

GLOBAL JOURNAL

OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCES: E

Economics

FDI Policy in the EU

Regionalism and Regional Integration

Highlights

Impact on Economic Growth

Mumbai Metropolitan Region

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 15

ISSUE 8

VERSION 1.0



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E
ECONOMICS



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E
ECONOMICS

VOLUME 15 ISSUE 8 (VER. 1.0)

OPEN ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH SOCIETY

© Global Journal of Human Social Sciences. 2015.

All rights reserved.

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

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

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

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

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

Engage with the contents herein at your own risk.

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

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

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

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

Global Journals Inc.

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

*Sponsors: Open Association of Research Society
Open Scientific Standards*

Publisher's Headquarters office

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

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

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

Offset Typesetting

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

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

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

Find a correspondence nodal officer near you

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

eContacts

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

Pricing (Including by Air Parcel Charges):

For Authors:

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

Yearly Subscription (Personal & Institutional):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Bart Lambrecht

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

Dr. Carlos García Pont

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

Dr. Fotini Labropulu

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

Dr. Lynn Lim

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

Dr. Mihaly Mezei

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

Dr. Söhnke M. Bartram

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

Dr. Miguel Angel Ariño

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

Philip G. Moscoso

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

Dr. Sanjay Dixit, M.D.

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

Dr. Han-Xiang Deng

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

Dr. Pina C. Sanelli

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

Dr. Roberto Sanchez

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

Dr. Wen-Yih Sun

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

Dr. Michael R. Rudnick

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

Dr. Bassey Benjamin Esu

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

Dr. Aziz M. Barbar, Ph.D.

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

PRESIDENT EDITOR (HON.)

Dr. George Perry, (Neuroscientist)

Dean and Professor, College of Sciences

Denham Harman Research Award (American Aging Association)

ISI Highly Cited Researcher, Iberoamerican Molecular Biology Organization

AAAS Fellow, Correspondent Member of Spanish Royal Academy of Sciences

University of Texas at San Antonio

Postdoctoral Fellow (Department of Cell Biology)

Baylor College of Medicine

Houston, Texas, United States

CHIEF AUTHOR (HON.)

Dr. R.K. Dixit

M.Sc., Ph.D., FICCT

Chief Author, India

Email: authorind@computerresearch.org

DEAN & EDITOR-IN-CHIEF (HON.)

Vivek Dubey(HON.)

MS (Industrial Engineering),

MS (Mechanical Engineering)

University of Wisconsin, FICCT

Editor-in-Chief, USA

editorusa@computerresearch.org

Sangita Dixit

M.Sc., FICCT

Dean & Chancellor (Asia Pacific)

deanind@computerresearch.org

Suyash Dixit

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

President, Web Administration and

Development , CEO at IOSRD

COO at GAOR & OSS

Er. Suyog Dixit

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

SAP Certified Consultant

CEO at IOSRD, GAOR & OSS

Technical Dean, Global Journals Inc. (US)

Website: www.suyogdixit.com

Email: suyog@suyogdixit.com

Pritesh Rajvaidya

(MS) Computer Science Department

California State University

BE (Computer Science), FICCT

Technical Dean, USA

Email: pritesh@computerresearch.org

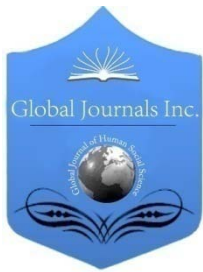
Luis Galárraga

J!Research Project Leader

Saarbrücken, Germany

CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE

- i. Copyright Notice
 - ii. Editorial Board Members
 - iii. Chief Author and Dean
 - iv. Contents of the Issue
-
- 1. FDI Policy in the EU Countries in the Aftermath of 2008 Crisis. *1-11*
 - 2. Prevalence of Malnutrition among Adolescent: The Socio-Economic Issues and Challenges in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. *13-22*
 - 3. Does Unemployment Significantly Impact on Economic Growth in Nigeria? *23-26*
 - 4. Functional Ethnicity, Regionalism and Regional Integration of South West Nigeria: A Study of Odu'a Investment Company Limited (OICL). *27-37*
-
- v. Fellows
 - vi. Auxiliary Memberships
 - vii. Process of Submission of Research Paper
 - viii. Preferred Author Guidelines
 - ix. Index



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E
ECONOMICS

Volume 15 Issue 8 Version 1.0 Year 2015

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

FDI Policy in the EU Countries in the Aftermath of 2008 Crisis

By Marta Götz

Institute for Western Affairs in Poznań, Poland

Abstract- This paper touches upon the foreign direct investment (FDI) policy pursued in the EU in the aftermath of the 2008 crisis and at a time of profound changes: amidst fears of a return to economic protectionism, the growing popularity of reindustrialisation, the shift of FDI-policy-making from the national to the EU level, controversies surrounding the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership and an influx of Chinese capital. By means of a critical literature review and expert consultations, I diagnosed the approaches towards incoming and out flowing FDI that are dominant in the EU. A less friendly political rhetoric has failed to produce concrete changes in FDI policies. The added value provided by the study lies in having assessed trends in the EU's (post)crisis FDI policy without preselecting a focus on specific states. The most popular approach appears to be the "capital-based model" favouring inflows of new investors while selectively rather than specifically stimulating outgoing FDI.

Keywords: FDI, inward FDI, outward FDI, policy, european union.

GJHSS-E Classification : FOR Code: 140299



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



FDI Policy in the EU Countries in the Aftermath of 2008 Crisis

Marta Götz

Abstract- This paper touches upon the foreign direct investment (FDI) policy pursued in the EU in the aftermath of the 2008 crisis and at a time of profound changes: amidst fears of a return to economic protectionism, the growing popularity of reindustrialisation, the shift of FDI-policy-making from the national to the EU level, controversies surrounding the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership and an influx of Chinese capital. By means of a critical literature review and expert consultations, I diagnosed the approaches towards incoming and out flowing FDI that are dominant in the EU. A less friendly political rhetoric has failed to produce concrete changes in FDI policies. The added value provided by the study lies in having assessed trends in the EU's (post)crisis FDI policy without preselecting a focus on specific states. The most popular approach appears to be the "capital-based model" favouring inflows of new investors while selectively rather than specifically stimulating outgoing FDI.

Keywords: FDI, inward FDI, outward FDI, policy, european union.

I. INTRODUCTION

The majority of the studies that deal with foreign direct investment (FDI) in the (post)crisis era concentrate on the magnitude of the declines suffered by individual countries. A smaller proportion of papers focus on the quantitative aspects of FDI (Dorneana, et al. 2012; Hunady, Orviska, 2014; Skovgaard Poulsen, Hufbauer, 2011; Lane, Milesi-Ferretti, 2011). Whereas intra-EU cross-border direct investment totalled an average of € 435 billion between 2004 and 2008, it fell to € 245 billion from 2009 to 2013 (SWD, 2015).

II. GENERAL REMARKS ON FDI POLICY

FDI policy can be defined either as a strategy and actions towards such foreign businesses as are willing to establish or have already established operations in a host country (INFDI) or, alternatively, as measures pursued with respect to the most advanced form of foreign expansion by domestic firms which is direct investment (OFDI). There is a wide range of possible approaches that can be taken towards FDI policy. Such approaches may be based on a variety of criteria such as investor origin, FDI type, the mode of entry by existing or new investors, the level of authority at which responsibility and accountability for pursuing a

given policy has been placed, the fiscal, financial, information or promotional measures that have been adopted, the scope of the application of measures (domestic or international) and many others. A cursory literature review has revealed a bias towards INFDI policies. "OFDI policy (...) is generally much more amorphous, diffused, and less clearly delineated in comparison with the policies toward export promotion or inbound FDI" (Buckley et al. 2010, p.244). The latter usually encompass three types of incentives: fiscal, financial and other such as infrastructure subsidies. Measures undertaken towards incoming investors may be divided into those dealing with entry and approval issues, operational aspects, including restrictions on e.g. land purchases or the repatriation of profits and capital, regulations on key foreign personnel and equity threshold requirements (OECD). Under one approach to the promotional OFDI policies pursued by governments, a distinction is made between: 1) technical and information assistance to businesses wishing to invest abroad; 2) financial and fiscal incentives; and 3) investment protection instruments (Mistura 2011). Fiscal measures may include accelerated depreciation as well as tax reductions, exemptions and relief. On the other hand, financial support usually takes the form of subsidies, grants, insurance and guarantees. The broad classification of OFDI support policies includes broader steps which might be taken to stimulate the internationalisation and competitiveness of the domestic economy to stimulate OFDI indirectly in the long run (Gorynia, et al., 2013). Current theory and practice offer a range of approaches to the classification of FDI policies. "For the sake of the clarity and feasibility of the investigation, FDI policy should be interpreted in a very narrow sense. However, it is difficult to speak of one universal FDI policy" (Sauvant, 2015). As argued by Javorcik (2015), FDI policy is best defined by reference to the foreign element. "The discriminatory criterion used to differentiate between domestic and foreign entities and territories should be decisive for classification purposes. This will make it possible to focus on pure FDI policies. However, given that international agreements basically ban such discrimination, it might be difficult to identify the viable measures". In fact, very little systematic information is available on FDI policies (Golub, 2009).

Author: PhD., Economist, Research Fellow and Adjunct Professor, Institute for Western Affairs in Poznań. e-mails: mgoetz@iz.poznan.pl, martagoetz@gmail.com

III. FDI POLICY IN THE EU – LEGAL REGULATIONS

The FDI flows observed in the EU are shaped freely in pursuance with the four basic freedoms that underpin the functioning of the Union. The free movement of capital requires that member states treat investors from other MS seeking to establish and operate businesses in the same way as domestic operators (Art. 49 TFEU, Official Journal C 326). While FDI flows are promoted among members and signify integration, the capability to pursue FDI policy (defined in the traditional sense) independently appears to be rather constrained. The boundaries of the room for manoeuvre afforded to member states are defined mainly by rules on competition and state aid. Articles 101 - 106 of the TFEU and the Merger Regulation, including antitrust and merger control and Articles 107 - 109 of the TFEU on allowable state aid determine the wiggle room available in the policy. Such legislation bans any discriminatory measures that establish preferential treatment of some entities over others and that potentially attract more foreign investors or create national champions capable of venturing abroad. The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection provides an additional framework for screening FDI (Zhang, Van Den Bulcke, 2014). The EU competition policy constitutes a broad regulatory context for defining investment promotion policies (Medve-Bálint, 2015). The remaining options are in fact limited to institutional matters and general macroeconomic conditions. Following the elevation of investment-policy making to the EU level, as enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty (Art. 207 of the TFEU), the option of individually managing investor relations has been further limited (Chaisse 2015). The Common Investment Policy (CIP) has been fleshed out in several EU documents. In

2010, the European Commission issued a communication on the directions for the EU's future investment policy geared towards smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (COM 2010 343 final). Another Regulation sets up transitional arrangements for bilateral investment treaties (BITs) between EU and non-EU countries (COM 2010 344 final). In 2011, the European Parliament adopted a resolution which notes that the future EU investment policy should promote high-quality investment and positively contribute to worldwide economic progress and sustainable development (Investment Policy Monitor, No. 5). In this light, a country's macroeconomic stability and competitive business environment has become more important than ever. This might imply that traditional FDI policy is being gradually replaced by a more nuanced approach and indirect measures, among other modern industrial policies (Navaretti, Venables 2013; O'Sullivan, et al., 2013). However, even this might be further constrained if measures such as those included in the Euro Plus Pact are adopted and come into force (Götz 2013). In terms of its structure, the article begins by proposing a simple matrix for a possible FDI policy mix. The matrix forms a framework for analyses and discussions. It is followed by a critical survey of selected sources such as research papers, reports, rankings and expert consultations. The review makes it possible to identify the FDI policy mix that prevails in the EU. The paper ends with recommendations.

IV. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK, METHODOLOGY AND MATERIALS

The following matrix of existing policies has been proposed on the basis of a simple approach towards FDI policies which differentiates between investment destinations (Table 1).

Table 1 : Possible FDI - INFDI and OFDI policy approaches

<p>+OFDI & +INFDI Stimulate foreign ventures, do not expect active companies to return, attract new firms, promote reinvestment and prevent divestment</p>	<p>-OFDI & -INFDI Discourage local companies from venturing abroad, promote reshoring of companies that are active abroad while hampering inflows of new companies and encouraging divestment</p>
<p>+OFDI & -INFDI Stimulate foreign ventures, do not expect active domestic companies to return, hamper inflows of new companies and encourage divestment</p>	<p>-OFDI & +INFDI Discourage foreign ventures by local businesses and promote reshoring of the companies that are active abroad, meanwhile attract new businesses, promote reinvestment and prevent divestment</p>

Own postulate

As a matter of fact, the above-mentioned matrix encompasses various models of economic patriotism which either accentuate the creation of national champions or stress the protection of domestic companies (Clift, Woll, 2012). Each strategy is described by a certain logic which explains why a specific policy mix is regarded to be optimal for a given country. In the states that apply:

- a) “a double positive strategy”, both types of FDI are seen as making positive contributions to the economy. While outbound investment is viewed as strengthening a country's economic position internationally, enhancing the competitiveness of businesses and improves productivity, incoming investors are commonly credited with creating jobs

and bringing in additional capital and new technologies.

- b) "a double negative strategy", both outbound and inbound investment is associated with certain losses to the national economy. Foreign capital is unwelcome as it is believed to distort domestic competition. Domestic capital, which is usually in short supply, is expected to work at home rather than being transferred abroad.
- c) "a positive OUT, negative IN strategy", the state seeks to promote domestic champions which will stimulate the rise of internationally competitive domestic companies while restricting foreign investment which it believes to pose a threat to incumbent businesses.
- d) "a positive IN, negative OUT strategy", the state seeks clearly to promote capital accumulation, preventing the outflows of domestic businesses while attracting foreign investment.

The critical analysis and the subsequent evaluations of (post)crisis FDI policies rely on multiple documents, research papers, databases, rankings and expert consultations.

V. DISCUSSION

This section critically reviews selected sources dealing with overall FDI policies. The survey and analysis helps identify the predominant approach towards capital flows in the form of the FDI observed in the EU in the aftermath of the economic crisis of 2008. The discussion is structured in reference to the new and existing as well as incoming and out flowing investments.

a) *Policy towards new inward foreign direct investment*

International investment policies have been evolving to accommodate the less friendly environment found around 2010 when liberalization measures aimed at mitigating declines rose significantly (WIR 2014). However, in the absence of a universally accepted definition, it is difficult to unambiguously identify protectionist instruments among investment regulations (Investment Policy Monitor, No. 10). The period from November 2012 to February 2013 was marked by a "surge in new investment restrictions and regulations bringing the share of such measures to a new height" (Investment Policy Monitor, No. 9). Fortunately, such proportions changed as overt liberalisation dominated the scene (83% to 17%) (Investment Policy Monitor, No. 12). Nevertheless, with 302 instruments in place, the EU has been ranked at the top of the list in terms of "the number of discriminatory measures imposed since November 2008" (Evenett, 2012). As no single metric exists for evaluating the harm which innovative

measures have caused to foreign commercial interests, no single universal database could support a uniform evaluation of FDI policies. Nevertheless, certain rankings and scoreboards exist for assessing the approach towards FDI (Index of Economic Freedom by Heritage Foundation, FDI restrictiveness index by OECD). The evidence collected by the Global Trade Alert (GTA) initiative indicates that, particularly in 2009, certain governments adopted new trade protection measures which affected investment flows (2015). The noteworthy new investment-related instruments include France's 2014 Act on protection against foreign takeovers in various sectors, Hungary's 2012 ban on foreign ownership of land, Italy's 2012 prohibition of the foreign purchase of Ansaldo Energia, France's 2012 liberalisation of rules on the prior authorisation of indirect investments, Italy's 2012 investment protection of companies operating in certain sensitive sectors from foreign takeovers, Austria's 2011 barrier to non-EU/EFTA investments in enterprises of public interest, Italy's 2011 case of protecting Italian companies from foreign takeovers, Germany's 2009 review of foreign investment on national security and public policy grounds (2009) and Cyprus's 2009 investment incentives in the tourism sector. Only the French approach may be viewed as being entirely FDI friendly.

The highest proportion of population that opposes trade and foreign investment can be found in advanced affluent countries (Faith and Scepticism, 2014). Germans are the most vehemently opposed to having their domestic businesses acquired by foreign undertakings: almost 80% view such takeovers as harmful. What may come as a shock is that the majority of protectionist measures are adopted by the governments of advanced and relatively wealthy economies. "The average GDP of countries which have adopted such measures is more than 30 times higher than that of the average country that did not" (Görg, Krieger-Boden, 2011). The list of "the countries with have adopted such measures" includes, without exception, all 28 EU members states" (Görg, Labonte, 2011).

In the EU, FDI streams are tied closely to other developments and flagship projects such as the Single Market or, more recently, the Banking Union (SWD 2014). Mindful of the role played by capital movements in the recent crisis, the EU Commission began in 2012 to issue documents as part of a broader exercise of monitoring capital movements (SWD 2012). The Commission's goal was to oversee derogations from rules governing the free movement of capital, mainly in relation to farmland acquisitions, investment hampering measures such as privatisation provisions, special rights relegated to the state in privatised companies, the strategic control of foreign investment and real estate law. The Commission Document names three member states which, in 2014, either adopted or amended their

legal frameworks regulating capital flows in selected sectors (SWD 2015). Portugal, France and Italy implemented measures that reserved to the state special powers with respect to companies which carry out strategic activities or which own strategic assets. UNCTAD reports cases of “covert” protectionism such as “invoking national security considerations” or moving protectionist barriers to subnational levels at which international obligations no longer apply” (WIR 2009).

The recent influx of Chinese OFDI into the EU poses a major challenge for INFDI policy. It requires “the politics of hosting Chinese investment” (Meunier, et al., 2014). Governments are unsure whether to view Chinese capital as “an opportunity having the potential to benefit both the investor and the investee or rather as a Faustian bargain in which capital comes with implicit conditionality affecting European norms and policies” (Meunier, 2014). While the benefits of Chinese OFDI are bound ultimately to outweigh its costs, it will take a truly coordinated European response to deal with the potential danger (Meunier 2012). The perceived imbalances in China-EU relations pertaining to mutual openness call for a review of the approach relying on a new and dynamic international investment regime (Gavin 2012). The EU should not rule out adopting a properly-designed and more selective policy towards incoming Chinese investors (Kompa 2015). A similarly high level of insecurity surrounds investments by sovereign wealth funds controlled by home country governments and frequently conducted for non-economic reasons (WIR 2008, Heinemann 2015). This explains the controversies surrounding the FDI which SWFs have made in many advanced economies. The public sentiment against privatisation combined with SWF activities has often provoked protectionist rhetoric. The crisis has shown that in approaching incoming investors, one should weigh the possible benefits and costs more carefully before offering incentives (Costa, Filippov, 2008).

Incoming investors will certainly be affected by the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) which is currently under negotiation. However, experts differ in their opinions on the potential benefits of the Agreement (Poulsen, et al. 2015; Baetens 2015). Theoretically, the Agreement should help promote investment and improve the protection approach. Yet, none of the available studies justify the claim that the upcoming Agreement will make the country more attractive.

