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CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE

- i. Copyright Notice
- ii. Editorial Board Members
- iii. Chief Author and Dean
- iv. Contents of the Issue
 1. The Opportunities of the Inter-Municipal Strategic Alliances in Algeria. *1-5*
 2. The Shattered Dreams: The Experience of Family Members Caring for a Relative Diagnosed with Schizophrenia: The Case of Amanuel Hospital. *7-15*
 3. Student Attitude Towards on Sexual Harassment: The Case of Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia. *17-22*
 4. Migrant Workers Rights under the Ethiopian Legal System. *23-27*
 5. Hispanic and Black Student Educational Attainment in Texas Career Colleges: A Multiyear Statewide Analysis. *29-39*
 6. State Response to Terrorism and Implications for Human Rights. *41-48*
 7. Soldiering and the Rites of Passage. *49-54*
- v. Fellows
- vi. Auxiliary Memberships
- vii. Process of Submission of Research Paper
- viii. Preferred Author Guidelines
- ix. Index



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The Opportunities of the Inter-Municipal Strategic Alliances in Algeria

By Dr. Chenane Arezki

Abstract- The purpose of this contribution is to assess the opportunity of inter-municipal strategic alliances in Algeria. It aims at providing a precise answer to the question whether the inter-municipal strategic alliances are an efficient tool to reduce or even eliminate the inconsistencies in the current territorial division in Algeria.

This paper presents the results of a survey administered via a questionnaire, drawn from the theoretical foundations of strategic alliances. The questionnaire, then, is divided in two sections. The first section provides a profile of respondents and develops methodological elements mobilized in the investigation. The second section gives details about the main results.

Keywords : strategic alliances, algeria, sustainability.

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The Opportunities of the Inter-Municipal Strategic Alliances in Algeria

Dr. Chenane Arezki

Abstract- The purpose of this contribution is to assess the opportunity of inter-municipal strategic alliances in Algeria. It aims at providing a precise answer to the question whether the inter-municipal strategic alliances are an efficient tool to reduce or even eliminate the inconsistencies in the current territorial division in Algeria.

This paper presents the results of a survey administered via a questionnaire, drawn from the theoretical foundations of strategic alliances. The questionnaire, then, is divided in two sections. The first section provides a profile of respondents and develops methodological elements mobilized in the investigation. The second section gives details about the main results.

Keywords: *strategic alliances, algeria, sustainability.*

Résumé- L'objectif de cette contribution est d'évaluer l'opportunité des alliances stratégiques intercommunales en Algérie, en apportant une réponse précise à la question de savoir si les alliances stratégiques intercommunales sont un outil efficace pour réduire voir même éliminer les incohérences du découpage territorial actuel en Algérie.

Cet article rend compte des résultats d'une enquête administrée via un questionnaire, tiré des fondements théoriques des alliances stratégiques. La première section dresse le profil des personnes enquêtées et développe quelques éléments méthodologiques mobilisés dans l'enquête. La deuxième section détaille les principaux résultats obtenus.

Mots-clés : *alliances stratégiques, algérie, développement durable.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The main aim of this contribution consists of assessing and evaluating the different opportunities of the inter-municipal strategic alliances in Algeria by providing an accurate answer about their utmost relevance in reducing or even eliminating the current territorial division's incoherence in Algeria.

Therefore, such this article gives an account of the results issued after a survey based on the theoretical grounds of the strategic alliances. Thus, the first section deals with the targeted people's profile and it is concerned with some methodological elements supplied in the survey. However, the second section details and provides the main results which have been brought out.

1- The enquired people's profile and a methodological element

This first section aims at drawing, as a first step, the enquired people's profile. Then, it attempts to

provide some methodological grounds that have mainly supported our survey.

a) *The enquired people's profile*

Our survey has been submitted to the whole municipals of the four enquired wilayas. Thus, people that have answered our survey, have been represented in the chart below and it is to note that the elected people come firstly followed by the services' heads, the technical staff, the mayors and at last come the general secretaries.

If we divide our sample into elected and non-elected staff, it's possible to notice that half of the participants are elected while the other half are not. Besides, their points of view are different; the first category leads the needs and the real facts of the territory, however, the second deals with the way transiting the different decisions and the centralized logics of the state.

II. A METHODOLOGICAL ELEMENT

In order to get an accurate answer to our survey, we have preferred to lead an enquiry via a survey which is submitted to a sample representing Algerian territorial communities such as the four wilayas of the north of Algeria, given that, such areas are characterized by a high density of population and a variable relief that is most of time related to the type of mountains. In addition, the whole municipals of the four wilayas have been enquired by submitting our survey to, at least, one elected or non-elected person in a municipal.

We have, further to the failure in our first attempt to enquire all the Algerian municipals via a numerical questionnaire, decided to strengthen our survey with a representative sample of four wilayas. Therefore, it seems that most of the municipals have neither internet site nor an e-mail that may be useful for interchanging. In addition, our attempts to hold direct entertainments with the minister of interior as a go-between with the whole Algerian municipals have been unsuccessful.

It is to notice that our sample, which is made up of four wilayas and led beside 172 municipals, has been exhaustively enquired. Then, the number of answers per a municipal varies from one to another; we have addressed 250 questionnaires and received back 204 answers estimated to an increased rate of 81, 6% .

The widening of our sample to the whole country would enable to undertake sophisticated processing methods namely the analyses to principal components. It can also lead to interesting classifications.

The selected processing is limited to a sorting out of the head results without details. Furthermore, our attempts to bi-varied analyses, via a system of correlation between variables, have not led to any significant results. Thus, we have limited our study to a simple mono-varied analysis.

It is to mention that our analysis is quite original and unique in the Algerian scientific frame as according to our references, few studies have mobilized this kind of step for such a question. The perceptions and the methods of the local actors are little explored and the empirical analyses are so lacunar. Such thesis suggests improving our knowledge of the field and highlighting the Algerian local development facts.

III. THE SURVEY'S RESULTS

The presentation of the results will be made by a thematic headline as it has been conceived in the questionnaire. The first heading deals with the limits and the challenges of the current territorial division in Algeria. However, the second heading concerns the implementation of inter-municipal strategic alliances in Algeria. This heading suggests also assessing the knowledge of actors in this kind of instruments greatly used in well-developed countries. Beside, the third heading attempts to discuss the most adapted methods in the implementation of these strategic alliances within the local communities. Moreover, we attend to deal with the legal and the financial mechanisms that would facilitate the implementation of these inter-municipal cooperation. Finally, the last heading will discuss the other instruments that may strengthen the logics of a sustainable local development within the Algerian municipals.

a) *The limits and the challenges of the current territorial division in Algeria*

The current territorial division in Algeria, in other words, the administrative division has gathered only 12, 3% of satisfaction among the enquired people while 88,2% among them have shown dissatisfaction. According to a cross chart that highlights the link between the function and the satisfaction as regards the current division, it would be noticed that the non-elected staff is as dissatisfied as the elected one.

It is to mention beyond that the rate of dissatisfaction is a little bit increased among the non-elected; an unexpected result in regard to the function of these people. It also seems that the level of education, which is more satisfactory among the non-elected comparing to the elected, would explain this difference

in the location of the current inter-municipal territorial division limits in Algeria. The dissatisfaction of the local actors is firstly interpreted by the failure of the current division consistency, by the weakness of the prerogatives attributed to the elected and mainly by the lack of means at disposal. However, the size of the municipals comes at last.

Most of the elected staff focus on the weaknesses of the municipal code that left only some lacunar fringes of laborer while the non-elected insist on the incoherence factors and on the lack of means to justify the current division limits.

Other factors are underlined by the enquired people to explain the current division limits as they have been mentioned below:

- *A freezing caused by some echelons upper than the municipal namely the daïra, the wilaya which are judged as disturbing factors. On the other hand, some people consider that the municipal popular assembly is devoid of its importance because of the interference of the other stages of order and command such as the wilaya, the daïra...etc.*
- *The divisions do not respond to any sociological referent nor to any economic considerations; some people notice the weakness of the social homogeneity within the territorial entities.*
- *The authorities of the municipal popular assembly are quite limited in addition to the hierarchic control of the wali and the lack of competences among the elected.*
- *Absence of both economic and social equality among the rich and the poor municipals. Thus, some elected mention the weakness of equity; some municipals are naturally wealthier than the others; any profit has been taken from the resources.*

In front of the current territorial division limits in Algerian municipals, the enquired people either elected or not are in their majority of 82, 8% optimistic for the new territorial division. It is to mention that the non-elected staff is more positive for a new division than the elected one, an unexpected result that may be justified by the technical misuse of local development instruments by some elected having a deficient training (most of them have only reached high school level).

Thus, the new division is hoped to solve the problems relating to public services and equipment (50, 5%), to remedy the shortness of the means at disposal of municipals and to promote new activities. Moreover, the creation of new resources within the municipal cannot be considered without solving the current problems in management, equipment and means.

Other raisons are arisen to justify the necessity to implement a new territorial reform such as:

- *Facing any new challenges of the territorial competition.*

- *Maintaining infrastructures and creating new ones.*
- *Responding the citizens' expectations well and in a hurry.*
- *Remediating the social and the economic inequality among municipals.*
- *Keeping more local democracy.*
- *Improving strategic activities at the inter-municipal level.*
- *Providing more human and financial resources.*
- *Providing much freedom in acting for the elected.*

b) *The opportunity of the Algerian inter-municipal strategic alliances implementation*

The inter-municipal strategic alliances are a sort of a municipal cooperation mostly achieved and enabling the municipals to keep lasting relationships in building new resources. Such alliances are greatly taken into account in well-developed countries particularly in the European ones as in France and Germany. While, in under-developing countries, such instruments remain less developed because of the lack of a decentralization process. Within the Algerian context, some inter-municipal forms of management have already existed and still existing; most enquired people (65,7%) seem to know the strategic alliances between the municipals. Furthermore, the non-elected staff is well informed about these alliances because most of them have reached university, however and unexpectedly, almost a half of the elected do not know them.

The most known form about the inter-municipal strategic alliances remains the inter-municipal cooperation as the simplest one. Then, comes at the second position the inter-municipal establishment being a well-advanced form of cooperation and the inter-municipal union which consists on an intermediate structure between the cooperation and the creation of an inter-municipal establishment.

Most of the enquired municipals (79, 4%) have never implemented any inter-municipal strategic alliances whether with a form of a cooperation, a union or an inter-municipal establishment. Nevertheless, a quarter of municipals (16, 7%) have implemented a strategic alliances form. In fact, it is mainly a temporary and a short-term inter-municipal cooperation that aims at solving punctual problems such as forest fire or any natural disaster.

Therefore, the cooperation is limited to share some technical means (rolling stocks such as lorries and engines). Besides, there are some cooperation forms which are a bit advanced but they cannot be considered as strategic alliances such as the common management of the wastes, the creation of an inter-municipal road, the creation of an AEP or an electric network for the border inhabitants of two municipals, the census of poor people .etc. Then, the financial means are supplied either by the municipal budget or by a guardianship of the state or the wilaya.

Most of the enquired people (88, 2%) consider that the inter-municipal strategic alliances represent a good tool to promote the local sustainable development; both the elected and the non-elected have a positive and even an optimistic perception concerning the opportunity that can be provided by the strategic alliances to the local development. Besides, several raisons are underlined to justify the importance of the alliances:

- *Sharing the means between municipals.*
- *Focusing on the territorial complementarity.*
- *Multiplying opportunities by combining the efforts.*
- *Reaching more efficiency and optimizing the management.*
- *Sharing inter-municipal experience, mutual assistance and sympathy.*
- *Creating a positive common dynamics.*
- *Sharing and exchanging expertise and skills.*
- *Improving the public service functioning.*
- *Solving land matters as it is a crucial factor slowing down the projects.*
- *Stopping the inter-municipal inequities; the poor municipal can derive a profit from a developed dynamics.*
- *Optimizing the results by minimizing the efforts.*
- *Encouraging the suitable governance.*

While the people, who consider that the inter-municipal strategic alliances are not able to promote the local development and the territorial division, rely on the following arguments:

- *Absence of a cooperation tendency.*
- *Everyone is supposed to find out his development areas.*
- *The potentials are different from a municipal to another; absence of complementarity.*
- *Absence of the will to cooperate.*

c) *The implementation of the Algerian inter-municipal strategic alliances methods*

In fact, our inquiry reveals that current legal framework is slightly adapted to inter-municipal strategic alliances. Therefore, most of the local development actors consider that the municipal code is adapted to inter-municipal alliances.

Moreover, according to most of the enquired people (73%), in spite of their importance in keeping cooperation between municipals, there are not any legal instrument which stimulate the inter-municipal strategic alliances.

Thus, the theories that deal with the new institutional economy (North, 2003, Williamson, 1994) have put forward the institutional incitements as an utmost factor to assess any economic development. Then, the institutions are considered as a set of formal and informal rules that efficiently contribute to the regulation of the economic agent's behavior. The

empirical studies have confirmed these theoretical intuitions by highlighting the efficient link between the institutional quality and the economic performance.

Therefore, the connection of these institutional theories to our problematic reveals clearly that the strategic alliances that exist among the municipals are determined by both the formal and the informal rules established by the state, which has to change the municipal code in aid of the inter-municipality. Besides, through an incitement system, a real culture of cooperation and sympathy would be kept by the state between the Algerian municipals. Thus, without incitement, any sustainable development would not be guaranteed via the inter-municipal strategic alliances.

Though there are some instruments that stimulate the inter-municipal sympathy, the inter-municipal economic projects are still lacunar. Thus, these implemented instruments concern the following:

- The sympathy municipal fund and the guarantee fund of local communities provided for by the law n°11-10 of June 22nd, 2011 (JO°37 of 2011)
- The set of many delegations and municipal aeriels, chapter 2, article 133 of the municipal code.
- The inter-municipal PDAU.

In fact, the local actors put forward many forms of inter-municipal strategic alliances adapted to the Algerian context. They are namely the inter-municipal PDAU, the inter-municipal unions, the inter-municipal companies (IMC) and the municipal alliances belonging to the same daïra.

Therefore, the inter-municipal strategic alliances are intended by the enquired people within the fields that they judge prior. The first field concerns the environment as about 69, 1% of the elected and the non-elected people are engaged in a strategic alliance. Then comes the economic field about 16, 2% while arrives the social field at the third position about 9,8%.

The priority given to the environment, particularly the managing of wastes, leads us deal with such field within the last chapter of our thesis. Moreover, this sector is suffering from many constraints damaging the resources, the landscapes and the whole nature. Thus, the environmental politics 'lacunars are supposed to be made up within the inter-municipal strategic alliances.

These cooperation are already efficient by the creation of the inter-municipal technical burying centers. Nevertheless, such inter-municipality that is detailed in the following chapter seems to be elementary; its practical field and effects are quite limited. It is therefore necessary to be engaged in the alliances in order to achieve a real territory project such as the 21 areas agendas which are carried out within most of the European municipalities in conformity with the Rio Summit for environment recommendations, hold in 1992.

The inter-municipal strategic alliances would not be established unless the financial means are provided; many tools have already been supplied in different countries. Therefore, they consist on transforming the usual tax to an inter-municipal tax (such as the professional activity tax) or transforming the state grants. Thus, the enquired local actors are about 39, 2% for a new inter-municipal state grant while about 14,7% are for the deduction of the usual municipal taxes. It is to notice that an important portion of the municipals are in wait and depending on the state budget; the fact that points to the lack of dynamism and the weakness of the municipals capacities to create new resources.

d) *Other territorial division instruments in Algeria*

Beyond the inter-municipal strategic alliances, there are other instruments which enable the division of the territory. Thus, they consist either on a new administrative division (such as the increase or the decrease of the number or the size of the territorial communities, municipals, wilayas, areas, etc.) or on the rationalization of the local taxes management and recovery or on the municipal code reform which concerns the decentralization of the prerogatives or on the creation of new instruments such as the development agencies. Therefore, all these options are reviewed within the last chapter which deals with the different scenarios that are introduced in the country.

Half of the enquired people are aware of the existence of such alternatives while the other half are far from mastering the intended options; it is to underline the faillure of the local elected people as for keeping a local sustainable development instruments and stakes.

Finally, the inter-municipal strategic alliances are determined as an instrument that really provides an opportunity to resuscitate the municipals development through a municipal borders reconfiguration that must be flexible so as to achieve a better coherence and a strong cooperation in acting.

In fact, the alliances offer an appropriate softness for the territorial innovation and creativity as they stimulate the inter-municipal sympathy and cooperation field and encourage competition among municipals. It is therefore a new territorial approach based on coordination principals and local resources enhancement. Nevertheless, such inter-municipal strategic alliances would not be improved unless there is an incentive formal and informal institutional framework.

IV. CONCLUSION

According to this communication, it is likely to affirm that the Algerian local development actors are for the implementation of inter-municipal strategic alliances as a necessary mean of the territorial reconfig-

uration since they remedy the current division defaults (as it has been proclaimed within our surveys).

These inter-municipal strategic alliances are determined within a new territorial reconfiguration approach that we tend to develop in the first chapter of our contribution. It is therefore a territorial approach that offers the means to overcome all the difficulties inherent in a new territorial division. In fact such alliances represent a soft tool to make up the previous division shortages ; the optimal size of the communities is not taken into account given that the question of size varies according to the finalities and the problematics raised by the communities and since the globalization is still bothering the territorial competition.

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The Shattered Dreams: The Experience of Family Members Caring for a Relative Diagnosed with Schizophrenia: The Case of Amanuel Hospital

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Abstract- This study examined the experiences of family members caring for a relative diagnosed with schizophrenia in Ethiopia. Previous studies indicated that family members providing care for their loved one with schizophrenia experienced many challenges in the course of care-giving. Though family members experience both enrichments and challenges in caring for their loved one with mental illness little attention is paid to the comprehensive experiences of family members. This study addressed the aforementioned issue and contributed to limited studies on psychiatric conditions in Ethiopia where there are limited services, community service organizations, or legal frame-works on mental illness. The study used a qualitative case study approach. In-depth interviews were conducted with eight purposely selected participants. Content analysis was used to analyze the data and identify themes. The study indicated a variety of impacts of caregiving such as psycho-social and economic as well as enrichments such as progress on the illness, teaching their experiences, deriving hope from the situation, and satisfaction from sharing experiences with others. Understanding caregivers' experiences may be useful in prompting governments and service providers to invest in education and support programs aimed at helping caregivers to cope with this stress and deal with the problem behaviours associated with the illness.

Keywords: *schizophrenia –ethiopia –caregiving– coping.*

GJHSS-H Classification: *FOR Code: 111707*



THESHATTEREDDREAMSTHEEXPERIENCEOFFAMILYMEMBERSCARINGFORARELATIVEDIAGNOSEDWITHSCHIZOPHRENIA THECASEOFAMANUE LHOSPITAL

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



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Keywords: schizophrenia –ethiopia –caregiving– coping. colleges.

I. INTRODUCTION

a) Background and Justification of the study

“An estimated 50 to 80% of persons with schizophrenia and related psychotic disorders live with or have regular contact with a family caregiver” (Gibbons, Horn, Powell, & Gibbons, 1984; Lehman & Steinwaches, 1998a cited by McDonnell et al., 2003). In Ethiopia more than a million people are estimated to suffer from the two most common types of mental illness schizophrenia followed by affective disorders (Fekadu, et al., 2007). A joint report of World Health Organization and Ministry of Health (WHO and MoH), (2006) indicated that, in Ethiopia 35% of outpatient, 55% of inpatients and a total of 60% in the mental health hospital are patients with schizophrenia. In Ethiopia, as in most developing countries, services which could help people who suffer from mental

disorders are insufficient; thus, families are the sole caregivers to their severely mentally ill relatives.

