GLOBAL JOURNAL
OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCES: H

Interdisciplinary

Effective Community Policing

Effect of Citizen Participation

Rural Development an Applied Study

Highlights

Rapid Urbanisation in Port Harcourt

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

Global Journals Inc.

Publisher's Headquarters office

Global Journals® Headquarters
945th Concord Streets,
Framingham Massachusetts Pin: 01701,
United States of America
USA Toll Free: +001-888-839-7392
USA Toll Free Fax: +001-888-839-7392

Offset Typesetting

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

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

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

Find a correspondence nodal officer near you

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

eContacts

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

Pricing (Excluding Air Parcel Charges):

Yearly Subscription (Personal & Institutional)
250 USD (B/W) & 350 USD (Color)

CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE

The Problems of Rapid Urbanisation in Port Harcourt

By Past. Dr. Abomaye-Nimenibo, Williams Aminadokiari Samuel
& Abomaye-Nimenibo, Silverline Kaine

Obong University

Abstract- This work examines the problems of Rapid Urbanisation in Port Harcourt as a cosmopolitan city which has attracted migrants from all parts of the world, and these problems have attracted the attention of both the State and Federal Governments because of the realization that if the present pace of urbanization is not checked, the benefits of urbanization will be counterproductive. Therefore, this study looked at the extent to which the housing stock is replenished, the pace of urbanization and how it matches the rate of employment generation, how well was the provision of infrastructures such as roads, social services, etc. whether they were adequate to meet the needs of the bourgeoning populace, and whether the mono-city status of Port Harcourt accounts for the congestion and criminal activities experienced in Port Harcourt. Primary and secondary data were collected and analysed. Our findings revealed that the mono-city status of Port Harcourt contributed greatly to the congestion of the city and accounts for the criminal activities experienced to a large extent.

THEPROBLEMSOFRAPIDURBANISATIONINPORTHARCOURT

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

The Problems of Rapid Urbanisation in Port Harcourt

Past. Dr. Abomaye-Nimenibo, Williams Aminadokiari Samuel [α]
& Abomaye-Nimenibo, Silverline Kaine [σ]

Abstract- This work examines the problems of Rapid Urbanisation in Port Harcourt as a cosmopolitan city which has attracted migrants from all parts of the world, and these problems have attracted the attention of both the State and Federal Governments because of the realization that if the present pace of urbanization is not checked, the benefits of urbanization will be counterproductive. Therefore, this study looked at the extent to which the housing stock is replenished, the pace of urbanization and how it matches the rate of employment generation, how well was the provision of infrastructures such as roads, social services, etc. whether they were adequate to meet the needs of the bourgeoning populace, and whether the mono-city status of Port Harcourt accounts for the congestion and criminal activities experienced in Port Harcourt. Primary and secondary data were collected and analysed. Our findings revealed that the mono-city status of Port Harcourt contributed greatly to the congestion of the city and accounts for the criminal activities experienced to a large extent. We also observed and found that the pace of urbanization of Port Harcourt does not match the employment generation expected of it; and that the provisions of infrastructure such as roads, social services etc. were inadequate to meet the needs of the burgeoning population of Port Harcourt. The Government is advised to put in place certain developmental policies in a well-articulated manner to improve the living standards of the populace.

I. Introduction

a) Background to the Study

Rivers state in which Port Harcourt being the Capital was situating was named after the many rivers that border its territory, and it was part of the Oil Rivers Protectorate from 1885 till 1893 when it became part of the then Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1900, the area of Rivers State region was merged with the chartered territories of the Royal Niger Company to form the colony of Southern Nigeria. When the country gained independence in October 1960, the country was divided into three regions and in 1964, the Western Region was split to make it four regions. Rivers State formed part of the Eastern Region under the first Igbo man Michael Okpara and late under the so-called rebel leader Odumegu Ojuku. The state was formed or

Author α: Phd, M.Sc., B.Sc. Economics, Mba Management and Ud, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, Director of Postgraduate Studies, School of Postgraduate Studies, Obong University, Obong Ntak, Etim Ekpo Lga, Akwa Ibom State. Nigeria. e-mail: wasanim2006@Yahoo.com
Author σ: (Chief Technical Officer, Rtd), Department of Physical Planning, Ministry of Urban Development and Physical Planning, Moscow Road, Port Harcourt River State.

created out of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria on the 27th May 1967 with the split of the Eastern Region of Nigeria due to the agitations of the Rivers People who took up arms in 1966 under the leadership of the Ijaw man Major Isaac Jasper Adaka Borowho declared the Niger Republic which was seen as a rebellion and crushed within twelve days of the declaration but immediately created after the Nigerian/Biafran Civil War due to the agitations for liberation from the Igbo oppression in all its ramifications where the Niger Deltans in the Eastern Region were dehumanized. The first author of this paper is an eye witness (though a young boy as at then) of the human degradation especially the Ijaws or Riverine people of Rivers State. The Ogu people were so marginalized that the elites and forefront agitators petition the Queen and the Nigerian governors titled "The groans of the Ogu Tax Payers" Some of the elites who joined the wagon of state creation to be free from the Igbo marginalization's include but not limited to Chiefs Asowari, Apengesi, Iruenabere, William Nimenibo etc. No wonders ninety people of the youths sneaked out and join the Nigerian Military while the rests of the youths join the Biafra Army under forced conscription, hence Ogu citizens became the worst sufferers in the hands of the Igbo. The lead author as a young boy was compelled to carry bullets for the allied forces at Okrika during the civil war (The Nigerian Civil War and Genocides by Chief Joseph N.B. Oloye/ Williams A.S. Abomaye-Nimenibo account of the Ogu Chiefs genocide).

The creation of Rivers State with Port Harcourt as its capital was strengthened by the Willink Commission Report of July 1958 which report highlighted the fears of the minority groups of the former Eastern Region and identified them as very distinct groups with a different culture from the dominant group of the Igbos of Eastern Nigeria. As such the report recommended this "Area for a Rivers State to be comprised of the whole of the Rivers Province which will include the Divisions of Brass, Degema, Ogoni, Port Harcourt and Ahoada together with the Western Ijaw Division from the Western Region and two small sections in Eastern Region from outside the Rivers Province, Opobo and Andoni being one, Ndoki the other" confirming the claim of the Riverine people as a distinct group in Nigeria who should not be tied to the Igbo geographical expanse. The Rivers people's anxiety

about possible neglect of their area and the fear of marginalization compelled the chiefs and people of Rivers Area to form various political and pressure groups like The Ijaw Rivers Peoples League established on 18/11/43, Ijaw Union, the clamour for "Calabar, Ogoja, Rivers State (C.O.R)" supported by the Action Group Party having Chief DappaBiriye (Ibani) as the Secretary, and Chief Thom Manuel (Kalabari) as Chairman, Rivers State Congress (RSC.)/ Niger Delta Congress supported by the Northern People's Congress Party led by Chief MelfordOkilo (Izon), and finally, Rivers Chiefs and Peoples Conference (RCPC) initiated and led by Chief P.G. Warmate of NCNC, the ruling party in the then Eastern Region where the Rivers people were domiciled.

The RCPC eventually served as the umbrella party for all the Rivers people, irrespective of their political beliefs and differences, in the struggle for the creation of Rivers State continues, and Chief P.G. Warmate moved the motion, seconded by Chief D.S. Oribo which gave birth to the formation of the Rivers Chiefs and Peoples Conference on 4th July 1956 at the Rex Cinema Hall at Harbour Road, Port Harcourt. Chief P.G. Warmate made a further move of the motion which was still seconded by Chief D.S. Oribo for the nomination of His Royal Majesty Francis Alagoa Mingi X of Nembe as the Protem Chairman and Chief Harold Dappa Biriye as Protem Secretary.