The two modes should certainly be distinguished with respect to incoming FDI. Whereas greenfield projects are usually welcome, the attitude towards M&A tends to be more ambiguous. Recent deals in the pharmaceutical sector (Astra Zeneca-Pfizer) or the multi-utilities industry (Alstom-General Electric / Siemens) highlight such controversies (Naczyk 2015). This “neo-Colbertist” idea of seeing state intervention as

a prerequisite for securing the largest part of limited resources, has been revived lately in association with M&A attempts where issues of nationality of capital and national interest are at the forefront (Doering, 2014; Veron, 2014). As a matter of fact, the primary way in which developed economies attract FDI is via M&A. In the last 25 years, mergers between companies from the same EU country represented around 50% of all merger deals. 18% of them were cross-border mergers completed within the EU, while the remaining deals involved non-European companies. Since the outset of the 2008 crisis, cross-border mergers tended to be less frequent than those involving non-EU companies, reversing the past trend (Mariniello, 2014). The majority of foreign takeovers are associated with potential harm to the national economy as foreign investors' interests are not trusted to align with host country needs (Mariniello 2014). A thorough literature review points to the fact that “factors other than the ultimate owner's nationality are of relevance in predicting the impact of a merger on a national economy.” Empirical papers deliver inconsistent findings with results that vary by country, industry and time of observation. Nevertheless, (post)crisis sentiments prevent cross-border consolidation and make mergers rare (The Economist, 28.03.2015).

Judging by the fierceness of competition among investment promotion agencies (IPAs), the need to attract new foreign enterprises seems to be as valid as ever. However, due to the complexity of current cross-border investments, many IPAs have been forced to turn to private consulting companies for advice to respond adequately to the growing volume of FDIs originating in emerging markets (De Beule, et al., 2011). According to the information gathered first-hand from IPAs, after a certain degree of fine-tuning, pre-crisis policies are being continued to meet the demands of fast growing markets and high-value-added sectors. In the meantime, there is also institutional reshuffling with greater emphasis being placed on economic reforms. The surveyed representatives of European IPAs have indicated that, by and large, FDI policies remain largely unchanged. The modifications that are being adopted result from initiatives launched years ago, which have been implemented consistently in response to other global challenges rather than particularly in connection with the 2008 crisis. Considering that foreign investment has the effect of boosting host economies and that the competition among host countries has grown, it might actually be harder to attract new businesses. The consequence is a certain scaling up of resources and more investment-friendly publicity. Turbulence in financial markets has indisputably hampered the volumes of cross-border investment without affecting the general approach or governing principles. This is certainly true at the operational level of IPA activities since some more decisive voices might be heard in the

public discourse. Such voices are both supportive and critical of FDI, which is seen as a liability. All in all, it is “business as usual”. Furthermore, a certain convergence can be observed among European IPAs with respect to the priority markets, sectors or the instruments applied. Modifications, if any, are part of broader trends originated long before the crisis erupted. More flexible and welcoming attitudes apparently promoted in some member states are accompanied by other countries’ legislation that is potentially more restrictive. There is an evident dichotomy in post-2008 investment policies oriented at both liberalization and regulation (Investment Policy Monitor, No. 4).

Crisis-induced austerity measures may trickle down to FDI policy simply by reducing the available funds and requesting a smarter resource allocation. “The changes of funds at the disposal of IPAs must not mask the fact that incentives are but a one of the factors that affect a region’s attractiveness. There is an unjustified tendency to overplay their role. (Liebrechts, 2015). While the level of funding and headcounts in some European IPAs have gone up, others have posted a decline. The budget cuts experienced by three out of twelve IPAs investigated by Ecorys (2013) might suggest that inward FDI policies are changing. On the other hand, such an interpretation must not be overestimated. IPAs simply implement the macroeconomic strategies adopted by parliaments and governments operating as parts of the overall FDI system. Quite paradoxically, Greece, a country which has found itself in a shambles after the financial meltdown of 2008, views foreign investors with scepticism. Its mistrust applies not only to mergers and acquisitions but even to greenfield FDI. On the other hand there is the case of Ireland which, aware of its own dependency on foreign investors, did its best to convince foreign supervisors (the Troika) that its harsh austerity programme should nevertheless spare the instruments that attract FDI. A concerted effort helped the country not only to retain its existing investors but also to attract new ones (Liebrechts, 2015). The German case deserves particular attention. The country’s market potential, well-educated workforce and modern technologies make it an attractive location for various kinds of FDIs even without additional efforts and active promotion. This notwithstanding, many SMSs in Germany suffer from the growing problem of lacking successors. The challenge might be alleviated by Chinese enterprises which are on the lookout for acquisition opportunities. The German organizations responsible for promotion seek to facilitate such succession to ensure the survival of Germany’s domestic enterprises. More focused forms of assistance also feature high on their agenda. “Bavaria, for instance, relies on clusters targeting any gaps in the region’s value chain”.

Due to limited room for manoeuvre in policy making and binding international agreements, the post-

2008 FDI policy has remained largely unchanged (Javorcik, 2015). Besides, policy modifications could never be justified on economic grounds. MNEs are associated with higher productivity, a better-paid workforce, being a driver of competitiveness and having a better ability to weather crises (Helpman, et al., 2004; Alfaro, et al., 2006; Blalocka, Gertler 2008). The deficiency of the nationalistic discourse lies in ignoring such benefits or failing to recognize arguments to the contrary.

Certain potential changes to FDI policy are driven not as much by the crisis as by changes in ruling parties as new governments are known to alter the course of prior policies (Torres 2015). Thus, it is not the crisis itself but rather the new team replacing a toppled government that modifies FDI policies.

In the case of new INFDI, the (post)crisis environment undermines the need to account for FDI modes, countries of origins, FDI types and the targeted sectors. Recent debates have focused on approaches to M&As (which are less friendly, if not hostile, than those towards the usually welcome greenfield projects), scepticism towards the influx of Chinese companies and the preferential treatment granted to strategic sectors. The crisis has shown that economies do not necessarily benefit from welcoming all investors. Thus, inward investment policy needs to be coupled with clearly defined and important national economic goals.

b) Approach towards existing INFDI

The 2015 GTA report identified 18 investment-related measures taken by states during the global downturn that are likely to affect foreign commerce. The noteworthy measures that concern the existing investors include the Netherland’s nationalisation of the bank SNS REAAL and the expropriation of its shareholders without compensation (2013); Austria’s imposition of a cap on bank lending to the CESEE region (2011), French government’s pressurizing of Philips to preserve jobs in Dreux (2010) and of Total to preserve jobs in Dunkirk (2010); the tightening of FSA’s grip on international banks in the United Kingdom (2009), and finally, Germany’s nationalisation of the Hypo Real Estate bank and its expropriation of minority shareholders (2009).

The future positions of the investors who have already been active will be influenced by the final shape of the TTIP. The EU member states are exposed to threats stemming from the investment clauses incorporated into the TTIP. The risk is that less room for manoeuvre might be available for host countries’ legislative and executive decision-makers vis-a-vis foreign firms. Dispute settling by investment tribunals adjudicating in investor state disputes would most likely involve additional costs (Poulsen, et al. 2015). However, the same will actually benefit investors who may enjoy more privileges.

Governments worldwide have been engaging in competition not only for FDI but also for retain such investment on their soil (Filippov, Kalotay, 2009). Therefore, investment policy should be better aligned with state industrial policy (Guimón, Filippov, 2012). The range of tasks allotted to IPAs has evolved from a focus on maximising the inflows of new investments towards nurturing the qualitative evolution of established subsidiaries. Mere FDI increases in response to capital shortages as well as reliance on foreign investment to drive economic transition, as is typical in the quantitative approach, needs to be complemented with a qualitative approach to subsidiaries. Competition among countries to attract research and development (R&D) carried out by multinational enterprises has increased substantially in recent years (Guimón, 2008). The cases of Spain and Ireland show that efficient promotion of R&D-intensive FDI requires closer links between innovation policy and the furthering of inward investment. The approach requires greater emphasis on after-care and a focus on supporting the transition of existing foreign investors rather than attracting new greenfield R&D projects.

One should focus on the interplay between industrial and investment policies. As can be seen at the national level, specific investment guidelines have been developed to target certain types of investors and advance industrial development while incentives are being offered to certain industries, activities or regions. FDI restrictions can be harnessed for industrial policy purposes to protect infant industries, national champions, strategic enterprises and ailing domestic sectors (WIR 2011).

Changes in attitudes towards foreign investors, which were feared in the aftermath of the crisis, may also be mirrored in legal procedures brought to courts under the Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) regime (IIA Issues Note, 2014). Concerns have also been raised of abuses by foreign investors on the one hand and discriminatory steps by states on the other. 32 of the ISDS claims made in 2009 did not relate to state measures taken in response to the financial and economic crisis (IIA Issues Note, 2010). 25 new cases were brought under the ISDS in 2010, 46 in 2011 and 58 in 2012 (IIA Issues Note 2011, 2012). For the first time this year, UNCTAD noted that some such cases have their origin in the recent financial crisis and the ongoing economic recession (IIA Issues Note, 2013). 57 cases were submitted in 2013 and 42 in 2014 (IIA Issue Note 2015). The examples quoted referred to “a pair of Chinese investors who brought an ISDS claim against Belgium relating to that Government’s treatment of Fortis, and a Cypriot bank which notified its intention to initiate arbitration proceedings against Greece in connection with its bank’s bail-out programme. A number of claims or threats to make them have been made against the governments which have introduced austerity measures affecting renewable energy

producers. Italy, the Czech Republic and Spain have been put on notice with respect to possible arbitration procedures regarding those countries’ withdrawal of subsidies for solar energy, which they had adopted during more favourable economic climate.” The majority of ISDS claims, which could be viewed as proxies for “hostility and restrictiveness” towards incoming FDI, result from measures adopted to combat the crisis.

The European countries hit by the crisis actively seek to retain foreign investors and prevent their outflow (Investment Policy Monitor, no. 11). High domestic unemployment and falling output has convinced France, among other countries, to adopt “a bill imposing penalties on companies that shut down operations deemed economically viable. The law requires businesses employing more than 1,000 employees to prove they have exhausted all options of selling their plant before closing it”.

The policy towards the existing INFDI cannot be defined clearly. While there are cases of hostile approaches including nationalisation and expropriation without compensation, many host countries seek to retain investors and occasionally even compel them to continue their activities and prevent divestment. At times, conflicting actions are taken towards active foreign companies. Such actions are accompanied by normative calls by scholars and experts who stress the need for upgrading existing foreign subsidiaries and adopt rules that put quality before quantity.

c) *Policy towards new outward foreign direct investment*

“The best proof of the support provided for outward FDI is the proliferation of international efforts (such as TTIP) aimed primarily at increasing outward FDI” (Bellak 2015). There is a growing tendency to support the foreign expansion of domestic enterprises by simplifying approval and other administrative procedures, or incentivizing outward foreign investment through preferential tax treatment (Investment Policy Monitor, No.1). Nevertheless, there is interesting evidence to the contrary of sanctions adopted by the EU in 2014 in connection with the annexation of Crimea. “The sanctions prohibit a broad range of investment in Crimea and Sevastopol” (Investment Policy Monitor No. 13).

“Economic diplomacy has become a buzzword in most EU Member States” (Dhéret, et al., 2014). The negative consequences of the economic crisis have highlighted the need to invest in the new hotspots of global growth. “Almost all European capitals are promoting their commercial interests abroad, through diplomatic channels, multiplying high-level missions to emerging economies, creating new bureaucratic structures at home for coordinating foreign commercial policies, as well as upgrading consular posts in

emerging economies, tasked with business-supporting assignments” (Frontini, 2012).

EU governments also seek to repatriate their own companies (Investment Policy Monitor, no. 11). Greece has passed a law that makes it more difficult for Greek companies to transfer their head offices abroad. “An amendment to the Greek equity markets law requires that shareholders controlling 90% of a company must agree to a transfer which results in its delisting from the Athens Stock Exchange and listing outside of Greece”. A case has been reported where a government put pressure on one of its domestic companies not to invest abroad in order to keep jobs at home (Investment Policy Monitor, No. 2).

The policy towards outward FDI shall draw on clever off shoring and knowledge sourcing FDI (Branstetter, 2006). Increases in the competitiveness of domestic companies require subtle support such as off shoring investments, which enable businesses to climb up the value-added chain, and knowledge sourcing investments which facilitate learning by domestic companies.

Mindful of restrictions on the application of certain measures, policy makers are advised to regard OFDI policy primarily as safeguarding conditions at home that are conducive to doing business (Rombaldoni, 2012). Studies by Ratten, et al. (2007) revealed that public policies, along with various other factors, do indeed affect the internationalisation of SMEs. This kind of foreign venturing seems to dominate and overshadow any discussions regarding OFDI support policies.

Given the scarcity of literature dealing with OFDI policies, the results of an international project devoted to Visegrad countries might provide certain insights (Elteto, et al., 2015). A study on crisis-induced changes in the OFDI policies pursued by Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia have revealed no particular shifts in this respect. Global financial turbulences do not appear to have had any significant impact on the course of action pursued towards OFDI. Rather, the policy’s modifications, if any, have resulted from general global trends. What stands out, however, is the dominance of export promotion as a less advanced form of foreign expansion with only minor attention, bordering on neglect, being paid to OFDI. The assistance that has been offered seems to target particularly SMEs. This is evident not only from the nature of the authorities assigned to helping smaller entities but also from the conditions attached to potential support, which practically exclude larger companies. Besides programmes explicitly focusing on distant markets such as the Polish initiatives “Go Africa” and “Go China”, remote markets do not seem to be given priority in the national OFDI policies of V4 countries. The results that have been obtained, albeit scarce, suggest there is room for improvement in the design and implementation

of OFDI policies. The majority of the companies that have used state aid have complained mainly about restrictive and arduous bureaucratic procedures.

The marginalisation of OFDI policies is also evident in a number of recent institutional decisions adopted in certain EU states which stress the auxiliary role of such FDI. Mergers have been reported of institutions in Sweden and Finland which had previously dealt with IN and OFDI separately. In the Netherlands, the policy on domestic companies and their international expansion has been reoriented to “reduce the number of subsidies (2012), and concentrate efforts on economic diplomacy” (Marrazza, 2014). Dense foreign mission networks have emerged committed to liaise with overseas governments to address such issues as market access and restrictive rules. Besides, official development aid has been aligned with fostering Dutch business (Liebrechts, 2015). Germany actively pursues a policy of stimulating outward investment (Ulatowski, 2012). The recent initiative “Offensive for economic expansion” covers the four areas of better political support for German companies, better use of the available instruments, less red tape and a better legal framework. The German system seeks to identify sectors that offer the greatest potential, that are the most promising and in which domestic companies are well entrenched and achieve best performance (pharmaceutical industry, biotechnology, renewable energy). A special offer has been provided to enterprises that move into developing markets in which foreign competition remains negligible. Such support aims at creating a significant pre-emptive advantage. Special attention is paid to businesses which have not previously ventured abroad. The aim is to get as many German companies as possible to go international.

While certain European countries are embarking on a policy of supporting OFDI, the internationalisation strategies of most states seem to have relegated such advanced forms of support to an auxiliary role while prioritizing exports. Economic diplomacy has also been receiving ever more media coverage. Nevertheless, the internationalisation of businesses seems to be biased towards support for exports and assistance to foreign venturing SMEs.

d) *Attitude towards existing OFDI*

In countries mired in the crisis, OFDI has become a politically sensitive issue prompting calls for the return of domestic companies from abroad. The president of France urged French automakers to locate their plants at home rather than the Czech Republic (Clift, Woll 2012). The controversies raised include tax base erosion and transfer pricing. Large TNCs are known to strive to avoid transferring profits back and to apply sophisticated “tax management” practices. “Double Irish With A Dutch Sandwich” is the most prominent technique involving the use of a combination

of Irish and Dutch subsidiary companies to shift profits to low or no tax jurisdictions (<http://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/double-irish-with-a-dutch-sandwich.asp>).

As a result of the global downturn, MNEs have also started restructuring their operations worldwide. They redesigned their production and reduced or closed less important activities (Filippov, Kalotay, 2009). The pressure to maintain foreign subsidiaries applied by host governments has been offset by home countries' attempts to force their domestic companies to reshore. The crisis only exacerbated the need to address the problem of shrinking tax bases, dwindling employment and tax evasion and avoidance.

The findings regarding the economic impact of OFDI on the home countries are unclear. Such impact may certainly explain the marginalisation of OFDI policies. While several studies claim that off shoring and OFDI might move home countries up the value chain and in fact create more valuable jobs, recent evidence seems to suggest that OFDI is more likely to transfer jobs abroad since jobs follow production with an only negligible role being played by potential profits gains (Roberts, 2013). This might explain the scarcity of strategies officially supporting OFDI and the number of advocates of reshoring.

All in all, the interest in FDI and the scopes of FDI policies are clearly biased towards incoming investors. The benefits of hosting foreign enterprises are much more obvious and better evidenced than those of exporting one's equity. Besides, new entities receive considerably more attention than their existing counterparts. As of to date, attracting new foreign companies has been seen as more important, politically beneficial and strategically significant than securing, retaining and nurturing existing foreign investors. OFDI policies seem to be closely convergent across countries. By default, member states favour open access and (post)establishment protection for their investors abroad (Meunier, 2014). Member state approaches in this sense and towards incoming FDI hardly differ from one another. Regardless of some recent FDI policy modifications, one should note that "international investment law and policy regimes increasingly set parameters for national FDI policy-making" effectively limiting the room for national policy measures (Sauvant, 2015).

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this study was to document the crisis-triggered changes to outward and inward investment policies. There appear to be gaps in the existing research as the majority of papers discussing FDI in the context of the current economic downturn focus on the magnitude of declines in international capital flows. Current policies are derived from the underlying perceptions of international capital flows.

Such policies vary depending on whether OFDI is seen as a factor for draining the country of precious capital and jobs or as a booster of the national economy and the country's competitiveness and a way to create home-grown multinationals and TNCs and whether INFDI is viewed as a factor for creating the desirable capital and jobs or as unwelcome competition and a threat to domestic businesses. As shown in the matrix above, I propose to group countries by the following four FDI policy profiles:

- The capital-based model – stands for pursuing policies based on the premise that FDI will bring the required capital.
- The competition / competitiveness model – based on the belief that foreign investors will distort domestic businesses and that such businesses need protection to succeed in foreign ventures.
- The open / international, benefit-maximisation model – based on the presumption that FDI is associated with numerous benefits which need to be maximized.
- The closed, loss-minimisation model – based on the assumption that both kinds of FDI harm the economy and should be curtailed.

The above four strategy models may in fact become more subtle and involve preventing or stimulating selected investments in specific industries or those originating in particular countries.

Due to the patchy and unsystematic nature of the available data, one can only speak of the "EU dominant" or "the most common" combination. The information gathered suggests that the most popular model is the "capital-based" approach which favours the inflows of new investors while selectively and non-specifically stimulating outgoing FDI. To accumulate the desirable capital, states have begun to prevent divestment and stimulate reshoring of domestic businesses. All in all, the majority of countries seek to retain foreign investors or promote the repatriation by domestic ones in an attempt to accumulate capital (Investment Policy Monitor, No. 11). It would be counterproductive to discourage inward investment at times of economic crises when individual countries need more rather than less capital (Karl, 2014). Certain countries seek to discourage FDI and relocate the underlying capital back home (WIR 2014).

While it is difficult to identify a clear dominant trend in the FDI policy pursued by the member states, it is considerably easier to describe the desired courses it should take. Normative expressions seem more common than pure facts. Outward policies should be guided by the multiplier and spillover effect rather than trade-offs. In promoting the foreign ventures of a specific company, one should seek to stimulate the growth of as many domestic businesses as possible

rather than letting a single company simply relocate abroad at the expense of its home operations. One needs to minimise the risk of industries and employment being hollowed out by the negative effects of OFDI. In the case of IFDI, an effort is needed to ensure that new foreign ventures do not crowd out domestic companies. Policies should firmly embed existing investors, strengthen their links with local ecosystems and ensure that the benefits they produce trickle down to the local economy. Meanwhile, one needs to avoid the trade-off effect in outward investment and the crowding-out effect in inward investment.

