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Cultural Tourism in Mauritius: From Rhetoric to Reality

By Dr. Santosh Kumar Pudaruth
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Abstract- This conceptual paper builds on the assertion that, though there is a dire need to revisit the traditional tourist attractions of Mauritius in order to increase earnings, offset seasonality of beach tourism and boost up competitiveness and attractiveness of the destination, not much headway has been made to diversify the country's tourism sector through the development of cultural tourism. It is proven that this type of tourism not only attracts high-spending visitors to a host country, but also helps consolidate its arts and culture sector. Albeit the fact that there has been a rich rhetoric as regards the necessity for a convergence of arts and culture and tourism in Mauritius, very few concrete actions have been undertaken so far. Based on a combination of theories of marketing and psychology, the author under takes a review of the relevant literature, enumerates the main rhetoric pertaining to cultural tourism in Mauritius, as stated in the official documents of the country, and, through critical thinking and reflective analysis, puts forth a conceptual model and some action-oriented proposals on how cultural tourism could be realised concretely in this country together with their justifications. The author also brushes over the main obstacles that could be impeding this kind of tourism.

Keywords: culture, cultural tourism, cultural tourist, tourist motivation, rhetoric, reality.

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I. Introduction

Tourism industry has been and willremain a vital economic sector of development in Mauritius. Though Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTA)[1]reached 1,151,723, Gross Earnings, 49.5 billion, and direct employment, 29,107 in 2015, one cannot afford to remain complacent. The lethal combination of the aftermath of the 2008 economic recession and euro-zone crisis, tough competition from other regional countries (Lallch and, 2013: 1-4),and persistent sluggish world economic growth (OECD Report, 2015)[2], despite lower oil prices and the country's shifting strategy from EURO to BRIC markets, must have triggered concern among stakeholders in this industry. Since 2011, it must have been realised that the traditional 3Ss, 'sun, sand and sea' (even if we add a 4th and a 5th'S'– smile and sex) and other conventional and predictable attractions would no longer work to bring the sector to greater heights. A convergence of the cultural heterogeneity of the country and tourism was, thus, placed in the centre stage, and a rich rhetorical delivery, both verbal and written, ensued[3].Admittedly, rhetoric is important, for the rhetor/s could construct and put forth solid arguments, be persuasive and thus, present a vision, which could galvanize an audience. However, the present author opines that no real change could be brought about with rhetoric only and, as of date, very few concrete and significant steps have been taken, if at all, by the different actors to make of cultural tourism a source of earnings and job creation, let alone a means for consolidating the arts and culture sector.

This conceptual paper will attempt to she dlight on some of the rhetoric pertaining to the development of cultural tourism and the possible stumbling blocks in its realisation, and put forth a few action-oriented proposals based on a conceptual and theoretical framework built up from relevant literature on psychological and marketing theories. There is need to 'walk the talk' now.

II. Purpose of Inquiry and Inquiry Questions

In this submission, the author presents the main rhetoric on cultural tourism publicised in the last five years, discusses the main impede mentsandun folds a plausible way forward for making cultural tourism industry yet another major pillar of economic development in Mauritius. Therefore, the two questions put forth for this paper are:

1. To what extent is cultural tourism mostly rhetorical?
2. What could be done to make of cultural tourism a reality and, consequently, a major contributor to the country's sustainable development?

III. Importance of the Submission

This paper is significant and timely, as the country is presently undertaking a major revamping exercise of its socio-economic development agenda. The proposals put forth herein will, hopefully, trigger further intellectual ramification son the part of researchers and fructification of ideas and actions from policy-makers.

IV. Outline of Theoretical Framework

The fact that the materialisation, and success of cultural tourism are determined, largely, by the satisfaction of the inward tourists' needs, values and expectations, which, in turn, shape their travel motivations, choices and behaviours, and experiences, the discussion herein focuses on two most important components of cultural tourism, namely; tourists and their motivations, and the attractions and their experiences. It is based on an overarching theoretical framework combining Maslow's (1943:2-20, 1970) Theory of Hierarchical Needs, Pine and Gilbert's (1999:

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97-105)Theory of Progression of Value and the Concept of 4Es, and McKercher and Du Cros' (2003: 46-58) Typology of a Cultural Tourist.

According to Maslow's (1943:2-20) Theory of Hierarchical Needs, there is a hierarchy of five basic human needs, namely; Physiological; Safety; Belongingness or Love; Esteem and Self-actualization. People's desires to satisfy these needs act as motivations for them to make choices, take decisions and behave accordingly. These motivations also influence their expectations, and the meeting of which determine their lasting experiences. In 1970, Maslow came up with two more needs, namely; Aesthetic Need and Need to Know and Understand, which are also very relevant to cultural tourism.

Pine and Gilbert's (1999:97-105) Theory of Progression of Value for more competitiveness and attractiveness, and the Concept of 4Es, namely; Educational, Esthetic, Escapist, and Entertainment areused to explain the kinds of attractions, goods and services stakeholders in the cultural tourism sector could offer, and the kinds of experiences the tourist is expected to have for everlasting impressions and repeat visits.

McKercher and Du Cros' (2003: 46-58) Typology of a Cultural Tourist is used to give a picture of the types of cultural tourists the country can expect to receive, and the marketing strategies to be implemented.

V. Definition of Terms

a) Culture

Williams (1976) is quoted by Throsby (2001: 4-5) as saying that culture is "one of the two or three most complicated words in the English language." There is, at least, unanimity on the view that 'culture' is one among the most slippery words to define.Having said this, it is made clear at the very outset that it is neither within the purview, nor purpose of this paper to embark on an in-depth discussion on the definitions of the terms 'culture' and 'cultural tourism'. However, with a view to giving a direction to the ensuing discussion, some working definitions of 'culture' and 'cultural tourism' are given below.

The author subscribes to a definition of culture from an anthropological perspective, as a system of shared attitudes, values, beliefs, practices, customs, and traditions that give identity to a community or group of people, and bind them together. Culture is also understood from a more pragmatic viewpoint, as an activity involving the creation and practice of the arts, which can include, but not restricted to, music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture, literature, poetry, and films (Throsby, 2001:4-5).

b) Cultural Tourism

When asked to define cultural tourism, McKercher and Du Cros (2002) states, "…this seemingly simple question is actually very difficult to answer because there are almost as many definitions…of cultural tourism as there are cultural tourists". The reason for this difficulty is that even the word 'culture' itself is difficult to define.

For the purpose of this paper, three definitions of cultural tourism have been retained, namely; the conceptual definition as put forth by Richards (1996)which defines the nature of the phenomenon of tourists consuming culture; the WTO's (1985) definition of Cultural tourism which distinguishes the purpose of the cultural tourist (tourist-based) from that of a non-cultural tourist; and the CACN's (1994)definition of cultural tourism[4], which is all-encompassing in nature. All three are, however, based on the above definition of culture.

Conceptual Definition of Cultural tourism (Richards, 1996)

"The movement of persons to cultural attractions away from their normal place of residence, with the intention to gather new information and experiences to satisfy their cultural needs".

World Tourism Organisation's (1985) Definition

WTO defines Cultural tourism as '(M) ovements of persons for essential cultural motivations, such as study tours, performing arts, cultural tours, travel to festivals and other events, visits to sites and monuments, travel to study nature, folklore or art, and pilgrimages.'

Commonwealth of Australia Creative Nation's (CACN's), (1994) Definition

'Cultural Tourism embraces the full range of experiences visitors can undertake to learn what makes a destination distinctive – its lifestyle, its heritage, its arts, its people – and the business of providing and interpreting that culture to visitors.'

c) Cultural Tourist

A thorough examination of the literature would give us a clue as to who a cultural tourist could be, though it is very difficult to pin down such a tourist to one definition. However, an indication of what the author understands, though partially, by a cultural tourist is given hereunder:

"A cultural tourist is aculture-oriented tourist who is, exclusively, partly, or incidentally, involved in cultural activities and/or attracted by the cultural resources of a host community with a view to acquiring more knowledge and experiences, besides spending a pleasant time experiencing them" (Pudaruth, 2012).

d) Tourist Motivation

Need and motivation are interconnected according to consumer behaviour literature(Witt &

Wright, 1992:44).Tourist motivation is explained through the dynamic process of certain needs creating tension or disequilibrium within the tourists, resulting in performance of certain actions to satisfy those needs and thus, restoring that equilibrium (Crompton, 1979: 408-424).Here, it is important to underscore that need is different from desire. When a tourist satisfies her/his need, it is her/his 'recognized need', also termed as 'desire', which is referred to in psychology. Tourist motivation is the driving force behind any behaviour, including travel.

e) Rhetoric

The word 'rhetoric'used in this paper refers to discourses that are persuasive and effective, and not in a pejorative sense to mean 'empty words', or 'empty language'. On the contrary, this word is mentioned to confirm that the different rhetors, over a fairly long period of time, have been able to put forth solid claims and arguments in favour of cultural tourism, and the audience, the general public, is now fully convinced of its necessity for further development in the country. The next step is to translate rhetoric into reality.

f) Reality

Reality can be defined as that which "exists independently of ideas concerning it", or "What-ever is accepted as having objective existence, independent of thought or language" (Webster's College Dictionary, 2010, & Dictionary of Unfamiliar Words by Diagram Group, 2008).

VI. Literature Review

Cultural tourism is not a new concept in the world. Since ancient times, people have been travelling with the motivation to discover and experience new civilisations, new cultures, and new ways of living of people. However, it is only since the early 1980s that cultural tourism has been regarded as a form of tourism different from recreational tourism and "viewed as a major source of economic development for many destinations" (OECD, 2009: 19).The key motivators for cultural tourism are to get involved in and learn and understand about new cultures, places, peoples, and practices for self-enrichment and self-development.

According to the World Tourism Organization, domestic and inbound/in ward cultural tourism (Internal Tourism) are regarded as an important industry having the capacity to generate jobs and earnings directly, and, indirectly, through externalities or spill-overs, and multipliers effects. Cultural tourism is now increasingly becoming one of the largest and rapidly-growing tourism markets worldwide (OECD, 2009:9-22). This is mainly due to the fact that culture is leveraged as the main attraction to increase competitiveness and appeal of tourist destinations. Conversely, cultural tourism can also provide an important means for enhancing culture of the host country by creating income "which can support and strengthen cultural heritage, cultural production and creativity" (OECD, 2009:17).In the 1980s, cultural tourism was more motivated by curiosity and the desire to merely discover new cultures and their cultural, historical and archaeological assets. Whereas in the 1990s, the key motivator for cultural tourism was to understand and learn about new cultures, places, peoples, and practices for self-enrichment and self-development.

Many developing and developed countries have realized that cultural tourism is worth pursuing, because it is a high-spending kind of tourism involving highly educated individuals (Richards, 2014). According to OECD (2009:21), 40% of global tourism trips (898 million Total International Arrivals) was dedicated to cultural tourism (358 million Cultural Trips) in 2007. Diversity of experiences, more inclined towards 'life-seeing' rather than 'sight-seeing', is now becoming one of the most important motivations for the tourists (OECD, 2009:20).

Each culture has its own cultural expressions and arte facts, or, simply put, symbols, through which certain meanings are conveyed and certain realities are represented.

The UNCTAD Creative Report 2008 mentions 'heritage' as the origin of all traditional cultural expressions or manifestations. These can begrouped under tangible and intangible as follows:

Tangible

- Arts-and-crafts, festivals, celebrations
- Monuments, archaeological sites, gardens, parks
- Books, ancient treatises
- Painting and sculpture
- Intangible
- Music, dance, theatre, puppetry, opera, ballet, circus
- Language, script
- Forms and appearances of jewellery, accessories, costumes, footwear

According to Throsby (2010), heritage is an important determining factor of cultural expressions. Cultural heritage refers to inherited things from the past that have cultural significance. There are three types of cultural heritage.

- Built or Immoveable heritage: buildings, monuments, sites, locations and so on.
- Moveable heritage: artworks, archives, artefacts and so on. These two are tangible heritage.
- Intangible heritage: music, dance, literature, poems, language, various cultural practices, rituals, skills; knowledge and so on.

UNESCO's 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (CSICH) defines intangible cultural heritage as:

'the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects,

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artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity.'[5]

In short, it can refer to the behaviours, values, traditions, customs/convention (a set of agreed, stipulated and accepted standards, norms, rules and criteria), practices, beliefs, artistic expressions and language of a group of people or people in a particular society.[6]

The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) classifies broadly the cultural heritage as follows:

- Literature
- Architectures and Sculptures
- Photographs
- Music
- Dance
- Lifestyles
- Myths
- Rituals
- Festivals
- Legendary figures/artistes

From the above, it is understood that cultural heritage, whether tangible or intangible, is inherited from the past, and is unique and worthy of preserving and maintaining in the present, and bestowing to posterity. Heritage can include not only the traditional, but also the contemporary things, expressions and practices of the people, the popular culture (Richard, 2014:3,Csapo, 2012: 201-231, OECD, 2009:25). Some cultural heritage resources can have transnational dimension as well (Rizzo, 2015: 2), for their being declared as World Heritage by UNESCO. Aapravasi Ghatat Trou Fanfaron and Le Morne Cultural Landscape in Mauritius are cases in point.

Richards (2003:7), quoting the European Centre for Traditional and Regional Cultures (ECTARC, 1989), Wales, puts forth a typology of cultural resources/ attractions as follows:

a) Archaeological Sites and Museums
b) Architecture (ruins, famous buildings, whole towns)
c) Art, Sculpture, Crafts, Galleries, Festivals, Events
d) Music and Dance (classical, folk, contemporary)
e) Drama (theatre, films, dramatists)
f) Language and Literature Study, Tours & Events
g) Religious Festivals, Pilgrimage Sites
h) Complete (folk or primitive) Cultures and Sub-cultures

Here, it is worth noting that the number and nature of the cultural attractions are not fixed and static. These are and will be subject to change. This is due to the fact that the concept of culture itself is undergoing change. What was considered as culture to mean only high culture and ancestral culture (classical music and dance, traditions and customs, literature, fine arts, museums, etc) is now sharing space with culture which encompasses the popular culture and contemporary culture. The above-stated typology of cultural attractions depict this wider spectrum of the definition of culture.

Dwyer and Kim (2003:378-381) mention cultural heritage and the activities related thereto as important factors of competiveness and attractiveness of a tourist destination. It is argued, however, that only the inherited factors might not bring in the competitive edge. It is how the inherited assets are worked upon without losing any of its symbolic value and deployed which make the difference. In an OECD Report (2005, pp 83-84), Xavier Greffe et al mention, among others, permanence of cultural attractions and activities and participation of local people therein, and capacity of the host country to provide the goods and services on a constant and consistent basis, as three main determinants for a successful, competitive and attractive cultural tourism. According to Porter (1990, pp. 77-79), out of the main 'drivers' of competitiveness, factor conditions, which are twofold, namely; inherited and created factors, are relevant to tourism, in general, and cultural tourism, in particular. Thus, a country has to leverage all its factor conditions creatively, effectively, and efficiently in order to be more competitive and attractive. In their Experience Economy Framework, Pine and Gilmore (1999:97-105) argue that today's customers' value comes from 'positive, engaging, memorable, lasting experiences', termed as 'experiential value', in addition to high quality products. Experiential value refers to the experience of benefits the customers get from not only high quality goods and services, but also from interactions with people, things, and places. In the case of a cultural attraction, say an Indian music recital, the venue, the décor, the smiling and welcoming hostesses, the anchor, the high quality performances, the merchandise (free or against payment musical artifacts or 'musicabilia' (Pudaruth, 2012)), the culture-based food products available, interaction with the performers after the recital, and the personalized hands-on, on-site experiences with the music/musical instruments are some of the positive elements that will go a long way in making the tourist's experience a memorable, lasting one. The creation of experiential value requires a new vision, and a good amount of opportunity detection, innovation, and creativity on the part of the provider.

According to OECD (2009:19-22),the following are some justifications for developing cultural tourism:

From the demand side

- Increased interest in culture and travel due to higher education level and standard of living;
- More emphasis on personal development rather than materialism;
- Need for direct experiences;
- Need for cultural understanding;
- Increased facilities for accessing other cultures.
- Accessing information easily on culture and tourism through ICT.

From the supply side

- Cultural tourism for further sustainable development;
- Recognition of cultural tourism as ‘quality’ and ‘high-spending’ tourism;
- Cultural tourism as means for valorising and preserving cultural heritage;
- Increased cultural attractions due to development;
- Less seasonal as compared to beach and other tourism;

There have been several typologies put forward on who a cultural tourist is, each based on her/his degree of cultural motivation (Richards, 2003:9). The scale can oscillate from general to specific interest in culture (Stebbins, 1996,&Silberberg, 1995, as cited in (Yun D. et al, 2008:101-102)).By water (1993), as cited in Richards (2003:9), mentions three types of cultural tourists; culturally-interested, culturally-motivated and culturally-inspired. However, the typology proposed by McKercher and Du Cros (2003: 46-58) is worthy of giving some thoughts and considerations, for it is based on and takes into account not only the tourists’ motivation and interest in culture, but also their expected ‘depth’ of cultural experiences.

