

GLOBAL JOURNAL

OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCES: H

Interdisciplinary

Environmental Education Model

Functional and Social Performance

Highlights

International Criminal Courtin

Memory & Reconciliation Challenges

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 17 ISSUE 3 VERSION 1.0



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

VOLUME 17 ISSUE 3 (VER. 1.0)

OPEN ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH SOCIETY

© Global Journal of Human Social Sciences. 2017.

All rights reserved.

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

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

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

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

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

Engage with the contents herein at your own risk.

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

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

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

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

Global Journals Inc.

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

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

Publisher's Headquarters office

Global Journals® Headquarters
945th Concord Streets,
Framingham Massachusetts Pin: 01701,
United States of America

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

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

Offset Typesetting

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

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

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

Find a correspondence nodal officer near you

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

eContacts

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

Pricing (Including by Air Parcel Charges):

For Authors:

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

Yearly Subscription (Personal & Institutional):

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

EDITORIAL BOARD

GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE

Dr. Heying Jenny Zhan

B.A., M.A., Ph.D. Sociology, University of Kansas, USA
Department of Sociology Georgia State University,
United States

Dr. Prasad V Bidarkota

Ph.D., Department of Economics Florida International
University United States

Dr. Alis Puteh

Ph.D. (Edu.Policy) UUM Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia M.Ed
(Curr. & Inst.) University of Houston, United States

Dr. André Luiz Pinto

Doctorate in Geology, PhD in Geosciences and
Environment, Universidade Estadual Paulista Julio
de Mesquita Filho, UNESP, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Dr. Hamada Hassanein

Ph.D, MA in Linguistics, BA & Education in English,
Department of English, Faculty of Education, Mansoura
University, Mansoura, Egypt

Dr. Asuncin Lpez-Varela

BA, MA (Hons), Ph.D. (Hons) Facultad de Filología
Universidad Complutense Madrid 29040 Madrid Spain

Dr. Faisal G. Khamis

Ph.D in Statistics, Faculty of Economics &
Administrative Sciences / AL-Zaytoonah University of
Jordan, Jordan

Dr. Adrian Armstrong

BSc Geography, LSE, 1970 Ph.D. Geography
(Geomorphology) Kings College London 1980 Ordained
Priest, Church of England 1988 Taunton, Somerset,
United Kingdom

Dr. Gisela Steins

Ph.D. Psychology, University of Bielefeld, Germany
Professor, General and Social Psychology, University of
Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Dr. Stephen E. Haggerty

Ph.D. Geology & Geophysics, University of London
Associate Professor University of Massachusetts,
United States

Dr. Helmut Digel

Ph.D. University of Tbingen, Germany Honorary President
of German Athletic Federation (DLV), Germany

Dr. Tanyawat Khampa

Ph.d in Candidate (Social Development), MA. in Social
Development, BS. in Sociology and Anthropology,
Naresuan University, Thailand

Dr. Gomez-Piqueras, Pedro

Ph.D in Sport Sciences, University Castilla La Mancha,
Spain

Dr. Mohammed Nasser Al-Suqri

Ph.D., M.S., B.A in Library and Information Management,
Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Dr. Giaime Berti

Ph.D. School of Economics and Management University of Florence, Italy

Dr. Valerie Zawilski

Associate Professor, Ph.D., University of Toronto MA - Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Canada

Dr. Edward C. Hoang

Ph.D., Department of Economics, University of Colorado United States

Dr. Intakhab Alam Khan

Ph.D. in Doctorate of Philosophy in Education, King Abdul Aziz University, Saudi Arabia

Dr. Kaneko Mamoru

Ph.D., Tokyo Institute of Technology Structural Engineering Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Dr. Joaquin Linne

Ph. D in Social Sciences, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Hugo Nami

Ph.D.in Anthropological Sciences, Universidad of Buenos Aires, Argentina, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Luisa dall'Acqua

Ph.D. in Sociology (Decisional Risk sector), Master MU2, College Teacher, in Philosophy (Italy), Edu-Research Group, Zrich/Lugano

Dr. Vesna Stankovic Pejnovic

Ph. D. Philosophy Zagreb, Croatia Rusveltova, Skopje Macedonia

Dr. Raymond K. H. Chan

Ph.D., Sociology, University of Essex, UK Associate Professor City University of Hong Kong, China

Dr. Tao Yang

Ohio State University M.S. Kansas State University B.E. Zhejiang University, China

Mr. Rahul Bhanubhai Chauhan

B.com., M.com., MBA, PhD (Pursuing), Assistant Professor, Parul Institute of Business Administration, Parul University, Baroda, India

Dr. Rita Mano

Ph.D. Rand Corporation and University of California, Los Angeles, USA Dep. of Human Services, University of Haifa Israel

Dr. Cosimo Magazzino

Aggregate Professor, Roma Tre University Rome, 00145, Italy

Dr. S.R. Adlin Asha Johnson

Ph.D, M. Phil., M. A., B. A in English Literature, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India

Dr. Thierry Feuillet

Ph.D in Geomorphology, Master's Degree in Geomorphology, University of Nantes, France

CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE

- i. Copyright Notice
- ii. Editorial Board Members
- iii. Chief Author and Dean
- iv. Contents of the Issue
 1. Organic Village as an Environmental Education Model based Community for Early Childhood in Semarang City, Central Java, Indonesia. *1-7*
 2. Higher Education, Military Affairs, and Ethics: A Historical Overview of a Progressive Civil Rights Movement. *9-12*
 3. Functional and Social Performance of Public Spaces in Residential Areas in Madaba City. *13-26*
 4. Assessment of Awareness and Compliance to Safety Measures and Use of Protective Devices in Sunseed Oil Company Dakace, Zaria. *27-46*
 5. Transitional Justice: Memory and Reconciliation Challenges. *47-54*
 6. The Continued Relevance of the International Criminal Court in the Contemporary International Order. *55-61*
- v. Fellows
- vi. Auxiliary Memberships
- vii. Process of Submission of Research Paper
- viii. Preferred Author Guidelines
- ix. Index



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

Volume 17 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2017

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

Organic Village as an Environmental Education Model based Community for Early Childhood in Semarang City, Central Java, Indonesia

By Rafika Bayu Kusumandari & Sukirman

Semarang State University

Abstract- Environmental education should be imparted to children from an early age. Environmental education model based community is expected to be more striking for early age children in managing the environment. The research was designed with a "Research and Development", to produce a prototype Organic Village As An Environmental Education Model Based Community for Early Childhood, taken systematic steps in the form of the process of action, reflection, evaluation and innovation by applying qualitative research methods, descriptive, development, experimentation and evaluation. This study aims to gain in-depth overview of the Organic Village As An Environmental Education. Village of Krobokan becoming a pilot village for urban areas for environmental regulation. For environmental education in early childhood, conducted in three schools namely Kindergarten Pembina State Semarang, Semarang Lab School kindergarten and kindergarten An Nur Semarang. The third school to apply the concept of habituation and role models as well as cooperation with parents.

Keywords: *international criminal court, international order, african union, genocide, war crimes.*

GJHSS-H Classification: *FOR Code: 050203*



ORGANICVILLAGEASANENVIRONMENTALEUCATIONMODELBASEDCOMMUNITYFOREARLYCHILDHOODINSEMARANGCITYCENTRALJAVAINONESIA

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



© 2017. Rafika Bayu Kusumandari & Sukirman. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Organic Village as an Environmental Education Model based Community for Early Childhood in Semarang City, Central Java, Indonesia

Rafika Bayu Kusumandari ^α & Sukirman ^σ

Abstract- Environmental education should be imparted to children from an early age. Environmental education model based community is expected to be more striking for early age children in managing the environment. The research was designed with a "Research and Development", to produce a prototype Organic Village As An Environmental Education Model Based Community for Early Childhood, taken systematic steps in the form of the process of action, reflection, evaluation and innovation by applying qualitative research methods, descriptive, development, experimentation and evaluation. This study aims to gain in-depth overview of the Organic Village As An Environmental Education. Village of Krobokan becoming a pilot village for urban areas for environmental regulation. For environmental education in early childhood, conducted in three schools namely Kindergarten Pembina State Semarang, Semarang Lab School kindergarten and kindergarten An Nur Semarang. The third school to apply the concept of habituation and role models as well as cooperation with parents.

Keywords: *international criminal court, international order, african union, genocide, war crimes*

I. INTRODUCTION

Environmental education is a process that aims to build the world's population conscious and have concern for the environment as a whole, as well as a variety of problems associated with it. Imparting knowledge, attitudes, skills, motivation, and commitment to work individually and together to find solutions to the problems that currently arise and prevent new problems. Despite this, the majority displayed relatively low levels of knowledge of key environmental concepts, and were involved in little environmental action-taking outside of household activities (Connell, et all. 2015:39). The correlations between expressed views about caring for the environment and environmentally friendly actions were surprising, however, as actions did not necessarily align with beliefs (Broom, 2017:34). Education in and about the environment is intended to develop the knowledge, awareness, attitude and skill objectives, while education for the environment has its focus on the values, ethics, problem solving and action objectives (Spork, 2015:147). Aspects of the emerging concept of „education for sustainable living“ are used to analyse

some widely-held assumptions about environmental education practice. In doing so the paper seeks to contribute to the process of identifying a vision and practice appropriate to environmental education for a new millennium (Fien, 2015:21). The introduction of the environment for early childhood aims to build awareness from an early age the importance of education to give more attention to the environment. Longitudinal studies now confirm the economic, academic, and social importance of high-quality early childhood education (Cooper, 2014:85). As children develop as learners and thinkers from birth through high school, it is their teachers (including parents) who help shape their understanding of the world directly around them and, by extension, the world as a whole (Crawford, et all. 2014:54). If it can be agreed that a sustainable environment is a necessary prerequisite to a sustainable socio-economic system, then it also should make sense that the actions we take to remove threats to and foster environmental sustainability should contribute to such a system (Jonh Morelli, 2011:4). Environmental Education has made numerous advances a number of fronts over the past decade (Hungerford, et all. 2010:42). Environmental educators must learn from the mistakes by conservation educators, or as Hobart state. If, then, a major goal of environment education is the production of an active and informed citizenry, environmental educators should know the kind of learning experiences which produce such person (Tanner, 2010:20).

Additionally, it will get closer to the natural environment so that the child more quickly interact menyadarai that nature is so essential for survival. Environmental management education should be imparted to children from an early age. Early age was the "golden age" for someone, does it mean when someone at that time got a proper education, he gained a good learning readiness and one of the main keys to the success of learning to the next level. Children are more easily internalized values and habits to preserve the environment than adults. It is expected that in future environmental destruction can be prevented through environmental awareness of future generations. To that end, the community as the environmental manager, should be able to instill the values of environmental education for children. The existence of community-based environmental education will be easier for

Author ^α σ: Faculty of Education, Semarang State University.
e-mails: mba_fika@yahoo.co.id, sukirman_fip55@yahoo.co.id

children to know how to manage the environment properly. The scope chosen at the primary level, which is to give more recognition to the child about the environment and natural diversity. As well as the provision of knowledge-based environment that can be applied to the wider community. Children experience nature through exploration of the world around them but are limited by the opportunities provided to them by adults (Laird, et al. 2014:58). Thus, burgeoning interest in environmental education in early childhood has been a catalyst for sharing theories, concepts, and methods across the disciplines of early childhood education and environmental education (Zurek, et al. 2014:28). Understanding early childhood educators' preferences and perceptions of outdoor settings is an important step toward bridging a potential gap between research and practice, helping guide professional development efforts by teacher educators and environmental educators to encourage selection and use of quality outdoor settings within early childhood education (Ernst, 2014:97). Children allowed to regularly play in natural environments have increased coordination, balance, and agility (Wood, 2013:42). Attaining a sustainable future environment requires a change in attitudes, beliefs and habits. This behavioural change and action can be achieved when there is adequate knowledge about the environment (Owusu, et al. 2016:416).

II. METHOD

Design and Methods Referring to the objectives to be achieved, the research program was designed with a "Research and Development". Methods of R & D is used when the researcher intends to produce a particular product, and also test the effectiveness of the product (Sugiyono, 2012:407). To produce a prototype Kampung Organik as a Environment Education Models Based Community for Early Childhood, taken systematic steps in the form of the process of action, reflection, evaluation and innovation by applying qualitative research methods, descriptive, development, experimentation and evaluation. This study aims to gain in-depth overview of the Kampung Organik as a Environment Education Models Based Community for Early Childhood. Therefore, as was common in scientific research steps taken by the researcher is doing exploratory (exploration) of the object being studied. In this connection, a qualitative method is a method of research that offers design exploratory research aiming. Unlike the design of experimental research for example on the design of qualitative research the researcher is not the starting point of a certain frame of mind, but let the natural setting of research / as they are and attempt to understand the phenomenon that is by putting yourself in the object being studied (empathy). Data collected from experienced background (natural setting) as the data source directly. Meanings of the data can

only be done if the depth obtained on facts obtained. This approach is determined by observing the phenomena observed subjects conceptual world through the actions and thoughts in order to understand the meaning compiled by the subject around everyday events. This research program will be gradually carried out with the following activities:

1. Literature study across disciplines and undertake critical analysis of the results of previous studies that are relevant to the research theme.
2. Designing and carrying out preliminary studies to produce a complete description of the development of the village of Organic Environmental Education As Model For Community-Based Early Childhood.
3. Based on the educational development of the existing characters (which are applied in schools) and a number of relevant theory, are prepared (developed) a prototype Kampung Organik as a Environment Education Models Based Community for Early Childhood.
4. Conduct a workshop seminar with relevant experts and praktisis about Kampung prototype Organic Environmental Education As Model For Community-Based Early Childhood. The target of this workshop seminar is drafting "Organic Village Books For Model-Based Environmental Education Society For Childhood", who socialized at the urban / rural as a reference for the implementation of community-based environmental education for early childhood. To disseminate the development of Kampung Organik as a Environment Education Models Based Community for Early Childhood.
5. To test to determine the level of effectiveness of Kampung Organic Environmental Education As Model For Community-Based Early Childhood developed in the implementation of environmental education.
7. Revise the development of Kampung Organik as a Environment Education Models Based Community for Early Childhood based on the test results as the final results of the research program conducted.
8. A secondary source is the organizer of the program Kampung Organic As a Model for Environmental Education Community Based For Early Childhood deemed supports primary data source, literature, photographs of activities, and other documents from the village organizers villages organic expected to provide information about the issue studied. Data collection techniques in this study are:
 - a) non-participant observation conducted in a focused and carefully with a structured observation sheet instruments using a scale to obtain data relating to the learning process and learning tools that have been used in the environmental education program based society. Recording the results of

observations followed by recording learning through video and photo cameras.

- b) In-depth interviews with open interview guide instrument made to capture data from key informants with a flexible structure so that the information obtained has sufficient depth. Interviews were conducted to educators, students and program organizers organic village.
 - c) Questionnaire with instruments to complete the enclosed questionnaire data can not be obtained through in-depth interviews of key informants.
 - d) Documentary study, conducted on problem documents relating to the investigation, including a review of the literature sources. Validity of the data in this study pursued by: (a) test of the credibility that include triangulation, perseverance observation, discussion with colleagues; (b) transferability test by presenting data that is easy to understand, a detailed report; (c) test of dependability by conducting an audit of the whole process of research; (d) confirmability test, the results of the research process.
9. Analysis of qualitative description, is used to analyze the data and information obtained from a preliminary study with a survey method, the process of design development models and modeling work of experts through Delphi technique. The use of descriptive qualitative analysis is intended to gain an overview of the organic village as a model of environmental education that has been done today, needs assessment learning model development. Descriptive analysis was also used to interpret the results of the analysis of quantitative data and gain an overview of the weaknesses of the model were validated and tested in the field, so the results can be used as a basis for revising and developing models.

III. RESULTS

Research result In managing the environment, Krobokan Village has become a Krobokan for other village in Semarang City. This was mainly driven by a Headman of Village Krobokan who had a hobby of growing crops. Starting from his hobby, he grows a variety of organic herbs and rare plants. His yard was transformed into gardens and medicinal plants so it looks green and lush. Although there amid the region Krobokan Villages, but the atmosphere is beautiful and green felt. This is what makes the Krobokan Village is known as the hometown of organic village. The head of village encourage all citizens to love to plant so they can get the benefits. The minimum requirement will be met from the vegetable crops they had planted on their home page. Although most citizens only have a narrow field and some even have no land at all, but this does not make the headman bored to encourage citizens to

plant organic crops. Every citizen who wants to plant crops, they are educated on how to plant and maintain good plant. For people who want to grow plants but does not own the land, they are educated on how to plant and grow plants hydroponically in vertical land. Preferred crops are planted plants that have a direct benefit for example vegetables, chillies, fruits, plants for mosquito repellant, etc. This is done so that citizens can directly benefit from plants crops, especially when the price of chili expensive, people very helpful because they live picking chili they had planted. For mosquito repellent plants, deliberately the headman promoting so that people can avoid dengue fever. Plants such as lavender, basil, citronella and aloe vera is some kind of useful plants that repel mosquitoes. Thus, what Krobokan village residents support the government's program on the prevention of dengue fever in a way of protecting the environment. How to prevent mosquito causing dengue fever through the planting of mosquito repellent plants, more effective and healthy. Another benefit is that they cost less, so healthy and beautiful environment. Currently, almost all the people planting plants that look beautiful and beautiful environment, not even in the middle of arid urban areas. Krobokan village so often participate in competitions on the environment. To clean the race village, the village Krobokan won 1 provincial level. In addition to planting organic crops, pack headman also encourages citizens to manage waste. Garbage is a problem faced by almost all masyarakat in Indonesia and the world. Average daily big cities in Indonesia resulted in tens of tons of trash. The rubbish was

Transported by special trucks and dumped or stacked away in a place that has been provided without left unharmed again. From day to day it continues to accumulate trash and garbage hill there as we often see. Garbage is piling up, it certainly will disturb the surrounding population. In addition to the unpleasant smell, trash often flies. And it can also bring disease. Although it proved to be detrimental to the trash, but there is a side benefit. This is because in addition can be catastrophic for the people, the trash also can be converted into useful goods. The usefulness of this waste is inseparable from the use of science and technology in handling it. Organic garbage is an item that is considered obsolete and is removed by the owner / user before, but can still be used if managed with the correct procedure. Organic is a process that is robust and relatively fast, then mark what we have to declare that the basic ingredients of life. Organic waste is waste that can undergo weathering (decomposition) and break down into smaller materials and odorless (often referred to as compost). Compost is the result of weathering of organic materials such as leaves, straw, weeds, trash, grass, and other materials similar process of weathering accelerated by human assistance Waste originating from settlements generally very diverse, but

generally at least 75% consisting of organic and inorganic rest. Krobokan urban village itself has begun promoting the recycling of garbage, especially organic waste that leaves of trees that have fallen. The leaves are processed into compost, but before it becomes compost. These leaves, crushed in advance by using a grinding machine garbage. It is intended to order the leaves into small pieces, so that when inserted into the barrel composer of the leaf pieces faster into fertilizer. The finished compost directly used to fertilize plants that live in stalls in the village Krobokan. For structuring the environment, so that the cleanliness and beauty of the environment awake, the Headman implemented regulations for open environments that are used for reforestation. In addition, at the roadside given the plants grown in pots. In addition, the administration and management of sewers and drains is done regularly. For the management given to each household to maintain the cleanliness of the environment is the responsibility together. Thus, it is expected no dirty and clogged gutters are made of mosquito breeding and the source of the disease. Public awareness of the importance of keeping the environment clean and healthy so that always been very high. So it is not wrong if the village Krobokan confirmed as organic village and village to village pilot in urban areas.

1. Environmental Education for Early Childhood Pre-school phase is the phase that will be experienced every child after breastfeeding. In this phase of the exploration period for children who experience rapid development in speaking, want to always moving, always want to have something selfish. Phase of the school are aged between 3 to 6 years and is part of the early childhood are at the age range of birth to 6 years. At this age terminology is referred to as pre-school age children. To find out how the implementation of environmental education in early childhood, research conducted research in three different schools, namely:
 - a. TK Negeri Pembina Semarang, as a pilot project character education school, the school trustees strive to always be the leader in instilling good character for students. Planting character patriotism one of which is to maintain the environment. There are a few things done is to teach children to protect the environment, dispose of waste in place, maintain personal hygiene and encourage children to make props / educational media from the bins. To maintain the character of the environment through the planting of habituation, the teacher as a role model will set an example by taking garbage scattered and then thrown into the trash, throw garbage into the appropriate bins. Eg plastic waste will be dumped into the trash that is drawing the plastic. Maintain personal hygiene by washing hands. The children were given a cloth that has

been given the name of each. On handwashing, the children taught to queue so not overcrowded. Limitations of land did not dampen the school to teach the importance of planting crops in order to keep the environment sustainable. One is to use old plastic cups of mineral water as a growing medium. Besides the children know how to grow crops, they also understand that plastic waste can be used as a place to sow the seed. One by one the children were given beans and plastic cups that have been filled with soil and a hole so it's great to be used as a growing medium. After several days of sowing seeds grow into plants. After that, the new plant was moved to land that had been prepared as a planting medium. Vacant land owned by the State Trustees kindergarten is very limited, however, the school tried to use it optimally for greening.

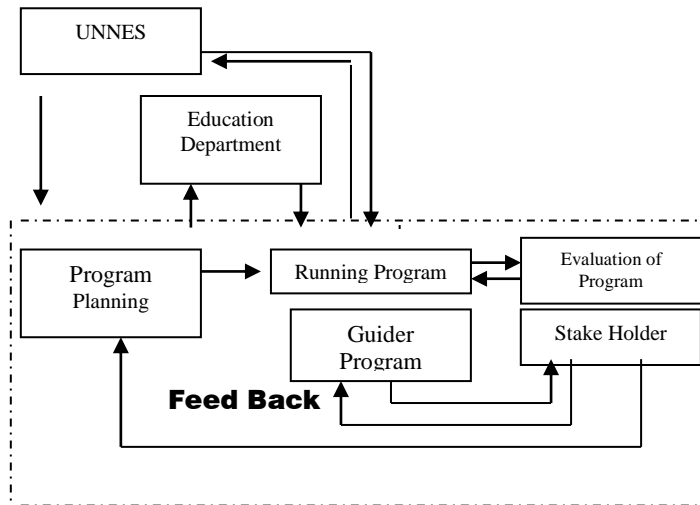
- b. TK Labschool Semarang Almost the same as kindergarten Pembina State Semarang, cultivation of character patriotism one of which is to maintain the environment. This is in line with the Semarang State University as a college conservation. There are a few things done is to teach children to protect the environment, dispose of waste in place, maintain personal hygiene and the environment, crops and encourage children to make props / educational media from the bins. These activities involve the parents so that there is great synergy in the relationship of children and parents. For planting the character of protecting the environment, the teacher as a role model will set an example by taking garbage scattered and then thrown into the trash, throw garbage into the appropriate bins. Eg plastic waste will be dumped into the trash that is drawing the plastic. Maintain personal hygiene by washing hands. The children were given a cloth that has been given the name of each. On hand washing, the children taught to queue so not overcrowded. L and large enough to be one advantage for greening schools. Even in kindergarten Lab school available green house that is very useful to provide the planting of educational values to students about the importance of maintaining a sustainable environment in order to continue with the planting of trees. However, the biggest obstacle faced by the school is the limited cleaning service personnel. This makes the school trouble clearing dry leaves in the roofs of schools. Of course this does not deter the school to develop a live shop to be created in a corner of the school. Incidentally cleaning service that is really like to plant a tree.
- c. TK An Nur Semarang managed to become the best in Central Java, with 1 ECD achievement won in 2013. With this title does not mean lulled into self pride. Precisely mandate entrusted Yag increasingly heavy, to maintain the quality, develop professionalism and consistency in efforts to

improve the quality of education. TK An-Nur, which is located at Jl Raya No. 41 Tugurejo Site, Semarang City, received the champion trophy 1, ECD Achievement of Central Java in 2013, precisely on 26 August. In the past year, has also won 1 Java levels for category school health brilliant achievement at the same level. In 2012, TK An Nur get a championship level I Central Java as the best champion in the category of School Health Unit in Central Java Champion. An-Nur is the only schools that implement environmentally friendly concept is with its minizoo (a small zoo) with a wide variety of animals. It also has a wide area with diverse medicinal plants and fruit. As a means of learning support, TK An Nur provide facilities among others minizoo, area / vegetable and fruit plantations, large yard and garden traffic education. With these facilities the students TK An Nur will gain direct experience by exploring their environment. Of education applied at TK An Nur is expected to give birth to generations of pious-sholehah, creative, love of culture and environment. After won the Healthy Schools Competition from the District Level, Level City, level of residency, and the Provincial Level, Monday June 18, 2012 TK An Nur become ambassadors of Central Java province to follow the Healthy School Competition National Level in 2012. In the process of learning environment for children, is one form of matter patriotism. Habituation clean and healthy lifestyle from an early age is the foundation for the growth of cultured generation and healthy behavior and clean school anyway. The creation of healthy school, comfortable and beautiful is the result of the synergy of the various relevant elements from Team Coach School Health from district level up to the provincial level, Foundation Board An Nur, public school, school committees, parents or guardians, Agency SelfSupporting Communities Tugurejo, Environment Agency Semarang City, the Department of Agriculture, Department of Hygiene Semarang City. The result in Competition Healthy School National Level kindergarten An Nur get the 1st place national level. Each class has a handwashing alone that is located in front of the classroom. This is because children are taught to wash their hands in order to keep it clean. In addition, children are taught to dispose of waste by sorting rubbish before inserting it into the trash. There are three bins that are red, yellow and green. According to the color, green bins for organic waste, plastic and clear to red for glass and trash in the trash cans where affixed whatever garbage they can put in the dumpster. Children are taught to sort the waste to be dumped into the trash according to its type. Every day the trash is collected to be processed. Organic waste such as

leaves processed into compost in a way through the processing of composting, waste plastic to be used to create educational media. Composting processing carried out with the involvement of school students so that they can understand the usefulness of compost. Same also for the processing of plastic waste into props. The school also involves the parents. Where those who deliver and care for their children schools, invited the school to process waste, especially plastic waste to be props. The compost produced from the composting is used to fertilize crops that have been planted by the students. The land area of the school is very possible to be utilized as a stall life. Of course this makes the neighborhood kindergarten An Nur into a beautiful, leafy and green so that each year becomes the champion of healthy schools and even to the national level. Based on empirical studies of the Kampung Organic For Model-Based Environmental Education Society For Childhood In Semarang, the design of the initial model is structured as follows. Feed Back



initial model is structured as follows.