The crisis of 2008+ appears to have brought about a real change in global FDI flows making the political rhetoric more aggressive and less friendly. Nevertheless, such altered attitudes have not translated into concrete changes in FDI policies. The enthusiastic support for the revival of industrial policy and the mass media admiration of the new activism, including tacit protectionism and nationalistic rhetoric, are disproportionate to the actual changes in policy variables taking place on the ground. Economic patriotism may characterise both the discourse and the practice without the two necessarily coinciding (Cliff, Woll 2012; Rosamond 2012). Even if there have been cases of additional post-crisis measures, they were never followed by a comprehensive reform of the entire FDI policy. The selective targeted actions that have been observed have never translated into a general shift in the policy mind-set.

The main added value of the study lies in assessing the dominant trend in the EU's (post)crisis FDI policy. Such a policy has a number of obvious limitations which results mainly from the pervasive lack of good proxies for FDI policy and the general difficulties with measuring it. The paper appears at a time of profound changes. Firstly, faced with meagre growth in the aftermath of the crisis, politicians have revived economic patriotism and protectionism opening the door for the growing popularity of reindustrialization. Secondly, governments see the return of industry as an opportunity to overcome the decline of their mature and aging economies at the risk of secular stagnation. Thirdly, FDI policy has been shifting from the national to the supranational level consequently falling with the exclusive remit of the European Commission. Fourthly, the currently negotiated TTIP seems to be a real game changer affecting the FDI landscape. Although its precise impact remains unclear, it is expected to be profound. Finally, the unprecedented influx of Chinese investors poses a great challenge. The added value of this research lies in its scope which extends to the entire European Union with no specific member states being preselected. The study goes beyond inward FDI policies, which are dominant in literature, as it extends to OFDI policies. Although the research agenda has been geared towards positive conclusions based on the

evidence gathered, certain general normative conclusions have also been drawn.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Research has been undertaken within the project funded by the National Science Centre allocated on the basis of decision number DEC-2014/13/B/HS4/00165 titled "State role in (post)crisis European economy – policy towards foreign direct investment".

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

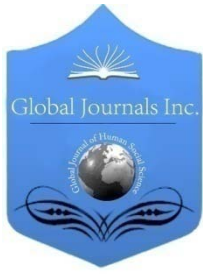
1. Alfaro L., Chanda A., Kalemli-Ozcan S., Sayek S., (2006), 'How Does Foreign Direct Investment Promote Economic Growth? Exploring the Effects of Financial Markets on Linkages', NBER Working Paper 12522.
2. Baetens F., (2015), 'Transatlantic Investment Treaty Protection – A Response to Poulsen, Bonnitcha and Yackee', CEPS Special Report No. 103.
3. Blalocka G., Gertler P. J., (2008), 'Welfare gains from Foreign Direct Investment through technology transfer to local suppliers', *Journal of International Economics*, Vol. 74(2), pp. 402–421.
4. Branstetter L., (2006), 'Is foreign direct investment a channel of knowledge spillovers? Evidence from Japan's FDI in the United States', *Journal of International Economics*, Vol. 68(2), pp. 325–344.
5. Buckley, P.J. Clegg, J.L. Cross A.R., Voss H., (2010), 'What Can Emerging Markets Learn from the Outward Direct Investment Policies of Advanced Countries?'. In: K.P. Sauvant, G. McAllister (eds.), *Foreign Direct Investments from Emerging Markets. The Challenges Ahead* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 243-276.
6. Chaisse J., (2015), 'Promises and Pitfalls of the European Union Policy on Foreign Investment – How will the New EU Competence on FDI Affect the Emerging Global Regime?', *Journal of International Economic Law*, Vol.15(1), pp. 51–84.
7. Clift B., Woll C. (eds.), (2012), 'Economic patriotism: reinventing control over open markets', *Journal of European Public Policy*, Vol. 19(3), pp. 307-323.
8. Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union', *Official Journal C 326*, 26/10/2012.
9. Costa I., Filippov S., (2008), 'Foreign-owned subsidiaries: a neglected nexus between foreign direct investment, industrial and innovation policies', *Science and Public Policy*, 35(6): pp. 379–390.
10. De Beule F., Van Den Bulcke D., Zhang H., (2011), 'Chinese outward direct investment in Europe and Belgium: Characteristics and policy issues'. In: Brennan, L. (eds.). *The Emergence of Southern Multinationals: Their Impact on Europe* (London / New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 195–→225.

11. Dhéret C., Frontini A., Hedberg A., Morosi M., Pardo R., (2014), 'Towards a New Industrial Policy for Europe', EPC Issue Paper no. 78.
12. Doering T., Von wegen einiges Europa, Handelsblatt, 26.05.2014.
13. Dorneana A., Işana V., Oaneab D.C., (2012), 'The Impact of the Recent Global Crisis on Foreign Direct Investment. Evidence from Central and Eastern European Countries', *Procedia Economics and Finance*, Vol. 3, pp. 1012–1017.
14. Elteto A., Ferencikova S., Götz M., Hlušková T., Jankowska B., Kriz E., Sass M., (2015), 'Outward FDI Policies in Visegrad Countries, Final Report', Poznań (mimeo).
15. European Commission, 'Communication to the Council, European Parliament, European Economic and Social Committee and Committee of the Regions', COM (2010) 343 final.
16. European Commission, 'Staff Working Document': no. 6 (2012), no. 58 (2014), no. 115 (2014).
17. European Parliament and the Council (2012), 'Regulation No. 1219'.
18. European Parliament and the Council, 'Proposal for a Regulation', COM (2010) 344 final.
19. European Parliament Resolution (2010), 2203(INI).
20. Evenett, S.J. (2012), 'The Landscape of Crisis-Era Protectionism', pp. 19-40, in: *Débâcle: The 11th GTA Report on protectionism*, http://www.global-tradealert.org/sites/default/files/GTA11_chapter2.pdf
21. Exchange of Good Practice in Foreign Direct Investment Promotion', Final report 2nd revision, Ecorys, Rotterdam, 04.07.2013.
22. 'Faith and Scepticism about Trade, Foreign Investment', Survey Report, <http://www.pewglobal.org/2014/09/16/faith-and-skepticism-about-trade-foreign-investment/>, 16.08.2014.
23. Filippov S., Kalotay K., (2009), 'Foreign Direct Investment in Times of Global Economic Crisis: Spotlight on New Europe', Working Paper, United Nations University UNU Merit no. 21.
24. Frontini A., (2012), 'Advancing a multi-level system of European commercial diplomacy: Is there a role for the EU?', EPC Policy Brief, Brussels.
25. Gavin B., (2012), 'Europe needs a dynamic international investment regime with China', *Intereconomics*, vol. 47(4), pp. 248-256.
26. Global Trade Alert, <http://www.globaltradealert.org/>.
27. Golub S.S., (2009), 'Openness to Foreign Direct Investment in Services: An International Comparative Analysis' *World Economy*, Vol. 32, pp. 1245–1268.
28. Görg H., Krieger-Boden C., Trade protection backfires on FDI, <http://voxeu.org/article/protectionism-backfires>, 09.06.2011.
29. Görg H., Labonte P., (2011), 'Trade protection during the crisis: Does it deter foreign direct investment?', Kiel Working Paper No. 1687.
30. Gorynia M, Nowak J., Trąpczyński P., Wolniak R., (2013), 'Overview and Evaluation of Policy Measures Supporting Outward FDI: The Case of Poland'. In: Kaynak E., Harcar T.D. (eds.), *Twenty Second World Business Congress Flexibility, Innovation and Adding Value as Drivers of Global Competitiveness: Private and Public Sector Challenges*, June 25-29, 2013, National Taipei University, Taipei, pp. 108-115.
31. Götz M., (2013), 'Polska i Niemcy wobec przyszłości Unii Europejskiej. Aspekty gospodarcze', IZ Policy Paper 12.
32. Guimón J., (2008), 'Government strategies to attract R&D-intensive FDI', *The Journal of Technology Transfer*, Springer, LLC 2008.
33. Guimón J., Filippov S., (2012), 'Competing for High-Quality FDI: Management challenges for investment promotion agencies', *Institutions and Economies*, Vol. 4(2), pp.25-44.
34. Heinemann A., (2015), 'Government Control of cross-border M&A: Legitimate Regulation or Protectionism', *Journal of International Economic Law*, Vol. 15(3), pp. 843–870.
35. Helpman E., Melitz M.J., Yeaple S. R., (2004), 'Export versus FDI with Heterogeneous Firms', *American Economic Review* Vol. 94, pp. 300-316.
36. Hunady J., Orviska M., (2014), 'Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in EU Countries – Do Corporate Taxes Really Matter?', *Procedia Economics and Finance*, Vol. 12, pp. 243–250.
37. Investopedia - <http://www.investopedia.com/>.
38. Lane P. R., Milesi-Ferretti G. M., (2011), 'The Cross-Country Incidence of the Global Crisis', *IMF Economic Review*, Vol. 59, pp. 77-110.
39. Mariniello M., (2014), 'Foreign takeovers need clarity from Europe', *Bruegel Policy Brief*, 2014/07.
40. Meunier S., (2012), 'Political Impact of Chinese Foreign Direct Investment in the European Union on the Transatlantic Relations', *European Parliament Briefing Paper*, 04 May 2012.
41. Meunier S., (2014), 'Divide and conquer? China and the cacophony of foreign investment rules in the EU', *Journal of European Public Policy*, Vol. 21(7), pp. 996-1016.
42. Meunier S., (2014), 'Integration by stealth: how the European Union gained competence over foreign direct investments', 7th Annual Conference of the Political Economy of International Organizations, January 16-18, 2014, Princeton University.
43. Meunier S., Burgoon B., Jacoby W., (2014), 'The politics of hosting Chinese investment in Europe – an introduction', *Asia Europe Journal* 2014, 12(1), pp.109-126.

44. Mistura D.G., (2011), 'The Promotion of Outward Foreign Direct Investment: A Comparative Policy Analysis of BRIC Countries', file:///C:/Users/Magda/Downloads/20111010%20-%20ThesisMistura.pdf.
45. Navaretti G.B., Venables A.J., (2013), 'Multinationals and industrial policy, Oxford Review of Economic Policy, Vol. 29(2), pp. 361–382.
46. O'Sullivan E., Andreoni A., López-Gómez C., Gregory M., (2013), 'What is new in the new industrial policy? A manufacturing systems perspective', Oxford Review of Economic Policy, Vol. 29(2), pp. 432–462.
47. OECD, <http://www.oecd.org/investment/fdiindex.htm>
48. 'Passport check, European bank mergers', The Economist, 28 March 2015.
49. Poulsen L., Bonnitcha J., Yackee J., (2015), 'Transatlantic Investment Treaty Protection', CEPS Special Report No. 102.
50. Ratten V., Dana L.P., Han M., Welpel I., (2007), 'Internationalisation of SMEs: European comparative studies', Int. J. Entrepreneurship and Small Business, Vol.
51. Roberts P.C., (2013), The Failure of Laissez Faire Capitalism (Atwell Publishing).
52. Rombaldoni R., (2012), 'The internationalization of Italian SMEs after the Crisis: new opportunities or threats?'. In G. Calcagnini, I. Favaretto (eds.), Small Business in the Aftermath of Crisis (Contributions to Economics, Springer).
53. Rosamond B., (2012), 'The European Union, legitimacy and the reconstruction of state space', Journal of European Public Policy Vol. 19(3), pp. 324-341.
54. Sauvart K.P., (2015), 'AIM Investment Report 2015: Trends and policy challenges'. Presentation at the opening of the Annual Investment Meeting, 30 March - 1 April 2015, Dubai.
55. Skovgaard Poulsen L., Hufbauer G.C., (2011), 'Foreign direct investment in times of crisis, Special Issue FDI, the Global Crisis and Sustainable Recovery', Transnational Corporations, Vol. 20, No. 1.
56. UNCTAD, 'World Investment Reports': (2008), (2009), (2011), (2014).
57. Ulatowski R., (2012), 'Państwo a przedsiębiorstwo krajowe na rynku międzynarodowym. Przykład Niemiec'. In: Halizak E., (eds.), Geokonomenia (Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Scholar).
58. UNCTAD, 'IIA Issues Note': No. 1 (2010), No. 1 (2011), No. 1 (2012), No. 2, No. 4. (2013), No. 1, (2014), No. 1 (2015).
59. UNCTAD, 'Investment Policy Monitors': No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
60. Veron N., (2014), Even after "Losing" Alstom, France Has More Corporate Champions than Most, <http://blogs.piie.com/realtime/?p=4306>, 05.05.2014.
61. Zhang H., Van Den Bulcke D., (2014), 'China's direct investment in the European Union: a new regulatory challenge?' Asia Europe Journal Studies on Common Policy Challenges (Berlin Heidelberg: Springer).
62. *Experts consulted (by e-mail, skype and through personal interviews):*
63. Beata Smarzynska Javorcik, Professor at the Economics University of Oxford, 26.03.2015.
64. Christian Bellak, Professor at the Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, 12.03 and 25.03. 2015
65. George Medve-Bálint, Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Central European University, Budapest, 09.01.2015.
66. Jakub Kompa, Harvard Business Review Poland, the Polandgoglobal think tank, 12.02.2015.
67. Joachim Karl, Chief Policy Research Section, Division on Investment and Enterprise UNCTAD, 10.11. 2014.
68. Karl P. Sauvart, Resident Senior Fellow at the Columbia University, 01.04.2015.
69. Marek Naczyk, Post-Doctoral Researcher at Centre d'études européennes, Paris, 08.02.2015.
70. Miguel Matos Torres, Assistant Professor at the University of Aveiro, Portugal, 23.02.2015.
71. Nelke Marrazza, Senior Advisor, Netherlands Foreign Investment Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs, 09.12.2014.
72. Richard Liebrechts, Oxford Intelligence, 08.02.2015.



This page is intentionally left blank



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E
ECONOMICS

Volume 15 Issue 8 Version 1.0 Year 2015

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Adolescent: The Socio-Economic Issues and Challenges in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

By Sanjay Rode

Mumbai University, India

Abstract- Adolescent must have access to health care, nutrition and education. The physical and psychological changes are taking place in this period. Healthy adolescent means healthy future human resource for any country. The well educated and healthy adolescent always leads to development of country. But adolescent health is critical issue in slums of Mumbai Metropolitan Region. The incidence of severe malnutrition among male and female is found much higher in all suburbs. Such incidence is higher for male as compare to female. The physical and electronic asset holding is more among adolescent. But still incidence of severe malnutrition is higher. We have also found that pulses, vegetables, fruits eaten is more among the adolescent but still we found more incidence of malnutrition. At lower educational level of parents, the incidence of malnutrition is higher among adolescent. At lower per capita income, the body mass index of adolescent is found low. If the per capita income increases then body mass index of adolescent also increases. The logistic regression result shows that malnutrition among female is positively co-related with sex, women water related trips, sewing machine, behavior of health staff and still breastfeeding to child.

Keywords: *behavior, health care, contraceptive.*

GJHSS-E Classification : *FOR Code: 149999*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



Prevalence of Malnutrition among Adolescent: The Socio-Economic Issues and Challenges in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

Sanjay Rode

Abstract- Adolescent must have access to health care, nutrition and education. The physical and psychological changes are taking place in this period. Healthy adolescent means healthy future human resource for any country. The well educated and healthy adolescent always leads to development of country. But adolescent health is critical issue in slums of Mumbai Metropolitan Region. The incidence of severe malnutrition among male and female is found much higher in all suburbs. Such incidence is higher for male as compare to female. The physical and electronic asset holding is more among adolescent. But still incidence of severe malnutrition is higher. We have also found that pulses, vegetables, fruits eaten is more among the adolescent but still we found more incidence of malnutrition. At lower educational level of parents, the incidence of malnutrition is higher among adolescent. At lower per capita income, the body mass index of adolescent is found low. If the per capita income increases then body mass index of adolescent also increases. The logistic regression result shows that malnutrition among female is positively co-related with sex, women water related trips, sewing machine, behavior of health staff and still breastfeeding to child. It is negatively correlated with age, weekly required liter of water, milk and hours of breastfeeding. The malnutrition among male is positively co-related with private health care treatment, purify drinking water, electricity, not known any contraceptive method. It is negatively co-related with sex, age, government water supply, cooker, sewing machine, television, bike, hygiene in public health care. The malnutrition among male and female is positively co-related with fan in house and outside food to child. It is negatively co-related with sex, age and watch television, assistance for delivery, child shown to health professional and child care at work. Therefore the policy such as water supply, the health care access to slums especially adolescent is required. The health care staff must provide the contraceptive counseling, delivery assistance, institutional deliveries to adolescent women. State government and NGO's must provide vocational training to poor people of slums. It will help them to improve skills and income. Such income will be useful to improve asset holding, nutrition and health care access. Municipal Corporations and Councils must provide all the infrastructural facilities in slums of region. Adolescents need more priorities in skilled education, health care policy of state government.

Keywords: behavior, health care, contraceptive.

Author: Assistant Professor, S.K. Somaiya College, Mumbai University, India. e-mail: sanjay.rode@somaiya.edu

I. INTRODUCTION

Adolescent is a key phase of human development. It is a transition period from childhood to adulthood. Such period occurs between twelve to nineteen years of age. All adolescent must enjoy good health and well being. Adolescent girls are the vital bridge between the present and future generation. Therefore adolescent nutrition and health care is a major concern all over world. In South Asia, a high prevalence of under-nutrition among adolescents has been observed. Under-nutrition and overweight is a global problem, especially overweight and obesity spreading even to developing world, where it is an increasing threat to health. One third of all deaths globally already stem from ailments linked to excess weight and low consumption of food (Funke O.M.2008).

Malnutrition which refers to an impairment of health either from a deficiency or excess or imbalance of nutrients is of public health significance among adolescents all over the world. It creates lasting effect on the growth, development and physical fitness of a person. Despite the economic growth observed in developing countries, malnutrition and particularly under nutrition is still highly prevalent. Under nutrition in adolescents has a detrimental effect as it affects their ability to learn and work at maximal productivity. Concurrently, a growing prevalence of obesity and its related chronic diseases is being observed in these countries (Mahajan, H. and Shalini Srivastav 2013). In developing countries, half of all children and adolescent fail to achieve their full genetic growth potential. It is due to inadequate nutrition and frequent illness and lack of health care access. Adolescent girls go under the stage of menarche. Nutrition has an important bearing on age at menarche. Adolescents gain fifty percent of adult weight and more than twenty percent of their adult height during this period. Menarche is attained earlier by well nourished adolescents. A minimal amount of body fat is essential for initiation of menarche (Acharya A. et.al 2006). The adolescent girls are discriminated in distribution of and access of food and health care within the family. In India, adolescent girls are ignored and they remain a largely neglected population (Bhattacharyya, Himashree, Alak Barua 2013). The problem of

malnutrition among adolescent is received recognition by the academicians and policy makers. It is because now also adolescent suffer from chronic malnutrition which adversely affects their health and wellbeing (Iyer U. et.al.2011). The numbers of national nutrition programs are introduced by central government to combat the adolescent malnutrition. However malnutrition still persists among adolescent across India.

Adolescent nutrition is major problem of slums in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Parents' education is a sole determinant of health of adolescent. Good educated parents always understand the health needs of adolescents. Higher household income allows families to buy milk, fruits, fish and vegetables. Such food has high nutritional contents. It helps adolescent to overcome with nutritional stress and achieve more gain in health and education. But households in slums have very low income. Most of the people are involved in contractual work and self employment. Household's physical assets are playing important role in health status of members. In a poor family, everybody is using such assets and improve well being. But most of the families are very poor and they are not in an economic condition to buy the physical and electronic assets. In households, there is no place to keep such valuable assets. But still few households buy second hand physical and electronic assets. Age of the adolescent is important determinant of nutritional status. At lower age, adolescents do not understand the nutritional requirement of body. In slums, household resources are less and family members are more. Therefore the resources are not transferred adequately to adolescent. In adolescent period, female required good quality food for better growth and development. Good nutrition benefits not only female own body but future pregnancies and generations. But in slums, the poor households buy less quality and quantity of food. The adolescent males are offered good quality food because they are considered as future asset for family. Females are neglected in terms of care, food and medical care. Adolescents are a potential group in view of rapid growth and maturation which demands extra nutrients. With the multitude of social customs and beliefs cited against adolescents especially adolescent girls it is no wonder that they form the vulnerable group of under nutrition (Saxena Y. and Saxena V.2011).