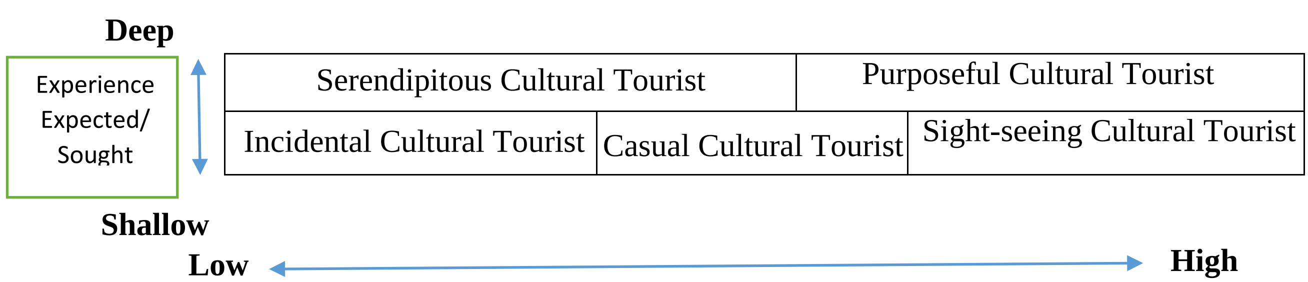

Fig. 1: Typology of Cultural Tourists as Proposed by McKercher and Du Cros (2003: 46-47)

Table 1: Motive, Interest and Experience Obtained of the Five Types of Cultural Tourists

Type of Cultural Tourist	Motive for Travel/Visiting a destination	Interest	Experience Obtained
Purposeful cultural tourist	Primary motive – Cultural tourism (Ct)	High	Deep
Sight-seeing cultural tourist	Primary motive – Cultural tourism (Ct)	High	Shallow
Serendipitous cultural tourist	Primary motive - General, and not Ct	Low	Deep
Casual cultural tourist	Weak motive - Ct	Mixed	Shallow
Incidental cultural tourist	Ct is no motive at all	Low	Shallow

From the above table, one can easily make out that the demand of the first three is quite strong, whereas that of the 4th and 5th is weak, if not, downright, nil. It is precisely for these categories that there should be greater resource mobilization and deployment.

Data collected by different tourism agencies on the profile of the cultural tourist have given the following indications:

i. Considered as high-spending tourist;
ii. comes mostly from the more developed countries in the northern hemisphere, ‘western world’;
iii. earns more money and likes to spend more to acquire experiences;
iv. spends more time in one place;
v. is very much interested in doing shopping;
vi. is more educated and culturally-inclined;
vii. belongs to the senior citizens’ category;
viii. belongs more to the female gender;
ix. gives more importance to quality time which cultural activities can offer;
x. follows the ‘travel, trek, relax and unwind’mantra (Bhatia, 2011);
xi. is more apt to search for meaning in life which she/he finds in culture, heritage and nature (Richards, 2014:13);
xii. is free from active life and filial responsibilities.

Several research studies on the ground have evinced that in order to understand the reasons why tourists travel and look forward to have a good time in a host country, one has to start with the variable called ‘tourist motivation’, among other variables. Motivation explains everything from satisfying needs, making choices, taking decisions and performing actions to reach certain goals. Below is an indication on how the needs-based of Maslow (1943), is applied to explain the cultural tourists’ behaviours.

Needs-based Theory

Many research studies have, by and large, assumed that a tourist chooses a destination in order to satisfy her/his needs for self-actualisation (Shoemaker, 1994, Yuan & McDonald, 1990, Witt & Wright 1992, as cited in Kay, 2003; Stephens, 2000). As mentioned earlier, according to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, there are five needs or goals, namely; Physiological, Safety, Love, Esteem, and Self-actualization. Later, he came up with two more, namely; Aesthetic Need and Need to Know and Understand.

Satisfaction of Physiological Needs as Motivation

The satisfaction of hunger, thirst and other basic physiological needs is important not just for the cultural tourist, but for any tourist for that matter. However, for the cultural tourist, the experience of some exotic food and beverage, in short, the culinary and gastronomic experiences offered by the host country could be a motivation for travel and a significant cultural attraction because these form part of the local culture. Moreover, consumption as an attraction can also be linked with production. Tours in the fields/plantations/farms, products picking and/or tasting, and sale of foodstuff as souvenir can also be included in the attractive packages. Thus, besides quality, healthy and excellent meals, a suitable and comfortable place to put up, and food and beverage projecting the cultural identity of the host country could be great motivations for travel.

Satisfaction of Safety Needs as Motivation

Like other general tourists, cultural tourists also are motivated to travel and visit a destination with the expectation that there is safety all around and at all levels and thus, she/he is free of danger of all sorts. Food, shelter and travel safety and security are important determining factors in tourism, in general. The tourists expect protection from both psychological as well as physical harm. Is 'culture shock' a harmful or an enriching experience for the tourist? This is an area worthy of further probing.

Satisfaction of Belongingness or Love Needs as Motivation

Satisfaction of these needs is crucial in cultural tourism. It implies giving a fair treatment to and expecting a similar one from others. Giving and receiving of friendship, brotherhood, affection, and respect, and showing mutual tolerance and understanding among peoples are needs that ought to be satisfied for cultural tourism to develop and progress. Satisfaction of these needs fosters and enhances social interaction with one another, a 'sine qua non' for the advancement of cultural tourism. A warm and friendly welcome and hospitality and a congenial and rejuvenating environment are the key words for satisfying such needs. Different kinds of social and cultural activities should be organized to bring about interaction and integration among locals and visitors.

Satisfaction of Self-esteem Needs as Motivation

These needs of the tourists could be satisfied by others by providing all kinds of information, support and advice required to make of their stay a comfortable one. In the process, the self-esteem needs of the tourists are satisfied. The tourists themselves can contribute to satisfy these needs by traveling, learning, and understanding others and their cultures, and the whole world. Satisfaction of these needs leads to the feeling of self-confidence and adequacy.

Satisfaction of Aesthetic Need and Need to Know and Understand as Motivation

The satisfaction of these two needs are of paramount importance to cultural tourism, for they denote appreciation of beauty and acquisition of knowledge and skills. We can even go to the extent of saying that unless these needs are satisfied, the self-actualization needs cannot be met. Aesthetic need and need to know and understand could be satisfied by organizing festivals, exhibitions, concerts, tours and visits to specific sites, treasure-hunt kinds of activities, bottom-sea exploration, mountaineering, and by offering short-term courses to acquire specific skills, and so on and so forth. Opportunities must be provided so as to enable the tourists to inquire, question, express, experiment and appreciate.

Satisfaction of Self-actualization Needs as Motivation

Maslow argues that even if all the above-stated needs are satisfied, there is the possibility that a person develops "a new discontent and restlessness" (Maslow, 1943), unless she/he does something what she/he is fitted for. These needs can be satisfied by enabling the tourists to satisfy their other needs at a more professional level with the help of experts, or to do good to others as an expression of their altruism, or to create something new, or to settle down in a new environment. Hence, the satisfaction of these needs varies from individual to individual.

There are three main reasons why these needs ought to be satisfied. Firstly, a fully satisfied tourist will, most probably, recommend the same destination and products (goods and services) to his friends, acquaintances and relatives; secondly, she/he will not think twice and be tempted to repeat the experience, and thirdly, it is neither desirable, nor advisable to let the tourists go unsatisfied, for it is detrimental to the reputation of the organization and the host country, at large.

VII. From Rhetoric

Mauritius can, undoubtedly, boast around, for it has not only beautiful beaches, welcoming and friendly citizens, world-class services, and up market hotels, but is also the abode of the four great cultures and religions of the world, and a remarkable instance of peaceful co-existence. Therefore, the rhetoric on the creation of

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values, both cultural and economic, from its tangible and intangible heritage is not unwarranted. An indication of some proposed schemes (Budget Speeches 2011-2016, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 (President's Speech), Republic of Mauritius, 2015 (Prime Minister's Speech)Republic of Mauritius, n.d. (Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Tourism & External Communications, Strategic Paper))is given hereunder:

Promoting attractiveness, accessibility, visibility and sustainability of the tourist destinations;

Restoration, preservation, promotion and optimization of cultural and historical sites and their conversion as cultural venues for easy accessibility to the creative and cultural industries, and ultimately, tourists;

Promoting local cultural assets andwell-being of the locals;

Building up of a 'Stade Musical' (Musical Stadium);

Boosting up the fashion and entertainment industries;

Relating film festivals and film industries with tourism;

Setting up of a National Cultural Troupe;

Setting up of a National Centre for Performing Arts, and School of Arts;

Setting up of school bands;

Subsidizing 50% of the cost of cultural venues for local artistes;

Providing facilities to help cultural entrepreneurs;

Fostering urban development focused on arts and culture;

Creating new jobs (8000) in the tourism industry;

Setting up of Mauritian history, arts and culture – related museums;

VIII. Possible Obstacles in the Materialization of Cultural Tourism in Mauritius

Hereunder are given briefly some possible hindrances which might have impeded the realization of the above submission.

a) Policy Deficit

The convergence of culture and tourism is bound to receive little beyond lip-service in the absence of an informed, holistic, multi-sect oral, and evidence-based National Cultural Policy, which is, presently, non-existent. The author argues that it is only through the most appropriate, efficient, and effective tools that any government can bring about a paradigm shift, and expedite development through the building up of a synergy between arts and culture and tourism. And these tools are cultural policies which should be formulated in such a way as to cover a wider spectrum of ideas and actions (e.g. consolidation of cultural identity and diversity, creation of cultural and economic values, among others) and, at the same time, to use the multi-artistic and multi-cultural richness of the country and its people as the main resources for promoting quality, sustainable tourism.

b) Abuse of All-inclusive Package

The all-inclusive packages offered by most hotels is a major stumbling block. Tourists are given very little freedom, if at all, to move around and interact with the different cultural facets of the country and locals.

c) Lack of Security and Law and Order

Lack of security and safety for tourists has been considered a major hurdle in the development of tourism. Issues related to the security and safety of tourists have been and are still considered as significant causes for concern by the authorities. Cultural tourism implies free movements of tourists in a new destination with a view to knowing, understanding and experiencing others and their cultures. If they do not feel secured and safe in such an environment, there is no motivation to engage in any tourist activities at all, let alone culture-related ones.

d) Absence of 24x7 Culture

It is to be conceded that there is no night life in Mauritius, as it is the case in India and other big metropolises elsewhere. All important social and economic activities come to a dead end by 6.00 pm. There have been timid efforts on the part of the concerned authorities to implement the '24x7' concept whereby economic and social activities could be carried out throughout the night (at least, late in the night) on all seven days. But this has not had many takers for want of proper planning, monitoring, and awareness campaigns. Unfortunately, workers' federations and associations have taken it as a threat to their employment conditions and rights.

e) Lack of Expert Guidance

The development of cultural tourism not only ramifies upon other ministries of the government, thus soliciting a 'whole of government approach'[7], but also requires inputs from diverse sources, including researchers, professional practitioners, venue providers, corporate funders, cultural journalists and cultural entrepreneurs, to name a few, with a view to following the principle of 'making sense together'[8].

The oft-quoted proposition for the materialization and growth of cultural tourism should cease to be the sole concern of only one ministry or one individual. The development of cultural tourism not only ramifies upon other sectors/ministries of the government, thus soliciting a 'whole of government approach'[9], but also requires inputs from diverse sources, including researchers, professional practitioners, artists, curators, conservators, venue providers, corporate funders, events managers, web designers, cultural journalists and cultural entrepreneurs, to name a few, with a view to following the principle of 'making sense together'[10]. The expertise and contribution of each and every one of these agents must be taken on board.

f) Homogenization of Culture

Globalization, which can be understood as an 'acceleration and intensification of economic interaction among people, companies, and governments of different nations'[11] and thus, should have been more of a boon than a bane to developing countries, has, unfortunately, intensified not only economic, but also cultural corrosion. Admittedly, globalization has contributed, in one way or the other, to the socio-economic development of some countries, but on zooming in it is seen that some poor countries are still lagging behind in all respects, and the economically powerful ones are leading the show. Furthermore, the apparently attractive concept of 'global village', is, unfortunately, boiling down to a 'uni-cultural' global village. This unregulated, unchecked globalized economic process is rolling over and undermining local cultures and products, cultural diversity and cultural identity. The world is becoming the abode of a homogenous culture. Rightly enough, the sociologist George Ritzer, in his book, 'The Mc Donaldization of the Society' mentioned the term 'Mc Donaldization' to explain this phenomenon.[12] A global culture or cultural globalization should be founded on diversity, tolerance and respect, rather than mere uniformity.

g) Lack of Support to Cultural Entrepreneurs

The role of the private enterprises, basically MSMEs, involved in the production of creative, artistic and cultural products, whether for consolidation of cultural identity and for commercial purposes cannot be underrated in this scheme of things. The more developed and structured the enterprises are, the more state-of-the-art knowledge and skills the entrepreneurs possess and the more sophisticated their equipment and technologies are, the better and more specialized the final products will be. Forming part of the initial and most important stage of the value chain for providing cultural attractions, the contribution of these specialists is crucial since it determines the quality of the final products downstream and their economic value and success among the tourists.

h) Scarcity of Robust Data

As stated above, given the multi-sect oral nature of cultural tourism, on the one hand, and the nebulous and intangible character of cultural value, as distinguished from economic value, on the other, very little amount of robust data, if at all, is available for informed decision-taking action, thus impeding any concrete advancement in this sphere of activities.

Therefore, It is thus imperative that the Government sets up specialized institutions and put in place mechanisms, processes and strategies for collecting reliable and accurate data on this newly proposed area of operation and making them easily available to interested parties to have a clear picture of its performance and their impact on people, society and economy and to facilitate further studies on the sector for future actions. Availability of these data will also help in making analyses and identifying gaps, as and when needed, and better allocating resources.

IX. To Reality

Having said this, the author argues that only a very small percentage of what has been enumerated in various discourses has been realized so far, and the time is now ripe to translate those words into actions. Several threats to this sector are looming on the horizon. Cultural tourism is an avenue worth exploring to ensure quality 'niche markets'. The main reasons for focusing on the creation and development of these markets in the tourism sector are, firstly, to preserve the Mauritian environment of flora and fauna since "… tourism can be a deadly foe as much as a firm friend in the matter of development" (UNESCO, 2007), thus the greater the number of tourists, the worse the effects will be on the fragile eco-system of the country, secondly, to sustain the development of the vulnerable arts and culture sector, because it is the first to feel the axe when budgets are restrained, and, thirdly, to attract and stimulate interest in high-class, high-spending, sustainable tourism worldwide. It is wiser to increase visitors' spend rather than visitors' numbers.

X. Application of Maslow's Theory on Cultural Tourist Motivation

Several research studies have evinced that in order to understand the reasons why tourists travel and look forward to having a good time in a host country, one has to start with the variable called 'tourist motivation'. Motivation explains everything from satisfying needs, making choices, taking decisions and performing actions to reaching certain goals. As stated earlier, the needs-based theory of Maslow (1943:2-20) is applied to explain the cultural tourists' motivations and behaviours. Many research studies have, by and large, assumed that a tourist chooses a destination in order to satisfy her/his needs for self-actualisation (Maslow, 1943:2-20& 1970; Shoemaker, 1994, Yuan & McDonald, 1990, &Witt & Wright 1992, as cited in (Kay, 2003:600-610); Stephens, 2000).

a) Satisfaction of Physiological Needs as Motivation

The satisfaction of hunger, thirst and other basic physiological needs is important not just for the cultural tourist, but for any tourist. However, for the cultural tourist, the need for experiencing the exotic culinary and gastronomic assets of a host country could be a major motivation for travel. Moreover, consumption of these as an attraction can also be linked with their production. Tours in the fields/plantations/farms, products picking and/or tasting, and sale of foodstuff as souvenir can also form part of these cultural attractions.

b) Satisfaction of Safety Needs as Motivation

Like other general tourists, cultural tourists also are motivated to travel and visit a destination with the expectation that there is safety all around and at all levels. The tourists expect protection from both psychological as well as physical harm.

c) Satisfaction of Belongingness or Love Needs as Motivation

Satisfaction of these needs implies giving and expecting a fair treatment while traveling. Giving and receiving of friendship, affection, and respect, and showing mutual tolerance and understanding are some of the basic needs that ought to be satisfied for cultural tourism to develop and progress. Giving a warm and friendly welcome and hospitality, organizing enriching social and cultural activities and providing a congenial and rejuvenating environment could be some strategies for satisfying these needs.

d) Satisfaction of Self-esteem Needs as Motivation

These needs could be satisfied by providing the tourists with all kinds of information, support and advice required to make of their visits comfortable ones. Moreover, the tourists themselves can contribute to satisfy these needs by traveling, learning, and understanding others and their cultures, and the whole world.

e) Satisfaction of Aesthetic Need and Need to Know and Understand as Motivation

The satisfaction of these two needs is of paramount importance to cultural tourism. One can even go to the extent of saying that unless these needs are satisfied, the self-actualization needs cannot be met. Aesthetic need and need to know and understand could be satisfied through different creative ways. Opportunities must be provided so as to enable the tourists to appreciate, inquire, express, and experiment. Culture tourism is thus evolving into 'creative tourism' (Richards, 2015a:4-5, 2005b: Richards & Wilson, 2006:1218-1220).

f) Satisfaction of Self-actualization Needs as Motivation

Maslow (1943:2-20) argues that even if all the above-stated needs are satisfied, there is the possibility that a person develops "a new discontent and restlessness", unless she/he does something what she/he is fitted for. These needs can be satisfied by enabling the tourists either to satisfy their other pre-potent needs at a more professional level with the help of experts, or to do good to others as an expression of their altruism, or to create something new to give vent to their creativity, or to settle down in a new environment. Hence, the satisfaction of these needs varies from one activity to another and from one individual to another.

g) Reasons for Satisfying the above-stated Needs

There are three main reasons why the host country should help the tourists satisfy Maslow's Needs; firstly, a fully satisfied cultural tourist will, most probably, recommend the same destination and products to his friends, acquaintances and relatives; secondly, she/he will not think twice to repeat the experiences, and thirdly, it is not desirable to let the tourists go unsatisfied, for it is detrimental to the reputation of the organization and the host country/community.