Picture 1: Hypothetic Models of Kampung Organik as a Environment Education Models Based Community For Early Children in Semarang City

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion: Village Krobokan an organic village which could be used as a model of environmental education for the community-based early childhood. - Environmental education for young children over the habituation and role model.

Suggestion: There is need for the development of environmental education model for community-based early childhood. - Keep the support of stakeholders in the implementation of environmental education for the community-based early childhood.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2006. Procedure Research: A Practice Approach. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.
2. Broom, Catherine. 2017. Exploring the Relations Between Childhood Experiences in Nature and Young Adults" Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours. Australian Journal of Environmental Education. Volume 33, Issue 1 March 2017, pp. 34-47.
3. Cooper, Allen. 2014. Nature and the Outdoor Learning Environment: The Forgotten Resource in Early Childhood Education. International Journal of Early Childhood Environmental Education. 3 (1) p.85
4. Connell, Sharon. Et all. 2015. Young People and The Environment in Australia: Beliefs, Knowledge, Commitment and Educational Implications. Australian Journal of Environmental Education. Volume 14 January 1998, pp.39-48. Published online 01 June 2015.
5. Crawford, Elizabeth O. et all. 2014. Children as "Solutionaries": Environmental Education as an Opportunity to Take Action. International Journal of Early Childhood Environmental Education. 3 (1) p.54
6. Depdiknas. 2004. Character Development School. Jakarta : Depdiknas RI
7. Doni Koesoema. A. 2007. Character Education: Educating Children's Strategy in the Global Age. Jakarta : Grasindo.
8. Ernst, Julie. 2014. Early Childhood Educators" Preferences and Perceptions Regarding Outdoor Setting as Learning Environments. International Journal of Early Childhood Environmental Education. 2 (1) p.97
9. Fien, John. 2015. Stand Up, Stand Up and Be Counted : Undermining Myths of Environmental Education. Australian Journal of Environmental Education. Volume 13 January 1997, pp.21-26. Published online 01 June 2015
10. Hungerford, Harold. Et all. 2010. Goals for Curriculum Development in Environmental Education. The Journal of Environmental Education. Volume 11, 1980-Issue 3 pp. 42-47.
11. Laird, Shelby Gull, et all. 2014. Young Children"s Opportunities for Unstructured Environmental Exploration of Nature : Links to Adult"s Experiences in Childhood. International Journal of Early Childhood Environmental Education. 2 (1) p.58
12. Morelli, John. 2011. Environmental Sustainability : A Definition for Environmental Professionals. Journal of Environment Sustainability. Volume 1: Issue 1. Article 2. DOI : 10.14448/jes.01.0002
13. Owusu, Godfred Matthew Yaw, et all. 2016. Environmental literacy of business students in Ghana. International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education, Vol. 18 Issue: 3,pp. 415-435, doi: 10.1108/IJSHE-02-2016-0025
14. Spork, Helen. 2015. Environmental Education : A Mismatch Between Theory and Practice. Australian

- Journal of Environmental Education. Volume 8
January 1992, pp.147-166. Published online 01
June 2015.
15. Sugiyono. 2012. Quantitative Research Methods,
Qualitative and R & D. Bandung : Alfabeta
 16. Tanner, Thomas. Significant Life Experiences : A
New Research Area in Environmental Education.
The Journal of Environmental Education. Volume
11, 1980-Issue 4 pp 20- 24.
 17. Wood, Melody. 2013. The Growing Culture of Nature
Play. International Journal of Early Childhood
Environmental Education. 1 (1) p.41
 18. Zurek, Alex. et all. 2014. Scaffolding as a Tool for
Environmental Education in Early Childhood.
International Journal of Early Childhood
Environmental Education. 2 (1) p. 27.



This page is intentionally left blank



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY
Volume 17 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2017
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Higher Education, Military Affairs, and Ethics: A Historical Overview of a Progressive Civil Rights Movement

By Dr. Michael Jessee Adkins
Marshall University

Abstract- Leaders within the higher education community are uniquely suited to promote progressive social changes within the United States of America. This essay examines the efforts of higher education professionals to promote gay rights within American society. Efforts to deny military recruiters access to college campuses and the subsequent litigation were strategies used to promote equality within the military, college campuses, and society. This essay examines the historical steps taken to achieve progressive social change.

Keywords: *military, higher education, civil rights, recruiting, law.*

GJHSS-H Classification: *FOR Code: 130103*



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



© 2017. Dr. Michael Jessee Adkins. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Higher Education, Military Affairs, and Ethics: A Historical Overview of a Progressive Civil Rights Movement

Dr. Michael Jessee Adkins

Abstract- Leaders within the higher education community are uniquely suited to promote progressive social changes within the United States of America. This essay examines the efforts of higher education professionals to promote gay rights within American society. Efforts to deny military recruiters access to college campuses and the subsequent litigation were strategies used to promote equality within the military, college campuses, and society. This essay examines the historical steps taken to achieve progressive social change.

Keywords: *military, higher education, civil rights, recruiting, law.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Higher education is not immune to the cultural and civil struggles within America. Colleges and universities are often caught in the crossfire or directly on the front lines of social conflict. One of the most contentious issues facing such institutions was whether or not some colleges should allow military recruiters on their campuses. An alliance of academic leaders, known as the Forum for Academic and Institutional Rights (FAIR) favored barring military recruiters from campuses because the military had a policy that discriminated against homosexuals. The Department of Defense challenged the actions of FAIR and the case was eventually decided in the U.S. Supreme Court. This higher education issue is best framed within the context of a broader civil rights movement. Mezey (2009) noted that “most studies of earlier civil rights movements concluded that litigation played a critical role in helping achieve the movement’s goals. Following the tradition of these civil rights struggles, the gay rights movement also relied on litigation as an important weapon in its battle for social and legal reform” (p. 235). This essay explores the historical context, legal underpinnings, and modern developments for both sides of the issue.

II. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The U.S. military became linked to higher education with the passage of the Morrill Act of 1862. A provision of the act required land-grant institutions to teach military tactics as a condition of receiving the grant. The early military curriculum eventually evolved

into what is presently known as the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC). The ROTC programs are hosted by various service components to include the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines. A portion of the training is typically integrated into the curriculum offered by a college or university. For example, students can take courses in leadership, tactics, marksmanship, and other areas to receive college credit toward a degree. Most of the courses are taught by members of the military and most programs are housed within a campus facility. The overall intent behind such programs is to produce an educated class of military leaders who will be capable of maintaining national security. Moreover, the military has traditionally recruited enlisted service personnel from college campuses. Military recruiters have offices on many campuses and engage in full-time recruiting efforts.

The social acceptance of a military presence on college campuses sharply declined during the Vietnam Conflict (Orson, 2011). Campuses were fertile grounds for anti-war protests and the public sentiment toward the military was largely unfavorable. A major cultural tipping point occurred as a consequence of the Kent State massacre. Members of the U.S. military shot and killed 4 unarmed students and wounded a number of others. Students retaliated by burning the Kent State ROTC building and academic professionals throughout the country began to look for ways to eliminate the military’s presence on college campuses. A popular legal basis for barring military recruiters emerged during the 1990’s. Many higher education institutions established non-discrimination policies for homosexuals. These policies barred prospective employers from recruiting on campuses if the employers discriminated against candidates on the basis of their sexual orientation.

The U.S. military had a longstanding history of discriminating against homosexuals (Lehring, 2003; Mucciaroni, 2008; Shawver, 1995). A government policy was initiated to dishonorably discharge any service member who was gay. This type of discharge prevented service members from receiving veteran’s benefits, including the G.I. Bill funding for college (Lehring, 2003). The initial justification for such discharges was based on the classification of homosexuality as a mental illness. However, the mental illness classification was rescinded by the American Psychiatric Association and the

Author: Ed.D, Huntington Junior College.
e-mail: Adkins172@Live.Marshall.edu

American Psychological Association during the 1970's but the military continued to enforce the ban (Shawver, 1995). The military established a Don't Ask Don't Tell (DADT) policy in 1993 and it was approved by Congress. The DADT policy prohibited homosexuals from declaring their sexual orientation and it prevented military officials from asking if a service member was gay. The policy effectively barred gays and lesbians from openly serving in the U.S. military. Several academic circles were appalled by the continued oppression. Gary Lehring (2003) best characterized the situation by saying "the military's practices have been so abusive, intrusive, and disrespectful of human rights that they have threatened the principles of the U.S. Constitution, the same Constitution that members of the military have sworn to defend" (p. 119). Members of the academic community decided to take a stand on the civil rights issue and higher education institutions were placed on the forefront of the debate. Members of FAIR positioned themselves against the Department of Defense and drew a line in the sand. The proponents of this civil rights movement barred military recruiting on some campuses on the basis that the military was a discriminatory organization and the select colleges did not want to associate with such discrimination.

III. THE FAIR ARGUMENT

The members of FAIR were comprised of various law schools, faculty members, and other supporters. They shared a common goal to establish and reinforce a policy barring recruiters that discriminate against the sexual orientation of a prospective candidate. The bureaucratic elements within the military were seen as discriminatory because the Department of Defense established the Don't Ask Don't Tell policy. FAIR's effort was part of the broader civil rights movement to advance the rights of homosexuals. The members of FAIR argued that the Solomon Amendment, which could eliminate federal funding for denying access to recruiters, was a violation of free speech and free association.

They filed for a preliminary injunction against the enforcement of the Solomon Amendment in an effort to block an imminent loss of federal funding which was a consequence of barring recruiters from campuses. The District Court denied the injunction because recruiting was seen as conduct as opposed to speech. The District Court's decision was based on the case of *United States v. O'Brien* in which a criminal prohibition against burning a draft card was deemed to be constitutional because it was an act of conduct and not an act of speech. Similarly, the District Court maintained that barring military recruiters was a similar type of conduct and it could legally be regulated by the provisions in the Solomon amendment. The case was appealed in the Third Court and the District Court's

decision was reversed. The Third Court believed that the act of barring recruiters was an act of expressive conduct which fit the category of free speech. Accordingly, the Solomon Amendment was deemed unconstitutional. The Department of Defense disagreed and appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The notion of freedom of association was an important aspect of FAIR's final argument. A separate U.S. Supreme Court case, *Boy Scouts of America v. Dale*, was cited as a supporting precedent. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Boy Scouts of America could bar homosexuals from serving as troop leaders because the Boy Scouts had a lawful right to associate or not associate with homosexuals. However, the notion of freedom of association became applicable to other groups and other contexts. Universities applied the freedom of association argument to establish their policy to bar military recruiters from campus (Dionne, 2004). FAIR believed they had a lawful right to choose to not associate with the military recruiters. The *Boy Scouts of America v. Dale* case demonstrated that a private organization could not be forced to associate with anyone. Thus, FAIR argued that they should not be forced to associate with military recruiters.

IV. THE RUMSFELD ARGUMENT

The Department of Defense (DOD), led by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, filed the U.S. Supreme court case against the members of FAIR because they prohibited military recruiters from engaging in activities on several campuses. The DOD sought to overturn the third court's ruling that the Solomon Amendment was unconstitutional. The lawsuit was led by Solicitor General Paul Clement. The DOD believed members of FAIR had violated the Solomon Amendment by denying access to members of the Armed Forces. The Amendment, passed in 2003, gives the Secretary of Defense the authority to deny federal funding to any higher education institution that denies access to military recruiters or denies the establishment of a ROTC program. The DOD argued that the Solomon Amendment was constitutional and it did not violate free speech. Paul Clement's argument mirrored the reasoning cited by the judge who decided the original case for the District Court. Clement reasoned that recruiting was conduct and not speech. Thus, the First Amendment was not violated and the Solomon Amendment was constitutional.

The DOD also argued that recruiters could potentially access campuses without invoking the Solomon Amendment because Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress broad power to raise armies. Thus, access could be secured by the provisions in the Constitution. Given these facts, the DOD sought to reverse the Third Courts ruling and gain

access to the higher education institutions that refused to allow military recruiters on their campuses.

V. THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

The case was argued in the U.S. Supreme Court on December 6, 2005 and it was decided on March 6, 2006. Chief Justice John Roberts presided and was joined by Justices Stephen Breyer, Ruth Ginsburg, Clarence Thomas, David Souter, Anthony Kennedy, Antonin Scalia, and John Stevens. Justice Samuel Alito did not participate in the case. The court determined that the Solomon Amendment did not violate free speech or freedom of association. The court reasoned that the Amendment did not prohibit speech and it did not require any type of speech. Recruiting efforts were seen as conduct and not speech.

The Supreme Court struck down the freedom of association argument. The precedent set by the case of *Boy Scouts of America v. Dale* was not applicable to FAIR's case. The Boy Scout's case determined that the Scouts had a right to bar a gay man from being a scout leader because they did not wish to associate with or be represented by a homosexual. FAIR did not have the right to bar recruiters under the precedent set by *Boy Scouts of America v. Dale* because no one in the university was forced to associate with the recruiters and the recruiters did not represent the university in the same way the gay man would have represented the scouts. Additionally, military recruiters would not hold a position of authority within the university and no ethical conflict existed in the eyes of the Supreme Court. A violation of free speech was not found and the Solomon Amendment was upheld. It was determined that the DOD did have the right to deny federal funding to the FAIR institutions that denied access to military recruiters.

The DOD clearly had a stronger legal case. This is apparent by the Supreme Court's unanimous decision. However, the strongest of legal cases can be challenged by the moral framework brokered by the court of public opinion. Some law schools felt so strongly about the issue that they continued to bar military recruiters after the Supreme Court case was decided and they willingly bared the consequence of not receiving federal funds (e.g. Vermont Law School and the William Mitchell College of Law).

VI. CONCLUSIONS

FAIR lost the Supreme Court case but the larger issue has recently been addressed by the White House, Congress, and the Department of Defense. FAIR represented a broader progressive civil rights movement to advance the rights of homosexuals. The central moral issue focused on the military's rejection of openly gay and lesbian service members. The Supreme Court case was a cultural battle fought with litigation and the higher

academic community were a driving force behind this movement. For example, Elena Kagan served as the Dean of the Harvard University Law School when the *Rumsfeld v. FAIR* lawsuit was heard in court. She was a key player in the FAIR organization and she was subsequently appointed as a Supreme Court Justice by President Barack Obama. This move was not surprising considering Obama's campaign promise to repeal the Don't Ask Don't Tell (DADT) policy. The repeal of DADT has been part of the Democratic Party's agenda for many years. In fact, Bill Clinton pledged to fight for a repeal when he was a presidential candidate but he never made good on his promise (Mucciaroni, 2008). President Obama (2011) made progress when he announced that the DADT policy will officially end during his term as President. He noted that "service members will no longer be forced to hide who they are in order to serve our country" and "our military will no longer be deprived of the talents and skills of patriotic Americans just because they happen to be gay or lesbian" (Obama, 2011, p.1). He delivered on his promise by signing the Don't Ask, Don't Tell Repeal Act of 2010 into law on December 22, 2010. Several elite institutions have responded favorably to the repeal. For example, Yale University restored a ROTC program on campus and other institutions have taken action to become military friendly. The issue has, in essence, made a 180 degree turn and the academy is beginning to reestablish a good relationship with the military. The Department of Defense, under the leadership of Ash Carter, took an additional step to promote the inclusion of transgendered individuals within the military by barring discrimination of transgendered service members. This is estimated to affect "between 1,320 and 6,630 transgender troops" and this knocks down "one of the last barriers to service based on gender identity or sexual orientation" (Brook, 2016, p. 1). This civil rights struggle demonstrates that higher education professionals can find themselves within the crosshairs or at the crossroads of litigation and progressive social reform. Given this situation, leaders within the higher education community have a social responsibility to champion efforts to promote diversity and inclusion.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Brook, T. V. (2016, June 30). *Pentagon lifts ban on transgender troops*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2016/06/30/pentagon-lifts-ban-transgender-troops/86551686/>
2. Dionne, E. J. (2004, December 03). *Let the military on campus*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A30182-2004Dec2.html>

3. Lehring, G. L. (2003). *Officially gay: the political construction of sexuality by the U.S. military*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press
4. Mezey, S. G. (2009). *Gay families and the courts*. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
5. Mucciaroni, G. (2008). *Same sex, different politics*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
6. Obama, B. H. (2011, July 22). *Statement by the President on certification of repeal of don't ask don't tell*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/07/22/statement-president-certification-repeal-dont-ask-dont-tell>
7. Orson, D. (2011, January 26). *Reinstating ROTC programs may not be so simple*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.npr.org/2011/01/26/133249636/Reinstating-ROTC-Programs-May-Not-Be-So-Simple>
8. Shawver, L. (1995). *And the flag was still there: Straight people, gay people, and sexuality in the U.S. military*. New York: The Haworth Press.





GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

Volume 17 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2017

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

Functional and Social Performance of Public Spaces in Residential Areas in Madaba City

By Esraa Alfalahat

Abstract- Research analyze the functional and social performance of the public space in residential areas in Madaba city, by studying the universal adopted and criteria in this field, according to that, research define a functional and social requirement, which could to contribute to reach a criteria for evaluating the functional and social efficiency of the public spaces in the city.

Research continue with an review of the concept of residential urban spaces ,classification ,historical development of the functional role of urban spaces, the research then goes on to conduct an analytical study of the functional and social efficiency of one of blanks in a residential area in Madaba city (eng. amin Qutaish square) made a questionnaire for users of his spaces and residents of this area, to reach to the most important criteria that effect positively and negatively in performance of the space, and linking them to the most important international standards to reach to the best performance of the urban space in residential area and make it an environmental of human interaction ,social and culture security.

Study concludes a set of results that define and describe the functional and social performance of the public spaces in the city of Madaba, finally study process some recommendations that could contribute to promote the strengths and treat weaknesses in the process of public spaces formation in the city of Madaba depending in these criteria.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 160899



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



© 2017. Esraa Alfalahat. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Functional and Social Performance of Public Spaces in Residential Areas in Madaba City

Esraa Alfalahat

Abstract- Research analyze the functional and social performance of the public space in residential areas in Madaba city , by studying the universal adopted and criteria in this field ,according to that , research define a functional and social requirement ,which could to contribute to reach a criteria for evaluating the functional and social efficiency of the public spaces in the city .

Research continue with an review of the concept of residential urban spaces ,classification ,historical development of the functional role of urban spaces , the research then goes on to conduct an analytical study of the functional and social efficiency of one of blanks in a residential area in Madaba city (eng .amin Qutaish square) made a questionnaire for users of his spaces and residents of this area ,to reach to the most important criteria that effect positively and negatively in performance of the space , and linking them to the most important international standards to reach to the best performance of the urban space in residential area and make it an environmental of human interaction ,social and culture security.

Study concludes a set of results that define and describe the functional and social performance of the public spaces in the city of Madaba ,finally study process some recommendations that could contribute to promote the strengths and treat weaknesses in the process of public spaces formation in the city of Madaba depending in these criteria .

I. INTRODUCTION

The spaces are formed as a result of the culture of society and its principles. It comes to meet the needs of all its members and to be suitable for their ambitions and desires. Consequently, these spaces have a great influence on the various members of the society in all categories of women, men, children and old people. Hence the role of urban design as a key tool in determining The needs of society, with a view to enhancing the functional and social functioning of these spaces.

Many of these urban spaces, especially in developing countries, suffer from serious deterioration in their urban and visual environments. This study aims at studying and analyzing the urban spaces in the residential areas by assessing the current situation and developing the appropriate proposals to create a sustainable integrated structure that maximizes users' benefit.

Author: e-mail: esraaalfalahat@yahoo.com

a) *Problem research*

The problem of research lies in the loss of urban space as a medium to achieve human experience and as a space that reflects the interaction of man with his surroundings and his sense of belonging to the society in which he lives.

The importance of research and its objectives:
Research Objectives:

1. The research aims to shed light on the reality of the formation of urban spaces based on their functional and social characteristics.
2. Determine the criteria for the functional and social efficiency of the spaces to be based on the assessment of the functional and social function of these spaces and identify the strengths and weaknesses to be addressed.
3. To reach a proposal for urban and planning solutions that contribute to the upgrading of the functional and social characteristics.

The importance of research is to improve the efficiency of the performance of urban spaces in residential areas, to avoid the huge gap between theory and practice, because these spaces did not achieve their role as a place to practice various activities, and gives the user a link to the place and society to which he belongs.

b) *Research methods and materials*

The research relies on the analytical method by monitoring and analyzing the global experiments in the formation of the general urban spaces and then studying the foundations and principles of this purpose, in order to define a set of criteria that must be adopted in the field and then to study the social and functional characteristics of this formation in the city of Madaba.

Hence it will be extrapolated set of processors and solutions, to raise the functional and social efficiency of these urban spaces in line with users' needs and requirements and in order to achieve maximum benefit from those spaces.

The study is divided into:

1. The concept of residential spaces.
2. Historical development of the functional role of the architectural spaces.
3. The role of urban spaces in the composition of the city.
4. Functional and social classification of urban spaces.

5. Social needs within the urban spaces.
6. Criteria for evaluating the social and functional efficiency of the urban spaces.
7. Results and discussion - a case study in the city of Madaba (Eng. Ahmed Qutaish square).
8. Conclusions and recommendations.
9. References.

c) *Concept of urban space*

The urban space is defined as the vacuum between the buildings in the various organized urban areas, which is determined through the facades of the buildings and the city's floor. The public activities of this city are limited to a variety of squares, parks, parks and interior spaces.

Krier(8) explains the urban space as an outer space consisting of only two elements, walls and earth, adding that the clarity of the geometric characteristics and the aesthetic values of the urban space helps to understand it. It expresses an architectural experience to contain people and interact with them and give them a sense of containment within them. The urban spaces are one of the most important elements of the urban structure of the cities. They represent the main areas of human communication, the practice of various human activities and the accompanying conditions of

psychological and physical comfort for all segments of the society by providing a combination of activities and integrated activities(7):

1. Develop and organize people's relationship with the space and the ocean so that they affect each other.
2. Provide comfort to people and users of the space and meet their needs and connect them to their communities through the design of the space.
3. The physical environment available in the space itself affects the behavior and behavior of people because human behavior circumstantial syndrome is an integral part of the social, cultural and sensory content.
4. Linking the space with society where it is difficult to have a space without social content and vice versa.

d) *Historical development of the functional role of the architectural spaces*

The creation of the holy passages (the way of the rams) was established in the Pharaonic cities and the Agora square in the Greek cities. The various functions were distributed around the main square (form) in the Roman cities figure (1) and later around the church square in the Middle Ages (8).

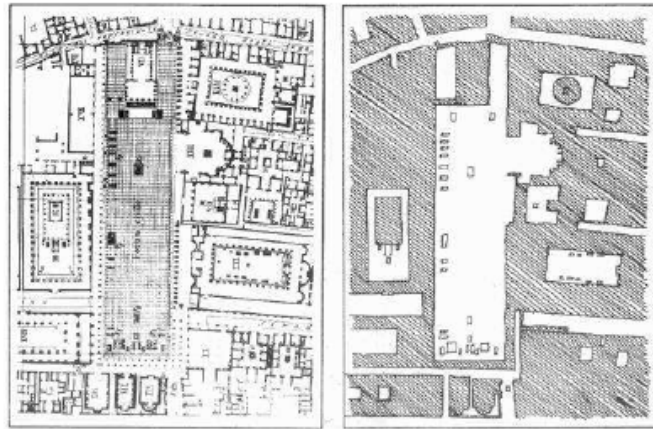


Figure 1: Urban space (FORUM) as a radiological center of the traffic routes in the Romanian cities

In the Arab-Islamic city, the main square and the main square were decorated with distinctive urban spaces, with squares and main streets, where celebrations were held at religious events and commercial markets figure(2).



Figure 2: The outline of the old city of Damascus shows the Umayyad Mosque and the main streets

After the industrial revolution, several trends emerged to form public spaces as one of the main components of cities. We can classify these trends into three main types(1):

1. The trend that calls for the use of technology and elements of the movement and the giant structures and focuses on the physical form abstract without regard to the psychological needs of man, and reflects the trend le Corbusier through his proposal for the city of tomorrow, where the paths and spaces are devoid of human scale.
2. The functional trend, which revolves around the relations of elements of urban fabric with a set of characteristics, such as regularity and objectivity, and focuses on the elements of public utility and governance of forms through scientific criteria to achieve direct use. The most striking example of this trend is the linear city in the thought of Soria Mata.
3. The organic trend, which is the human focus of attention in the planning and design work and this leads to identify the main characteristics of cities on

the basis of the psychological and emotional impact of the population and transform the city into a system of permanent growth and change while preserving the environment and cultural heritage to it and in this context reflected the thought of parks and Environmental cities and sustainable cities. Each one was studying the relationship of the social characteristics of the community with the network of public spaces associated with the traffic network and the methods of preserving the environmental characteristics, beginning with attention to the quality of the coordination of the street and even the public areas of life. Which led to the emergence of the idea of gradual gradient and homogeneous groups and criteria for the division of land and requirements and structural intensities, which depends on the quality of ventilation and lighting and movement and to find areas of rebound front and back and side, which is the environmental spaces crisis Figure (3).

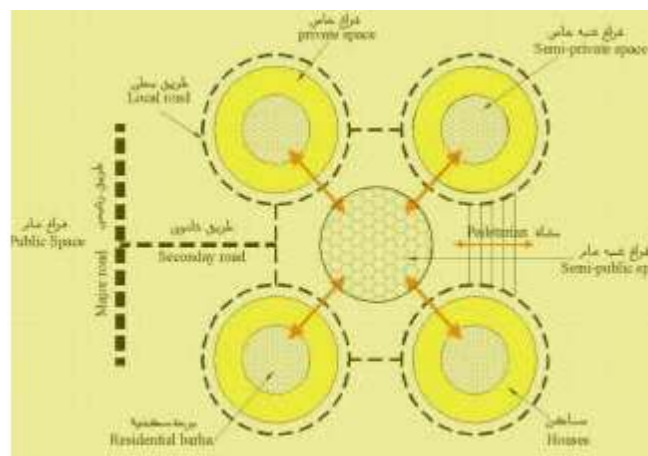


Figure 3: A diagram showing the idea of the hierarchy of urban spaces

With the beginning of the last century and the emergence of the third millennium emerged a series of

changes in the social and cultural values of the peoples causing the deterioration of some types of social

activities and the decline of the role of urban spaces in the exercise of diverse activities and public life Banerjee believes that the balance of open spaces in addition to the unfair distribution, With the growing population of cities, especially in the heart of the major city in the last three decades, in spite of the addition of open spaces on the outskirts of US metropolitan (metropolitan) and the exploitation of empty spaces within the formation A system of urban parks, which today is one of the main urban resources of these cities and important tourist attractions.