Adolescent are exposed to mass media and internet. They know about the current affairs in society and politics. They are exposed to good and bad affairs in everyday life. Youth often drink alcohol, drive vehicles and smoke cigarettes. Such behaviors are dangerous for their physical and intellectual growth. The present credit based system in academics is forcing adolescent to study more in schools and colleges. It is high pressure on adolescent to perform continuously in different semester related examinations. The poverty

and the socio-economic conditions in slums do not help adolescent to study more. They are involved in carrying drinking water for family. Female adolescents are doing number of household chores such as cooking for family, cleaning and washing utensils, cloths, care of older and children etc. The female adolescents in poor households do not get time and economic resources for study. They often fail and leave school and college early. They work for few days in labor market and get married. Malnourished adolescent girls have babies at a young age. They may have complications during pregnancies because their body has not yet reached maturity stage. Maternal mortality is higher in anemic women. Even when they survive, poorly nourished adolescent mothers are more likely to give birth to low birth-weight babies, perpetuating a cycle of health problems which pass from one generation to the next (Hossain G.M.M et.al 2013). Such poverty and nutrition trap cannot be overcome easily in slums. Adolescent health is completely neglected issue in slums. The malnutrition during adolescence is continued in adult population and it is followed by chronic and degenerative co-morbidities. Promoting the adolescent health, prevention of the health problems before their emergence is more cost-effective than their treatment, especially when it may be too late to cure them (Radu E. and Luminita Oana Ciotaru 2007). The main objective of the paper is to examine the incidence of malnutrition among adolescents in region. Second objective is to find the gender bias in malnutrition of slums. Third objective is to find the socio-economic correlation with adolescent malnutrition in slums of Mumbai Metropolitan Region. The first part of research paper deals with data, methodology and economic model. The second part of paper deals with incidence of malnutrition among adolescent in Metropolitan Region. The second last part of paper deals with regression analysis. The last section of paper deals with policy implication and conclusion.

II. ECONOMIC MODEL OF ADOLESCENT MALNUTRITION

We have developed economic model of malnutrition among adolescent in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. It is as follows

$$M_a = (A, N_t, P_e, Y) \quad (1)$$

Adolescent malnutrition is related to physical and electronic assets, nutrition ate, parents education and household income. All the major variables are further categorized into sub-variables as follows.

$$A = (P, E, M) \quad (2)$$

Assets comprise as physical, electronic and mobility related assets in particular household. They are further categorized as follows.

$$P = (C, B, W, F, S_w) \quad (2a)$$

The physical assets in the house consist of cooker, bed, chairs, fan, sewing machine.

$$E = (R, T_f, T_v, F_f) \quad (2b)$$

The electronic assets comprises as the radio, telephone, refrigerator and television in house.

$$M = (B, B_r, C_a) \quad (2c)$$

Mobility related assets with households consist of bicycles, bike and car. Such asset helps family members for mobility in surrounding area. During emergency, such vehicles are important for family members.

$$F = (V, N_v) \quad (3)$$

Food ate by the adolescent comprises as the vegetarian, non vegetarian food and fruits.

$$V = (M, C, P, B, V, F) \quad (3a)$$

Vegetarian food comprises as milk, curd, pulses, beans, vegetables and fruits. Adolescent health is depending on all vegetarian and non vegetarian food.

$$N = (E_g, C, M_e, F) \quad (3b)$$

Non vegetarian food comprises as eggs, chicken, meat, fish in the diet.

$$P_e = (I, P, S_s, H_c, C) \quad (4)$$

The parent's education of adolescent consists of illiterate, primary, secondary, higher secondary and college education.

$$N_s = Y \quad (5)$$

Nutritional status is sole determinant of income of family.

$$Y = (S, A, B, D_w) \quad (5a)$$

The income of any household comprises as the income from salary or daily wage, assets and self

employment. We have calculated the household income from all the above sources. It is further divided by household members. Therefore we have per capita income of each household.

$$B = (Y_p) \quad (5b)$$

The body mass index of the adolescent is determined by the per capita income of the family.

III. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

For this study, we have collected primary data of slum households in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. We have collected 767 households' data from eight slums such as Mankhurd East and West, Govandi East and West, Kalwa, Koparkhairne, Rabale, Turbhe, Vashi and Ghatkopar. The household heads and women are interviewed during survey. The questionnaire comprises as different questions related to household members, income and expenditure, adolescent women's fertility behavior, household assets, media exposure and illness. We have used body mass index to classify as malnourished or not. The primary data is collected in May-June 2014. We have analyzed data in SPSS@20 and STATA@12 software.

a) Incidence of Malnutrition among Adolescent

Based on above primary data, we have classified the adolescent into different categories of malnutrition. Adolescence period is characterized by rapid growth and development. Therefore it is accompanied by increase requirements for nutrients. When these increase needs are not met under-nutrition results (Abdulkarim A. et.al. 2014). Following table shows the incidence of malnutrition among adults in suburbs of metropolitan region.

Table 1 : Incidence of malnutrition among adolescent in MMR (Percent)

Malnourished adolescent	Severe		Moderate		Mild	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mankhurd (E)	71.43	39.39	7.14	6.06	7.14	9.09
Mankhurd(W)	31.58	20.00	10.53	0.00	10.53	20.00
Govandi(E)	12.50	23.08	25.00	7.69	25.00	15.38
Govandi (W)	48.00	38.46	16.00	3.85	16.00	3.85
Kalwa	48.94	35.00	17.02	10.00	17.02	6.25
Koparkhairn	56.67	42.31	13.33	3.85	13.33	15.38
Rabale	30.77	25.00	7.69	8.33	7.69	8.33
Turbe	40.00	16.67	20.00	4.17	20.00	8.33
Vashi	27.27	22.22	0.00	11.11	0.00	11.11
Ghatkopar	40.00	14.29	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
Total	46.60	32.34	13.59	6.81	13.59	8.51

Source: Compiled from primary data

The 79.43 percent male are severely malnourished in Mankhurd (E). In Mankhurd, there are

many slum pockets. Such slums are denied the access of basic facilities by Municipal Corporation Greater

Mumbai and government. Households struggle to get minimum water supply. The electricity, sewage line, roads, solid waste are the important issues observed in all slums. Poverty at household level does not help to invest more in health and education of adolescent. In Vashi, only 27.27 percent male are severely malnourished. We have not found slums in Vashi. Vashi is one of the good suburbs of Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation. Navi Mumbai is also one of the modern cities in Mumbai Metropolitan Region. The 42.31 percent female are severely malnourished in Koparkhairane. Only 14.29 percent female are severely malnourished in Ghatkopar. In interior part of Ghatkopar, we have found very few slums. Therefore incidence of malnutrition among adolescent is very low. Total one fourth male are moderately malnourished in Govandi (E). We have not found moderately malnourished male in Vashi. The 11.11 percent female in Vashi are moderately malnourished. The one fourth male of Govandi are mild malnourished. The 20 percent female of the Mankhurd (W) are mild malnourished. The female are not mild

malnourished in Ghatkopar. We have found 46.50 percent male and 32.32 percent female severely malnourished in region. We have found more incidence of severe malnourished among male in region. It is a major concern of this study. It may be because female are genetically more strong as compare to male. Therefore the incidence of malnutrition would be low among female. The 13.59 percent male and 6.81 percent female are moderately malnourished. The 13.59 percent male and 8.51 percent female are mild malnourished in region. Many studies have found that under-nutrition is a persistent problem among future mothers. Most adolescent girls conceive soon after marriage making the period between marriage and first conception perhaps too short to be able to target this period effectively. Thus the girls may start pregnancy at a great advantage. Moreover, they are at increased risk of problems in delivery (Mulugeta et.al 2009). The richer households may easily overcome with these problems. They have different household assets which may provide comforts to adolescent.

Table 2 : Asset holding and nutritional status (Percent)

Asset holding	Sever		Moderate		Mild	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooker	46.15	32.34	11.54	5.99	18.59	10.78
Bed	48.84	34.09	9.30	4.55	16.28	11.36
Fan	35.71	27.97	12.24	8.47	21.43	5.08
Bicycle	36.36	36.36	18.18	0.00	9.09	18.18
Sewing machine	33.33	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00
Radio	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telephone	30.56	32.00	8.33	8.00	11.11	8.00
Refrigerator	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Television	35.71	21.05	11.43	9.21	24.29	6.58
Bike	50.00	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00
Car	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: As per Table one

We found very few households in slums have different physical and electronic assets. Total 46.15 percent male and 32.34 percent female are severely malnourished but they have cooker in house. The 48.84 percent male and 34.09 percent female have bed in house but they are severely malnourished. The 35 percent male and 27.84 percent female are severely malnourished and they have fan in their house. Slum households don't have legal electricity connection. Therefore most of the houses do not have fan. Nearly 36.36 percent female and male are severely malnourished and they have bicycle in house. Bicycle at home is useful for mobility in local area. The 33.33 percent male and female have swing machine but they are severely malnourished. We have not found radio in any category of malnourishment among adolescent. Radio is useful for listening news, family planning

programs and songs. But few households have bought radio. The 30.56 percent male and 32 percent female are severely malnourished but they have telephone in house. Telephone is useful to call during emergency. But it is either not bought it or they do not have contacts to call. Most of the time telephone companies do not give telephone connections in slums. We have not found refrigerator in house of any category of malnutrition among adolescent. Refrigerator is useful to preserve food and improve health status of adolescent. But poor households do not have money to buy such expensive asset and keep it in house. Therefore it is affecting on health status of adolescent in slums. The 35.71 percent male and 21.05 percent female are severely malnourished but they have television in house. Ownership of television helps households to observe various programs and listening news. But they cannot

buy such asset due to poverty. The half of severely malnourished male have bike in house. The female are 33.33 percent in this category. We have not found car in any house with different categories of malnourished adolescent. Car is very important for mobility of family.

But it is not bought due to space and poverty. Most of the time, asset ownership does not help for good health. Food intake is the determinant of health status of the adolescent.

Table 3 : Nutritious food eaten and nutritional status of adolescent (Percent)

Nutritional food eaten	Severe		Moderate		Mild	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Milk	39.67	29.86	13.22	8.33	17.36	6.25
Curd	44.62	28.83	12.31	9.01	20.00	4.50
Pulses	42.25	28.57	15.49	7.56	14.08	6.72
Beans	45.31	30.77	14.06	8.65	15.63	6.73
Vegetables	39.17	26.71	12.50	7.53	17.50	6.85
Fruits	37.90	28.95	12.90	7.24	17.74	6.58
Eggs	37.90	29.41	12.90	7.19	17.74	6.54
Chicken	37.60	29.68	12.80	7.10	17.60	6.45
Meat	37.60	29.68	12.80	7.10	17.60	6.45
Fish	37.60	29.94	12.80	7.01	17.60	6.37

Source: As per Table one

Eating nutritious food is the basic determinant of adolescent good health. Nearly 39.67 per cent male and 29.86 percent female eat milk but they are severely malnourished. Milk contents most of the nutrients but poor households cannot buy milk because of economic problem. They eat milk and curd occasionally. The poor households do not buy milk every day. Therefore 44.62 percent male and 28.83 percent female are severely malnourished but they eat curd. Total 42.25 percent male and 28.57 percent female are severely malnourished but they eat pulses. Pulses provide iron, protein and vitamins to adolescent. But they are costly as compare to fresh vegetables. Therefore fewer pulses are bought and ate by the poor people and adolescent. Only 45.31 percent male and 30.77 percent severely malnourished female eat beans but they are severely malnourished. The 39.17 percent male and 26.71 percent female are eating vegetable but they are severely malnourished. The slum households do not eat fresh vegetables. They are costly because they are

fresh. They buy low quality fruits and vegetables. Therefore they do not get the proper vitamins and nutrition. The 37.90 percent male and 28.95 percent female are eating fruits but they are severely malnourished. Only 37.90 percent male and 29.41 percent female are severely malnourished but they are eating eggs. Eggs are bought once in a week or after fifteen days. Therefore eggs do not provide maximum nutrition and vitamins. The 37.60 percent male and 29.61 percent female eat chicken and meat but they are severely malnourished. The 37.60 percent male and 29.94 percent female eat fish but they are severely malnourished. The poor households either buy fish, meat or chicken once in a week or in month. Therefore it is not a source of vitamins and nutrition on continuous basis. In order to work at different work sites, the workers required good nutrition. The adolescent also required the good nutrition for physical and intellectual growth. Good nutrition is a future investment among adolescent.

Table 4 : Malnutrition among the adolescent and parent's education (Percent)

Parents education	Severe		Moderate		Mild	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Illiterate	27.78	40.66	5.56	15.38	6.48	19.78
Primary	21.74	50.00	4.35	0.00	26.09	16.67
Secondary	36.59	48.94	17.07	6.38	0.00	17.02
High school	100.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
College	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: As per Table one

The parent's education is the sole determinant of the adolescent health. In slums, the educational attainment of parents is very low. The 27.78 percent

male and 40.66 percent female are severely malnourished but both the parents are illiterate. Illiterate parents do not understand the nutrition and its value for

good health. The 26.09 percent male are mild malnourished but the parents are primary studied. Half of females are malnourished but the parents are primary studied. The 36.59 percent male and 48.94 percent female are malnourished but the parents are secondary

school studied. All the high school studied parents have severe malnourished adolescent male. All the college studied parents have severe malnourished female. We need to understand the daily per capita income and incidence of malnutrition among adolescent in slums.

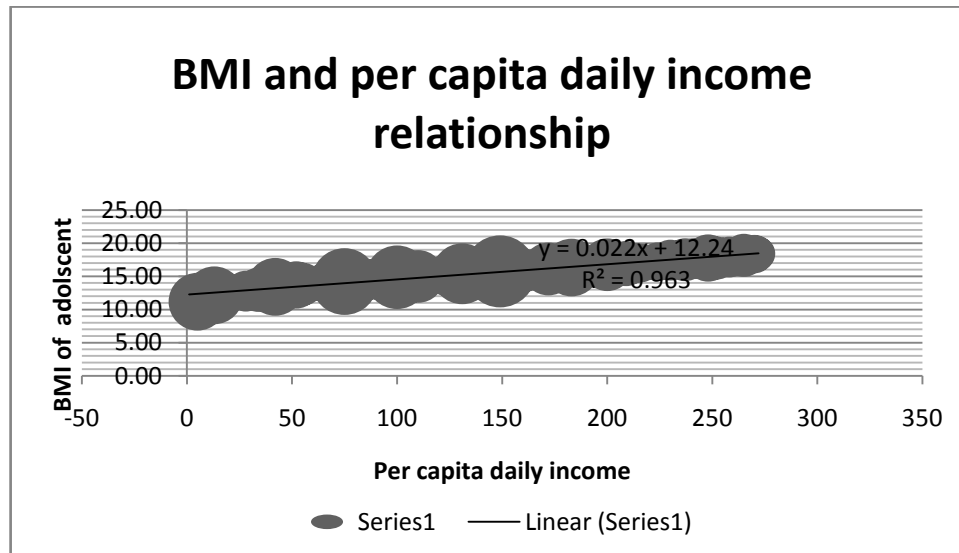


Figure 1 : BMI and per capita daily income of the adolescent in MMR

Above figure shows that the BMI of adolescent is positively correlated with per capita daily income in slums. It shows that at low per capita daily income (Rs.0-50), the body mass index is very low. As the per capita daily income increases from Rs. 50 to 100, the BMI of the adolescent also increases. As the per capita daily income increase from the Rs.200 to 250, the malnourishment among adolescent declines fast. Therefore Rs. 200 per capita daily income is must to overcome with the adolescent malnutrition in slums of region.

b) Logistic regression model:

We have used logistic function (Greene, W. 2003) to understand the correlation of socioeconomic variables with adolescent malnutrition. It can be shown as follows

$$Z = \alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \dots + \beta_k x_k \quad (6)$$

To obtain logistic model from logistic function, we write z as the linear sum α plus β_1 times x_1 plus β_2 times x_2 and so on to β_k time's x_k . The x_s are independent

variables of interest and α and the β_i are constant terms representing unknown parameters.

In short, z is an index that combines the x's

$$F(Z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z}} \quad (7)$$

We can substitute the linear sum expression for z in the right hand side of the formula for f (z) to get the expression f (z) equal 1 over 1 plus e to minus the quantity α plus the sum of $\beta_i x_i$ for i ranging from 1 to k. The logistic model can be written as

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\alpha + \beta_i x_i)}} \quad (8)$$

The logistic model is used for malnutrition among adolescent in slums of Mumbai Metropolitan Region. The dependent variable is malnourished adolescent in region. Independent variables are the personnel, family, social and economic factors. The regression results are presented in the following table.

Table 5 : Regression results related to malnutrition among female

Variables	Co-efficient	Standard error	Z test	95% Conf. Interval
Sex	411.97*	443.68	5.59	49.91-3400.14
Age	0.76*	0.039	-5.53	0.68-0.84
Weekly water liters	0.99**	0.00	-3.20	0.99-0.99
Women trip for water	1.21*	0.06	3.86	1.10-1.34

Sewing machine	4.23**	3.16	1.93	0.98-18.29
Milk consumed	0.03**	0.056	-2.25	0.00-0.66
Behavior of health staff	2.47***	1.22	1.83	0.93-6.54
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.99**	0.00	-2.04	0.99-0.99
Still breastfeeding to child	2.38**	0.82	2.49	1.20-4.71
	LR chi2=224.88	Prob > chi2 =0.00	Log likelihood = -150.31	Pseudo R2 = 0.42

*significant at 1 percent, ** significant at 5 percent , *** significant at 10 percent

The female are more malnourished as compare to male. It is positively co-related and statistically significant. The age of the child is negatively co-related and statistically significant. The male are 75 percent less likely to be malnourished as compare to female. The study has found that on average, adolescent girls were heavier compared to boys throughout the early and middle adolescent period; boys ultimately seemed to grow taller than girls. The turning point in height, i.e. when adolescent boys in the sample catch-up with their female counterparts, is right after the age of 14 years. Timing and tempo of changes in height, weight, and body composition in adolescence vary greatly by sex: lean body mass may attain its adult level as early as by the fourteenth year in girls, but the growth spurt usually subsides at the age of sixteen whereas in boys, adult height is reached later, possibly as late as at the ages of 17-18 years (Bosch A.M et.al 2008). Weekly water requirement is negatively co-related to female malnutrition. The women drinking water trips are

positively co-related with female adolescent malnutrition. The swing machine in house is positively co-related to the female malnutrition. It is statistically significant and positively co-related. Such incidence is four times more related to swing machine in house. The milk is negatively co-related with female malnutrition. The adolescent female are three percent less likely to drink alcohol as compare to male. The health staff behaves properly with malnourished female adolescent. The adolescent mothers do not breastfeed more hours to children. It is negatively correlated and statistically significant. It means malnourished adolescent are ninety percent less likely to breastfeed exclusively to their children. The physical strength is less and therefore they are comparatively less likely to breastfeed children for more time. But malnourished adolescent mothers are twice breastfeeding currently to children as compare to other mothers. Therefore still breastfeeding to child is positively co-related and statistically significant.