Rivers State, also known simply as Rivers, is one of the 36 states of Nigeria. The present-day Bayelsa State was part of her until on 1st October 1996 when she was carved out of Rivers State by the Sanni Abacha Administration. According to census data released in 2006, the state has a population of 5,185,400, making it the sixth-most populous state in the country. Its capital was Port Harcourt being the largest city and is economically significant as the centre of Nigeria's oil industry. Rivers State is the second-largest economy in the country, next to Lagos State, and among all the LGAs, Port Harcourt more revenue than the rest. Rivers State is located in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria and she lies within latitudes 4° 20 ° and 5° 50 ° North of the equator and longitudes 6° 20 ° and 7° 35 ° East. She is bounded on the South by the Atlantic Ocean, to the North by Imo, Abia and the Anambra States, to the East by Akwa Ibom State and to the West by Bayelsa and Delta states. It is home to many indigenous ethnic groups: Ikwerre, Ibani (Bonny), Opobo (Andoni/Nkoro i.e. the Obolos), Eleme, Wakirike (Okrika, and Ogu/Bolo LGAs), and Kalabari, Etche, Ogba, Ogoni, Engenni, Abua and others. The people from Rivers State are known as the "Riverine" and the Uplanders."

The capital, Port Harcourt, came into existence on 27th May 1967, having a landmark of 1,077 square km and a population of 6,689,087 (2005 est.), is the nerve centre of the famous Nigerian Oil industry and over ninety industrial concerns, which include the Shell Petroleum Development Company of (Nigeria) Limited, AGIP, Texaco, Elf, NPRC, Michelin, West African Glass Industry, Alcan Aluminium, Metaloplastica, Risonpalm, NAFCON, Pabod Breweries, to mention but a few. Due to its beautiful layout and peculiar topography, Port Harcourt was christened the "Garden City", and it is accessible by road, rail, air, and sea. Apart from being a railway terminus and having one of the busiest airports in Nigeria, Port Harcourt has the unique natural advantage of being the nation's second-largest seaport with another seaport called the Federal Ocean Terminal and the Federal lighter Ocean Terminal atIkpokiri (Ogu)/Onne (Eleme). The Present governor is Barr. Ezenwo Nyesom Wike (PDP).

The Port Harcourt Municipality is a fast-growing urban town in Nigeria, which pattern of growth has some environmental consequences such as overcrowding, the spread of infections, general filthy conditions and decaying environment. There seemed to be no comprehensive plan to accommodate the future population of the urbanization process, as is demanded of a metropolitan city. At the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Protectorates of Nigeria by the British Colonial masters in 1914, made Port Harcourt City the administration Headquarters and a Township or Municipality prepared under an urban development plan. In the plan, three distinct areas were marked out as Government Reserved Area (GRA), the Port Harcourt Railway Terminus Areas and the Native Residential/Commercial Areas. The development plan did not take into consideration the fast-growing population. In an attempt to solve the problem of increasing population, the Rivers State Government in 1976 reclaimed lands at the waterfront areas and build Low-Cost Houses such as Marine Base Low-Cost Housing, Aggrey Estate, Ndoki Estate, and the Reclamation Road Area(though no low-cost housing estate was built) to improve the environmental conditions of Port Harcourt only.

This, however, did not solve the problem of the urban effect because a detailaction plan was not included in the plan to develop the reclaimed areas for the purpose. It is not uncommon to see rooms overcrowded and with a high occupancy ratio. This is as a result of population increase with its attendant problems.

In 1999 the state had 2,805 government Primary Schools and 243 Secondary Schools. The secondary schools are concentrated mainly in LGA headquarter towns and in Port Harcourt. Tertiary institutions include the University of Port Harcourt, Choba, Port Harcourt established by the federal government in 1975, the Rivers State University of Science and Technology (now Rivers University) Nkpolu Oroworukwo-Port Harcourt was founded in 1980 by the Rivers State Government, the School of Health Technology, Port Harcourt, the Federal College of Education (Technical), Omoku,

2

Rivers State Polytechnic at Bori, the Port Harcourt Polytechnic, Rivers State Polytechnics, at Rumuola-Port Harcourt, the Rivers State University of Education (now Ignatius Ajuru University of Education) at Rumuolumeni-Port Harcourt, and the School of Nursing and Midwifery at Rumueme-Port Harcourt. All these institutions population of lecturers and students lived in Port Harcourt.

The staff of the NNPC Port Harcourt Refining Company Ltd, The Eleme Petrochemical now known as the Indorama Petrochemical Company Ltd, the Nigerian National Fertilizer Company of Nigeria (NAFCON), The Airport and Seaports, Farmers who produce the cash crops of Port Harcourt namely Palm produce, Raffia Palm, Cassava, Plantain, Oranges, Mango, Fruits, Pineapple are all residents of Port Harcourt municipality.

Manufacturing activities are presently very limited in Port Harcourt and their staff resides in Port Harcourt with commercial traders. There are also workers and traders who come into Port Harcourt to transact business and goes back the environs after the day's activities for lack of accommodation and congestions Nevertheless, the Trans Amadi Industrial Estate in Port Harcourt hosts some manufacturing companies.

The congestion of Port Harcourt was further exacerbated housing problem by the creation of the judiciary and the Civil Service having all the thirty-two (32) High Court Judges and three (3) Customary Court Judges, the Juveniles Courts, the Revenue Courts, the Sanitation Courts, the Mobile Courts, Electoral Tribunals and Ports Related Offences Courts Judges and Magistrates with subordinate staff living in Port Harcourt Municipality.

The Legislative Authority in Rivers State is held by the Rivers State House of Assembly; made up of Elected Representatives from all 32 Constituencies of The State and the 32 members those of Federal House of Representatives and Senator of the State and at least half of the Chairmen and Councillors twenty-three (23) Local Governments, with Liaison offices of some State Governors, have are residents of Port Harcourt including the families of the Members of the Armed forces in Port Harcourt.

b) Statement of the Problem

Port Harcourt is a cosmopolitan city which has attracted migrants from all parts of the world, and its problems have attracted the attention of both the State and Federal Governments because of the realization that if the present pace of urbanization is not tackled, the benefits of urbanization will be counterproductive.
In light of this, one would wish to ask:

i. Does the extent to which housing stock is replenished adequately?
ii. Does the pace of urbanization match the rate of employment generation?
iii. Does the provision of infrastructure such as roads, social services, etc. adequate to meet the needs of the bourgeoning populace?

Does the mono-city status of Port Harcourt account for the congestion and criminal activities experienced in Port Har*court?*

c) Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to find out the problems created by rapid urbanization and to find solutions to them. To do this, the following objectives were pursued.
(i)   To find out the extent to which housing is being provided in Port Harcourt.
(ii) To ascertain the level to which employment is being provided for the residents of Port Harcourt.
(iii) To find out the social and physical infrastructural facilities being provided to improve the standard of living of the residents.
(iv) To find out if the problem of rapid urbanization stems from the mono-city status of Port Harcourt.

d) Significance of the Study

The significance of this study relates to its contributions to knowledge and as a guide for policy formulation of urban development and planning.

The curious public reader will find the work rewarding as it will provide a source of information to him in the study area to reduce the problems of rapid urbanization.

This study is believed to provide necessary dimensions to the future development of Port Harcourt so that the state of the infrastructural provision shall be greatly enhanced.

The study will afford us the opportunity of taking a unique interest in the associated problems of Port Harcourt such as overcrowding and population increase concerning available land and infrastructural constraints in factors of development.

Researchers will also find this work rewarding as it will aid them in further research.

e) Definition of Terms

Urbanization means how population changes from rural life pattern to those of city dwellers.

Slum means a substandard housing environment (waterfronts of Port Harcourt).

Congestion is excessive traffic or people, a state of overcrowding in a street, or other areas making movement slow or difficult.

Metropolis refers to a major city centre and its environments such as Port Harcourt metropolis and the metropolitan Lagos.

Cosmopolitan refers to a city containing people of different types, cultures, towns, languages or countries, and influenced by their cultures.

Suburb means the adjoining towns of Port Harcourt.

4

Bourgeoning populace means the working class of society.