Community surveys in Ethiopia have consistently shown that severe mental illness, for example resulting from schizophrenia or bipolar disorder is recognized as an illness that needs intervention. However, in Ethiopia severe mental illness is more often attributed to supernatural causes, for example spirit possession, bewitchment or evil eye, rather than as a result of biomedical or psychosocial causes. As a consequence, affected individuals and/or their families often seek help from religious and traditional healers rather than health facilities (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry Of Health n.d).

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry Of Health n.d)-in national mental health strategy depicted that mental illness in Ethiopia, is the leading non-communicable disorder in terms of burden on the family and community at large. The strategy also shown as in a predominantly rural area of Ethiopia, mental illness comprised 11% of the total burden of disease, with schizophrenia and depression included in the top ten most burdensome conditions, out-ranking HIV/AIDS.

Families are now the lifeline for many people who experience mental illness. Studies show that as many as 75% of individuals discharged from psychiatric hospitals after an episode of illness return home to live with their families (Lefley, 2000 cited in cited in Shankar & Sonai 2007, p.1).In Ethiopia, the lack of mental health services or any kinds of financial support for families with a mentally ill member are the biggest factors contributing to caregiver burden. Due to this help-seeking is most often limited to the family or local community (FDREMoH n.d).

Limited studies are helpful to show the experiences of patients with mental illness, but it is believed that they do not provide understanding of the experience of family members caring for their mentally ill loved one. Two studies by Shibrei et al., (2001& 2003) have examined the social challenges and influence of traditional culture and spirituality for family members coping with caring for persons with schizophrenia individuals in Butajira district. Another study by

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(Eyerusalem Azmeraw, 2010) was entirely delimited to the experience and challenges of being parent of child with schizophrenia. However, being family of patients with mental illness and the experience of care giving for such individuals are different issues.

Due to the increasing stress experienced by caregivers, the experiences of family members of patients with mental illness warrant study. This gap in our understanding of the care-giving experiences of family members of persons with schizophrenia in Ethiopia is the primary rationale for conducting this qualitative study. Consequently, this study emphasized how family members manage their care giving experiences, the contexts and influences or impacts on their life, and the meaning of care-giving for their loved one with schizophrenia.

b) Objectives of the Study

i. The study has the following specific Objectives

To understand the meaning of their experiences in care giving for people with mental illness

To describe how care-givers manage their care giving responsibilities

c) Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to the experiences of family members caring for a relative diagnosed with schizophrenia: the case of Amanuel Specialized Psychiatric Hospital. The study limited to eight family caregivers of persons with schizophrenia. This number of participants and sampling method used makes difficult to develop inferences or generalize findings from the study. Additionally, preconceived information on the area and prior knowledge gained through reading different literature might influence the procedures from data collection to analysis stage. To minimize biases related to the aforementioned factor and others I tried to give special priority for learning from my participants experiences.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a) Research Design

Methodologically, the research design of the study was informed by a qualitative case study approach. This is due to the relevancy of basic assumptions and approaches behind case study of the study subject. According to Yin (2003), case study is “an empirical inquiry that investigates a particular phenomenon within its real life context and produce contextually rich and meaningful interpretation”.

This design was selected for its merit to answer the ‘how’ research questions listed in the study and its predominant advantage of describing the existing situation from different cases perspective to provide an in-depth understanding of the issue (Yin, 2003, p. 3-4).

Since not much has been written about the family care-giving experiences of people with

schizophrenia, and as previous researchers have not yet discovered holistic experiences of family caregivers of people with mental health problem in Ethiopia, a case study research design provides a ways to gain an in-depth understanding of the situation. In the study a case refers to family caregivers of schizophrenic patients.

b) Data Collection Methods and Procedures

Both primary and secondary data was employed in this study to obtain basic and relevant information that are required to carry out this study. The primary data collected through in-depth interviews with family members who have primary responsibility for providing care to a person with schizophrenia.

An in-depth interview was administered to family members providing care for their mentally ill loved one using an open-ended interview schedule. In-depth interviews employed to gather insight into what family caregivers experience, the context and situation of giving care for relatives with serious mental illness, and the meaning it has in their life sphere.

Semi-structured questionnaires employed for the interview to gather information about the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the participants.

In terms of secondary data collection, relevant studies, various publications, books, magazines, different published and un-published materials and journals assessed comprehensively.

i. Sampling Methods

Purposive sampling was employed to identify participants from the study population. Respondents best fits objective of the study and fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study participants and inclusion criteria selected consciously.

ii. Sample Size

According to Yin (2003, p. 211), the evidence from more than one case is often considered to be stronger than evidences from a single case. Among the different types of case studies, in this study, more than single cases studied in order to have holistic and better understanding of the participants’ life experiences in providing care for loved one with schizophrenia.

To have a more compelling and robust outcome in the study, a sample of eight participants selected using purposive judgemental sampling for the detailed open-ended interview in line with the purpose of the research.

Mostly qualitative studies focus on an in-depth and highly contextualized understanding of specific phenomena, and such emphasis is compatible to small sample sizes. Due to this, qualitative researchers are well justified in using criteria of data saturation or redundancy during data collection, than employing statistical criteria, to decide on sample size.

This study conducted at Amanuel Specialized Psychiatric Hospital, the only mental health hospital in

Ethiopia. Participants of this study were family members of persons with schizophrenia who were receiving services at the hospital.

Based on purpose of the study, the persons with schizophrenia who have been gaining support from their family were selected from the patients of Amanuel hospital. The identification of patients with schizophrenia was made based on the medical history of patients detained in the hospital setting. This particular activity was accomplished with the support of psychiatric nurses and psychosocial workers in the hospital. Following identification of persons with schizophrenia, the families of patients were contacted and the researcher discussed the purpose and procedures of the study in order to select research participants who are willing to be part of the study fulfilling inclusion criteria.

c) Data Recording and Analysis

There are various approaches to analyze data in qualitative research. Content analysis in which both the content and context of data are analyzed is one approach. In this approach themes are identified, with the researcher focusing on the way the theme is presented (Spencer, Ritchie & O'Connor, 2003). Accordingly, in order to manage and analyze the data properly and to form a coherent flow of ideas, interview with respondents was tape-recorded based on the consent of the participants. Each interview was transcribed at the end of the recording and the transcribed data was sorted by these categories, identifying similar phrases, patterns, relationships, and commonalties or disparities. During transcription, in order to maintain confidentiality different name was given for the respondents that have been written on each page of transcription. After the transcription of interviews, it became translated in to English language for further analysis.

The sorted information from the interview was coded according to the categories and a common theme was selected, each interview assessed and classified with the selected theme. For the analysis at the end 22 different categories were clustered under 4 main themes of the study. In this case the numbers of categories under the selected themes vary based on the nature of the theme and the first hand information gained in the area. Detailed cases were interpreted to get answers to the stated research questions. Critical cases were selected for more detailed analysis. Data brought together by a triangulation process and organized in themes according to the given coding categories. Direct quotes, common and typical responses from the interviews were presented.

d) Ethical Consideration

This is one important component of research where the relationship between the researcher and respondents needed to be explained. Taking ethical

considerations into account is imperative and a basic part of any research study with human participants.

Before the study was conducted, all the participants of the research were well informed who the researcher is in terms of role, status and full name, as well as the purpose and design of the study. Beyond this, the researcher followed the following ethical considerations while conducting the study:

Risk versus benefit, the researcher conducted the study only when the potential benefit outweighs any known risks. Second, no harmful procedure was used. Here the researcher not used procedures that could harm the participants physically or psychologically. The third ethical issue is informed consent. The researcher explained the purpose, procedures and all known risks and benefits of the study to the participants. The fourth ethical issue is unforeseen consequences. If a research procedure results in any negative consequence to the participant, the researcher must do whatever is necessary to correct the situation. The fifth issue is privacy. The researcher kept all information obtained from participants confidential by using pseudonyms.

III. FINDINGS

This part of the article presents the finding of the study obtained from the qualitative data collection methods. The researchers presented the qualitative data and also interpreted meaningfully, what the data really meant. Generally, it is in this part, the basic research objectives are answered and discussed in relation to the existing empirical works a)the meaning of their experiences in care giving for people with mental illness.

The participants named the illness using the general term "severe mental illness" and they reported that they do not know the name of specific problem their relatives' diagnosed with. Burtukan has good communication with the doctors and she has been striving to understand the details of the disease, the side effects of the medication, and causes of the illness.

Except for a single participant, who has concept about schizophrenia the rest participants reported that the cause of severe mental illness is linked with evil spirits. Lamesa reported that "this severe mental illness is a kind of temptation from God since I have been told at church to serve as a leader of that particular church and refused to accept duty given to me from church". The participants attributed the illness to evil acts people did to their relatives.

With regard to how they developed knowledge of the illness, the majority of the participants reported "we developed the knowledge from unusual behaviours and personalities seen from their relatives especially new and emerging never seen conditions among the patients". Participants also attributed the knowledge to behaviours such as missing sleep, poor hygiene, attempts to burn things, suicide attempts, laughing without any pre-condition, hallucinating and delusion.

In this study, the respondents attributed their knowledge and awareness about mental illness, and its causes and treatment mainly based to what they personally experienced. They also reported they had information from the community, the church, hospitals, other people with mental health problems, and from reading which enhanced their understanding of mental illness.

a) *Meaning of Caregiving for Persons with Schizophrenia*

The participants explained the meaning of care giving for people with serious mental illness as doing something good generously in order to address the problem, preventing the worst from happening, contesting situation between enriching and challenging, sacrificing for the person as well as for the rest of family, developing a sense of sympathy, and developing knowledge that helps to work in challenging situations. They asserted that "caregiving is kind of service or combination of activities that bring new conditions in your life due to intense intimacy between you and the person". The intense intimacy of study participants with their family members contributed to their ability to deal with care provision.

The other participants Tilanesh, Burtukan, Nuritu and Tolesa viewed the meaning of caregiving as accommodating social responsibility since the problem successively and consistently influenced the life of the entire family members. It is all about deducing the the level of shattered dreams among the entire family members. Tolesa provided care for his only brother with schizophrenia starting from the year 2012. He explained the meaning of caregiving as:

I think caregiving is flexible situation for me and I can't simply determine or set it exactly in one direction. Basically it is the experience of developing conscious to improve the challenging conditions. The nature of confronting such challenging situations determined by unpredictable phenomena in our life which linked to developing sympathy so that one can become determinant enough to connect with such optimistic ideology.

The description of respondents in this study suggested that, their concerns about becoming a caregiver for their relative with mental health problems ranged from being the only one who can provide care for the persons with schizophrenia to having sensation like responsibility adopter as primary caregivers from family members. All of the respondents commenced care provision, since those persons with the mental health problem were initially healthy part of the family and it is by their choice, without any enforcements or external pressure. As Lamesa explained,

First and foremost, no one can handle the situation as I could do it. I was the only option to provide care

for my son. Additionally, he accepts what I command him in the actual course of caregiving but not the rest of the family. And when he encountered something offensive, his problem is worsened more than ever and I better care for him. When he was offended by some others' in the midst of attempts to provide care, I worried about his problem will never get resolved. I prefer myself and I know this is also his preference.

The study conducted indicated and strengthened as potential justification or logic behind different factors has its own influence on the engagement of ones in some sort of complex situation hence meaningful by itself indeed. Similarly the participants attested that their meaning for becoming potential caregivers for their relative with schizophrenia is corresponded with their meaning of care-giving and what it meant by in the actual discourse of care provision.

b) *Enrichments from Caregiving for Persons with Schizophrenia*

In relation to the enrichments the respondents gained from caring for their relative with schizophrenia, almost all of the participants described; progressive improvements in the life of their relatives which enhanced the self esteem of family caregivers from their care and provided evidence of the fruits of their efforts. The most commonly raised improvements were related to the in health status of the relative with schizophrenia such as eating normally, using the bathroom independently, taking showers, and facilitating some minor cases.

One participant reported his rewarding experience from caregiving differently. He said that: "it has been long since I started to deal with the situation of my son but the improvement in his health condition is not very significant. I guess the situation is temptation linked with my spiritual life and I'm grateful since I am healthy enough and alive to render pertinent support for my son".

The other enriching experience reported in other cases of the study was, absence or declining negative impacts. This is due to the fact that their relative's confined under the care provided and if they create further problems the problem might be worsened by two or three folds and the existing improvements might not be recognized. To feel understood was to feel supported and to "feel the difference," across caregiving which kept them going and helped them continue to care. Respondents shared that interpersonal/dyadic communication, often taken for granted before, could be a source of meaningful support that made all the difference to people who provide care for their relatives with schizophrenia. Support from the community in different ways was particularly meaningful, reducing the caregivers' feelings of isolation and increasing their

feelings of confidence which contributed to enrichments from caregiving. Feeling the difference came through recognition that there were others, including some health professionals, who could understand and be sympathetic. For example, Lamesa indicated that prayers from religious personnel and discussions of their challenges enriched him in his care provision periods.

Caregivers perceived their own concern and commitment as different from the care provided by health professionals or others. The care they provided involved unconditional love that continued even when it went unrewarded by others in all the good and bad times. Thus, it was not surprising to find that even when the caregivers experienced physical and emotional health problems, almost all of them continue their commitment to provide care.

Depending on how their psychiatric patient relative experience varied situations, family caregivers developed a sense of making the situation more accepting and tolerant. Looking at the situation as seen by the person with mental illness, they wanted to make home a less threatening place.

c) How Caregivers Manage their Caregiving Responsibility?

Care provision for loved one with mental health problem demands handling different responsibilities in caregiving including treatment seeking as a gate-keeper and following up on process in addition to the various roles played in the caregiving situation. In this study, caregiving management described by factors that make the caregiving situation easier including social support and access to treatment. The ways caregivers manage their caregiving responsibilities vary based on the situation in the discourse of caregiving.

Discussion with the family: to effectively manage the caregiving situation for their relatives with schizophrenia, participants engaged in detailed discussion with family members on activities performed and the general setting. This discussion comprehensively incorporates techniques utilized to immediately respond to the needs of their relatives.

Here is the way Tilanesh described management of caregiving in line with the interests of the care receiver:

You know everybody has a basic human need and right to be treated with respect and dignity. This need doesn't change when a person becomes ill or disabled - it often gets stronger and stronger. Since I know well the person I'm caring for I have identified the whole personality characteristics of my care recipient, including his likes and dislikes, strengths and weaknesses, and his wants and needs. Due to this, I can easily manage the interests of my care receiver which has its own contribution for the healthy relationships between me and my father for whom I have been providing care.

Treatment monitoring and adherence: from the cases studied it was well understood that, treatment monitoring and adherence is one way of managing caregiving responsibility. *Burtukan*, described her caregiving in monitoring different therapies and adherence as follows:

My caregiving looks like good in monitoring and keeping him adherent and currently he is even good by himself in facilitating some portion of caregiving activity. I influence him to keep his safety and strongly influence him when he fails to do so. Such monitoring makes easy the condition to address it when it is not this much complex.

Encouraging Independence: Except for one, respondents reported that though, their relatives' health condition is not suffice for independence in all dimensions keeping them active and creating sense of independence is one way of managing one's caregiving responsibility. In most cases, it has been reported that, they have seen changes when they watch themselves and guard against overprotecting the person or taking over for their care receivers. Participants shared as concept of empowerment has its own contribution to positive improvements of mental health patients. Allowing care receivers the freedom to make decisions about their own lives and choosing what and how they want things done effectively enhances the caregiving situation.

Discussion with the care recipient: the caregivers asserted that, in their experience during care provision, most of the problems deep rooted in poor communication. The more caregivers-care recipients communication slightly increases, the more worthy independence a among the care seekers. The participants similarly described that even- though, communicating with each other provided insight for the caregivers, in most cases their relative was not responsive to the expected level.

Treating with dignity: Caregivers reported, at times the way they manage their responsibility is through making appointment with the doctor. But this is not common for all caregivers, rather for those who are not much apart from Addis Ababa. For those who are distanced from Addis Ababa or country side remaining calm and balanced preferred due to the fact one can't always control the other person's behavior, one can control his/her response to it. This resulted from the fact those who can communicate doctors brought their relatives to the hospital while those apart from Addis Ababa prefer to stay patience due to its economic costs and others. The majority of the participants prefer remaining calm and balanced as an important goal when dealing with any type of difficult behavior since they know their family member is not doing it deliberately.

Retaining spiritual practice: based on their religious affiliation as per their sects and religious doctrine,

participants asserted that prayer support organized by their church or mosques and support from religious personnel including holy water (for those who are orthodox Christians) are the other way of managing the caregiving situation. The respondents described prayer and holy water as their main component of spiritual practice used most commonly to simplify their problems or to totally detach from the problem through religious point of view.

Stress management: the study participants indicated that stress is part of the caregiving situation. Although the caregivers experience stressed due to some challenging conditions from the care receiver or from the activity of providing care itself, the stress is one responsibility expected to be managed by the caregiver. Mujib described his experience of managing stress in caregiving as follows:

Stress is routine in everyday life for the one confined in caregiving affairs. Although small amounts of stress can keep you alert, too much stress for long periods of time is difficult and can distort your long time effort with some progress. Since this puts me at risk due to its some adverse effects, I immediately try to position myself and manage it through seeking support from family and friends. Most of the time I try to make sure that I have realistic goals and expectations from myself before commencement of the activity as a caregiver and this balances my emotions immediately since I already convinced myself at the inception. I just attempt to forget the dreams in place for long and don't want to diagnosis those shattered dreams.

Ignorance: This is also one aspect of managing caregiving responsibility by caregivers especially when the situation is beyond the capacity of caregivers. The study indicated ignorance as not complete detachment but keeping silent from responding or giving reaction on the issue immediately as a way of balancing emotions.

IV. DISCUSSION

In this part of the research, an attempt was made to relate and compare the finding of the study with existing knowledge and the tenets of the model used as a conceptual frame work. But, due to the existence of scanty empirical works on comprehensive experiences of care provision for schizophrenic patients in Ethiopian context, the findings of the study was, utmost, discussed in line with works which were done abroad.

Given the different backgrounds of study participants in terms of culture, health care and economics, the family caregivers offered different explanations for the cause of mental illness. Except one the rest of participants did not know the type of the mental illness their care receiver had. Though some of the respondents consider mental illness as any other

illness, others associate the cause of schizophrenia with some kind of evil work like being possessed by an evil spirit, evil eyes, or the superstitious evil acts of people against their relative. As indicated by Federal Ministry of Health this overall picture corresponds well with findings of different community surveys in Ethiopia which indicated severe mental illness is more often attributed to supernatural causes, for example spirit possession, bewitchment or evil eye, rather than as a result of biomedical or psychosocial causes. Such interpretation is due to the fact it is deeply rooted in traditional belief, cultural and religious views (FDREMoH, 2012/13).

Participants' description of the meaning of caregiving for their relatives' with mental illness was highly associated with preventing the severity of the illness and worsening of the symptoms, developing sympathy, dealing with contesting situation that can generate both negative and positive attitudes from caregiving, and developing knowledge that helps with challenging situations. This finding is consistent with the report on caregiving meaning which stated that the family caregiver is the most important person who cares for the person with schizophrenia (Clement et al., 1995 as cited in Rafiyah & Sutharangsee, 2011). Caregivers usually help the person with schizophrenia in performing their daily activities such as bathing, eating, cooking, dressing, taking medications, and going for checkups. Many family caregivers may deal with responsibilities both at work and at home when a loved one gets ill. Caregivers' personal need for rest and attention to their own health may be neglected. This leads to dealing with multiple responsibilities, some of which may conflict with one another (Rafiyah & Sutharangsee, 2011). The findings also point out that caregiving is the experience of developing conscious to improve challenging situations in which the health and needs of the caregiver may not well be addressed.