Table 6 : Regression results of malnutrition among male

Variables	Co-efficient	Standard error	Z test	95% Conf. Interval
Sex	0.004*	0.00	-10.36	0.00-0.01
Age	0.87**	0.04	-2.39	0.79-0.97
Private health care treatment	2.29**	0.80	2.37	1.15-4.57
Municipal water supply	0.24**	0.11	-2.92	0.09-0.62
Purify water	11.75**	9.58	3.02	2.37-58.11
Cooker	0.38**	0.18	-2.00	0.15-0.98
Electricity	7.60**	4.56	3.38	2.34-24.63
Sewing machine	0.08***	0.11	-1.71	0.00-1.44
Television	0.33**	0.14	-2.52	0.14-0.78
Bike	0.22***	0.18	-1.79	0.04-1.14
Hygiene in public hospital	0.37***	0.22	-1.66	0.11-1.19
Not known method	4.42**	3.12	2.11	1.10-17.66
	LR chi2(19) = 336.90	Prob > chi2 = 0.00	Log likelihood = -137.76	Pseudo R2 = 0.55

*significant at 1 percent, ** significant at 5 percent, *** significant at 10 percent

The boys are less likely to be malnourished as compare to girls and it is statistically significant. The age of the male is negatively co-related with malnutrition and it is statistically significant. The age of the adolescent male is 87 percent less likely to be malnourished as compare to adolescent female. Treatment in the private

health care is statistically significant and positively co-related. Adolescent females are twice depends on the private health care. The drinking water by municipal pipeline is statistically significant and negatively co-related. Most of the households do not get municipal pipeline water. The water purification by the traditional

method is statistically significant and positively co-related with male malnutrition. The households of male adolescent are eleven percent more likely to purify water as compare to not malnourished male. The cooker in the house is negatively co-related and statistically significant with malnutrition among male. Households are poor and they have 38 percent less likely to have cooker in house. All malnourished male have electricity in house. It is positively co-related and statistically significant. The swing machine is not found in the house of the malnourished adolescent male. It is statistically significant and negatively co-related. Telephone in the house is negatively co-related and statistically

significant. Most of the poor households do not have telephone in house. The bike is not found with malnourished male. It is negatively co-related and statistically significant. The hygiene in public hospital is negatively co-related and statistically significant. Most of the public hospitals are not cleaned properly in region. It is 37 percent less likely to be cleaned as compare to private hospitals. Most of the malnourished adolescent males do not know about the different traditional and modern methods of contraceptive. It is positively co-related and statistically significant. They are four times less likely known the different methods of contraceptives.

Table 7 : Regression results for malnutrition among male and female

Variables	Co-efficient	Standard error	Z test	95% Conf. Interval
Sex	0.31*	0.06	-5.44	0.20-0.47
Age	0.83*	0.02	-5.13	0.77-0.89
Fan	2.69**	0.89	3.00	1.40-5.15
Watch television	0.46**	0.13	-2.61	0.26-0.82
Assistance in Delivery	0.85**	0.05	-2.30	0.74-0.97
Post natal care	0.82***	0.08	-1.81	0.66-1.01
Exclusive breast feeding	0.99***	0.00	-1.66	0.99-1.00
Outside food given	1.99**	0.64	2.16	1.06-3.75
Child carried at work	0.60**	0.14	-2.12	0.38-0.96
	LR chi2(10) = 92.37	Prob > chi2 = 0.00	Log likelihood = -283.944	Pseudo R2 = 0.1399

*significant at 1 percent, ** significant at 5 percent , *** significant at 10 percent

The male are less likely to be malnourished as compare to female. It is statistically significant and positively co-related. The male are 31 percent less likely to be malnourished as compare to female. The age of the adolescent is negatively co-related to the malnourished adolescents and it is statically significant. The fan is found in house of malnourished adolescent in slums. It is statistically significant and positively co-related. The malnourished adolescents do not watch television. The malnourished adolescents are 48 percent less likely to watch television. It is negatively co-related and statistically significant. The malnourished adolescent female said that they have not received assistance during delivery. They have received 85 percent less assistance during delivery. It is negatively co-related and statistically significant. The adolescent females have not shown themselves and the baby to health professional after delivery. They have 82 percent less received post natal care as compare to non malnourished adolescent mothers. The post natal care is negatively co-related and statistically significant. The hours of breastfeeding by malnourished adolescent are 99 percent less to their babies. It is negatively correlated and statistically significant. The adolescent mothers give other or outside food except milk and it is 99 percent more as compare to other mothers and children. The outside food given to child is positively co-related and

statistically significant. The malnourished adolescent females do not bring their children at work. The possibility is 60 percent less of not bringing children at work. It is statistically significant and negatively co-related. At work, there is no arrangement for child care.

c) Policy implication

It has been suggested that since under nutrition is a function of both food deprivation and disease, which are in turn the consequences of poverty. The nutritional needs of these girls had been sadly ignored in development programs. The focus had rather been only on the preschool children and the mothers. It seems that there is scope for much improvement on nutritional status among adolescent girls (Maiti et.al 2011). Mumbai Metropolitan Region is most developed region in India. But the nutrition issue among adolescent is completely ignored by government. We found that the incidence of severe malnourishment among male is higher in Ghatkopar and among female it is higher in Koparkhairne. The total incidence of severe malnourishment is higher among male as compare to female in region. The physical asset holding is more with severe incidence of malnourishment among male as compare to female. The valuable assets such as radio, television refrigerator has not owned by households of malnourished adolescent. Most of the severe

malnourished adolescent said that they eat all kinds of food but still we found more incidence of malnutrition among them. The incidence of severe malnourishment among female is much higher with parent's secondary school education. The incidence of mild and moderate malnutrition is observed lower with higher education of parents. With college education of parents, we have not found the incidence of malnutrition among adolescents. The BMI of adolescent and per capita daily income of household is positively correlated in slums of region. The Municipal Corporations must supply safe drinking water to all slums in region. It will reduce the time and energy of women and children. Such time women can spend in income generating activities. The children can spend more for study and complete more education. Under-nutrition is a persistent problem among future mothers in slums. Most adolescent girls conceive soon after marriage making the period between marriage and first conception perhaps too short to be able to target this period effectively. Thus, the girls may start pregnancy at a great disadvantage. Such adolescent mother must be taught about the family planning, institutional delivery and breastfeeding to children. Government must provide vocational and technical education to workers of slums. It will definitely improve their skills and income. Such income can be used to purchase assets and food. Such households and adolescents can go to private health care facility for effective health treatment. Such access to health care can reduce the incidence of malnutrition among adolescent. Public health care facilities must improve the health care services to poor people of slums. Health care staff must help for institutional deliveries and care of low birth weight babies in slums. They must provide antenatal and postnatal care to all adolescent mothers. Women must be promoted to watch the family planning programs and maternal child health care programs on television. The seminars, lectures and symposium must be organized for parents and adolescent students in secondary schools and colleges on the need to eat balanced diet (Adeoye O.O. 2008). It will reduce the incidence of malnutrition among adolescent at some extent. NGO's must be encouraged to work on adolescent health and nutrition issues in slums. The health care professionals, policy makers, academicians and politicians must focus on adolescent health issues in region. They must work to complete eradication of incidence of malnutrition among adolescent. Such policies will certainly help to improve the health status of adolescent, expected mothers and future human resource in region.

IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study is conducted on behalf of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. Author is grateful to Mr. Akshay Kamble, Research

associate, for data collection, analysis work during this project.

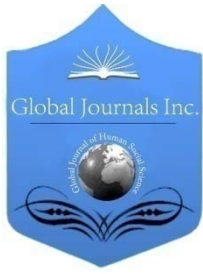
REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Acharya, A, V. P. Reddaiah, N. Baridalyne (2006) 'Nutritional Status and Menarche in Adolescent Girls in an Urban Resettlement Colony of South Delhi' *Indian Journal of Community Medicine*, Vol. 31(4):302-303.
2. Abdulkarim, A.A., Otuneye A.T., Ahmed P, Shattima D.R. (2014) 'Adolescent malnutrition: Prevalence and pattern in Abuja Municipal Area Council, Nigeria' *Niger J Paed* 2014; 41(2): 99 –103.
3. Adeoye, Onifade Olasunkanmi (2008) 'Nutritional health problems in Nigerian adolescents attributable to availability of foods and feeding culture in Nigeria' *Journal of Educational Research and Development*, Vol.3 (2): 185-192.
4. Afework, Mulugeta, Fitsum Hagos, Barbara Stoecker, Gideon Kruseman, Vincent Linderhof, Zenebe Abraha, Mekonen Yohannes and Girmay G. Samuel (2009) 'Nutritional Status of Adolescent Girls from Rural Communities of Tigray, Northern Ethiopia', *Ethiop.J.Health Dev.* 23(1) 5-11.
5. Bhattacharyya, Himashree, Alak Barua (2013) 'Nutritional status and factors affecting nutrition among adolescent girls in urban slums of Dibrugarh, Assam' *National Journal of Community Medicine*, Vol. 4(1) 34-49, Jan – Mar 2013.
6. Bosch, Alinda M. Abdullah H. Baqui, and Jeroen K. Van Ginneken (2008) 'Early-life Determinants of Stunted Adolescent Girls and Boys in Matlab', *Bangladesh Health popul. Nutr.* 26(2):189-199.
7. Funke Olumakaiye Motunrayo (2008) 'Prevalence of Underweight: A Matter of Concern among Adolescents in Osun State, Nigeria' *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition* 7 (3): 503-508, 2008.
8. Greene, W. (2003) 'Econometric Analysis' Fifth edition, Pearson Education Private Ltd, Indian Branch, Delhi, India.
9. Hossain G. M. Mosarrof, Md. Tanvir Sarwar, M. Hafizur Rahman, Shakh M. A. Rouf, Salim Raza, Asad Ud- Daula, Sabir Hossain (2013) 'A Study on Nutritional Status of the Adolescent Girls at Khagrachhari District in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh' *American Journal of Life Sciences*. Vol. 1(6): 278-282.
10. Iyer, Uma M, Rachana M Bhoite and Sharmistha Roy (2011) 'An exploratory study on the nutritional status and determinants of malnutrition of urban and rural adolescent children of Vadodara city' *International Journal of Applied Biology and Pharmaceutical Technology*, Vol.2 (1): 102-107, Jan-Mar- 2011.
11. Mahajan, Harsh and Shalini Srivastav (2013) 'Age sex trends of under nutrition among the adolescent

school children in an urban resettlement colony of district Gautambudh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh: A comparative study with WHO 2007 reference standards' International Journal of Medical Science and Public Health Vol 2(3): 751-754.

12. Maiti, Soumyajit, Debasis De, Kausik Chatterjee, Kishalay Jana, Debidas Ghosh, and Shyamapada Paul (2011) 'Prevalence of stunting and thinness among early adolescent school girls of paschim medinipur district, West Bengal', Int J. Biol Med Res. 2011; 2(3): 781-783.
13. Radu, Elena and Luminita Oana Ciotaru (2007) 'Adolescent malnutrition from anthropological perspective' Proc. Rom. Acad., Series B, 2007(2): 155-158.
14. Saxena, Yogesh and Vartika Saxena (2011) 'Nutritional Status in Rural Adolescent Girls Residing at Hills of Garhwal in India' Internet Journal of Medical Update, 6(2): 3-8.





GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E
ECONOMICS

Volume 15 Issue 8 Version 1.0 Year 2015

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

Does Unemployment Significantly Impact on Economic Growth in Nigeria?

By Onwachukwu Chinedu Increase

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Abstract- This study examines the impact of unemployment on the economic growth of Nigeria from 1985 to 2010. The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) and Augmented Dickey-Fuller methods are used to estimate the model of one dependent variable (Real GDP growth rate) and two explanatory variables (inflation and unemployment). It was found that unemployment does not have a significant impact on the economic growth of Nigeria. Inflation, however, was found to significantly impact on the economic growth of Nigeria. Recommendations are also made to help accelerate the rate of growth.

Keywords: *economic growth, unemployment, inflation.*

GJHSS-E Classification : *FOR Code: 910103*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



Does Unemployment Significantly Impact on Economic Growth in Nigeria?

Onwachukwu Chinedu Increase

Abstract- This study examines the impact of unemployment on the economic growth of Nigeria from 1985 to 2010. The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) and Augmented Dickey-Fuller methods are used to estimate the model of one dependent variable (Real GDP growth rate) and two explanatory variables (inflation and unemployment). It was found that unemployment does not have a significant impact on the economic growth of Nigeria. Inflation, however, was found to significantly impact on the economic growth of Nigeria. Recommendations are also made to help accelerate the rate of growth.

Keywords: economic growth, unemployment, inflation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Achieving the macroeconomic goals of any country involves maintaining price stability, achieving full employment, and attaining the highest level of growth and development. The second goal, which is achieving full employment means maintaining a zero unemployment level. This is because full employment is the absence of unemployment of any kind. But it is a clear fact that zero unemployment cannot be achieved by any country, because there is always a level of voluntary unemployment (that is, people who are able to work but decide to be unemployed).

Unemployment is an important determinant of the level of growth and development which a country can attain. According to Seer (1969), a country cannot claim to be developing and yet experience a high level of poverty, unemployment, and inequality. This shows the important role unemployment plays in the process of economic growth.

Seer's assertion is exactly what is obtained in Nigeria today. It is said that Nigeria is the 'Giant of Africa'. Nigeria is well endowed with natural resources. These resources if well harnessed could make Nigeria the most developed country in the world. But high level of unemployment, poverty and economic inequality continues to mar actions of the government to develop the country.

Every year, over 90 universities in Nigeria produce thousands of graduates. This is a good thing to hear, except that they linger in the labour market without jobs. Employers chalk it up to them not being qualified for the available jobs. Out of frustration, most of them end up engaging in various social vices such as robbery, kidnapping, drug trafficking, etc just to earn a living.

Author: Economics Department, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria. e-mail: Increasechinedu@gmail.com

II. PROBLEM AND OBJECTIVE

One of the major problems facing Nigeria today is the problem of unemployment. In fact, unemployment in Nigeria has assumed an upward trend over the years. According to Bello (2003), the problem of unemployment has always been an issue of great concern to the economists, policy makers and economic managers alike; given the devastating effect on individuals, the society and the economy at large. A look at the unemployment and economic growth trend of Nigeria will show that high unemployment hinders growth.

The government, however, has employed different policy measures to combat unemployment in order to encourage growth. They range from increases in government expenditure, giving industrialists tax holiday to encourage industrialization and even the use of monetary policy instrument such as reducing commercial bank lending rate to encourage investment through borrowing.

Recently, the idea of self-employment (Entrepreneurship) is gaining popularity. This, the government encourages by giving young entrepreneurs funds to start up their own business. Despite all these efforts, unemployment continues to be on the increase and hinders growth. It is against this background that this paper seeks to investigate how unemployment impacts on economic growth, in order to offer solutions as to how to accelerate the rate of growth of the Nigerian economy.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Selective authors are reviewed here to see what they have said concerning unemployment and economic growth.

Ogunrinola and Sodipe (2011) estimated a simple regression model using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. The result showed that a positive and statistically significant relationship exists between employment level and GDP growth in Nigeria.

Freeman (2001) used new developments in trend cycle decomposition to test Okun's Law for a panel of ten industrial countries, that Okun's original estimate for the U.S. of three points for each one percent reduction in the unemployment rate now averages at just under two points or real GDP growth for the sample countries. Pooled estimates for Europe are

smaller than estimates for the rest of the sample. He concluded that the law is still capable of proving estimates of the effects of unemployment on GDP.

Khan, Khattak and Hussain (2012) investigated the inter-relationship of GDP growth and unemployment in Pakistan. They used time series data from 1960 to 2005. They initially used the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test and the results were stationary at first difference. Then they used the Johansen Co-integration test. Their results showed that 1% increase in GDP reduced unemployment by 0.63% on the one hand, and that 1% decrease in unemployment increased GDP by 7.25% on the other hand. Their results also showed that GDP in the long run had a negative relationship with unemployment.

Jaradat (2013) examined the impact of unemployment and inflation on Jordanian GDP using time series data from 2000 to 2010. He used the OLS method to estimate his model, and the result showed that increase in inflation by 0.906% raised GDP by 1%. The results further showed that a decrease in unemployment by 0.697% increased GDP by 1%. He then concluded that GDP and unemployment have negative significant relationship, but GDP and inflation have a strong positive significant relationship.

Hussain, Siddiqi and Iqbal (2010) investigated the relationship between economic growth and unemployment in Pakistan using times series data from 1972 to 2006. They employed the ADF test for unit root and all variables were stationary at first difference. As a result, they used the Johansen Co-integration to check for long run relationship between the variables. The result showed that GDP growth, unemployment, labour, capital, and openness to trade have long run relationship. The overall result showed that GDP growth rate has negative relationship with unemployment.

Shua Li and Zi-Juan Liu (2012) conducted a study to determine the relationship among Chinese unemployment rate, economic growth and inflation. They employed Granger causality test, unit root, co-integration, VAR and VEC model. The study showed that unemployment impacted negatively on economic growth while inflation impacted positively on growth in China. Their study also showed that no causation existed between unemployment and inflation, but there was causation between unemployment and growth, while two-way causality existed between inflation and growth.

From the selective review carried out, it can be seen that one thing is common to all of them, and it is that a negative significant relationship exists between unemployment and economic growth. This means that economic growth could be accelerated effectively by reducing the level of unemployment in the economy.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This work effectively captures the effect of unemployment on economic growth of Nigeria using the OLS method together with the ADF test for unit root.

The framework of this study is based on the unbalanced growth theory of economic growth. The theory attributes underdevelopment to factors such as widespread poverty, low levels of productivity, unemployment, backward industrial structure, great dependence on agriculture, a high proportion of consumption and low savings, high rates of population growth and the existence of dualism in the economy.

This study models Real GDP Growth Rate (RGGR) as a function of Inflation Rate (INF) and Unemployment Rate (UNEMP). The model is specified below as

$$RGGR = B_0 + B_1INF + B_2UNEMP + U_i \quad (1)$$

V. A PRIORI EXPECTATIONS

This shows whether or not the explanatory variables conform to the postulations of economic theory in terms of their signs and magnitudes. According to economic theory, inflation has a positive relationship with economic growth while unemployment has a negative relationship with economic growth. If the estimates do not conform to what we have above then they must be rejected unless there are strong reason that will lead to their acceptance.

VI. DATA AND SOURCES

Secondary time series data from 1985 to 2010 obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin are used in this study.

VII. RESULTS

The result of the unit root test shows that the dependent variable is stationary at level while the explanatory variables are stationary at first difference. As a result, there is no need to perform co-integration test to test for long run relationship between the variables of the model. The estimated result is shown below.

Table 1 : Regression Result

Dependent Variable: RGGR

Method: Least Squares

Date: 09/26/15 Time: 08:59

Sample: 1985 2010

Included observations: 26

HAC standard errors & covariance (Bartlett kernel, Newey-West fixed bandwidth = 3.0000)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.275398	0.741156	7.117800	0.0000
INF	-0.166416	0.020706	-8.037043	0.0000
UNEMP	-0.191311	0.111410	-1.717177	0.0994
R-squared	0.463349	Mean dependent var		2.583454
Adjusted R-squared	0.416684	S.D. dependent var		5.941012
S.E. of regression	4.537455	Akaike info criterion		5.970777
Sum squared resid	473.5355	Schwarz criterion		6.115942
Log likelihood	-74.62010	Hannan-Quinn criter.		6.012579
F-statistic	9.929215	Durbin-Watson stat		3.018294
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000779			

The R^2 shows that inflation and unemployment explain only 46.33% of the variations in growth rate in Nigeria for the period under study. Inflation has a significant negative impact on growth given that it is negatively signed with a probability value of 0.0000. Unemployment on the other hand is correctly signed but it does not have significant impact on economic growth in Nigeria given a probability value of 0.0994. The F-statistic of 9.9292 shows the overall significant of the model. The Durbin-Watson of 3.108294 shows the presence of negative autocorrelation. However, this was corrected by estimating the model with the Newey-West HAC standard errors.