Migration means the movement of people from the rural areas to Port Harcourt and verse versa.

The village is a larger settlement than a hamlet that is a nucleated group of houses found in a rustic community.

Town means a lower order settlement within a larger system serving equivalent political, administrative and economical roles to the city but on a smaller regional scale and being itself dependent on the primary settlement of the city.

II.   Literature Review

a)   Conceptual Literature

The growth of urban concentrations in Nigeria and the world over is a relatively recent phenomenon, dating back to only about 150 years to the beginning of the industrial revolution (although the world's first cities were built more than 5,000 years ago). As the proportion of a population living in or around towns and cities increases, the agricultural population decreases. The Hutchinson encyclopaedia (2000), affirmed this assertion by saying that, in England, about 705 sq. Km (705,000 hectares) of formal agricultural land was lost to housing, industrial development, and road building from 1945 - 1992.

We also find in the literature that the fundamental characteristics of the urban lifestyle or pattern of life according to Tubobereni (2004); involves more specialization in the workforce, more class distinctions, more formal participation in cultural activities, and in general, a fast pace of living and tighter organizational structure such as traffic signal light that regulates vehicular traffic and the computerized time clock. Urban life demands more class discipline, firmer scheduling, and precise deadlines, unlike the flexibility and uncertainty that is often found in rural areas.

Urbanization according to Davies and Golden (1957), is the increasing ratio of urban-dwelling persons to the non-dwelling persons in a country.

Kolars and Nystuen (1974), refers to urbanization as how populations change from rural life patterns to those of city dwellers. It is the process by which humanity gathers into point locations or urban clusters rather than remaining thinly distributed across agricultural areas.

While speaking of urbanization, Kingsley Davis (1965), pointed out the distinction between urban and urbanization by saying that, in an urbanizing society, the proportion of city dwellers within the total population increases steadily, sometimes dramatically. Countries which have already gone through this process can no longer be said to be urbanizing. Such populations are urbanized. In this case, the proportion of the city to the rural population remains constant and the nation is predominantly urban. He went on to give an example of England and Wales as having 80% of the population living in urban agglomerations of 100,000 or more, a population which has remained almost constant for the last six decades. England is thus urban and no longer urbanizing. He went further to say that, the rate of urbanization varies greatly from nation to nation. It is slow in some highly urbanized nations, such as England and Wales, not most rapid in nations with rapidly growing economies such as Japan.

Arthur O'Sullivan (2000) defines an urban area as a geographical area as one containing a large number of people in a relatively small area. It is an area with a relatively high population density. For example, suppose that the average population density of a particular country is 20 peopleper acre. If part of the country contains 50,000 people in a 20 sq. Meters, it means the population density is 2,500 people per sq meter; which is considered an urban area because it has a relatively high population density.

Abomaye-Nimenibo (2016, 2019) as an Urban Economist defines an urban area as that geographical area that contains a moderately high population density. For example, suppose that the average population density of a particular county is 20 people per acre. This definition accommodates urban areas of vastly different sizes, ranging from a small town to a large metropolitan area. The economist's definition is stated concerning population density because the urban economy is based on frequent contact between different economic activities, and such contact is feasible only if firms and households are packed into a relatively small area. West African region is so characterized.

The Census Bureau defines some geographical areas as urban areas and accordingly, most empirical work in urban economics is based on census data, and so a clear understanding of these definitions is important.

Abomaye-Nimenibo (2019) went on to say that from 1971 immediately after the Nigerian civil war, about 75 percent of the Nigerian population migrated and lived in urban towns. This rapid urbanization resulted in large part from the search for greener pasture to cushion the effects of the civil war. The number of innovations in production and transportation increased as well as in-dustrial output and trade. Most firms are located in cities and urban towns, growing output and trade increased the size and number of cities. Railway employment highly led to urbanization. Hence, the rural towns lost a considerable population as a result of migration with a shift away from the traditional agrarian economy. However, with the creation of the Oil River Protectorate in 1891 in which Rivers State was part, actually elevated the status of Port Harcourt to an urban city and later a Municipality.

The population of Port Harcourt is as follows:

Table 2.1: Population of Port Harcourt Municipality

Year	Total Population	% Annual Average Growth Rate
1952-53	79,634	
1963	179,563	8.7 %
1966	270,000	20%
1970	213,000	Decrease due to the civil war.
1973	231,000	
1991	440,399	
2006	541,115	

Source: Port Harcourt Master Plan 1975 & National Population Commission Report and Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette No.24, Vol.94 of 15/5/07.

b) *Urbanization of Port Harcourt*

According to E. J. Alagoa and A. A. Derefaka (2002), Port Harcourt was established in 1913, which symbolised the triumph of British imperialism. It signified their final penetration of the Delta and the establishment of direct contact with the hinterland producers of the raw materials which had sustained the Atlantic trade and the prosperity of the Delta states. Soon after its foundation, Port Harcourt was linked by railway and roads with centres of production in the interior as it already was by water routes with the Delta city-states. In this way, Port Harcourt replaced the Delta states as the centre of distribution of goods in the Niger Delta and the major point of contact with the Nigerian mainland communities.

When Rivers State was created by Yakubu Gowon on May 17, 1967, Port Harcourt Township was made the Capital city but its administration in 1970 after the cessation of hostilities. The spatial distribution of manufacturing establishments in Rivers State is disproportionate. Port Harcourt, the state capital, is responsible for over seventy percent of the total employment in the manufacturing industries.

It's being the main port implies that it has the greater advantage of attracting industries that depend upon imported raw materials.

The high population concentration and relatively higher income per head provide a strong attraction to market-oriented industries. Availability of infrastructure - power, water, communication channels, schools, banks, hospitals etc.

Rivers State Government's industrial policy is a reflection of the Federal Government. During the second plan period (1970 - 1974) government policy was aimed at encouraging and promoting economic growth which widens the effective range of alternatives open to the people of the state.

In the third plan period (1975-80), the major objectives were to: exploit the potential resources of the state by identifying viable projects, increase the productivity of the existing industries and new employment opportunities. The policy was concerned with the development of infrastructures to stimulate a fair industrial dispersion throughout the state, to develop and expand the private sector, and to integrate the oil sector into the state economy.

The programmes and projects that were considered included: industrial uses of mangrove, investment in a chemical complex and a liquefied natural gas project^ a small-scale industries credit scheme fund, a brewery, burnt bricks, pre-investment studies, palm oil and soap industries, industrial estates and the development and manufacture of pressure pipes.

In the fourth plan period (1981-85), the objectives of government were to minimise government ownership of small-scale and medium scale industries to make room for the private sector to participate, and to make increasing use of locally available raw materials.

c) *Housing Stock and Housing Supply*

The Ministry of Lands and Housing, Rivers State, in an agreement of March 29th, 1973, commissioned Specialists Konsult to produce a Master Plan for Port Harcourt of and an area of 15 miles around. The official start-off of the project was September, 1973.

World Health Organisation has defined housing as residential environmental which includes in addition to the physical structure that man uses for shelter, all necessary services, facilities, equipment and devices needed or desired for the physical and mental health and social wellbeing of the family and individual' (WHO cited in NEST, 1991, p.206). Technically, a house can be defined as a building or structural edifice comprising walls, foundation, floors, roots etc. in which people live and are sheltered from the weather, wild animals and the elements of nature. Housing is not only in terms of residential or dwelling, it is also a place where economic activities take place especially in the case of women. The Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning law (NURPD;

Decree no. 88 of 1992) describes a dwelling house as a building erected or converted for use primarily to provide living accommodation for one or more persons. The one or more persons, according to (Federal Republic of Nigeria, Official Gazette No. 73, 1992, p. A 1046) include families or households. Housing depicts different socio-economic and socio-cultural patterns. These differences determine and are reflected in the differences in the design of the housing unit itself, the arrangement of houses within available physical space, construction methods and materials and use of space within and around the house.