Some participants described caregiving meaning as accepting whatever the condition could be for your loved one having no more chance to be served without you. For example, Lamesa stated "whatever the challenges from caregiving may be in order to save the soul of my only son I have already accepted the entire discourse". Chesla (1991 as cited in Jeon & Madjar, 1998) identified styles of interaction caregiving particularly engaged care, as continued care with understanding and acceptance of the sometimes difficult and inappropriate behaviours of the person with schizophrenia.

Caregivers who experience managed care, which is characterized by being enthusiastically active and objective in managing and learning to cope, still found caregiving to be very draining, and they expressed a strong need for breaks from the work of caring (Chesla, 1991 cited by Jeon & Madjar, 1998). The finding from the study also corresponds with developing

ways for effectively managing caregiving responsibility while maintaining hope for good health in the future without giving up. Caregivers tried to cope positively rather than being in a state of despair.

Participants used their own individual strategies to effectively manage and overcome challenging situations related with their caregiving responsibilities despite their shattered dreams. Participants said they held discussions with family members, fulfilled the needs and interest of their care recipients, intensely and monitored and strengthened treatment adherence, encouraged independence and provided care with caring with dignity and communication with care recipients. Commenting on different styles of coping, Shibre et al. (2003) noted that there are some people who are action oriented and cope by doing something, whereas others are motivated towards self-understanding and use introspection to manage stress. In the presented study, coping mechanisms of most the relatives were inclined towards prayer for guidance or strength to cope with the difficulties, talking with someone about their problems and taking pride in small successes.

V. CONCLUSION AND SOCIAL WORK IMPLICATIONS

a) Conclusion

The meaning of caregiving is defined subjectively by a strong sense of responsibility, and therefore this responsibility constructs the caregivers' life in particular ways, including both challenging and enriching dimensions.

Caring for a family member with mental illness is a lived experience that is embodied both personally and in the structure of family relationships. Nevertheless, family caregivers need skills to manage strong emotions and difficult and often challenging situations. This and other studies suggest that family caregivers do not often receive help to develop such skills. The study indicated that individuals with chronic mental illness are best cared for within a ' family home, where they may be expected to experience a better quality of life. However, the substantial personal, social, and financial costs that family caregivers often have to endure can be taken for granted and may be neither recognized nor eased by others.

In light of current trends toward greater emphasis on community based care, it is essential that professionals including social workers, nurses and others recognize and understand the human experiences that are the outcomes of family caregiving. This study has documented the very real and ongoing challenges of family caregivers of relatives with schizophrenia. Society and the health care system depend on families taking on the responsibility for the long-term care of their ill and weak members.

Findings from the current study revealed that there are relationships between caregiving meaning experiences and the situation by the study participants. This implies that the meaning of caring for their relatives with mental illness has an impact on the experience of caregiving. Therefore basic information and understanding about the nature of the illness, including the course and outcome of the illness are needed for the patient, family and the general society.

This study has also recognized different ways of managing caregiving responsibility such as discussion with the family, communication based service delivery with the care recipients, caring with dignity and respect, developing sense of empowerment in the minds of care recipients, strengthening treatment monitoring and adherence as one way of addressing problems before they become worsened than expected level.

b) Implications of the study

People with mental illness are considered to be vulnerable individuals. Their vulnerability and different unusual personalities may adversely influence the lives of their family caregivers and the family unit at large. In the natural development process of human being one vision and dreams to achieve certain goal to win life. However, due to being only caregivers for psychiatric patients, which demands strong effort, lengthy duration, and immediate supervision or inspection of adherences and others, caregivers experience shattered dreams. Social work is a profession that works towards bettering the life of vulnerable groups of people. As indicated in this study, the negative impact of caring for such vulnerable groups of people with schizophrenia is an area that needs holistic intervention.

Providing direct social services to patients and their family caregivers is one of the major roles of social workers. These include psychosocial interventions which comprise individual, family and group interventions that are used to achieve specific therapeutic outcomes. Social workers should also strengthen the communications and relationship, encouraging independence, improving safety, keeping their relatives' active among persons with schizophrenia and their relatives during caregiving discourse.

As one part of implication for education Social Workers should provide trainings for persons with schizophrenia and for their caregivers on the nature of the illness, update them from time to time the relapse condition, improvement indicators, and largely the name of the disease which this study recognized as a remarkable gap though they have full right to know and should have to be well informed.

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Student Attitude Towards on Sexual Harassment: The Case of Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia

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Wolaita Sodo University

Abstract- An attempt has been done on attitude towards sexual harassment which is critical issue nowadays in higher institutions. The result of the study could suggest for putting proper policies in place which considered as vital in preventing sexual harassment as well as creating awareness about sexual harassment issue specially in higher institutions as well as other sectors in general. For study purpose we focus to investigate attitude towards on sexual harassment of students in Wolaita Sodo University students taking a sample of 377 students from all batch admitted in Wolaita Sodo University. Self-administered questionnaire was developed and piloted for use in this study. The cross tabulation with Chi-square test and binary logistic regression were employed to analyze the data. The result of cross tabulation with Chi-square test show that sex and level of schooling have significantly associated with attitude towards on sexual harassment at 5% level of significance. Also the result of the binary logistic regression analysis showed that age, sex and level of schooling have a significant relation with attitude towards on sexual harassment at 5% level of significance. It can be concluded that to promote and improve students' attitude towards on sexual harassment some crucial steps regarding gender issue in counseling as well as guiding about sexual harassment should be taken into consideration.

Keywords: *attitude, sexual harassment, wolaita sodo university, year level of schooling.*

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Student Attitude Towards on Sexual Harassment: The Case of Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia

Bereket Tessema Zewude^α & Kidus Meskele Ashine^σ

Abstract - An attempt has been done on attitude towards sexual harassment which is critical issue nowadays in higher institutions. The result of the study could suggest for putting proper policies in place which considered as vital in preventing sexual harassment as well as creating awareness about sexual harassment issue specially in higher institutions as well as other sectors in general. For study purpose we focus to investigate attitude towards on sexual harassment of students in Wolaita Sodo University students taking a sample of 377 students from all batch admitted in Wolaita Sodo University. Self-administered questionnaire was developed and piloted for use in this study. The cross tabulation with Chi-square test and binary logistic regression were employed to analyze the data. The result of cross tabulation with Chi-square test show that sex and level of schooling have significantly associated with attitude towards on sexual harassment at 5% level of significance. Also the result of the binary logistic regression analysis showed that age, sex and level of schooling have a significant relation with attitude towards on sexual harassment at 5% level of significance. It can be concluded that to promote and improve students' attitude towards on sexual harassment some crucial steps regarding gender issue in counseling as well as guiding about sexual harassment should be taken into consideration.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of sexual harassment has been addressed in the realm of violence against women. Violence against women is a universal, historical and common phenomenon. Studies conducted across the globe have revealed that violence against women is the most common and widely spread problem faced by women and girl in all culture (Seblework, 2004). Thus it transcends income, class, race and ethnicity. Such violence relegates millions of women and girls to the margin of society where their rights and safety are denied.

According to the 2013 UN global review of available data, 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/ or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner violence (UN, 2013). The

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same study has revealed that some national violence studies shows that 70 per cent women have experienced violence in their life time. In similar fashion the WHO recent studies has confirmed that violence against women, affects more than one third of all women globally (WHO, 2013). The absence of a minimum age for sexual consent and marriage exposes children to partner violence in some countries. Globally, at least one in three women and girls have been beaten or sexually abused in her lifetime (International labor organization ILO. (2006).

Violence against women expressed in multifarious sort; from psychological intimidation and coercion to severe physical violence. According to the UN General Assembly Declaration (1993), on the Elimination of violence Against Women defined violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."

Furthermore, according to UNFPA (2006) it includes: physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation/cutting and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence, and violence related to exploitation. Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community: including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in Women, and forced prostitution. Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State wherever it occurs. Despite a number of international legal interventions, violence against women remained to be a challenge for the realization of women's human rights.

Ethiopia is signatory to the CEDAW convention of 1979 and it has subsequently institutionalized the rights of women in the national constitution as a means of addressing gender violence. (Art 35 of the FDRE constitution). It has also adopted its national policy in women in 1995 with the aim of bringing gender equality in all aspects of life. However violence against women remains one of the most pervasive forms of human

rights violations throughout the country in general and in higher education in particular. According to WHO Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women in 10 mainly developing countries, found that 71% of women in Ethiopia reported physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime (WHO, 2005).

Sexual harassment is the most common form of sexual victimization. In spite of the importance of this topic in the social context we live in, sexual harassment occurring in the higher educations of Ethiopia remained unexplored topic. However one of the strongest challenges of studying sexual harassment is the fact that the term "sexual harassment" is open to several definitions (Hill and Silva 2005). Kastl and Klenier (as cited in Kayuni, 2009) argue, "The real challenge is how to apply this definitions in the real world because much of the definition contain description of the behaviors". Nevertheless researchers and feminist theorists believe it is more important to broaden the definition of sexual harassment (as cited in Mohipp, 2005).

For the purpose of this study, we have adopted the broadest definition used by Fitzgerald et al (as cited in Mohipp, 2005, Mohipp and Seen 2008). Using the Sexual Experience Questioner, they indentified gender harassment, unwanted sexual attention and sexual coercion as the major form of sexual harassment (Mohipp, 2005). Gender harassment is characterized by both verbal and non-verbal behaviors that are derogatory, humiliating or aggressive and targets the victim because of her female gender. Unwanted sexual attention is considered to include a broad range of sexual behaviors that unwelcome (for example, repeatedly asking for dates or sexual relationship). Sexual coercion is typically describes as behavior that pressures, threaten or suggests bribes for sexual favors in order to gain some sort of benefit (Fitzgerald, 1995).

Currently conducted research revealed that sexual harassment is one of the most prevalent types of violence in higher education institutions of Ethiopia (Seblework, 2004; Tibebe, 2009). The same study indicated female students are overwhelmingly the target. In a cross sectional survey conducted in Addis Ababa University among 612 female students, the prevalence of sexual harassment in lifetime and 12 month period was reported in 58% and 41.8% of students respectively (Seblework, 2004 Assessment of sexual coercion among Addis Ababa university female students : Addis Ababa). And in randomly sampled survey conducted on female students of Jimma University from eight faculties of the university; the results indicate that 50% of the subjects have experienced one form of act/behavior that is considered sexual harassment. (Tibebe, 2009, sexual harassment: the case of Jimma University, Addis Ababa: institute of educational research).

In one of study conducted on prevalence of sexual violence among female students of Wolaita Sodo

University, it has been noted that female students experience both physical and verbal sexual harassment (Abebayehu T, 2011). Thus, the issue of sexual harassment is of serious concern since it is estimated that over 50% of all female students have experienced some forms of sexual harassment. Hence this study emphasizes sexual harassment of students.

Wolaita Sodo University has adopted its anti-sexual harassment policy in 2012; the policy suffers from ambiguity and lack of clarity. It is also noticed that the policy appeared to be less efficient so as to deal with sexual harassment problem. This can be traced from the practice where there is misunderstanding of the notion-sexual harassment, which often noticed from a number of informal complains from WSU students about sexual harassment in one hand, and denial of the allegation by the instructors on the other. Thus, this issue of sexual harassment has remained to be a serious concern in WSU. However, to the knowledge and access of the researcher no such study had been undertaken in Wolaita Sodo University. Therefore, it becomes important to investigate attitude towards on sexual harassment of Wolaita Sodo University students at large.

II. METHODOLOGY

a) Description of study area

The study was carried out in Wolaita Sodo University in the academic year of 2012/2013. Wolaita Sodo University is one of the higher institutes of education in Ethiopia. It was established on October 2007(1999 E.C) by the government of Ethiopia. It is found in temperate region of South Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) regional state in Wolaita zone capital town of Sodo. Sodo town is located (54^oN latitude and 380^o S longitude) and 396km south of Addis Ababa and 130km from regional town Hawassa. Now the University is operating more than 40 departments.

b) Study Design

The research design was qualitative as well as quantitative research design can be employed.

c) Source of population

All Wolaita Sodo University students admitted in the academic year of 2012/13. The Study Subjects were 377 students those who are randomly selected from the source population were the study subjects of this study.

d) Sample Size Determination

The sample size can be determined by employing Solven method with margin of error 5%. It is given by:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$\frac{N_h}{N} = \frac{n_h}{n} = w_h (PPS)$$

Where:

N is total population
 n is sample size determined
 e is margin of error with 0.05

Based on the above formula, *n* can be calculated as follow:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2} = \frac{6,553}{1+6,553(0.05)^2} = 377$$

Sampling Procedure was a simple random sampling technique was employed to select the departments which is 27 departments were randomly selected by using lottery method. In order to select the

students from the selected departments, stratification on the base of academic years was done and appropriate probability sampling technique were used in all academic year of the department selected on basis of proportional to size as:

$$\frac{N_h}{N} = \frac{n_h}{n} = W_h(PPS) \dots\dots \text{proportional to size allocation}$$

where: N_h is population size in stratum h
 n_h is sample size in stratum h

Table 1: Colleges, selected department and number of sampled students

No	College	Department	Population Size	Sample Size
1	College of Natural & Comp.Sci	Biology	533	40
		Chemistry	348	24
		Statistics	138	10
		Environ'tal Sci.	200	14
		IT & Comp Sci.	278	20
2	Engineering	COTM	452	36
		Electrical Eng.	318	22
		Civil Eng.	682	50
		Architecture	36	2
3	Agriculture	RDAE	149	11
		ARSc	130	9
		Plant Sci	135	10
		Agro-Business	27	2
4	Business &Economics	Economics	310	12
		Accounting	331	13
		Management	307	12
5	Social Sci & Humanities	English Lang & Lit	166	9
		EDPM	185	9
		Geography	189	10
		Psychology	206	10
		Sociology	139	7
6	Law	Law	357	16
7	Veterinary Medicine	Veterinary Medicine	109	5
8	Health Sci	Public Health	224	10
		Nursing	215	10
9	Medicine	Medicine	81	4
		Total	N = 6,553	n = 377

Source: Wolaita Sodo University Registrar 2012/13.

e) Variables Identification

Dependent variable: Student attitude towards sexual harassment which has two binary outcomes as positive attitude towards sexual harassment coded as 1 and negative attitude towards sexual harassment coded as 0 for the analysis purpose.

Explanatory Variables: demographic variables: age, sex, year level of schooling, etc

Exclusion criteria: week-end students, post graduate students, summer students, administration staff and Instructors are excluded from this study.

f) *Data Collection Methods*

The structured questionnaire was prepared for quantitative method, while semi-structured questionnaire was designed for the qualitative method.

g) *Data Entry and Analysis*

Data entry and cleaning were carried out using statistical software package SPSS version 22.0 for the analysis. Descriptive statistics analysis was used to show the frequency distribution and its results were presented by tables and graphs. Test of association were also performed to look at the association between the independent variables and dependent variable. In order to identify the effect of explanatory variables on the response variable binary logistic regression model (odds ratio) was used.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The median age of students was 21 years, ranging from age 18 to 21 years. Age group of 18-21 years was more than half percent 196(51.98%) of study subjects, followed by greater than 21 years account 168(48.02%). Regarding their sex, 154(40.84%) of them were males and only 221(49.16%) of them were females during the study period. Regarding year of schooling 77(20.42%) was 1st year student, 150(39.78%) was 2nd year student, 115(30.5%) was 3rd year and 35(9.28%) was 4th year and above, respectively.

Table 2: Results of Descriptive statistics and cross-tabulation of chi-square test

Variables		Attitude towards sexual harassment		Total	χ^2	p-value
Variables		-ve	Negative Positive			
Sex:	Male	91(59.09%)		154(40.84%)	2.34	0.013*
	Female	63(40.91%)		221(58.6%)		
Age:	18-21 years	104(53.7%)		196(51.98%)	0.192	0.666
	Greater than 21 years	92(46.34%)		168(48.02%)		
		93(55.35%)				
		72(44.65%)				
Year of Schooling:	1 st year	40(51.94%)		77(20.42%)	5.353	0.025*
	2 nd year	37(48.06%)		150(39.78%)		
	3 rd year	80(53.33%)		115(30.5%)		
	4 th year & above	70(46.67%)		35(9.28%)		
		64(55.65%)	51(44.35%)			
	22(62.86%)					
	13(37.14%)					

*indicate significant at 5% level of significance.

From the above table based on the chi-square result(χ^2) the variables sex and year of schooling were statistically significantly associated with attitude towards on sexual harassment by comparing p-value at 5% level of significance since all above mentioned explanatory variables p-value less than 0.05.

In this section it is discussed as the model summary, in order to identify factors associated with

student academic performance Binary Logistic Regression Model is used. Moreover, the joint impact of all explanatory variables on the response variables will also determined by using the concept of Nagelkerke R² which is explained in the model summary.

Table 3: Model summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	494.061 ^a	.22	.29

The most common assessment of overall model fit in logistic regression is the likelihood ratio test, which is simply the chi-square difference between the null

model (i.e., with the constant only) and the model containing the predictors. Under Model Summary we see that the -2 Log Likelihood statistics is 494.061. This

statistic measures how poorly the model predicts the attitude towards on sexual harassment, the smaller the statistic the better the model. The value of Cox & Snell R^2 and Nagelkerke R^2 are good enough. Cox and Snell or Nagelkerke R^2 is an analogous statistic in logistic regression to the coefficient of determination R^2 in linear regression, but not close analogy. The model summary provides some approximation of R^2 statistic in logistic

regression. Cox and Snell's R^2 attempts to imitate multiple R^2 based on likelihood. The result of Cox and Snell R^2 indicates that 22.0% of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the explanatory variables. Nagelkerke R^2 in model summary table above is 0.29, which indicates that 29.0% of the variability in attitude towards on sexual harassment was explained the explanatory variables (Table 3).

Table 4: Goodness of fit (Model Diagnostic)
Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	13.732	7	.066

As it is observed from the table above since P-value is 0.066 is greater than the level of significance at 5%. We can conclude that the data fits the model well.

Since the p-value is 0.066 which is insignificant therefore our fitted logistic regression model is good fit (Table 4).

Table 5: Results of binary Logistic Regression model

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)=Odds ratio
Step 1 ^a						
Age Category 18-21 years (ref.)	.173	.218	.633	1	.042	1.189
Sex Male(ref.)	0.290	.223	1.299	1	.019	1.336
Year Level of schooling			4.921	4	.029	
1 st year(ref.)	1.325	.683	3.759	1	.053	3.762
2 nd year	1.404	.665	4.461	1	.035	4.071
3 rd year	1.226	.672	3.326	1	.045	3.407
4 th year and above	1.547	.792	3.808	1	.049	4.695
Constant	-1.431	.665	4.627	1	.031	.239

From the above table it is observed that the estimated odds ratio 1.189 indicates those students age group 18-21 years are 1.189 times more likely have positive attitude towards on sexual harassment as compared to those student with their counterparts controlling for other variables in the model. On the same fashion, the estimated odds ratio 3.762 indicates that student year level of schooling in first year are 3.762 more likely to have positive attitude towards on sexual harassment as compared to those counterparts controlling for other variables in the model. Similarly, the estimated odds ratio 1.336 indicates that student who sex group is female are 1.336 times more likely to have positive attitude towards on sexual harassment better as compared male students controlling for other variables in the model.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

- From the chi-square analysis the result of the study concluded that sex and year level of schooling were

significantly statistically associated with attitude towards on sexual harassment.