The fact that unemployment does not impact significantly on economic growth could be because though efforts have been made to reduce unemployment, the employed work force do not contribute enough to the GDP growth. This could be because of lack of the necessary skills and training. Again, there is high incidence of ghost workers in the economy. Though they are counted among the employed citizens, they end up not adding a single quota to the output of Nigeria, because they are 'ghosts' that work.

Again, in Nigeria, we see people who have reached the retirement age, but they don't want to pave way for younger population to get employed. Given that they are already old, they don't contribute anything reasonable towards the GDP of Nigeria.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Given the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made. The government should

set up organizations all over the country and charge them with the responsibility of fishing out the people that bring about the issue of ghost workers. Those that have reached the retirement age and yet don't want to retire should be forced to leave office to give way for the unemployed youths.

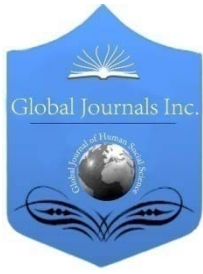
REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

- Bello, T. (2003). Attacking unemployment hurdles in the fragile economies of the Sub-Saharan Africa: the experience of Nigeria. A paper presented at the – Economics for the Future- Conference; on the Occasion of the Celebration of 100 years of Cambridge Economics; Cambridge, United Kingdom September.
- Chang-Shuai, L. and L. Zi-Juan, (2012) Study of the Relationship among Chinese Unemployment rate, Economic Growth and Finance, Vol. 1, No. 1 World Science Publishers. United States.
- Freeman D. G. (2001), Panel Tests of Okun's Law for Ten Industrial Countries 1958-98, Western Economic Association International, 39(4).
- Hussain, T., Siddiqi, M. W., & Iqbal, A. (2010). A Coherent Relationship between Economic Growth and Unemployment: An Empirical Evidence from Pakistan. International Journal of Human and Social Sciences, 5(5), 332-339.
- Jaradat, M. A. (2013). Impact of Inflation and Unemployment on Jordanian GDP. Retrieved from <http://journal-archives28.webs.com/317-334.pdf>.
- Khan, A. Q. K., Khattak, N. U. R. K., & Hussain, A. H. (2008). Inter-dependences and causality in the

Macroeconomic Variables: Evidence from Pakistan (1960-2005).

7. Seer D. (1969) The Meaning of Development. International Development Review 11(4): 3-4.





GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E
ECONOMICS

Volume 15 Issue 8 Version 1.0 Year 2015

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

Functional Ethnicity, Regionalism and Regional Integration of South West Nigeria: A Study of Odu'a Investment Company Limited (OICL)

By Idowu, Ajibade Samuel

University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Abstract- With the abolition of regionalism in 1967, ethnicity became more intensified in Nigeria as the country became more polarized. While regionalism promoted nation building in spite of its abuse as a result of ethnicity, which culminated in the civil war (1967-1970), the latter is mostly an agent of disintegration. However, ethnicity does not necessarily constitute threat to the socio-political and economic development of a state; rather, it is its negative employment. Hence the positive aspects of ethnicity often become insignificant in multi-ethnic states like Nigeria. This paper suggests that ethnicity and regionalism can provide solution to some of the socio-economic problems confronting the country. It thus demonstrates through the study of Odu'a Investment Company Limited (OICL), a regional economic bloc in south west Nigeria that regional integration has the potentials of revamping the economy of the country. It also argues that regional cohesion is a tool for national integration. While the paper argues that Odu'a Investment Company Limited (OICL) as an economic bloc has failed to achieve its *raison d'être* courtesy of regional atomization, it contends that since the beginning of the Fourth Republic, it has been a unifying factor in south western Nigeria.

Keywords: *ethnicity, regionalism, regional integration, OICL.*

GJHSS-E Classification : *FOR Code: 140218*



FUNCTIONALETHNICITYREGIONALISMANDREGIONALINTEGRATIONINSOUTHWESTNIGERIAASTUDYOFODUAINVESTMENTCOMPANYLIMITEDOICL

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



RESEARCH | DIVERSITY | ETHICS

© 2015. Idowu, Ajibade Samuel. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Functional Ethnicity, Regionalism and Regional Integration of South West Nigeria: A Study of Odu'a Investment Company Limited (OICL)

Idowu, Ajibade Samuel

Abstract- With the abolition of regionalism in 1967, ethnicity became more intensified in Nigeria as the country became more polarized. While regionalism promoted nation building in spite of its abuse as a result of ethnicity, which culminated in the civil war (1967-1970), the latter is mostly an agent of disintegration. However, ethnicity does not necessarily constitute threat to the socio-political and economic development of a state; rather, it is its negative employment. Hence the positive aspects of ethnicity often become insignificant in multi-ethnic states like Nigeria. This paper suggests that ethnicity and regionalism can provide solution to some of the socio-economic problems confronting the country. It thus demonstrates through the study of Odu'a Investment Company Limited (OICL), a regional economic bloc in south west Nigeria that regional integration has the potentials of revamping the economy of the country. It also argues that regional cohesion is a tool for national integration. While the paper argues that Odu'a Investment Company Limited (OICL) as an economic bloc has failed to achieve its *raison d'être* courtesy of regional atomization, it contends that since the beginning of the Fourth Republic, it has been a unifying factor in south western Nigeria.

Keywords: ethnicity, regionalism, regional integration, OICL.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the course of nation building, the integration of both the political and economic structures always takes the centre stage in planning towards total transformation. This forms the bedrock for total emancipation of the entire citizens from unemployment and poverty. Before independence, national integration was realized through regional integration. However, ethnic chauvinism helped to truncate the project of national integration. It is a moot question whether ethnicity represents an obstacle to building a viable and stable political system since ethnicity itself could be positive. In view of the uncertainties in the present political and economic arrangements, which have brought the country into a stand still, it is imperative to examine other options so as to forestall imminent disaster. Perhaps a viable option is regional integration. Regional cooperation had existed even up until 1967 and its developmental legacies are yet to be surpassed in Nigeria. Regional integration is not aimed at breaking up Nigeria; it is to relive the Nigerian federalism. It would be recalled that the defunct

regions used their economic independence to foster economic development of individual regions. In the east, the Eastern Nigeria Development corporation was established, the north created the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation while the west established the Western Nigeria Development Corporation, which in 1976 metamorphosed into the Odu'a Investment Company Limited (OICL). Regionalism thus engendered a considerable degree of economic autonomy in the regions as the various leadership tended to cash in on this advantage to embark on state-led development projects through the established corporations. As a conglomerate, and an economic bloc, the atomization of the western region as a result of indiscriminate state creation, which brought it into existence in the first place, has also helped to cripple development of OICL. However, none can deny its latent capacity as a regional economic block which will continually foster south west economic cooperation.

II. REGIONAL INTEGRATION AS TOOL FOR NATION BUILDING

All over the world, regional integration has gained currency. Nations are collaborating, so are states within federations in order to derive maximum benefits from the power of synergy and economies of scale.¹ Studies around the world have shown that in the most advanced nations, economic development started through basic community's integration programs that allowed them to garner resources and ideas for common purposes.²

In the course of nation building, the integration of both the political and economic structures always takes the centre stage in planning towards total transformation. This forms bedrock for total emancipation of the entire citizens from unemployment

¹ Opeyemi Soyombo "Federalism and Nigeria's Quest for Regional Integration" <http://www.thenationonlineng.net/2011index.php/mobile/author/Davi> Accessed May 15, 2014 See also Athanasios Vanvikididis "Regional Integration and Economic Growth" World Bank Economic Review (1998) 12(2): 251-270. <http://wber.oxfordjournals.org/content/12/2/251>. short Accessed May 17, 2014.

² Niran Abitogun, "Integrating South-West's Economy for Development nigerianbestforum.comgeneral topic integrating south-westeeconomy for development 15 May 18.2014.

and poverty. Regional integration is about improving the economy of the federation through regional contributions, improving the standard of living of the people by cooperation among the states.³ Thus, integration is simply a continuous breakdown of all barriers within a defined boundary for articulated and accelerated economic development of the entity. Some of these barriers are notably political in nature, cultural, values, religion, needs and economy.⁴ It is upon this bedrock that the South-west of Nigeria in 2011 started a process to integrate and re-enact the development witnessed in the Western Region of the pre-independence and immediate post independence era.⁵

The task is in agreement with the vision of late Chief Obafemi Awolowo the first Premier of the old Western Region whose core interest was principally to strengthen the people through integrated social and economic development of the region. The western regional government provided the infrastructure that made the region the envy of other regions in the country.⁶ Through the Western Nigeria Development Corporation, the government established industrial estates in Ikeja and Apapa (Lagos State to encourage the establishment of industries which would concentrate on manufacturing some commodities which were hitherto imported. The appearance of some manufacturing plants like Guinness (alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks); Dunlop and Michelin (for tyres); Cadbury (for Confectioneries) and others became apparent.⁷ The eastern and northern regions followed suit with their establishment of development corporations fashioned after the western region's Western Nigerian Development Corporation. Thus, the regions were motivated due to their possession of sense of belonging to their respective regions and saw regional projects as national projects that belonged to all. In all the regions, these corporations and their subsidiaries were managed and funds were channeled into regional loans boards and finance corporations which made grant to local governments, authorities, private firms and individuals.⁸

Three schools of thought had evolved as to how Nigeria could effectively co exist even before independence. These were represented in the thoughts of the "big three" politicians of the First Republic: Obafemi Awolowo, Nnamdi Azikiwe and Ahmadu Bello. Awolowo, whose political career was identified with the

Yoruba nationality movement in southwestern Nigeria, strongly favored the establishment of an ethnolinguistic foundation for national governmental institutions. Azikiwe, the foremost pan-Nigerian nationalist of the wartime and postwar eras whose career was also identified with the Igbo nationality movement in southeastern Nigeria, opposed Awolowo's emphasis on ethnolinguistic autonomy. He did, however, favor the creation of a centralized "commonwealth of Nigeria," consisting of eight geographical "protectorates." By contrast with Azikiwe and Awolowo, Ahmadu Bello, who personified the Hausa-speaking Muslim emirates of northern Nigeria, upheld the primacy of traditional authority in public life, provided such authority had been appropriately reformed to function effectively in modern times.⁶ His political perspective, unlike that of either Awolowo or Azikiwe, did not focus on the nationality question. Rather, he thought in terms of a multinational state controlled by his political party, not as a sole legal party but one that would be comprehensively dominant in the former Northern Region. His state-centered thinking, in opposition to Awolowo's orientation toward ethno linguistic nationality, produced one of the sharpest contrasts among Nigerian nationalists of the independence era.⁹ Be that as it may, the first school of thought, which favoured regional integration, became effectively utilized even by the other dissenting schools.

Regionalist thought and organization remained relatively dormant until 1993, when the military government abruptly terminated an electoral transition to civilian rule. However, the idea of regionalism was intensified during the fourth republic by political entrepreneurs in southern Nigeria.

Regional integration has many advantages such as employment generation, conflict resolution, boosting of trading activities within the region, common political will and values to solve immediate and long term problems, exchange of ideas and policies for effective administration, the pulling up of resources for prioritized development and lastly peace among the inhabitants of the southwest. Before independence and shortly after, the dividends of south west economic integration were already manifesting. The economic development of the Western Region thus led to rapid infrastructural development, which gave the Region firsts. For example, Western State Broadcasting Corporation came before the FRCN. The region also had the first television house in Nigeria; the government established the first "private" university in Ife. The first skyscraper in Nigeria was constructed i.e. the Cocoa House, which presently serves as the corporate office of the Odu'a Investment Company. The Polytechnic at Ibadan and the Institute of Agriculture, Research and Training established in 1969 were innovations of the

³ Opeyemi, "Federalism and Nigeria".

⁴ Abitogun, "Integrating South-West's Economy".

⁵ Opeyemi, Federalism and Nigeria.

⁶ Olufemi Oyedele "Regional Integration is the Answer" *Daily Independent* December 24, 2012 <http://www.nigeriaintel.com/2012/12/24/regional-integration-is-the-answer/> accessed May 14, 2014.

⁷ Adeleye Adisa "State of the Nation: Economic and Social Integration of the South West Zone" *Vanguard* March 08, 2013.

⁸ Richard. L Sklar "Unity or Regionalism: The Nationalities Question" in *Crafting the New Nigeria: Confronting the Challenges*, edited. by Robert I. Rotberg Boulder & CO: Lynne (Rienner Publishers 2004) 39.

⁹ Sklar R.L Unity or Regionalism: The Nationalities Question 40-41.

Western regional government. The first specialist hospital, the first industrial estate, the first plantation and the first organised farmers' group who made millionaires out of farmers were all the products of regionalism. Qualitative education which inculcated the doctrines of being virtuous into our people was provided in the region for free.¹⁰ The richest region was the West, by virtue of cocoa productions, early access to western education, the location of much of the industrial development and the presence of Lagos the capital and major port. The West was also favoured after 1954 by the system of revenue allocation in that the principle of derivation applied to agricultural produce and certain imported commodities was prominent. Boosted by large cocoa revenue, the Western Region took over 38% of the statutory revenue allocation in 1954/55.¹¹ However, the laudable development was truncated as a result of military intervention in the country's politics with their indiscriminate states creation. In spite of the numerous economic advantages of the South-West zone, there are less visible signs of economic development witnessed during regionalism.

Regional integration has the tendency of promoting proper federalism which will lead to healthy rivalry among the regions - the type witnessed in the 60s. It would be recalled that Nigeria was on the path of an economic medium power before the demise of the First Republic. This owed largely to the economic autonomy enjoyed by the regions. However, such autonomy had disappeared even before the commencement of this republic. A salient example is reflected in the revenue allocation formula as used in this republic that gives 52 per cent to the Federal Government, 26 percent to the 36 states and 20 per cent to the local councils. The implication of this is that each of the 36 states collects 0.7 per cent from the federation account while the central government collects a whopping 52 per cent. Consequently, regional economic integration becomes the case since revenue allocation cannot be insufficient to create the volume of economic activities required to provide the required level of economic development.¹² Additionally, rapid economic development is a way of creating employment opportunities for the huge and ever increasing army of unemployed youths.

III. ETHNICITY IN NIGERIA: THE POSITIVE PERSPECTIVES

Ethnicity does not necessarily constitute threat to the socio-political and economic development of a

state. It is the negative employment of ethnicity – negative attitudes towards those regarded as outsiders – that constitute the threat to socio-political and economic development. Hence the positive aspects of ethnicity often become insignificant in multi-ethnic states like Nigeria. The interaction of ethnic groups may either negatively or positively affect the socio-political and economic positions of other groups. In essence, ethnicity becomes problematic when the various ethnic groups turn the table against each other in an attempt to have access to political power, thus degenerating from a form of political support into a basis for political conflict.

Thus from the foregoing it can be concluded that ethnicity is more or less a mediating reference point through which ethnic groups in multi-ethnic states with diverse human relations and values as it is in Nigeria promote their group interests. However, the extent of the utilization of ethnicity may be different between individuals and groups in the expression and utility of ethnicity; because of variation and the perception of their socio-political and economic positions. For example in South Africa, Kenya, Honduras, Nigeria, Jamaica, India etc. where there are diverse ethnic groups, ethnicity may serve as a common mediating reference point which may likely affect their socio-political and economic relations.

The implication of the above is that each ethnic group may tend to emphasize their ethnic identity and utilize it more effectively for their own socio-political and economic interests. However this mediating reference point may eventually become a tool in the hand of different ethnic/political leaders who capitalize on these socio-biological bonds and utilize it for their own political and material advantage. Individuals always act in a manner that maximizes their socio-political and economic benefits. They can decide to act in the interest of their group or otherwise depending on what benefits them most. This explains the relevance of national cohesion in a multi-ethnic society to prevent ethnic conflicts, creating a relationship between ethnicity and nationality. Ethnicity can be harmonious and cooperative. Often it is the unacknowledged dimension of ethnicity that produces the key to its management.¹³

It has to be stressed that the perception of ethnic identity through a different lens will hopefully, broaden and deepen our understanding of the dynamics of ethnicity. Ethnicity could be seen as a function of changing times; that it is flexible and shifting,

¹⁰ Oyedele O Regional Integration.

¹¹ Tom Forrest, *Politics and Economic Development in Nigeria* (Westview press 1992). 21-22.

¹² Femi Orebe "South-West Regional Integration as a Way Out of the Nigerian Socio-Economic Morass" (Paper presented at the 2011 Ekiti Economic and Development Summit October 14-15, 2011).

¹³ Toyin Coties AdetibaC and Aminur Rahim "Between Ethnicity, Nationality and Development in Nigeria" *International Journal of development and Sustainability* Vol. 1 No. 3 (2012): 665. See also Osaghae, E.E., "Federalism and the management of ethnicity in Nigeria: 1999 Constitution in focus", in Oshita Oshita O & Bassey, C elestine (Eds.), *Conflict Resolution, Identity Crisis and Development in Africa*, (Malthouse Press Ltd, Lagos 2007), 189.

emerging and changing in response to contexts in which it is expressed.¹⁴

Thus ethnicity is an agent of nation building. For example it provided a basis for the organization of resistance against colonial domination. It is indeed an ideology of liberation. Ethnicity leads to the appreciation of one's own social roots in a community and cultural group which is essential not only for the stability of the individual ethnic group but also that of the country as a whole. Ethnicity contributes to democratic practices due to its emphasis on the democratic values of equity and justice in socio political relations. Ethnic groups demand for justice and liberty in the face of oppression by other groups based on unequal distribution of public service jobs and social services which in turn propels the dominant group to observe the democratic principles governing equity. Sufficing to say that ethnicity acts as a restraint against dictatorial tendencies.

Ethnicity is also conceived as ethnonationalism which does not ordinarily connote a negative tendency; it only becomes negative only when it is used to promote inter-group hatred, violence, and group closure. Indeed, it is a positive phenomenon when it is employed in ways that benefit the entire society. In Nigeria, ethnicity has manifested mainly as a negative phenomenon; it generally presents a scenario where people identify with and see themselves first as a member of a particular ethnic nationality before identifying themselves with the nation.¹⁵

Arguably however, a more critical approach to the study of ethnicity in Nigeria would give credence to the assertion that ethnicity has made positive and invaluable contributions in consolidating the process of nation building in Nigeria. Under colonialism, for example, ethnic groups came together as a common force against colonialism. In the same vein, the three regions used their economic independence to foster economic development of individual regions. In the east, the Eastern Nigeria Development corporation was established, the north created the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation while the west established the Western Nigeria Development Corporation, which in 1976 metamorphosed into the OICL. Sufficing to say therefore, that intra-ethnic cooperation arising from regionalism served as an agent of state building from colonialism until the demise of the First Republic.

However, at independence in 1960, Nigeria tilted towards negative ethnicity. Negative ethnicity as a colonial creation left the slide show to the centre stage of Nigerian politics. Ethnicity was defined by fears of ethnic and regional domination. During colonialism

Nigerian petty bourgeoisies saw the need to catch in on the socio-economic opportunities provided by the various colonial policies. This is because ethnicity and intra group cooperation was directed towards industrial and economic development of the regions. There were healthy competitions with each region striving to take a cue from another in the areas of economic development and regional industrialisation. However, till date, Nigerian political elites have continually exploited ethnicity for their selfish interests.