Traditional residential development and patterns of house are found in Rivers State which is also found in Port Harcourt Municipality. The traditional house types are predominantly single storey structures with either a centrally located parlour with an access through the porch, and rooms surrounding it; while the other design is that with the parlour on one side and with access through the porch. The porch and kitchen serve as visual and sound buffer between the bedrooms and activities in the courtyard. This is the pattern of houses handed down to us by the colonial masters. The materials used are mainly burnt bricks out of clay with patched bitumen.

As at 1973, Port Harcourt City had approximately an existence of 12,000 (twelve thousand) housing units which are classified as sub-standard due to inadequate maintenance and low original technical standards. In most neighbourhoods, it is common to find a mixture of multi-family bungalows alongside two-three storey buildings, and traditional compound houses.

Table 2.2: Planned Housing

Years	Total Housing Units Proposed For Ph	Total Housing Units Built at Ph.	Shortage (Difference)	Cost of Building
1975-1980	8,000(FEDERAL. GOVT)	All housing units built but were vandalised	Nil	
1975-1980	1,200 (RIVERS STATE) i.e. 200 units per year	614 housing units built	586	
1981	50 units of low cost houses in all the LGAs	1,150 housing units yet to be completed	1,150 housing units yet to be completed	
1999	3block of 22 flats	3block of 22 flats		
2000	500 units of 1,2,& 3 bedrooms at Iriebe	(a) 100% substructure completed. (b) superstructure- 70% and (c) External work done - 50%	30% of housing units not completed.	Original contract sum N 1,163,615,000.00. Amount paid— N592,779,979.14
2001	3 blocks of 9 flats at Marine Base, PH	3 blocks of 9 flats at Marine Base, PH	Unoccupied as at September, 2007	
2002	Various block of flats at Uyo street	Various block of flats at Uyo street	All occupied	
2003	Various blocks of Doctors quarters at Oromenike layout	Various blocks of Doctors quarters at Oromenike layout	All occupied	
2004				
2005				
2006	2 storey court building	2 storey court building	Occupied	

The 1991 population census estimates for the city show that Port Harcourt has joined the millionaire cities of the less developed world with population of over one million. Housing construction has lagged far beyond immigration. The poorest urban housing conditions are in the waterfront slums of Port Harcourt.

d) Urbanization and Employment

Four out of the sixteen projects contained in the 1975-80 and 1981-85 plans were fully implemented, namely, Pabod Brewery, Amalgamated Distilleries, reactivation and expansion of West African Glass Boatyard. Unfortunately, most of these Industries have gone out of production due to poor management.

The Port Harcourt seaport is lined to the other seaports and is currently receiving a boost and an improvement of the National economy. Port Harcourt houses the administrative and business headquarters of multinational companies involved in the oil and gas sector. The accessibility to good road network of the East-West expressways, and Port Harcourt International airport, telecommunication facilities and availability of urban facilities attract investors to make serious land development to house its workers. Major oil producing and servicing companies like Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC), ELF Nigeria Limited, Nigerian Agip Oil Company (AGIP), Halliburton Nigeria Limited, and Williburton Nig. Limited are also making significant demand on the infrastructural development on their sets of operation.

The manufacturing of Port Harcourt is considerably more diversified than that of most other industrial centres in Nigeria. Some 60% of small scale villagers in and around Port Harcourt according to 1975 Master Plan rely on basic agriculture for their existence. In the swamp region however, only about 5% of the population are active in agriculture, but at least 90% earn their living from fishing.

e) Infrastructure and Urbanization

Port Harcourt is the largest urban centre in the Niger Delta. The World Bank (1995) noted that Port Harcourt does not have the infrastructure necessary to cope with its rapid expansion.

However, the industrial sector of the economy is faced with the following problems: inadequate infrastructural facilities, inadequate credit facilities, insufficient raw materials and lack of trust among the few industrialists.

Basic amenities are inadequate in Port Harcourt Municipality. Schools and hospitals are inadequate. Existing hospitals had few beds with a no bed syndrome. Drugs not always available rather we have out of stock syndrome. Existing Schools lacked teachers, forms and classrooms.

f) Development of Cities

There is more than one route to city seems to have been as administrative centres. Cities like Southampton grew up as trading centres on the coast. Some cities like London or Tokyo are administrative and commercial centres and frequently also house very large populations. Others like Northampton developed as an administrative centre etc.

Patterns of rural-urban migration are often subject to considerable variations, thus, posing additional problems of prediction. Since, however, the flight of population from rural areas to the cities appears to be a well-established trend in Nigeria, it can be confidently predicted that Port Harcourt's population is likely to increase through migration, particularly from the surrounding areas, if the poor conditions in these rural areas continue to exist.

Until recently, mortality in many African countries was very high, and population growth was rather slow. With improving health facilities, the situation is now rapidly changing although death rates are still rather high when compared with European and North American standards.

A predominant proportion of the city's population consists of large, lower-income families. However, in all likelihood, incomes in Port Harcourt will rise in the future, following the general trend across the nation, although the gap between the higher- and lower-income groups is not likely to be narrowed significantly.

With the rural-urban migration into Port Harcourt and the population increase as well as making Port Harcourt an administrative headquarters of Rivers State, the town developed into an urban city.

III. Problems of Rapid Urbanization

Despite the state government's efforts to build variable agricultural, commercial and industrial sectors, certain constraints remain. The most urgent requirements are improved roads, communication networks, storage facilities, market facilities, processing facilities and credit institutions.

Abomaye-Nimenibo (2019), stated that the conventional list of urban problems includes poverty, segregation, inadequate housing, congestion, pollution, inferior education, and crime. Most of these urban problems are related having common roots, and some of them are exacerbated when looked carefully by the other problems. We know that poverty contributes to the problems of inadequate housing and crime, and crime such as incessant killings and lack of decent jobs contributes to neighbourhood deterioration and thus worsens the problem of inadequate housing. The second insight about urban problems is that the economic approach to solving these problems often differs from the approaches adopted by policymakers. No proper laws enacted and when eventually the proper laws are enacted, they were not enforced. The third aspect of urban problems is that most of the problems are affected by land-use patterns, and an understanding

8

of the spatial dimension of a particular urban problem is necessary to (a) fully understand the reasons for the problem and (b) predict the spatial responses to a particular public policy.

Abandonment of projects especially those of housing by successive governments without imbibing the spirit of continuity, is inimical to rapid urbanization.

Most waterfront areas of Port Harcourt are shallow and sloppy. Houses are built haphazardly with non-quality materials most of the time. Houses are not built according to lay down plans. The ecological characteristics found around Port Harcourt metropolis waterfronts areas numbering forty-nine (49).

The continual unimproved medical services and non-challant attitude of Doctors and Nurses in Government owned hospitals are a source of continues worry.

Geographical isolation (which affects some of the rural poor in general and the urban poor due to marginalization of persons living in high- crime neighbourhood) and in some countries, discrimination based on race or other attributes are seen.

Health/Diseases: Good health is basic to human welfare and a fundamental objective of social and economic development. Poor health shackles human capital, reduces returns to learning, impedes entrepreneurial activities and holds back growth and economic development. Diseases cause poverty and vice versa. In most countries of the World major diseases causing poverty are Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other infections/diseases. In Nigeria for instance, AIDS prevalence is about 5.4% with an infected adult population of 2.6 million. This will constrain availability and participation of this segment of the population in the labour market to earn income.

Debt burden: In several developing countries of the world, debt burden is assuming increasing importance as a cause of poverty. In such countries servicing of the debt has encroached on the volume of resources needed for socio-economic development. The productive sector such as agriculture, manufacturing etc. are equally constrained leading to low productivity, low capacity utilization, under employment and low purchasing power thereby subjecting the masses of the people to abject poverty. In Nigeria, at the end of December 2000 external debt stood at US$28.5 (about 80% of GDP). Amount required to service this debt annually is enough to hamper government expenditure for the provision of social and physical infrastructure for the poor.