- From the logistic regression analysis it was also concluded that the odds of sex, age and year level of schooling are significant predictor variables seems to indicate positive attitude towards on sexual harassment as compared to their counterparts in Wolaita Sodo University setting.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

- A lot should be done towards developing the awareness of students' attitude about sexual harassment in counseling as well as guiding at university level.
- It can be also recommended that the university should set programs to strength mutual respect on students regarding attitude on sexual harassment.
- Further study with additional predictor variables have to be made so as to address the issues raised in this study.

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Migrant Workers Rights under the Ethiopian Legal System

By Kidus Meskele Ashine

Wolaita Sodo University

Introduction- The FDRE Constitution clearly states that freedom of movement as one of the basic human rights is protected in Ethiopia (Art 32). Using this right many Ethiopians have and are moving from place to place for earning a living or various other reasons within the country and abroad. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) estimates that around 1.5 million Ethiopians had left the country illegally between the years 2008 and 2014. While, 480,480 Ethiopians went to Arab countries legally during these years.¹ It is only a recent phenomenon that the 30 Ethiopian migrant workers were beheaded in Libya by ISIS, whose evil act put all Ethiopians in deep sorrow. Furthermore, when terrible stories and the sufferings of a huge number of Ethiopians particularly women living and working in Middle East countries had become common phenomena, the government had banned (Human Rights Watch, 2012) the travel for Middle East countries with a view to protecting its citizens from harsh treatments and sufferings in the hands of illegal Foreign Employment agencies and irresponsible employers as well. Following these and other similar events the Ethiopia government has taken and is taking different legal, political and practical measures that aimed at protecting Ethiopia migrant workers abroad. The main objective of this term paper is, therefore, to critically evaluate the Ethiopia legal system in respect to the protection it makes available to the rights of migrant workers.

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Migrant Workers Rights under the Ethiopian Legal System

Kidus Meskele Ashine

I. INTRODUCTION

The FDRE Constitution clearly states that freedom of movement as one of the basic human rights is protected in Ethiopia (Art 32). Using this right many Ethiopians have and are moving from place to place for earning a living or various other reasons within the country and abroad. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) estimates that around 1.5 million Ethiopians had left the country illegally between the years 2008 and 2014. While, 480,480 Ethiopians went to Arab countries legally during these years.¹

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II. BRIEF OVERVIEW ABOUT MIGRATION, MIGRANT WORKERS AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTING TO THEIR RIGHTS

AS long as human beings exist in the earth they migrate and, share goods, cultures and ideas across the globe.² In this era of globalization, almost all countries in the world are virtually involved in migration either as countries of origin, destination, or transit or all three³

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¹ Protecting labour migration through legal means, The Ethiopia Herald, vol. XIX, No.67 29August 2015

According to the 2015 World Bank report the number of international migrants is estimated at 247 million in 2013, significantly larger than the previous estimate of 232 million, and is expected to surpass 250 million in 2015.⁴ According to ILO estimation 105 million people are migrant workers. Among these around 50 million are undocumented or irregular.⁵

The term "Migrant worker" has been defined as a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a national.⁶

Both countries of origin and countries of destinations are beneficiary from migration. For countries of origin, migration, reduce underemployment. It also prospects them of remittances. For countries of destination, migration can be a solution to labour shortages and it usually provides access to relatively cheap labour.⁷ This benefit cumulated with human rights issue requires countries to protect migrant workers. "Migrants can make their contribution when their fundamental rights and freedoms are respected and protected. This primarily requires States' active enforcement of international human rights and labor standards".⁸ Practically, however, because of their status of being 'foreigners' and non-nationals of the country they are working in, migrant workers are sustaining violations of their rights. The situation is worst when they are undocumented people or illegal migrants.⁹ As with all vulnerable groups migrant workers

² UNITED NATIONS,(2015),Combating violence against migrants: Criminal justice measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families and to protect victims

³ Marius Olivier and Avinash Govindjee, "Labour rights and social protection of migrant workers: In search of a coordinated legal response", (Barcelona, Spain, 2013)

⁴ world bank, migration and development brief, 2015, from <http://www.worldbank.org/migration>.

⁵ Marius Olivier and Avinash Govindjee, supra note 2

⁶ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990) Article 1)

⁷ Wouter van Ginneken, "Social protection for Migrant workers: National and international Policy challenges" European Journal of Social Security, Volume 15 (2013), No. 2, p.210

⁸ Yeshiwas Degu Belay, "Migration and State Responsibility: Ethiopian Domestic Workers in Lebanon, Ethiopia" International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Volume 4, Issue 5, 2014, p.2

⁹Id.

are in need of special protection given that they are outside the jurisdiction of their state of nationality.¹⁰

Migrants in an irregular situation are even more vulnerable, as they can be denied access to public services in law, or are unable to access such services in practice through fear of detection.¹¹ This scenario may lead to slavery-like working conditions. Since they are at the mercy of their employer, the issue receives more attention. "Combating violence against migrants requires that legislative, policy and practical measures be taken in accordance with relevant norms and standards governing criminal justice response as well as human rights norms and standards".¹²

The issue of migrant workers' human rights has been the subject of increasing concern throughout the UN system in the recent years. Numerous international legal instruments are established to provide parameters for the protection of human and labor rights that can be applicable to all migrant workers¹³

Generally, international law rules provide a dual form of protection for migrants: general protection under human rights treaties applicable to all persons and specific protection applicable to migrants. Thus, migrants, like all rights holders, are protected by the International Bill of Human Rights, as well as a number of other international instruments note.¹⁴ The two ILO instruments that explicitly provides for the protection of migrant workers are the Migration for Employment Convention of 1949 (No. 97) and the Migrant Workers Convention of 1975 (No. 143) as well as their accompanying Recommendations. Convention No. 97 is applicable for legal migrants and focuses on recruitment and working conditions of migrants and their equal treatment with citizens of the state. Whereas, the Convention No.143 addresses issues of migrants under abusive conditions and provides specific rights.

With regard to coverage for migrant workers in a country depend on whether such country has ratified the ILO and UN Conventions on migrant workers, and, in particular, what it has defined in its national legislation. Ethiopia, being a party to relevant UN and ILO conventions, recently, in addition to revising the existing one, has enacted new law, to enforce the migrant workers rights as provided under these international instruments.

Legal Framework that protect migrant workers in Ethiopia comprises international conventions that ratified by Ethiopia, International customary laws (if any) and domestic laws.

¹⁰ Omar Grech, "Migrants' and Refugees' Rights: A Brief International Law Perspective"

¹¹ Marius Olivier and Avinash Govindjee, supra note

¹² United Nation, supra note 1

¹³ 7Yeshiwas, supra note 7 p.3

¹⁴ United Nation, supra note 1

¹⁵ ILO, "Trafficking in Persons Overseas for Labour Purposes: The case of Ethiopian domestic workers, Addis Ababa, 2011, p.75

III. LEGAL REGIMES FOR PROTECTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS

a) *International Regimes applicable in Ethiopia*

Article 9 of the FDRE Constitution stipulates that international instruments ratified by Ethiopia became part of the law of the land.

Ethiopia has ratified and hence has made part of the law of the land many international instruments that have direct and indirect importance to protection of migrant workers. Though Ethiopia is a state party to many UN & ILO conventions, it has not ratified the following important international instruments that give maximum protection to migrant workers¹⁵

- Palermo Protocol, the first international instrument that provided an internationally accepted definition of trafficking in persons.
- The two ILO conventions on migrant workers: the Migration for Employment Convention of 1949 (No. 97) and the Migrant Workers Convention of 1975 (No. 143)
- The UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMW)

b) *National regimes*

Under this section national laws that have direct relevance to migration will be disused briefly.

i. *FDRE Constitution*

Art 6 & 33 of the Constitution deals with the issue of nationality. While Art 6 provides about acquiring Ethiopian nationality, Art 33 gives protection to rights of Ethiopian nationality. According to Art 6(1) of the constitution "Any person of either sex shall be an Ethiopian national where both or either parent is Ethiopian". This right is protected by the constitution so that no Ethiopian national shall be forced to deprive it against his or her will. And he or entitled to the enjoyment of all rights, protection and benefits derived from Ethiopian nationality as prescribed by law (Art 33(1 & 2)).

Furthermore, freedom of movement is guaranteed under Art 32 of the constitution. Accordingly, any Ethiopian or foreign national lawfully in Ethiopia can move, choose his/her residence, within the national territory, and can leave the country at any time he/she wishes. Also any Ethiopian national has the right to return to his/her country.

More importantly, trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose and forced or compulsory labour is prohibited under Art 18 (2 & 3) of the constitution.

ii. *Labour Proclamation no 377/2003*

This proclamation, being the major legal regime that regulates domestic labour relation, has given supplementary and gap filling role in overseas

employment issues. The Labour Proclamation further refers in its Preamble to international labour standards ratified by Ethiopia.

However, it excludes domestic workers from coverage. Although Article 3 (sub article 3) of the proclamation states that the council of ministries will issue a special, regulation, no such kind of regulation is issued so far. "This exclusion is contrary to CEDAW's demand of states to abolish all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void"¹⁶

Though there are considerable numbers of internal migrant workers, the Ethiopia legal system does not give special attention to them. Because of this they, particularly these domestic migrant workers are often abused.¹⁷

iii. *Employment Exchange Services Proclamation no 632/2009*

This proclamation, which repealed the Private Employment Agency Proclamation No. 104/1998, contains the major legal regimes of Ethiopia that protects migrant works. The proclamation, among other things, define the role of public and private employment agencies in employment exchange, aimed at providing protection of the rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopians going abroad for employment, strengthen the mechanism for monitoring and regulating domestic and overseas employment exchange services.

Among others, Art 16(4) authorizes the Ministry of labour and social affairs, to approve and register contractual agreements that made between a private employment agency sending worker abroad and worker. The proclamation also contains number of provisions that regulating about the obligations and responsibilities of private employment agencies that are legally engaged in business of sending workers for employment abroad. Interestingly and contrary to the accepted principles of evidence rules, the proclamation under its Art 26 shifts the burden of proof to respondents. It says "Where a worker who is deployed abroad by a private employment agency institutes an action relating to conditions of work, the agency or the employer shall, if it challenges the allegation, be responsible to disprove it".

iv. *Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Person and Smuggling of Migrants Proclamation no 909/2015*

In order to deter persons engaged in the act of trafficking in persons and smuggling migrants penalties provided in criminal code, both imprisonment and fine

are increased. According to the proclamation persons convicted of trafficking in persons and smuggling migrants may be punished up to life imprisonment(Art 3(2) & 5(2) even, in aggravated circumstances, death penalty (Art 6) and fined up to 300,000 Eth, Birr. In a case of legal persons fine ranges up to 5,000,000 Eth. Birr and dissolution of the organization (Art 13 (1) (a & c)).

In expense of personal liberty and privacy the proclamation gives much power to the police to protect persons exposed the danger of trafficking and smuggling (Art 17-20).

Prosecution for the crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling migrants could not barred by period statutory limitation (Art 25).

The proclamation imposes an obligation on the government to redeem the victims. It is the ministry for foreign affairs mandated to carry out the task by coordinating other governmental and non governmental bodies (Art 26 & 27).

As an important Progress it established the "Found" that could enable the government to protect, control and rehabilitate victims of crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Art 32&34).

The proclamation also contains provisions aimed to consolidate bilateral relations between governments thereby creating favorable conditions for the migrants (Art 43 &44).

In general the proclamation will help the efforts to fight human trafficking and smuggling migrants that has become serious crime.

Furthermore the proclamation helps to make joint effort with state governments thereby managing and supervising overseas employment effectively and efficiently.

IV. POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR PROTECTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS RIGHTS

a) *Policies*

Having a clear and coherent migration policy is crucial to manage the issues of migrant workers. Ethiopia does not have a comprehensive migration policy.¹⁸

Ethiopia as a country whose citizens are suffered more from illegal migration, strongly condemn illegal migration. So if a citizen decides to migrate he/she must do it in legal way. Recently it has put in to place many measures that aims at preventing, and protecting rights of migrant workers as well as prosecuting violators. To this end, among others, national committee and task force that are established and their functions are also distinguished. National committee which comprises many stake holders, lead by deputy prime minster and accountable to prime

¹⁶ Kidist Mulugeta Gebre , "Vulnerability, Legal Protection and Work Conditions of Domestic Workers in Addis Ababa", A Research Paper presented by The Hague, The Netherlands December 2012, p.13
¹⁷Id.

minster is established by the proclamation (Proclamation no 909/2015 Art 39). The committee is established in a view to coordinate over all activities that the government should perform to protect the rights of migrant workers. Also, task force, led by minister of ministry of justice and consists other stake holders is established. The task force is accountable to the national committee. It is mandated to perform more of professional activities under the national committee. (Proclamation no 909/2015 Art 40)

b) *Institutions*

There are several government institutions that have a role in dealing with migration issues. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs are the two institutions that involved in protecting migrant workers. The Ministry of Justice and the Federal police work more in the area of legal issues dealing with migrants and investigations of crimes.

i. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the overall responsibility to, in cooperation with the appropriate organs, safeguards the interests and rights of the country, and ensures that they are respected by foreign States and that the interests and rights of Ethiopian nationals abroad are protected.¹⁹ Also it has the mandate to coordinate other governmental and non governmental bodies for the same purpose (Proclamation no 909/2015 Art 27).

ii. *Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs*

The Ministry assumes number of powers and responsibilities in relation to protecting the rights of migrant workers. Among others it has the authority to control and supervise private employment agencies. Particularly, it is empowered to Issue, renew, suspend and cancel license for private employment agencies that operates in sending workers abroad for work.

The ministry is responsible for checking on the labour conditions and ensuring their employment contract conditions when a person wants to work aboard. Also it has the responsibility to provide pre-departure orientation and training for emigrants.²⁰

iii. *Ministry of Justice*

The Ministry of Justice has recently become involved in the area of migration. The Ministry has a mandate dealing with prosecution and legal counsel, drafting laws, prosecuting criminals, legislating laws and crime prevention.²¹ The ministry of Justice is empowered to, among others, to sign international legal cooperation agreements and serve as a central authority (Proclamation no 909/2015 Art 44/1)

iv. *Federal Police*

The Federal police entrusted with the obligation of investigation, information exchange, capacity building

to prevent and suppression of crimes under the proclamation and the authority to sign a memorandum of agreements with foreign similar bodies (Proclamation no 909/2015 Art 43&44/3)

V. CONCLUDING POINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

a) *Concluding points*

As long as we live on our planet earth we migrate for different reasons. Economically speaking, persons migrate in search of better life. Countries can't totally stop this movement. What can they do is providing mechanisms to protect the rights of migrant workers. The issue of migrant workers' human rights has been the subject of increasing concern throughout the UN system in the recent years. Numerous international legal instruments are established to provide parameters for the protection of human and labor rights that can be applicable to all migrant workers. In Ethiopia, though it is constitutionally guaranteed to move and work overseas, citizens are expected to do it only in legal and safe way. The Ethiopia legal system has devised political, legal and institutional mechanism to protect the rights of nationals who prefer to go overseas to find jobs. Recently the increasing prevalence of Migration in Ethiopia has led to many legal and logistical changes to provide adequate protection and support to migrant workers.

In Ethiopia laws that aims to fight illegal migration and ensure citizens rights are respected in the destination countries especially in the Arab nations has been put in to force. In this regard the... Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No. 632/2009 and Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Person and Smuggling of Migrants Proclamation no 909/2015 has great importance. For they contains relevant provision aimed to protect migrant workers human and labour rights. Furthermore they give considerable powers and responsibilities to governmental and non governmental institutions that have relation with migrant works. The Ethiopia legal system, under Art 31 of the employment service exchange proclamation, has established public employment service with many functions that aimed to deal with issue of migrant workers. This mechanism is devised to protect migrant workers in all stages of migration:

¹⁹Minelik Alemu, The Protection of Ethiopian Nationals Abroad Fighting Discrimination and Promoting Integration: Human Rights Challenges for Migrants and Societies (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, 2009)

²⁰Melissa Siegel & Katie Kuschminder, "A Who's Who in Ethiopian Migration? Migration policy brief No.5 Maastricht Graduate School of Governanc" available at <http://mgsog.merit.unu.edu/ISacademie>

¹⁸ILO, supra note 15

pre-departure, post-departure and return stages Restrict obligations are put on private employment agencies sending workers abroad and workers.

These laws maximize protection for migrant workers by requiring agencies or their local affiliates to maintain a shelter for abused workers in each destination country, increasing agencies' cash and bond deposits as collateral in the event the worker's contract is broken, and mandating the establishment of labor attaché positions in diplomatic missions abroad. However, the legal instruments and frameworks in Ethiopia are still not sufficient to provide the needed support to migrants abroad. For one thing Ethiopia does not signed the most important international UN and ILO conventions that provide for maximum protection for migrant workers. Even if the legal frameworks are updated there is still a question of capacity for enforcement. Therefore the Ethiopia government has to exert its maximum effort to protect the migrant workers rights.

b) Recommendations

- To have strong legal system that provides adequate protection to migrant workers rights, clear and comprehensive national policy and action plan must be prepared. The policy should take into account internal migrants, particularly, migrant domestic workers.
- Laws that provide adequate protection for internal migrant workers, specially, domestic workers should be enacted
- Ethiopia, in addition to improving her legal system, must work hard to minimize root cause for migration in the country, Poverty, unemployment, lack of good governance, favoritism and corruption.
- To provide effective protection for the rights of migrant workers, the government needs to establish strong national, regional and international cooperation
- The Government should ratify ILO and UN conventions that have direct relevance to migrant workers.
- To ensure the rights of Ethiopian migrant workers are protected, the government should negotiate and conclude bilateral agreements with major destination countries
- To support the victims of trafficking in persons and crime of smuggling migrants financial and other materials, as envisaged in legal provisions, should commence its function. Specially the "Fund" that established by the proclamation must be put in practice.
- To improve the quality of investigation, prosecution and conviction the government should work on plans that aimed to build the capacity of police, prosecutors, judges and other stake holders both at the national and regional levels.

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Hispanic and Black Student Educational Attainment in Texas Career Colleges: A Multiyear Statewide Analysis

By Lizetta M. Frederick & John R. Slate

National University of Lesotho

Abstract- The purpose of the study was to examine the educational attainment rates of Hispanic and Black students in Texas 2-year colleges from the 2009 through the 2014 academic years. The number of career colleges in Texas increased from 52 in the 2009 academic year to a total of 80 career colleges in the 2014 academic year. Along with increases in the number of career colleges, the total numbers of Hispanic and Black students who attained a certificate or a degree during this time period also increased. The average number of Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges rose steadily until reaching a high of 155.32 degrees and/or certificates attained for Hispanic students in the 2011 academic year and a high of 64.19 degrees and/or certificates attained for Black students in the 2012 academic year. Over twice as many Hispanic students than Black students obtained a degree or certificate from Texas career colleges in the 6-year period analyzed in this investigation. Over the 6-year period of the 2009 through the 2014 academic years, the average percentage of Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges fluctuated. Implications of these results, as well as recommendations for future research, were discussed.