The pervasive idea of looking down on ethnicity as a hydra-headed monster ought to be replaced with positive insight. Positive ethnicity could allay fears of ethnic groups; it would serve as a means of restraining an untamed post state. It also guides social and economic resource mobilization.¹⁶ One should not also forget that human beings have greater propensity for more interaction among those who speak the same language, share a common culture, religion and history. There is nothing wrong morally or otherwise for people if they associate themselves with their fellow ethnic members. In this regard, ethnicity gives internal cohesion to both individuals and society. It encourages people for each others' security. It promotes their sense of identity and therefore their sense of direction.¹⁷

Ethnicity's contributions are, therefore, self help, participation and understanding – elements that are lacking in the post colonial state. Negative framing of ethnicity as a cause for autarchy, secession, disintegration and instability are elitist alarms. Ethnicity provides defined symbolic and organizational sites for individuals and elites to mobilize resources in the pursuit of common goals within the state.¹⁸

It is essential to reexamine the exaggerated negative consequences of ethnicity that, given intense socio economic competition, it leads to disagreement violence and secession. How valid are the claims against negative ethnicity? Some of the consequences attributed to ethnicity are not necessarily of its making. The artificial boundaries that brought a mélange of mutually unintelligible cultures and linguistic groups together are not the creation or machinations of some remote African 'tribes'. The process and practice of nation destroying occasioned by the post colonial state was never the idea of tribalism of the middle ages. Neither should ethnicity be blamed for intense socio economic competition for it is also one of the pillars liberal democracies.¹⁹

Ethnicity comes in hand in a situation of inter-ethnic competition for scarce resources particularly in

¹⁴ Kurgat, P.K. "The Dynamics of Ethnicity in a Multicultural Society". *Journal of Language, Technology and Entrepreneurship in Africa*, 2009 Vol. 1 No. 2 (2009): 93.

¹⁵ Uduma O Uduma "The challenges of ethnonationalism for the Nigerian State" *Journal of African Studies* Vol. 5(3) pp33 & 38, July 2013 <http://www.academicjournal.org/JAD> Accessed 20 May, 2014.

¹⁶ Seyoum Ameso *Ethnicity in Africa: Towards a Positive Approach* (iUniversity Press1997), 1958.

¹⁷ Seyoum Ameso *Ethnicity in Africa: Towards a Positive Approach* 1957.

¹⁸ Seyoum Ameso *Ethnicity in Africa: Towards a Positive Approach* 1960.

¹⁹ Seyoum Ameso *Ethnicity in Africa: Towards a Positive Approach*.

society where inequality is accepted as natural and material wealth is greatly esteemed however, it is not intrinsically negative. What often happens is the fact that the manipulation of the ethnic factor in political contestation often yield negative outcome. Nigeria as a heterogeneous society has continually faced the problem of ethnic consciousness as it has been entrenched in the Nigeria society to the extent that any activity or programme of action initiated by the government of the day is seen as being influenced by ethnic considerations. This situation is fast becoming a value and consciously taught among each nationality in Nigeria and propagated to capture political positions has caused more harm than good to national integration and harmony.²⁰

IV. THE SOUTH WEST STATES AS AN ECONOMIC BLOC

Although the south west states since the abolition of regionalism have tilted towards individual state economic development, the fact remains that there is an appreciable level of economic cooperation among them. The most important factor of economic cooperation has been OICL. Apart from being share holders of the conglomerate, all member states have emulated the core characters of OICL to stimulate the economic development of their individual states. The farm settlement scheme for example has been greatly exploited in these states. Most have also partnered with OICL in the areas of entrepreneurship, skills acquisition and development.

The long history of the South Western States in joint economic activities is a legacy they all share as a given whole being developed through the establishment of public enterprises within the region. These legacies, which made the former Western Region of Nigeria first among equals, were in the areas of education, agriculture and food security, industrialization, employment generation, and massive physical and social infrastructures development. They all have their roots in the established public enterprises. Generally, public enterprises in Nigeria were established to propel socio-economic development and to guard against the control of the economy from foreign domination and exploitation. With these enterprises, metamorphosing into OICL the Western Region became the cynosure of the rest of the Federation of Nigeria. For example, there was free education in all parts of the region and the best industrial estates in Nigeria.

However, in spite of its failures and shortcomings, OICL since inception of the Fourth

Republic in 1999 has become a unifying factor of the south western states, the former western region which was politically disunited as a result of complex political arrangement occasioned by the various military regimes since 1976. It has been rediscovered as a rallying point of the Yoruba region of the southwest; a platform upon which the Development Agenda for Western Nigeria has been built. The relationship among governors was only cordial when it came to political matters and perhaps when there was the need to make decisions on the Odu'a Investment Company Limited. The relationship since 2011 has incorporated other dimension of development such as SMEs and the revival of farm settlements under the auspices of OICL. With the full support of the five owner-state governments, their people and other men and women of goodwill, *OICL is therefore a challenge to the stake holders with a common will to succeed and foster the regional integration of the southwestern states and restore economic prosperity to the region through industrial and economic activities.*

a) *OICL: A stimulant of south-west economic integration in the fourth republic*

There is no doubting the fact that OICL is a pale imitation of WNDC, its forerunner. This boils down to its failure not only as a result of the balkanization of the region but also due to the politicization of the conglomerate. However, it is contended that OICL serves as a common wealth and stimulant of south west economic integration. The evolution of OICL was as a result of the atomization of the former Western State. It was to function as a conglomerate in which all the assets and investments of the former Western State under the direct supervision of the Western State Industrial Investment and Credit Corporation (WSIICC) and the Ministry of Industry were to be managed and supervised. The company began in 1976, where the Western Nigeria Development Corporation (WNDC) halted.

Historically, the processes that have culminated in the creation of the 36 states and Federal Capital Territory (FCT) in Nigeria are the result of a complex political arrangement and rearrangement, rather than a search for national integration and economic efficiency²¹ Be that as it may, the Western Region as an economic block, a regional approach, which Odu'a Investment Company initiated at its inception, has been cost-effective and economically viable especially in the areas of infrastructure, industrialization, commerce, the environment and agriculture. Later, Osun State, created in 1991 and Ekiti State created in 1996 were further carved out of the region. The western states namely

²⁰ Achimugu, Hassan, Ata-Agboni, U. Joy & Aliyu, Abdulahi A Ethnicity, Ethnic Crisis, and Good governance in Nigeria: Implications for Sustainable National Development *Public Policy and Administration Research* Vol.3, No.12, (2013).

²¹ Development Agenda for Western Nigeria: Executive Summary dawncommission.org/.../DAWN-Executive-Summary-FINAL.pdf Accessed May 12, 2014.

Oyo, Ondo, Ogun, Osun and Ekiti now have a common wealth called Odu'a Group. A conglomerate incorporated in 1976 under the name Odu'a Investments Company Limited in July 1976. It was expediently established following the creation of Oyo, Ondo and Ogun states from the then Western States. The conglomerate has been into full business since October 1, 1976 with seventy percent of its business in the areas of investments and joint ventures with reputable multinational companies.²²

The company since inception has been operating as a conglomerate with over 77% of its business in investments and joint ventures with reputable multinational companies. It commenced business with 50 companies which in relative shareholding, may be categorized as wholly owned subsidiaries (100%), Subsidiaries with major shareholding (50%) and Associated Companies in which OICL has minority shareholding (less than 50%)²³ It was conceived that the new holding company would be necessary to accumulate wealth through the sundry investments and use their proceeds to develop the southwest in the area of human capital development and creation of employment. Amazingly, the wealth of 1976 a total asset of N31 million increased such that the capital assets alone in 2012 was over N76 billion (\$500million).²⁴

Up until, 2013 OICL controlled over 10 subsidiary companies, in which the company has 100% holding, except for Cocoa Industries Limited, with 70% holding and Glanvil Enthoven & Co. Nigeria Limited with 55% holding. It also partnered with about 14 companies (associated companies) and minority equity in about 12 companies; this also includes about 19 companies (sundry companies) in which the OICL has minor shares equity.²⁵ OICL subsidiaries include the following; Cocoa Industries Limited, Lagos, Lagos Airport Hotel, Lagos, Premier Hotel, Ibadan, Lafia Hotel, Ibadan, Wemabod Estates Limited, Lagos, Odu'a Telecommunication (O'Net), Ibadan, E & O Power and Equipment Leasing limited, Lagos, Odu'a Printing and Publishing Company Limited, Ibadan, Epe Plywood Industries Limited, Lagos, Glanvill Enthoven & Co. Nigeria Limited, Lagos and Westco Farms Ltd in which the company has more than 55% share equity.²⁶ Its associated companies include Wema Bank PLC, Nigerite Limited, West African Portland Cement Plc (WAPCO), Crittal Hope Nigeria Limited, Tower Aluminum Nigeria Plc, Nigerian Wire and

Cable Plc, Great Nigeria Insurance Company Plc, Askar Paints Plc, Macmillan Limited, Nidogas Company Limited, Nigeria Sugar Company Limited, Nigeria Aluminum Extrusion Limited and SKG-Pharma (Nig) Limited. OICL has between 10% to 40% equity shares in these companies. These companies are predominantly located in the Western parts of Nigeria with branches outside the region. However, a couple of them are located outside the region. These include the Niger Delta Explorations & Production Plc in the South-Southern part of the country and Niger Mills Company Limited, Calabar, Cross River State.

OICL is arguably the most actively surviving State Owned Enterprises in Nigeria. While the Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation is now defunct, the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation, now New Nigeria Development Corporation (NNDC) cannot be said to be operating within the same pedestal with OICL, perhaps due to the high capital development of the catchment areas of OICL and of course the viability of the economy of western states of Nigeria. When OICL took off in 1976, it set out with some guiding objectives which included engaging in activities which will promote and enhance rapid economic and industrial and human resources development in the south west states of Nigeria and the country in general.

Against the background of these objectives, it is possible to evaluate the performance of the OICL to date. While Odu'a Investment Company Limited still exists today, it is clearly far from the envisioned dream of its founding fathers. However, none can deny its latent capacity. The performance of OICL since its inception in 1976 has not been so impressive. Some of its inherited investments have been grounded; Odu'a Textiles Industry Limited has stopped functioning while others are not giving the returns of their existence. Generally manufacturing and industry under the company have also not performed to the expectation of the envisioned dream of its establishment. It has to be noted that manufacturing is only a part of the company's investment; it has investments in real estate, hospitality and agro-allied ventures. However, manufacturing seems to be the most focused area of investment of the company. It would be recalled that most of the inherited companies of OICL were manufacturing and industrial based. The Western Regional government had embarked on state-led development through Valorisation and Import Substitution industrialization (ISI), establishing series of manufacturing companies.

These companies were primarily engaged in trade and commerce and in the marketing of manufactured goods imported from their home countries. Nigeria's economy was "structured and organized by colonialism mainly as a source of raw materials and market for industrial products of the mother country, industrialization was discouraged with

²² Kunle Oderemi, "Existing Structures and S/West's New Development Agenda" *Saturday Tribune* 10 2012.

²³ Report on Reorganisation/Rearrangement 1979, Ayo Ogunshaye Foundation Archives, Ibadan pp. 4 & 5.

²⁴ Akinwale Aboluwade "Governors Pledge Greater Commitment to Odu'a Conglomerate" *The Punch* February 29, 2012.

²⁵ *Odu'a Investment Company at a Glance* Odu'a Printing Press Ibadan.

²⁶ *Odu'a News*, January to June 2005 pp.6.

relevant anti-industrialization enactments and policies made as if to ensure that there was no substantial industrial development.²⁷ There was no attempt to reinvest financial resources generated within the country for developmental purpose nor was there any concrete attempt made to develop indigenous entrepreneurship. In spite of this, the western regional government was able to establish an industrial base, which became a foundation for indigenous Nigerian industrialization. Although the region had started to industrialize before independence in 1960, there was a greater urge for industrialization in all the regions immediately after independence. The western regional government was poised to cash in on the various Development plans to further its development agenda for the region. With the establishment of boards and Development Corporations, the regional economy recorded steady growth. However, the western states began to witness economic challenges when the region was atomized in 1976 after which OICL was established as a joint venture.

OICL has suffered neglects for too long. The company profitability is at its lowest since 1976 and majority of the subsidiaries are moribund. The reports about 76 billion assets are basically due to a revaluation of existing assets and has nothing to do with adding new assets. Feeble attempts were made to add to the assets of the company at one time or the other. For example, save for the building of shopping malls, renovation and conversion of abandoned properties of the company, in 2004, it planned constructing a 20 minute rail track from Ibadan to Lagos, which did not come to realization.²⁸ It is instructive to concede that OICL actually added to its string of investments. In 2003, a telecommunication company was established with OICL having 100% equity in it. It was established as a western state monopoly to provide telephone services to the western states of Nigeria. However, it crumbled within a very short period of existence. Multiple latent and patent factors which boil down to corruption and lack of expertise were responsible for the breakdown in operations. In spite of the fact that this was a capital intensive project, it crumbled at its prime. OICL had invested close to N7 billion on the telecoms company and nothing come out of it.²⁹

Most of the farms settlements established in the past have been abandoned. It has been established that agriculture was the backbone of the western region

economy. The government launched a scheme in 1959 with the aim of encouraging educated young men to make a profitable career in farming. There were about 36 Farm Settlements throughout the Region. These varied from 2, 000 to 8, 000 acres and are made available in economic holdings on a leasehold basis to selected young men. Each settler was provided with supervised credit and there were common services for the processing of crops, drying, storage, and marketing, purchase of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, tools and equipment. In spite of numerous problems, the scheme proved successful.³⁰ By far cocoa was the most important agricultural commodity produced in western Nigeria. Being the highest producer of the commodity in the country, the western regional government improved upon its production and used its dividends to finance different projects in the region including the region's industrialization drive. It has been discussed earlier in this work that the Cocoa Marketing Board, which was incorporated by the Western Region Marketing Board and which was part of the inheritance of OICL was able to help in the provision of qualitative education and healthcare services.

The main thrust of the Regional Marketing Boards was to use revenue accumulated by the board to finance various development programmes in the regions. In the case of OICL assets are shared among owning state with less development coming on the heels of such dividends in individual state. WNDC laid the foundation for the industrial strategy of the region and it achieved its objective serially. In the area of building a nascent manufacturing base the Western region of Nigeria was way ahead of the entire West African region. The difference between then and now is that the Odu'a group is pale imitation of the WNDC. Crucially it has no known discernable industrial strategy. As a job creating mechanism it cannot be said to be a possible match for WNDC. The later was well positioned indeed as a real development company, with viable mechanisms to initiate and sustain economic and social development.³¹

When OICL came on board, ownership and control of these assets became polarized. Indeed, some of the western region properties were shared; for example, When the Region was dissolved into Ogun, Ondo, Oyo and Osun States, Okitipupa Oil Palm Limited, among other agricultural projects, was bequeathed to Ondo State, while Western Livestock Company, among other agricultural projects, was

²⁷ Egwaihude F O, et al., "Four Decades of Industrialisation in Nigeria: A Critical Analysis" *Nigerian Journal of Economics and Social Studies* Vol. 42, No. 2, (2001), 365.

²⁸ Ayodele Thompson "Does Nationalization Policy Increase Investment? The experience in Nigeria" *Policy Brief* No. 2 September (2007).

²⁹ Ogunleye T, "Odu'a Telecoms now has fibre optic-MD" <http://www.tribune.com.ng/index.php/tele-info/42006-odua-telecoms-now-hasfibre-opticmd> | Accessd April 16, 2014.

³⁰ Akinwolemowa J.O. "The Farm Settlement Scheme in Western Nigeria: An Assessment of the Problems Involved and Evaluation of the Results Achieved to Date" *Country paper, FAO* (1966) p1.

³¹ Rauf Aregbesola "Odu'a Redefining A Conglomerate" Available at <http://ondostatevoice.com/news/odua-redefining-a-conglomerate-610.htm> Accessed May 11, 2014.

bequeathed to Oyo state.³² Unfortunately, however, these are either a shadow or almost non-existent.

In a similar vein, the politicization of the company has not helped to engender growth and development of the company. During the election of 2004, the misfortune of Odu'a Group increased with all the five Alliance for Democracy (AD) governors removed and replaced by the People's Democratic Party (PDP) governors. First, the business managers who had worked so far were sacked and replaced by politicians who knew nothing about business. Secondly, the politicians stormed Odu'a Group for contracts including governors, deputy governors, commissioners and all and sundry.³³ Between 2003 and 2011, PDP took political control of the region and rather than build on economic structures in place to rally round states in this region and even use the party's control of the country to the advantage of the region, such institutions were allowed to wither. In the same vein, until 2011, the Governors (PDP and Action Congress of Nigeria ACN), saw themselves as political enemies and competitors for power, hence refused to bond for the development of the region and the people who gave them the mandate to serve.³⁴ This had an adverse effect on the business empire and thus it declined adversely. By 2011, the OICL experiment brought these governors together under a platform of unity referred to as Development Agenda for Western Nigeria (DAWN) in which economic integration of the south west was advocated.

b) South West Regional Economic Integration in the Fourth Republic

As a result of the inherent weaknesses and challenges of OICL, the south western states governors and a conglomeration of some of the best intellectuals, technocrats and professionals in Yorubaland July, 2011, initiated the Development Agenda for Western Nigeria (DAWN), which produced an 80-page framework, for a roadmap for action in the south western states. The primary motive for this was to engender regional integration in order to fully realize the economic, social and political potentials. Indeed the recent political experience, more than at any time in the history of the western states considerably vitiated her past gains. The extant political arrangement has constrained the

development aspirations of the region.³⁵ It must be emphasized that DAWN was the brainchild of Yoruba men belonging to the same political party. At its inauguration in 2011, stalwarts from Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN), including Governors Kayode Fayemi, Rauf Aregbesola, Abiola Ajimobi, Asiwaju Bola Tinubu, Ibikunle Amosun Babatunde Fashola, and Chief Bisi Akande, National Chairman of Action Congress of Nigeria, emerged as the prime movers of the reintegration project.³⁶

Perhaps this was an attempt to reenact the Action Group party ideology, which not only gave leverage to industrialization in the defunct western region, but also improved education and provided employment in the region. The Action Group government was able to fully experiment the synergy between politics and economic development. The key reasons for integration according to the DAWN revolve around both political and economic issues. As far as the economic issues go, it is clear that the post-1966 configuration has miserably failed to deliver the goods. With ever increasing misery and mass poverty, real fiscal federalism as of old would be a necessary mechanism.³⁷

The balkanisation is not just that the region has been split into states but far more crucially, the states of the south-west as well as products of regional balkanization from other Nigerian regions are operating within a unitarist framework. This means that their room for manoeuvre is restricted. These states operate under a quasi-federalist system dominated by an all powerful centre. Thus what is practised today is federalism only in name. Unlike the former western region, the balkanised states of the South-West do not have the economic levers to exploit their own resources the way it did under a regional arrangement. Out of balkanisation, the overall strategy must revive entities such as the Western Nigerian Development Corporation (WNDC), the Western Nigeria Finance Corporation and the laudable cooperative societies and movements which had such a decisive impact in uplifting living standards.³⁸

DAWN made OICL the economic engine of the south western states; therefore, revamping it for the task ahead has been made a primary responsibility of not only the western state party-ACN but to other progressives and beneficiaries of largesse of the Action Group government under Chief Obafemi Awolowo. The six states; Ondo, Oyo, Ogun, Osun, Ekiti and Lagos; are

³² Bisi Ogunfowora "Who Will Save Awo's Agro-Economic Legacies In Ogun State From Total Destruction" Available at <http://saharareporters.com/article/who-will-save-awos-agro-economic-legacies-ogun-state-total-destruction-prof-bisi-ogunfowora> Accessed May 21 2014.

³³ Aderinkola Oluwole, "The Back Story Of Corruption: Stealing The Birth Right Of The People Of Ondo State" Available at <http://saharareporters.com/report/back-story-corruption-stealing-birth-right-people-ondo-state> Accessed May 18 2014.