Crime and Violence: A steady increase in crime and violence has degraded the quality of life to a varying extent in many counties of the world. Although individuals of all socioeconomic groups are affected, the urban poor are particularly vulnerable to these social problems. There are instances of shootings, gang killings, etc.

a) Solutions to the Problems of Rapid Urbanization

The existing metropolis and the extending areas of a radius of 15 miles, covers approximately 180,000 hectares or 700 square miles (Port Harcourt Master Plan: 1975). The existing built up areas of Port Harcourt Metropolis constitute to a large extent the physical configuration of the land mass. A detail examination indicates that future land development is still possible with an expansion scheme towards the waterfront areas. This presents the opportunities for more physical development within the metropolis. Reclamation of certain swamp areas, having different mangroves. A massive land can be gotten to increase land mass in Port Harcourt.

Rural-Urban migration into Port Harcourt needs to be checked or controlled to make the existing infrastructures adequate to serve the existing population.

There is great need for the laudable plans for medical services to be given further impetus, particularly while the scale of providing sufficient bed spaces is within reasonably easy reach. The future organization of medical services could take account of the expected population increases, and new medical institutions. Doctors and Nurses be given both orientation and corporate training adequate to face the challenges of the millennium.

Abandonment of projects especially those of housing by successive governments be discouraged; but rather imbibe the spirit of continuity.

It is also suggested that a minimum of three new cities be founded with specific functions attached to each. For example, Isaka city for games and sports related activities, Ahoada city for industrialization, Oyigbo city for commercial activities, Bori for agrarian city etc.

IV.   Method of Study

A review of the method of study to be adopted for carrying out the research is under taken. The review will cover the population of the study; sampling techniques; instruments for data collection, administration of the Instrument; mode of data collection and problems associated with data collection.

a) Population of the Study

The population of this study shall be drawn from the streets and water fronts of Port Harcourt, the Rivers State Civil Service (parastatals inclusive) and Traders, Business men/women. The target population shall be about one thousand (1,000) households. Accountants, Engineers, Production workers, Farmers, Fishermen and Artisans who reside in Port Harcourt will be interviewed.

b) Sampling Techniques

One thousand respondents which are household heads are expected. Written and oral

interview was carried out. The written interview took the form of questionnaires which are simple Yes/No questions with few dotted lines for some explanations. Oral interviews were also carried out and notes were taken for explanations. The sample population was assured that whatever information given to me shall be treated in confidence and for academic work only.

A simple random sample is used in the distribution of questionnaires. The distribution is as follows.

Table 3.1: Target population

S/no.	Target Population	Distribution List	Percentage
1.	Rivers State Civil Servants	200	20%
2.	Multi-National company workers	200	20%
3.	Traders/Artisans	200	20%
4.	Waterfronts (10 waterfronts)	200	20%
5.	Street dwellers	200	20%
	TOTAL	1,000	100%

Source: Author's Field Survey 2007

c) Instruments for Data Collection

Instrumentation according to Cookey (1998) is the instrument for data collection. It can be questionnaires, oral interviews for primary and secondary data.

Table 3.2: Questionnaire Distribution Table Many instruments are frequently used in obtaining primary data in research studies.

d) Administration of the Instrument

Osuala (1982, Pp. 119 and 191) mentioned them as personal interview, questionnaire, panel technique, telephone and observations etc.

Anikpo (1986, P.67), stated that there are three major tools and techniques for collecting research data. They comprise the questionnaire, interview and observation. However, in this study, the questionnaire, personal interview techniques were applied. Library research is reliant.

Table 3.3: The Questionnaire Distribution Table

S/No.	Unit of service	No. of copies distributed	Responses
2.	Multi-National company workers	200	155
3.	Traders/Artisans	200	120
4.	Waterfronts(10 waterfronts)	200	184
5.	Street dwellers	200	198
	TOTAL	1,000	847

Source: Author's Field Survey 2007

e) Mode of Data Collection

Questionnaires distributed were collected by self and four other persons who distributed them. It was discovered that out of a total number of one thousand (1,000) printed and distributed questionnaires, only a total number of eight hundred and Forty seven (847) responses which represents about eighty five percent were collected, while the remaining one hundred and fifty three (153) representing about fifteen percent were not received.

Table 3.4: Questionnaire Collection Table

S/No.	Unit of service	No. of copies distributed	Responses	Percentages Receipts	Loss
1.	Rivers State Civil Servants	200	190	19.0%	1.0%
2.	Multi-National company workers	200	155	15.5%	4.5%
3.	Traders/Artisans	200	120	12.0%	8.0%
4.	Waterfronts(10 waterfronts)	200	184	18.4%	1.6%
5.	Street dwellers	200	198	19.8%	0.2%
	TOTAL	1,000	847	84.7%	15.3%
				100%	

Source: Author's Field Survey 2007

f) *Problems Associated with Data Collection*

The time frame for the study is too short. We have just three weeks to undertake the study. A lot of movements were required which involves financial costs. One therefore had no alternative than to borrow. After administering the questionnaires to the interviewees, it became a tug of war to retrieve them as the respondents are not readily found at their seats as well as in the stalls and houses.

Furthermore, a lot of people are reluctant to accept questionnaires and some refusing to comment or respond to our questions for fear of being Victimized by their employers as they felt that it was their employees who have paid us to carry out such investigations.

Non availability of Housing and employment statistical data in the Rivers State Ministries pose a lot of constraint. Even the custodians are not only unwilling but do not know where to lay their hands on in retrieving this information.

Some of the questionnaires were not returned as a result of either being lost or misplaced by the interviewees or were yet to be filled and submitted at the time of collection.

V. Data Presentation and Analysis

Urban policies are indeed directed at bettering the Living conditions and provision of complimentary services and infrastructure to improve the living standards of the people. Such services include the provision of electricity, water supply, functional schools, health facilities, roads, housing, banks, securities and the likes.

To justify the improvement of such areas a research into the existing condition is necessary.

Port Harcourt Municipality is a fast growing urban town in Nigeria. This pattern of growth has some environmental consequences such as overcrowding, spread of infections, general filthy conditions and decaying environment.

The urbanization, industrialization and environmental transformation along the world's sea coast is one issue which have attracted the attention of research globally.

In the light of this, one would wish to test the following questions, having received responses from the questionnaires. An analysis of the observation based on the distribution of the observations based on Tables 3.1-3.4. We apply percentage to ascertain the results.

Table 4.1: Observed responses to Question 2 (Is the extent to which the housing stock replenished adequate? Yes/No).

S/No.	Unit of service	No. of copies distributed	Responses	Percentages Receipts	
				YES	NO
1.	Rivers State Civil Servants	200	190	12(1.42%)	178 (21.02 %)
2.	Multi-National company workers	200	155	5(0.59%)	150(17.71%)
3.	Traders/Artisans	200	120	15(1.77%)	105(12.40%)
4.	10 waterfronts	200	184	14(1.65%)	170(20.08%)
5.	Street dwellers	200	198	12(1.42%)	186(21.96%)
	TOTAL	1,000	847	58(6.85%)	789(93.42%)
				100%	

Source: Author's Field Survey 2007

The above responses showed that Housing Stock replenishment is not adequate. 93.42 % indicated that the Housing Stock replenishment is inadequate and something needs to be done by Government.

Table 4.2: Observed responses to Question 3: Does the pace of urbanization match the rate of employment generation?

S/No.	Unit of service	No. of copies distributed	Responses	Percentages Receipts	
				YES	NO
1.	Rivers State Civil Servants	200	190	32(3.78%)	158 (18.65%)
2.	Multi-National company workers	200	155	46(5.43%)	109(12.87%)
3.	Traders/Artisans	200	120	43(5.08%)	77(9.09%)
4.	Waterfronts(10 waterfronts)	200	184	31(3.66%)	153(18.06%)
5.	Street dwellers	200	198	12(1.42%)	186(21.96%)
	TOTAL	1,000	847	164(19.36%)	711(83.94%)
				100	0%

Source: Author's Field Survey 2007

Table 4.3: Observed responses to Question 8: The mono-city status of Port Harcourt accounts for the congestion and criminal activities experienced in Port Harcourt?