Keywords: *career college educational attainment, certificate, degree, hispanic, black, texas, career colleges.*

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Hispanic and Black Student Educational Attainment in Texas Career Colleges: A Multiyear Statewide Analysis

Lizetta M. Frederick ^α & John R. Slate ^σ

Abstract- The purpose of the study was to examine the educational attainment rates of Hispanic and Black students in Texas 2-year colleges from the 2009 through the 2014 academic years. The number of career colleges in Texas increased from 52 in the 2009 academic year to a total of 80 career colleges in the 2014 academic year. Along with increases in the number of career colleges, the total numbers of Hispanic and Black students who attained a certificate or a degree during this time period also increased. The average number of Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges rose steadily until reaching a high of 155.32 degrees and/or certificates attained for Hispanic students in the 2011 academic year and a high of 64.19 degrees and/or certificates attained for Black students in the 2012 academic year. Over twice as many Hispanic students than Black students obtained a degree or certificate from Texas career colleges in the 6-year period analyzed in this investigation. Over the 6-year period of the 2009 through the 2014 academic years, the average percentage of Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges fluctuated. Implications of these results, as well as recommendations for future research, were discussed.

Keywords: *career college educational attainment, certificate, degree, hispanic, black, texas, career colleges.*

I. INTRODUCTION

President Obama in his State of the Union Address in 2014 emphasized the importance of college and career readiness. Obama said, “We’re working to redesign high schools and partner them with colleges and employers that offer the real-world education and hands-on training that can lead directly to a job and career” (p. 6). Furthermore, he established the College Opportunity Summit where universities, businesses, and non-profits made commitments to reduce inequality in access to higher education. The President went on to say, “The best measure of opportunity is access to a good job” (Obama, 2014, p. 2). In his previous 2010 State of the Union Address, the President had emphasized the link between education and job opportunity by calling for more community college and business partnerships to offer needed job training for opportunities after graduation. He contended that community colleges “need to be community career

centers” (Obama, 2010, p. 2). With this call to prepare students better to attain their career goals, educators in the K-16 pipeline are searching for ways to help students succeed in their educational and career paths.

For over 30 years, colleges and universities in the United States have been concerned with student retention and persistence, especially because college graduation rates have remained around 50% (Pascarella & Terenzini, 1991, 2005; Tinto, 1993, 2012). “Although access to higher education has increased substantially over the past 40 years, student success in college – as measured by persistence and degree attainment – has not improved at all” (Brock, 2010, p. 109). Brock (2010) discussed important milestones that influence access to higher education as well as challenges faced by students who do gain access to higher education. Being admitted to a postsecondary institution is just the first step; students face a variety of hurdles (e.g., financial, academic, social) while trying to achieve their goals of graduation and a job.

Other factors influencing degree attainment for college students have been increases in the diversity of the undergraduate student population and the subsequent disparity in degree attainment for White, Hispanic, and Black students. Stated in The National Center for Education Statistics November 2013 Report (p. 5), “White students earned 70% of all bachelor's degrees awarded (compared to 77% of degrees in 2001-2002), Black students earned 11% (compared to 9% in 2001-2002), Hispanic students earned 10% (compared to 7% in 2001-2002).” This ethnic/racial disparity in degree attainment is reflected in the State of Texas as well. The percentage of White students who graduated in six years or less was 67.2%, whereas the percentage of Hispanic and Black students who graduated in six years or less was 51.1% and 41.2%, respectively (The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2014a). As Spangler and Slate (2014) documented in a recent research investigation, Texas community college persistence and graduation rates increased for Hispanics and Blacks during the decade spanning 2000-2010. In this empirical investigation, the success of Hispanic and Black students in attaining degrees and certificates in Texas career colleges will be analyzed during a similar time period.

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II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Hispanics and Blacks now comprise 30% of the U.S. population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2013). Texas has led the nation in the percentage change of population growth since the census was first taken in 1860 and has had the largest percentage change from 2000 to 2010 (Murdock, 2011). The increase in the Hispanic population in Texas has been largely responsible for the changes in the diversity of the Texas population. Hispanics were expected to become the largest segment of the Texas population by 2015 (Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2011). As of the most recent census data, Hispanics currently comprise 37% of the Texas population, which is larger than all other ethnic groups combined (26%) and equal to the white population which is also 37% (suburbanstatistics.org, 2015). Blacks comprise a much smaller percentage of the population, both nationally and in Texas, with 13.2% nationally and 12.4% in Texas. Over the past decade the Black population has grown at a slower rate (15%) than most other major ethnic/racial groups (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). Specifically, the Black college-age population decreased from 11% in 2000 to 8.3% in 2012. This statistic is in sharp contrast to the doubling of the Hispanic college-age population growth between 2000 and 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

The size of the Black and Hispanic population is one factor to consider in preparing for future job opportunities and employment. Of importance with respect to these two groups is the current income of Black and Hispanic individuals. In the 2014 Census, the median household income for Blacks was \$34,598, the lowest of all minority groups. The median household income for Hispanics was slightly higher, at \$40,963 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014). With the poverty threshold set at \$24,250 for a family of four, the U.S. Census Bureau calculated 35% of Hispanic children and 38.2% of Black children under 18 years old were living in poverty (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

To move out of poverty, Blacks and Hispanics need good-paying jobs, however, most jobs require a postsecondary education. In Texas, an estimated 56% of new jobs created between 2008 and 2018 require some form of postsecondary education (Carnevale, Smith, & Strohl, 2010). However, this trend in Texas is happening when the "highly educated" baby boom population is retiring (Frey, 2010, p. 30). As such, an opportunity is present for Black and Hispanic individuals to fill these positions, but only if the educational gaps among racial and ethnic groups is closed (Murdock, 2011; Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2011).

In Texas, Blacks and Hispanics have been and continue to be underrepresented in higher education. As of the fall semester 2013, student enrollment in Texas institutions of higher education was comprised of 40.3%

White students, 33.2% Hispanic students, and 13.4% Black students (Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2014a). The degree attainment for these groups in Texas is equally unbalanced: Whites 67.2%, Hispanics 51.1%, and Blacks 41.2% (Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2014b). In a recent investigation conducted by Frederick and Melancon (2014), the degree attainment for Hispanic and Black students was tied to performance based funding. A statistically significant difference was not present for Black student graduation rates. However, Hispanic graduation rates increased 3.5% over the same 10-year period (Frederick & Melancon, 2014). Therefore, this lack of postsecondary degree attainment for Black and Hispanic individuals in Texas has the potential to create substantial workforce inequality. Whatever measures that can be taken to help these students graduate are important to implement, particularly for the State of Texas.

III. CAREER COLLEGES

For-profit institutions have seen dramatic growth during the same time period with enrollment numbers outpacing both public and non-profit institutions. The number of degrees conferred by for-profit institutions grew as well. Associate degree attainment grew by 125% in a decade and bachelor degree attainment grew by over 400%. This increase is in contrast to the 33% increase in associate degrees conferred and the 29% of bachelor's degrees conferred by public postsecondary institutions (National Center of Education Statistics, 2014). Consequently, it would appear that for-profit college students are better at achieving success than students who are enrolled at public institutions.

Career colleges have existed in the United States for over 150 years and have responded to workplace needs and changing technology. Founded in 1865, Mercantile College, now Everest College, in Philadelphia is the continual provider of career education. Strayer University was founded in 1892 in Washington, D.C. and DeVry Institutes of Technology opened its doors in Chicago in 1931 (Ruch, 2003). As these institutions progressed, their curriculum often expanded to include new technology as well as workforce demands. The invention of the typewriter and Gregg shorthand are two examples of technologies that influenced career colleges (Petrello, 2007).

By the mid-2000s, the demographic changes in the United States population were reflected in the student bodies of career colleges. In 2004, seven out of ten 4-year universities were producing the largest number of minority students with associate degrees. These seven universities were all career colleges (Hentschke, 2010). Career colleges have not been without challenges and controversy. The numerous defaults of these for-profit institutions in the 1980s

brought about more scrutiny from the U.S. government and the general public and led to tighter rules, particularly regarding commissions for admission officers. Most recently, the large amount of student debt and post-graduation wages has brought about additional bad publicity and further tightening of the rules (U.S. Department of Education, 2012).

Between the 1998 and 2008 academic years, student enrollment at career colleges tripled (Mantel, 2011). During this same time, 80% of the revenue generated came from student aid under Title IV of the Higher Education Act. Mantel (2011) summed it up this way, "While for-profits enroll close to 10 percent of all higher education students, those students receive more than 23 percent of all Title IV funds" (p. 4). The two most obvious reasons for this statistic were the high percentages of students (i.e., 95%) borrowing to cover tuition and the large number of students who dropped out of career colleges without attaining a degree or certificate. Mantel (2011) further stated, "The industry's recent rapid expansion is ending; after growing 24% in 2008 and 18% in 2009, student enrollment is expected to increase by a more modest 8% annually over the next several years" (p. 19). However, by the 2013 academic year, the for-profit college enrollment reached about 12% of all post-secondary students (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2013).

In July of 2011, new rules were implemented by the U.S. Department of Education regarding career colleges (U.S. Department of Education, 2011). The main areas covered under these new rules were graduation and job placement disclosures, misrepresentation, and incentive compensation. Verification of high school diplomas and an official Education Department definition of credit hour were also implemented in efforts to protect students and their student aid. Due to a lack of federal standards for calculating job placement rates, the federal government has been forced to utilize gainful employment regulations to calculate job placement rates for career colleges (Sykes, 2011).

Based on these new rules, Corinthian Colleges was fined nearly "\$30 million dollars for "misrepresentation of job placement rates to current and prospective students" (Boghani, 2015, p. 2). Specifically, graduates were sent to temporary agencies who had agreements with the college to place the graduates in positions at the same college from which they had just graduated. Also, students were counted as placed in jobs even if the job was not in the students' field of study. As a result of the fine and newly implemented regulations, Corinthian sold 85 of their campuses and closed another 12 campuses (Boghani, 2015).

Even with the implementation of these new regulations and rules, methods used to calculate job placement for graduates of for-profit schools are not

standardized by the federal government (Burd, 2014). For example, Sanford-Brown College reported a 71% job placement rate for its graduates in their diagnostic medical ultrasound program based on the formula used by their accrediting agency. When the State of New York's formula was used, however, the job placement rate for these same graduates decreased to 44% (Burd, 2014). Other federal agencies have scrutinized career colleges. The Department of Education has led the fight to make career colleges more transparent. In the 2015 academic year, the Department of Defense investigated the University of Phoenix regarding possible deceptive or unfair business practices regarding veterans' GI Bill benefits (Flaherty, 2015).

On July 1, 2015, new rules went into effect regarding job placement for graduates of schools with career-training programs. Emphasized in these new regulations was that students had to earn enough in their new positions to be able to repay their student loans (Ajmera & Brunnstrom, 2015). Mark Hyman wrote about the initial investigation of career colleges by the Department of Education. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking focused on student debt to income ratio and loan repayment rates. If schools did not meet the minimum threshold in these two areas, the schools would be prohibited from receiving federal student aid dollars. The Department of Education also expressed concerns that career colleges "create labor oversupplies by graduating too many qualified workers for a specific profession causing unemployment and depressing salaries" (Hyman, 2010, p. 2). Determining specific postsecondary educational programs that lead directly to gainful employment was another issue the Department of Education considered (Hyman, 2010).

These new regulations were supported by the National Association for College Admissions Counseling. The new rules included prohibiting commissions, bonuses, or other payments based on success in securing enrollment or financial aid; a far too common of a practice at some career colleges (Ivory, 2010). The ban on incentive compensation reduced the motivation for institutions to use aggressive and misleading recruiting tactics, and it provided another avenue for the federal government to enforce protections against waste, fraud, and abuse by career colleges (Ivory, 2010).

In July of 2012, The *New York Times* reported the findings of a 2year investigation of for-profit colleges conducted by the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee chaired by Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa. Senator Hawkin noted evidence of "regulatory evasion and manipulation" by the for-profit schools. In fact, this Senate committee documented that the for-profit colleges they examined had a total of 32,496 recruiters compared with 3,512 career-services staff members. As such, these numbers constituted evidence that enrolling students and getting their federal

financial aid were the primary goals of these for-profit institutions (Lewin, 2012). Associate degree and certificate programs cost about four times as much as the programs at community colleges and universities. The for-profit institutions actually “set their tuition at what a student could expect in maximum federal aid” (Lewin, 2012, p. 4). In addition to these financial concerns that often occurred, many times students also learned too late that their credits would not transfer to other institutions.

In an article (Yeoman, 2012), published on the American Association of University Professors website, descriptions were provided of individuals who were deceived by some of these for-profit businesses. An admissions officer at Westwood College discovered that his job was to enroll as many students as possible and if he did well he would be rewarded with a trip to Cancun. This admission office commented, “The culture of lying was pervasive” (Yeoman, 2012, p. number is missing here.). Two students who were victims of this kind of sales pitch at Westwood College were told their credits would transfer, they would obtain internships in their specific fields of study, and weekly job leads upon graduation. None of these promises were kept. Unemployment and underemployment led to a myriad of problems for these students, including high default rates on their student loans. In 2011, the 3-year default rate for for-profit colleges was 22% compared to 7% at private non-profits and 10% at public institutions (Yeoman, 2012).

By the time the Department of Education began to implement the gainful employment standard, Berger (2010) reported for the National Association of College Admissions Counselors that this new standard would not lead to a shutdown of career colleges but, rather, would require them to change their pricing and approach to student debt. Under the new rules, only 16% of the 12,662 programs available would be fully eligible for federal loans and grants (Berger, 2010). These new regulations are an initial step in reigning in the industry. As such, students need to examine the costs and eventual job placement potential when deciding whether to choose a career college.

IV. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to examine the educational attainment of Hispanic and Black students in Texas career colleges from the 2009 through the 2014 academic years. The numbers and percentages of Hispanic students and Black students who completed either a degree or certificate in Texas career colleges from the 2009 through the 2014 academic years were determined. Furthermore, the degree to which changes had occurred in the educational attainment of Hispanic students and Black students between the 2009 and the 2014 academic years were ascertained.

V. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is important to the economic future of Black and Hispanic students in Texas and for the overall Texas workforce. Texas has recently become a minority majority state wherein the state population is composed of less than 50% Non-Hispanic Whites (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010b). Only three other states are majority-minority as of 2010: Hawaii, New Mexico, and California (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010b).

The access and success of students based on their economic status, race, and ethnicity undermine the goal of equity delineated in the Higher Education Act of 1965. More Hispanic and Black graduates are needed, particularly given the increase in the number of Hispanic students in Texas. Career institutions promote a quick route to job placement through graduation from their schools. Given President Obama’s emphasis on college and career readiness, graduation, and ultimately, employment, a focus on career institutions is important (U.S. Department of Education, 2012).

The results of the study will be of relevance to researchers, policymakers, and educators. Researchers can compare the results of this study with the findings of Texas state community and technical colleges. Policymakers can utilize the results to help inform decision making especially with regard to community colleges and underrepresented students. Educators may use these data to inform prospective students and their families of the economic gains and social benefits of higher education, particularly, the differences in career colleges and their state-supported counterparts.

VI. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions were addressed in this study: (a) What are the numbers of Hispanic students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges from the 2009 through the 2014 academic years?; (b) What percent of the total students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges was Hispanic for each of the 2009 through the 2014 academic years?; (c) What are the numbers of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges from the 2009 through the 2014 academic years?; (d) What percent of the total students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges was Black for each of the 2009 through the 2014 academic years?; (e) What is the difference in the numbers of Hispanic students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges between the 2009 and 2014 academic years?; (f) What is the difference in the percent of Hispanic students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges between the 2009 and 2014 academic years?; (g) What is the difference in the numbers of

Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges between the 2009 and 2014 academic years?; and (h) What is the difference in the percent of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges between the 2009 and 2014 academic years? The first four research questions are descriptive in nature and involve frequencies and percentages of Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or certificate for each academic year between 2009 and 2014. The last four research questions are inferential research questions and involve comparing the frequencies and percentages of Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or certificate between the 2009 and 2014 academic years.

VII. METHOD

a) Research Design

A causal-comparative research design was used for this study. Through use of this quantitative, non-experimental design, relationships between one or more categorical independent variables and one or more quantitative dependent variables may be determined (Johnson & Christenson, 2008). This research design was used because already existing data were analyzed in this investigation. As such, the data that were examined in this study had already occurred, thus, no manipulation of the variables is possible. In this empirical investigation, data were accessed from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Interactive Accountability System which is a repository of Texas higher education data submitted from universities and colleges. In the current study, external validity should be strong based on having access to the total number of Hispanic students and the total number of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate in a Texas career college for the academic years noted in the research questions.

b) Participants and Instrumentation

Participants in this study were all Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or a certificate from a Texas career college as reported to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board for the 2009 through the 2014 academic years. Data in aggregated form are made available by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Interactive Accountability System for each career college. Data that were downloaded from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Interactive Accountability System were the numbers and percentages of Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or a certificate during this period from a Texas career college.

Archival data were downloaded from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Interactive Accountability System for the 2009 through the 2014 academic years. The system is modeled on the state's

higher education plan, *Closing the Gaps* by 2015 which collects data on universities, health related institutions, technical colleges, community colleges, and career colleges in Texas (Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2011). The collected data were used to determine the numbers and percentages of Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or a certificate from a Texas career college during the 2009 through the 2014 academic years.

VIII. RESULTS

The first research question was addressed by calculating descriptive statistics for the number of degrees and certificates obtained by Hispanic students in Texas 2-year career colleges for the 2009 through the 2014 academic years. Overall, the number of Hispanic students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges fluctuated between the 2009 and 2014 academic years, with the largest number of students ($n = 10,385$) obtaining degrees and certificates in the 2012 academic year. In the last two academic years, slight decreases were present in the total number of Hispanic students who attained either a degree or a certificate in Texas 2-year career colleges. The total number of Hispanic students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas career colleges from the 2009 through 2014 academic years was 52,900.

With respect to the average number of Hispanic students who attained a degree or a certificate at Texas career colleges, the highest averages were present for the 2011 ($M = 155.32$) and 2012 ($M = 152.72$) academic years. A decrease was noted in the average number of Hispanic students who attained a degree or certificate in the last two academic years. Readers should note, however, that the total number of career colleges in Texas increased from 52 career colleges in the 2009 academic year to a total of 80 career colleges in the 2014 academic year. During this same time period, the total number of Hispanic students who attained a degree or a certificate from a Texas 2-year career college increased from 7,796 to 9,617. The descriptive statistics for the first research question are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for the Number of Hispanic Students who Obtained a Degree or Certificate from a Texas Career College in the 2009 Through the 2014 Academic Years

Academic Year	n of career colleges	M	SD	Sum
2009	52	149.92	158.71	7,796
2010	55	101.78	119.58	5,598
2011	62	155.32	170.87	9,630
2012	68	152.72	143.53	10,385
2013	73	135.63	137.27	9,901
2014	80	120.20	149.80	9,617

The second research question was addressed by calculating the percentage of degrees or certificates that were attained by Hispanic students from Texas 2-year career colleges for the 2009 through the 2014 academic years. As revealed in Table 2, out of the degrees and certificates awarded by Texas 2-year career colleges in the 2009 academic year, 20.56% of them were attained by Hispanic individuals. Of all the

degrees and certificates awarded by Texas 2-year career colleges, Hispanic students increased their average percentage of the total from the 2009 academic year (i.e., 39.53%) to the 2014 academic year (i.e., 42.05%). In the last three academic years, Hispanic individuals attained over 40% of all degrees and certificates awarded by Texas 2-year career colleges.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics for the Percentage of Degrees or Certificates from Texas Career Colleges That Were Attained by Hispanic Students in the 2009 Through the 2014 Academic Years

Academic Year	n of career colleges	M%	SD%
2009	52	39.53	25.04
2010	55	29.82	25.03
2011	62	39.08	26.29
2012	68	42.83	24.62
2013	73	42.30	26.43
2014	80	42.05	25.44

The third research question was addressed by calculating descriptive statistics for the number of Black students who obtained degrees and certificates from Texas 2-year career colleges for the 2009 through the 2014 academic years. As indicated in Table 3, the average number of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges in the 2009 academic year was 56.48. The average number of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges steadily increased from 56.48 in the 2009 academic year to a

high of 64.19 in the 2012 academic year. Readers should note, however, that the average number of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate had decreased to 47.15 in the 2014 academic year. Also evidenced in Table 3 is an increase in the total number of career colleges in Texas, with a total of 52 in the 2009 academic year to a total of 80 in the 2014 academic year. Furthermore, the total number of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges increased from 2,937 to 3,772 during this same 6-year period.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics for the Number of Degrees or Certificates Obtained by Black Students from a Texas Career College in the 2009 Through the 2014 Academic Years

Academic Year	n of career colleges	M	SD	Sum
2009	52	56.48	61.48	2,937
2010	55	50.13	69.89	2,757
2011	62	59.05	74.39	3,661
2012	68	64.19	69.34	4,365
2013	73	53.75	57.85	3,924
2014	80	47.15	56.31	3,772

The fourth research question was addressed by calculating descriptive statistics for the percentage of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges for the 2009 through the 2014 academic years. As revealed in Table 4, the average percentage of students who obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college in the

2009 academic year and who were Black was 18.27%. The average percentage of students who obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college and who were Black fluctuated over the next 5 academic years, ultimately ending with the highest average percentage of 21.91% in the 2014 academic year.