³⁴ "Success of Odu'a Investment Company as a Challenge for Southwest Regional Integration" thesunshinereport.com/dir/tag-breaking/page/5/ Accessed may 1, 2014.

³⁵ Development Agenda for Western Nigeria: Executive Summary dawncommission.org/.../DAWN-Executive-Summary-FINAL.pdf Accessed May 12, 2014.

³⁶ Odeyemi, Existing Structures.

³⁷ "Towards South-West Consensual Economic Emancipation" www.osundefender.org Accessed May 19, 2014.

³⁸ *Osun Defender* "Towards South-West Consensual Economic Emancipation" Available at www.osundefender.org Accessed May 20, 2014.

not equally endowed. This underscores the import of comparative strength and advantage in productive activities. Development activities proposed for the states are as follows: Ekiti (Education and human capital, agriculture and Tourism), Lagos (Commerce, industries and services), Ogun (oil and gas, energy and industries), Ondo (Oil and gas, energy, agriculture (cocoa)), Osun (Tourism, agriculture (cocoa and animal husbandry) and Oyo (Agricultural value-chain-processing, packaging and Small Scale Enterprises).³⁹

In spite of the challenges faced by OICL, its impact are still felt both at the regional and national levels. Its latent contributions to the socio economic development of the owning states and the country in general cannot be denied. Prior to the establishment of OICL, the Western Nigeria Development Corporation had engaged in human capital development through the provision of scholarship to students of Yoruba origin either to study abroad or in Nigeria. Odu'a Investment Company Limited - As part of its contribution to human capital development of the nation, a Scholarship Award Scheme was introduced in 2008 to help indigent Yoruba students in Nigeria's tertiary institutions of learning. Since the inception of the scheme, N100 thousand is awarded to 200 qualified students annually. Beneficiaries enjoyed the scholarship opportunity throughout their studentship in their various institutions.⁴⁰

The desire to support the Federal Government's food security and sustainability initiative informed the decision of the conglomerate to consider the option of turning again into agriculture. OICL embarked on the establishment of two Farmers' Academies, to train young school leavers in commercial agriculture and also to create avenue for the sustainability of the Federal Government's Food Security Programme. And these farmers' academies are called Odu'a Farmers Academy located in Awe, Oyo State and Ede, in Osun State. Some of the Odu'a states claimed to have their own farm centres and left the venture in the hand of Oyo, Osun and later Ekiti state.⁴¹

In 2010, Odu'a Farmers' Academy graduated 24 farmers from its campuses in Oyo and Osun states and also gave loan facility to graduands of the academy through the Bank of Agriculture as part of efforts by the company to rescue Nigerian youth from the claw of unemployment, restiveness and idleness and make them optimally production and contribute responsibly to the society and the economy in general. In 2011 about N50 million was invested, to renovate, buy some

equipment, including laboratory equipment as well as getting some lecturers who will train the students. The courses available at the academy included commercial rice production, crop production (maize, water melon, vegetable, pepper, tomatoes) livestock production, short courses in project management and aquaculture.⁴²

Parts of the cardinal objectives of the farmers' academy located in Awe, Oyo State and Ede, Osun State was to train farmers in the use of modern technique in management of food, horticultural crops and rearing of commercial livestock, facilitate trainee's access to funds upon graduation and ensure effective post training follow-up and support.

OICL is of the convictions that subsistence farmers and graduates who are willing to go into commercial farming will be exposed to theoretical and practical knowledge of farming which automatically brings about a valid alternative to the old traditional way of farming. Oyo and Osun State governments bought into the scheme and presented a large number of youths at the two academies in their respective states.

The academy in Oyo is housed at the premises of the old Directorate of Food Roads and Rural Infrastructure, Awe with the state government providing one hundred hectares of land for practical while the academy in Osun state is at the old farm centre, Ede. The academy attracts part time lecturers from institutions such as Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo, Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (IAR&T), Ibadan, Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo and *International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)*. Also, resource persons from CBN and OICL educate farmers in the areas of economics, finance and marketing.⁴³

In a similar vein, the company established a programme tailored towards the training of over 200 youths in the area of skill acquisition in Ekiti State. The Odu'a Skill Acquisition project is an initiative designed to empower and increase human capacity of youths with appropriate technical and vocational skills in order to prepare participating youths for entrepreneurship and job creation. This was a sort of partnering with the government of Ekiti State to encourage skill acquisition among youths and grow small and medium scale enterprises, hence the establishment of Odu'a Enterprise Development Centre at the defunct Odu'a Textile Limited in Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State. This centre comprises Ekiti- Odu'a Skill Acquisition Centre, Industrial Park, Artisans Village and Builders' Mart. Over 200 students have benefited from the programme which runs the following courses: metal works and fabrication; electrical house wiring and motor rewinding; painting/arts and craft; auto mechanic work; carpentry

³⁹ Emmanuel Oladesu ARG: How to fast-track Southwest's growth *The Nation* June 6, 2014.

⁴⁰ Interview: Adeyinka Adebayo Sunday, 26, Engineering Graduate of Ladoke Akintola University (Beneficiary of Odu'a Scholarship since 2008) May 12, 2014.

⁴¹ Odu'a Farmers Academy admits 500 OYES cadets <http://thenationonlineng.net/new/odua-farmers-academy-admits-500-oyes-cadets/> Accessed May 10 2014.

⁴² Interview: kamilu Ajani, 32, Former commercial Motorcycle (Okada) Rider, (Graduate of Odu'a Farmers' Academy, Oyo). April 21, 2014.

⁴³ *Odua News* 2011 p 44.

and joinery; hotel and events management; computer hardware/telephone repairs; block laying and concreting/tiling; and fashion designing. The training focuses more on practical hands-on training workshop than classroom theory.⁴⁴

Generally, the initiative helps to promote small scale and medium enterprises (SMEs) within the south west regional territory.⁴⁵ Indeed, the Odu'a Investment Company Farmers Academy and the Skills Acquisition Centre have helped to erase in the lives of these youths the despondency usually exhibited by the nations youths who hitherto regaled in joblessness. There is no denying the fact that the two concepts initiated by the investment holding company have produced some results. With this, farming and basic skills acquisition are now the hope of the teeming youths and young school leavers, in a country brimming with an army of the unemployed and subsistence farmers.⁴⁶ When the Osun and Oyo States schemes started several youths engaged in unskilled labour such as commercial motorcycle (okada) riding enroll in the school.⁴⁷

As part of the Group's property redevelopment project and in a bid to expand the business tentacles of OICL, on the one hand and a strategic focus on real estate investment as an avenue to earn income on the other hand, the conglomerate embarked upon the construction of capital intensive shopping malls. Prominent among them were the ones located in Idi Ape and Dugbe, both in Ibadan. The Idi Ape mall constructed was successfully completed in 2012 after four years of construction. The Heritage Mall with five floors and 200 underground parking with modern shops were proposed in 2009 and started full operations in 2013. It was constructed on the premises of a former property and business of the company - *The Sketch*. Since the paper owned by the Odu'a states died, the property had been abandoned. However, from the ruins of the property emerged the Odu'a Heritage Shopping Mall housing constructed by the Italian construction giant, Cappa D'Alberto, which constructed the first tallest skyscraper in Nigeria (Cocoa House)r. No fewer than 2,000 applicants, showed interest in the mall. They were ready to either rent or manage the expansive Odu'a Heritage Mall adjudged as one of the biggest shopping malls in West Africa. Facilities, such as fitness gym, amusement park for children, cinema, restaurant, and food court amongst others have been provided.⁴⁸

Thus, in spite of its failures and shortcomings, OICL since inception of the Fourth Republic in 1999 has become a unifying factor of the south western states, the former western region which was politically disunited as a result of complex political arrangement occasioned by the various military regimes since 1976. It has been rediscovered as a rallying point of the Yoruba region of the southwest; a platform upon which the Development Agenda for Western Nigeria has been built. The relationship among governors was only cordial when it came to political matters and perhaps when there was the need to make decisions on the Odu'a Investment Company Limited. The relationship since 2011 has incorporated other dimension of development such as SMEs and the revival of farm settlements under the auspices of OICL.

V. CONCLUSION

When recognised and exercised from a functional standpoint, ethnicity has a proclivity of producing healthy competition in a multi-ethnic society like Nigeria. In the same vein, regional integration is not only a tool for the economic and social development of ethnic groups; it is indeed a viable mechanism for national integration project. This is due to its patent capacity of engendering economic autonomy and the promotion of true federalism. With the full support of the five owner-state governments, their people and other men and women of goodwill, *OICL is therefore a challenge to the stake holders with a common will to succeed and foster the regional integration of the south-west states and restore economic prosperity to the region through industrial and economic activities.*

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. "Success of Odu'a Investment Company as a Challenge for Southwest Regional Integration" *thesunshinesearchlight.com/dir/tag/breaking/page/5* /Accessed May 1, 2014.
2. Abitogun Niran, "Integrating South-West's Economy for Development *Nigerian best forum. comgeneral topic integrating south-west economy for development* 15 May 18.2014.
3. Achimugu, Hassan, Ata-Agboni, U. Joy & Aliyu, Abdulahi A Ethnicity, Ethnic Crisis, and Good governance in Nigeria: Implications for Sustainable National Development *Public Policy and Administration Research* Vol.3, No.12, (2013).
4. Aderinkola Oluwole, "The Back Story of Corruption: Stealing The Birth Right of The People of Ondo State" <http://saharareporters.com/report/back-story-corruption-stealing-birth-right-people-ondo-state> Accessed May 18 2014.
5. Adetiba Toyin Coties and Aminur Rahim "Between Ethnicity, Nationality and Development in Nigeria" *International Journal of development and Sustainability* Vol. 1 No. 3 (2012): 656-674.

⁴⁴ Yinka Fabowale and Lanre Fadahunsi, "Subsistence Economy can't Grow Nigeria's Economy- Jimoh, Odu'a Boss" *The Sun* September 12, 2012.

⁴⁵ Odua News. July- December 2010 P5.

⁴⁶ Interview: Adedoyin Salako, 29, Former Commercial Motorcycle Operator (Artisan Trainee, Ekiti state Skill Acquisition Programme in partnership with OICL).

⁴⁷ Adebayo Jimoh "Odu'a Will Provide Platform for Agric and Industrial Growth" *Nigerian Tribune* October 18, 2010.

⁴⁸ Emmanuel Oladesu ARG: How to fast-track Southwest's growth *The Nation* June 26, 2012.

6. Adisa Adeleye "State of the Nation: Economic and Social Integration of the South West Zone" *Vanguard* March 08, 2013.
7. Aboluwade Akinwale "Governors Pledge Greater Commitment to Odu'a Conglomerate" *The Punch* February 29, 2012.
8. Akinwolemowa J.O. "The Farm Settlement Scheme in Western Nigeria: An Assessment of the Problems Involved and Evaluation of the Results Achieved to Date" *Country paper*, FAO (1966) p1.
9. Ameso Seyoum *Ethnicity in Africa: Towards a Positive Approach* (iUniversity Press1997), 1955-1962.
10. Aregbesola Rauf "Odu'a Redefining A Conglomerate" <http://ondostatevoice.com/news/odua-redefining-a-conglomerate-610.htm> Accessed May 11, 2014.
11. Bisi Ogunfowora "Who Will Save Awo's Agro-Economic Legacies in Ogun State From Total Destruction" <http://saharareporters.com/article/who-will-save-awos-agro-economic-legacies-ogun-state-total-destruction-prof-bisi-ogunfowora> Accessed May 21 2014.
12. Development Agenda for Western Nigeria: Executive Summary dawncommission.org/.../DAWN-EXECUTIVE-SUMMARY-FINAL.pdf Accessed May 12, 2014.
13. Egwaihude F O, A H Ekpo, O A Oyeranti and O S Ayodele "Four Decades of Industrialisation in Nigeria: A Critical Analysis" in *Nigerian Journal of Economics and Social Studies* Vol. 42, No. 2, (2001) 365.
14. Walker, Ezekiel A "British Colonialism and Economic Transformation", *Foundations of Nigeria: Essays in Honour of Toyin Falola* edited by Adebayo Oyeboade (Africa World Press inc. 2003), 365.
15. Forrest Tom, *Politics and Economic Development in Nigeria* (Westview press 1992), 21& 22.
16. Interview: Adedoyin Salako, 29, Former Commercial Motorcycle Operator (Artisan Trainee, Ekiti state Skill Acquisition Programme in partnership with OICL).
17. Interview: Adeyinka Adebayo Sunday, 26, Engineering Graduate of Ladoko Akintola University (Beneficiary of Odu'a Scholarship since 2008) May 12, 2014.
18. Interview: kamilu Ajani, 32, Former commercial Motorcycle (Okada) Rider, (Graduate of Odu'a Farmers' Academy, Oyo). April 21, 2014.
19. Jimoh Adebayo "Odu'a Will Provide Platform for Agric and Industrial Growth" *Nigerian Tribune* October 18, 2010.
20. Kurgat, P.K. The Dynamics of Ethnicity in a Multicultural Society *Journal of Language, Technology and Entrepreneurship in Africa* 1(2) (2009): 90-98.
21. Oderemi, Kunke "Existing Structures and S/West's New Development Agenda" *Saturday Tribune* March 10, 2012.
22. Odu'a Farmers Academy admits 500 OYES cadets <http://thenationonlineng.net/new/odua-farmers-academy-admits-500-oyes-cadets/> Accessed May 10 2014.
23. *Odu'a Investment Company at a Glance* Odu'a Printing Press Ibadan.
24. *Odua News* 2011 p 44.
25. *Odua News. July- December 2010 P5.*
26. Ogunleye T, "Odu'a Telecoms now has fibre optic-MD" <http://www.tribune.com.ng/index.php/teleinfo/42006-odua-telecoms-now-hasfibre-opticmd> Accessed April 16, 2014.
27. Oladesu Emmanuel ARG: How to fast-track Southwest's growth *The Nation* June 6, 2014.
28. Orebe Orebe "South-West Regional Integration as a Way Out of the Nigerian Socio-Economic Morass" (Paper presented at the 2011 Ekiti Economic and Development Summit October 14-15, 2011).
29. Osaghae, Eghosa. E., "Federalism and the management of ethnicity in Nigeria: 1999 Constitution in focus", in Oshita Oshita O & Bassey Celestine (Eds.), *Conflict Resolution, Identity Crisis and Development in Africa*, (Malthouse Press Ltd, Lagos 2007), 189.
30. Osun Defender, "Towards South-West Consensual Economic Emancipation" www.osundefender.org Accessed May 19, 2014.
31. Oyedele Olufemi "Regional Integration is the Answer" *Daily independent* December 24, 2012 <http://www.nigeriaintel.com/2012/12/24/regional-integration-is-the-answer/> Accessed May 14, 2014.
32. Report on Reorganisation/Rearrangement 1979, Ayo Ogunshye Foundation Archives, Ibadan pp. 4 & 5.
33. Sklar Richard, L "Unity or Regionalism: The Nationalities Question" in *Crafting the New Nigeria: Confronting the Challenges*, edited by Robert I. Rotberg Boulder & CO: Lynne (Rienner Publishers 2004) 39.
34. Soyombo Opeyemi "Federalism and Nigeria's Quest for Regional Integration" <http://www.thenationonlineng.net/2011index.php/mobile/author/David>. Accessed May 15, 2014.
35. Thompson Ayodele "Does Nationalization Policy Increase Investment? The experience in Nigeria" *Policy Brief* No. 2 September (2007).
36. Uduma O Uduma "The challenges of ethnonationalism for the Nigerian State" *Journal of African Studies* Vol 5(3) pp33 & 38, July 2013 <http://www.academicjournal.org/JAD> Accessed 20 May, 2014.
37. Fabowale Yinka and Lanre Fadahunsi, "Subsistence Economy can't Grow Nigeria's Economy- Jimoh, Odu'a Boss" *The Sun* September 12, 2012.

GLOBAL JOURNALS INC. (US) GUIDELINES HANDBOOK 2015

WWW.GLOBALJOURNALS.ORG

FELLOWS

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

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



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

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

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



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

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



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

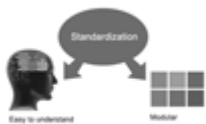
We shall provide you intimation regarding launching of e-version of journal of your stream time to time. This may be utilized in your library for the enrichment of knowledge of your students as well as it can also be helpful for the concerned faculty members.





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

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



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

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



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

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





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

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



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

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

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



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

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



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

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





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

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



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

It is mandatory to read all terms and conditions carefully.



AUXILIARY MEMBERSHIPS

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

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

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



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

The Institute will be entitled to following benefits:



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

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

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



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

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



Journals Research
inducing researches

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



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



After nomination of your institution as “Institutional Fellow” and constantly functioning successfully for one year, we can consider giving recognition to your institute to function as Regional/Zonal office on our behalf. The board can also take up the additional allied activities for betterment after our consultation.

The following entitlements are applicable to individual Fellows:

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



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

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



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

Other:

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

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



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

Note :

//

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

//



PROCESS OF SUBMISSION OF RESEARCH PAPER

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

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

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

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

(II) Choose corresponding Journal.

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

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

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

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



PREFERRED AUTHOR GUIDELINES

MANUSCRIPT STYLE INSTRUCTION (Must be strictly followed)

Page Size: 8.27" X 11"

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

You can use your own standard format also.

Author Guidelines:

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

1. GENERAL

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

Scope

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

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

2. ETHICAL GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please mention proper reference and appropriate acknowledgements wherever expected.

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

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

3. SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

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



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

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

4. MANUSCRIPT'S CATEGORY

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

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

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

Research articles: These are handled with small investigation and applications

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

5. STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF MANUSCRIPT

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

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

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

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



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

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

Format

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

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

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

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

Structure

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

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

Abstract, used in Original Papers and Reviews:

Optimizing Abstract for Search Engines

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

Key Words

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Acknowledgements: Please make these as concise as possible.

References

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

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

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

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

Tables, Figures and Figure Legends

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

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

Preparation of Electronic Figures for Publication

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

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



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

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

6. AFTER ACCEPTANCE

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

6.1 Proof Corrections

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

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

(Free of charge) from the following website:

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

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

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

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

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

6.3 Author Services

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

6.4 Author Material Archive Policy

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

6.5 Offprint and Extra Copies

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



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

TECHNIQUES FOR WRITING A GOOD QUALITY RESEARCH PAPER:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INFORMAL GUIDELINES OF RESEARCH PAPER WRITING

Key points to remember:

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

Final Points:

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

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



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

General style:

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

To make a paper clear

- Adhere to recommended page limits

Mistakes to evade

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

In every sections of your document

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

Title Page:

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



Abstract:

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

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

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

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

Approach:

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

Introduction:

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

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

Approach:

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



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

Procedures (Methods and Materials):

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

Materials:

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

Methods:

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

Approach:

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

What to keep away from

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

Results:

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

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



Content

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

What to stay away from

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

Approach

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

Figures and tables

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

Discussion:

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

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

Approach:

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



THE ADMINISTRATION RULES

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

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

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



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

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

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	C-D	E-F
<i>Abstract</i>	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
<i>Introduction</i>	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
<i>Methods and Procedures</i>	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
<i>Result</i>	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
<i>Discussion</i>	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
<i>References</i>	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring



INDEX

C

Chauvinism · 54
Conglomeration · 68

D

Dichotomy · 10

E

Emancipation · 54, 55
Endowed · 46, 70

I

Incumbent · 6

M

Metamorphosed · 55, 60

N

Nascent · 66
Nuanced · 4

R

Remit · 18
Repatriate · 14
Rhetoric · 2, 8, 18

S

Stimulant · 62

T

Tacit · 18
Tribes · 61



save our planet



Global Journal of Human Social Science

Visit us on the Web at www.GlobalJournals.org | www.SocialScienceResearch.org
or email us at helpdesk@globaljournals.org



ISSN 975587

© Global Journals