Maslow's Theory is applicable to employees' motivation and organizational culture as well, but reflection in these areas have not been taken up in this paper for want of space.

XI. Need to Revisit Cultural Attractions

In Pine and Gilmore's (1999:97-105) Theory, commodities can be processed to make them into goods. These goods can then be processed into services and ultimately into 'positive, engaging memorable experiences', called 'experiential value'.

In the case of a cultural attraction, say an Indian music recital, the merchandise (free or against payment musical art efacts, or 'musicabilia' (Pudaruth, 2012), or DVDs), the venue, the décor, the smiling and welcoming hostesses, the anchor, the high quality performances, interaction with the performers after the recital, and the personalized hands-on, on-site experiences with the music/musical instruments are some of the positive elements that go a long way in making the tourist's experience of that specific attraction a memorable, lasting one. The creation of experiential value requires a new vision, and a good amount of opportunity detection, innovation, and creativity on the part of the providers. Fig. 2 below shows how a commodity such as music, for example, can be 'processed' into an experience value.

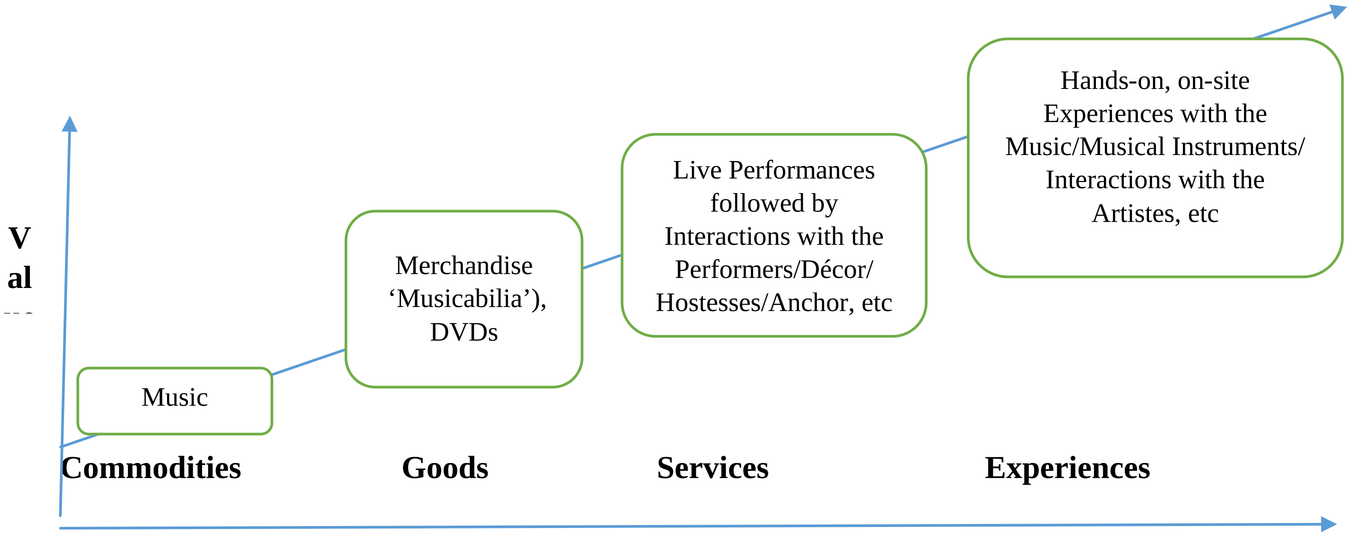

Fig. 2: Application of Pine and Gilmore's Progression of Value in Music

From the above, one can have an idea how providers of attractions could add value to their commodities by taking recourse to a progression of value, and how they could offer a business activity comprising the 4Es for enhancing their competitiveness and attractiveness.

Pine and Gilmore state that the experiential value comprises four dimensions to it, termed as the 4Es, and these are Educational, Escapist, Esthetic and Entertainment. These four experiences vary in accordance with the customer's active or passive involvement and absorption or immersion in it. Any cultural attraction can have any one, two, three or all four experiences in it. Pine and Gilmore argue that a customer passively participates in the Entertainment and Esthetic dimensions, whereas the Escapist and Educational dimensions require her/his active participation. Conversely, the customer is 'absorbed' in the Entertainment and Educational experiences and is 'immersed' in the Escapist and Esthetic dimensions. Absorption occurs when the customer's attention is occupied by the experience received at the mental level and immersion happens when the customer becomes physically a part of the experience itself. Listening to a live music recital is a case of passive absorption in an Entertainment experience, sitting in a well-decorated, traditionally inspired interior of an auditorium is an instance of passive immersion of an Esthetic experience, taking part in a hands-on musical activity, for example, learning how to handle and play the seven notes on a Sitar, is a case of active absorption in an Educational experience, and enacting a character in a real or virtual mystery solving activity or role in a drama is a typical example of an active immersion in the Escapist experience.

After the 'experience' value, Pine and Gilmore (1999:97-105) have hinted at the creation of a fifth value which is in the sphere of 'transformation'. This refers toan experience which can impact, directly, on the experiencer and bring about changes in her/his psycheand behaviour.

XII. The Way Forward: Recommendations

a) Cultural Attractions

i. Devise ways and means to apply Pine and Gilmore's Progression of Value to enable the tourist to have 'experiential value', as regards cultural attractions;
ii. Identify unexploited cultural resources for creation of values;
iii. Lay more emphasis on creation of local cultural products and experiences;
iv. Identify historical and cultural sites for conversion into cultural venues;
v. Set up and develop a 'Mauritian Multicultural Resort', as a permanent site which could capture the multiculturalism of Mauritius and could be built in such a way as to receive between 3000-5000 visitors at one go;
vi. Organise different 'area-based' or 'street-based' cultural activities in different locations of the country;
vii. Develop seamless cultural tourist circuits involving the regional countriesto promote progression of values.

b) Publicity and Marketing

i. Prioritize development of Cultural Tourism;
ii. Develop a new Brand Name and related themes, slogans and logos for campaigns in targeted countries;
iii. Increase visibility and accessibility of Mauritius;
iv. Host major international events through regional co-operation initiatives.

c) Training & Skills Development

i. Identify and address gaps in training and skills development;
ii. Develop new ways and means to professionalise creation and delivery of cultural products;

iii. Ensure that components of arts, culture and cultural tourism form part of the existing training programmes of the tourism employees;
iv. Devise ways and means of attracting people having expertise in other fields such as arts, culture, history, sociology and psychology to form part of the tourism sector;
v. Ensure that tertiary institutions offer industry-oriented, pre-service and in-service training and education for the advancement of cultural tourism;
vi. Organise workshops, seminars and conferences on cultural tourism;
vii. Set up the National Centre for Performing Arts, under which could emerge the National Cultural Troupe.

d) Safety and Security of Tourists

i. Consolidate PR Unit of the Ministry of Tourism to reassure and inform potential tourists as regards the security and safety measures in place;
ii. Strengthen law enforcing agencieson the ground;
iii. Make intensive and extensive use of ICT and mobile media to assist tourists in need;
iv. Devise and implement appropriate risks/crises management and damage control strategies;

e) Domestic Cultural Tourism

i. Encourage domestic cultural tourism to offset seasonality of inbound tourism, thus ensuring year-round tourist activities;
ii. Encourage organization of corporate activities in specific cultural and historical sites;
iii. Introduce the concept of a Corporate Cultural Responsibility (CCR), thus enabling possibility of tax concessions to corporates involved in cultural actions and promotion, and providing financial support to cultural and artistic start-ups;
iv. Allow income tax benefits on expenses incurred by locals on visits to cultural sites, or purchase of cultural products, or through involvement in cultural activities;
v. Relate cultural tourism with other types of tourism for locals;
vi. Relate visits to cultural sites and involvement in cultural activities with primary and secondary education learning objectives and outcomes.

f) Re-positioning of Mauritius as a Cultural Tourism Destination

i. Devise tourism policies with a strong emphasis on cultural tourism;
ii. Develop a multi-sectoral approach in promoting cultural tourism;
iii. Monitor, measure, re-visit, and re-work strategies in the light of new development in the sector;
iv. Revamp urgently old practices undermining development in the sector;
v. Encourage Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) initiatives to further development;
vi. Involve Mauritian embassies for promotional activities;
vii. Set up a National Cultural Tourism Commission (NCTC) to spearhead cultural tourism projects.

g) Cultural Tourist

i. Build up a database on past, potential and repeat cultural tourists;
ii. Customize packages for repeat visitors,or visitors with specific needs and requirements with diverse cultural products and experiences;
iii. Mobilize and deploy greater resources on serendipitous, casual and incidental cultural tourists.

h) Final Remarks

Given that the cultural, socio-economic and political environments of the country are, presently, conducive for stakeholders in the different sectors to take on the extra mile for bringing in more prosperity and well-being in the country, it is more a matter of necessity than anything else to put into practice what has been said for quite some time now. The convergence of culture and tourism should be the order of the day. If the above submission regarding the materialization of cultural tourism could trigger an intellectual catalysis among well-wishers and proponents of cultural tourism, this attempt is well rewarded. Any effort to shy away from taking concrete actions to develop cultural tourism in Mauritius will be detrimental to not only the socio-economic development, but also the cultural environment of the country in the future.

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Notes

[1] Except for the year 2009

[2] As reported by David Jolly in *New York Times* on 4 June 2015

[3] *Budgets Speeches* 2011 – 2015

[4] Quoted in *Cultural Tourism Making it work for you: A New Strategy for Cultural Tourism in Ireland* Failte Ireland, National Tourism Development Authority

[5] See http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=EN&pg=home and http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=EN&pg=00022

[6] See also http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/00078-EN.pdf

[7]See *Strategic Paper* by Hon. Charles Gaëtan Xavier- Luc Duval, G.C.S.K., F.C.A

[8] *Draft White Paper*, Creative Mauritius Vision 2025, Ministry of Arts and Culture

[9] See Strategic Paper by Hon. Charles Gaëtan Xavier- Luc Duval, G.C.S.K., F.C.A

[10] *Draft White Paper*, Creative Mauritius Vision 2025, Ministry of Arts and Culture

[11] See Globalisation101.0rg

[12] Quoted in Globalization 101.org

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Social Safety & Security of Women Workers in Garments Sector of Bangladesh

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Abstract- Bangladesh is the fastest developing country in the world today. Among various sectors responsible for this contribution, the highest important is garments or RMG. The generation of foreign currency & employment opportunity are the basics done by RMG at present. Most of this employment is poor women workforce at a very little cost. While the garments sector is dependent on this labor force, the employers are not providing them the facilities according to labor law. Women's social & occupational rights are at risk today. This study has gone through the observation of women workers' social safety & security conditions with the solution of the problems prevailing in RMG sector.

Keywords: *women workers, social safety, security, women rights, workplace conditions.*

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SOCIALSAFETYSECURITYOFWOMENWORKERSINGARMENTSSECTOROFBANGLADESHY

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Social Safety & Security of Women Workers in Garments Sector of Bangladesh

Ahsan Habib [α], Morium Pervin [σ] & Nasrin Akhter [ρ]

Abstract- Bangladesh is the fastest developing country in the world today. Among various sectors responsible for this contribution, the highest important is garments or RMG. The generation of foreign currency & employment opportunity are the basics done by RMG at present. Most of this employment is poor women workforce at a very little cost. While the garments sector is dependent on this labor force, the employers are not providing them the facilities according to labor law. Women's social & occupational rights are at risk today. This study has gone through the observation of women workers' social safety & security conditions with the solution of the problems prevailing in RMG sector.

Keywords: women workers, social safety, security, women rights, workplace conditions.

I. Introduction

Bangladesh is a labor abundant country because of being available at very little wages, the garment industry gained the highest focus and has become the second-largest ready-made garment exporter in the world. The industry is taking on green manufacturing practices and employs about 4.00 million people, including 80% of them is women. The industry has created a platform for 3.2 million low skilled female to involve in the new productive activities in the society and to empower them through skills development and employment generation. It also creates vulnerabilities for them which are related to their social safety and security. In Bangladesh case, women RMG Workers are suffering from various risks because of working in unsafe home inside and outside conditions and under unrealistic factory rules. Hence, this study tries to find out how the garment industry is prompting violation of women workers' rights.

In Bangladesh case, women RMG Workers are suffering from various risks because of working in unsafe home inside and outside conditions and under unrealistic factory rules. Hence, this study tries to find out how the garment industry is prompting violation of women workers' rights.

II. Literature Review

Social safety means freedom from the occurrence or risk of injury or loss mentally & physically. Alsorefers to the protection of workers from the danger of workplace accidents [1]. Security includes conditions of service ranging from the stage of appointment to the termination of service and even beyond and relates to matters about disciplinary action [2].The1980's mark the beginning of the rapid integration of Bangladesh's a small and open home-based garment industry into global garment chain as result of liberalization of the economy [3]. Pratima Paul Majumder and Anwara Begum in their paper discuss the gender imbalance in the export garment industry in Bangladesh [4]. Naila Kabeer and Simeen Mahmud, Rags, Riches and Women Workers: Export-oriented Garment and Women Workers, was about Bangladesh garments [5]. "Globalization and Bangladesh-A discussion on Bangladesh's Garment Industry" was about globali zation and Bangladesh Garment industry [6]. Previously some studies worked on women workers' discrimination, health issues, workplace safety but there is much lack. No study was about women workers' social safety & security issues in RMG sector. This study highlights those areas where the women workers are deprived of the rights yet that are ensured by Bangladesh Labor Law 2016. It focuses on working condition, problems they face home, society & workplace, their conjugal life, and some other important topic.

a) *Necessities of social safety & security for women workers of RMG sector in Bangladesh*

Today organizations can change their material, needs, goods, and services to other organizations or other countries. But the only one resource which is not exchangeable is human resource. So, we can say that the human is the most competitive asset of any organization that cannot be exchangeable. Human resources or human assets mean the workers or the employee of any organization and a part of this human asset is the women workers who play a significant role in the overall production in RMG sector. If this indispensable part of the employee is not satisfied with the measures and incentives provided by the authority, it will have a negative impact, and the factory has to suffer in the long run. So it is a must to take necessary steps for their benefit as well as for their stakeholder.

III. Objective of the Research

This study mainly aims at justifying the status of social safety and security of women workers' in RMG sector of Bangladesh in line with the national and

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standard practice coupled to investigating the main loopholes for the required social safety and security. The highlighted topics are -

- ✓ Family & Society affairs, Facilities available according to labor law, Trade union membership, Workplace environment, Transportation support, Inadequate payment of overtime.

IV. Research Methodology

a) Research Design & Research Tools

The research design for this study was a descriptive survey through the questionnaire. The purpose of using descriptive survey was to collect detailed information that describes an existing phenomenon. From a review of the literature, a survey questionnaire was developed to collect data for the study. The primary data was collected through this form of questionnaire and was hand delivered to the target employees. The participating employees filled the questions and returned. After that, the results were further analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis method to find out how the employee turnover affects their production. This study is a descriptive survey because it adopted the use of questionnaire aimed at finding the impact of employee turnover on organizational performance..

b) Data Collection

Primary data collection: Workers provided primary data by oral interview according to the questionnaire. The Sample size was 400 respondents for this project from around fifteen factories around Gazipur, Dhaka, Narayangonj & Chittagong. The data collection time was October 2017 to January 2018.

Secondary data collection: The newspapers, internet & books provided the secondary data.

c) Data Processing & Analysis

According to the questionnaire, the collected data are represented in analytical charts in the quantitative method. Percentage method is used in the charts and diagrams.