S/No.	Unit of service	No. Of copies distributed	Responses	Percentages Receipts	
				Yes	NO
1.	Rivers State Civil Servants	200	190	174	16
2.	Multi-National company workers	200	155	148	7
3.	Traders/Artisans	200	120	111	9
4.	Waterfronts (10 waterfronts)	200	184	166	18
5.	Street dwellers	200	198	189	9
	TOTAL	1,000	847	788(93.03%)	59(6.97%)
				100%	

Source: Author's Field Survey 2007

Ninety-Three percent (93.03%) of the responses to the question "Does the mono-city status of Port Harcourt accounts for the congestion and criminal activities experienced in Port Harcourt?" revealed that it is a fact that the mono-city syndrome accounted for the congestion and criminal activities of Port Harcourt urban township.

VI. Summary and Conclusions

a) Summary

In summary, development is a desirable socio-economic and political progression aimed at improving the wellbeing of man, and taking a critical look through our study, we observed that there are a lot of problems associated with urbanization. We find that the problem of rapid urbanization stems from the mono-city status of Port Harcourt. Since Port Harcourt is the only urbanized city in Oil Rich Rivers State, has the privilege to accommodate the up surging and ever teeming population both from within and without.

We also observed that the social and physical infrastructural facilities being provided are inadequate to improve the standard of living of the residents.

The provision of which housing is being provided in Port Harcourt is inadequate to serve the teeming population of the state.

We observe that the level to which employment is being provided for the residents of Port Harcourt is inadequate.

VII. Conclusion

There is great need for the provision of Housing, employment opportunities and infrastructural facilities. Laudable plans for medical services be given further impetus, particularly while the scale of providing sufficient bed spaces is within reasonably easy reach.

The substantial expansion of Port Harcourt has naturally involved a considerable increase in the general building programmes; and the growth of population, together with an increased standard of living, has significantly affected the required pace of house building.

VIII. Recommendation

A. The future organization of medical services to improve medical facilities in the grater Port Harcourt municipality be pursued vigorously by:

i. increased concentration on health care,
ii. Increased resources for public preventative health care,
iii. An improvement in the hospital facilities mainly in area with low numbers of beds.
iv. Increased budgetary resources for health care.
v. Increased and continual training of staff at all levels.
vi. The demand for adequate housing in Port Harcourt will involves several complex factors. It is therefore recommended that the following factors be put into consideration by government:
vii. to first determine the number of housing units, their standard and type, their cost, and their locations before embarking on housing projects.
viii. to consider completing all housing projects as planned.
ix. to avoid wasteful spending on construction of house that cannot be habited or being vandalised due to delay in completing or occupation.
x. Creek belt reservation areas be dredged to create more land for occupation. There are massive lands that can be reclaimed for use in providing housing accommodation.
xi. There should be proper design of houses with adequate building plans that must be duly approved. All buildings without necessary approved building plans be penalized.
xii. Rural-Urban migration into Port Harcourt needs to be checked or controlled to make the existing infrastructures adequate to serve the existing population.

xiii. It is also suggested that a minimum of four new cities be founded with specific functions attached to each. For example, Isaka city for games and sports related activities, Ahoada city for industrialization, Oyigbo city for commercial activities, Bori for agrarian city etc.
xiv. The eight urban towns granted urban cities by MelfordOkilo administration of which Amakalakala was one which has been shared to Bayelsa State, Ogu urban Town in Ogu/Bolo LGA, Bori in Bori LGA and others be developed as urban cities to decongest Port Harcourt City.

a) Recommendation for Further Studies

This study does not in a way pretend to have exhausted issues related to urbanization and its attendant problems in Nigeria. Therefore, the following areas are suggested for further research.

i. Government policies on transformation of rural areas to urban cities.
ii. Solutions to solving mono-city syndrome in Nigeria, etc.

References Références Referencias

1. Abomaye-Nimenibo, W. A. S (2016), Monograph of Urban and Regional Economics.
2. Abomaye-Nimenibo, W. A. S. (2018) Witness account of the Ogu Chiefs Genocide at Igwuruta dry Oil well by the Igbo Militia.
3. Abomaye-Nimenibo, W. A. S (2019), Monograph of Urban and Regional Economics, Port Harcourt, Nimehas Publishers.
4. Adrill, J (1974), The New Citizens Guide to Town and Country Planning, Charles Knight and Company Limited, London.
5. Alagoa, E. J. and Derefaka, A. A., (2002), The Land and People of Rivers State, Onyema Research Publications.
6. Aprioku, Minakuro, (2005), The Dilemma of Urban Sprawl in Port Harcourt Metropolis: A case study of Waterfront Areas, an unpublished RSUST M.Sc Thesis.
7. Cookey, A. E. (1998), Research Methods for Business and Economic Students, Aboot Books Ltd., Onitsha, Nigeria.
8. Davis, K. and Golden, H. H. (1957), Urbanization and the Development of the Industrial Areas. U.K.
9. Federal Republic of Nigeria, Official Gazette No. 73, 1992.
10. Federal Republic of Nigeria, Official Gazette No. 24, vol.94 of 15/5/2007.
11. Hutchinson Encyclopaedia, 2000.
12. Kolars, T, F. and Nystuen, J.D. (1974), Human Geography- Spatial Design in World Society, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. National Bureau of Statistics (web).

13. National Population Commission 1992 & 2000 Report National Population Commission of Nigeria (web),

14. Oloye, J. N. B. (12018), The Nigerian Civil War and Genocides, Port Harcourt, Nimehas Publishers.

15. Osuala, E. C. (1982), Introduction to Research Methodology. Africana Fep Publishers, Onitsha.

16. O'Sullivan, Arthur (2000), Urban Economics, Fourth edition, Irwin, McGraw-Hill Higher Education.

17. Port Harcourt Master Plan 75 Final Report, 1975, E. B. Offset AB, Hagersten.

18. Rivers State Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning 2005 Development Report.

19. The Nigerian Urban and Regional Planning Law (NURPD, Decree No.88 of 1992).

20. Tubobereni, Festus Iyowuna (2004), History of Urban and Regional Planning, Agipe International Co. Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

21. Ugwuorah, A. N. and Igwe, C. F., (2005), Urban and Regional Planning: A Beginner's Guide, The Glory of the Latter House Publishing Co., PH, Nigeria.

APPENDIX ONE

Population Census of Rivers State by Lga

The population development in Rivers as well as related information and services (Wikipedia, Google, images).

Name	Status	Population Census 1991-11-26	Population Census 2006-03-21	Population Projection 2016-03-21
Rivers	State	3,187,844	5,198,716	7,303,900
Abua - Odual	Local Government Area	134,420	282,410	396,800
Ahoada East	Local Government Area	...	166,324	233,700
Ahoada West	Local Government Area	...	249,232	350,200
Akuku Toru	Local Government Area	102,169	161,103	226,300
Andoni	Local Government Area	...	217,924	306,200
Asari-Toru	Local Government Area	166,788	219,787	308,800
Bonny	Local Government Area	76,124	214,983	302,000
Degema	Local Government Area	95,889	249,467	350,500
Eleme	Local Government Area	...	190,194	267,200
Emuoha	Local Government Area	154,923	201,057	282,500
Etche	Local Government Area	...	249,939	351,200
Gokana	Local Government Area	159,461	233,813	328,500
Ikwerre	Local Government Area	125,385	188,930	265,400
Khana	Local Government Area	207,095	292,924	411,500
Obio/Akpor	Local Government Area	263,017	462,350	649,600
Ogba - Egbema - Ndoni	Local Government Area	190,751	283,294	398,000
Ogu - Bolo	Local Government Area	...	75,282	105,800
Okrika	Local Government Area	...	222,285	312,300
Omumma	Local Government Area	...	100,388	141,000
Opobo - Nkoro	Local Government Area	...	152,833	214,700
Oyigbo	Local Government Area	85,334	125,331	176,100
Port-Harcourt	Local Government Area	440,399	538,558	756,600
Tai	Local Government Area	...	120,308	169,000
Nigeria	Federal Republic	88,992,220	140,431,790	193,392,500

Source: National Population Commission of Nigeria (web), National Bureau of Statistics (web).

