The research presented was performed in the National Research Council (CNR), the major public research Agency in Italy. The aim of the study was to investigate how the employees with disabilities perceive their working well-being, identifying those factors that could promote or hinder the workplace inclusion. The study involved 21 employees with different types of disabilities, such as people visually impaired and blind, people with limited mobility and with difficulties in articulation of language, people with mental disease and cognitive delay. The 57% of participants were male and the 43% were female. The 52.4% was in the 41 to 50 age group, the 19% was in the 18 to 40 age group and the 28.6% was in the 51 to 60 or more age group. As research tools, we used a questionnaire focused on the dimensions of organizational well-being in the CNR and a semi-structured interview. The more critical factors highlighted from employees concern dimensions related to work environment, value, professional development and social usefulness. In particular, people expressed a feeling of worthlessness of their work, reporting stress conditions related to the impossibility of career advancement and to the lightweight workload. A source of stress is related indeed to the non-allocation of tasks or to an allocation of tasks judged below their capabilities. Therefore they perceive a sense of injustice and discrimination, they do not feel valued for their actual e and abilities. Some of them also refer to the lack of involvement in working group tasks and in decision making. These difficulties sometimes got worse because of the physical location of their offices, such as the work room of the blind telephone operators, labeled by colleagues as “office of the living dead”. The workplace inclusion seems to be a rather complex process, in which organizational/managerial factors have an important role, as well as social and environmental ones.

Keywords: disabilities; exploratory study; working well-being; workplace inclusion
Sustainable Development of CSI Tirunelveli Diocesan Trust Associations Educational and Health Care Services

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Abstract
Christian missionaries wanted to propagate Christianity under English rules. These missions encouraged mass conversion to Christianity through their social, health and educational services. The Evangelistic service and gospel service were the main functions of these missionaries. The Tirunelveli Diocese is a must to propagate Protestant Christianity in Tirunelveli District. The researcher is a Protestant Christian, and he is interested in Tirunelveli Diocese. The CSI Tirunelveli Diocese has played a major role in achieving the objective of the government by performing a variety of functions and undertaking numerous activities in several fields such as education, medical, health care, employment generation concern for the poor and down-trodden and the like.

Keywords: Christian, Education, Health Care, Tirunelveli Diocese.
Ref#: 134/CAN/14/SSH

Withdrawn
Challenges of Ocean Governance in the Bay of Bengal

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Abstract
The concept ‘sustainable development’ is closely linked with ‘ocean governance’. Coordinated ocean governance and management ensures sustainable development which has been reflected in various texts of International Law like Agenda 21, Convention on the Conservation of the Antarctic Marine Living Resources as well as 1995 UN Fish Stock Agreement. Hence, the concept ‘sustainable development’ is of apex significance when mulling for good decision making process on the marine living as well as non living marine resources.

Ocean ensures protection of the environment, social and economic development of littoral states which are prerequisite to sustainable development. In the preceding decades, there had been adoption of several conventions such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as well as UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) where sustainable development and ocean governance have been reiterated with significance along with providing for the equitable and efficient utilization of their resources and the conservation of their living resources.

Although there has been an effort in the realm of International Law to develop an effective ocean governance mechanism, the littoral states of the Bay of Bengal, north-eastern part of the Indian Ocean, are subliminal regarding any accepted specific mechanisms or policy approaches in place with which to encourage cooperation and coordinated action. Regional governance in areas beyond national jurisdiction faces significant challenges such as lack of robust legal framework and proper fund and capacity to ensure good ocean governance in the Bay of Bengal. Consequently, it severely impact upon the conservation and management of marine living resources in tandem with the protection and preservation of the marine environment. Improved ocean governance is a prerequisite for developing a sustainable future of the Bay of Bengal that would pave the optimization of the resource benefits over the longer period of time.