Formula: (Frequency/Population) X 100

Table 1: Numerical data collected through questionnaire method

Questions		Response variables					Parameters (Total) Frequency = 400 Percentage=100%
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
1.	Does your work have any negative impact on your family life?	120	132	92	40	16	400
		30%	33%	23%	10%	04%	100%
2.	Do you get proper respect from society?	40	64	80	120	96	400
		10%	16%	20%	30%	24%	100%
3.	Do you feel safe on the way traveling to factory?	68	96	84	112	40	400
		17%	24%	21%	28%	10%	100%
4.	Do you face any sexual harassment in your factory?	56	80	24	148	92	400
		14%	20%	06%	37%	23%	100%
5.	Does your factory have female membership facilityin trade union?	16	80	64	140	100	400
		04%	20%	16%	35%	25%	100%
6.	Do you get adequate maternity leave?	52	64	36	152	96	400
		13%	16%	09%	38%	24%	100%
7.	Do you get childcare & canteen facilities in the workplace?	72	64	40	136	88	400
		18%	16%	10%	34%	22%	100%
8.	Do you get proper payment for overtime?	12	84	12	180	112	400
		03%	21%	03%	45%	28%	100%
9.	Do you have to perform any dangerous work?	80	160	44	92	24	400
		20%	40%	11%	23%	06%	100%

d) RMG Women Workers' Social Safety & Security Issues In Bangladesh

i. *Family life security*

In Bangladesh, garment women workers' family life is affected by their work yet. 33% women agreed, and 30% strongly agreed that a negative impact is present here rudely. Women are being tortured mentally and sometimes physically by their husbands. And families have broken off many. Though women are working, being independent economically and contributing to the family, yet they are facing severe negligence in family life.

ii. *Social respect*

At present, RMG factories are increasing day by day, and the number of women workers joining this sector is just running with it. But the main problem is that the people does not respect women worker. 34% women agreed and 24% women strongly admit that they are disrespected most of the times by family and society. The society put rough remarks about them mostly which affects them mentally and thus hampers personal along with working life.

iii. *Traveling way safety*

Garment women workers are not safe at the proper level on the way traveling to factories. Maximum 28% disagreed in the case of safety. Almost all factories have no transportation system for women workers for taking care of their safety. Women are victimized through harassing situations and most of the time they are not safe on the way to returning to home especially after doing overtime.

iv. *Sexual harassment in the workplace*

In Bangladesh, garment women workers areyet harassed sexually by colleagues like a lineman, supervisor, and manager sometimes but the no. is little. 20% women agreed about harassment and 14% strongly agreed. Though it has been reduced to an extent, still women are threatened, raped and sometimes burnt by acids.

v. *Female membership quota in trade union*

At present, many factories have no trade union. Which factories have trade union, most of them do not have female membership quota. 35% women disagreed in getting this facility and 25% strongly disagreed. Most of the women did not know about labor rights and deprived of their rights. If there are quotas for women in the trade union, elected representatives can raise their voice to acquire all their rights to stated authority and can aware women about their labor rights.

vi. *Maternity leave facility*

In Bangladesh, almost all factories are giving maternity leave facility to women workers, but workers do not enjoy leave duration in the proper way according to labor law. Labor law says, eight weeks preceding the expected day of her delivery and eight weeks immediately following the day of her delivery with payment should be the maternity leave duration. And here 38% women disagreed, and 24% strongly disagreed in getting adequate maternity leave.

vii. *Childcare & canteen facilities*

At present, women workers are not getting childcare & canteen facility. Most of the factories do not have any childcare system, and some do not have canteen yet. Maximum canteen arrangements are very poor and unhygienic. So, workers have to go the home for their lunch. 34% women disagreed, and 22% strongly disagreed with having these facilities.

viii. *Payment of overtime*

Unfortunate but truth is in Bangladesh's perspective; women workers have to do overtime because of poverty although being a safety issue. But they are not paid according to labor law which hampers their economic security. Maximum 45% disagreed, and 28% strongly disagreed in getting the proper payment of overtime. Labor law says, overtime payment should be twice one's ordinary rate of basic wage and dearness allowance and ad-hoc or interim pay if any. But they are not getting this.

ix. *Performing dangerous work*

Women workers have to perform yet risky works in factories near machinery in motion like high-speed rotary machines which is not safe for them. According to labor law, operations in motion shall be made or carried out only by a specially trained adult male worker wearing tight-fitting clothing whose name has been recorded in the register prescribed in this behalf. So, these works are strictly prohibited for women. Many factories have no concern in taking care of this. 40% women agreed in this purpose.

V. Findings

1. Very little family life security. Mental and Physical torture relating to their work.
2. Very little social respect. High negligence and bad remarks relating to work from society.
3. Inadequate transportation system from the factory.
4. Sexual harassment happened by the lineman, the supervisor and the manager in the workplace sometimes.
5. Not enough female membership quota in the trade union.
6. Not adequate maternity leave facility according to labor law.
7. Not enough childcare & canteen facilities.
8. Not proper payment of overtime according to labor law.

VI. Recommendations

1. To arrange high-level social awareness program & regular monitoring figure for women issues. Social counseling is needed as well.

2. To implement government laws in women rights reservation issues in family & every level of society and manage proper punishment for offensive actions.
3. To provide safe transportation facilities for women workers from a factory.
4. To make them feel safe & comfortable.
5. To arrange the motivational program to avoid ill-treatment for women workers.
6. To give them proper knowledge about their rights according to the labor law.
7. To provide quota for female membership in the trade union.
8. To ensure their adequate maternity leave and other leaves with payment.
9. To provide childcare in the factory.
10. To provide hygienic canteen facilities in the factory.
11. To ensure a proper allowance for overtime work
12. To have welfare officer and maintain welfare and counselor Register.
13. To implement labor law & prohibit dangerous works for women.

VII. Conclusion

Bangladesh readymade garment industry creates several vulnerabilities related to women rights, life standard, and life-threatening risks. The findingsof this research is that employeers are neglecting women workers' rights & have made the entire work environment dangerous and insecure for women. This study highlights the actual working condition prevailing in garment industries, women workers' demands, wants and needs, the problems continuously they face in their family, society, workplace, and all-over social safety & security conditions. This study also gives the solution should be taken to satisfy this workforce. Proper coordination between private & government measures should be ensured to uphold RMG women workers' social & occupational safety & security.

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Livelihoods in Dilapidated Neighborhoods of Jimma City: The Efforts of Poor Urban Dwellers to Survive

By Tamirat Mengistu & Tegen Dereje
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Abstract- This study is entitled as "livelihoods in dilapidated neighborhoods of Jimma City: The efforts of poor urban dwellers to survive in the city of Jimma". To study it, variety of objectives was emanated from the general objective of the study. The general objective of this study is to investigate the life making of the poor in dilapidated neighborhoods. Four specific objectives were derived from the general objective. These specific objectives include describing the nature of vulnerability dwellers face in the study area, identifying the major types of livelihood strategies the poor use in the study area, examining assets of the of the households and the access to these assets and to describe the outcomes of their livelihood. To address these objectives, qualitative and quantitative research methods were used. A cross-sectional survey was conducted on 50 respondents purposively sampled from the Hirmata Kebele. In-depth interviews were also conducted with seven informants. One focus group discussion was also conducted to get both in-depth information on the issue at hand. Secondary data was also used. Therefore, the study reveals that households in the study area face variety of vulnerabilities. Majority of the respondents in the study site characterized by low socioeconomic status, low income, and concerning the educational status; more than (60%) of the respondents were at primary and below primary level. Significant amount of respondents were unemployed (28%) and engaged in fragile self-employed activities (52%).

Keywords: livelihood, urban poor, dilapidated neighborhood, assets, urban, coping strategy.

GJHSS-C Classification: FOR Code: 370199

Livelihoods in Dilapidated Neighborhoods of Jimma City: The Efforts of Poor Urban Dwellers to Survive

Tamirat Mengistu [α] & Tegen Dereje [σ]

Abstract- This study is entitled as "*livelihoods in dilapidated neighborhoods of Jimma City: The efforts of poor urban dwellers to survive in the city of Jimma*". To study it, variety of objectives was emanated from the general objective of the study. The general objective of this study is to investigate the life making of the poor in dilapidated neighborhoods. Four specific objectives were derived from the general objective. These specific objectives include describing the nature of vulnerability dwellers face in the study area, identifying the major types of livelihood strategies the poor use in the study area, examining assets of the of the households and the access to these assets and to describe the outcomes of their livelihood. To address these objectives, qualitative and quantitative research methods were used. A cross-sectional survey was conducted on 50 respondents purposively sampled from the Hirmata Kebele. In-depth interviews were also conducted with seven informants. One focus group discussion was also conducted to get both in-depth information on the issue at hand. Secondary data was also used. Therefore, the study reveals that households in the study area face variety of vulnerabilities. Majority of the respondents in the study site characterized by low socioeconomic status, low income, and concerning the educational status; more than (60%) of the respondents were at primary and below primary level. Significant amount of respondents were unemployed (28%) and engaged in fragile self-employed activities (52%). This result is also supported by data collected via qualitative data collection instruments. Majority of the subjects of the study were participating in survival livelihoods mainly such as street vending (85%), fishing, and domestic service. The available assets at hand were fragile that do not allow them lead a secured and sustainable livelihood. Support in the form of financial aid, loan, credit from government and other concerned bodies are recommended to make sustainable the fragile livelihood of the poor in the study area.

Keywords: livelihood, urban poor, dilapidated neighborhood, assets, urban, coping strategy.

I. Introduction

Dilapidated or deteriorated neighborhoods in urban areas are one of the main units of analysis for researchers in urban studies. The reason for this attraction is the susceptibility of those neighborhoods for the diversities of vulnerabilities. These areas are most of the time prone to government eviction for variety of purposes. The houses, infrastructures, the behavior of people are considered as not favorable to lead normal life. To understand, change and improve this situation, it needs rigorous studies of the existing condition. The study therefore, has focused on investigating the living condition of people and the major factors that influence their livelihoods in depreciated neighborhoods.

As cited in Ermiyas (2000) the urban poor mean those of urban residents who live in poverty. People who lack access to basic urban services are also considered urban poor. Although in certain ways urban poverty and rural poverty are comparable, there are features that are severe in poor urban settlements than in rural areas. This results in different coping mechanisms on the part of the poor and demands different interventions to reduce poverty.

Ermias (2000) provides a useful categorization of the main characteristics of urban poverty, such as urban environmental and health risks; diseases from contaminated food, water and lack of hygiene; diseases associated with poor drainage and inadequate garbage collection; overcrowding and poor ventilation; open fires; landslides and flooding—since these areas are constructed in vulnerable topographies; accidents; social diversity, fragmentation and crime; more impersonal relationships; evictions for variety of purposes; corruption; and vulnerability arising from inflation.

Similarly to their rural counterparts, urban households seek to mobilize resources and opportunities so as to combine these into a livelihood strategy. Urban households, rich or poor, adopt a number of livelihood strategies in their attempts to manage the changes in their economic circumstances. However, because of the economic, environmental, social and political context in which they live, the livelihood strategies of urban poor households may be different from those of their rural counterparts.

Ermias (2000) provided the following useful definition of a livelihood strategy from urban perspective: *A "strategy" implies some alteration in an individual's or household's economic behavior, in order to reduce the adverse impact of, for example, declining incomes or deteriorating infrastructure or services*. Hence, a strategy may be a long-term planned response to circumstances that yields positive benefits. Poor urban households adopt two major coping strategies that have so far been well documented: multiple

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sourcing of cash incomes, especially from the informal sector and urban farming. In addition, the contribution of urban-rural links in the livelihood of poor urban households is very important.

Dwellers in these neighborhoods employ important approaches to secure their livelihoods. The strategies range from diversification of income-generating strategies to coping strategies. Households and individuals adopt a mix of these strategies according to their own circumstances and the changing context in which they live. These economic activities form the basis of an urban household's strategy. Urban households diversify their income sources to raise or maintain their incomes. In other words, households construct an increasingly diverse portfolio of activities and assets to survive and to improve their standard of living (Elias 2000; Ahiadekeet. al2000; Potts 1997).

Urban coping strategies tend to be characterized by such conditions as; environmental conditions with overcrowded neighborhoods lacking basic infrastructure, lack of adequate housing and high population density, and significant health risks, especially in winter. Human and social conditions shaped by widespread illiteracy and child labor, leading to long-term negative effects on health status and education, thus fewer income-earners per dependents. The informal economy is made up mostly of the urban poor and vulnerable, often leaving them with insufficient income in the commoditized urban economy. Political conditions which arises from an evolving and largely uncoordinated policy environment, poor governance and widespread insecurity of tenure of housing. Loss of income; food insecurity; poor physical and mental health; and social disintegration are the major risks in having to make a living in urban coping economies. [i]

Strategies to cope with these risks vary, but are often not very sustainable and in many cases lead to what has been called the "asset vulnerability" of the urban poor. The pressure generated by unfavorable external conditions and the attendant risks to livelihood security prevalent in developing country cities often weakens people's capacity to deal with the constraining factors of their environment, resulting in an internal condition of defenselessness and inability to cope with threats to livelihood security (Ahiadeke et al 2000; Shiella et al 2001).

If livelihoods are to be sustained they require the capability to respond to change. Households and communities react to changing circumstances, external or internal pressures or shocks, by adapting how they use their portfolio of assets and capabilities and their traditional livelihood systems. This study tries to explore the portfolio of assets common in the neighborhood. In addition to the portfolio of assets, access to these assets and contexts that surround the livelihood of these people is explored. Therefore, the study is aimed at investigating the livelihood strategies, assets of households and accesses to assets, and the vulnerability people face on the study setting.

a) Statement of the Problem

Urban areas are considered as better serviced with all types of infrastructure than rural areas. However, rapid urbanization has resulted in congestion, inadequate infrastructure facilities and the consequent environmental problems. The dramatic growth of cities in the developing world has brought with it a new challenge wide spread and increasing urban poverty. Moreover, most of the time, anti-poverty initiatives have traditionally targeted rural areas, which were presumed to have been worse off than urban areas. But the problems of poor city dwellers have become more pressing, including the issues of how the urban poor earn their livelihoods and the ways in which this affects key indicators of human welfare, such as food security and nutrition (Ahiadeke et al 2000).

There is a general agreement among social scientists that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon with complex linkages. Poverty is more than just a physiological phenomenon denoting a lack of basic necessities like food, health, shelter and clothing. Poverty is also a state of deprivation and powerlessness, where the poor are exploited and denied participation in decision-making in matters that intimately affect them. It is also characterized by lack of participation in decision-making and civil, social, and cultural life (Sheilla et al 2001).

The concept of poverty invokes all kinds of questions such as; what is poverty, who is poor, and according to whom are they poor? Two major conclusions can be drawn from the growing body of literature that has attempted to answer these questions. First, it is now well understood that poverty is a multi-faceted phenomenon. The dimensions of poverty cover distinct aspects of human capabilities: economic (income, livelihoods, work), human (health, education), political (empowerment, rights, voice), socio-cultural (status, dignity) and protective (insecurity, risk, vulnerability) (OECD 2001). Secondly, poverty should be defined not only as a *state* but also as a *process* in which people's choices and the level of well-being they have achieved are narrowed. Equivalent to all the statements, poverty can also take the form of denial of access to employment—which restricts economically, again, denial of freedom and intellectual poverty are also among its manifestations.

Degefa (2008:1-2) pointed out that Ethiopia, with only less than 20% of the people living in towns and cities, is among the least urbanized countries and yet one of the rapidly urbanizing nations of the Sub-Saharan Africa. The rate of urbanization for the country is estimated at 4.7% per annum (CSA 2006). However, the rural-urban migration that accounts for the largest proportion of urban population increase puts a tremendous pressure upon physical, economic and social infrastructure and services of urban centers. Ethiopian towns of different sizes have not well developed to receive the ever-increasing rural-urban migrants. Formal economic activities in urban centers could not absorb illiterate migrants or with low educational background. Majorities of migrants to urban centers concentrate in neighborhoods which lack basic services or neglected. When migration to these areas increases, the amount of poverty also increases.

The livelihoods of urban poor are defined to maximum extent by the opportunities and constraints under which they are operating. There is a context difference between rural and urban livelihoods. Cities are more culturally diverse, and are likely to be less safe and more socially fragmented than relatively more stable rural part. In light of that, this study aimed to examine the existing nature of the social, natural, human and other capitals and the nature of access to these assets when poor dwellers pursue their livelihood in the study area.

In this study, the efforts of poor urban inhabitants to survive and cope were addressed. The study focused on how urban people under poverty make a living and maintain affordable levels of consumption. Therefore, the study investigates the livelihood strategy the poor people practiced in malfunctioning neighborhoods in Jimma town.

Studies which focus on challenges and opportunities of livelihood in run-down neighborhoods, squatter settlements, the impact of the sprawl on peri-urban farmland in Addis Ababa and other major towns have been conducted by among others, Degefa (2008); Haregewoin (2005); Ahiadeke et al (2000); Minwuyelet (2005). The livelihood of the poor in deteriorating areas of Jimma town, however, is less considered. Thus, emphasis was given to these areas in order to study the abovementioned concerns.

b) General Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to investigate the life making strategies of the poor in dilapidated neighborhoods of Jimma town.

c) Specific Objectives of the Study

In light of the general objective, the following specific objectives were addressed thoroughly.

i. To describe the nature of vulnerability dwellers face in Hirmata Merkato
ii. To identify major types of livelihood strategies the poor use in these neighborhoods
iii. To examine capitals/assets (social, human, natural and physical) vis-à-vis the nature of access to these assets the poor have
iv. To describe the livelihood outcomes of dwellers in the study setting

d) Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the livelihood strategies of the urban poor in Hirmata Merkato Kebele of Jimma town, Southwest Ethiopia. In this study, households who live in dilapidated houses in Hirmata Merkato Kebele were the subjects of the study. Therefore, physically decayed housing units and the inhabitants therein were contemplated through the use of qualitative and quantitative research approaches.

e) Limitation of the Study

Since the study gave attention to judgmentally selected dwellers inhabiting in physically decayed housing units of the study setting, both participants and respondents of the qualitative and quantitative parts were sampled purposively. Understandably, however, questionably, one may resent considering extrapolation of the data to the population.

Of course, it has not been extrapolated in the sense of what Maxwell (1996:96-97) referred as '*external generalizability*', but applied to the '*internalgenerali-zability'*—to the population or the group who do really have commonalities in various aspects.

Hence, the study is representative in the sense that it has uncovered the case at hand in detail as has been aimed in the objectives of the study. Therefore, emphasis was given to describe the existing livelihood strategies, and factors that constrain alongside those which enhance security of livelihood.

f) Research Methods

Study Design; Sources of Data; Methods of Sampling, Data Collection, Analysis; and Ethical Considerations

Cross-sectional study design was employed to get data at one point in time from the cross section of the population. In light of that, purposive sampling was employed to get respondents. In purposive sampling, the researchers take samples with *purpose* in mind. We usually would have one or more specific predefined groups we are seeking. Based on this idea, first, physically deteriorated areas of Jimma city were selected by the researchers through observation. Purposively, 50 households from Hirmata Merkato Kebele or neighborhood were selected.