In these stages, residential spaces were connected to the following values in order to be able to perform their role effectively according to the following:

1. Integration and social and cultural communication that forms the basis of urban society.
2. Provide recreational and mental and physical health.
3. Achieving the economic boom of the various activities associated with spaces and paths.
4. Achieving human communication to the surrounding environment.
5. Provide appropriate visual features and visual communication.
6. Achieve environmental sustainability and human contact with the surrounding environment.



Figure 4: Piazza Santa Maria Florence-Italy

Shows the importance of urban spaces in the formation of the city through its ability to focus on the important parts of the city and show relations and ratios between the different parts of them, Lynch explained 11 the ability of the urban spaces to form the city as representing the Nodes and the distribution of the locomotives (Nods), and the possibilities of supporting the spaces through the good organization of its surroundings and the good direction of the paths leading to the figure (6).

The role of urban spaces in the composition of the city:

The urban vacuum is treated as one of the main elements of the city's composition by (Moughtin) as follows (13):

1. The first trend: It depends on the city as a large land where the buildings are located as separate three - dimensional dimensions represent the positive element (Figure) and the spaces are urban background (Ground).
2. The second trend: Depends on the number of urban spaces Formation has been sculpted in a large building block so that the urban space becomes a positive element characterized by the characteristics of the elements of the three - dimensional (Figure), and turn the buildings into two - dimensional interfaces surrounding the space Based on this principle considered the urban spaces is the element Which contributes to the development of the city and the formation of its character as in the city of Florence, where the role of urban spaces in the formation of this beautiful city (Figure 4 and 5).



Figure 5: Piazza Michelangelo Florence – Italy



Figure 6: One of the main intersections in Warsaw, Poland

Functional and social classification of urban spaces:

Spaces can be classified into several categories according to several considerations, including what is related to the degree of function, including what is

i. *Green areas and gardens figure (8).*

classified according to the privacy of the vacuum and uses it according to the form:

1. Types of spaces in terms of privacy and users of the space: the public space, semi-public space, semi-private space, private space.
2. Types of vacancies in terms of functionality:



Figure 7: Russell Square is a successful example of landscaped gardens for residential areas in North London

ii. *Spaces of public buildings figure (8).*



Figure 8: Open spaces in the vicinity of the court building - Krasinski Square and Warsaw - Poland



Paths of movement and squares: Tracks are the most distinctive elements of the composition of the urban

image of the place in the mind of man and can be paths to the pedestrian or mechanical movement figure (9).



Figure 9: Squares and spaces downtown Beirut

Spaces of external pavements or free spaces between buildings: The spaces that are clustered around the residential group is the smallest unit in the hierarchy of

green areas and open, and called a vacuum semi-special according to the number of users (Figure10).



Figure10: Open spaces in a residential complex in Laiberg – Germany

Types of spaces in terms of shape:

The shape of the space is influenced by the type and importance of its components and by the type of activity and movement in which it is practiced. The spaces can then be divided into:

- i. *Static space:* It is a horizontal space has a parallel ratio, which tends to square or circle, and suggests calm and stability, and emphasizes the social relationship and uses public squares, and the main residential areas.
 - ii. *Dynamic space:* A linear space that extends the sight to the point of vanishing perspective suggests motion, and the eye is always directed to a specific goal and is used in commercial corridors, roads, streets and spaces whose main functions are movement, whether on a large scale or in its small form.
1. Spaces are classified according to their importance to:
 - i. *Main space:* It is the basic space consisting of the parameters of the main space of the floor and the edges of the buildings surrounding the space and

the sky as a ceiling and the contents of the space of the elements of the coordination of the site, a large area and its distinctive form, and controls the main function and contains within it several secondary spaces.

- ii. *Secondary space:* a human-scale space created by dividing the main space with elements such as small and large trees and low-rise curtain walls, or changing the levels of the earth itself, and creating functions that follow the needs of human beings commensurate with its size.
 - iii. *transitional space:* It is a specific space in which the concept of the transition from public spaces to the spaces of private or semi - private or vice versa and these spaces from the arrival of man to the place, whatever the functional role of this place.
2. types of blanks in terms of isolation:

Spaces are related to the surrounding blocks and paths of movement and are classified into the following:

- i. *Closed space:* a space surrounded by buildings from all sides and separated organically from the

paths of movement and is supposed to gather around a homogeneous group of the population.

- ii. *connected space*: a space connected to another space or a network of consecutive spaces connected and connected to the paths of the continuous but the organic joints of the mechanical paths of automatic movement.
- iii. *Open space*: It is the space directly through one of the ribs on the mechanical movement paths and movement of the main sight.

The social classification of the urban spaces depends on the hierarchical principle, ranging from public spaces (of the city) to semi-public spaces (for a specific residential area) and semi-special spaces (belonging to a group of dwellings) to end with the special spaces (within the dwelling) The responsibility for each population space, which contributes to the development of spontaneous relations among the population. This classification is based on the principle of privacy which stems from the Arab-Islamic concepts in the architectural and architectural composition, which emphasizes the formation of the space of the residential unit (the Arab House) and the creation of the semi-private space of the residential group (traditional Arabic warm). The passage of strangers through the series of spaces Graduates feel they are going to a special place. These spaces serve as filters through which strangers can be monitored, identified and intercepted in the event of any suspicious activities or actions.

Based on these principles emerged the need to achieve the hierarchy of urban spaces, which has become one of the conditions for the formation of the correct physical environment that meet the human needs in the achievement of social interaction and the strengthening of the sense of belonging, where studies confirmed that the formation of the disassembled and the spread of urban spaces is not specific shape and function leads to the formation of an urban environment It is socially cold and contributes to keeping people isolated from the social environment and sometimes unsafe and helps to spread crime and violence. We conclude that there is a link between the absence of a hierarchy of urban spaces in the city and a more moderate Crime The concept of security and security within the residential environment is closely related to this hierarchy.

Social needs within the urban spaces: The social needs within the urban spaces stem from the culture and traditions of the society. Therefore, they differ in the general framework from one region to the other according to the different cultures and civilizations, where the culture of society is the main engine of the choices resulting from its members. Based on these principles, the society determines its way of interacting

with the vacuum and its functional needs within it. In 2001, Owson noted that the laws developed by society to regulate space use reflect its culture and basic needs.¹⁰ Both dear and wolch have suggested that social relationships can be created by space, And thus urban designers influence the pattern of human activity and social life through the formation of the urban environment. (Lynch) identified five main points that must be met in the urban environment to ensure its success⁽¹²⁾:

1. *Vitality*: a degree that corresponds to the shape of the place with the needs of human beings and functional.
2. *Sense*: the ability of users to sense the place and how to organize it within the concept of time and space.
3. *Relevance*: It relates to the appropriateness of the form, its capacity and its compatibility with user behavior.
4. *Access*: It relates to the ability to access the activities, services, sources and information available at the site.
5. *Control*: the ability of the users of the place to control their movement in access to the place and activities.

It should be noted that there are five points of *common humanitarian needs among the different communities*⁽¹⁰⁾:

Rest: which is the achievement of the prerequisite for the success of the vacuum, and is considered the length of time spent by people in the public vacuum is the guide to the degree of comfort. The factors include the sense of comfort, environmental factors (protection from solar radiation and wind), physical factors (elements of the coordination of the site and urban mattresses) and social and psychological factors (the personality of the place and its surroundings), figure (11) .



Figure 11: Land House - Innsbruck Austria

Carr et al noted in 1992 that a sense of comfort is a deep and urgent need, expanding to the experience of people in public spaces, reflecting a sense of complete safety in terms of people and property. The sense of comfort can be enhanced through the physical design of the vacuum and its management strategies (3).

Relaxation: The achievement of relaxation depends on the sense of psychological comfort and is the status of

the advanced degree of comfort of the body and mind that can be achieved in the provision of natural elements such as trees and water and ensure the protection of transport means to improve the environmental reality while emphasizing the balance between environmental and visual needs that ensure Secure optical communication to ensure clarity and safety Figure(12).



Figure 12: Cleveland Square Project - Ohio - United States

Exploration: The element of exploration in the physical environment depends on the diversification and change in the scenes and experiences experienced by the user of that environment, which can be done through the time factor in addition to the movement and management of the space . Where the sense of the element of exploration to get out of the routine and from what is expected, in addition to the sense of unpredictability and a sense of danger, whether real or imaginary figure (13).



Figure 15: Piazza San Marco, Rome, Italy

Criteria for evaluating the functional and social efficiency of urban spaces:

1. The clarity of the location and ease of access and ease of access to it in terms of its links to the main traffic arteries and openness to the adjacent urban spaces, which will ensure users control their movement in access to the site and its effectiveness.
2. The vacuum should be suitable for the use of people and the provision of the conditions of comfort to them, including the inclusion of the elements of the appropriate physical brushes and elements of the coordination of the site to the appropriate standards that allow people to interact with them in addition to various entertainment and services.
3. To provide aesthetic characteristics, richness and diversity, taking into account the technical aspects of studying the elements of the vacuum and launching creative initiatives in the engineering design of its various details, thus enhancing the element of exploration and eliminating the sense of monotony and boredom and thus supporting the role of vacuum as an attraction and attraction for people and their activities.
4. Provide a sense of safety and security for the users of the vacuum in terms of giving a sense of control of the place and control the movement of entry and exit through clear and specific points, in addition to ensuring protection from the movement of different mechanisms, which contribute to achieve the condition of relaxation as an advanced level of rest of the body and mind.
5. Enhancing the human belonging to the place and meeting the emotional aspects of the users in the area of linking the details of the vacuum and its composition with the culture and history of the community, which contributes to achieving effective and ineffective association with vacuum.
6. To meet the needs of the various social, cultural and commercial services of different social groups in

addition to providing suitable spaces for the establishment of various events and activities for different ages and people with special needs and without any conflict between them, thus enhancing the best conditions of engagement and interaction with the ocean. Urban Environment.

7. The availability of all environmental conditions that protect the protection against negative weather conditions (extreme solar radiation, strong and undesirable wind, heavy rainfall ...) in addition to protection against pollution in various forms, which reflects positively on the conditions of relaxation and relaxation provided by the vacuum.
8. Ensuring the economic efficiency of the various components and components of the vacuum in terms of selection of materials and treatments of sustainability with great durability and ease of maintenance, taking into account the richness, diversity, consistency and harmony among them, contributing to the best conditions and convenience for users.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Applied Case Study: Eng. Ahmed Qutaish Square (Jordan / Madaba) ..

Due to the lack of the city of Madaba for urban spaces dedicated to the activities of the population mainly and can be applied to the evaluation criteria easily, and because squares are similar in that most of them do not meet the activities of the main population in terms of spaces or traffic yards has been adopted yard Ahmed Qutaish as an applied case because it represents one of the squares Which has been renovated , Which is one of the most important points linking the residential neighborhoods in addition to it is a major link between the area of Al-Faisaliah and the area of rhetoric, making it a center of polarization and gathering of the population and visitors as it is heading towards the road to Mount Nebo and the Dead Sea.



Figure 16: Ahmed Qutaish Square Madaba-Jordan - google earth

The importance of the arena through the development of a range of functional events in its surroundings to include the theater and center Zaha cultural playground and games for children, a library and a garden.

Analysis of the Engineer Ahmed Qutaish square according to the approved social and social criteria:

1. The advantage of clarity and ease of vision is available in the space as well as accessibility, there is a link between the urban space and residential areas adjacent to it, they achieve the requirement of control for users to access the site, which reflects positively on the efficiency of the space and activate it.
2. The space was prepared and prepared for use by the people effectively, but did not take into account the details of all the physical brushes and elements of the coordination of the site in accordance with the needs of users of this space, including the elements of sitting and rest protected and areas of assembly and the establishment of activities and events are different enough Not to achieve the condition of rest and relaxation as well as low level of appropriateness and sensitivity required within the built environment.
3. This space does not contain any clear design ideas and reflect the touches of artistic and aesthetic excellence has come the design traditionally does not achieve the element of exploration and connectivity to users within the spaces as well as the weakness of the level of sense.
4. The protection against weather conditions requires a number of architectural and urban treatments of an environmental nature, and requires a special study of the elements of the coordination of the site in order to take advantage of them in securing protection from severe solar radiation and undesirable wind in addition to securing the protection from unwanted rain showers through To study the treatments that are required to achieve this, while ensuring the effective and rapid drainage of this water. There is also a clear absence of environmental treatments in addition to the absence of the concept of protection from audio and air pollution, which is concentrated in the vicinity of the space resulting from the movement of heavy vehicles to the Dead Sea, which negatively affects the conditions of rest and relaxation in the space.
5. The study of the elements and details of the emptiness of horizontal and vertical surfaces and the elements of coordination of the site and urban mattresses as well as all the architectural and architectural details of the space, does not clearly reflect the culture and history of the community. Also, the absence of clear architectural character of the space and specific to the surrounding buildings does not help to strengthen the belonging to the place and in the end These details do not contribute to satisfying the emotional aspects of users, which is reflected negatively on their connection to space.
6. The materials used in the study of the elements of coordination of the site within the space and in its surroundings are characterized by the general ease of maintenance and durability, it is considered a good economic efficiency, but it lacks richness and diversity, which affects the general evaluation of the space and its relationship to the user, The space is very important and effective.
7. This space needs to expand and include a range of events that must suit the needs of users in terms of type and placed, and it should be noted here that the space does not include any treatments related to people with special needs and this affects the provision of conditions of vitality and suitability in the

urban environment, To achieve the requirement that users bind to the void.



Figure 17: Ahmed Qutaish Square



Figure 18: Children's Library



Figure 19: Zaha Cultural Center



Figure 20: children's playground

III. CONCLUSIONS

1. The studied space, like most of the main urban spaces, suffers from a large deficit in securing the elements of access, control and convenience, as well as the obvious weakness in achieving the conditions of rest, relaxation and association, leading to a low level of functional and social efficiency of these spaces.
2. The studied space and similar spaces suffer from a clear deficit in the field of services necessary to meet the needs of users, both in terms of the quality of services or places to be placed and this reflects negatively on the achievement of the conditions of correlation as well as the elements of vitality and suitability and thus lead to low level of functional and social efficiency of the space.
3. The weakness of the formation of the space and its surroundings in conjunction with the absence of architectural treatments that can contribute to the upgrading of artistic, aesthetic and visual characteristics. In addition to the absence of the physical and architectural character of the local, which wants to lose the space of the distinctive identity and weaken the belonging of users and the low level of social efficiency through the inability to achieve Sense, condition of engagement and exploration.
4. The urban spaces of the city, including the studied space, are characterized by the absence of environmental treatments that provide suitable conditions for the assembly of people, which leads to a low level of functional and social efficiency, which reduced the frequency of the beneficiaries of these spaces.

5. Absence of a clear system of urban spaces that belong to this space and linked with it within a clear structure and deliberate at the level of the city and characterized by gradualism and interdependence and diversity of career, which would like to lower degrees of comfort and safety within these spaces.
6. Absence of the principles and foundations governing the study of spaces and squares officially approved by the concerned authorities, which meet the requirements and criteria to meet the requirements and functional and social requirements to allow the adoption of solutions suffer from a major imbalance in these aspects. One of the most important aspects of this imbalance is dealing with the squares and spaces as a road contract whose task is to regulate the movement of cars in its surroundings only and have no clear role in meeting the needs of the movement and the gathering of sight.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Reconsidering the spatial configuration in the preparation of the detailed organizational plans in the framework of developing and updating the organizational chart of the city, in addition to starting the modeling of the existing urban spaces and rehabilitating them in order to achieve the hierarchy of the vacuum formation in order to provide all the requirements of safety and comfort required within the urban environment.
2. Reviewing the foundations and standards of the environmental treatments of these spaces and the related urban fabric so that they can contribute to the improvement of the level of comfort and relaxation, and the realization of the requirements of the vital fit, which enhances the social and functional efficiency of these spaces.
3. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development in Jordan shall undertake the following:
 - i. Establishing the principles and foundations regulating the study of spaces and squares that define the requirements, standards and the crisis to improve the performance of the artificial and functional spaces of these spaces and their adoption by the responsible authorities as binding bases for all the studies conducted in this field.
 - ii. Put all the requirements and standards binding to study squares and public spaces, which contribute to the upgrading of the artistic and aesthetic and visual characteristics, so as to enhance the elements of excellence and attraction and give the personality and identity distinctive and thus enhance the sense of belonging to the urban environment and supports the elements of association and sense and contribute to raise the social and professional efficiency of these spaces.
4. Emphasis on taking into account the social dimensions in the development of urban plans and work to take into account the dimensions and humanitarian standards and help to strengthen social ties within the residential communities.
5. The importance of reviewing the current planning trends commensurate with the privacy of our Arab societies, with the need to find and develop creative formulations to achieve the twins between our cultural and social characteristics and requirements and lifestyles.
6. The urban environment should be considered as a window to understand the culture and its relation to the environment. Therefore, the design process should be done and the residential spaces should be connected to the urban spaces.
7. The process of studying the design of the urban spaces based on the views of the users and their needs in order to meet all the goals that exist for them as intimate areas.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. نديدم لل يغارفال بيكرتال ةسارد. داعس، يدنشب نزاوت ةدعال لخدمك هاشم التاراسم ةكبش ليكشتو يمي لقالا طي طختال ةيلك، ةينارمعال ةئيبلال 2003. ةرهاقال، ةرهاقال ةعماج، يينارمعال او
2. قطنم لابل ةينارمعال تاغارفال رود ، قوراف ةداغ، نسح ةنيدمب ةينكسال تاغمجتال ةلاح ةسارد- ةينكسال رصم ةيروهمج، سمش ني ع ةعماج، ةسدنهلل ةيلك. رصن 2009.18، ةيبرعال
3. ةارملا رظن ةهجو نم يينارمعال ميمصتلا. مكرم ، سابع يف ريتسجام ةحورطا ، سلبلان ةنيدمب ةيسارد ةلاح، ةعماج، ةينارمعال تاغارفال ةيلك، ةينارمعال ةسدنهلل 2008،203. ني طسلف، سلبلان، ةينطولل حاجنل
4. يف ةينارمعال تاغارفال روطت ميميقت. دامع يرصملا ةرهاقال هاروتكد ةلاسار. ةرصاعملا ةيبرعال ةنيدملا، 1999. تاغارفال يرصبلال ليكشتلا. دامع، يرصملا رصم، ةيبرعال
5. ةيرضحل ةمعال تاغارفال. حورم يمظن غارف، تاكيود ةعماج. ايرصبو اينارمعال اهريوطتو سلبلان ةنيدمب يف ةعماج، ني طسلف، ةينطولل حاجنل 2009.152.
6. ةنيدمب ةيمالسال ةنيدمال ةرامعو طي طخت ةدايم، يرصب ةينارمعال ةيمالسال ةيمالسال ةالجملا . ةميدقلل قشدم 21، 2012، ةينارمعال ةيروهمجلا، طساو، طساو ةعماج،
7. ميهاربا، ملس، دمحم ةزع ، صي عج، دمحم يدجم ناوضر نمال قيقحن يف ةرثوملا ةيرامعمال لم اوع. قزارل دب يلودل يرامعمال رمثوملا. ةينكسال تاغمجتال يف ةرامعال يلل اهريثاتو ةيمقرلا ةروثال- سداسال ةيبرعال رصم ةيروهمج- طويسا ةعماج- نارمعال او 2005.20.
8. Krier, R. forward by colin rowe .urban space. ritzzoli, new York, usa, 1988. 174.

9. Banerjee. the future of public space .beyond invented street and reinvented place journal of the American planning association usa. Vol. 67, n.1, 2001, 9-24.
10. Camona, m and others. public spaces –urban spaces-urban spaces .second edition .architectural press, great Britain, 2010. 408.
11. Lynch, k. the image of the city, the mit press, fifteenth printing, 1979,197.
12. Lynch, k. good city form. the mit Cambridge, seventh print, Massachusetts and London, 1990. 108.
13. zoch,v,p. neue freiraume in Innsbruck .stein time Austria , n.2,2011,44-49.
14. Moughtin, c. urban design method and techniques .architectural press, great Britain, 1999. 207.





GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

Volume 17 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2017

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

Assessment of Awareness and Compliance to Safety Measures and use of Protective Devices in Sunseed Oil Company Dakace, Zaria

By Wanderimam Rosemary Tuktur
Liberty University

Abstract- Background: Vegetable oil processing companies potentially presents health hazards to factory workers through the production process. The burden of occupational health problems is staggering in both human and economic cost and workers in the developing world bear this burden disproportionately. The study was done to assess the awareness of safety measures and use of protective devices among factory workers in Sunseed oil processing company.

Methodology: This was a descriptive cross sectional study in which data was collected using structured self-administered questionnaires from 120 factory workers of Sunseed Oil Company, Dakace, Zaria, Nigeria. Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences(SPSS) software version 17.0 and presented using charts and tables. Chi-square test was applied for evaluating associations.

Results: Majority of the respondents were male(97.5%) with a mean age of 35.03years and a standard deviation of ± 8.72 . Most of the respondents (97,5%) had received some form offormal education. The respondents who had workplace injuries accounted for 42.5% of which more than half sustained hand injury (67.3%). Most of the respondents were aware of safety devices(93.4%) with hand gloves been the most known device (63%).

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 119999



ASSESSMENT OF AWARENESS AND COMPLIANCE TO SAFETY MEASURES AND USE OF PROTECTIVE DEVICES IN SUNSEED OIL COMPANY DAKACE ZARIA

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



RESEARCH | DIVERSITY | ETHICS

Assessment of Awareness and Compliance to Safety Measures and use of Protective Devices in Sunseed Oil Company Dakace, Zaria

Wanderimam Rosemary Tuktur

Abstract- Background: Vegetable oil processing companies potentially presents health hazards to factory workers through the production process. The burden of occupational health problems is staggering in both human and economic cost and workers in the developing world bear this burden disproportionately. The study was done to assess the awareness of safety measures and use of protective devices among factory workers in Sunseed oil processing company.

Methodology: This was a descriptive cross sectional study in which data was collected using structured self-administered questionnaires from 120 factory workers of Sunseed Oil Company, Dakace, Zaria, Nigeria. Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 17.0 and presented using charts and tables. Chi-square test was applied for evaluating associations.

Results: Majority of the respondents were male (97.5%) with a mean age of 35.03 years and a standard deviation of ± 8.72 . Most of the respondents (97.5%) had received some form of formal education. The respondents who had workplace injuries accounted for 42.5% of which more than half sustained hand injury (67.3%). Most of the respondents were aware of safety devices (93.4%) with hand gloves been the most known device (63%). Majority of them utilized the devices made available (81.8%). The most commonly used protective device was overalls (49.11%). Only 18.3% did not use devices and the most frequent reason for non-utilization of protective device was non-availability of the devices (57%). Only 47.5% underwent pre-employment medical examination and 74.6% had regular medical checkup. Only 12.5% of the respondents who experienced injury were paid some form of compensation by their employer.

Conclusion: The findings revealed that the overall knowledge of protective devices by employees was optimal. However, non-availability of the safety devices influenced utilization. We recommend that devices suited to the role of each worker be provided by the employers.