The population projection assumes the same rate of growth for all LGAs within a state. The undercount of the 1991 census is estimated to be about 25 million. All population figures for Nigeria show high error rates; census results are being disputed.

Further Population Figures:
Gender (C 2006)
Males   2,673,026
Females 2,525,690
Age Groups (C 2006)
0-14 years   1,871,982

Age Groups (C 2006)

15-64 years 3,160,996

65+ years   165,738

Age Distribution (C 2006)

0-9 years   1,262,446

10-19 years   1,214,221

20-29 years   1,036,110

30-39 years   681,847

40-49 years   472,846

50-59 years   265,117

60-69 years   149,058

70-79 years   67,059

80+ years   50,012

Questionaires

Section A (General)

1.0   Where is your place of origin? ………………….……………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

1.1   (a) Are you employed? (Yes/No)

(b) If 2(a) is   yes, how much is your monthly income?......................................

……………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………..

1.2   Why did you migrate to Port Harcourt? ……………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………

1.3   If socio-economic facilities are provided in your Community or outside Port Harcourt, would you like to relocate? (Yes/No)

1.4   (a)   Do you own the house you currently occupy? (Yes/No).

(b) If No, how much do you pay on rent? …………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………….

1.5   (a)   Would you like to own your house? (i) Yes / No.

(b) What constraints do you have owning your house? ……………..

………

………

………

………………………

1.6   Does the pace of urbanization match the rate of employment generation?   (Yes/No).

1.7   Is the? provision of infrastructure such as roads, social services, adequate to meet the needs of the teeming populace? Yes/No.

1.8   What are the problems of rapid urbanization of Port Harcourt as a mono city?

…………………………………………………………………………

1.9   What social and physical infrastructural facilities such as roads, social services etc. are provided by Government to improve the livingstandards of residents of Port Harcourt?

………………………...

……

……

Is the mono-city status of Port Harcourt responsible for the congestion and criminal activities experienced in Port Harcourt? (Yes/No).

1.10   How many Households are in your house?...

1.13) What is your household size?...

(1)   How many of you occupy your house? ....

14

(2)   Are the facilities provided in your house adequate? Yes/No

(3)   What are your suggestion(s) in improving the rapid urbanization problem   of Port Harcourt?

....

1.11   What are the various housing development plans for Port Harcourt Municipality?

………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

1.12   Is the extent to which the housing stock replenished adequate? Yes/No).

1.13   Does the pace of urbanization match the rate of employment generation?   (Yes/No)

1.14   What are the various plans of employing residents of Port

      Harcourt?...

………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

1.15   What social and physical infrastructural facilities such as roads, social   services etc. provided by Government to improve the living standards of   residents of Port Harcourt?

……………………………………….. …………………………………………………………………….

      ………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

1.16   Provision of infrastructure such as roads, social services, adequate to   meet the needs of the bourgeoning populace? Yes/No.

1.17   What are the problems of rapid urbanization of Port Harcourt as a mono   city?

…………………………………………………………..

……

…………………

1.18   Does the mono-city status of Port Harcourt responsible for the congestion and criminal activities experienced in Port Harcourt? (Yes/No).

Give reasons…………………………………………………………….......

………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

      ……………………………………………………………..

1.19   Why did you leave your village to Port Harcourt?...................................

      ………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

1.20   Are you gainfully employed? Yes/No

1.21   How many rooms did you occupy? …………………………..

1.22   How many of you occupy your accommodation?...............................

1.23   The facilities provided are they adequate? Yes/No

1.24   Is your accommodation situate at the street or waterfront?........................

1.25   If development extends to the rural areas, will you like to relocate?   Yes/No.

1.26   What are your suggestion(s) in improving the rapid urbanization

problem of Port Harcourt? …………………………………………...

………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………

      ……………………………………………………………….

1.27   What advice do you have for the Government?..

……

……

………………………………………………
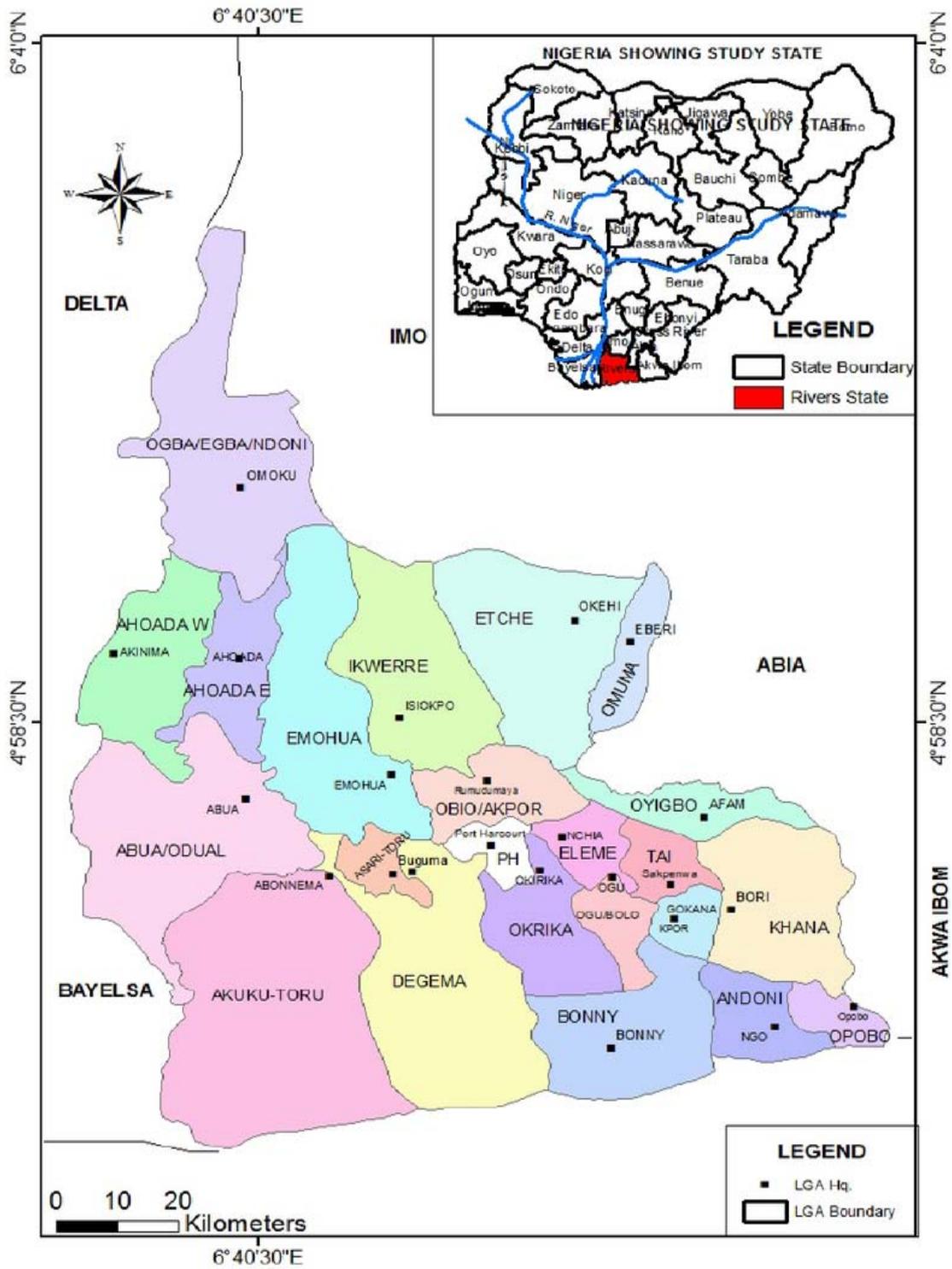
Local Government in Turkey through the Lens of History

By Sarah Kpentey

Abstract- Modern local government (LG) is seen to have accountability, transparency, participation and good governance as its greatest legacies and achievements and the manifestations of these principles in local governance differ from one country to the next.