Survey method was used to collect quantitative data from 50 respondents purposively sampled due to the absence of sampling frame on dilapidated and poor households in the kebele. In addition to that, an FGD with a group of 10 members was conducted, observation has also been carried out as per the check list, and 7 individuals from the study area were also purposively selected for in-depth interview. Thus, simple survey research on purposively sampled respondents and participants was conducted.

Both primary and secondary sources of data were consulted. The primary data was obtained through distributing questionnaire and conducting key-informant interview with study participants in light of the design of

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the research. As tools of data collection, questionnaire was designed consciously and administered by the researchers to sampled respondents. For the qualitative part, interview guide and observation checklist were developed for the in-depth interview and the observation respectively.

The data gathered in qualitatively and quantitatively explicable forms were presented and analyzed by using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis respectively.

Study participants were informed about the purpose of this study. Informed verbal consent was obtained from participants before the interviews and discussions. The participants were assured that information they provide would be kept confidential and for research purpose. Pseudonyms, therefore, were used to keep anonymity. The participants were also assured that their participation was on voluntarily basis and they were free to withhold their consent and quit the interview anytime.

II. Data Presentation and Analysis

a) *Socioeconomic Status of Informants*

According to the design of the study, both quantitative and qualitative research methods were employed to collect data from the study subjects. Among qualitative methods, in-depth and unstructured interview with key informants was conducted to get data pertinent to the issue under scrutiny. Quantitative data was collected through researcher-administered questionnaire from respondents sampled purposively due to the nature of the study population. Hence, quantitative data on the socioeconomic, demographic, educational and marital statuses, and income distribution of the respondents were presented and analyzed below.

Table 1: General Socio-demographic Status of Respondents

	Sex		Overall total				Total	
			Male		Female			
Age group	Female	Male	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10-18	13	4	4	8%	13	26%	17	34%
19-29	9	14	14	28%	9	18%	23	46%
30-40	4	2	2	4%	4	8%	6	12%
41-60	2	2	2	4%	2	4%	4	8%
Total	28	22	22	44%	28	56%	50	100%

Total sample size (n=50), Source of Data for all tables (field survey 2015)

The above percentage distribution depicts the respondents' sex and age distribution. Based on the field survey, 34% of the respondents' age group is between 10-18 years old; 46% of the respondents were between the ages of 19-29; 12% of the respondents fall under the age ranging from 30-40 and 8% of the respondents were between the ages of 41-60 interval. Regarding the sex of respondents, 44% of the respondents were male and 56% of them were females. Women outnumber males in the study area.

Table 2: Ethnic Backgrounds of the Respondents

Ethnicity	*Frequency*	*Percentage*
Oromo	12	24%
Amhara	6	12%
Dawro	12	24%
Yem	10	20%
Kaffa	2	4%
Gurage	6	12%
Silte	2	4%
Total	n=50	100%

Total sample size (n=50)

Table 2 displays the distribution of Ethnic groups in the study site. As has been shown, 24% (12) of the respondents were Oromo; 12% (6) were Amhara; 24% (12) were Dawro; 20% (10) were Yem; 4% (2) were Kaffa; 12% (6) were Gurage and 4% (2) were Silte. Therefore, in the neighborhood, people from surrounding zones dominate particularly from *Dawro*, *Yem* and *Kaffa*.

Table 3: Household Types

	Types of Households		Total (n=50)
Household Head	Male-Headed Household	Female-Headed Household	
Number	23	27	50
Percent	46%	54%	100%

Total sample size (n=50)

Table 3: depicted that 46% of the households in the study area are male-headed while 54% of the households are female-headed. This indicates that the magnitude of problems these households face is severe because, in poor urban neighborhoods, female-headed households have little access to assets. This increases their vulnerability to variety of shocks.

Table 4: Educational Status of the Respondents

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
Can't read/write	14	28%
1-4	21	42%
5-8	10	20%
9-10	5	10%
Total	n=50	100%

Total sample size (n=50)

Concerning the educational status of individuals and households in the neighborhood, 42% (21) of the respondents were at grade 1-4 level. This also constituted the majorities of the sampled respondents. The second majorities were those who can't read/write and they accounted for 28% (14) of the respondents. Others are those who are at secondary school level and above primary levels. They constitute 20% (10) and 10% (5) respectively. Therefore, from the table shown above, one can understand that the majority of dwellers in the neighborhood were with a very low educational status. This in turn has a negative consequence on their livelihood strategy as well as livelihood outcome. Due to low educational status, the return of their labor is very minimal hence cannot sustain their life adequately.

Table 5: Employment History of Respondents

Occupational Status	Frequency	Percentage
Self-employed	26	52%
Unemployed	14	28%
Government-employed	5	10%
NGO	5	10%
Total	**50**	**100%**

Total sample size (n=50)

Table 5 has depicted that majority of the respondents are self-employed who constituted 52% (26) of the respondents. There are also many unemployed youths in the study area and they comprised 28% (14) of the respondents. Some of the respondents were employed in the government organizations and NGOs as guards and janitors and they constitute 10% (5) each. Thus, the occupation of the majority of the respondents was self-employed activities such as street vending and other casual activities. Majority of them have engaged in these activities for the sake of survival rather than to get profit.

Table 6: Income Sources of Respondents

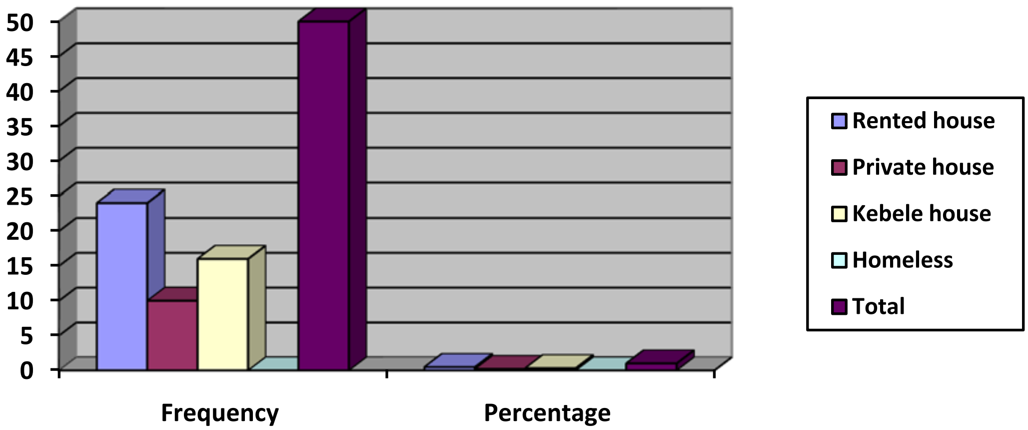
Sample households	Income Sources					
	Monthly salary	Self-employment	Wage labor	Remittanc e	Others	Total
Frequency	3	27	17	3	0%	50%
Percent	6%	54%	34%	6%	0%	100%

Total sample size (n=50)

Table 5 indicates that 6% (3) of the respondents depend on monthly salary as the main source of income. The majority of the respondents 54% (27) said that they get their income from self-employed activities. The second majority of the respondents 34% (17) get their income from wage labor. They sell their labor at the sites of construction in various parts of the city of Jimma. Some of the respondents receive remittance from Arab countries and they constitute 6 % (3) of the 50 sampled respondents.

Table 7: Households' Housing Condition

Housing Condition	Frequency	Percentage
Rented house	24	48%
Private house	10	20%
Kebele house	16	32%
Homeless	0	0%
Total	n=50	100%



Total sample size (n=50)

Table 7 reveals that the majority of the respondents dwell in rented houses rather than own houses. They constitute 48% (24) of the total sampled respondents. The second majority of the respondents reside in the kebele houses that constituted 32% (16) of the respondents. Although some of the respondents have their own houses, however, the houses are too dilapidated and constructed from a very simple construction material like mud and woods. This segment constitutes 20% (10) of the total 50 sampled respondents.

Table 8: Major Types of Livelihood Strategies of the Households

Types of livelihoods		Frequency	Percentage
Street vending	Vegetables	18	36%
	Clothes	10	20%
	Electronics	5	10%
	Cooked food	2	4%
	Lottery	10	20%
Domestic service		1	2%
Pension		3	6%
Remittance		1	2%
Total		n=50	100%

Total sample size (n=50)

As it is depicted on the table above, the overwhelming majority of the respondents are engaged in street vending activities as their sole livelihood strategy. They constitute 90% (45) of the respondents. Other respondents are engaged in domestic services 2% (1); some lead their life by pension of husbands 6% (3) and remittance from Arab country comprises 2% (1). Therefore, from the table, it is possible to conclude that the majority of the members of the neighborhood depend on street vending as their main livelihood strategy. This strategy is mainly a survival strategy with niggardly income than something which yields enough earnings.

Table 9: Sources of Vulnerabilities of Households

Sources of Vulnerabilities	Frequency	Percentage
Police raiding	2	4%
Rainy season	5	10%
Illness	15	30%
Inflation	25	50%
Neighborhood conflict	3	6%
Total	**n=50**	**100%**

Total sample size (n=50)

The assets that poor people possess or have access to, the livelihoods they desire and the strategies they adopt are influenced by the context within which they live (Rakodi 2002:37). The contexts that surround urban dwellers can be turned into sources of vulnerability. In the table above (table 9), shown are sources of vulnerabilities of the respondents. Majority of the respondents, 50% (25), replied that the main source of vulnerability in their neighborhood is inflation of goods and services.

Next to inflation of goods and services, vulnerability as a result of illness follows. Since the poor neighborhoods lack most of basic urban services, particularly the service of efficient sewage disposal, the dwellers are suffering from frequent communicable diseases.

Apart from that, rainy season also creates significant amount of tension on the activities of dwellers. For example, 10% of the dwellers replied that during the wet seasons, they face vulnerability. There is also frequent neighborhood conflict in the area between adjacent neighborhoods. During this time, it is difficult to pursue the livelihood in the neighborhood. From the total sampled respondents 6% (3) of them stated that they are affected by conflicts of youths in their neighborhood. Sometimes vendors are confiscated/ raided by polices too. Since the main source of livelihood of people in the neighborhood is street vending and for the activity is not allowed and even considered as illicit, there is a police confiscation or raiding. Respondents who shared this response as the major source of vulnerability accounted for 4% of the samples.

Therefore, as has been mentioned by the study participants, one can understand that the neighborhood is suffering from ranges of vulnerabilities which are impeding the potential development of the real wealth of the nation, *Human*. Hence, to provide the people of such circumstances (vulnerabilities) with the tools, services and diverse opportunities they need to lead the ways of lives that they value (and which are realistic as per the context), is imperative.

Table 10: Former Employment History of Households before engaging in Current Livelihood Strategy

S.N	Types of Former Employment	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Government employee	26	52%
2.	Farming	1	2%
3.	NGO employee	1	2%
4.	Unemployed	22	44%
Total	Total	50	100%

Total sample size (n=50)

Before they are engaged in street trades like street vending, hawking; some of them are employed in other forms of formal and informal employments. But majority of the respondents were unemployed before they become engaged in the self-employed sector. They constitute 44% (22) of the total sampled respondents. The largest share of respondents, 52% (26), was formally employed in government offices. However, they were employed in lower positions for niggardly income due to their lower educational achievements. Others who migrated from adjacent zones of the city were previously engaged in farming activities and they constitute 2% (1) of the total respondents and the same figure (2%) also represented NGO employees.

Therefore, unemployment, underemployment in low ranking jobs and migration from surrounding zones to Jimma city is the common characteristics of people who live in this neighborhood.

b) Households' Sources of Livelihood, Settlements

Respondents of the neighborhood have varying sources and ranges of income. According to an interviewee, the total income he gets monthly was 200 birr and his daughter earns 600 birr from her domestic service. However, the household needs a minimum of 1200 birr for monthly expenditure. The informant's family size is also large i.e. *eight*. Large family size, coupled with niggardly income, is pressuring onto the livelihood which accompanies rise in vulnerabilities. Heads of the households, though expected to provide the necessities for members, yet the large size of family tempts them with meager sources of income.

Concerning places of origin and settlement, the informant reported his migration from Dawro zone of SNNPR and settled in Jimma. As to his account, he is married and dropped his education from grade 7 and engaged in daily laboring and coffee-beans collection (*buna lekema)* as the livelihood strategies as a breadwinner to support his household.

He also replied in detail about his living condition as the following*, "I dropped education from grade 7, Monthly I earn 200 birr, my daughter earns 600 birr/month, and we have an ownership/ access to plot of land-which is 200 care meter, the sources of income for our family is: daily laboring, and 'buna lekema'. The main contributors for the household income is me, my wife and my daughter. Some of the Children are also contributers for the household income diversification."*

Largely, there is no secured or dependable source of income for this household. They change their livelihood seasonally. With low educational status and its negative consequences on human capital of the household, it is difficult to participate in dependable livelihood strategy. The only available resource to them is their labor. But, with low educational achievement, the return to their labor is meager and forced them to lead subsistence life. An informant's household expends more than they earn. For instance, the total household's expenditure was more than 2000 birr/month. They fulfill this expenditure through their insecure livelihood and support from NGOs and sometimes from the government.

As an informant recounted, there is support from nearby organizations. When they are affected by food shortages they get support from government and non-governmental organizations. However, rather than stressing on support during food shortages and other challenges, what the households preferred is to support their livelihood strategy in variety of ways. They believe that if their livelihood is strong enough to withstand the shocks and vulnerabilities, they can overcome whatever challenges they face.

c) Human Capital

Human capital can be understood as the labor resources available to households, which have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions. The former refers to the number of household members and time available to engage in income-earning activities. While the qualitative one refers to the levels of education, skills and health statuses of households' members (Rakodi, 2002).

Human capital of households is in either form. i.e. qualitative or quantitative one is fragile. The quantitative aspect of the human capital is also not competent. Although there are youths and adults in the households, they do not fulfill formal criteria to be employed in the formal sector. In terms of the time available to them, they have good opportunity to be engaged in any emergent income generating activities since there is no regular and stable livelihood strategy.

Largely, households are characterized by low formal education and malnutrition. The inhabitants are food insecure. They get food from market. In addition to this, the price of food is souring from time to time. Again, the source of income of the households is also limited. Though there is the practice of diversification, it is meager and serves only for survival. Thus, they face challenge to adequately feed members of the household.

Investment on education and balanced diet is low. Much of their money is invested on cheap foods for survival. They use some kind of local innovations such as "*innovative fishing with barbed wire".*

d) Awareness of Inhabitants towards Guidelines concerning Urban Livelihoods

The crucial determinants of households' ability to achieve improved livelihoods are their access to assets and the effects of external conditioning variables that constrain or encourage the productive use of such assets and that expose households to risks or threats. A variety of levels and categories of policy may impact on these. Policies are generally categorized as macro-economic or local policies (Rakodi 2002:114).

Economic growth is not accompanied by rapid poverty reduction in poor neighborhoods in regional towns. It seems that the policy environment nationally emphasizes on mega-projects which has a long-run positive impact. Though there are some policies regarding micro and small-scale enterprises, the scheme does not accommodate the poorest segment of the demographic spectrum. Because it needs some initial capital and related social net workings.

In the study area, the households have less knowledge of policies, legislations and laws concerning the livelihood strategy they pursue. Government policies towards some of the activities practiced by the individuals and households are outlawed. For example, street trade without registration and paying tax is considered as illicit.

However, since people of the neighborhood for one thing—have not been sensitized with the existing regulatory frameworks (policies, directives…) and for another thing, though stated as an 'informal' sector by the government, yet by its nature the sector is prevailing with such mesmerizing peculiarities as small-scale initial capital required to furnish and/or commence the business, speedy financial return helping the poor to look into the next day, thereby, contributing to maximum extent in the struggle against addressing what can be termed as *silent emergency—poverty* amongst several other neglected human agenda.

The poor not only suffer from the labeling, i.e. informal, illicit and non-tax payer; but also lacked vending places yet with the presence of sites of waste disposal which are risking the lives of the poor and the affluent. In an adult conversation, to deny the poor from access to marketing areas does not do justice either to the poor or the local consumers and the economy combined.

This act also poses a serious question on whether diversity is appreciated or denounced for its presence. For diversity is not only with cultural or religious dimension, and since we do also have diversity in the sense that the well-to-do, the middle one and the destitute are integral parts of the real context, to approach all these diversities with an unvaried marketing style has not been an easy task to attain, hence, not realized yet. To appreciate such diversity cannot be revealed through vivid strategies of demoting the market of the poor for the poor and beyond.

Literatures recommend that in order to reduce poverty, policies designed to achieve economic growth need to be accompanied by redistribution of income or assets. Income redistribution can be achieved by designing growth strategies that increase the incomes of the poorest, or by redistributing income through taxation. Growth might be expected to be pro-poor if it takes place in sectors in which the poor work, but opportunities for urban wage employment arising from economic growth are often not accessible to the poor because of their lack of education and appropriate skills. Redistribution of assets is necessary to enable poor people to take advantage of opportunities, but which assets are critical, varies according to the context. In urban labor markets, redistribution of human capital assets (education, knowledge, skills, and health) may be as important as the redistribution of productive assets, especially land. However, some consider the latter to be a prerequisite for reducing poverty, inequality, by providing a basis for secure livelihoods (Rakodi, 2002).

Apart from that, poverty and inequality can also be meaningfully reduced by exercising sensible use of one's own resources (even with limited or no assistance) which may start with efficient resource utilization by sector bureaus and, done effectively, and found rationally feasible, may extend even to slight budget cutting exercises from the annual expenditure of the military. At seasons of relative geopolitical stability and regional/continental/global peace, economies must be worried of addressing neglected human agenda (homelessness, un/underemployment, illiteracy…) in a form of peace-dividend—for the peace has implication on possible reduction on annual expenditure of the armed force.