I. INTRODUCTION

a) Background

A healthy workforce is vital for sustainable social and economic development on a local, national and global scale. For workers to remain healthy on their jobs, it is important to provide an optimal work environment that minimizes the risk of developing health

problems. This is important as the work place is considered a basic part of life. Most adults spend approximately one fourth to one third of their time at work and often perceive work as apart of their self-identity.¹ Although the data are incomplete, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that among the world's 2.7 billion workers, at least 2 million deaths per year are attributable to occupational diseases and injuries. However, this ILO estimate is really just the tip of the iceberg, because data for estimating nonfatal illness and injury are not available in most developing countries.¹

The concept of occupational health as defined by W.H.O is the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being from health, controlling risks and the adaptation of work to people, and people to their jobs.²

When work is associated with health hazards it may cause occupational disease; be one of multiple causes of other diseases or may aggravate existing ill health of non-occupational origin. In developing countries where work is becoming increasingly mechanized, a number of work processes have been developed that treat workers as tools in production putting their health and lives at risk.²

Historically, the existence of diseases related to work was documented since antiquity. Imhotep (2780BC) described cases of occupational injuries among the pyramid builders. One of the great pioneers in occupational medicine was the Italian physician Bernardino Ramazzini (1633-1714), who authored the book "De Morbis Artificum Diatriba" where he described occupational diseases. He is often described as the 'Father of Occupational Medicine'.³

Sunseed oil company is involved with vegetable oil processing. The production process of vegetable oil starts from receiving oil seeds to storing, cleaning, drying, tempering, cracking, dehulling, conditioning, flaking, expanding, solvent extraction, degumming, refining, bleaching and deodorizing. Specific hazards associated with the operational phase of vegetable oil processing include⁴:

Author: Department of Public and Community Health, School of Health Sciences, Liberty University, 1971 University Boulevard, Lynchburg, Virginia. e-mail: rwtuktur@liberty.edu

Chemical hazards: Vegetable oil processing activities may present a risk of exposure to hazardous chemicals by inhalation or other exposure routes, as well as a risk of explosions resulting from volatilization of solvent dissolved in the oil (e.g. hexane), and fire, from spent bleaching earth with a high iodine value oil, high ambient temperature, and high circulation-draft of air. Operators in vegetable oil facilities may be exposed to hazardous substances including inhalation of hexane or other solvents used for extraction; inhalation of toxic chemicals (e.g. sodium methylate can cause burns on the skin and lung tissues if inhaled); eye or skin exposure to acids or bases; inhalation of dust from transportation of raw materials (e.g. seeds and beans to the crushing plant); inhalation of dust from meal treatment and shipment; inhalation of dust from bleaching earth, filter aid, and nickel catalyst; and inhalation of aflatoxins present in raw materials.⁴

Physical hazards: Physical hazards in vegetable oil processing facilities are similar to those present in other industrial sectors and includes the potential for falls caused by slippery floors and stairs, potential collisions with internal transport such as trucks, and accidental contact with conveyor systems, such as those used in the crushing plants and for the removal of spent earth.⁶ Operators in vegetable oil plants are also exposed to noise from internal transport, conveyors, boilers, pumps, fans, and various steam and air leaks.⁴

b) Problem statement

According to a comparative risk assessment of a handful of occupational hazards conducted by World Health Organization which accounted for 40 percent (800,000) of the ILO-estimated 2 million deaths, findings showed that unintentional injuries caused 312,000 deaths globally per year for the world's 2.7 billion workers, compared to 6,000 deaths per year for 150 million workers in the United States.¹

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a total of 4,836 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2015. This figure was the highest since 5,214 fatal injuries in 2008. The overall rate of fatal work injury for workers in 2015 was at 3.38 per 100,000 full time equivalent workers, and was lower than the 2014 rate of 3.43. The 937 fatal work injuries in the private construction industry in 2015 represented the highest total since 975 cases in 2008. Fatal injuries in the private oil and gas extraction industries were 38 percent lower in 2015 than 2014.⁵

The annual report of census and analysis of occupational illnesses reported that in the years 1985-1996, the total numbers of occupational illnesses ranged between 400 to 706 cases annually. Subsequently the number went up suddenly to 2026 in 1997 and jumped to 4784 in 1998.¹

Reporting of occupational illnesses is still far less than expected (particularly in developing countries)

based on the size of the population and the documented shortage of occupational health services coverage of the working population. For example, estimates of the burden of occupational disease suggest that reporting systems in southern Africa probably underestimate the real burden of occupational disease 50-fold. This is not unassociated with weak monitoring and regulatory systems, job insecurity and high labor turnover. Studies in Southern African Development Community indicate that the reported annual injury rates for wage workers in the Southern African Development Community region ranged widely from 0.35 to 49.42 injuries per 1,000 workers, and reported occupational fatality in the region ranged from 0.85 to 21.6 fatalities per 100,000 workers.²

In African countries, for example, the injury rates in forestry, electricity production, mining, basic metal production, non-metallic mineral manufacturing, wood-product manufacturing, and transport were all greater than 30 injuries per 1000 workers. Epidemiological data of occupational health hazards in Nigeria is poor mainly because industries do not report cases to the relevant government agencies.⁶ Despite the various labor Act, factories decree and legislations by the Federal Government, studies have shown that Nigerian workers are exposed to occupational hazards in industries.⁷

Occupational health problems have gradually increased in type and magnitude and have led to or aggravated diseases resulting from exposure to several risk factors only one of which is the work environment. For example, exposure to hexane (a chemical solvent used in the industrial production of vegetable oil) beyond the permissible exposure limit is associated with peripheral neuropathy.²

Failure of the national government to establish workplace rules and provide a system of information dissemination and enforcement of regulations expose workers to occupational health hazards. Law enforcement is patchy and criminal sanctions for breach of Occupational health laws are rarely invoked when such laws exist. Most developing countries are unable to garner enough resources to ensure compliance to safety measures; educate health professionals in occupational health, attract adequately trained personnel to conduct inspections, and to establish and monitor laboratories to support regulatory efforts.⁸

In the developing country workplace, very few employers know about industrial hygiene, safety and health practices, and available controls varies. On-site industrial hygiene expertise is largely lacking.¹ Output-related pay, introduction of new processes without accompanying hazard information, and insecure and flexible contracts weaken workers' ability to control their work environment.⁸

In developing countries, especially at large remote industrial complexes and farms, workers (with or

without families) often live and work in the same place, where workplace hazards, including noise, chemicals, and biohazards, are part of their non-work environment.¹ Training of supervisors and workers is often difficult because of impediments such as educational proficiency, language barriers, and the applicability of training material to local contexts.¹

In an effort to address these challenges, the declaration of Alma Ata in 1978 led to the recognition of the importance of Primary Health Care workers and Community health workers in bringing health care to where people work. As such World Health Assembly resolution in 1987 requested the Director General of the WHO to develop guidelines on training PHC workers in occupational health.²

c) Justification

Work-related hazards, are very costly and can have many serious direct and indirect effects on the lives of the worker, their families and employers. For workers, some of the direct cost are: the pain & suffering of the injury or illness; the loss of income, possible loss of a job, health care cost. The most obvious indirect cost is the human suffering caused to workers' families, which many times cannot be compensated in monetary terms.⁹

Direct cost to employers include: Payment for work not performed; medical & compensation payment, repair or replacement of damaged machinery and equipment, reduction or a temporary halt in production, increased training expenses and administration cost, possible reduction in the quality of work, negative effect on morale in other workers.⁹

The indirect cost for employers are: the injured or ill-worker has to be replaced; a new worker has to be trained and given time to adjust to new roles, it takes time for the new worker to produce at the rate of the original worker, time must be devoted to obligatory investigations; to the writing of reports and filling out of forms, accidents often arouse the concern of fellow workers and influence labor relations in a negative way, poor health & safety conditions in the workplace can also result in poor public relations.⁹ ILO estimates that about 4 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) worldwide is lost to work-related diseases and injuries.¹

For all the reasons given above it is crucial that both workers & employers are informed of health and safety risk in the workplace. The rationale behind this study therefore, is to assess the awareness of health hazards and preventive measures including the use of protective devices with an emphasis on compliance as recent studies showed that despite adequate knowledge of occupational hazards and protective devices, compliance to their use is low.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

a) Introduction

A study by Tarn et al on knowledge, awareness and practice of using personal respiratory protective equipment among Hong Kong workers showed that many workers were unaware of potential hazards present in their working environment, which made them more vulnerable to injury. The workers complained that using personal protective devices slowed down their efficiency, and made them uncomfortable. About 63.6% of the respondents understood the importance of using respirators. It was found that about 78.9% of the respondents were familiar with the risks of respirator fitting and about 80.8% of the respondents were familiar with respirator fitting. 86.6% of the management team respondents and about 48.6% of the frontline worker respondents did not use respirators while working on construction sites. 74.6% of the 100 respondents did not perform the regular body checkup.¹⁰

Even when knowledge and awareness of respondents to occupational hazards and formal training in occupational safety is adequate, compliance rate is not encouraging typified by a recent study by Aliyu et al on pattern of occupational health hazards and provision of occupational health services and safety among workers of Kaduna refinery, where almost all of the 250 respondents (97.0%) were aware of safety measures in the workplace; and majority (92.1%) had formal training on occupational safety. Most of the respondents (78%) admitted to regular use of protective devices. Reasons given for non-regular use were; feels uncomfortable (29.1%), makes work difficult to perform (25.5%) and no cogent reason (23.6%).¹¹

Another study by Shobowole et al on ocular health status and practices among the workers of a steel rolling mill in Nigeria, showed that of the 107 workers studied 65 (60.7%) of them had tertiary education, 19 (17.8%) had secondary education, 8 (7.5%) had primary education, while 15 (14%) had no formal education. Only 20.4% of them had ever received eye health education since joining the industry. 94.3% of the workers were aware of the fact that potential ocular hazard existed in the industry and 98.9% believed that the hazard could be prevented with the use of some eye protective device (EPD). About two-thirds (49 subjects; 68.9%) of the workers reported that they had had some work related eye injuries. Thirty-six (73.4%) of them did not use any protective device available.¹²

In a study by Sabitu et al on awareness of occupational hazards & safety measures among welders in Kaduna metropolis, of the 330 respondents, 85.3% of respondents had experienced work related accidents of which 38% had sustained cuts or injuries to the hands, 77.9% were aware of one or more workplace hazards. However, only 34.2% used one or more types

of protective devices, with eye goggles (60.9%), hand gloves (50.3%) and boots (34.5%) being more frequently used.¹³In the same study by Sabituet al., 1%of the welders studied had hearing impairment.¹³

In a similar study by Aliyu etal on stone quarry workers in Zaria, 64.9% of the 74 respondents were aware of the need to use safety devices as well as preventive measures at the worksite. However, none of the quarry sites made efforts at instituting preventive measures and/or providing safety devices. The quarry sites lacked first Aid facilities to treat minor on-site injuries before proper referral and none of the industries recruited any medical personnel nor did they have any partnership with any government or private hospital.⁷

A study of semen quality of cleaners at the Chernobyl sites in Ukraine showed that the men had asthenooligospermia and were observed in men exposed to a dose of radiation higher than 100mSV.¹⁴

In a study by Loewenson, chemical related injury rates varied between 6.4 and 37.2 injuries per 100,000 workers in Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.¹⁵ It had been estimated in Africa that 3.2% of workers suffer pesticide poisoning.¹⁵ A study by Jung-sun park etal on hematopoietic and reproductive disorders due to solvents containing 2-bromopropane in an electronic factory in Korea revealed varying degree of pancytopenia, ovarian failure and oligospermia among staff who had contact with the solvent.¹⁵

A study by Oladapo etal on fertility and occupational hazards, revealed that pesticides, solvents & heavy metals had detrimental effects on many organs in the body including the reproductive system. The reproductive effects included reduced fecundity, abnormal sperm 'quality, increased risk of low birth weight, miscarriages and permanent sterility.¹⁴ In Italy, among workers engaged in production of coins, whose exposure was mainly to metal fumes (cadmium, lead, nickel, chromium and manganese) and solvents, a reduction of fecund ability was observed.¹⁴

A study of women farmers in mixed cropping systems, by the University of Benin (Nigeria), found that the vast majority suffered from intense muscular fatigue, heat exhaustion ,and skin disorders, forcing them to take days off from attending to crops.¹⁶

A detailed survey of occupational and musculoskeletal disorders at a garri-processing co-operative in Ghana revealed that every respondent complained of having suffered from musculoskeletal pain or discomfort from work over the past 12 months 92% of the women interviewed reported having suffered pain in the lower back and right shoulder in the last year.¹⁷

Studies in Botswana and South Africa, for example, signal the potential problem of Silicosis in developing nations from prolonged exposure to crystalline silica in mineworkers in the rural areas of

southern Africa .⁸Coal dust has also been a serious hazard causing coal workers' pneumoconiosis or 'black lung' and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.¹⁸ Exposures to coal tar pitch volatiles in Soderbergaluminum smelters have been reported to increase the risk of lung cancer and bladder cancer. Occupational asthma has also been a problem in the pot rooms of aluminum smelters.¹⁸

At other times ignorance constitutes the problem. A Korean study by Jung-sun etal on an outbreak of hematopoietic and reproductive disorders in an electronic factory revealed that all workers did 12-hour shift work and never used personal protective devices such as gloves and masks when handling a new cleaning solution as they were oblivious of its toxicity and so were exposed to considerable high concentration each day.³⁰

In the same light, a study by Yanggen etal on Ecuador farmers, showed that more than 70 percent of men and 80 percent of women did not understand the color coding on pesticide labels indicating toxicity, despite a near 90 percent literacy rate and substantial industrial education on "safe use." Farmers made minimal use of protective clothing during pesticide preparation and application, and many failed to shower off pesticide residues or change their clothes immediately after application. Farm based families stored pesticides in their homes and washed their application equipment and clothing nearby.¹⁶

In a recent study on occupational eye injury among sawmill workers in Nigeria by Uhumwangbo etal, only 7 out of 557 respondents used eye protective devices (10.7%). The prevalence of ocular injuries was 1.6%. The level of compliance in the study was very low, as workers were left on their own to decide on whether to use or not to use protective eye wear.¹⁹

A study by Onajole et al on awareness of workers on hazards exposure and safety measures in an aluminum industry in Lagos; males were more likely to regularly use protective devices than females 46.5% and 23.5% respectively. Workers who had tertiary education were less likely to regularly use personal protective equipment compared with those with secondary education 32.1% and 50% respectively.²⁰

III. METHODOLOGY

a) *Background of the study area*

Sunseed Oil company Dakace, is located in Dambo ward of Zaria Local Government Area. It has boundaries with SabonGari L.G.A on the North; Igabi L.G.A on the south, BirninGwari L.G.A on the west and Soba L.G.A on the east. It was established in 1998 by the Kewalram Chanrai group a business enterprise with interest in manufacturing, agro commodities, international trade and property development.

The company had 5 Departments which included administration, accounting, production, engineering, and commercial departments. The company at inception had a clinic which was no longer functional. However, First Aid was available and a retainer ship existed between the factory and some government and private hospitals which catered for the health needs of the employees.

There were 4 factories, only 2 were functional. The company had 130 Factory workers (70 of which were permanent workers and 50 temporary workers). The factory made use of domestically produced oil seeds, predominantly soya bean and comprises of an area of land with a plant and equipment for storing, crushing, refining and packaging.

A brief on the industrial process

The oilseeds arrived the facility by truck and were sampled for moisture content, foreign matter, and damaged seeds. Then the beans were weighed and conveyed to concrete silos or metal tanks for storage until processing. At the time of processing, the beans were removed from storage and cleaned. When cleaning was complete, the beans were dried. After drying, the beans were tempered for 2 to 3 days to allow the moisture to equilibrate and the hulls loose. Next was cracking and the purpose of cracking was to break the soybeans into pieces suitable for dehulling and flaking. The removed hulls may be combined with hulls from the earlier cleaning steps and used in animal feeds. It was then transported to conditioners where the soybeans were heated and moistened to make them pliable enough to ensure proper flaking. Conditioned soybeans were fed through large, smooth-surfaced rollers and emerged as flakes. Flaking was the final step prior to solvent extraction.

b) Study design

This was a Cross-sectional descriptive study assessing awareness and compliance to safety measures and use of protective devices in Sunseed oil company, Dakace, Zaria.

c) Study population

All factory workers in various sections of production were studied.

d) Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria - 120 factory workers.
Exclusion criteria - administrative staff, Accountants, staff of commercial department, security guards, cleaners, errand men.

e) Sample Size Determination

$$n = Z^2(pq)/d^{20}$$

where:

n = sample size

z = standard normal deviate at 90% confidence interval = 1.96

P-prevalence rate as gotten from previous study = 50% (0.5)²⁰

$$q = \text{probability of prevalence} = (1-p) = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$$

D = margin of acceptable sampling error = 5% (0.05)

$$N = \frac{[1.96]^2 [0.5 \times 0.5]}{[0.05]^2} = 384$$

f) Sample technique

The sample size was estimated to be 384. However, the total number of factory workers in Sunseed oil company was 120 and fell short of the estimate, as such all factory workers were interviewed.

g) Data Collection Methods and Instruments

The data collection was via semi-structured interviewer-administered questionnaire which sought to obtain information on the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, their level of awareness and compliance with use of safety protective devices on the job, as well as the patterns of injury among the factory workers. Both open and closed ended type questions were used.

Field pretest

A pretest was done on 12 factory workers in Olam Nigeria limited, the aim was to assess the validity and accuracy of the questions in the questionnaire and level of understanding of the structured questions. Based on the outcome of the pre-test, necessary adjustment were made such as simplifying ambiguous questions and additional informative questions were added such as; nature of employment, specific segment of production, among others.

h) Data management

The data collected from the study was checked for errors and then edited accordingly. It was entered, validated and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 17.0. For the descriptive aspect of the analysis, frequency distributions were generated. For all categorical variables, means and standard deviations and other descriptive measures were determined. Frequency tables and graphs were constructed to represent quantitative data, while qualitative data were represented with charts by using the software program Microsoft® Excel® 2007. Chi-square test was applied for comparison of proportions and for evaluating associations of categorical variables in contingency tables.

i) Ethical consideration

Approval to carry out the study was obtained from the Head of the Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The permission of the General Manager of Sunseed company was also obtained. Each respondent was enlightened on the purpose of the study and

Informed consent obtained. Highest level of confidentiality was ensured and respondents were not required to give their names

j) *Limitation of study*

- The number of factory workers surveyed was less than the estimated number.
- The research was conducted over a limited time period. However, most health problems evolve over a long period of time.

- Possible fallacy of certain information obtained from respondents.

IV. RESULTS

A total of 120 questionnaires were administered all of which were returned.

Table 1: Age distribution of respondents

Age(Years)	Frequency	Percentage(%)
15-24	15	12.5
25-34	40	33.3
35-44	47	39.2
45-54	17	14.2
55-64	1	0.8
Total	120	100.0

Majority of the respondents were between the ages of 25 and 44 years(72.5%), most of whom were between 35 and 44years (39.2%). The mean age of respondents was 35.03 and standard deviation was 8.723.

Table 2: Educational status of Respondents

Educational status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary	4	5.0
Secondary	49	40.8
Tertiary	62	51.7
Adult literacy	1	0.8
None	2	1.7
Total	120	100

About half of the respondents had tertiary education (7%), 40.8% had secondary education, those with primary education accounted for only 5%. 0.8% of the respondents had acquired some form of adult literacy 1.7% had no form of education.



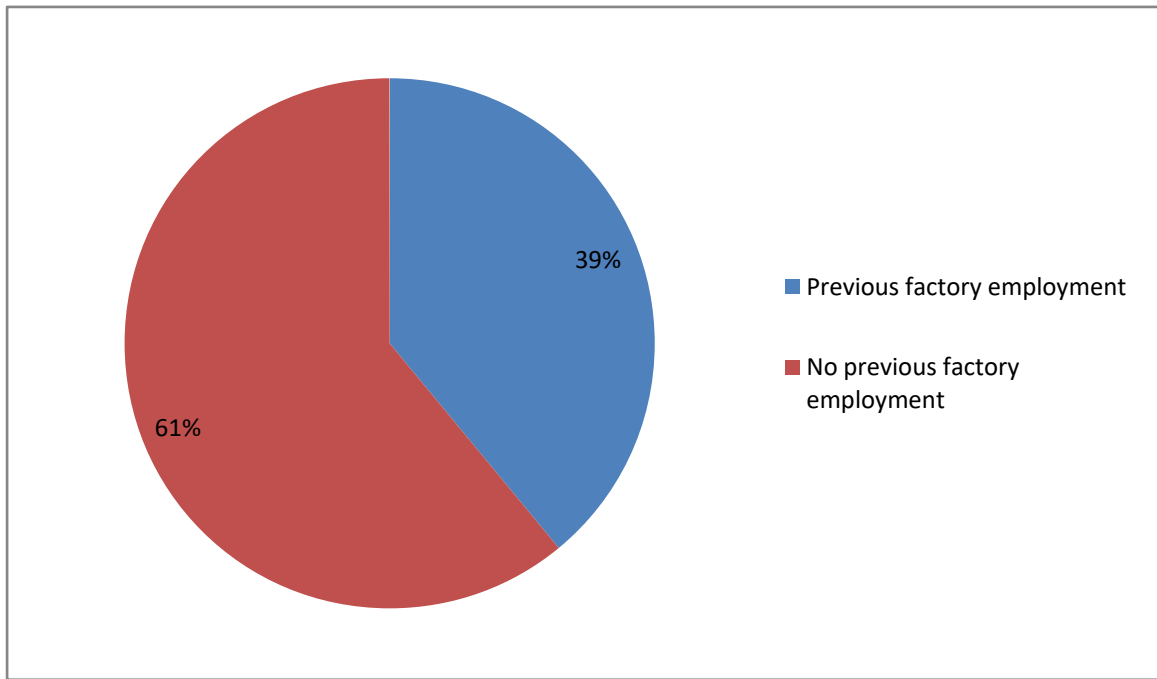


Figure 1: Previous factory employment among respondents .Out of 120 respondents 39% had previously worked in a factory before their present employment 1% had not.

Table 3: Respondents duration of employment in present factory

Number of years	Frequency	Percentage(%)
<1	4	3.2
1-5	49	40.8
6-10	36	30.0
11-15	30	25.0
>15	1	0.8
Total	120	100.0

Of the 120 respondents 40.8% worked for 1-5yrs, 30% had worked for 6-11yrs, 25% had worked for 2-15 years, 3-2% had worked for less than 1yr and only 0.8% had worked for more than 15yrs.

Table 4: Number of work hours per day

Work hours	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<5hrs	4	3.3
5-8hrs	86	71.7
9-12hrs	30	25.0

Most of the factory workers worked between 5 and 8hours daily(71.8%), 25% worked 9 -12 hours daily, while 3.3% worked for less than 5hours.

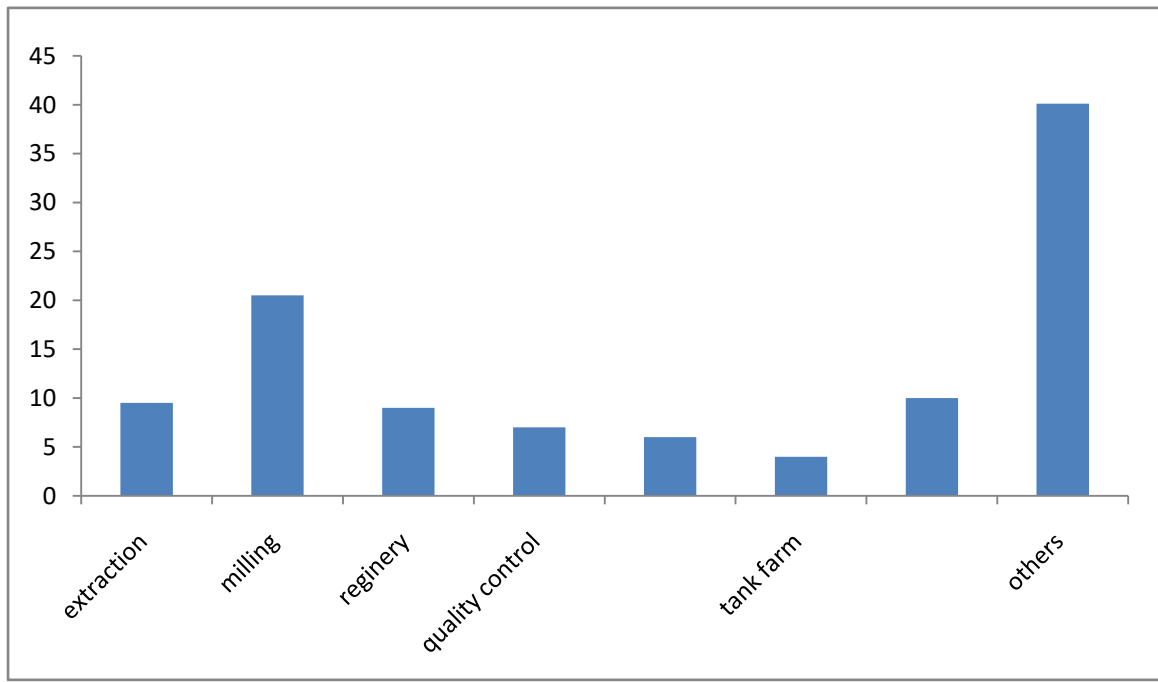


Figure 2: Various segments of production where respondents work

Only 1.7% of the respondents worked in the tank farm, 8.3% worked in extraction plant, 9.2% in the refinery, 20.8% in milling plant, 45.8% worked with other segments not highlighted like the boiler section, store e.t.c.

Specific duty in factory

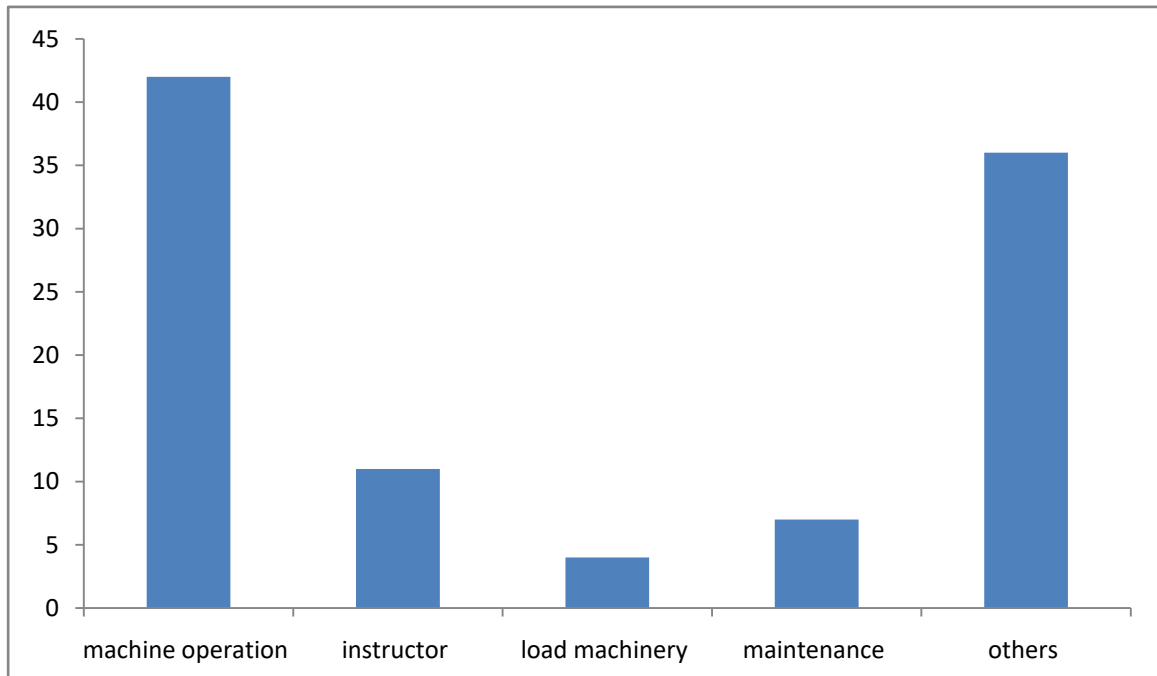


Figure 3: Specific duty assigned to respondents in the factory

Majority of the respondents were responsible for machine operations(75%), 35% were involved with other responsibilities, 11.7% were instructors, 7.5% were responsible for maintenance of machineries while 4.2% loaded machineries.