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics for the Percentage of Black Students who Obtained a Degree or Certificate from a Texas Career College in the 2009 Through the 2014 Academic Years

Academic Year	n of colleges	M%	SD%
2009	52	18.27	14.73
2010	55	14.96	15.05
2011	62	17.46	15.64
2012	68	21.41	17.85
2013	73	20.57	18.58
2014	80	21.91	17.82

Next, the inferential research questions involving the extent to which changes had occurred in the numbers and percentages of students who were either Hispanic or Black and who had obtained a degree or certificate in a Texas 2-year career college were addressed. The underlying assumptions of the parametric dependent samples *t*-test were checked prior to its use. An examination of the standardized skewness coefficients (i.e., the skewness value divided by its standard error) and the standardized kurtosis coefficients (i.e., the kurtosis value) revealed the coefficients were within the limits of normality, +/-3 (Onwuegbuzie & Daniel, 2002). Because the numbers and percentages of both Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges were normally distributed, parametric dependent samples *t*-tests were determined to be appropriate to answer the inferential research questions.

With respect to the fifth research question concerning whether the average number of Hispanic students who obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college had changed between the 2009 and the 2014 academic year, a parametric dependent samples *t*-test was calculated. The result was not statistically significant, $t(51) = 0.21, p = .83$. As delineated in Table 5, the average number of Hispanic students who had obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college was similar for the 2009 and the 2014 academic years. Readers should note, however, that the total number of career colleges had increased from 52 to 80 during this time span. Thus, the total number of Hispanic students who had obtained a degree or certificate during this time period showed a dramatic increase.

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics for the Number of Degrees or Certificates Obtained by Hispanic Students in 2-Year Texas Career Colleges Between the 2009 and 2014 Academic Years

Academic Year	M	SD
2009	149.92	158.71
2014	145.08	157.64

With respect to the sixth research question concerning whether the average percent of degrees or certificates awarded by Texas 2-year career colleges to Hispanic students had changed between the 2009 and the 2014 academic years, a parametric dependent samples *t*-test was calculated. The result was not statistically significant, $t(51) = -1.71, p = .09$. As

delineated in Table 6, the average percent of degrees or certificates awarded by Texas 2-year career colleges to Hispanic students was similar for the 2009 and the 2014 academic years. Readers should note, however, that the total number of career colleges had increased from 52 to 80 during this time span.

Table 6: Descriptive Statistics for the Percent of Degrees or Certificates Awarded by Texas 2-year Career Colleges to Hispanic Students Between the 2009 and 2014 Academic Years

Academic Year	M%	SD%
2009	39.53	25.04
2014	44.04	26.52

With respect to the seventh research question concerning whether the average number of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from a

Texas 2-year career college had changed between the 2009 and the 2014 academic years, a parametric dependent samples *t*-test was calculated. The result

was not statistically significant, $t(51) = 0.26, p = .80$. As delineated in Table 7, the average number of Black students who had obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college was similar for the 2009 and the 2014 academic years. Readers should note,

however, that the total number of career colleges had increased from 52 to 80 during this time span. Thus, the total number of Black students who had obtained a degree or certificate during this time period showed a dramatic increase.

Table 7: Descriptive Statistics for the Number of Degrees or Certificates Awarded by Texas Career Colleges to Black Students in the 2009 and 2014 Academic Years

Year	M	SD
2009	56.48	61.47
2014	54.12	59.81

With respect to the eighth research question concerning whether the average percent of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college had changed between the 2009 and the 2014 academic year, a parametric dependent samples t -test was calculated. The result was not statistically significant, $t(51) = -1.07, p = .29$.

As revealed in Table 8, the average percent of Black students who had obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college was similar for the 2009 and the 2014 academic years. Readers should note, however, that the total number of career colleges had increased from 52 to 80 during this time span.

Table 8: Descriptive Statistics for the Percent of Black Students Who Obtained a Degree or Certificate from Texas Career Colleges in the 2009 and 2014 Academic Years

Year	M%	SD%
2009	18.27	14.72
2014	19.70	15.70

IX. DISCUSSION

The number of career colleges in Texas increased from 52 in the 2009 academic year to a total of 80 career colleges in the 2014 academic year. Along with increases in the number of career colleges in which students could enroll, the total numbers of Hispanic and Black students who attained a certificate or a degree during this time period also increased. The average number of Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges rose steadily until reaching a high of 155.32 degrees and/or certificates attained for Hispanic students in the 2011 academic year and a high of 64.19 degrees and/or certificates attained for Black students in the 2012 academic year. Over twice as many Hispanic students than Black students obtained a degree or certificate from Texas career colleges in the 6-year period analyzed in this investigation. Hispanic students who attained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college over the six years of this study totaled 52,927 students, in comparison to a total of 21,416 Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges over the same six years.

certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges fluctuated. The largest average percentage of Hispanic students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges was 42.83% in the 2012 academic year. The largest average percentage of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from Texas 2-year career colleges was 21.91% in the 2014 academic year.

The inferential research questions involving the extent to which changes had occurred in the numbers and percentages of students who were either Hispanic or Black and who had obtained a degree or certificate in a Texas 2-year career college were addressed. With respect to the research questions concerning whether the average number and average percent of Hispanic students who obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college had changed between the 2009 and the 2014 academic year, the average number and percent of Hispanic students who had obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college was similar for the 2009 and the 2014 academic years. With respect to the research questions concerning whether the average number and percent of Black students who obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year career college had changed between the 2009 and the 2014 academic years, the average number and percent of Black students who had obtained a degree or certificate from a Texas 2-year

Over the 6-year period of the 2009 through the 2014 academic years, the average percentage of Hispanic and Black students who obtained a degree or

career college was similar for the 2009 and the 2014 academic years.

a) Connections with the Existing Literature

With President Obama's call to reduce inequality in higher education and to increase partnerships between community colleges and business to offer job training for opportunities after graduation, educators in the K-16 pipeline are searching for ways to help students succeed in their educational and career paths (Obama, 2012, 2014). Inequalities in higher education are evident by the disparities in degree attainment for White, Hispanic, and Black students. In Texas, the percentage of White students who graduated in six years or less was 67.2%, whereas the percentage of Hispanic and Black students was 51.1% and 41.2%, respectively (The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2014).

For three decades, colleges and universities in the United States have been concerned with student retention and persistence, especially because college graduation rates have remained around 50% (Pascarella & Terenzini, 1991, 2005; Tinto, 1993, 2012). Being admitted to a postsecondary institution is just the first step as students face a variety of hurdles (e.g., financial, academic, social) while trying to achieve their goals of graduation and a job. Just as admission to a postsecondary institution is the first step toward attaining a degree, the attainment of a degree is the first step to getting a job. As stated by the U.S. Census Bureau, 56% of jobs require postsecondary education (2010).

Hispanics and Blacks now comprise 30% of the U.S. population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2013). As of the most recent census data, Hispanics currently comprise 37% of the Texas population, which is larger than all other ethnic groups combined (26%) and equal to the White population which is also 37% (suburbanstatistics.org, 2015). Blacks comprise a much smaller percentage of the population, both nationally and in Texas, with 13.2% nationally and 12.4% in Texas. Over the past decade the Black population has grown at a slower rate (15%) than most other major ethnic/racial groups (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

Blacks and Hispanics have been and continue to be underrepresented in higher education. As of the fall semester 2013, student enrollment in Texas institutions of higher education was comprised of 40.3% White students, 33.2% Hispanic students, and 13.4% Black students (Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2014a). The degree attainment for these groups in Texas is equally unbalanced: Whites 67.2%, Hispanics 51.1%, and Blacks 41.2% (Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2014b).

The size of the Black and Hispanic population is one factor to consider in preparing for future job opportunities and employment. Of importance with respect to these two groups is the current income of

Black and Hispanic individuals. In the 2014 Census, the median household income for Blacks was \$34,598, the lowest of all minority groups. The median household income for Hispanics was slightly higher, at \$40,963 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014). With the poverty threshold set at \$24,250 for a family of four, the U.S. Census Bureau calculated 35% of Hispanic children and 38.2% of Black children under 18 years old were living in poverty (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). To move out of poverty, Blacks and Hispanics need good-paying jobs, however, most jobs require a postsecondary education.

The access and success of students based on their economic status, race, and ethnicity undermine the goal of equity delineated in the Higher Education Act of 1965. More Hispanic and Black graduates are needed, particularly given the increase in the number of Hispanic students in Texas. Career institutions promote a quick route to job placement through graduation from their schools. Given President Obama's emphasis on college and career readiness, graduation, and ultimately, employment, a focus on career institutions is important (U.S. Department of Education, 2012).

b) Implications for Policy and Practice

Implications for policy may be derived from the results of this study. An examination of the results of this study is relevant to the Texas Closing the Gaps plan pertaining to participation and success goals for postsecondary education for Hispanics and Blacks. Such an analysis could permit a determination of the degree to which career colleges are fulfilling goals outlined in the Closing the Gaps plan. Secondly, the results of the study affirm the importance of seeking initiatives to support college participation and degree attainment for Hispanic and Black students in Texas career colleges. Finally, the results of this study provide additional educational attainment data for Texas career colleges developing policies related to a future Texas workforce.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

In a data-driven educational environment, policymakers are becoming more supportive of research endeavors to support decision-making. Given the private and social effects of an educated future workforce in Texas, it is imperative for further examination of postsecondary educational attainment. Based on the results of this investigation, researchers are encouraged to address the degree to which certificate or degree attainment from these career colleges resulted in the student being employed. If employed, for what jobs were these graduates hired? Were both groups of graduates equally successful in gaining employment? Researchers are also encouraged to examine specific certificate and degree programs to determine whether students were equally



successful after graduation in obtaining employment. Or, were some certificate and degree programs more successful in others, with respect to student employment after graduation? The degree to which results from this investigation might be generalizable to other states is not known. Accordingly, research is needed in other states to ascertain whether results delineated herein might be generalizable. No data were available at the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Interactive Accountability system for student demographic characteristics such as gender and first-generation college student. Such information would be invaluable in future research to determine whether subgroups of individuals such as Black females are differentially attaining certificates or degrees or gaining employment.

Along with these investigations, qualitative research investigations could be conducted to obtain the perspectives of faculty members in Texas career colleges regarding certificate and degree programs, as well as the perspectives of students. Results from such studies could be used to improve program offerings. Finally, researchers are encouraged to conduct mixed-method investigations so that a more detailed analysis of career colleges and student outcomes could occur.

XI. CONCLUSION

In this multiyear, statewide investigation, the numbers of Hispanic and Black students who attained a certificate or a degree from a Texas career college in the past six years have increased. Along with this increase in the total numbers of certificates and degrees attained by Hispanic and Black students, the total number of career colleges has increased from 52 to 80. Given the emphasis at the national level on career readiness, the increases established in the numbers of certificates or degrees attained by Hispanic and Black students are important. What was not examined but merits considerable attention is the degree to which graduation from a career college resulted in employment. It is the answer to this question that will ultimately determine the value of career colleges.

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State Response to Terrorism and Implications for Human Rights

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Introduction- States have for some time now being engaged in a rather new security issue of the proliferation of armed conflicts that appear to have gained momentum. It is observable through internal conflicts that are taking place in the different parts of the world, especially in the Middle East and in Africa that millions of people remain at the mercy of civil wars and in some cases insurgencies and state collapse as seen of Nigeria and Somalia respectively. The Rwanda genocide under the United Nations Security Council and United Nations peacekeepers watch has among others, demonstrated the failure of individual states to fulfil their primary responsibility of protecting their population.

The consequences of the competing claims between sovereignty and human rights saw an attempt in 2001 to resolve the tension between these claims. This attempt came in the form of the report of the International Commission on Interventions and State Sovereignty (ICISS) which spoke to the responsibility of the state to protect its citizens (Baylis et al., 2011). As a concept, responsibility to protect sought to address Rwanda tragedy and that of Kosovo dilemma by emphasizing obligation of the state towards its citizens, as was also the main argument in the ICISS. The argument that was advanced by the commission was to the effect that the primary responsibility of the state is to protect their citizens and in the event that they are failing in that responsibility, such should shift to the international community (Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, 2015).

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State Response to Terrorism and Implications for Human Rights

Thuso Donald Mosabala

I. INTRODUCTION

States have for some time now been engaged in a rather new security issue of the proliferation of armed conflicts that appear to have gained momentum. It is observable through internal conflicts that are taking place in the different parts of the world, especially in the Middle East and in Africa that millions of people remain at the mercy of civil wars and in some cases insurgencies and state collapse as seen of Nigeria and Somalia respectively. The Rwanda genocide under the United Nations Security Council and United Nations peacekeepers watch has among others, demonstrated the failure of individual states to fulfil their primary responsibility of protecting their population.

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It goes without saying that the emphasis on the responsibility to protect was geared towards ensuring the protection of human rights among others. As a result of the unfortunate trend of contemporary conflict in which civilians often bear the brunt, human rights and the need for their protection have graduated to a level so high in the international agenda. It is with reference to Nigeria that this paper interrogates its responsibility to protect through the counter-terrorism strategies it has employed. It notes the recent and most dangerous threats presented by non-state actors such as terrorists in particular, and the threats by states in 'attempt' to administer their protective role. It argues in the case of Nigeria that, the state in lieu of upholding the responsibility to protect has often been caught as another major human rights violator in the struggle

against Boko Haram, and there is a serious need for Nigeria to review its counter-terrorism strategy in the interest of human rights.

II. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (R2P)

The Responsibility to Protect (hereafter R2P) sought to address the unfortunate happenings that took place in the Rwanda genocide of 1994 among others. This late and half-hearted action by the international community during the genocide led to much soul-searching on the part of the international organisations and individual states about how to protect civilians in the future (Welsh, 2009:3). The 2005 World Summit unanimously endorsed the R2P and its outcome was later adopted as a General Assembly resolution. R2P involves a three pillar approach in which pillar one's focus is on the protection responsibilities of the state, pillar two on international assistance and capacity building while timely and decisive response was emphasised in pillar three (Mwangi 2015). Paragraph 138 and 139 of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly as a result of the largest ever gathering of Heads of State and Government, thus hold on the R2P that;

138. Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means. We accept that responsibility and will act in accordance with it. The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability.

139. The international community, through the United Nations, also has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter, to help to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this context, we are prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations as appropriate, should peaceful means be inadequate

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and national authorities are manifestly failing to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. We stress the need for the General Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and its implications, bearing in mind the principles of the Charter and international law. We also intend to commit ourselves, as necessary and appropriate, to helping States build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assisting those which are under stress before crises and conflicts break out (*World Summit Outcome, 2005:30*).

The 2005 UN World Summit Outcome Document captured in relation to pillar one, that the four extreme human rights abuses are; genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity which are usually classified as mass atrocity crimes (Mwangi 2015). Despite this unanimous endorsement, clearly stated obligations and the adoption of the world summit outcome on the 24th October 2005, there has been some contestation among states before, during and after the Summit negotiations and claims about R2P status as a new norm of international conduct have been strongly resisted, while it has at the same time, been enthusiastically embraced by key sectors of civil society, and is part of the public consciousness in many Western countries (*Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect 2015*). The report of the Secretary General, *Implementing the Responsibility to protect (2009)*, cautions there is a need to underscore the provisions of paragraph 138 and 139, which are anchored in well-established principles of international law in which states are obliged to prevent and punish mass atrocity crimes. The statement also emphasises that action as per the aforementioned paragraphs is to be undertaken only in conformity with the provisions, purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The twentieth century was marked by the Holocaust, the killing fields of Cambodia, the genocide in Rwanda as previously stated, and the mass killings in Srebrenica, of which the latter two under the watch of the UN Security Council and UN Peacekeepers (ibid,5). This "brutal legacy" of the twentieth century according to the Secretary's report, speaks bitterly and graphically of the extent to which states at their individual level, fail to live up to their most compelling responsibilities, as well as the collective inadequacies of the international institutions. The recent and most challenging provocation that has propelled states to act in protecting the population is the trendy nature of the non-state actors; terrorists.

III. TERRORISM AND COUNTER-TERRORISM

The end of the cold war has led to a very noticeable security phenomenon of the proliferation of armed conflict within states (ICISS 2001). In most of the cases, the conflicts have been concentrated on the demand for political demands and objectives, which were mostly forcibly suppressed during the cold war. This demands which according to the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) have been greatly marketed, occur most in poor countries. The state's ability to uphold the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) therefore has come under very intense challenge as a result of this emergent security issues such as non-state actors. There are many types of non-state actors and the most common include rebels or guerrilla fighters, militias, clan-chiefs or big men, warlords, terrorists, mercenaries, criminals and private security companies which are all not incorporated into the formalised state institutions, thus possess a degree of autonomy regarding politics, military operations, resource and infrastructure (Mwangi, 2012:13).

A non-state actor of interest to the paper is terrorists. The central feature of terrorism is that, it is a form of political violence that aims to achieve its objectives through creating a climate of fear and apprehension and its use of violence is intended to create unease and anxiety about possible future attacks of death and destruction (Haywood, 2011:283). The use of violence as its tactic takes many forms which include but are not limited to, assassinations, bombings, hostage seizures and plane hijacks which often indiscriminately targets civilians, although kidnappings or murder of senior government officials and political leaders, who are viewed as symbols of power are also regarded as terrorist's acts (Baylis et al., 2011; Haywood 2011).

In attempt to assume responsibility to protect their civilian population, states employ a variety of counter-terrorism strategies, which include but may not be limited to; strengthening state security, political deals and military action to suppress the insurgency. Haywood (2011:297) identifies the aforementioned strategies and argues that state security can be strengthened by extending the legal powers of the government. He points in so doing, state have means of control over the financial flows and immigration arrangements have been made more rigorous especially in high alert periods, the surveillance and control of domestic population, particularly members of the terrorist groups or their sympathizers has been significantly tightened and in many cases, the power to detain terrorist suspects has been strengthened. This means terrorist suspects can be detained much longer than the ordinary criminal.