One should also promote for the availability of enabling environment for the working and indeed striving poor who are contributing sometimes at household level, at others at local level and even on times to the wider community. Hence, it is far better to enable the *invisiblized* segment of the demographic spectrum, *the poor*, to have access to conducive and protected market opportunities rather than to keep them on destitution—which has direful impact be it to the nation or onto the poor and the neighborhood combined.

Pro-poor growth policies, income and asset redistribution are considered as vital to reduce poverty in dilapidated neighborhoods. Without this process, the poor cannot be benefitted from the economic growth since they lack education and appropriate skill to be accommodated in job opportunities created by economic growth. Redistribution of assets like schools, health stations, training services to poor neighborhoods are imperative so that the poor dwellers may get access. After this process, the poor can be beneficiary from the national economic growth and improve/secure their livelihood.

e) Social Capital of Households

Social capital is defined as '*the rules, norms, obligations, reciprocity and trust embedded in social relations, social structures, which enable its members to achieve their individual and community objectives'*. For social interaction to be termed 'capital', it must be persistent, giving rise to trust on which people can draw. Social networks are not all supportive of the poor and are generally thought to be less healthy in urban areas because of the mobility and heterogeneity of their populations (Carole Rakodi, 2002:33).

In poor or tumbledown neighborhoods of Jimma town, intra-group social network is intense but the inter-group social network is less intense. They make social relationship within their neighborhood and intimate social circles. But, they don't make it beyond their immediate social circles. The common types of social networks in the study area were *mahber* and *iddir*. Members of these associations support each other at times of wedding, funeral and rarely graduation ceremonies. Concerning the effectiveness of these groups some of the informants believe that it is obvious that to carryout any ceremony, the hosting household is required to cover labor cost of many individuals, however, being a member of an eddir or mahber will enable the households to access the support (which includes such materials as dish, plates, cups…) for free. The associations are too beneficial to members, yet not responding to your life-long poverty. The problem with *iddir* is it doesn't improve your life but helps only at funeral and other ceremonies or events. They have also no mechanism to help members even during health problem.

They are active only at times of ceremonies such as funerals, weddings, etc. So, they have nothing to do with the livelihood strategy of poor people. Despite that, sometimes there are loans provided by the iddir but the poor has less chance to get it due to low social asset. In general, as it is common in many cities, enduring social interaction and trust development in the study area was not dependable. The poor cannot depend on these fragile social capitals. This is exacerbated by the frequent mobility of poor to search their daily job. Moreover, the heterogeneity of dwellers in many aspects also affects trust which is the source of social capital in the area.

f) The Situation of Natural Capital of Households

The natural capitals include land, water or river or mainly commonly used resources. Generally, natural capital is less significant in cities. But, the practice of urban agriculture means that for some urban residents, land is an important asset. However, urban agriculture is practiced on marginal lands; it is frequently vulnerable to environmental contamination. Moreover, while common property resources (such as rivers or forests) are generally less significant assets for poor urban dwellers, some natural resources are used in urban settings. Rivers in particular may be used as a source of water for washing and even drinking, and for livelihood activities, such as fishing or poultry rearing (DFID, 1998; Rakodi, 1993; cited in Rakodi, 2002:69).

As has been rightly observed above, in the study area too, informants have stated that; they have access to a nearby river for fishing and forest to collect for fuel or firewood. The access is communal; it is not protected or prohibited. They said that "*we are making livelihood out of it*". Access to natural capital can be affected by external factors. In the town of Jimma, there are many rivers around the locality of the town but many of them are polluted. They are the dumping sites of dry and liquid wastes due to poorly organized waste disposal strategy in the town.

Although there are some open lands in the study area, poor inhabitants do not practice livelihood strategies like urban agriculture. The weather condition in the town of Jimma is favorable for practicing urban agriculture. Land in pocket areas of these neighborhoods are not used for urban agriculture but dumping sites of wastes and vending sites on the other hand. As it has been mentioned above, some of the informants said that they depend on rivers for fishing. They fish for survival than accumulating capital from it. They use traditional/homemade fishing materials. Although they use nearby rivers for their livelihood, the rivers are not well protected from contamination. In addition to this, with a traditional material and absence of investment on feeding fishes in rivers, they do not pursue a secured livelihood. Therefore, despite of the availability of some form of natural capital in the study area, it does not guarantee the security of their livelihood. Lack of support by concerned bodies; lack of training on how to fishing, feed fishes in the rivers; how to protect the rivers from contamination pose vulnerable condition to the poor in the study setting.

g) Physical Capital Status of the Households

Physical capital includes household assets, including tools, equipment, housing and household goods, as well as stocks (such as jewellery). The ability to invest in production equipment may directly generate income and enhance labor productivity. Shelter is similarly multifunctional, potentially providing income from rent as well as a location for home-based enterprise. Infrastructure, which is public property, is an important component both for household maintenance and for livelihoods. Important for health and social interaction, and thus contributing to human and social capital, it also enables people to access, and directly supports income-generating activities (Rakodi, 2002).

In cities, housing is one of the vital assets for the poor. It is used for productive (renting rooms, using the space as a workshop area) purposes in addition to shelter. Livestock is generally less important in cities. Nevertheless, many urban residents undertake livestock rearing for the sale. Production Equipment, such as utensils for preparing cooked food for sale and non-motorized vehicles, is vital to many household enterprises (see Moser, 1998; Rakodi, 1997, Rakodi, 2002:69).

Physical capitals mentioned by some of the informants in the area were include shelter; utensils for preparing cooked food; non-motorized vehicles to transport goods; fishing tools (homemade); livestock; televisions; digging tools for daily laborers. Members of the households in the study area use the aforementioned household utensils to pursue their livelihood. Mainly used productive tools by households in the area include: utensils for preparing cooked food for sale; traditional fishing tools, shelter and digging utensils. Many of household assets they use were traditional and does not allow beyond survival livelihood. Though livestock are one of the vital household physical assets in other towns and cities, the inhabitants in the study area do not depend on it mainly. Even if some households have their own shelter, renting is impossible due to decay and narrowness of the houses. Injera baking utensils are not efficient as electric stove. Households mainly use the traditional bakery. With these inadequacies and ineffectiveness, the available physical assets do not guarantee the security of household livelihood.

h) Financial Capital of the Households

Literatures reveal that income derived from the sale of their labor, pensions and remittances from outside the household constitute the main sources of financial asset in the poor neighborhoods. When there is a surplus, some of this flow may be saved as financial capital or converted into some other asset, such as jewelry, which can be sold. Mechanisms to facilitate saving can help in dealing with stresses and shocks and building up financial assets. Access to affordable credit is important for variety of purposes (see Chambers, 1997; UNCHS, 1996; Rakodi, 2002:69).

Regarding the financial assets in the study area, informants mention selling of labor as daily labor, pension as a vital source of financial asset. As one of financial asset, there is a credit associations owned by government and banks. But the access to these institutions is limited and the poorer groups of dwellers have no collateral to get loan and other services given by these institutions. The most important financial asset found in the study area is in the form of '*iddir* and *iqub'.* Households become member to either iqub or iddir. Informal financial institutions like '*Equb'* are vital to the overcoming of financial challenges they face at present time. According to some households, becoming a member to many '*equb'* associations is possible as much as the capacity of the member is concerned. It is via this financial institution that households and individuals sustain their life. The only financial institution in the study area that complement the livelihood of the poor is '*equb'* and occasionally '*iddir*'.

On the other hand, iddir can hardly be taken as a financial asset for the households. '*Iddirs'* are local institutions designed to meet the needs of resources during various ceremonies. Materials, household utensils, tools and other items owned by iddir were allowed to use only funeral ceremonies, weddings, occasionally during graduations. Under such circumstances, the iddir as a financial local institution does not provide support to members for immediate usage. Therefore, despite of the existence of equb and iddir as local financial institutions, do not support pursuing a secured livelihood in the study area. This is related to the purpose of their formation.

i) Susceptibilities in Dilapidated Neighborhood

In this section, conditions which pose challenges and threats to households in the study area were addressed. In the aspects of informal or casual wage employment, shelter and land, the poor become challenged. In addition to that, rainy season (wet season); inhospitable environments to settle; diseases (communicable and curable); tenure insecurity and others pose difficulties.

Vulnerabilities related to informal or casual wage employment, shelter and land ownership exist in the study area. Poor educational achievement led people to work in unprotected working conditions such as long hours, poor pay, insanitary or unsafe conditions. Moreover, tenure security is also a big deal in the study area. Urban residents living on illegally occupied land lack legal tenure rights. This may force them to experience poor housing quality and later on they may face the threat of mass eviction. Following it, lack of participation in decision making on issues related to their neighborhood may occur. This situation is known as political disenfranchisement. Though currently no disenfranchisement, the malfunctioning of the neighborhood would lead to it later on.

According to the informant's word, wet seasons have also their own impact on their livelihood. Concerning how wet seasons pose threat to their life, an informant replied that "*during wet season, the roof does not protect us from rain*". The materials the house constructed were simple like woods, mud and other less strong construction. Afterward, many of houses in the area are built hastily out of the plan; the materials of construction are also dilapidated. The entire neighborhood by itself is located at environmentally inhospitable areas. It poses the great threat of flooding during summer season. If heavy rain drops, it is inevitable to be flooded. Mobility in the neighborhood due to its swampy nature and lack of gravel roads turn out to be reduced during this season. So, during wet season, the livelihood activity of the poor people in this area becomes truncated.

Decaying of houses is also one of the situations which create vulnerability to the households in the study area. The process of decaying is related to the strength of construction materials they have used. Lack of tenure security is also another reason for the decomposing of shelters. Since there is a threat of mass eviction from local authority, the dwellers become reluctant to renew their shelter. With meager livelihood strategy, it is difficult to repair the houses constructed initially with substandard materials. These houses are mostly constructed hastily in order to occupy urban lands. After their construction, they become neglected gradually. Urban basic services are also not provided for these neighborhoods. The environment where they live, the nature of house construction, the nature of tenure security and the weather condition has a cumulative effect on the security of livelihood.

Lack of tenure security, decaying of shelters, insecurity of wage employment, disenfranchisement create insecurity in the study area. So, if the dwellers in this neighborhood cannot withstand these shocks, their livelihood strategy is not sustainable and secured. Since the definition of sustainable livelihood says that; *"A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, which not undermining the natural resource base* (Carole Rakodi,2002:37).

One informant has replied to us concerning the vulnerability in the neighborhood: "*We have no access to credit association; we do have access to bank for saving purpose only. But micro-finance institutions do not provide the loan to as because they believe that we are un-trustable.*" The poor in these neighborhoods have no strong social-network that can serve as a social capital. They may have social networking, within their immediate neighborhoods. But, they make rarely the inter-neighborhood social bonding. The networks available are intra social-neighborhood networks. Therefore, they may have less chance to get new information, opportunity, benefit from their intra-neighborhood networks which do not go beyond far to the next neighborhood.

j) Shocks, Stresses and Trends in Neighborhoods

According to Rakodi (2002), key features of poverty are a high degree of exposure and susceptibility to the risk of crises, stress and shocks, and little capacity to recover quickly from them. To understand the sources of vulnerability, it is necessary to analyze trends (demographic change, available technologies, political representation and economic trends), shocks (the climate and actual or potential conflicts) and culture (as an explanatory factor in understanding how people manage their assets and the livelihood choices they make).

k) Shocks/stresses and Trends

Long-term trends, recurring seasonal changes and short term shocks are the contexts of the vulnerabilities in decaying neighborhoods of Jimma City. Seasonal climate change (wet season), changes in the ownership right (tenure insecurity), inflation, unsafe employment, illness are the conditions of vulnerability which surround poor in the study area. Households in this neighborhood inhabit in decayed shelters. This condition of houses poses a threat of eviction on the dwellers at any time. Moreover, inflation of house rent (shows increasing trend from time to time), price of goods and services creates massive timidities for these people. Since the households livelihood strategy is fragile as it has been addressed above; withstanding shocks and changing trends was rarely. Therefore, the livelihood strategies pursued by dwellers in the study area hardly resist or withstand the shocks, stresses and trends.

Case 2

An informant aged 36, when asked about the vulnerable situations, the strategy they use to cope up or withstand shocks replied as follows. He said that,

> "*Most of us are not capable of financing educational and other costs of our children. Only some dedicated households among neighbors seldom buying some exercise books to students*. *Students buy educational materials by themselves. Occasionally some volunteers support students by purchasing exercise books and giving cloth/shoes. As a result of meager income from our survival strategies, it is beyond the family capacity to fulfill even basic educational materials*. He also added that "*we go for intimate neighbors who are economically better off to seek assistance.*"

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The noticeable feature of the neighborhood concerning facing of the challenges is that, every household handles its own challenges. But funeral, wedding and graduation ceremonies are assisted by the neighborhood associations like *mahber* or *iddir.* The sphere of influence of these institutions is paramount in the life members in rural and urban areas. Their influence on members is paramount in rural than urban. In rural area, due to the weakness of the formal social control mechanisms, they serve as strong mechanism of informal social control in collaboration with other traditional social control institutions. They are also mechanism of social control.

Other trial of the study area is, a crime. Unemployed youths dominate the employed ones both formally or informally, they try to earn money illegally by robbing people at street streets at night time and breaking houses to steal something. Police protection in the neighborhood is not efficient to fully control crime. As a result, members of community mobilized by the kebele actively participate in keeping their neighborhood. There is a community policing service by members of the neighborhood in collaboration with police department of the city. In Dilapidated neighborhoods, there is lack of a police protection. As a result of that, these neighborhoods are considered as unsafe, pose vulnerability to anyone who lives in them.

l) Livelihood Outcomes in the Study Area

The job opportunities available for the urban poor, depend on their skills. Many urban poor people survive through undertaking a variety of activities which mainly take place in the informal sector. Even when they are fully employed, they produce little towards their social well-being. The most vulnerable, and the least secure or skilled people, engage in a variety of marginal activities (Rakodi, 2002:61).

The outcome of livelihood from fishing, street vending, domestic service, daily laboring and other strategies support their life. As mentioned in the above sections, the inhabitants in the study area participate in various types of strategies for survival strategies. However, according to informants, the outcome of their livelihood is insufficient as the strategy itself. Thus, fulfilling the need to food, cloth, shelter and other utilities through it is difficult without relying on supports from various sources. It cannot be considered as a Capital accumulation and life changing practice.

Fishing from rivers is typical form of livelihood strategy. The return from fishing monthly is not more than 500 birr. During rainy season, the amount of earning from fishing become reduced. The change of seasons creates vulnerability to whom practice fishing. Despite of that, households finance variety of aspects in their life via the money they earn from fishing. But saving and accumulating capital is unthinkable unless their livelihood strategy is supported by concerned bodies.

The livelihood strategy is affected by the urban contexts that surround it. Some of these contexts that can either hinder or enhance the livelihood and its outcome of the poor may include; economic context, political context, environmental context and social contexts. Therefore, when livelihood of poor is studied, these contexts should be taken in to account.

In poor urban neighborhoods, the effect of economic contexts is highest. Too much dependence on cash highly manifests itself with its full packages in urban areas. The returns from meager livelihood, therefore, are negatively affected by the economic context. In urban areas, everything needed to daily life is bought by money. This poses great pressure on poor in the study area who struggle to live through variety of survival strategies. Through subsistence livelihood strategy, income earning is limited.

The social contexts in urban area have also a negative effect on the livelihood of urban poor. Generally, there is heterogeneity of dwellers in many aspects due to differences in occupations. Heterogeneous people have less deep interaction and shared common values and norms. On the other hand, the poor in urban area need to depend on shared values of helping and reciprocity in times of shocks and crises. Under such circumstance, a dependable tie with neighborhood that can endure long-time is rarely formed. When combined with high mobility of people for the purpose of work and other issues, building social ties, bonds with other inhabitants is demanding. Therefore, the livelihood outcome in the study area was fragile. Fragile livelihood outcome does not allow the dwellers to lead secured life.

i. *A Scheme to Upkeep Insecure & Unsustainable Livelihood Strategies of the Poor in Towns*

Supporting self-employed activities; providing education and training, facilitating access to financial capital are one of the schemes that can encourage the endeavors of the poor. The poor is not a docile group who awaits something to happen externally. As many livelihood frameworks put, regardless of their qualities, they possess their assets and resources. Therefore, external support should be given to what they are already striving.

Concerning education and training, the poor people, based on the activities they are engaged should get training. For example, there are individuals and households who are participating in fishing from rivers, domestic services and other self-employed activities. Vocational training for traditional fisheries can enhance their human capital and later on financial asset. Facilitating educational access to all disadvantaged households in the neighborhood is believed as one mechanism to empower the meager livelihood. Since education and training has positive impact on their assets, therefore, by providing educational services, by

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constructing schools and giving specific training to individuals who participate in variety of livelihoods.

Facilitating access to financial assets to poor indiscriminately is what the poor needs from the stake holders. Like pointed out in many literatures, access to financial capital by the poor should improve. For example, the loan and credit service should not be given just for micro-enterprise development but for household's financial management. Helping poor in urban areas as not entrepreneurs but the life of men and women changed first. This is because of the poor need financial services more frequently and more urgently than other groups in urban area. Therefore, unconditional provision of access to financial assets will improve the household's life and encourage their livelihood eventually.