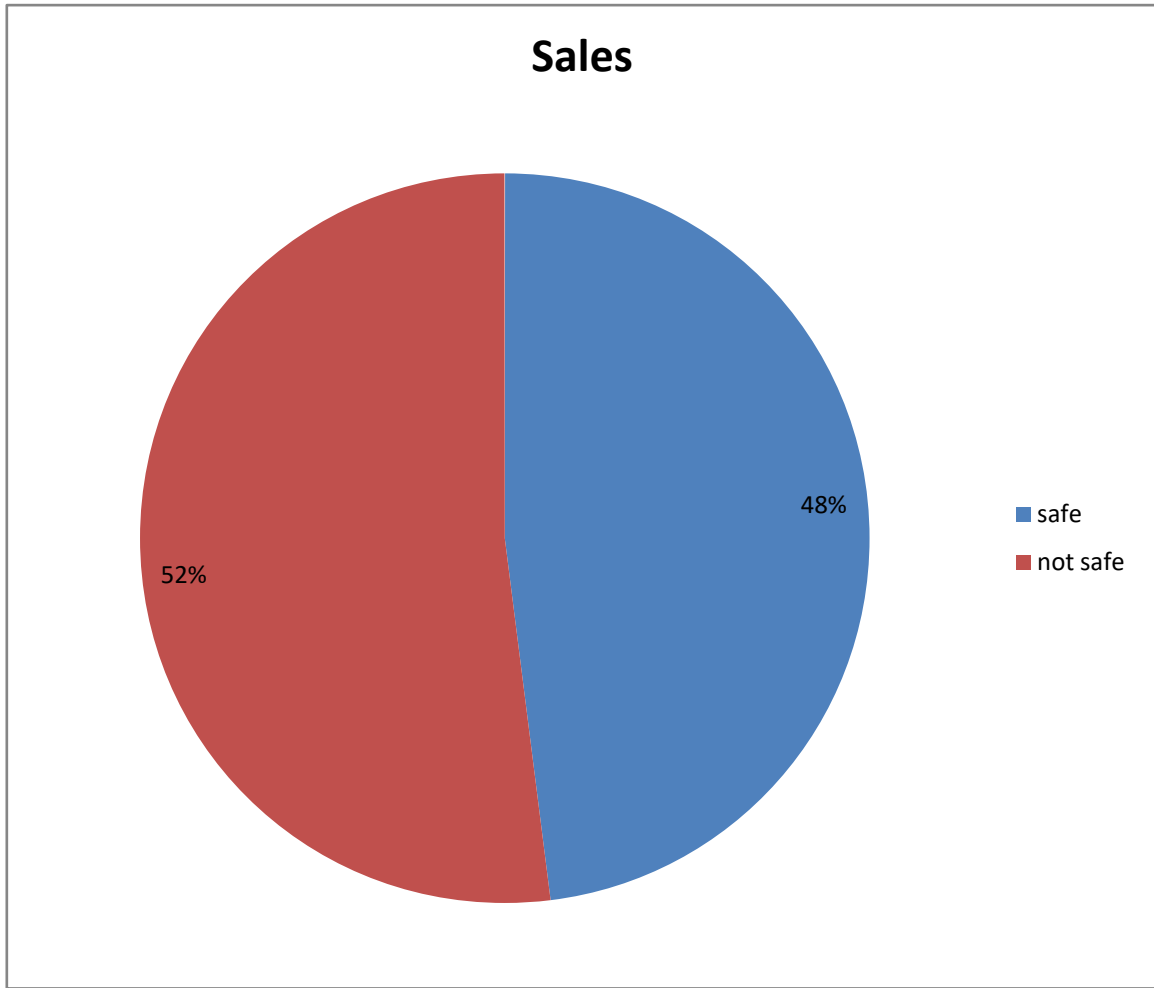


Figure 4: Respondents views on their job safety.

Half of the respondents said their job was unsafe(52%), only 48% thought their job was safe.

Table 5: Reasons given by respondents who said job was unsafe

Reasons	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Had an injury in the past	15	24.6
A fellow worker had been injured	5	8.2
Several risky procedures	39	63.9
Not healthy since I started work	1	1.6
Others	1	1.6
Total	61	100.0

Of the 61 respondents who said their job was unsafe, 63.93% thought so because of the several risky procedures they were exposed to at work. Another 24.59% had an injury in the past. 1.64% of the respondents gave other reasons for their assertion

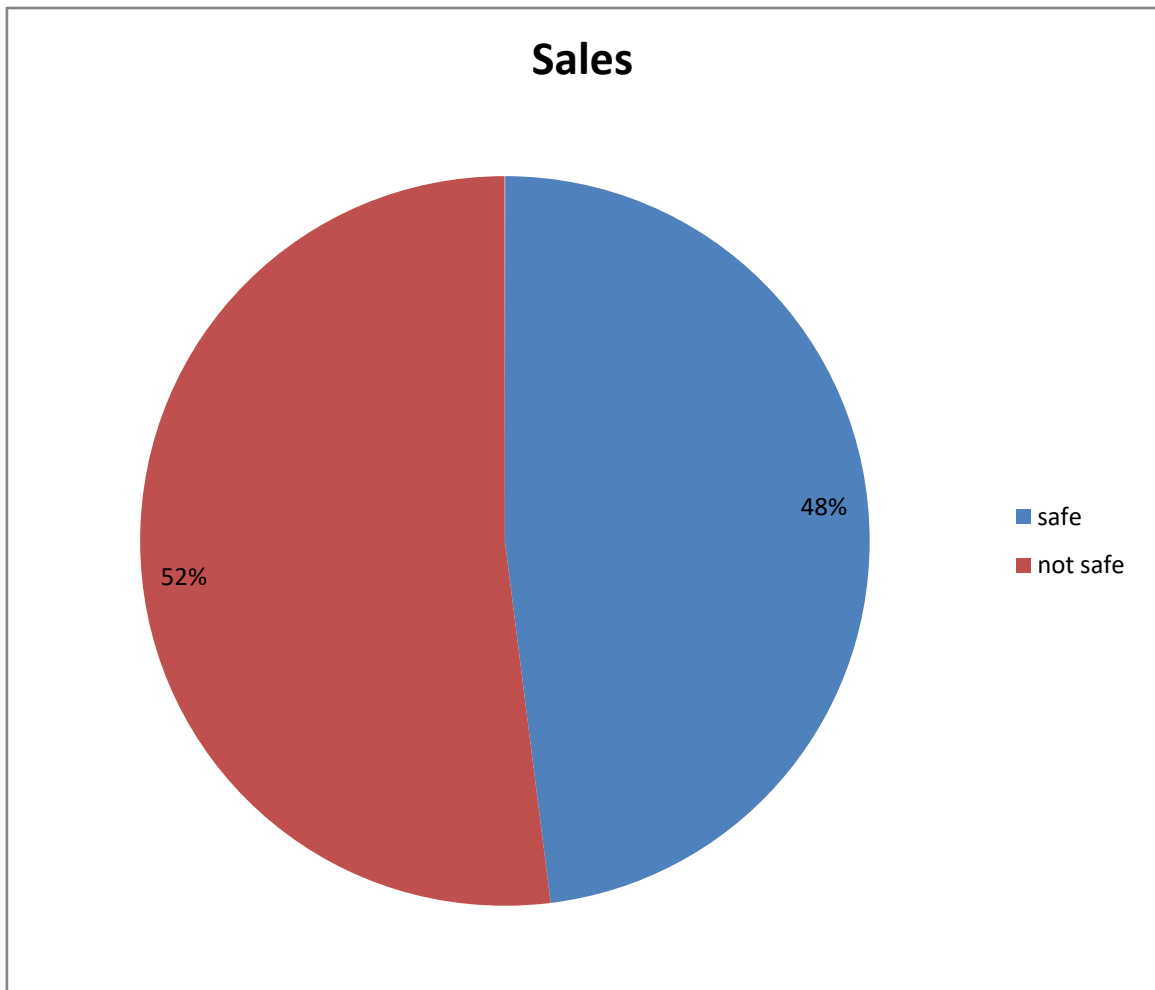


Figure 5: workplace injuries as experienced by respondents

Those who ever had any form of workplace injury at the factory accounted for 42%, however 58% had never experienced any form of injury.

Table 6: Types of workplace injuries experienced by respondents

Workplace injury	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Hand injury	37	67.3
Eye injury	3	5.5
Fall from height	8	14.6
Vehicle accident	2	3.6
Facial injury	2	3.6
others	3	5.4
Total	55	100.0

The most common workplace injury among the 55 respondents was hand injury accounting for 67.27%, 14.55% had fallen from heights, eye injury accounted for 5.45%, other types of injury 5.36%, vehicle accident and facial injury each had 3.64%

Table 7: Payment of compensation to respondents who ever sustained injuries.

Payment of Compensation	Frequency	Percentage
Paid	8	12.5
No paid	56	87.5
Total	64	100.0

Most of the 64 respondents who had injuries were not paid any compensation(87.5%), only 12.5% received compensation.

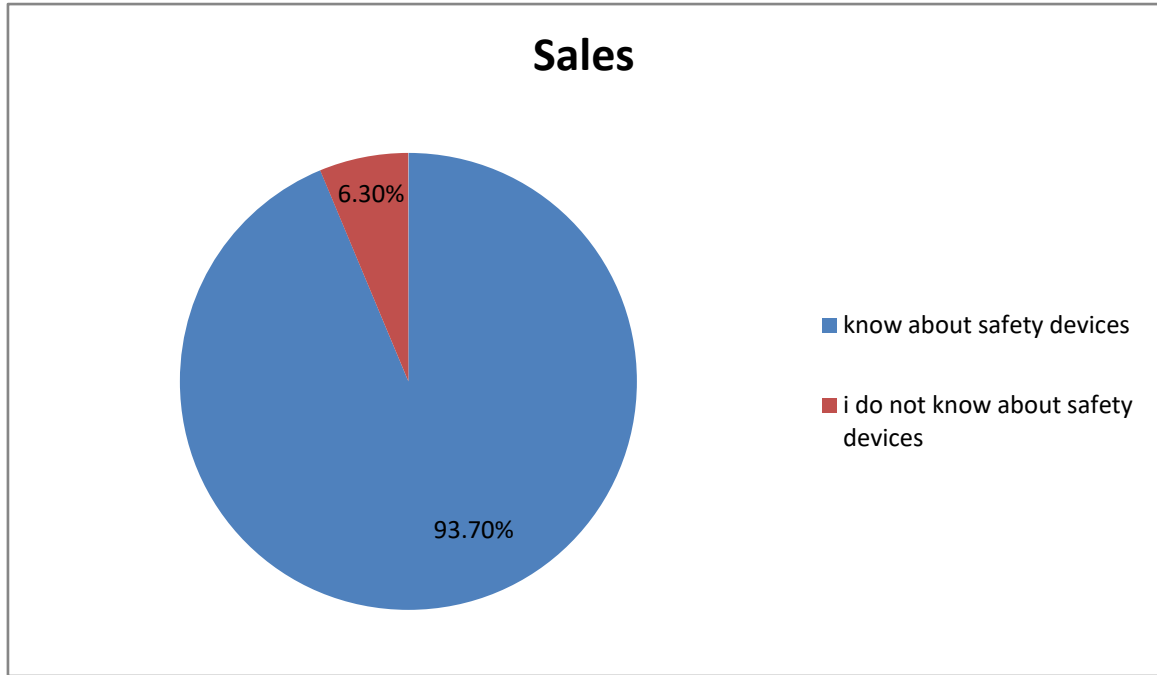


Figure 5: Awareness of respondents on safety protective devices

Majority of the 120 respondents were aware of factory(93.7%), only 6.6% did not know about safety at least one safety device that can be used in a devices.

Table 8: Specific protective devices that respondents were aware of

Safety devices known	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Eye goggle	66	55.0
Hand/finger gloves	76	63.0
Face mask	55	45.8
Safetyhelmet	60	50.0
Overall	74	61.7
Earplug	54	45.0
Safetybelt	41	34.2
Others	42	35.0

Hand gloves was the device most known among the 120 respondents(61.7%), 55% were aware of eye goggles, 50% of safety helmet, the least known device was safety belt.

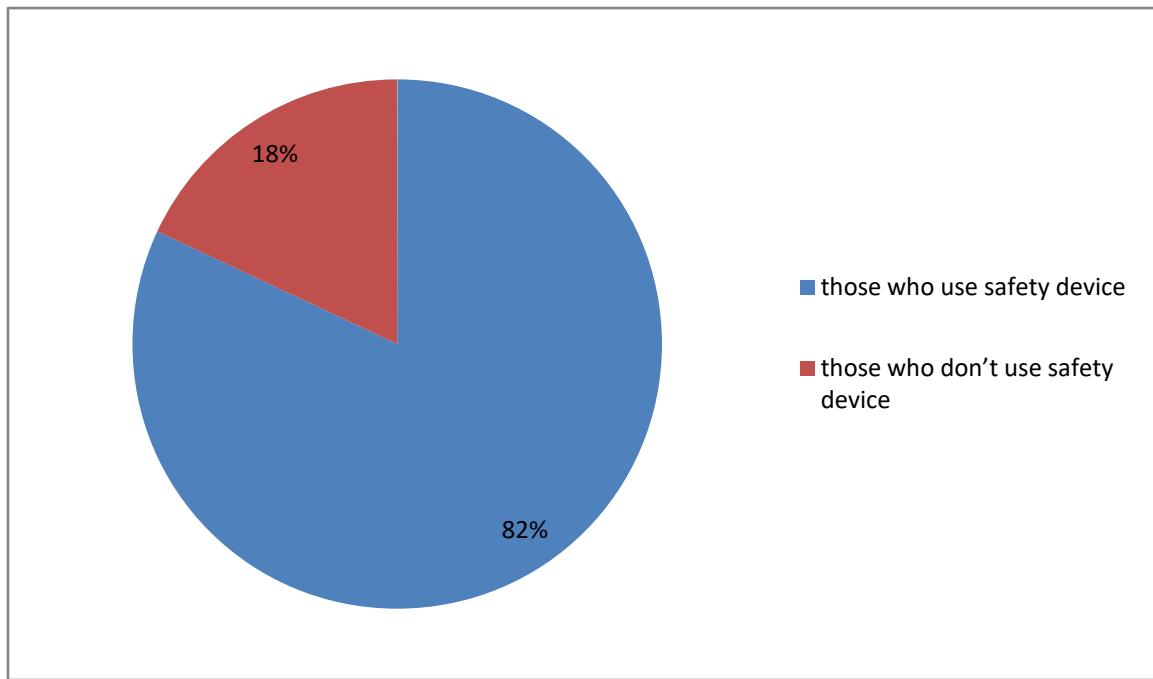


Figure 6: Utilization of safety protective devices among respondents

Majority of the respondents had used atleast one form of protective device (81.8%), 18.33% never used a protective device.

Table 9: Distribution of safety protective devices used among respondents.(n= 116)

Protective devices used by respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Eye Goggles	27	23.3
Hand/finger gloves	41	35.3
Facemask	19	16.4
Safety helmet	20	17.2
Overall	57	49.1
Ear plug	16	13.8
Safety belt	9	7.8
Others	23	19.8

Overalls were the most frequently used safety protective device amounting to 49.14% of the 116 who responded to this question. The least used device was safety belt(7.76%).

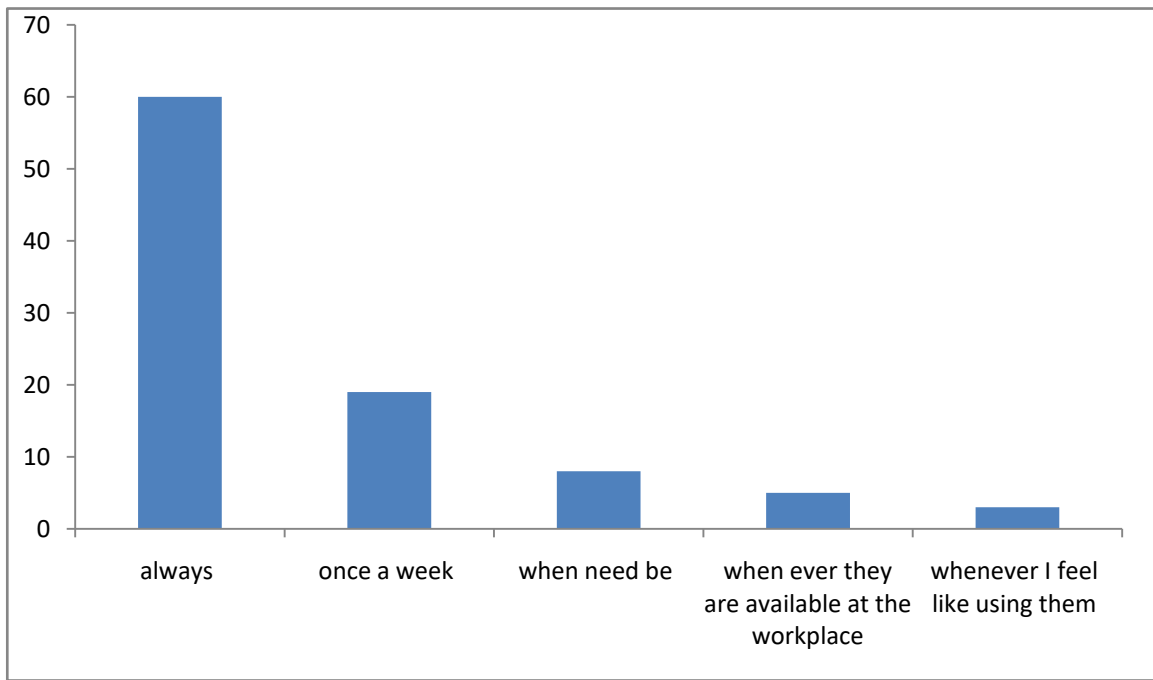


Figure 7: Frequency of utilization of safety protective devices by respondent

Of the 116 respondents, 69.6% of the respondents used the devices frequently.

Table 10: Respondents reasons for not using safety protective devices(n=21)

Reasons for not using safety devices	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Am very careful at work	3	14.3
I do not have resources to buy them	2	9.5
They are not available	12	57.1
I don't enjoy using them	3	14.3
Others	1	4.8
Total	21	100.0

Of the 21 respondents who did not use any safety protective devices 57.14% of them said it was due to the non-availability of the devices. 14.29% said they were careful at work and did not need the devices.

Table 11: Distribution of symptoms as experienced currently by respondents

Symptoms	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Cough	20	16.7
Body pains	4	3.3
Finger/joint problems	6	5.0
Body pains	39	32.5
Hearing problems	4	3.3
Headache	12	10.0
Skin problems	5	4.2
Others	2	1.7

The most common symptom experienced currently by respondents was body pains (32.5%), another commonly encountered symptom was cough (16.7%), 10% of them had headache, very few had other symptoms as highlighted above.

Table 12: Duration of symptoms as experienced by respondents

Symptom duration(years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<1	26	46.4
1-2	12	21.4
3-4	6	10.7
5-6	4	7.1
7-8	3	5.4
9-10	4	7.1
>10	1	1.8
Total	56	100.0

Of the 56 that had symptoms, majority had the symptoms for less than a year (46.43%), 21.43% of them had the symptoms for 1-2 yrs.

Table 13: Distribution of symptoms in the last 3 months.

Symptoms	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Cough	10	8.3
Breathing problems	2	1.7
Finger/joint pains	1	0.8
Body pains	24	20.0
Hearing problems	2	1.7
Headache	8	0.8
Skin problems	1	0.8

Of the 45 respondents who had symptoms in the last 3 months, 20% of them had body pains, breathing problems and hearing problems accounted for 1.7% each, other symptoms accounted for 0.8% each.



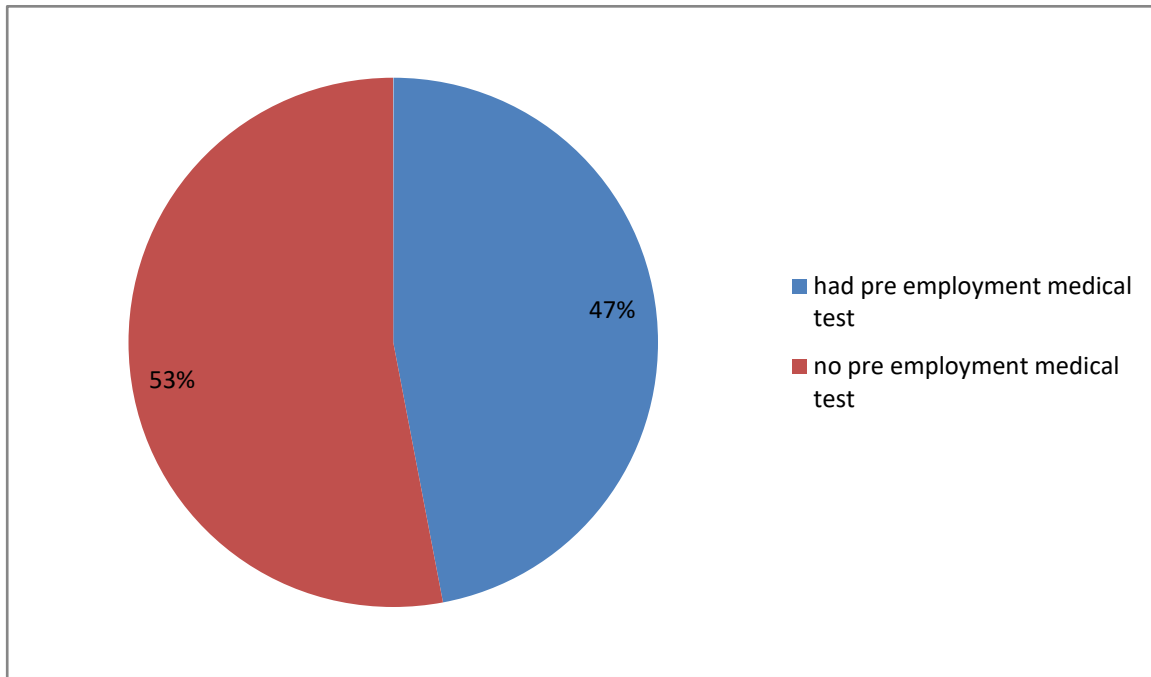


Figure 8: Respondents who had pre-employment medical examination

Of the 120 respondents 47.5% had pre-employment medical examination before commencing work at the factory, 52.5% did not.

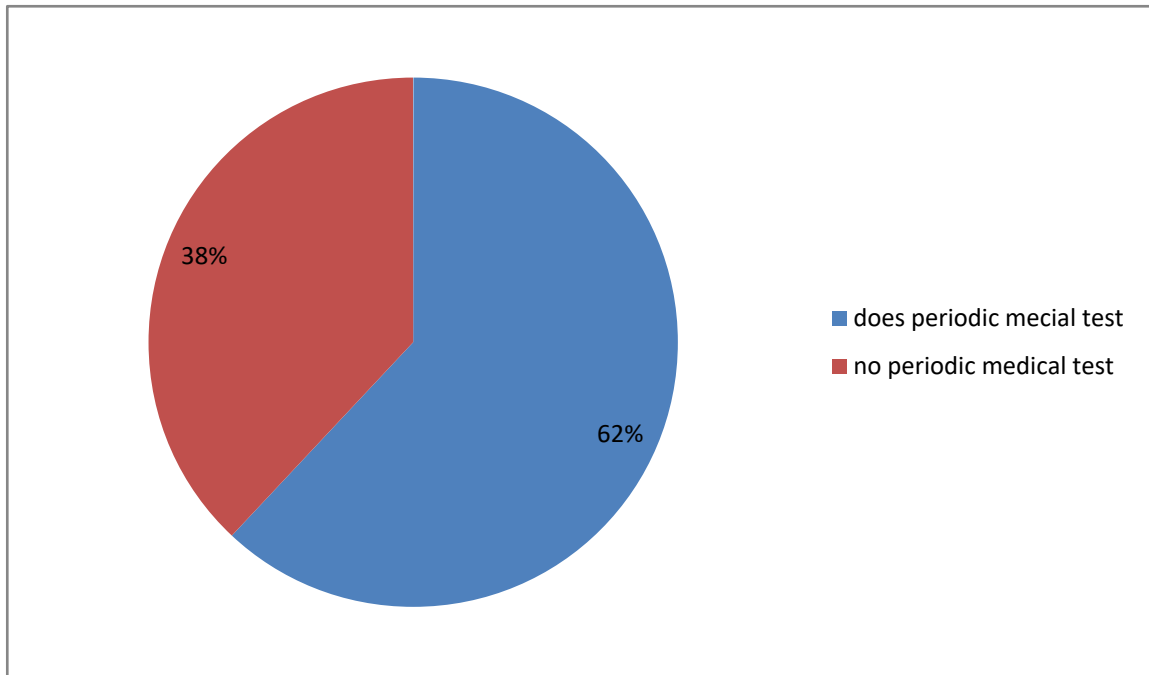


Figure 9: Distribution of respondents who undergo periodic medical examination

Most of the respondents underwent periodic medical examination (62%), only 38% did not.

Table 14: Relationship between nature of employment & workplace injury

Nature of employment	Previous workplace injury		Total
	Yes	no	
Permanent	18	34	52
Temporary	33	35	68
total	51	69	120

X-2.834 df= 2 p= 0.242

The table above shows more work place injuries among the temporary staff and less injuries among the permanent staff. However, the relationship between

nature of employment and workplace injuries was not statistically significant.

Table 15: Relationship between nature of employment & use of safety protective devices

Nature of employment	Use of safety protective devices		Total
	Yes	No	
Permanent	47	5	52
Temporary	51	17	68
Total	98	22	120

X-4.721 df= 2 p= 0.094

From table above the use of protective devices was higher among temporary staff but the relationship

between nature of employment and use of safety devices was not statistically significant.

Table 16: Relationship between specific factory duty & work place injury

Specific factory duty	Had workplace injury		Total
	Yes	No	
Machine operation	23	27	50
Instructor	6	8	14
Load machinery	5	0	5
Maintenance	4	5	9
Others	13	29	42
Total	51	69	120

X-9.322 df= 4 p= 0.054

From the table, machine operators had the highest number of injuries, those responsible for maintenance had the least injuries. Furthermore, the relationship between specific role in factory and occurrence of injuries was not statistically significant.

the fact that physically able individuals were employed due to the nature of operation of the industry. It therefore suggests that majority of the factory workers were young on the job with minimal work experience making them more vulnerable to workplace hazards. The married accounted for 65.8% and 34.2% were single, suggesting that most of the factory workers had families they had to cater for using the resources they earned from their jobs. This factor may influence how much of their income will be available to take care of their own personal health. This finding is similar to that of a study by Samuel et al which found that 80% of the respondents were married and 20% were single.²²

V. DISCUSSION

a) Sociodemographic characteristics

Majority of the factory workers were male (97.5%). This finding was similar to that by Tam et al where 87% of the workforce was male.¹⁰ This pattern of distribution can be attributed to the nature of the core business activity of the company which involved a lot of physical exertion.