Political approaches to terrorism using negotiations seek to address not just its manifestation

but its political causes (ibid, 300). Recognizing that there is no single best approach to countering terrorism, political deals are a rather peaceful means to addressing terrorism problem. The palpable benefit of engaging in talks with groups that use terror is to accelerate an end to violence and intensify prospects for sustainable peace. This approach managed to secure South Africa a rather relative stability in the negotiations during the 1990s. In its struggle for liberation during the apartheid regime, the African National Congress (ANC) resolved to establishing the military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK-Spear of the Nation, also known as Umkhonto) as another tactic to advance their struggle (Maharaj 2007).

Upon realising the necessity to engage in negotiations with the ANC, President P.W Botha promulgated he was ready to release Nelson Mandela from Prison, and this announcement is said to have received an appropriately principled response from Mandela, in his response read at mass rally in Jabulani Stadium Soweto (ibid, 17). That the approach was a success in South Africa does not mean it can produce similar results anywhere it is put in place, especially in situations that concerns groups that use terror, although attempts to use it in several occasions have been made. There have been several attempts in the case of Nigeria to bring the Boko Haram to a table of negotiation but in vain as shall be seen later in the paper. The failure of this approach is usually traced to among others, the nature of the non-state actor the government is engaged with. Haywood (2011:301) points that, political approaches are most likely to be effective in the case of nationalist terrorism, where deals can be done over matters such as power sharing and political autonomy. On the other hand he points, Islamist terrorism may be beyond reach of political solutions due to the nature of the objectives such groups usually seek to pursue.

Military repression has been employed by quite a number of states in their struggle to counter-terrorism and this response has been based on two complementary strategies, the first being an attempt to deny terrorists the support or sponsorship, while the second concern the launch of direct attacks on terrorist training camps and their leaders (ibid, 298). Although a rather common approach by states to quell the insurgency, there have been some concerns by some national leaders over the use of military action against terrorists. They caution that the actions by the military can only lead to terrorist reprisals or worse, their return to its original connotation, and the sanctioned use of force by states to repress its own citizenry (Baylis et al., 2011:377). Haywood (2011) presents cases that indicate consequences of military action to curb the insurgency as well as their implications for the human rights in the host cities such as Sri Lanka, Israel, Northern Ireland and Algeria. While this approach in some case has successfully wiped out the terrorists, as in Sri Lanka but

with dire consequences for human rights violations (estimated civilian deaths 7,000 to 20,000), it has led to escalating conflict in some countries as in Israel, Northern Ireland, Algeria, thus rendering the record of force based counter-terrorism poor.

IV. NIGERIA AND THE BOKO HARAM

a) *Terror Attacks*

Nigeria is currently facing serious security challenges that are actually complicated by the transnational threats which are associated with organised crimes and activities of the Jihadist movements (Adetula 2015:3). In particular, the Nigerian government has had to deal with the militant Islamist group Boko Haram (BH) which has caused havoc due to a series of attacks it has launched in Nigeria. The Nigerian government has employed a number of counter-terrorist strategies as part of upholding its responsibility to protect the civilian population in Nigeria. This section will commence by trying to understand the origins of BH as well capturing the various activities that this group has administered. It will proceed to identify the approaches that the Nigerian government has taken to deal with BH as well as their implications for human rights. It will conclude by making some recommendations on how the counter-terrorist strategies may be enhanced for the benefit of protecting human rights, especially of the civilian population in the process of fighting BH.

b) *Boko Haram (BH)*

Boko Haram's origins are reported to lie in a group of radical Islamist youth who worshiped at the Alhaji Muhammadu Ndimi Mosque about a decade ago. In 2002, an offshoot of this youth not yet known as Boko Haram declared the city and the Islamic establishment to be intolerably corrupt and irredeemable (Walker, 2012:3). Initially, BH was known by its Arabic name "Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'a wati Wal-Jihad" which meant 'People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teaching, and was later ascribed the status "Boko Haram" meaning, "Western Education is forbidden" (Adibe, 2013:10).

It has been argued that until 2009, BH used to conduct its operations in a more or less relatively peaceful manner and that its radicalization was a result of government crackdown on the group which resulted in some 800 people dead (ibid, 11). In 2009, BH carried out a spate of attacks on police stations and other government buildings in Maiduguri and this was followed by a shootout on the streets of Maiduguri. This shootout saw hundreds of BH members dead, thousands of residents fleeing the city and some BH fighters captured alongside their leader Mohammed Yusuf who was later killed by the security forces (Adibe 2013; Farouk 2015). Having suffered a defeat in the hands of the security forces, the BH fighters regrouped

under the leadership of its current leader Abubakar Shakau and stepped up their insurgency (Farouk 2015). A great ink has been spilled on the various terrorist attacks that BH has since 2009 indiscriminately carried. Adibe (2013:10) among others chronologically indicates some of the notable attacks by BH and starts by indicating that, its first terrorist attack was in January in a place called Borno at Dala Alemderi Ward in Maiduguri metropolis, which resulted in deaths of four people. On June 2011, it bombed the Police Force Headquarters in Abuja in the Nigerian Capital in what was thought to be the first case of using a suicide bomber to carry out its terrorist attacks in Nigeria. On August 2011, BH leaped into international headlines after another suicide bomber blew up the United Nations Headquarters in Abuja, leaving about 21 people dead and dozens injured, and on January 2012, it launched an attack in Kano, leaving more than 185 people dead.

In what Farouk (2015) has described as a "Facial Marks" of BH, its trait was originally the use of gunmen on motorbikes, killing police, politicians, clerics from other Muslim traditions, Christian preachers and anyone who criticised it. It has also staged more audacious attacks in the northern part of Nigeria, including bombing churches, bus ranks, bars, military barracks and even police and in April 2014, it drew international condemnation after abducting more than 200 Chibok school girls.

V. NIGERIAN RESPONSE TO BOKO HARAM TERROR ATTACKS

Like many countries, Nigeria is a member of the United Nations and the African Union's Peace and Security Council, organisations that have both repeatedly stated the need for Nigeria to assume its primary responsibility of protecting its civilians within its territory (Uchehera 2014). The international community through the *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by the General Assembly Resolution 60/288* has committed itself to adopt measures that ensure respect for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of fight against terrorism. In attempt to respond to the Boko Haram insurgency, Nigeria has employed a number of counter-terrorism strategies which are mostly dominated by the use of the force to suppress the insurgency.

a) Legislative Measures and Negotiations

One of the means employed by the Federal government have ranged from legislative, negotiations and apparently, Nigeria's favourite military action to counter BH terrorists acts. Laws at the National Assembly of Nigeria have been passed in response to transnational organised crimes on Jihadist activities. Laws have proven an essential tool in the fight against terror groups as provide a legitimate cause for response, and as a result, several acts have also been

passed and include among others, Anti-Terrorism Act, Anti-Piracy Act, Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (Prohibition) Act (Adetula, 2015:15).

Other attempts geared towards a peaceful end to insurgency have been those of the government as well as other Nigerians to facilitate negotiations between the government and the BH. The Federal government of Nigeria has attempted to engage in peace talks with the Boko Haram since 2009 in attempt to end its insurgency. Several prominent Nigerians have attempted to initiate peace between the government and the BH. In 2011, the former president Obasanjo passed the demands of BH to President Jonathan after having talks with some members of the BH in Maiduguri although there were no formal talks or concrete actions that emerged from his efforts (Pate 2015). Another attempt to engage with the BH was made by the then newly appointed National Security Advisor Colonel Sambo Dasuki in 2012. According to Pate (2015:31-32) Colonel Dasuki began travelling to the north to persuade community leaders to engage with BH elements and seek a peaceful resolution, however, his efforts were dismissed by the BH.

There are also many other prominent people who had hoped to see the government and the BH engaging in talks. In fact, the Chairman of the Governing Council of the Institution for Peace and Sustainable Development, General Abdulsalami Abubakar did not only urge the government to strive and excel in ensuring transparency and accountability toward sustainable peace and development, but held a potent view that, dialogue was the only way to tackle the current security challenges in the north (Uchehera, 2014:132). Despite the government having announced in October 2014 that it had secured an agreement for a ceasefire and the release of the Chibok girls, which was subsequently dismissed by the BH (BBC 2015), attempts that sort for reaching a common ground between the government and BH have been futile and the government on the other hand, has since relied on force to counter the BH insurgency.

b) Force Based Counter-Terrorism in Nigeria

The past six years have seen BH atrocities in the northern part of Nigeria raising serious internal insecurity issues and international uproar by its proclivity to strike freely, killing and maiming with destruction (Abiodun 2016). These have thus attracted the reliance of the Nigeria government on the military action to deal with BH. It is essential to note first that, the Nigeria police are statutorily charged with ensuring internal security and public order but the complexity of the threat has seen the army aiding the police. The involvement of the armed forces in the fight against BH has enjoyed legal backing in the Nigeria's Constitution and the Armed Forces Act. Section 218(1) of *Nigeria's Constitution of 1999* empowers the President as the

Commissioner in Chief of the Armed Forces to determine its operational use. Section 8(1) of the *Armed Forces Act of 1999*, also provides that, the President shall determine the operational use of the Armed Forces, but may, under general or special directives, delegate his responsibility for the day-to-day operational use. Section 8(3) of the same Act clarifies that, the operational use of the armed forces in Nigeria includes its use for the purpose of maintaining and securing public safety and public order.

Alubo and Piwuna (2015:145) states that with the absence of war with other states around the world, in maintaining Nigeria's territorial integrity and securing its borders, the armed forces have been deployed more to suppress insurrections and assisting, mostly the police and civil defence corp in the blizzard of ugly disturbances in different parts of Nigeria, especially in dealing with BH insurgency among others. The struggle by the Nigerian army to combat the BH insurgents proved rather difficult under the former Nigerian President Good luck Jonathan, while the face of war changed with the emergence of President Buhari, whose first step has been the reorganisation of the military, notably appointment of Lt. Gen Burati as Chief of Army Staff and relocation of the military command structure to Borno (Abiodun 2016).

Across the world, the battle against terrorism is an uphill struggle observable among others, with the continuing war on terror by the United States of America (USA). Despite having recorded a milestone of killing Bin Laden, leader of Al-Qaida, the battle to end insurgents appears to be far from over. USA with all its military might has since been engaged in a continuing battle against Al-Qaida in Iraq and has now found itself engaged with the Islamic State militancy. The Nigerian military and other internal security agencies victory over BH may be incontestable despite difficulties they have undergone (ibid). In their counter terrorist raids against the BH, the Nigerian military reported it had rescued 178 people from the Islamist militant in the northern Borno State, of which 101 of them were children and 67 were women (*BBC 2015*). According to the *Mail & Guardian (2016)*, a military officer stated that in a 5 day operation which took place in the period between January 18 and 22, 2016, the Nigerian troops killed at least 63 insurgents and intercepted suicide bombers. The troops also recovered several sophisticated weapons from the insurgents and this was said by Major General Hassan Umoru, the Commander of the northeast operation in a media briefing in Maiduguri.

It is in the very briefing that the Major talked up the army's successes, telling the reporters that the Nigerian troops had conducted a fighting patrol at Afe, Kudiye, Souma, Dikwa Mijigeta, Midu villages of Borno State (ibid). The said operation as per the major saw troops come in contact with BH in Kudiye and Mijigete, rescuing 370 hostages, seizing 4 rifles, destroying 41

motor cycles and clearing BH hideouts in Wala, Tirkopytir and Durubajuwe in Gwoza area.

Despite documented and undocumented claims of the military success over the BH, either by the military itself or any organisations, the conduct of the military in the exercise of the protective role of the Nigerian population has been documented and heavily criticized by the independent scholars and international organisations respectively as shall be seen. The Nigerian government heavy-handed response to BH has led to serious human rights violations, thereby rendering to some extent, the record of military action against terrorists very poor. In their fight against the BH, government forces have since responded in a heavy-handed manner, leading to serious human rights violations (*Human Rights Watch 2015*). The establishment of the Joint Task Force (JTF) which includes the police and the army to contain the violence of BH have resulted in destructive and devastating consequences. The JTF has been accused of gross human rights violations, mass murder, extra judicial killings, physical abuse, secret detentions, extortion, burning houses and stealing money during their raids, acts that indeed stain the Nigerian's responsibility to protect (Oarhe, 2013:66).

VI. COUNTER-TERRORISM STRATEGIES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights have become a mainstream of the international law, and respect for the human rights indeed is central to the subject under discussion. They are universal values and legal guarantees that protect individuals and groups against actions and omissions primarily by State agents that interfere with fundamental freedoms, entitlements and human dignity (UN 2008:3). There has been key progression on the human rights issue which include Universal Declaration of the Human Rights, the four Geneva Conventions and the two additional protocols on international humanitarian law in armed conflict; the two 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the two 1966 Covenants relating to civil, political, social, economic and cultural risk and many others (ICSS, 2001). This milestone speaks to the essence of recognition by the international community of the human cost of terrorism among others.

Nigeria like many other countries subscribed to major international human rights instruments like Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966, and other regional human rights instrument (Dada, 2012:68). Despite being a signatory to these instruments, there are varying worrisome human rights violations in Nigeria. In recent years, the measures adopted by states to counter-

terrorism have in themselves often posed a serious challenge to human rights and rule of law. This is so because even the constitution which was supposed to protect, has appeared to some degree, perpetuating human rights violations due to the clauses that permit derogation of rights.

An arduous impediment to enjoyment of human rights especially under the state of emergency as the case in some parts of the northeast Nigeria can be traced to some provisions in the Nigerian Constitution. Section 41(1) of the Constitution provides a foundation for justifying invalidation of fundamental human rights (ibid, 76). With such a foundation prepared, Section 45 of *Nigerian's Constitution of 1999* indicates a provision for derogation clause and thus reads;

- 45.1 Nothing in sections 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 of this Constitution shall invalidate any law that is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society
- a. in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; or
 - b. for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedom or other persons.

According to Dada (2012) reference of the gravity of the danger posed by the constitutional derogations is made to the provisions of Section 33(1) of the *Nigerian's Constitution of 1999*. This Section speaks to the derogation of the fundamental rights and in particular right to life. It permits derogation from this right and Section 33(2) of the Constitution thus reads;

2. A person shall not be regarded as having been deprived of his life in contravention of this section, if he dies as a result of the use, to such extent and in such circumstances as are permitted by law, of such force as is reasonably necessary
 - a. for the defence of any person from unlawful violence or for the defence of property;
 - b. in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained; or
 - c. for the purpose of suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny.

These provisions are worrisome as they somewhat rather than promote, perpetuates human rights violation as they may be subject to abuse. Worrying also is their availability to the character of the Nigeria security agencies, the police and the army in particular.

VII. CONDUCT OF THE SECURITY FORCES (JTF) IN INTERNAL OPERATIONS IN NIGERIA

As earlier noted, the police have a primary responsibility of maintaining law and order in the country and thus deal specifically with internal security operations. However, due to the complexity of the threat of Boko Haram that is facing Nigeria the army has since been deployed to aid the civil authorities to repress the

insurgency. It is essential to note also that, as a way of upholding the responsibility to protect, every state has an obligation to deploy its law enforcement instruments and resources to counter the threat and carnage unleashed by terrorism, and such measure however should be consistent with the law and human rights complaint (Dahas and San, 2015). The need to ensure that measures taken by states do not violate human rights was reaffirmed by the *United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/288*, which read on IV(2);

2. --States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with their obligations under international law, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.

Despite this reaffirmation, the Nigeria security agencies have a poor track record of protecting civilians, and a pattern of human rights violations which go on across the country (Montclos 2014; Ibrahim 2015).

Chronicling the Joint Task Forces (JTF) and Counter-Insurgency in Nigeria, Odomovo (2014:49) indicates the first military task force established for internal security operation in contemporary Nigeria dates back to 1993 when an Internal Security Task Force (ISTF) was deployed in Ogoni land in the Niger Delta to suppress protests by oil producing communities. He further points their operation in this region was characterised by extrajudicial killings, wide spread human rights abuses and the widely condemned arrests and eventual execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other members of the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People. Other JTFs code named Operation Salvage and Operation Flush were also established but in 1997.

In the year 1999, Nigeria established the first key JTF in the Niger Delta which was code named Operation Hakuri II, which had very devastating effects as resulted in massive destruction of lives and property after two days of continuous bombardment of the Odi community (ibid, 49). Nigeria's history with the deployment of the JTF continues to the twenty first century. In 2009, the resurrection of the BH insurgency led to the implementation of the emergency rule in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states and yet another transition point in Nigeria as for the first time since the Biafara war of 1967-1970, the Nigerian Air-force bombed its own territory (Montclos, 2014:15). It is during the very same time that the police and the armed forces of the JTF were deployed in the urban areas to quell the BH insurgency, and later moved to the rural areas in 2013.

The conduct of the security agencies in Nigeria has not escaped condemnation from the international community, especially the international human rights organisations. On the 14th July 2011, the Amnesty International along with 28 prominent human rights organizations in Nigeria released a joint statement titled

“Nigeria: Unlawful killings by the Joint Military Task Force in Maiduguri must stop.” The statement condemned human rights violations committed by the Nigeria security forces in Borno state in response to abuses by BH. The statement indicated security forces conducted a punitive house to house operation as a result of the BH bombing at Kaleri Ngomari Custain area in Maiduguri on 9 July 2011 and unlawfully killed dozens of people, brutally assaulted and unlawfully detained. It further indicated at least 25 people are believed to have been shot dead by the JTF while at least 45 people were reportedly wounded as a result of this actions.

Respect for the integrity of the person, including freedom from arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life appears not to be of any concern for the JTF as government or its agents committed numerous arbitrary or unlawful killings as per the *Nigeria 2013 Human Rights Report*. The report indicates JTFs conducted raids on militant groups and criminal suspects in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Kano, Kaduna, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto, and Yobe states, resulting in numerous deaths and injuries to alleged criminals, militants, and civilians. It further reads; “according to credible eyewitness accounts, JTF members committed illegal killings during attempts to apprehend members of the extremist group Boko Haram in several states, including Borno, Kano, Kaduna, and Yobe states and surrounding areas.”

Civilians in Nigeria have since proved to be collateral damage in the armed forces uphill battle against BH. The *Amnesty International 2014/15* on the state world’s human rights reported that communities already terrorized for years by BH became increasingly vulnerable to violations by the state armed forces, which regularly responded with in discriminate attacks, mass arbitrary arrests, beatings and torture. The report continued to indicate that Amnesty International had obtained gruesome video footage, images and eyewitness accounts which provided fresh evidence of probable war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights violations. Since the military repression, the gap between the people and the security agencies had widened to the extent that civilians have sought protection of BH, even if they did not sympathize with, support or subscribe to their actions and doctrine (Montclos, 2014:15).

In 2015, the Centre for Civilians in Conflict whose work is to improve protection for civilians caught in conflicts around the world published a report authored by Kayle Dietrich on civilians views of security and security forces in Nigeria. The report titled *“When We Can’t See the Enemy, Civilians Become the Enemy”* documented that people were afraid of the military more than they are with BH due to the destruction and brutality they caused whenever they got to the scene were BH had perpetrated dastardly acts. The lack of trust by the people to the army complicates the battle

against BH as people may not be able and may be unwilling to provide the intelligence of the BH whereabouts.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The proliferation of armed conflict that Nigeria is engaged in has often stressed the capacity of the state to protect its civilian population within its borders. Like any other state, Nigeria has an obligation to protect its population by preventing and punishing mass atrocity crimes. It remains a generally acknowledged fact that the issue of internal insecurity is not foreign to Nigeria. Since her independence, Nigeria has experienced some internal security issues that have claimed lives of people. Worse in the current case in the battle against the BH insurgents which no one is no stranger to it having claimed many lives. In response to this insurgency, Nigeria has attempted to employ a number of means, with the use of force taking the lead with dire consequences for human rights. While every state has a compelling obligation to protect its population, that mandate should in lieu of being used as a ticket to inflict pain on innocent civilians, be carefully used to protect the people. There is need for a civil and military leadership that takes into account the essence of human rights.