III. Conclusion and Recommendation

In this study, the livelihood strategy of poor in dilapidated neighborhoods conducted in order to describe the efforts made by poor to survive and cope with the problems. There are many researchers conducted on the livelihood strategies of poor in impoverished neighborhoods of cities in Ethiopia. Studies conducted by (*Elias 2000; Ahiadeke et. al 2000; Potts, 1997; Ermias, 2000; CSA, 2006; Degefa, 2008; Haregewoin, 2005); Ahiadeke et. al 2000; Minwuyelet ,2005)* have tried to investigate the livelihood strategies of poor in inner cities, peripheries and peri-urban areas; and the livelihood adjustment challenges of ex-farmers in variety of cities and towns of the country. But, as mentioned in the introduction and statement of the problem part of this study, little studies were conducted on the livelihood strategy of poor in dilapidated neighborhoods in the city of Jimma. Therefore, this study has focused on describing the life making in malfunctioning parts of cities in the city of Jimma.

According to the findings, the sampled respondents and selected informants have low educational status, income status, and mainly households are led by female heads. The assets possessed by households and access to them were fragile and full of constraints. Lack of financial support, training are one of the critical challenges in the study area. The endeavors of poor in these neighborhoods are rarely supported adequately by the concerned stake holders. Therefore, to see progress and enhancement, resilience and sustainability of household livelihood in the study area, supports including, training, education, facilitating access to financial assets are needed.

In the study site, households are led by both males and females. There are many female headed families due to variety of reasons. The livelihood challenge, shocks and stresses were severe in these types of households. Compared with male headed households the extent of livelihood challenges they experience, and shocks were greater due to fragile financial, human and other capitals/assets.

In terms of educational attainment in the study area, the majority of the respondents were with low educational status that didn't complete their secondary school education. Low education and training have a negative impact on their livelihood strategy. As a result of low educational status, they have low skill and they could not be employed in formal sector economic activities which are considered as stable and secured.

The social, financial, human and other assets of the poor were fragile. Because of that, the livelihood strategies of the poor could not withstand shocks and stresses they experience if there is no support from the stake holder.

a) Recommendation

In the conclusion part, interpretation of the results given in findings section is presented. Based on analysis, conclusions were drawn. Therefore, this part presents and discusses the actions that the future researchers should take us a result of this project.

To make the livelihood strategies vibrant, sustainable, resilent to shocks and stresses; facilitating access to assets, providing training concerning how to make efficient the life making activities of poor, raising and creating awareness about rules, policies of urban livelihoods in the informal sector.

Therefore, to change the aforementioned recommendations in to practice, households should get fair access to educational institutions starting from primary level to tertiary level. Educational materials for the children of poor households should be provided by various support programs in the community. In order to achieve this, concerned bodies should initiate the support programs that are oriented on providing educational materials to children.

Entrepreneurial trainings based on the interests of participants of various livelihood strategies should be given to the people in the area.

Generally, there is too much dependence in cash economy in urban area and particularly in impoverished neighborhoods. So, people in impoverished areas should get financial support even for day-today needs and wants. Thus, policies which emphasize on non-collateral based financial services should be advocated. It is vital to provide poor households in urban area with financial support without too much preconditions. Since households have no adequate collateral, financial support that does not base itself on the collateral status of households should be given in the form of aid. Then, the utilization of money by households should be checked by kebele and other stakeholders in order to prevent extravagant and unplanned utilization of money.

Therefore, this research aimed to develop a detailed understanding of the diverse livelihood strategies of the urban poor and vulnerable. This is done with the overall objective to inform a policy formulation process that builds on the capabilities, needs and priorities of poor and vulnerable urban populations and to assist aid actors to develop appropriate, effective and practical interventions that strengthen the livelihoods of the urban poor.

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Policy Briefing on Child Protection Policy of Ethiopia in Emergencies

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Summary- Children are the future generation who will be socialized and grown in a good healthy condition because they are the future adults and development in overall the world. If the children have not necessarily been socialized, they shall be exposing different faces for their physical, mental, psychological, moral, and community development at large... 48.6% of Ethiopia people are children who are below 15 years old. Among 48.6%, nearly 18% are under the age of 5 years, which means 37% of the entire below 15 years old and these have encountered to the challenges of child trafficking, child labor, sexual abuse, orphan and vulnerable and other related problems.

Despite the fact that the Ethiopia government has launched lot policies, such as child protection policy for tackling such problems, these have still been occurring and expanding in different districts in a country without the discrimination of ethnicity, language, and nations and nationalities. More specifically, in fact getting available data on human trafficking in general and child trafficking in particular is difficult owing to its illegal, hidden, the extent and magnitude of trafficking activities and problems, more than 869, 567 children who the age between 10 to 14 were illegally migrating from Ethiopia. On other issue, 70% in Ethiopian girls are sexually abused and harassed and 30% girls were raped at least one time in their life before reaching the age of eighteen.

Keywords: child; protection, policy; briefing; ethiopia.

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POLICYBRIEFINGONCHILDPROTECTIONPOLICY OFETHIOPIAINEMERGENCIES

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Despite the fact that the Ethiopia government has launched lot policies, such as child protection policy for tackling such problems, these have still been occurring and expanding in different districts in a country without the discrimination of ethnicity, language, and nations and nationalities. More specifically, in fact getting available data on human trafficking in general and child trafficking in particular is difficult owing to its illegal, hidden, the extent and magnitude of trafficking activities and problems, more than 869, 567 children who the age between 10 to 14 were illegally migrating from Ethiopia. On other issue, 70% in Ethiopian girls are sexually abused and harassed and 30% girls were raped at least one time in their life before reaching the age of eighteen. However, nearly five out of ten girls assured that they were averagely raped three to ten time in their life span. On child labor problem, from 48.6% of children who below 15 years old in Ethiopia, half of the children were active economically in the age group 10-14 in the country among seven million children in the listed age group. Out of the entire children population in Ethiopia who faced to the challenges of child labor, nearly six out of ten children and one out of ten children lived in rural and urban respectively. These empirical evidences show that the majority of the children work in the primary economic activity in this country. On vulnerable children, though estimates vary, recent approximations claim that there are over 5 million orphans including 1.5 million AIDS orphans in Ethiopia. These include social orphan, mother or father or both orphan, famine orphan, malaria and other infectious disease orphan, and war orphan. The prevalence of such problems in Ethiopia have faced the challenges of lot emergencies, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, lack of educational and health accesses, mental-ill, and other physical impairment.

What the recommendation put for reducing such problems in Ethiopia are that the government should create and apply the guideline of child protection with the civil society, local and international NGOs, and Civil societies; the government should focus on the marginalized Ethiopian children, especially for the disabled, impaired, and handicapped children, the pastoralists' and orphaned children, and the children who have a lack of educational and health accesses; the government should structure Ministry, Bureau, and Office from the federal level to kebele for the concerning of children only without overlapping youths and women; the government and NGOs, and other formal and informal sectors should conduct research and draft projects for minimizing those problems in a country promptly.

Keywords: child; protection, policy; briefing; ethiopia.

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I. Introduction

Children are the future generation who should be socialized and grown in a good healthy condition because they are the future adults and development in every countries (Miles, 2009). If the children have not necessarily been socialized, they shall be exposing different faces for their physical, mental, psychological, moral, and community development at large (Gobena, 1998). 48.6% of Ethiopia people are children who are below 15 years old. (CSA, 2013). Ethiopia is characterized by a high fertility rate and a rapid population growth with comparing to other sub Saharan countries. Despite the fact the fertility rate of Ethiopia is become minimized from 7.17 in the years between 1950 and 1955 to 5.07 in 2016, the small amount of reduction on rapid population growth and unexpected fertility rate were the challenges to have tackled the realization of their rights and other related benefits (UNICEF, 1998; CSA, 2016). Of the total child population, 85% live in the rural areas and the remaining 15% live in the urban areas. Ethiopia has experienced enormous problems of severe and widespread poverty despite its vast natural resources and has been unable to meet the basic needs of its population in general and children in particular (Myers, 1991) since children are those who socialized in a safe and healthy environment are the adults of tomorrow and the bases for the future development of a country (Miles, 2009). Unless children are properly socialized, there will be a chance to become challenging for their personal and societal development (Gobena, 1998). (Please delete the green bold paragraph?)

Today, child problems like labor, trafficking; marriage, sexual abuse and so forth are viewed as a grievous issue throughout the world. Particularly in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the problem is very serious (ILO, 2016). It is a critical human rights problem because it denies the child's time to take part in activities that are useful for the 'normal' growth of the child like time to go to school and time to play (ILO, 2016). Many young people who are below 15 years work in different and types of tasks and industries which are plainly precarious and harmful (Mendelievich, 1979: 46). Child labor is one of the most prevalent causes and forms of child exploitation and abuse. Its negative effect is observed in the physical, intellectual and social development of the working children (Weston, 2005; Myers, 1991). Currently, millions of children toil in non-schooling type of work, early marriage, and trafficking through deception mostly under hardship and hazardous conditions which are detrimental to their health and wellbeing (UNICEF, 2015). According to UNICEF (1998: 48-49), the majority of out-of-school children are likely to be working, in turn, work prevents many children from going to or benefiting from education (UNICEF, 2015).

Therefore, Child Protection Policy is a very crucial instrument for safeguarding the rights of children and protecting the violence of children on the condition of at risk labor, exploit their power, and overwhelm not to have educational and health access because of the prevalence of child emergencies: child trafficking, child labor, and child sexual abuse. Due to the fact that every countries which have child protection policy would have its own advantages for the protection of children from over all sever and complex problem they have, it might also have disadvantages because the drafting of some social and public policy have been based on class, ethnicity, language, nation, nationalities, and cultures. In turn, they have shown their dominancy over the marginalized part of society. Child Protection Policy of Ethiopia is not an exceptional for not being widely emphasized these groups.

II. Problem Identification

The children protection policy of Ethiopia needs to reduce the main problems of the children, such as children trafficking, sexual abuse, child labor, and orphan and vulnerable children (Raey, 2007; FDRE, 2012).

III. Children Trafficking

Getting available data on human trafficking in general and child trafficking in particular is difficult owing to its illegal, hidden, the extent and magnitude of trafficking activities and problems,, and different scholars have give various definition to what child trafficking is defined (WHO, 2012: 1; Frieda, 2009: 1). But, Children appear to be more vulnerable to trafficking, one-fourth the victims of trafficking is below the age of 18 (Yoseph et al., 2010:19). And, different researches show that more than 600,000 human beings are trafficked internationally each year, 27% of this population consists of children, which means 216,000 children were trafficked each year (Davey, 2005; UN, 2012: 7) not including 1, 500 children are legally departed from Ethiopia daily (MOLSA, 2012). Among the child victims, there were more detected calms at trafficking of girls than of boys: two of every three trafficked children are girls, child trafficking victims' account for about 16% of them (UN, 2012: 7).

A recent newspaper indicates that 35, 000 Ethiopian children have migrated to the Gulf States (Yoseph et al., 2010: 36-37). Furthermore, A research conducted by UNICEF (2012) indicates that 45,000-60,000 trafficked Ethiopians have irregularly migrated across the Metema border, Northern Ethiopia to arrive at Sudan, Libya, Italy, German, and France in between the years 2011 and 2012. Among them, about 27% were children.

More than 869, 567 children who the age between 10 to 14 were illegally migrating from Ethiopia, among them 51, 442 in age between 10 to 14 children were from Tigray region, which means 6 % of the total trafficking in a country level, and 9% of the total 613, 806 children in regional level. The central Zone of Tigray region accounts for more than 26, 546 trafficked children were originated in this zone, which means it covers 52% of the total children trafficking in Tigray region (CSA, 2007).

The prevalence of such amount children trafficking in Ethiopia impacts on human development: life expectancy (Frank and Gergana, 2009: 33). Children trafficking impacts on human development means human capital: health, education and the quality of standard of living because they have a direct relationships, and/or the concept of human capital can be integrated with the concepts of human development on education and cognitive development, psychological, biological and brain development (John, 2014: 1, 3, and 26). And, the advanced measurement of human development considers the concept of human capital (Kwon, 2009: 31).

Children trafficking are possibly the worst human development outcome linked to increasing global mobility (Please delete it?). The impacts of children trafficking also have a wider implication on human development because trafficking undermines the health, safety, and the security of all nations it touches (Dos, 2008: 5 cited in Frank, Gergana, 2009: 1).

Trafficking in children can cause a child's death serious illness and permanent injury (ILO, 2009: 35). Being in preserving and wide spreading trafficking situation in different countries, especially the source of child trafficking like Ethiopia also has social, psychological, economical, and emotional severity they have (ILO, 2009). and hate themselves even attempt to suicide (ILO, 2009: 34). These problems impact on children's future in a less assured because he/she will not have the skills required to earn a living or progress in life, this results in the human development efforts are undermined and the cycle of poverty continuous,

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putting younger generations at risks of this trafficking (ILO, 2009: 36).

The children trafficking impacts on gaining more potential child power; it affects on education. In Tigray region alone, there are 432, 831 between 10 and 14 years children have got education from the total children population of 613, 086, but 51, 442 children were migrated, which means 12% of the total literate children on the stated ages (CSA, 2007) although IOM (2003) states 1 out of 6 trafficked children has occurred through completed elementary education. So, by this case economic development or the reduction of poverty is lamed due to the expansion of illiterate and also because potentially productive future workers are lost to the economy. And also, children who reform from trafficking with injuries or disease also put a financial burden on their families and on the country and becoming dependence have been followed up (ILO, 2009: 36; US state department, 2004). In addition to that, trafficked children may experience reproductive problems, as a later date (US state department, 2004).

Trafficking in children is also a crime against individual that trafficking activities contravene fundamental human rights, denying people basic and broadly accepted individual freedom (Frieda, 2010: 2-3; UNODC, 2008: 81-85). Hence, children trafficking results loss of human resources, and becoming one of the social, economic and political issues in here Ethiopia in general (UNODC, 2008: 1; Gudetu, 2014: 244).

IV. Sexual Abuse

Lot social researchers' finding could be shown us that sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children have prevailed and expanded in Ethiopia The prevalence of all types of children sexual violence including rape, sexual harassment and abduction in Amhara. Oromo and Tigray have encountered with limited variations between urban and rural as well as between different cultural groups (MOLSA, 2005). Another study by Kelemu (2011) which was conducted on the issue of child sexual abuse in Gondar town high schools and the base line survey in Bahir Dar town by FSCE (2005) revealed that sexual exploitation of children prevails in high in high schools. Similarly, a national study by Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs (2008), on violence against girls in primary schools in Ethiopia revealed that a great number of teachers, parents and students in Addis Ababa, Afar, and South Nation, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia perceive the level of children's sexual violence in schools in their areas to be high with comparing to other nation and nationalities of Ethiopia. The study also explained that sexual violence and abuse took place in schools on the way to and from schools in which much of the abuse and violence that girls exposed to take place (MOWCYA, 2012).

The average age of children that are forced to enter the sex trade industry is between 12 to 14 years, these children in prostitution are exploited 10 to 20 times per night, seven days in row (HRC, 2013:13). This problem came from their parents, up to 20, 000 children, some 10 years old are sold each year by their parents by less than $ 1.20 per children (ECACT, 2011).

The most comprehensive evidence comes from a publication of the African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) on the state of violence against girls including sexual violence in Ethiopia (2006 cited in Getnet and Desta, 2008) issued that70% in Ethiopian girls are sexually abused and harassed and 30% girls were raped at least one time in their life before reaching the age of eighteen. However, nearly five out of ten girls assured that they were averagely raped three to ten time in their life span. Besides to this 80% of Ethiopian girls were faced to the challenges of most prevalence of sexual observed seen in the country: verbal abuse, child molestation (touching and fondling of a sexual nature) as well as rape; however, verbal abuse and child molestation have encountered to 97% causes of rape at a later date. In which abuses occur within the school, the home and environments as well as in the community leading one to the belief that there are literally no safe places for girls. Perpetrators of abuse are often male friends, adult male neighbors and strangers but at times, shockingly enough; close family members including fathers and brothers (UNICEF, 2012).

V. Child Labor

Child labor is a complicated issue in a country like Ethiopia. As in many under developed countries, such as Africa, child labor is a widespread problem in Ethiopia (ILO/EAMAT, 1996: 5). Almost 47 percent of Ethiopia's population is under 15 years of age (CSA, 2013). According to the 2001 National Child Labor Survey Report, around 18,197,783 of the estimated 55.9 million total populations were children between the ages of 5 and 17. The survey result shows that about 85 percent of the country's children were engaged in some kind of activity, that is, productive activity or housekeeping activity. Overall, 9,483,611 children (52.1 percent of the total children) were reported to have worked productive activities during the reference period in Ethiopia (CSA, 2001: xiii). It is currently facing this problem particularly in cities and towns where like in other developing countries the informal sector covers a significant share in the total urban economy (Mengesha, 1998: 1). For example, in Addis Ababa, 65,171 children were engaged in productive activity especially in the informal sector (CSA, 2001: 47).

According to the 2005 National Labor Force Survey, out of the total 222,239 children between the age of 10 and 14, 17, 769 were employed in the informal sector in Addis Ababa (CSA, 2005). The type of

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exploitation, in general, include low wages, long working hours, denying the child's right to education, denial of the rights of the child for constructive leisure, etc. (Dyorough, 1984: 51 as cited in Mengesha, 1998). Research shows that from 48.6% of children who below 15 years old in Ethiopia, half of the children were active economically in the age group 10-14 in the country among seven million children in the listed age group. Out of the entire children population in Ethiopia who faced to the challenges of child labor, nearly six out of ten children and one out of ten children lived in rural and urban respectively. These empirical evidences show that the majority of the children work in the primary economic activity in this country (UN, 2012).