Factory workers aged 25-44 years accounted for 75% of the respondents. The mean age was 35.03 years with a standard deviation of +/- 8.72. This finding differs from a similar study by Iyade et al which reported a mean age of 39 years.²¹ This finding further buttresses

Most of the respondents (97.5%) had formal education of which 51.5% had tertiary education, 0.8% had adult literacy and only 2 workers had no form of education. This is similar to the study by Shobowole et al (60.7% for tertiary education, 17.8% for secondary

education, 7.5% for primary education and 14% no formal education).¹²

Half (50%) of the respondents lived outside Dakace; 20% had their accommodation around the factory, 16.7% lived 2-5km away from the factory and 13.3% lived beyond 5km from the factory which predisposed them to stress since they have to travel a long distance daily to reach their place of work.

b) Awareness and compliance to use of safety protective devices

The duration of employment of 40.8% of the respondents in their current employment ranged from 1-5 years, 30% had worked for 6-10 years as opposed to 73% reported by Shobowole et al.² Those who had worked for 10-15 years accounted for 25% with 93.3% working for 6-7 days in a week and 95% working for 8-12 hours per day. This is consistent with results of studies by Tarn and colleague in which 73.3% worked for 6 days.¹⁰ Lakhwinder et al reported that 85% worked for more than 5 hours. Long work-hours meant long exposure time to occupational hazards at the workplace.²³ It should be noted that with the largely informal nature of the Nigerian economy, many people work in cottage and small-scale industries such as dyeing and pesticide making. In these industries, workers are exposed to hazards for long hours and the exposure dose is largely unregulated as the primary gain is financial.²⁴

A work profile of continual stress each day for the workers may over time lead to job dissatisfaction, reduced performance and increased psychosomatic disorders such as peptic ulcer disease, headache, and hypertension. Further heightening risk for workplace injuries. This is the hypothesis of the Job-Demand Control Model postulated by Karasek, which states that employees working in high strain or stressful jobs will have an increased risk of developing high blood pressure, reduced job satisfaction and ill health over time.²⁵

Since only 41% of the respondents were involved in machine operation, indicating that a lot of manual work went on in the factory. Manual work had a higher demand on the workers compared to mechanized work, as the former required more energy input and time. Only 68.3% of the respondents worked at night, of whom 62.7% worked for 8-12 hours per night. This finding differs from the report of the study in Northern Nigeria by Aliyu and colleague, which stated that none of the quarries operated night shift.⁷ They were more at risk of health hazards because they had a longer time of exposure to risk factors for ill health.

A little over half of the respondents (51.67%) thought their work was not safe. The reasons given were because they had an injury in the past (12.5%), a fellow worker had been injured in the past (5%), there were

several risky procedures (32%). However, 48.33% of all the respondents thought the work was safe.

The respondents who had workplace injury accounted for 42.5% less than 68.9% reported by Shobowole et al.¹² Of the 42.5% who ever had injuries; 67.27% had hand injury, 14.55% had fall from height, 5.4% eye injury, with no respondent having loss of limb which differs from results of similar studies by Sabitu et al in which 85.5% had experienced one form of occupational injury or the other, of which 38% had hand/finger injuries, 17% eye injury.¹³ In another study by Lyiade et al, the most common injury reported was eye injury accounting for 45.9%.²¹ In yet another study by Samuel et al, 80% had hand injuries, 75% back pain, 55% knee injury.²² Only 12.5% of the respondents who experienced injury were paid some form of compensation by their employer at the time of injury.

Only 65% of all the respondents, attested to the presence of a mechanism put in place by their employers to cater for their health. The mechanism was the use of First Aid box. Similar to a study by Aliyu and colleague, all the quarry sites had First Aid facilities to treat minor on-site injuries before referral for proper medical attention.⁷

Only 47.5% of all the respondents underwent any pre-employment or pre-placement medical examinations, while 62.5% of them underwent periodical medical fitness examination which contrasted findings by Tarn et al who reported 74.6% respondents had regular medical checkups.¹⁰

Less than half (41.7%) of the respondents were solely responsible for paying their medical bills when ill or injured, while 45% had their medical bills catered for solely by their employer, 11.7% respondents contributed to benefits from employers.

Only 10.8% of the respondents attested to currently being on medications. Antacids and Antihypertensive were the drugs taken by those that had been diagnosed to have peptic ulcer disease and hypertension respectively.

Majority (93.4%) of the respondents were aware of safety protective devices that could be used in a factory, only 6.6% were not aware of such devices. The study by Aliyu and colleague showed that 64.9% of the workers were aware of the need for them to use safety devices and also to institute safety/preventive measures at the worksite. The devices these respondents were aware of (in decreasing order of frequency) included eye goggles (55%), hand/finger gloves (63%), face masks (45.8%), safety helmet (50%), ear plugs (54%), safety seat belts in vehicles (34.2%), overalls (61.7%). This contrasted studies by Shobowole et al in which the most known equipment was eye goggles (79.7%).¹

Majority (81.8%) of the respondents used at least one safety protective device at work. Most other studies reported varying figures such as 34.2% by

Sabitu et al.¹³ The safety protective devices most commonly used by these respondents were overall (49.14), hand/finger gloves (35.34%) and eye goggles (23.28%); others include face masks (16.38%), safety helmets 17.24%, ear plugs (13.79%) and safety seat belts in vehicles (7.56%). The study by Ogbogu et al showed that among the workers involved 0% used eye goggles, 5.9% attempted covering their nostrils, while 12.3% used overalls.²⁶ In contrast, Lakhwinder and colleagues reported 41% for use of gloves, 35% for use of goggles, 25% nose mask, 17% for ear plugs.²³ About 71% of these respondents used the devices always, which showed that there was a high level of compliance with the use of the safety protective devices among the respondents who used them.

Only 18.33% of all the respondents did not use safety protective devices at work. More than half (57%) of them said the reason for non-use was non-availability. 9.52% of the respondents said they did not have the resources to buy the devices, 4.55% said they did not enjoy using the devices. Other reasons given for not using the devices included the claim that they were very careful at work (14.29%). In a similar study by Lakhwinder et al, the workers said their non-utilization of the safety devices was for the following reasons; did not feel comfortable (40%), management did not provide the devices (25%), 30% admitted to negligence, 10% were not used to wearing it.²³ These reasons reflect their relatively poor knowledge, attitude and practice of safety at work.

About 35% of the respondents had worked in a factory before their present employment, of whom (47%) had less than 5 years' previous job experience. Inadequate experience on the job suggested inadequate awareness of job requirements as well as occupational hazards.

c) *Clinical history*

The most common symptoms complained of by the respondents with symptoms were body pains (32.5%), cough (16.7%), headache (10%), finger/joint pain (5%). Only 4.2% of them complained of skin problems & 3.3% complained of breathing problems and hearing problems. This finding differs from a similar study by Marc who reported 60.5% of respondents had skin problems, 32% back pain, 63.2% chest pain.¹⁷

Most (47%) of the respondents that complained of symptoms had been having such symptoms for less than two years. Just a little less than half of them (29%) had received some treatment or had commenced treatment for their symptoms.

The chronic medical conditions found were hypertension, peptic ulcer disease, asthma, affecting 5%, 4.2%, 3.3% of the respondents respectively. Only 3 individuals had HIV, and 1 person had tuberculosis. These co-morbid conditions could affect the performance of the factory worker as the factory job

required physical exertion day. Furthermore, such individuals pose a medical risk to co-workers at the work place.

d) *Psychosocial history*

Majority (92.5%) of the respondents attested to being usually stressed up at or after work. This has a risk of increased susceptibility to occupational hazards since fatigue, stress and anxiety may contribute to human error and could predispose workers to occupational hazards, as reported by Victory and colleague.²⁷ When stressed up most of the respondents feel tired (78%) and weak (10%), while some others have headaches (8.3%). To relieve their stress, majority of the respondents resorted to rest (85%), alcohol (5%). Other stress-relieving methods used included cigarette smoking (2.5%), sexual activity (1.7%). Drug and alcohol abuse has been a difficult issue to deal with, but policies and procedures are now in place in most large establishments.¹⁹

With regard to disability, WHO found that back pain accounts for the largest portion of non-fatal conditions: 37 percent of all back pain worldwide is attributable to work.¹ Most industries operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, so shift work is essential, where this is not effective, fatigue in relation to shift work, sleep deficits, have been shown to cause impairments of cognitive and motor performance.¹⁸

In a study by Jae et al on work related sleep problems among Korean workers, the overall prevalence was 5.1% and was linked to a variety of occupational health issues.²⁸

Most of the 64 respondents who had injuries were not paid any compensation (87.5%), only 12.5% received compensation. Workers in developing countries increasingly find themselves in insecure, poor quality jobs, sometimes involving technologies which are obsolete or banned in industrialized countries.¹ Worse still is the fact that the welfare of the worker is often not of primary interest to the management of industries and explains why very little or no compensation is given when work place injuries occur. This problem is heightened by the fact that litigation in such countries is not common place and there are no compelling economic incentives on employers as labor is plentiful, its replacement cost is low, and a high portion of the real cost of injury and illness will not be borne by the employer as such employers care less on controlling risks for injury or illness on the job.¹

Only 15% of the respondents had an extramarital sexual partner, relevant because of the risk of transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STI), Hepatitis and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) as reported in a study by Weeks.²⁹ Remote locations are common for citing industries as a result employees are separated from their families and communities during

work periods.¹⁸This is usually more likely in workers who live far away from the quarry and have to travel a long distance to come to work or among quarry workers who live together in isolated locations.²⁹

The relationship between nature of employment and workplace injuries was not statistically significant. So also the relationship between nature of employment and use of protective devices.

In like manner the relationship between level of education and use of safety protective devices was not statistically significant similar to what obtained in a study by Onajole and colleagues on safety measures in an Aluminium company.²⁰

VI. CONCLUSION

Workers are exposed to multiple hazards during the course of their work and majority of them are aware of these hazards which they learnt mainly on the job and did not receive any training in that regard. The awareness of these hazards was not commensurate with the use of personal protective devices. They also had several health problems and a pattern of injury that involved the hands, legs, eyes and face in most cases. The study highlighted some of the injuries and health hazards the workers were exposed to, and indeed the impact of such hazards on the well-being and performance of the workers. Furthermore, the study revealed that majority of the workers who suffered injuries were not compensated.

Most work-related hazards could be avoided, prevented, or reduced through education public enlightenment, compliance to work ethics, legislation enforcing provision and use of protective devices.¹² Protection of the worker through the provision of personal protective devices also goes a long way in reducing the exposure of the workers.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were proffered:

Proper Training and Re-training of factory Workers to improve their Skill at Work:

It has been recommended that no one should work in a factory unless they are competent or they are under the supervision of a competent person, using a definition based on knowledge, experience, training and other qualities related to the job they are to do.²⁴

Occupational Health Education for both Workers and their Employers: Occupational safety as well as occupational health hazards to which workers are exposed to should be explained to both workers and employers by occupational specialist.

Provision of Safety Protective Devices for Workers by the Employers:

The employers should see it as their responsibility to provide safety protective devices for each worker under their employment. The devices provided should be suited to the role of each worker.

Use of a Health and Safety Document in the factory:

A Health and Safety Document is recommended to be used in the factory. The employer must ensure that no work is carried out at the factory unless a Health and Safety document has been prepared to demonstrate that risks have been assessed and control measures identified, put in place, followed and reviewed.²⁴

Safety and Warning Signs in the factory:

Safety and warning signs that are boldly displayed and easily seen should be placed at strategic points in the factory by the employer so as to remind the workers about safety measures and precautions to take while at the site.

Regular Breaks and Recreational Facilities for factory Workers:

It is necessary for the employer to include in the daily work schedule at the factory a period for break so as to allow the workers to rest, relax and relieve stress. This will also help to reduce exposure time to the health hazards.

Pre-employment and Periodic Medical Examination:

Pre-employment and periodic medical examination should be a rule. This can be provided at the employer's expense in collaboration with an occupational health specialist or a hospital or clinic that signs an agreement with the employer for this purpose.²⁴

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Disease control priorities project. Developing countries can reduce occupational hazards. 2007. www.dcp2.org. Assessed on 5th April 2012
2. W.H.O. Occupational health, A manual for primary health care workers. 2000. www.int/occupational_health/publications/emhealthcareworker/index.html. Assessed on 5th April 2012.
3. David K. Jerry J.. Occupational Health. *Oxford Textbook of Public Health*. 2011. www.amazon.co.uk. Assessed on 5th April 2012.
4. WorldBank. Environmental health & safety guidelines for vegetable oil processing. 2007. www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/vegoil_PPAH.pdf. Assessed on 5th April, 2012.
5. US Department of Labor. National Census of fatal occupational injuries in 2015. *Bureau of Labor Statistics*. <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cfoi.pdf>. Accessed 21st January, 2017.
6. Folashade O. Occupational health in Nigeria. *Oxford journals*. 2009;59(3):201.
7. Aliyu AA, Shehu AU. Occupational hazards & safety measures among stone quarry workers in

- northern Nigeria. *Nigeria Medical Practitioner*.2006; 50(2):42-47.
8. Rene.L. Globalization & occupational health: a perspective from southern Africa. *Bulletiin of W.H.O.*2001;79(9):863-868.
9. Micheal O. Hexane-oil processing, toxicological profile for hexane. 1999. www.eco-usa.net Assessed on 5th April 2012.
10. Tarn VW, Fung IW. Study of knowledge, Awareness, practice & recommendation among Hong Kong construction workers on using personal respiratory protective equipment. *Open construction and building technology journal*. 2008 ; 2:69-81
11. Aliyu A.A, Saidu. S. Pattern of occupational hazards and provision of occupational health services and safety among workers of Kaduna refinery and petrochemical company Kaduna Nigeria. *Continental Journal of tropical Medicine*.2011; 5(1).
12. Shobowole D., Ademola P, Tanimowo.A., et al. Ocular health status & practices among workers of a steel rolling mill in Nigeria. *Central European Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*.2005; 1(3):163-168.
13. Sabitu K, Iliyasu Z, Dauda MM. Awareness of occupational hazards and utilization of safety measures among welders in Kaduna metropolis. *Annals of African Medicine*. 2009.; 8(l): 46-51.
14. Oladapo AA, Olumuyiwa OO. Fertility & Occupational hazards: Review of the literature. *African journal of reproductive health*. 2009.; 13(1): 159-165.
15. Rene.L.. Assessment of the health impact of occupational risk inAfrica: Current situation and methodological issues. *Occupational health in Africa*.1999; 10(5): 632-638.
16. Donald C. Understanding the links between agriculture and health. Occupational health hazards of agriculture. 2006. Focus 13,brief 8 of 16.
17. Marc M.. Ergonomics in postharvest agro-processing. *AfrNewslett On Occup Health and Safety*. 2005; 15:11-13.
18. Donoghue AM. Occupational health hazards in Mining. *Occupational Medicine*.2004;54:283-289.
19. Uhumwangbo OM., Njinaka I, Edema Q.T. et al. Occupational eye injury among sawmill workers in Nigeria. *Asian journal of medical sciences*. 2010; 2(5): 233-236.
20. Onajole AT, Odeyemi KA, Ogunnowo BA. et al . Awareness of workers on hazards exposure and safety measure in an Aluminium industry in Lagos state. *Nig.Qtj.Hosp.Med*. 2004;14(3-4):220-223.
21. Iyiade AA, Adenike OO, Charles OB et al .Awareness and utilization of protective eye devices among welders in southwestern Nigeria. *Annal of African Medicine*.2011;10(4):294-299.
22. Samuel TO. Health and safety in agriculture and food security nexus. *Int Journal of emerging Science*.2011; 1(2):73-82.
23. Lakhwinder PS, Arvind B, Deepak KK. Prevalence of permanent hearing threshold shift among workers of Indian iron and steel enterprise. *Noise and health international journal*.2012;14(58):l 19-128.
24. Internatioanl Labor Organization. Introduction to occupational health and safety.www.actrav.iticilo.org/actrav_english/osh. Assesses on 5th April,2012.
25. Karasek K, Theorell T. Job Demand of Decision Latitude and Mental Strain Implication for Job Design. *Administrative Science journal*. 1979; 24: 285 - 306, 32. Weeks, Health Hazards of Mining and Quarrying, www.iio.org/safework bookshelf/english. Accessed on 30th April 2012.
26. Ugbogu OC, Ohakwe J, FoltescuV. Occurrence of respiratory and skin problems among manual stone-quarrying workers. *African Journal of Respiratory Medicine*. 2009.
27. Victory BG, Shaw's HC. Work-related Factors and Ill-Health. *Journal of Applied Psychology*. 1992; 45: 265 - 335.
28. Jae J P ,Akinori N, Naomi GS et al . Organizational factors associated with work-related sleep problems in a nationally representative sample of Korean workers. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* .2012.
29. Weeks JI. Health hazards of mining and quarrying. www.ilo.org/safeworkbookshelf/english. Assessed 30th April,2012.
30. Jung SP., YangboK. ,Dong WP. et al .An outbreak of hematopoietic & reproductive disorders due to solvents containing 2-Bromo-propane in an electronic factory. *Journal of Occupational health*. 1997;39:138-143.



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

Volume 17 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2017

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

Transitional Justice: Memory and Reconciliation Challenges

By Simone Rodrigues Pinto

Abstract- The paper presents a more holistic interpretation of the legal disputes, defending the search for dimensions of legal rights, the interests and the moral recognition. Thus, discussing the role of Law and the Judicial System in the democratic transition processes some models of transitional justice are classified according to their capacity of promoting social reconstruction and psychological restoration of the ones involved through a dialogical process that allows the emergence of considerations related to the recognition and dignity of the victims.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 180120



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



© 2017. Simone Rodrigues Pinto. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Transitional Justice: Memory and Reconciliation Challenges

Simone Rodrigues Pinto

Abstract- The paper presents a more holistic interpretation of the legal disputes, defending the search for dimensions of legal rights, the interests and the moral recognition. Thus, discussing the role of Law and the Judicial System in the democratic transition processes some models of transitional justice are classified according to their capacity of promoting social reconstruction and psychological restoration of the ones involved through a dialogical process that allows the emergence of considerations related to the recognition and dignity of the victims.

I. INTRODUCTION

In all continents, new governments have been facing the dilemmas of the democratic transition that follows an inter-ethnic conflict, a war, a dictatorial government or other regimes that entail serious human rights violations. National reconstruction requires rehabilitating the economy and political institutions, establishing the rule of law and social reconciliation. Justice represents the most effective response to human rights violations and serves as a bridge between the violence of the past and future democratic prospects. Building this bridge requires intensifying the political debate. The issue of defining how to deal with those accused of violating rights in past regimes has haunted new democracies for a long time.

My assumption, in this paper, is that consolidating long-lasting democracy requires a society reconciled with its past, in which victims and perpetrators can find their place in the new regime. The direct role of justice is fundamental in this reconciliation process, but not all models of transitional justice are suitable for promoting the restoration of social relations. I therefore assume that in the inter-subjective debacle mediated by legal institutions, power and domination relations can be reinforced thus perpetuating the feeling of inferiority and hostility that characterizes moral and social conflicts. In the search for models that minimize this tension, I move on to the reflections below.

II. LAW AS A “LOCUS” FOR RECONCILIATION

The Experience of Nazism and the Holocaust awoke criticism of the Juridical Positivism and its intention to eliminate from the Law all references to the value of justice. Juridical Positivism emerged from the effort to transform the study of Law into actual Science,

with the same characteristics as those of natural sciences. And the fundamental feature of Science is the severe exclusion of judgments of value. The jurist therefore seeks to reconstruct the facts, divesting himself of passions (Bobbio, Matteucci and Pasquino 1985, 135). Exacerbated positivism considers a rule to be fair simply because it is valid, i.e., because it emanates from an authority established by the legal system in force. The formal rigor under which the legality of the Third Reich was built and that legally justified the aberrations of the Holocaust have given rise, once again, to the tension between regulation and emancipation, between legality and legitimacy, or rather the discussion about the legitimacy of legality.

Hans Kelsen (2003) made a remarkable effort to develop the Pure Theory of Law by conceiving a science of Law exempt from any ideology as well as from any influences of non-legal considerations. He advocated a legal positivism deprived of any references to judgments of value, concerned about determining the legality of the rule by seeking its validity within the juridical order, isolated from any other legal system, whether related to morals or natural law. This positivism despises the value of reasoning. The positivist thought, in general, believed that nature could be controlled in order to become predictable and certain, just like society could be controlled to become predictable and certain. It is a philosophy that seeks order over chaos. According to Boaventura de Sousa Santos (2000, 131), it is with Leibniz, Gianbattista Vico and Hobbes that the law starts to look for its sources in mathematics and geometry and assumes an aspect of general rules that cannot individualize the subjects they regulate, as advocated by Rousseau. As positivism emerged, certainty, predictability and control became the utmost values of a new legal system.

The Century of the Lights, following the rationalist tradition of Descartes, Spinoza and others, consolidated the belief that everything that is a product of history and does not correspond to the clear and distinctive ideas of reason should be excluded from the so-called Science. A logical empiricism, which sought to replace the common language by the artificial language of the form and mathematics gained strength. In fact, long before the Age of Enlightenment, the classical tradition already preached the supremacy of eternal over temporal and proclaimed an universally valid order. The method then emerged as a path for purifying the

Author: e-mail: smartinsrodrigues@hotmail.com

passions that bear the mark of personalities and means (Perelman 2002, 256-257).

In the opposite direction of this movement to create a strict regulatory order, many contemporary authors seek to develop the emancipatory potential of Law. Jürgen Habermas, for example, argues that legality can only create legitimacy to the extent that the juridical order reacts to the need for grounds resulting from the positivation of Law, i.e., as legal decision proceedings that allow for moral discourses are institutionalized (Habermas 1994, 216).

He also states that the legitimacy of law should be linked to self-determination; that those subject to law as addressees should understand themselves as authors of the law (*idem*, 309).

In view of these propositions, one comes to the conclusion that moral conceptions are determined by the beliefs and practices of our milieu, thereby influencing the idea of justice that prevails in each society. The dichotomy between the “be” and the “ought to be” of law does not fit into universal parameters; on the contrary, the “ought to be” is as variable as the cultures of the world. For this reason, both the legislation and legal decisions should reject the formalism that makes the legislative and decision-making processes impervious to culture and moral issues; otherwise, we will have an “immoral law”, i.e., dissociated from values indispensable for living in society. In the words of Miguel Reale (2000, 377) justice, in summary, can only be fully understood as a concrete historical experience, i.e., as a founding value of Law, throughout the dialogical process of history.

It is in the dialogical process that justice emerges as a consolidated value in a given society. The satisfying capacity of legal solutions arises from an argument and counter-argument process that leads to a concrete response to the social and individual demands of society. Theodor Viehweg¹ and Chaim Perelman developed the concept that there is no law without rhetoric, since the rationality of what is juridical depends on human relations and communication. Perelman (2002) points out that juridical reasoning is engaged in its context - whether political, economic, ideological or social. To him, the juridical logic is an argumentative and dialectic logic from which decisions that make the value of justice real arise. Rhetoric has power and ideology and is capable of exercising and producing extra-rhetorical effects that cannot be ignored in a social

The mythological figure of the goddess of justice, blindfolded, conveys an idea of rationality and impartiality that rejects any arguments based on morals.

¹ In his book *Topics and Law* (1979), Viehweg reintroduces rhetoric as a tool of law for searching decisions.

However, if we take into account the thought of Luis Roberto Cardoso de Oliveira (2004), every lawsuit embodies three dimensions that need to be considered so that the solution can be satisfactory to the parties involved:

- a) The legal rights dimension: the parties expect a definition as regards the normative correction of their actions, expressed in the motivation or development of the dispute;
- b) The interests dimension: its focus is the material reparation of the allegedly violated rights, either through the assignment of monetary value via compensation or by imposing a penalty on the accused;
- c) The recognition or “moral” dimension: the parties expect to be recognized as worthy of being treated with respect and consideration, thus preserving the moral integrity of their identities. This dimension has an ethical-moral character and often articulates rights and feelings.

The first two dimensions are directly faced by the judiciary when making decisions. The third dimension is generally neglected in a standard judicial proceeding, influenced by juridical positivism. Sometimes, meeting interests and legal rights implies recognizing the insult, although in a very subtle way. The judiciary is not appropriately equipped to respond to this third dimension.

Many times, the parties involved in a legal dispute want to have more than just their concrete monetary interests or legal rights met. In fact, they are seeking recognition and reparation of their ethical-moral rights. The grounds for their claim are linked to a material damage that is evident in the eyes of the judges, although many times they are actually seeking moral recognition of the insult.

The judge, who is not prepared to deal with such a claim, tries to establish the merit of the claim based on the right provided for in the law and on existing practices and seeks to establish the responsibility of the accused. Despite the difficulty to verbalize the need for moral recognition, this recognition occurs in so far as the decision is satisfactory for the parties. This satisfaction increases when, through a dialogical process, the judge, even if unconsciously, absorbs the claim of the parties and materializes it in the final judgment. Therefore, a process that allows the parties to freely and effectively express themselves is fundamental for the decision to be satisfactory and conducive to promoting social reconciliation. For this to happen, the judge must be mindful not only of the rights involved but also of the broader norms and values that serve as background for the facts occurred. Something that to a given community would never represent a moral insult, to others could be interpreted

as an aberration of social relations. The judge who is sensitive to the historicity of concepts and values perceives more clearly the needs embedded in the verbal and non-verbal speeches of the parties involved. In this regard, Chaim Perelman (1996, 146) points out that “justice” is a vague word until it happens in concrete cases in response to the facts stated and rhetorically sustained within the normative systematization of the community.

We can therefore consider as an important objective of justice procedures not the search for the right in itself as a transcendent and innate concept, but rather the search for a concrete, satisfactory solution that promotes social reconciliation. The focus then lies on both social reconciliation and the rehabilitation of human dignity rather than on the validation of the law *per se*. To establish justice by determining the legal rights of the parties is but one aspect of reparation claims stated in judicial proceedings (Oliveira 2002, 37). In order to achieve justice in all its breadth and dynamics, one should seek to fulfill the three aforementioned dimensions of the dispute.

With these considerations in mind, we will evaluate the forms and methods of transitional justice, starting from the three models based on the common practice of the States: the “legal” models (amnesty laws and lustration laws), the “judicial” models (national and international courts), and the “quasi-judicial” models (truth and reconciliation commissions).

All transition governments have to face and solve the tension between the desire to bury the past and avoid further conflicts and suffering, on the one hand, and the moral and political need to confront the crimes of past regimes, on the other. Most of the times, the way this tension is resolved determines the future of the reconciliation and consolidation of democracy. The legal model: general amnesty laws and lustration laws

Historically, many countries have chosen to solve the dilemma of past crimes by adopting blanket amnesty that establish transition without punishment and most of the times do not disclose the facts related to massive human rights violations. Amnesty laws, as established mainly in Latin America², hamper deeper investigations of tortures, disappearances and deaths, preventing the victims and their families from overcoming the mourning period and getting involved in

In Brazil, the law was passed in 1979; in Uruguay, the civilian government adopted amnesty in 1986, one year after taking power; in Guatemala, the amnesty law was adopted four days after the dictatorial regime was overthrown in 1986; in Nicaragua, in 1983 the government declared amnesty for both the Miskitos Indians imprisoned and the Sandinist troops that committed crimes against the Miskitos; in Chile, the Pinochet administration declared amnesty for the crimes committed by the armed forces since 1978, encompassing his first five and bloodiest years in office.

a therapeutic process that would allow them to reconstruct their future.