This paper accepts that fighting the insurgents is one of the most difficult internal tasks a country can face. This is as a result of in most cases, being unable to identify the target as insurgents hide under the mask of innocent civilians (e.g. not wearing any specific identifiable uniform or emblem) however; there are ways in which efforts can be made to identify them. There should be actionable intelligence obtained especially from the villagers in the region that BH appears to be mostly present so that direct targeted attacks can be carried out. In order to do this, there is need for Nigeria to review its security agencies conduct, especially that of the JTF and work on regaining public trust and sympathy. A heavy handed response of indiscriminate attacks on civilian population by the army will likely escalate conflict than contain it.

Finally, this paper also accepts that, due to the radicalness of the BH insurgents and having rejected peaceful means by a number of prominent Nigerians and the government itself, the use of force was imperative to *smoke them out*. The situation in Nigeria had graduated to a level that demanded military repression. While the army’s involvement was inevitable due to a series of indiscriminate attacks by terrorists, there is a pressing need to orient the Nigeria army on human rights protection and civil internal operations. It is a generally accepted fact that the army is oriented towards wiping out the enemy and in the instances of internal operations, proper orientation and training on civilian internal operations is necessary.

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Soldiering and the Rites of Passage

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Abstract- Armed forces are kept by the states for purposes of defense. Despite various claims, armies never become redundant. The need for protection of the boundaries, even though, a seemingly “old-fashioned” idea, is always there as a sheer reality to reckon with; for any given country. Being exposed to aggression is a sad probability, which may occur suddenly and hit the fate of any nation. A lot of philosophical sentences about the lacking of human reasoning in soldierly ways have also been uttered. Now, a soldier differs from a civilian and the transformation of the latter being into the former one is a radical social metamorphosis, including moral and physical factors. From an anthropological viewpoint, it is a full initiation ritual or passage rite. This fact alone renders all martial activities entirely rational and compatible with logic.

Keywords: soldier; soldierly; initiation / passage rite; military; army.

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Soldiering and the Rites of Passage

Sinan Çaya

Abstract- Armed forces are kept by the states for purposes of defense. Despite various claims, armies never become redundant. The need for protection of the boundaries, even though, a seemingly “old-fashioned” idea, is always there as a sheer reality to reckon with; for any given country. Being exposed to aggression is a sad probability, which may occur suddenly and hit the fate of any nation. A lot of philosophical sentences about the lacking of human reasoning in soldierly ways have also been uttered. Now, a soldier differs from a civilian and the transformation of the latter being into the former one is a radical social metamorphosis, including moral and physical factors. From an anthropological viewpoint, it is a full initiation ritual or *passage rite*. This fact alone renders all martial activities entirely rational and compatible with logic.

Keywords: soldier; soldierly; initiation / passage rite; military; army.

I. INTRODUCTION

- “To be, or not to be, that is the question!”-
Hamlet character of Shakespeare

All along the course of history; admission into an admirable group, has always been attained through certain procedures, finalized by a relevant ceremony-like ritual of some sort.

It was French ethnologist *Arnold van Gennep* (1873-1957) who studied and defined the concept in

terms of a social science approach. *Rites des passages* do not pertain to early human societies alone, by any means. But the most prominent and demonstrative forms did of course, occur in primitive war-waging tribes.

In this particular context; initiation is the passage of a child into manhood by an act of strength, bravery, skill etc. He thereby gets separated from the other children and women —both of whom constitute a vulnerable group in need of protection and are considered lowly in the social status scale— socially. Instead, he is now projected onto the more respected level of a warrior or a fisher or a hunter, and so forth.

In one of the epic stories of the Oghuz Turks, one of the lords, *Dirse Khan* is an unhappy man without progeny. He prays to God for a son and his wish is accepted. The boy grows into splendid adolescence. But, for the moment, he has no name.

The tradition stipulates that a great task be executed to earn a name. In the festivities of another lord, *Bayindir Khan*, the boy engages in a fight with a fierce bull (*boğa* in Turkish) ⁽¹⁾ and beats it with a mighty fist-blow. The notables of the tribe then bestow him with the glorious name Bogach Khan.



Fig. 1: Bogach Khan against the Bull (internet).

A Man Called Horse is a 1970 American Western film starring Richard Harris. *Sioux Indians* ⁽²⁾ capture a British citizen, Morgan. He is not killed but kept alive as the laughingstock of the tribe.

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Eventually, to prove himself, he liquidates two warriors from the neighboring rival *Shoshones* ⁽³⁾.

Upon insisting on a fully equal tribal membership; they let him undergo the routine painful passage rite. The initiation in question consists of being

passage rite. The initiation in question consists of being hung on pins piercing the chest, in a ceremonial tent, and revolving around one's own axis in those miserable conditions, overnight.

The survivor is now a prestigious warrior, then. (Morgan accomplishes the testing). Any dead would just be a failure destined to get forgotten, soon. This mentality of such warring people is probably best expressed in a couplet composed by *Dadaloğlu* ⁽⁴⁾, a well-known epic poet in Turkish collection of verbal literature.

*Numerous valiant comrades find themselves lifeless, on the soil.
The dead are all bygone. But the living-rest, they belong to us!*

(The defiant bard goes on: *The High Edict of the Sultan is his own possession / While all this hilly landscape is our possessions*).



Fig. 2: The above-mentioned movie's poster (internet).

II. REMNANTS OF THE PAST IN THE PRESENT

A passage rite involves passing a physical or moral ordeal of some sort (Sillamy 1967: 261). *Mankind could not and still cannot renounce the idea of initiation / passage rites, as it is a necessary process from the social point of view, in certain circumstances. The duration of the process or the ease with which it is done or the risks involved, may be of versatile character. Still; the main idea of transformation is always there, in many modern transactions just as it was in archaic or so-called primitive societies* (Çaya 2016).

Famous actor Kirk Douglas was born in Amsterdam quartier of New York in a poor house of immigrant (Russian Jew) parents. In his memoirs (1989: 28) he relates his difficult childhood days in a cosmopolitan neighborhood. The children of the neighborhood had rites of passage applied to the newcomers. They would make the new boy lean against the fountain, count until ten and shout that the church is on fire. At this point the others would rush to the boy and extinguish the imaginary fire by pissing on him.

Colors of belts in judo games are a form of initiation, valid in our day. Wearing the initials of one's university (i.e. H-letter of Harvard) on one's jersey as an honor-student with a high grand point average, or a champion sportsman is another modern version of the antiquated rites des passages. Certain secret societies attribute uttermost importance to the formalities of defined entry rituals. By watching certain initiation ceremonies, one can deduce which values or virtues come first in a given community or a society, for that matter.

In Roman Catholicism anointing the dying person is a *rite de passage*. Diving for the Cross, in Orthodox Christian church, is another example. (In Istanbul, now that the waters of the Golden Horn got cleaned, the ritual was resumed in the Golden Horn, some time ago. The Patriarch of Istanbul throws a wooden cross of substantial size into the waters and one of the young Rum swimmers fetches it).

Certain juvenile gangs apply certain shapes and symbols in the form of tattoos to portions of their bodies. In Japan, a stunted pinky finger is recognized as membership in Yakuza. In ancient times slaves were marked by facial cuts for recognition, in many societies including Persia and Crete among others. Up to a century ago young Chinese females ⁽⁵⁾ were forced to wear iron shoes; allegedly and euphemistically phrased, to keep the feet small; but effectively to cripple the women and connect them to their homes irreversibly (Feet grow despite the enclosure and get crooked).

III. THE WORKING MECHANISM

'Initiation represents 'any single dramatic ceremonial observance'; it is a '*rite de passage*': Our society gives little formal recognition of the physiological and social changes a boy undergoes at puberty. He may be teased a little when his voice changes [breaks] or when he shaves for the first time. Changes in his social status from childhood are marked by a number of minor events [only]. Neither physiologically, socially, nor legally is there a clear demarcation between boyhood and manhood in our society" (Whiting, Kluckhan & Anthony 1958: 358)

"Members of fraternal and sororal [sisterly] organizations have long believed that the allegiance [loyalty] of a new member would be more secure if his indoctrination included some sort of painful or at least uncomfortable form of initiation: Wearing silly clothes, scrubbing the floor of the fraternity house with a toothbrush, paying a large initiation fee, undergoing painful paddling [walking barefoot] etc." (Raven & Rubin 1976:24).

It is known that the method works well with some new religions or cults, also. Leaders of some new cults also make the recruits pay highly for their belonging procedure. New members may donate all

their property or savings to the cult. They may have to renounce all their relatives and former friends. This abnegation only increases their new devotion, in practice, and it adds to the spiritual pleasure!

Let us make the comparison that even in an amateur football game in a school or university, an easy victory can taste insipid, whereas a victory gained by sweat and energy might be more gratifying for the winning team's players!

IV. MILITARY APPLICATIONS

On some occasions; the passage rite is like a seal and stamp of having gained certain knowledge and skills and having proved one's perseverance. A compulsory military service-term and especially the basic training part, falls into this category.

The new recruit endures some difficulties; habituates himself to the circumstances of collective life; gains and displays athletic abilities via sports; learns how to shoot and touch the target; goes without sleep as a sentry at nights, all alone in wilderness; proves his obedience to superiors. In this manner; he gets accepted into a new category of supremacy, different from idle civilian teenagers.

Finally, an official collective martial oath finishes his transition, breaking him off his former *unqualified* years of his life, entirely. Further ahead; his honorable discharge upon completion of the specified term is another phase of the initiation. Now, the young Turkish male has paid his debt to his homeland. In the village coffee-shop, the center of social life, he shall have also his say and he shall also be regarded with respect.

In certain regions of Turkey like the Thrace, a young man deserves to get a wife only after completing the service and never before his departure to the barracks. This is a very rational tradition, too. Service is much more difficult for a married man.

In my childhood days I heard a beautiful tale full of initiation motifs from my maternal grandfather: A poverty-stricken but clever and brave young man falls in love with the daughter of the Grand Vizier. He then personally goes to demand her hand in marriage from the powerful father. The high official is outraged but curious. When the expected allusion to his lowly status is mentioned, the adolescent calmly replies that he is the son of the sultan and thus there should be no problem, in this respect. In principle, is not the sultan the father of all subjects? The Grand vizier is dumbfounded but is quick to acknowledge the intelligence and the moral courage of the youth facing him.

He resorts to the following formula: He orders the zealous suitor to go out and re-enter the room. "Now, you are a corporal, son" he says. The procedure is repeated a number of times, the youth getting promoted incrementally: Second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, full colonel and finally pasha; before being accorded the girl.

The critical aspect of the tale lies in the initiation motif. The Vizier does not make him a general right away. He makes him wait in each step (if only in a symbolic manner) so that he actually somehow gains that particular rank. In armed forces in the real world, too, the same procedure is sometimes resorted to and the appearances are saved accordingly, in times of need.

Indeed; in 1968 Mexican Olympic games; an Ethiopian ⁽⁶⁾ athlete placed first in marathon: Mamo Wolde (1932-2002). Emperor Haile Selassie (1892-1975) (with the nickname *Lions of Lions*) was watching from the honor lodge. He immediately issued an order to his officers:

-Promote Wolde to the rank of sergeant!



Fig. 3: Champion Wolde (internet)

V. CONCLUSION

In our day; military ways and means are harshly criticized in certain circles. Especially the 'hot' basic training or boot camp is regarded as the culmination of illogical persecution. Some so-called philosophical sayings do claim that soldiering commences at the very point where logic comes to an end. But in reality; all martial values and virtues may also be taken into account, from the point of view of *passage rites*. Only then; all the negative arguments fall flat and a new perspective emerges, from where one can deduce that martial practices contain all ins and outs of the finest logic and the utmost high human reasoning!

Notes

1. Besides the famous bull fighting games in Spain and Mexico, Bull-leaping is a motif of the culture in Minoan Crete. The game consists of a skilled jump over a released bull in a confined space. The leaper takes hold of the horns and when the animal jerks his head, the movement aids the leaper to land on the ground smoothly with an artistic somersault. In a historical novel of Mary Renault based on Greek mythology; Thesus gets enslaved by the Cretans and spends some time on the island as a bull-dancer. He survives and taking profit of an earthquake, he organizes a revolt with the cooperation of other team members. They

confiscate a ship and return home to Athens, sound and safe.

- American Indians, especially in the North, were proud and belligerent people whose folklore contains epic motifs of all sorts. Before the arrival of the white man, they were warring among themselves. In social science literature; *counting coups* (recorded by the number of notches on a wooden object or the number of feathers in the head-dress) is a measure of the bravery acts of a young Indian warrior (like dashing into enemy tents and bringing an object as booty).

From the writings of anthropologist Wilson (1974: 163-164) we infer that the *Iroquois* were once at war with *Cherokees*. The author gives the resume of a mode-hunter from the former tribe. He respects the nature properly. He spares young animals, which are able to reproduce. He even smears some honey on the barks of trees, for the bears. One day enemies from the latter tribe kill him. When his body is discovered; all animals in the region cooperate and revive the good hunter; thanks to a collectively prepared magical potion. Before leaving him, the animals engage in a sacred chant, the melody of which sticks to the hunter's memory. But the recipe of the potion is not revealed. It would only be apparent to a virgin, determined by this chant, they herald.

- It appears that the *Shoshoni* mentioned in the passage later evolved into a peaceful tribe, in the half-arid Great Basin region. They became more of gatherers (including grass seeds, roots, berries) less of hunters, as a matter of fact.

Anthropologist Julian Haynes Steward (1902-1972) recites that in every autumn season the *Shoshoni* gathered pine nuts and stored them for the coming winter. Although in winter they formed larger population groups, they did not stick to stable social units, due to the fact that pine nuts were not available in the same places year by year. Their social structure was accordingly affected, staying more fluid than rigid and making leadership more fuzzy than conspicuous (Çaya 2016).

- The famous bard of Taurus nomadic Turkmen tribes, *Dadaloğlu*, supported the revolt of *Kozanoğlu* against an Ottoman army commanded by *Dervish Pasha* (in 1865), sent to render the nomads sedentary subjects, by brute force.
- Allegedly the purpose was to facilitate tax collection and army-conscriptions. But some authors insinuate that *Sultan Abdülaziz* was convinced by British authorities: Manpower was needed to grow cotton on the suitable Cilicia plain. Plans were made about shipping the rich product to England, to sustain the monstrously-growing textile plants of the wild capitalism, at the time.

Novelist *Yashar Kemal*, in a trilogy, wrote about the last landlords trying to keep the virtuous feudal norms alive. The protagonist is *Dervish Bey*. His grandfather had named him *Dervish* after the pasha on the opposite camp! The commander's nobility was appreciated even by the rebellious ringleaders.

- The overwhelming majority of *rites des passages* pertains to males; but females are not totally exempt from the concept. Female circumcision is one dramatic example, performed in some parts of Africa, even in contemporary times. As a mild form of female-initiation, we can give the example of girls' earlobes getting pierced for earrings. Moreover; here is a *case story*.

My widow-aunt's daughter got married to a rich young man, years ago. One day my aunt came to pay a visit to her sister, my mother, a school teacher. The aunt complained that at her new house her daughter was being ordered by the mother-in-law to mend torn socks. "Needle and thread to repair socks in a well-to-do house?" she would complain. Mother contemplated for a moment and softly spoke:
-Maybe they want the bride to be familiar with sewing cloths, anyhow.

Then the aunty fell into a resigned silence. Mother had explained in simple words that it was part of an initiation of some sort. Traditionally a married woman is a good tailor as well as a good cook.

- Ethiopians make good marathoners. My former gym teacher was an admirer of *Abebe Bikila*, who always ran barefooted except once.

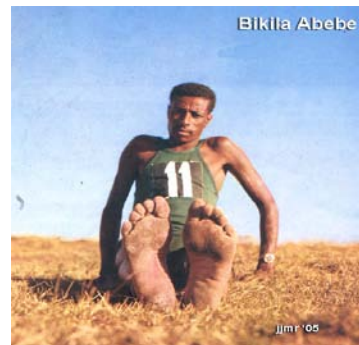


Fig.4: Champion Bikila (1932-1973) (internet).

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APPENDIX: MORE VISUAL MATERIAL



Fig.5: Many Turkish youths look forward to the military service, despite expected hardships (illustration by the Author).

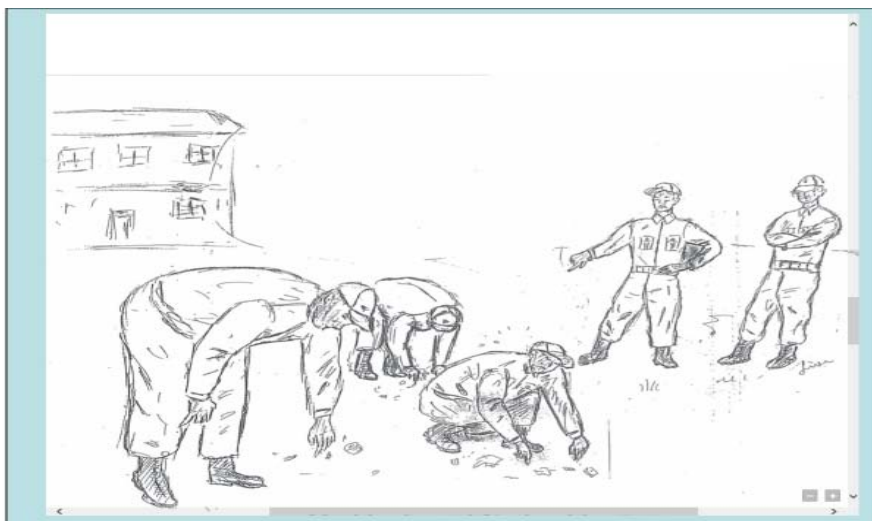


Fig. 6: A common morning activity is cleaning the barracks territory, which is carried out by the newer recruits under the supervision of the senior plain soldiers (illustration by the Author).



Fig. 7: Earning double stripes on the arm is a further sweet *initiation* for some. A proud photograph is immediately sent home. In villages, this rank becomes a life-long nickname (illustration by the Author).



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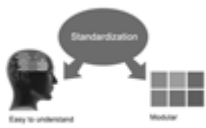
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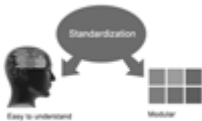
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Standard Usage, Abbreviations, and Units: Spelling and hyphenation should be conventional to The Concise Oxford English Dictionary. Statistics and measurements should at all times be given in figures, e.g. 16 min, except for when the number begins 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:

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Abstract, used in Original Papers and Reviews:

Optimizing Abstract for Search Engines

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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.

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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.
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In every sections of your document

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- Align the primary line of each section
- Present your points in sound order
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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.

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- 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:

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- 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

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- Present a justification. Status your particular theory (es) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
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Approach:

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- 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.
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- Simplify - details how procedures were completed not how they were exclusively performed on a particular day.
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Approach:

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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.
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Approach

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- 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.
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- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

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Topics	Grades		
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<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

A

Abducting · 9
Audacious · 9

B

Belligerent · 19
Bewitchment · 165, 170

C

Coercion · 175, 176
Cripple · 17

D

Dastardly · 12

E

Emigrants · 4
Enthusiastically · 171, 7

G

Genocide · 6, 7

I

Indoctrination · 17

M

Migrant · 181, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Miserable · 16

R

Reaffirmed · 11
Redundancy · 167

S

Schizophrenic · 166, 170
Stakes · 163

T

Torenderpertinent · 169
Transcends · 175

W

Worrisome · 11



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