The paper emphasize for regional mechanism consisting of the littoral states of the Bay of Bengal (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka) should be established where all ocean issues may be discussed, with the participation of all governments and relevant international bodies. An effective regional forum can act as an implementing agency of international agreements on ocean governance and sustainable development. Furthermore, regional mechanism would have increasing influence on the national policies related to ocean governance. Such regional mechanism would also be helpful to strengthen regional cooperation as well as regional governance among the littoral states of the Bay of Bengal.

Keywords: Ocean Governance; Sustainable Development; Bay of Bengal, Regional Cooperation, Marine Environment.
Music and football are exciting parts of Iranian everyday life. Iranian people spend many of their spare time watching football matches. During football we experience an exciting cultural and entertainment space. This article claims that music of football prepares common identity. That means during a football match, we confront with a decrease in the opposite taste and ideals, unity and friendship. Many slogans are recited, related to football matches, many flags are prepared during football and many different ideas exchange to each other, followed by the same voice, and get closer to each other.

To explore this claim, in this article, there are three types of music which will be analyzed. They are: Mojaz, the music which is acceptable for the Iranian government and it is disputed from the Iranian T.V. This kind of music recited by the young people who follow the politics in Islamic republic of Iranian television and Zirzamini, Which belongs to underground music and unacceptable to the Iranian government. Often their contexts protest Iranian policy, and criticizing to different problems in Iran. This kind of music prepares and explain the resistance atmosphere in Iran. The music belongs to the Iranian music outside the borders of Iran. The common sense of all these kinds of music is supporting the national theme of football.

This kind of music explains the everyday life of the Iranian people who live out of Iran and their new experience regarding to a football match.

The methodology of this paper is content analysis and comparative method for exploring the differences and similarities. For this research three kinds of music which resulted from 2008 till now are analyzed. We listen to this music and categorize every type of music which had identities content.

The main question in this article is what the content of music in football narrates. And how does the Iranian music represent the national Iranian identity?

The theoretical approach of this article is John Fiske’s idea that is concerned about the meaning, identity and resistance in everyday life. These kinds of music represent how the users make meaning from the music and how they achieve the identity through them? In this article, the music in football match is used as a national flag which make a common sense and also prepare a common identity.

Keywords: football match, national music, identity, meaning and resistance
The Role of virtuous and vicious circles at Sustainable Development in Contemporary Iran
A Historical and Interdisciplinary approach

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Abstract
This article concerns the historical circles among economy, culture, politics and ecology in contemporary Iran in order to show how the Iranian contemporary history has been in fluctuation in virtuous and vicious circles. This article is basically influenced by an interdisciplinary theoretical approach by Acemoglu and Robinson. Therefore this article studies the Iranian evolutions in three time periods, 1970-1977, 1989-2006, 2006-2014 with a historical approach to show how in different periods moving towards social pervasive institutions leads to an enhancement in life qualities, economical indicators and a healthier environment, vs. challenges in vicious circles despite economical growth or primary social stability results to the decrease of trust and social investment and life quality and the deterioration of economical indicators and even a wide destruction in environment. This article shows there has been an alternative change from moving towards a sustainable development in contemporary Iran or vs. receding from this course, also how there has been an economical, political and environmental relationship.

In these three periods, there is a different relationship between the economical and political institutions and also the environment. Although in the first period of study the pursuit of governmental policies have lead to an economical boom, yet due to the exclusivity of the political and economical institutions, not only there is no sustainable development but ultimately social instabillity is formed. In the second period the economical institution slowly moved towards inclusivity and the political institution moved to the same path with a few years of delay. It was in the second period that environment was considered as a social concern and became significant in policy. The interaction among economy, policy and environment created a positive trend in social institutions. In the third period, first the policy institution moved towards being monopole, whereas the economy institution despite the primitive significant increase of income and other criterion confronted a wide RENT. In this period the environmental concerns became less important. The result of institutional interaction in this period was crucial environmental situations and also a vast decline in economical criterion.

Keywords: abstractive, historical approach, institutions, inclusive institutions, sustainable development, virtuous circles, vicious circle
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