Advocates of more conciliatory positions state that general amnesty facilitates a peaceful and safe transition because it allows those responsible for the violence regime to surrender without resistance. So, many times unrestricted pardon was self-granted before the transition actually occurred, and Latin America is the main scenario of this phenomenon. Impunity can become the most precious currency of exchange in negotiations between old and new leaders. In Guatemala, Peru and Colombia, the military courts refused to convict members of the military accused of human rights violations. Many of them, instead of being tried got a promotion. The lack of moral recognition of the victims’ needs was the recurrent trademark in these regimes.

The cases of Argentina, Uruguay and Chile show that the choices are not always simple and can be quite different, although these three countries have experienced a very similar period of repression and human rights violations. The decisions made by each transition government differed substantially from one another (O’Donnell e Schmitter 1986). President Alfonsín, of Argentina (1983-1989), authorized official investigations regarding the “disappearances” followed by legal proceedings against the perpetrators. The Chilean president Patricio Aylwin (1990-1994) authorized investigations but not trials, and the president of Uruguay, Julio Maria Sanguinetti (1985-1990), authorized neither investigations nor trials (Pion-Berlin, 1994, p.106), as was the case in Brazil. Although many reports sought to retell the atrocities that occurred in each country³, the lack of official recognition of the

³ In Argentina, the National Commission of the Disappeared included representatives of several political parties and civil society and was chaired by Ernesto Sábato, one of the most prominent intellectuals in Latin America. But the Commission lacked coercive powers and the information could only be submitted to local courts. The final product was a long report entitled *Nunca Más*, which contained details of the atrocities committed by the military regime during the Dirty War in the 1970s and 1980s. The Chilean president, who came to power in March 1990, established the National Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate the violations committed in the last 17 years of dictatorial rule. The commission worked for nine months and investigated more than 4,000 claims. Of these, 2,025 were cases of human rights violations committed by the State security forces; 90 involved victims of violations by armed opposition groups; and 164 concerned violations committed by both sides. In February 1991, the commission submitted a 1,800-page report to the president, who presented it the public in a TV speech. Aylwin apologized to the victims and their families on behalf of the State. He asked the population to accept the truth and turn the page (Hayner, 1994, p.26, 34). In Uruguay, the “*Nunca Más*” report was produced by the SERPAJ organization (*Servicio Paz y Justicia*). In Paraguay, the “*Nunca Más*” reports were prepared by the Committee of Churches. In Brazil, the Archbishop of São Paulo, together with the World Council of Churches, supported the secretly developed “*Nunca Mais*” project. The Church not only provided financial support but also gave legitimacy to the final report,

violence as well as of systematic and transparent investigations has perpetuated the feeling of disrespect and indignity of the victims.

Another legal alternative that was adopted mainly in Central and Eastern Europe are the lustration laws. This model, contrary to amnesty laws that facilitate impunity, exacerbates punishment. By establishing the guilt of political and social groups without actually investigating the acts committed by each individual, it excludes from civil and political life people that probably were not involved in criminal acts. Furthermore, it restricts the right to defense of those affected by it. The lustration laws emerged as a residue of communist totalitarianism, which introduced the concept of "objective enemy". These people are ideologically defined as enemies of the system and therefore there is no need for them to act so as to actually threaten the established system. They are previously included in an outlaw category that should be eliminated even where there is no evidence of the criminal act.

Although the numbers are not precise, there are indications that Germany and Czechoslovakia were the countries that resorted to this type of cleansing the most. Bulgaria, Latvia, Poland and Estonia also implemented lustration laws for communist members of the military and their collaborators, although to a lesser extent (Schwartz 1995, 145). The harshest criticism of the purification laws, which served mainly to attack alleged collaborators of the communist regime in Eastern Europe, was related to their use for private political interests. This was certainly the case of Czechoslovakia and Poland⁴, both in 1992.

Even when grounded on actual investigations, these cleansings can translate into a high social cost. In Germany, for example, more than 13,000 educators (teachers and professors) were removed from their functions because of their connections with the previous regime, producing a huge chaos in the educational system. Many were able to defend themselves and prove their innocence, although too late to avoid stigmatization and social isolation.

The adoption of both a general amnesty law and purification measures has its limitations as regards social restoration, as it prevents the victims and their families from having their suffering recognized and disapproved by society. Material compensations are also hampered by the lack of investigation. In both cases – amnesty or lustration – the victim plays a secondary role.

and the violators found themselves in an embarrassing position to attack the Catholic Church, the only author identified in the report.

⁴ In Poland, in 1992, in an effort to maintain the government of Olszewski in power, the then Minister of the Interior, Antoni Macierewicz, published a list of alleged collaborators that included the names of several political opponents. Later on, several forgeries and inconsistencies were detected in the published list.

III. THE JUDICIAL MODEL: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRIALS

The judicial model includes internal trials and international courts as the institutions responsible not only for investigating the facts but also for punishing the culprits. Both the courts based on the Common Law and those based on the Roman-Germanic system are structured around adversative and retributive principles. Adversative because the parties are organized in opposition to one another – perpetrator and victim - and a judge who seeks a solution is a supposedly impartial and neutral way. Retributive because the ultimate goal is to establish an appropriate punishment, that can range from deprivation of freedom to restriction of rights or pecuniary compensation. The interests do not converge towards reconciliation and this makes this justice system too strict for pardon and reconciliation to arise from debate, communication and understanding between the parties. The law emerges as a system of human conduct that regulates behaviors by perpetuating the dominant authority (Neto 2000, 98).

In trials, the space for the victims to express their indignation so as to promote the moral cleansing of their wounds is very limited because they are not fundamental characters in the justice-seeking process. Likewise, the community, which is also a victim of the disrespect for the norms, is excluded from the process. The adversative and retributive models are not primarily aimed at the psychological rehabilitation of the community, the victim and the perpetrator. Its main concern is to establish the guilt based on past events – has the subject committed the crime or not? – and determine the appropriate punishment. In the courts, the emergence of emotions between the parties and the judges is interpreted as a threat to the rationality and objectivity of the trial. The victim's claim for dignity and moral disapproval of the facts finds no space in the standard judicial proceeding.

One could argue that national courts are less harmful than international courts, as they are inserted into the community that suffered the damage of the criminal act. The cultural barrier is softened or simply non-existent and only social and hierarchical barriers remain. They also provide greater access to the evidence, strengthen the internal law and have greater potential to contribute to healing the collective memory and leading to reconciliation. National courts adopt domestic laws, local judges, and proceedings the population is familiar with.

Many new governments seek to create an image that is dissociated from the past and defends legal rules. Even so, judicial proceedings for punishing crimes committed during repression periods are rare. The choice for amnesty or the simple inertia in relation to acts of violence has led to frustration and left social

wounds unhealed. Because of the frequent incapacity of governments to secure an efficient justice system, the international community has taken the initiative of creating international courts. In general, the judiciary of countries that have just come out of wars or other social, political and economic crises is weak and incapable of trying such sensitive cases. In long-lasting oppressive regimes, even the judges and the judiciary, in general, are seriously committed to the regime in force as they are part of the repressive apparatus. Training new judges, district attorneys and counselors and replacing the old ones is a difficult but necessary task. In post-Second World War Germany, for example, many victims of Nazi persecution who were authorized to claim for the damages suffered had their claims submitted to the very judge that had authorized the damage.

The creation of international tribunals therefore resulted from the need for international control when the internal conditions of a country did not allow for a trial that would be deemed fair by international standards. Through the typification of international crimes, international society gained powers that were exercised through the courts. In this case, language and cultural barriers, the distance from local reality and material costs turn this option into a problem for the psychological and social reconstruction of victim populations. The disregard for moral issues, solidarity and the recognition of the victims' suffering pushes the courts away from the therapeutic role of justice. This fact is aggravated by the cultural differences between judges and district attorneys, who many times are incapable of interpreting the untold claim of the victims.

The importance of international courts in establishing high standards of human rights, legal defense and due process of law needs to be recognized. Nonetheless, their contribution to the national reconciliation process is dissatisfactory. The criminal trial – the judicial model – that follows mass atrocities represents an effort to find a solution situated between vengeance and pardon. It transfers to the State and official entities the individual desire for vengeance, transforming private revenge into public and fair retribution. But according to a more restorative perspective, punishing the accused is not enough. The victims need to be recognized as such and supported by national and international disapproval of the crimes in order for forgiveness and psychological liberation to become possible.

Retributive justice has its role in transition processes, mainly by imposing punishment on the elites that perpetrate the violence. In cases of mass violence, however, there are so many victims and so many perpetrators that even the most sophisticated apparatus would be incapable of trying them all. Selecting a handful of perpetrators, an elite formed by the main parties responsible for the violations, meets neither the

need for justice nor the need for truth. The trials of a few perpetrators will but disclose a small portion of the truth, which is related only to the facts contained in the accusation. Furthermore, many will go unpunished.

A hybrid model has been developed within the UN: the so-called “internationalized domestic tribunal”. These seek to combine the advantages of a domestic trial with the legal standards of international courts. In Sierra Leone, for example, the Special Court combines domestic and international legislation by operating with both local and foreign judges. This Court, which was established in 2000 to try those involved in the internal conflict that devastated the country in the 1990s, has proven effective in terms of its purposes⁵. Replications of this adversative and formal model of justice have been softened by the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission that operates in parallel with the Court. The case of Sierra Leone represents a promising attempt to reconcile a retributive, adversative and formal model of justice with a restorative, dialogical and more flexible one.

IV. THE QUASI-JUDICIAL MODEL: TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSIONS

A new concept of justice focused on forgiveness and reconciliation that seeks to restore more than punish and that believes in the therapeutic power of the truth began to attract international attention after successful experiences such as the ones in South Africa and Sierra Leone. The central moment of the process is the hearing of the victims and witnesses, which many times is broadcast live on national network radio and television. Likewise, the accused have the opportunity to explain themselves and tell “their side” of the story. Within this perspective of argument and counter-argument, a dialogical truth emerges and reconciliation is constructed through justice, in its broadest sense.

The truth commissions were established as a way to investigate and disclose the truth without necessarily implying arresting the perpetrators. This formula is based on the belief in the awareness and repentance of human rights violators, leaving to the community the decision to take them back or not. They have a cathartic effect by allowing civil society, through

⁵Sierra Leone experienced an internal conflict in which the economic aspirations of controlling valuable mineral resources, especially diamonds, were the main factors responsible for the outbreak and maintenance of the conflict. Diamond mines in the country's northeast region represented the main source of the conflict and served as the basis for the operations of the rebel forces of the United Revolutionary Front (URF). Ten years of conflict, started in the 1990s, forced over half a million Sierra Leone citizens to flee the country, making up the largest refugee population from Africa. The war, with guerilla tactics, was fought through violent attacks against civilians as strategies of control and submission of the population. Many had parts of their body cut off as a strategy of the terror campaign.

the hearings of the victims and the accused, to recognize their past mistakes and plan their future. The main interest in the truth commissions as a means of transitional justice lies exactly in their more flexible formula and their emphasis on dialog.

More than 20 truth commissions have been established since 1974, many of them with different names: Commission on the Disappeared in Argentina, Uganda and Sri Lanka; Truth and Justice Commission in Haiti and Ecuador; Historical Clarification Commission in Guatemala, and Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa, Chile and Peru. Although different in many aspects, all of them have pursued the same objective of not allowing political and social amnesty to affect the future of democratization.

Despite the fact that the concept of restorative justice was disseminated mainly from the post-apartheid transition in South Africa by the Reverend Desmond Tutu, the practice adopted by the commissions has always been that of holding the culprits accountable for their crimes by publicly disclosing the truth. The basic assumption of the truth commission is that disclosing the truth, which is built from the reports of all the parties involved, has a restoration power. Justice, in this case, implies meeting the moral dimension of the victims, who see in public recognition the possibility of having their dignity restored.

Many commissions limit themselves to investigating the truth in a more confidential way and do not provide the opportunity for public hearings with witnesses, victims and defendants. It was only from the experience of South Africa that the commissions started to emerge as a powerful instrument of social cleansing through the reports of the parties involved (Hayner, 2002).

South Africa made history as a daring and innovative experience by showing the international community a concept of restorative justice that emerged from local tradition to become part of the international agenda. The dialogical procedure, which focuses on the victim without neglecting the perspective of the accused, has managed to meet the demand for moral disapproval and recognition of dignity, which are necessary for the social and psychological rehabilitation of those who have suffered the oppression of apartheid. It has also allowed the truth to be disclosed in a broader and more detailed way, thus laying the foundation for reconstructing national identity and memory.

In South Africa the transitional government was able to construct a new national identity by recovering the past and purifying the lies of the apartheid. Broadcasting the sessions of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was instrumental for disclosing the lies told over many years and ensured that the entire population confronted the facts so as to assume their responsibilities. No one was exempted

from reflecting upon their role in perpetuating the oppression of non-whites. Today, South Africa is a consolidated democracy, which still fights for the economic inclusion of the black but that no longer fears the return of inter-racial violence.

The number of truth commissions has grown at a fast pace. Unfortunately, there are cases in which the truth commission is established by the government to draw international attention away from human rights issues in the country, serving more as a political instrument than as real fact-finding perspective. Truth Commissions in Uganda⁶ and Chad seem fulfill this purpose.

A truth commission is inherently vulnerable to political and economic limitations. Its structure, financing, mandate, political support, people, access to information and strength of the final report are largely determined by the political forces of the moment. It is the mandate of the law establishing the commission that defines its investigative powers and therefore the success of the commissions is highly dependent on the conditions found in the country where they are operating. A truth commission may face many challenges such as a weak civilian government and a strong military sector; a state structure moving towards democratization; ethnical groups and other forces threatening to bring back violence; a weak civil society and a population afraid of testifying against violators. Many times, a truth commission is under a lot of pressure from groups that want to see their interests prevail, either human rights defense organizations pressuring for punishment and reparation or governmental forces pressuring for pardon and reconciliation.

Some reports have included specific suggestions and recommendations for strengthening democratic institutions and reforming the judicial system. Although most of them do not have a mandatory character, with the exception of El Salvador's, they can establish points civil society can rely on in order to pressure for change.

Many commissions, especially in Africa, have operated on a reduced staff. Commissions in Uganda, Chad, Rwanda, Zimbabwe and the Philippines count on a few clergymen and assistants, and a legal counselor. In Latin America, on the contrary, the commissions were supported by an impressive number of experts and consultants such as human rights specialists, forensic anthropologists and social workers. Chile and Argentina had one of the largest staff, with approximately 60 full-time people.

⁶In Uganda, in 1974, Idi Amin established a commission partially in response to pressure from international human rights organizations. But despite the final report, he proceeded with his brutal repression policy.

Truth commission investigations may be confidential or public. In Africa, there is clear preference for public hearings broadcast live by the media. In this case, many witnesses might refuse to testify for fear of retaliation. On the other hand, however, the cleansing effects seem to be stronger. Many victims feel ready to resume their regular social life simply because they know that everyone is aware of their suffering. The anxiety to express their feelings is such that in Haiti there were long lines of victims willing to report their cases to the truth commission, despite the risk they were taking, as many aggressors still lived in the neighborhood and could threaten their lives.

Another important issue is deciding whether the reports should contain the names of alleged human rights violators or not, so as to generate greater commitment to accountability. Many jurists state that this would represent a conviction without the due process of law or the right to legal defense. Only from 1992 onwards some commissions have disclosed the names of the accused. To the population, publishing such names means declaring the accused guilty of the charges, although truth commissions do not represent jurisdictional bodies. Only four final reports have disclosed the names of the perpetrators. In Chad, the commission not only disclosed the names of the accused but also published their photographs. In El Salvador, more than 40 members of the military were publicly declared guilty of human rights violations, including the Defense Minister and the President of the Supreme Court – and they all had the right to legal defense before the truth commission (Popkin and Roht-Arriaza 1995, 280-281).

The truth commissions' model has finally become part of the measures to be taken in a democratic transition. The recognition and accountability process introduced by the commissions is a response to the pressures from internal groups as regards the omission and impunity established by general amnesty; meets the international demand for investigation and punishment through criminal trials; and offers the victimized local community the opportunity of having their suffering public recognized by disclosing the truth. Because it is a quasi-judicial proceeding, it is capable of reconciling these demands without violating the principle of justice.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper has described the several juridical or quasi-judicial mechanisms that can be used to operationalize a sociopolitical transition in societies that have come out of periods of oppression or domestic conflicts, by emphasizing the capacity of each to meet the demands for fulfilling the three dimensions of the juridical causes named by Cardoso de Oliveira (2004):

the dimension of legal rights, the dimension of interests, and the dimension of recognition.

All these models have been tested in different contexts. Different levels of success and failure have been recorded. The common link among them is the presence of tension between deconstructing the past and constructing the future; rejecting human rights abuses so as to build a safe bridge to democracy and the rule of law.

In the course of history, virtually all regions in the world have gone through difficult democratic transition processes. Each country has made its own choices, taking into account both domestic and international determinants and dealing with the economic, social and political constraints of each situation.

Conflicts, wars and other forms of violence occur when communication fails. It is in the void of understanding that social crises emerge and that is why dialogical and restorative justice, attentive to the dimension of recognition or morals, can be the answer to these cases. Dialog and reflection on the mistakes of the past are preventive measures against future conflicts and Law, as an arena of verbal fights, should be adequate and ensure the emergence of peace and democracy. Multiple psychological studies attest to the fact that emotional repression and introspection following serious traumas can generate even more problems. Many psychiatrists believe that expressing feelings by talking about traumatic experiences can lead to psychological healing (Danieli 1995, 575). Nonetheless, when victims are called in to testify in a formal court they not only have to stick to the facts linked to the crimes but many times are aggressively cross-examined by the defender.

It is clear that, after a massacre, many societies struggle with the dilemma between too much memory and too much oblivion. To many, as explained by Jean Baudrillard, forgetting extermination is part of extermination itself. According to Myrian Sepúlveda dos Santos (2003, 26),

We are all that we can remember; we are the memory that we have. Memory is not only thought, imagination and social construction; it is also a given life experience capable of transforming other experiences from previous residues.

The social dimension of memory has gained relevance in the study of social interactions. Everything an individual retains or constructs in his memory is influenced by the social context and the rules existing in the society he lives in. Moral disapproval of past crimes, when disseminated and official, influences the development of a society's identity as well as the selection of its memory. Both memory and oblivion can be instruments of domination. Therefore, truth commissions play an important role in so far as they

offer victims the opportunity to tell their version of the facts and their offense.

Many countries have adopted national amnesia and amnesty as alternatives, but the choice for oblivion can also be interpreted as a choice for injustice, to the extent that it perpetuates impunity and lies. The victim actually never forgets. Adopting oblivion as a measure of political stability and safety does not translate into an appropriate moral response to the suffering of the survivors and their families. However, this does not mean that there is a single recipe for all cases. Different transitional justice strategies are being applied to reconstruction and democratization processes in all continents. Nonetheless, quasi-judicial procedures aimed at rehabilitating the victim, society and the accused could contribute to improve the democratic transition process in countries that have emerged from deep crises such as those that follow genocides and civil war. As these procedures are better qualified to meet the demands for rights, interests and recognition by seeking the ethic-moral meaning of the solution, they show the best results when the objective is social reconciliation and the restoration of dignity.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. DANIELI, Yael. 1995. "Preliminary reflections from a psychological perspective". In *Transitional justice. general considerations*, ed. Neil Kritz, 572-582. Washington: United States Institute of Peace Press.
2. HABERMAS, Jurgen. 1994. *Direito e democracia: entre facticidade e validade*, Vol 1 e 2. Rio de Janeiro: Tempo Brasileiro.
3. HAYNER, Priscilla. 1994. Fifteen truths commissions-1974 to 1994: a comparative study. *Human Rights Quarterly*, v.16, n.4, 600-655.
4. HAYNER, Priscilla. 2002. *Unspeakable truths: confronting state terror and atrocities*. New Jersey: Routledge.
5. KELSEN, Hans. 2003. *Teoria pura do direito*. São Paulo: Revista dos Tribunais.
6. MINOW, Marta. 1998. *Between vengeance and forgiveness*. Boston: Beacon Press.
7. NETO, Pedro Scuro. 2000. *Manual de sociologia geral e jurídica*, 4ª edição. São Paulo: Saraiva.
8. O`DONNELL, Guillermo, SCHMITTER, Philippe. 1986. *Transitions from authoritarian rule: tentative conclusions about uncertain democracies*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
9. OLIVEIRA, Luis Roberto Cardoso de. 2002. *Direito legal e insulto moral*. Rio de Janeiro: Relume Dumará.
10. OLIVEIRA, Luis Roberto Cardoso de. 2004. Honra, dignidade e reciprocidade. *Série Antropologia* 344, 02-15.
11. PERELMAN, Chaïm. 2000. *Lógica jurídica*. São Paulo: Martins Fontes.
12. PION-BERLIN, David. 1994. To prosecute or to pardon? Human rights decisions in the Latin American Southern Cone. *Human Rights Quarterly*, v. 16, n.1, 105-130.
13. POPKIN, Margaret, ROHT-ARRIAZA, Naomi. 1995. "Truth as justice: investigatory commissions in Latin America". In *Transitional justice. general considerations*, ed. Neil Kritz, 262-289. Washington: United States Institute of Peace Press.
14. REALE, Miguel. 2000. *Filosofia do direito*. São Paulo: Saraiva.
15. SANTOS, Boaventura de Sousa. 2000. *A crítica da razão indolente: contra o desperdício da experiência*. São Paulo: Cortez Editora.
16. SANTOS, Myriam Sepúlveda. 2003. *Memória coletiva e teoria social*. Rio de Janeiro: Annablume.
17. SCHWARTZ, Herman. 1994. Lustration in Eastern Europe. *Parker School of East European Law*, v. 11, n. 2, 141-171.



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: H
INTERDISCIPLINARY

Volume 17 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2017

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)

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

The Continued Relevance of the International Criminal Court in the Contemporary International Order

By Okunola, Abiodun Taofik

University of Ibadan

Abstract- The Rome statute which established the International Criminal Court (ICC) was adopted by 120 countries on July 17, 1998. The ICC came into being in July 2012 as "a permanent institution and was given the power to exercise its jurisdiction over persons who have committed the most serious crimes of international concern," which include "genocide; war crimes; crimes against humanity; and the crime of aggression." Relying basically on secondary materials, this paper argues that the ICC is still very relevant in the international community and calls upon African nations and their government to continue to remain members of the Court so as to drive accountability within the continent.

Keywords: *international criminal court, international order, african union, genocide, war crimes.*

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 160299



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



© 2017. Okunola, Abiodun Taofik. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

The Continued Relevance of the International Criminal Court in the Contemporary International Order

Okunola, Abiodun Taofik

Abstract- The Rome statute which established the International Criminal Court (ICC) was adopted by 120 countries on July 17, 1998. The ICC came into being in July 2012 as "a permanent institution and was given the power to exercise its jurisdiction over persons who have committed the most serious crimes of international concern," which include "genocide; war crimes; crimes against humanity; and the crime of aggression." Relying basically on secondary materials, this paper argues that the ICC is still very relevant in the international community and calls upon African nations and their government to continue to remain members of the Court so as to drive accountability within the continent.

Keywords: *international criminal court, international order, african union, genocide, war crimes.*

I. INTRODUCTION

There are two realities which gave impetus to Africa's strong support for the establishment of the ICC, and these are the need to find ways to prevent powerful countries from preying on weaker ones and the carnage that gripped Rwanda in 1994. African nations and its leaders saw an urgent need in Africa to directly confront all forms of impunity and the mass violation of the rights of people, as well as prevent militarily, politically and economically stronger countries from invading those that are much weaker. African countries found some of the dictates of the statute attractive and the fact that "crimes of aggression" and "the planning, preparation, initiation or execution of an act of using armed force by a state against the independence (sovereignty), territorial integrity or political independence of another state," were added to the statute was especially attractive to African countries¹. Currently, 43 African countries have signed the Rome Statute, and 31 are states parties to the statute.

Recently, African countries have been criticising the ICC and relations between Africa and the court are currently severely strained due to the feeling that the

court is used to prosecute African leaders alone while shielding those of powerful nations. This has led the African Union to ask its members to implement a policy of non-compliance and non-cooperation with the ICC. It serves a great import to be aware that for the court to remain a credible institution for the execution of international justice, there must be reforms on its operations while African countries also need to strengthen their judicial systems.

II. AFRICA AND THE ICC

It is quite important to examine the case of ICC and Africa as it will yield a rational explanation for its remittance to the ICC. There is of course a combination of domestic and international factors that lie behind the court's current exclusive focus on African cases and the same applies to the UNSC referrals to the ICC which are equally biased. To Africans and African leaders, it appears that crimes which falls within the jurisdiction of the court is committed by only African countries but certainly not, although the statement, "a crime that poses serious concern to the entire international community in general" are being committed, yet the ICC has seemingly devoted its time and resources in the persecution of cases relating to African countries, and this has raised serious concern among African leaders. To African leaders, the prosecution and justice system of the International Criminal Court is a form of selective justice which is impacting negatively on the diplomatic, economic, financial and political state of most African member states.

Today, there is a growing opposition against the ICC but for the court to function effectively, it is a must to secure the cooperation and compliance of national governments, including those on the African continent. The most pathetic scenario in all is that Africans who bear the brunt of the dictatorial tendencies of their leaders are forming alliances with their leaders to pose challenges to the integrity and moral sense of the Court. With some arguing that the court is rather opting for a political convenience instead of a form of universal justice which is spelled out in the Rome Statute. Unfortunately, it is considered saddening that the ICC is yet to adequately and effectively dispel the fears that Africans and their leaders have and ensure that they are

Author: University of Ibadan, e-mail: authorao@gmail.com

¹ ICC, *Understanding the International Criminal Court*, p. 12, (2012). <http://www.icc-cpi.int/iccdocs/PIDS/publications/UICCEng.pdf>. accessed April 16, 2017

convinced that the court's work is based wholly on the belief that "the most serious crimes which concerns the whole international community as a whole must not go unpunished" and not based on political and other unrelated contemplations.²

The resolution by the AU at a summit in Addis Ababa that no sitting African head of state should be required to appear before an international tribunal and the demand that the ICC not proceed with the trial of President Uhuru Kenyatta of Kenya is quite worrisome. The African Union is yet to get any tangible success in passing a motion to withdraw African countries from the ICC³.