With the purpose of tackling these problems, every concerned body of children, such as government organizations, NGOs, and other formal and informal sectors have undertaken awareness-raising programmmes as well as conducting research regarding child protection from their emergencies. The Ethiopia government has affirmed lot international convention and agreement for the protection of children, such as the minimum Age Convention No. 138, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children, and the Worst Forms of Child Labor (UN, 2012). Besides that, Ethiopia has seen continuous and sustainable economic growth and development for the consecutive more than 10 years. These growth and development have played their roles in coming educational development in the country. And, various policies have also played their roles for coming economic development and growth: this policy may also one of the parts of it. Further, this child protection policy briefing has its own significance and values both the federal and regional government of Ethiopia by announcing how much children are under various social, economical, and psychological problems

VI. Orphan and Vulnerable Children

Due to the occurrences of poor living standards as well as conditions in this under developed nations, the concerned bodies have struggled for caring and curing millions of orphaned children. Though lot local and international organizations have put their estimation, recent approximations claimed that there are over 5 million orphans including 1.5 million AIDS orphans in Ethiopia. This estimation shown that the children are those who were 18 years old were being influenced to different exposures: lose of mother, father or both, healthy orphan and so forth (Abebe and Asase, 2007; Gross and Connors, 2007). After AIDS orphans, "The remaining 70% of orphans are often classified as 'famine orphans,' 'war orphans,' 'malaria orphans,' and 'social orphans,' i.e. children who have been abandoned mainly due to poverty" (Abebe and Asase, 2007). The researcher, such as Bhargava (2005) explained that the children who exposed on losing their families might face to stresses, depression, insomnia, totally Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, in turn, they challenged to how vital assisting and nurturing are physical, emotional, health, and economic losses.

The emergence of high amount of orphan recorded in Ethiopia was characterized to the loss of parents, the prevalence of instability due to drought and famine, lack of well equipped healthy materials, challenged by good healthy conditions, extreme poverty, child labor practices and stigmatization because of being children. (Abebe and Asase, 2007). At last not the least, physically impaired, disabled, and handicapped and pastoralists' children have largely faced to the problem of education, the participation of social activities, educational involvement and so forth (UNICEF, 2016).

VII. Conclusion

At the same time lot scholars may be describing about child protection policy based on their country context, this paper also brief the child protection policy in Ethiopia to be more effective for children's issues.

Children are the future generation; they should be cured, cared, and protected from different terrible and troubles that beyond their controls. Despite the fact that the government of Ethiopia has formulated Child Protection Policy for protecting the trauma of variety conditions within children and different formal and informal sectors have also given their contributions for sustaining their natural human rights and the constitutional democratic rights in Ethiopia based on the country's child protection policy, child trafficking, child labor, and child sexual abuse are the chronicle child problems in this country. For your surprising, 216,000 children have been trafficked each your abroad for the purposes of exploitation. Out of its number, 144, 000 girls' children have been faced by the challenges of this problem. Metema district is the major trafficking route flow area to be expanded this problem in a country in general and North Gondar Zone in particular.

Child's sexual abuse is also the sever challenges for executing the children rights in a country. The average age of children that are forced to enter the sex trade industry is between children have encountered to appear to be prostituted in the age of 12 to 14 years, these children in prostitution are exploited 10 to 20 times per night, seven days in row, which means 5,475 times per night for one year. Child labor is also a complicated issue for sustaining the prospects and the rights of children in Ethiopia. 85% of children have given their natural forces for agriculture with a minimum wages and for more than eight hours. This is in turn; get back to bring the deterioration of their physical fitness, mind, and fear of education. There are more than 5 million Orphan and Vulnerable Children in Ethiopia. Out of it, 30% were lived with HIV/AIDS. And 70% of children were socially, famine, malaria and other infectious disease, and disabled orphans.

VIII. Recommendation

What the writer of this policy briefing paper on child protection in emergencies recommends about the protection of child for the formal and informal sectors are that:

- The government should create and apply the guideline of child protection with the civil society, local and international NGOs, and Civil Societies even if the government can apply the implementation plan
- The government should focus on the excluded and marginalized Ethiopian children, especially for the disabled, impaired, and handicapped children, the pastoralists' and orphaned children, and the children who have a lack of educational and health accesses
- The government should construct some primary, secondary and college buildings for the special needs children
- The government should emphasize on the place where huge amount of child labor, child trafficking, sexual abuse, and orphan and vulnerable children exploitation were carried out and finding solution about them with the country's partnership and other fund raisers via research and project designing and management though some insufficient endeavors have been performed.
- The government should structure Ministry, Bureau, and Office from the federal level to kebele for the concerning of children only without overlapping to youths and women for the purpose of executing child protection policy properly.
- The NGOs should create awareness, image building, and support the children who are excluded entirely.
- The government should structure health insurances for children
- The government should provide free social welfare for children for reducing the orphaned children.
- The government should draft and ratify the proclamations, canon, and protocol how the NGOs, Civil societies, and private sectors run their works on the rights of children in particular and for their protection in general even though some consensus work plan have been unforgotten.

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Social and Economic Characteristics of AIDS Patient in Jordan: A Descriptive Field Study

By Hussein Omar & Al khozahe

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Abstract- This study aims to identify the status of AIDS patients in Jordan and their social and economic characteristics through detecting number of the cases and ways of contracting this disease. The patients were classified according to age, gender, place of contracting the disease, and their origin. The study came with the following results:

The total number of the detected cases since the establishment of the national AIDS program for disease prevention in 1986 till the end of 2015 was 1222 cases; 325 Jordanian and 897 foreigners . The total number of deaths of this disease was 115.

Having illegitimate sex contact is the first reason for AIDS infection(55%); most of these cases were outside Jordan. the age categories (30-39) and (40-49) came first among AIDS patient (52%).Additionally, 20% of the AIDS patients were female and 26.6% of the total number of AIDS patients were Jordanians.

The moment the disease is discovered, the AIDS patient feels shocked, denial and regret then he starts accepting it and integrating into society.

Keywords: aids, counseling and awareness center, victims of aids, social workers.

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Hussein Omar α & Al Khozahe σ

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I. Introduction

AIDS disease is considered one of the most sexually transmitted diseases and it is a source of threat to human beings. It is a global epidemic which has no cure 100% (Lori,2000).furthermore, this disease is one of the most horrible health crises for its effects on human as social and psychological shock, loss of control over emotions and feelings, denial, fear of disease, loss of self-esteem,..etc (The Jordan Red Crescent, 2007). The AIDS disease has direct social effect in the society; it causes health problems in addition to social ones as family and relative's relations get weak which makes the patients feel isolated (Ahmad, 1990). Even the infected children may be exposed to negative reactions from the society as rejecting them and refusing to accept them in the schools to continue their learning. At the moment of discovering the disease, the AIDS Patients felt shocked, denial, blame and pangs of remorse but later he starts to accept the disease and integrate with the society.

II. Problem of the Study

The problem is represented by the social and psychological pressures facing the AIDS patients and make them feel embarrassed for asking for treatment and advice by visiting the centers of awareness and education of AIDS especially if they feel that their privacy has been violated and the society reject them. Therefore, the AIDS patients prefer to live in isolation before and after their sickness is revealed and consequently the number of AIDS patients who visited awareness and guidance centers does not exceed (40%) while those who did not visit the centers , their number is still unknown.

III. Significance of the Study

The social ,demographic and economic effects of AIDS are horrible. In some societies, AIDS disease kills a big number of young people which will lead one day to have a generation lacks adult category(20-30). Because AIDS disease infects the adult, its effect is seen clearly in the sectors of army, education, agriculture, industry, transport and economy in general(World Bank,2003).additionally, experts and specialized in the economy depression pointed to the horrible and disastrous results of this fatal disease and unless anything is done, there will be total economy depression within three generations in the countries that suffer greatly because of this disease(Khozai,2004).

The spread of silence culture in the Islamic and Arab countries that obliged the woman to be obedient and no to ask her husband about his sexual relations which makes her more exposed to have an infection. the woman has to ignore the man's multi sexual relations with more than a woman. It should be stated here that 90% of AIDS cases at Saudi Arabia was because of illegitimate sexual relations (Ra`i newspaper,2003). In Sudan which has the highest proportion of Aids cases in middle east and north of America was also because of the illegitimate sexual relations with 97% (Al-Dastour,2006) while in Lebanon the proportion of AIDS cases for the some reason was 79% including the Homosexual relations with 23%. In Egypt, the official records showed that the main reason for AIDS infection was either insecure sex between men and women with 50% or homosexuality amng men with 20%.

IV. AIDS Disease in the World

This disease was first discovered in USA and UK among who make homosexual or bisexual relations and about 71% of AIDS patients were infected sexually.

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The World Health Organization assured that the women's vulnerability to infection is higher than the man and there are 250 million cases infected sexually yearly (Mahmoud, 2001). After 36 years of recording the first AIDS case in USA in 1981(Kamal,1992) till the 2015, the number of AIDS patients is estimated by 35 million, most of them (25 million) are from developed countries and it is expected that there will be yearly about 116000 new cases (WHO,2015). The latest report concerning AIDS showed that 168 countries informed WHO of having AIDS cases in their countries (Graeme stewart, 2005) while in 1986 there were 29000 cases in71 countries (Sahawna,1988).

V. Aids Disease in Jordan

The Jordanian society with its special characteristics where values, habits, traditions are greatly respected imposes behaviors to be followed by every member in the society (Khozai, 2003). Furthermore, the Jordanian society is committed to the holy books that forbids adultery which is one of the ethic crimes(Abd tawab,1986),or illegitimate sexual contact with others for their horrible effects as diseases, social problems and family loss(Ateia,2003).

Article (282) of the Jordanian Punishment Law states: the Adulterous female and her partner are punished by prison form 6 months till 2 years(Najm,1994). According to Punishment Law, adultery is defined by sexual contact between a married woman or am n with other than his wife or her husband (Hosni,1978).

Despite of these regulations, laws, habits, traditions and religion that forbid adultery but the Jordanian statistics in this field revealed that 55% of the cases was because of illegitimate sexual relations (Ministry of Health,2015).

The Jordanian Ministry of Health pays much attention to the AIDS disease through the effective effort in the field of prevention and health care .And the ministry considers the voluntary testing and counseling services a very important point to other activities of prevention of this disease and support to the patients and therefore, these services will be helpful to the individuals and couples.

The first AIDS case was recorded for a Jordanian woman in 1986 and it was because of a blood transfer abroad (Belad Newspaper, 2002). Since that date, the Jordanian program for AIDS prevention was adopted and the Ministry of Health adopted the main goals of the international AIDS program which fighting the disease, reduce its spread and its effect on the patient and his family and the society in general. the total number of the diseases which were discovered from 1986 (the date of establishing the national program for AIDS prevention) till 2015 was 1222including 325 Jordanian cases and 897 cases for non Jordanians . the total number of deaths because of this disease was 115(Ministry of Health,2015).

In 1999, Ministry of Health established Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) Centre to provide advice and help to the youth to enable them to make their own decisions towards behaviors that may cause health problem as AIDS. Moreover, the center provide counseling and social, psychological and health care to the AIDS patients and their families in addition to supply them with bulletins, regulations and guidance concerning prevention of this disease(Ministry of Healt,1999). The hotline in this center is being supervised by three employees: health supervisor, a doctor, social expert).

Terms definitions:

- *AIDS:* It is one of the sexually transmitted diseases in the world which has no treatment till now . It transmits form the man to the woman and vice versa or form a man to a man by polluted injections, multi sexual and illegal relations and having some other venereal disease.
- *Coexistence with AIDS:* Accepting the disease, following up the treatment, and the specialized instructions.
- *Coexistence with society:* Integration into the society and living with respect and non-discrimination.
- *AIDS patient:* The patient who was proved to have this disease and visited the medical center for help.
- *Difficulties:* It is the problem facing the patients that cannot be solv

VI. Goals of the Study

To identify the social and economic characteristics of AIDS patients in Jordan according to the place of infection, age, gender, and way of infection). To determine the difficulties facing AIDS patients in Jordan.

VII. Methodology of the Study

a) *Population of the study*

The study used the comprehensive social survey for all AIDS patients in Jordan who visited the counseling centers in different Jordanian districts (Amman, Zarqa , Jerash , Madaba , Aqaba, Al-Balqa).

b) *The study's instrument & its reliability and validity*

For collecting data, the researcher used a questionnaire consisted of 30 items distributed into dimensions: the first one related to the patients' general information while the other addresses the difficulties facing the patients in Jordan and the suggestions they have to face these difficulties. To check the instrument's validity, it was presented to five arbitrators who are specialized in (medicine, sociology, social service, psychology, religion) to identify its appropriateness to the study's goal and their notes were taken into account.

The instrument's reliability was checked by applying it on a sample consisted of 10 patients and Alpha coefficient was calculated and its value was (0.89%) which indicated that the instrument has a high degree of reliability.

c) Statically treatment

The descriptive method was used to analyze data and the means and standard deviations were used. The results were as follows:

Results concerning the first goal: identifying the AIDS patients' social and economic characteristics in Jordan according to (place of infection, age, gender, way of infection).

Although most of the cases took place outside Jordan(67.7%) as it is illustrated in table(1), about 95 cases were in Jordan which indicated local infection to the cause of the disease and therefore there is a need to condense health awareness ,guidance and prevention programs to reduce the spread of this disease.

Table (1) showed that the categories (20-29) and (30-39) are the highest one in being infected by this disease with (35.6%) each, followed by the category(40-49) with (14.9%). It is noted that the age of 76% of the patients was less than 40 years and it is the period of being active economically and sexually. Data showed that 61% of the patients were males while 39% were females.

The previous table also showed the 55% of the patients had the infection through illegitimate sexual contact, blood transmission was the cause of 20.3%, Homosexuality practices (11.6%), drugs and intravenous injection(2.2%) whereas the infection from the mother to her child was (2.8%). And thus, much attention should be given to awareness programs, education sessions focusing on the religious aspect in this issue. In the same context, Sheikh Mohammad Sayed Tantawi ,sheikh of Al-Azhar, called all the religious leaders in their societies to fight against AIDS to protect the young who will be the leaders in the future(Tantawi, 2006).

Although most of the infection cases occurred among non-Jordanians with (73.4%) as it is illustrated in table (1), about (26.6%) of the infection cases was among the Jordanian which indicates local transmission to the disease and therefore there is an eager need to have more education and awareness, and prevention programs to reduce the spread of this disease locally.

Table 1: Distribution of AIDS patients among the Jordanian according to place of infection (1986-2015)

Place	Male	Female	Total	Proportion
Inside Jordan	64	31	95	%29.2
Outside Jordan	193	24	217	67.7
Unknown	12	1	13	4.1
Total	269	56	325	100
Age category	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Proportion**
Less than 4	7	4	11	0.9
14 - 5	18	2	20	1.6
19 – 15	8	5	13	1.0
29- 20	245	203	445	35.6
39- 30	259	188	447	35.6
49- 40	138	49	187	14.9
More than 50	89	28	117	9.3
Unknown	11	3	14	1.1
Total	775 %61	482 %39	1257 %100	%100
Way of infection	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Proportion**
Sexual relations	139	37	176	%55
Blood transmission	47	18	65	20.3
Homosexuality	37	.	37	11.6
Drugs addiction	5	2	7	2.2
Mother to her child	6	3	9	2.8
Unknown	21	5	26	8.1
Total	255	65	320	100
Place of infection	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Proportion**
Jordanian	266	59	325	26.6
Non Jordanians	509	388	897	73.4
Total	775	477	1222	%100

Table (2) showed the difficulties facing AIDS patients ordered ascending according to the their means. The difficulty of shame and discrimination because of the disease sensitivity came first with high degree, followed respectively by the difficulty of lack of privacy specially in the public and private hospitals with

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high degree, the difficulty of adjusting dangerous behaviors with high degree, the patients' with financial problems with moderate degree and means of transport with moderate degree.

VIII. Recommendations

Educate the patients and aware them of shame and discrimination of the disease risk and sensitivity and accepting the disease.

Prepare programs and education strategies for the category that is mainly exposed to this disease in the society (young, drivers, prisoners, refugees) to aware them of the horrible disease, ways of infection and prevention.

Follow all the medical and administrative procedures to provide privacy and confidentiality (public and private hospitals).

Work on establishing a Fund supported by the private and public sectors to help the patients who are financially incapable to secure life necessities.

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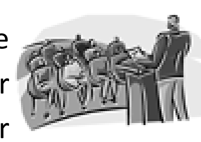

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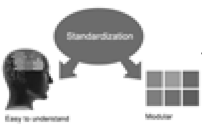

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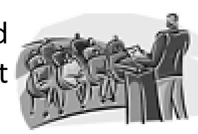

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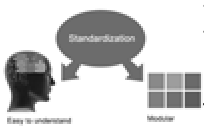

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- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
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.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

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

Format Structure

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

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative 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) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

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

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning 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 a research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be 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. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). 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: Authors are advised 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. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. 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.

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

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.

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

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

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. 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 for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

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

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon 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 though which your research is going to be in print for 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 of your research.

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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 criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to 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 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 avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

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

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite 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 approaches 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. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a 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 limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—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 for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- o Single section and succinct.
- o An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- o Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- o Exact spelling, clarity 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 of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets 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 for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory 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 soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate 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 to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate 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 section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show 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:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the 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—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and 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 as 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. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give 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 manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit 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 section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an 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 implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully 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 the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or 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.

- o You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- o Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- o Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- o One piece of 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?
- o Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

Criterion for Grading a Research Paper (Compilation)
by Global Journals

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

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	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
Introduction	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
Methods and Procedures	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
Result	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
Discussion	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
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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Global Journal of Human Social Science

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