Some African countries, however, believes that the court mean well for African countries and this is why a country like Botswana have disagreed with the African Union on its decision to exit the court and have argued that African countries ought to keep their obligations under the Rome Statute⁴. In addition, Kofi Annan, a former U.N. Secretary-General, and Nobel Peace Laureate Archbishop Desmond Tutu have urged African countries should remain with the International Criminal Court⁵. The argument of the African Union is that it does not agree with the externality of imposition of strategies to fight the crimes against humanity on the continent despite the fact that the AU and the ICC have common interest of fighting these crimes. More important is the fact that the ICC is simply an international judicial instrument and hence can be apolitical in its decisions, the African Union as a political body needs to address impunity by choosing a political approach, which necessarily calls for "peace-making and political reconciliation,"⁶.

It is of necessity for the international community to restore the trust and hope of African countries in the ICC. Although the Court has tried by ensuring that former Gambian justice minister, Fatou Bensouda becomes the chief prosecutor of the ICC so as to amend the relationship of the court with the continent but unfortunately and conversely, her small country, The Gambia has exited the ICC. African countries and the ICC must reconcile the conflict between them and they must ensure that each country develops the capacity to

effectively investigate and prosecute international crimes committed within its borders. The AU can also assist in such prosecution more especially where the accused person have fled from the country where the crime was committed so as to flee the aftermath of prosecution as it has occurred in several human rights cases. There is a necessity and import for the administration of justice that accused persons be prosecuted in the countries where the crimes were committed.

The ICC also asserted that it is important to allow each African country to retain a significant level of sovereignty on criminal jurisdiction, as against ceding it to the ICC which will ensure that "justice is not just be delivered at the international level but administered and delivered at the national level" and that "victims would not need be taken far away but closer to the legal proceedings,"⁷. A good example is the case Charles Taylor where the prosecution was successful due to the fact that it was handled by the Sierra Leone Special Court in The Hague for aiding and abetting war crimes which augur well for African justice system. It is important to note that even after so many years after colonialism and attainment of independence by African nations; African countries are still yet develop a domestic legal and judicial system which will be capable of effectively safeguarding the fundamental human rights of Africans and administering justice for all African citizens.

The case of Charles Taylor and also those of Sudan and Kenya reveals that there are serious insufficiencies with the administration of justice in Africa. It is an insult on African nations and their judicial and justice systems that the International Criminal Court has to be called upon to investigate and try crimes against humanity committed within its borders this unarguably is a clear sign of African states' collective failure to properly govern themselves and administer justice fairly and timely. The African Union should therefore help its members to undertake necessary institutional reforms to create locally focused and culturally relevant judicial and legal systems which will have the capability to try leaders and people within the accused of impunity so as to the need to call upon the International Criminal Court to intervene. This has several dimensions, and a crucial one is the fact that it will protect the sovereignty and dignity of African States.

III. THE WORK DONE BY THE ICC IN AFRICA

The work of the ICC is just beginning as the court can be said to be in its infancy. Since its establishment, the court has never concluded any case

² ibid

³ BBC. (2013). "African Union Urges ICC to Defer Uhuru Kenyatta Case," Available at: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-24506006>. Accessed April 10, 2017.

⁴ Voice of America, "Botswana, the African Union Disagree Over International Criminal Court Warrants," (2013). Available at: <http://www.voanews.com/content/botswana-african-union-disagree-over-international-criminal-court-warrants-125451843/158470.html>. Accessed April 13, 2017

⁵ BBC, "African Union Urges ICC to Defer Uhuru Kenyatta Case," 2013 available at: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-24506006> accessed April 15, 2017.

⁶ Boell, "Perspectives: Political Analysis and Commentary from Africa," p. 21, 2012. Available at: http://www.boell.de/downloads/2012-08-Perspectives_Africa_1_12.pdf. Accessed April 17, 2017

⁷ ICC, "The ICC and Community-Level Reconciliation: In-Country Perspectives—Regional Consultation Report," p. 11, 2011. Available at: http://www.iccnw.org/documents/IJR_ICC_Regional_Consultation_Report_Final_2011.pdf. Accessed April 15, 2017.

as it is currently hearing its first cases which are all from African countries which are Central African Republic, Uganda, Sudan, Kenya and Democratic Republic of Congo. From its modest beginning, the court can be said to be the first of its kind to attempt to tackle impunity on a permanent basis. The court deals with the application of the principle of universality to exercise jurisdiction over the most egregious offences that have been committed by people all over the world which covers its jurisdiction. Despite the seeming glorious and glamorous nature of the court, it has however faced numerous challenges in the countries where it is currently trying cases as the slow wheels of justice at the International Criminal Court have been a frustration to victims, and despite the hope and optimism that the court has in some target states, there has also been resistance to and obstruction of its work.

In Sudan for example, the court faced outright hostility from the government of the country, but the court made some appreciable progress in Uganda, CAR, and Kenya. The biggest challenge the court has been facing is that fact that it is considered an external player in an internal affair of nations. The primary role of the ICC is to help these states to foster a culture for the respect of the rule of law and also combat impunity and human rights abuses but the problem has remained the compliance of the judicial and executive arms of the government of these states more especially when it has to do with powerful figures from their countries. Ordinarily, the ICC should perform the role of the "gentle civiliser" of state power in weak states that are unwilling or unable to bring perpetrators to account but the problem faced by the court is that it cannot because it does not seek to replace the domestic legal and judicial processes of these states – its purpose like earlier stated is not to replace but to complement them to ensure that they incubate accountability.

The big question remains if the court is meeting up with its challenges from these countries and if it has legitimacy with internal protagonists such as senior officials, suspects, victims, and civil society of these countries so that it can accomplish its goals.

In Kenya for instance, the ICC enjoys wide support among the general public, but many senior government officials view it with trepidation and being an ethically polarised nation, the activities of the court could cause further ethnic polarisation.

In Uganda, there was certainly hope that the ICC would induce the perpetrators to seek a political settlement, despite the fact that this has not happened yet. In Central African Republic, the government of the country has consistently cooperated with the ICC investigation team. However, in Sudan, the court has faced serious rejection from the officials of the government more especially after it issued an arrest warrant against President Omar al-Bashir. The activities

of the ICC in Uganda, for instance, are based primarily on the atrocities committed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) under the direction of Joseph Kony who was its main leader. This organisation continues to commit what can be described as the most abominable atrocities against civilians in northern Uganda and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo⁸. When the government of the country could not stop or contain the activities of the LRA, it self-referred the case to the ICC which returned indictments and issued arrest-warrants for war crimes and crimes against humanity against five of the top LRA leaders – Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo, Dominic Ongwen, and Raska Lukwiya but proceedings against Raska Lukwiya were terminated after his death, but the case against the other four, who remain at large, is being heard by the Court. The leadership of the group under Kony has refused to negotiate a peace deal with the government of President Yoweri Museveni unless the indictments are quashed and the case dropped. Several international human rights organisations including the Amnesty International, have opposed any offers of amnesty to Kony and the LRA even if they were to sign a peace accord with the government of the country.

In Sudan, a country which remains Africa's largest country by land mass, the country has been a troubled state since its creation by the British due to a number of factors which includes a big divide between Arabised north and the black African south, religious and racial conflicts, competition over scarce resources, and dictatorship by a violent but weak state. All these have combined to create one of the most horrible humanitarian crises in the world today. There has been a long-running conflict between the north and the south which has abated for now, but the government of President Omar al-Bashir has been credibly accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Darfur, the western region that is home to black African Muslims⁹. According to the United Nations, over 300,000 Darfurians were killed and about three million displaced in five years¹⁰ and the government security forces working with the Janjaweed, an Arab militia, were said to be responsible for the atrocities.¹¹

⁸ Human Rights Watch, *Trail of Death*, New York, 28 March 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/node/89324>, accessed 23 September 2010.

⁹ Gérard Prunier, *Darfur: A 21st Century Genocide*, Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 2008.

¹⁰ Marlies Simons, "Sudan's Leader May be accused of Genocide," *New York Times*, 3 February 2010, available at: <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/04/world/africa/04bashir.html>, accessed 17 April, 2017

¹¹ Ann McFerran, *The Curse of the Janjaweed*, *Sunday Times* [London], 23 September 2007, <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/africa/article2489206.ece>, accessed April 14, 2017.

IV. THE CONTINUED NECESSITY OF AFRICAN STATES MEMBERSHIP IN THE ICC

Relations among nations largely depend on the power that a nation wields in the international community. The provisions of the United Nations Charter and several other international laws in the international system have continued to cast doubts on the sincerity of the international community in the doctrine of equality of nations and respect for the sovereignty of independent nations most especially those on the African continent who constitute the larger chunk of the Third World. At the 35th NEPAD meeting in July, 2016, heads of state and government orientation Committee (HSGOC) meeting at the 27th summit of the African Union in Rwanda, African leaders decided that Sudan's economy is suffering following sanctions against its government by the International Criminal Court, those who spoke at the African Union summit in Kigali castigated the International Criminal Court for failing practical tests and being caught up in procedural irregularities. However, Sudan took the lead in ensuring that African countries withdraw from the ICC; they asserted that the claim that the ICC was an international and independent is not yet realised in the African perspective.

Many African leaders have been tried for war crimes but quite recently the world witnessed the launch of the Mother of All Bomb (MOAB) by the United States to Syria Airbase which led to loss of lives and the international community has said nothing about this. There are many developed nations of the world that have committed more crimes than African leaders but were never questioned nor tried by the court and this has made African leaders to call for a mass withdrawal from the ICC. This research paper therefore critiques the continued relevance of the ICC and membership of African nations in the International Criminal Court.

African leaders have often maintained that the sanctions of the ICC on African countries have contributed to the growing tension in the region and also contributed to the underdevelopment of African nations. Joseph Chilengi, the presiding officer of the AU-ECOSOCC stated that Africa's economies will continue to suffer as long as international justice system is being damaged by the ICC. Joseph Chilengi stated that "No American soldier or politician will ever appear at the ICC and most crimes go unpunished¹². ICC has allowed impunity for the forces that are allies to the USA," Surprisingly, the United States which is seen as the police of the international system is not a member of the

international court, and is among 31 countries that are yet to ratify the Rome Statute under which the court has jurisdiction. African countries have been challenging an attempt to amend the Rome Statute to have powers to arrest leaders by the UN peace keepers when wanted by ICC but this has not come to the limelight. An economic consultant and Sudan legislator, Babiker Mohamed noted that the United States had imposed sanctions which have a very negative impact on Sudan's economy because of the limitations of its economy and this has led to an increase in the international debt of the country¹³. African countries have therefore called for strategies to strengthen their own international justice system instead of being subjected to foreign interventions that undermine their sovereignty. The African Union has however made efforts at having the protocol to expand the powers of the jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and people's rights to include international crimes within the continent. It has been stated by the officials of the African Union that Africa's exit strategy has conditions that the universality of the ICC be upheld, political divisions within the Rome statute shouldn't be introduced and attention provided over UN Security Council resolutions because the international justice system is constipated with a lot of nonsense that the consequences will come back to hurt the African continent¹⁴.

In 2005, the International Criminal Court signed an arrest warrant against the President of Sudan, Omar al-Bashir over crimes against humanity which were committed in his country. More recently, there was a case by the ICC against the current Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta and his deputy William Ruto which was later terminated for lack of sufficient evidence but the Russian leader, Vladimir Putin was said to have used against Crimea and more recently, Vladimir Putin has doubled down on his support for the Syrian government despite the release of post-mortem results by Turkey that confirmed chemical weapons were used in an attack that killed at least 72 people in north Syria. The Russian president attacked "groundless accusations" that Damascus was responsible for the assault, and called for a "detailed and unbiased investigation" into the deaths¹⁵. If Russia were to be an African nation, it possibly would have faced attacks by the United States, and its leaders would have been locked down in the gallows. With Africa's renewed push, if the continent pulls out of the court, it is believed that it will render the court ineffective.

¹³ *ibid*

¹⁴ *ibid*

¹² Mudi, M. *AU renews calls on quitting ICC, says sanctions crippling Sudan economy*, The Star, Jul. 18, 2016. Available at: http://www.thestar.co.ke/news/2016/07/18/au-renews-calls-on-quitting-icc-says-sanctions-crippling-sudan-economy_c1387917 Accessed April 17, 2017.

¹⁵ Matthew W, Rowena M, Martin C and Emma G. *Putin stands by Assad as firm evidence of chemical attack mounts*, The Guardian, available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/apr/06/postmortem-confirm-syria-chemical-attack-turkey-says> accessed May 17, 2017

The court has been accused of hiding evidence and witness tampering, with the latest case involving a judge who was said to have allegedly received millions of dollars in an offshore account to falsify the available evidence against al-Bashir. African leaders have also stated that judges at the ICC have never been lawyers or judges in their countries and therefore the court is not for Africa.¹⁶

All the same, the fact that such a court as the ICC exists has reduced the criminality and authoritarian tendencies of most African leaders. The immunity clause in the constitution of most African countries has made their leaders extremely corrupt, and there is a need for a check on these powers. For too long, when it does not turn out as planned, African leaders are quick to blame their excesses and trials on racism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism – hiding under the mask of Pan-Africanism. African leaders accused the tribunal of the ICC of bias and racism after then prosecutor Louis Ocampo indicted Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir of genocide and war crimes. In Africa, there are several leaders, mostly dictators, who rule the country ruling like monarchs and with the emergence of the ICC, they found out that the world may have just found a way to hold them accountable for the repressive nature of their regimes. Many of these African nations did not take the risk of pulling out of the Rome Statute, knowing fully well that there will not only be a backlash but will force activists to use their withdrawal to draw attention to the rights crisis and abuses in their nations and force development partners to put sanctions, travels bans, assets freezes and aid suspension in place, they rather used other means as a cover-up for their withdrawal from the Court.

With the withdrawal of one of Africa's frontier states, South Africa from the court, a nation seen as the trendsetter for democracy and respect for human rights in Africa has opened the floodgates for African dictators to withdraw from the court. The truth is, the ICC is still a very relevant international organisation but most of the African leaders are using racism as a cover-up to avoid being accountable for their actions. It was these same African leaders that pushed for an African to be the head of the ICC. The ascension of the current leader of the court, Fatou Bensouda from Gambia is greatly connected to the diplomatic moves of African leaders.

An African was made the head of the ICC since it will be difficult for African leaders to accuse a fellow African of racist tendencies and victimization as the court has been described by the Gambian government as an "International Caucasian Court." recently, many African countries have withdrawn from the court due to the feeling of being subjugated by the international community and after the withdrawal of Burundi, The

Gambia, and South Africa, other countries are in a haste to follow suit and this has generated mixed reactions.

In the ICC, there are ten cases that are under investigation by the court and nine of these cases have to deal with African nations and these cases were referred to the ICC by the governments of these nations yet, there is the claim of victimization and racism. ICC cannot execute arrests without the order of the government of the state, and this was why Al-Bashir was not arrested in South Africa. The state of South Africa came under sharp criticism, and such diplomatic complications are the main reason for South Africa's withdrawal from the ICC. The Chief Prosecutor of the ICC Fatou Bensouda lost the case against President Uhuru Kenyatta and Vice President William Ruto of Kenya because Kenyan authorities refused to cooperate, obstructed the ICC finding missions and intimidated witnesses that are connected to the case.

It has been noticed that the fact that most African nations are developing and poor nations have impacted negatively on their stand in the international system. Heads of governments of African countries are too quick to ratify conventions, treaties and protocols that come from the United Nations or any power country like the United States and the United Kingdom once there is a financial gain attached to such ratification without considering how such an international convention can be applied to their local laws and the impact it will have on them. The United States is yet to ratify the Rome Statute and described it as flawed, adding that it violates national sovereignty and could be politicized but most African countries that did never took these into consideration. Former President of the United States, Bill Clinton while leaving office strongly advised his predecessor, President George W. Bush not to submit the Rome Statute treaty to Congress for consideration and this may be the reason many American citizens and the former President Bush wasn't tried for war crimes despite the atrocious acts committed in Iraq and Syria. This is because the ICC has no jurisdiction in the United States, unlike the African countries. There are also atrocities that have been committed by the government of world powers like Russia and China that have not been tried by the ICC; this is due to the fact that they are not a party to the Rome Statute and this is why they can continue to back the regime of Bashar Al-Assad a continue to inhumanity to humanity.

The United States is said to have signed agreements with over 90 countries to prevent turning over U.S. citizens to the ICC without U.S. government permission. An agreement between the U.S. and these nations, one of such signed by The Gambia's then Foreign Minister Baboucarr Blaise Jagne and former U.S. Ambassador Jackson MacDonald states that: when The Government of the Republic of The Gambia

¹⁶ ibid

extradites, surrenders, or otherwise transfers a person of the United States of America to a third country, the Government of the Republic of The Gambia will not agree to the surrender or transfer of that person to the International Criminal Court by a third country, absent the expressed consent of the Government of the United States of America. The U.S. will reciprocate the same for The Gambia and the other nations it has this agreement with.

The United States and other powerful countries rather decide to try their officials instead of them being tried by the ICC. Heads of African countries who signed an agreement not turn in the United States citizens for prosecution are the same people calling for the trial of American citizens and also claiming racism when tried by the court. The problem is the insincerity of African leaders to appropriately try cases within the continent. After all, the AU has decided to establish a court which will serve as an African Court of Justice which will concentrate on trying war crimes, genocide and crime against humanity but the question is to what extent this court be effective? This is the big question, but a trial of such a court successfully prosecuted and jailed former Chadian leader Hissine Habre in Senegal. But the problem is that many of the African leaders who will establish the court are autocratic despots who have overstayed their welcome in the government house and are using series of violence to prolong their days in office. Such leaders are the Zimbabwean leader, Robert Mugabe, a nonagenarian who has ruled the country for decades are caused serious economic crisis for the country. Many of these leaders are simply clinging on to power by reliving the life of Idi Amin or Moammar Ghadafi. The court will find it quite difficult to arrive at the indictment, prosecution or conviction of any African leader who is a sitting leader who has committed crimes against humanity, genocide or war. This is a challenge being faced by the ICC and the organisation may need to be more independent and an impartial to ensure that Africans are happy to members¹⁷.

ICC has been labeled, but the fact that the court is biased become questioned when President Pierre Nkurunziza, a man who was said to have committed serious electoral violence signed for Burundi to leave the court to avoid his prosecution for the rights abuses that his government is said to be complicit of. Other countries such as The Gambia are simply copying other nations just as quick as they could before other nations also take the same step and become like superpowers who covet unnecessary attention to the nation, when the world was paying no attention to the rights abuses of its government. The problem is that African leaders simply

rule their countries like authoritarian kings and become 'gods' the moment they are voted or rig their way into office. They never take responsibility for the wrongs they do. Despite staying in power for decades and having the power and funds to take their countries out of poverty, they simply enrich themselves and their cronies and blame more than half a century dead colonialism of their underdevelopment, which is a result of their corruption, and lack of vision and foresight. If truly one will listen to the allegation that the ICC is a Western structured villain targeting Africans and its leaders, at least this court which is described as a vice was not forced on them as they would say is colonialism - they signed the treaty on their accord and had side agreements sabotaging the tribunal.

V. CONCLUSION

There is a need for the continued relevance of the ICC, and African countries membership is quite important. Although it is also of import that powerful nations of the world become members so as to stop African leaders from feeling that the court was set up to victimize them. Except for few, many of these African leaders treat their people worse than the colonialist did and most of the countries that are withdrawing from the ICC are those with tyrants who continue stay in power by executing, imprisoning and torturing their people. Pan-Africanism no longer remains the same; it has transformed over decades from blaming colonialists to building economically, scientifically and technologically advanced societies across African soil to create progressive nations. The work of the ICC in Africa raises lots of questions and has lots of political implications and on peace building in the continent. It also has serious impacts on the rule of law and the struggle by these nations to end the impunity of their leaders and the government which seemingly makes Africans ask the question: are we in our country or are we, slaves?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ann McFerran, *The Curse of the Janjaweed*, *Sunday Times* [London], 23 September 2007, <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/africa/article2489206.ece>, accessed April 14, 2017.
2. BBC, "African Union Urges ICC to Defer Uhuru Kenyatta Case," 2013 available at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-24506006> accessed April 15, 2017.
3. Boell. C. "Perspectives: Political Analysis and Commentary from Africa," p. 21, available at http://www.boell.de/downloads/2012-08-Perspectives_Africa_1_12.pdf. Accessed April 10, 2017.
4. Cletus Akwaya, *Africa, The ICC And The Pursuit Of International Justice*, 2017, available at [http://leadership.ng/blogposts/570098/africa-the-](http://leadership.ng/blogposts/570098/africa-the-icc-and-the-pursuit-of-international-justice)

¹⁷ Cletus Akwaya, *Africa, The ICC And The Pursuit Of International Justice*, 2017, available at <http://leadership.ng/blogposts/570098/africa-the-icc-and-the-pursuit-of-international-justice> accessed April 5, 2017

- icc-and-the-pursuit-of-international-justice accessed April 5, 2017.
5. Gérard Prunier, *Darfur: A 21st Century Genocide*, Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 2008.
 6. Human Rights Watch, *Trail of Death*, New York, 28 March 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/node/89324>, accessed 23 September 2010.
 7. ICC, "The ICC and Community-Level Reconciliation: In-Country Perspectives—Regional Consultation Report," p. 11, 2011. Available at: http://www.iccnw.org/documents/IJR_ICC_Regional_Consultation_Report_Final_2011.pdf. Accessed April 15, 2017.
 8. ICC, "Understanding the International Criminal Court," p. 12, (2012). <http://www.icc-cpi.int/iccdocs/PIDS/publications/UICCEng.pdf>. accessed April 16, 2017
 9. Marlise Simons, "Sudan's Leader May be accused of Genocide," *New York Times*, 3 February 2010, available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/04/world/africa/04bashir.html>, accessed 17 April 2017.
 10. Matthew W, Rowena M, Martin C and Emma G. *Putin stands by Assad as firm evidence of chemical attack mounts*, The Guardian, available at <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/apr/06/postmortems-confirm-syria-chemical-attack-turkey-says> accessed May 17, 2017.
 11. Mudi, M. *AU renews calls on quitting ICC, says sanctions crippling Sudan economy*, The Star, Jul. 18, 2016. Available at: http://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2016/07/18/au-renews-calls-on-quitting-icc-says-sanctions-crippling-sudan-economy_c1387917 Accessed April 17, 2017.
 12. Voice of America, "Botswana, African Union Disagree Over International Criminal Court Warrants," (2013). Available at: <http://www.voanews.com/content/botswana-african-union-disagree-over-international-criminal-court-warrants-125451843/158470.html>. Accessed April 13, 2017.

GLOBAL JOURNALS INC. (US) GUIDELINES HANDBOOK 2017

WWW.GLOBALJOURNALS.ORG

FELLOWS

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

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



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

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

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



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

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



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

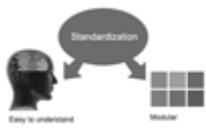
We shall provide you intimation regarding launching of e-version of journal of your stream time to time. This may be utilized in your library for the enrichment of knowledge of your students as well as it can also be helpful for the concerned faculty members.





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

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



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

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



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

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





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

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



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

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

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



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

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



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

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





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

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



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

It is mandatory to read all terms and conditions carefully.



AUXILIARY MEMBERSHIPS

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

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



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

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

The Institute will be entitled to following benefits:



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

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

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



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

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



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



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



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

The following entitlements are applicable to individual Fellows:

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



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

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



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

Other:

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

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



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

Note :

//

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

//



PROCESS OF SUBMISSION OF RESEARCH PAPER

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

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

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

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

(II) Choose corresponding Journal.

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

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

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

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



PREFERRED AUTHOR GUIDELINES

MANUSCRIPT STYLE INSTRUCTION (Must be strictly followed)

Page Size: 8.27" X 11"

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

You can use your own standard format also.

Author Guidelines:

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

1. GENERAL

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

Scope

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

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

2. ETHICAL GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please mention proper reference and appropriate acknowledgements wherever expected.

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

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

3. SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

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



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

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

4. MANUSCRIPT'S CATEGORY

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

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

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

Research articles: These are handled with small investigation and applications

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

5. STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF MANUSCRIPT

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

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

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

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



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

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

Format

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

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

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

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

Structure

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

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

Abstract, used in Original Papers and Reviews:

Optimizing Abstract for Search Engines

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

Key Words

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Acknowledgements: Please make these as concise as possible.

References

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

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

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

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

Tables, Figures and Figure Legends

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

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

Preparation of Electronic Figures for Publication

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

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



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

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

6. AFTER ACCEPTANCE

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

6.1 Proof Corrections

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

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

(Free of charge) from the following website:

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

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

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

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

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

6.3 Author Services

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

6.4 Author Material Archive Policy

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

6.5 Offprint and Extra Copies

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



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

TECHNIQUES FOR WRITING A GOOD QUALITY RESEARCH PAPER:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INFORMAL GUIDELINES OF RESEARCH PAPER WRITING

Key points to remember:

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

Final Points:

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

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



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

General style:

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

To make a paper clear

- Adhere to recommended page limits

Mistakes to evade

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

In every sections of your document

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

Title Page:

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



Abstract:

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

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

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

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

Approach:

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

Introduction:

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

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

Approach:

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



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

Procedures (Methods and Materials):

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

Materials:

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

Methods:

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

Approach:

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

What to keep away from

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

Results:

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

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



Content

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

What to stay away from

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

Approach

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

Figures and tables

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

Discussion:

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

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

Approach:

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



THE ADMINISTRATION RULES

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

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

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



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

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

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



INDEX

A

Atrocities · 3, 5, 8, III, IV, VI

B

Burgeoning · 2

C

Clogged · 4
Colonialism · li, V, Vi
Credibility · 3

F

Facades · 14

H

Homosexuals · 9, 10, 11

K

Krobokan · 1, 3, 4, 7

M

Menyadarai · 2

P

Perpetrators · 4, 3, 5, 6, 7, III
Prototype · 1, 2

S

Semarang · 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

T

Threatened · 10, 7
Transgendered · 12



save our planet



Global Journal of Human Social Science

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



ISSN 975587

© Global Journals