Local government in Turkey has mostly been perceived and discussed as an administrative issue. Yet since the eighties, the Turkish local government has undergone significant administrative, financial and functional changes. Recent reform processes have shifted the country's local government from the traditional model towards local governance.

This paper looks at the evolution of the Turkish local government and reiterate the various wins and losses it has encountered over the years. Considering the weak foundation of the Turkish local government history, this article makes plain the updates in the foundational regulations of their local government system.

Keywords: local government, reform, tanzimat, turkey, autonomy.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 940299

LOCALGOVERNMENTINTURKEYTHROUGHTHELENSOFHISTORY

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Local Government in Turkey through the Lens of History

Sarah Kpentey

Abstract- Modern local government (LG) is seen to have accountability, transparency, participation and good governance as its greatest legacies and achievements and the manifestations of these principles in local governance differ from one country to the next.

Local government in Turkey has mostly been perceived and discussed as an administrative issue. Yet since the eighties, the Turkish local government has undergone significant administrative, financial and functional changes. Recent reform processes have shifted the country's local government from the traditional model towards local governance.

This paper looks at the evolution of the Turkish local government and reiterate the various wins and losses it has encountered over the years. Considering the weak foundation of the Turkish local government history, this article makes plain the updates in the foundational regulations of their local government system. It also throws light on the position of the country's local government in regards to the modern/current needs or trends of autonomy, accountability and ultimately local democracy.

Keywords: local government, reform, tanzimat, turkey, autonomy.

I. Introduction

Contrary to the western republicans, local government in Turkey was created by and for the central government. Therefore, the general characteristics of the framework within which the Turkish local government units were established and expected to function had been centralisation with the central government exercising its power and authority over their functions. This can be seen clearly in the operations of the local government in the tanzimat era and early stages of the republican periods.

The local governents in Turkey is based on a tripartite system: special provincial administration (SPA), muncipalities and villages (Akilli & Akilli, 2014: 682). The decision making bodies of these units are electe by the public and like most local government units globally, their main task is to meet the local needs of the public.

This article focuses on the local government of Turkey from a historical perspective. It starts by giving an outline of the historical background of the local government in the Ottoman and Republican period in the light of major developements pertaining to those times of history. The third part of this article discusses the changes in the local government and the reforms that has taken place since the Tanzimat Era focusing on law changes in the four main local government bodies in the country. Finally the paper concludes by

Author: e-mail: sbuerkwor22@gmail.com

acknowledging the milestones the Turkish local government has clocked and recommends it keeps pressing on towards a more autonomous local government system.

II. LG in the Ottoman Period

As has already been stated, Turkey does not have a long-standing tradition of autonomous local self-government. As a matter of fact, the local government in Turkey was not established as a result of an indigenous development but in a top-down approach.

The Ottoman State exhibited a highly patrimonial characteristic as against the Feudalism of the European states. Thus the predominance of the central government was a natural consequence. According to Köker, the centralist establishment of the country rested on a two-tier structure – the rulers and the ruled (Köker, 1995: 3).

Until the Tanzimat period, only the Islamic law was dominated by the Ottoman Empire and it established a unique organizational structure that did not contradict Islamic Law (Karaarslan, 2007: 108). Thus up until the Tanzimat Reformation, the functions which are now performed by the local government were done by indigenous organisations. The most notable of these is the *Kadı,* who had judicial and administrative functions. The Kadi was centrally appointed (Ortayli, 1985: 112. Arslan, 2009: 7. Özer & Akçakaya, 2014: 64). The kadis functioned also as the supervisors of local markets and the organisation of local affairs (Keleş & Yavuz, 1983: 39). The kadis were assisted by the *Muhtesip* and helped by *subasi*, imams, and regents. Based on what has already been said, we can deduce that in the Ottoman administration, the judicial and municipal functions were not separated.

Vakifs were another significant indigenous organisation in the Ottoman State. They were created by the sultan, his family and other rich people to donate property for charity. Services such as schools, libraries, hospitals, health centres, dormitories, and social assistance were carried out by *vakifs* (Gül, 2015: 11,12). The vakifs successfully undertook a significant portion of public works and services (the construction of mosques, public baths bridges and the provision of water and sewage services).

Other indigenous organisations worth mentioning include the *Mahalles* which were headed by the imams, who were not only religious leaders but also administrative representatives in charge of collecting taxes and defending the neighbourhood in court (Akyol,

2012: 27); and the *lonca* system, made up of tradesmen organised in a hierarchial structure (Ünal, 2012: 243). Their main duties were to organize the professional activities of the people and to resolve disputes among members.

It is worth noting that all the aforementioned institutions had no separate budgets and decision making bodies, thus it cannot be said that there was a modern administrative organisation in this period. The Tanzimat period is credited for being the genesis of all the developments associated with the history of local government in Turkey.

November 3, 1839 marked the beginning of a new period in the Ottoman political and social life. The Imperial Rescript of Gulhane was publicly declared. The primary motive behind this declaration was to reinforce the central power through various reforms. Outside of this, it was to positively respond to the pressures of France, Russia, and England on the country (Heper, 1985: 39).

As part of the implementation of the Tanzimat Edict after 1840, the *Muhasillik* councils were created and given a legal status. Although the electoral system to select some of the council members had significant restrictions, there were elected representative members (Ortayli, 1985: 24-25).

The establishment of the first municipal administration in the years 1854 - 1856 was another significant step towards a local government tradition. The establishment of the Şehremaneti durıng the years after the Crimean War began as a result of increasing relations with the Western world countries. After the war, there was an influx of foreigners in Istanbul and these foriengners wanted to live in a 'modern world' . The first municipality to be created took its example and model from the French commune administration (Çiçek, 2014: 57.) The Şehremaneti was run by a centrally appointed Şehremini and had a council of 12 appointed persons (Keleş & Yavuz, 1983: 40). The municipality was responsible for providing basic goods and services, overseeing markets and constructing roads, building sidewalks, etc. All these notwithstanding, the municipality was not financially independent and had to totally rely on the central government. It is therefore not surprising that these councils were under the strict control of the central government and were far from being autonomous (Eke, 1982: 112).

The spread of the municipal organization to all Istanbul was ensured by the Dersaadet Municipality Administrative Regulation issued in 1869 and Istanbul Şehremini became a two-level federative structure. At the lower level, similar to the Sixth Apartment Model, there were 14 Municipal Offices responsible for the local administrations of various districts. At the top level, there was the Cemiyet-i Umumiye, which was convened under the presidency of Şehremini and Şehremaneti, as well as Şehremini, consisting of the Presidents of the 14

Municipal Offices and the representatives elected and sent among the Parliamentary Ministers. The beginning of the modern municipal organization in the provincial regions outside Istanbul was realized in 1864 with the Provincial Regulation (Ünal, 2011: 244).

By the stipulation of the 1876 Constitution, all municipalities to be established both in Istanbul and in the provinces were to be governed by future parliamentary elections, and the procedures for the establishment of the municipalities and the election of the members of the council in question would be specified by law. The aim of this Provincial Municipal Law prepared in 1876 was to establish a municipal organization in each province and town. The Dersaadet Municipality Law of 1877 was enacted in order to find solutions to the major problems in Istanbul. Then, in 1912, the Law on the Municipality of Dersaadet Organization and the municipal offices were abolished and municipal branches were established. This structure continued until 1930 (Çiçek, 2014:58).

In the nineteenth century, disorganised public services andinsufficient infrastructure in the cities were a barrier to economic and social developments. In addition to the above, pressure from the Western countries forced the Ottoman state to have better port cities as centre of economic activities, necessitating better infrastructure. Consequently, *(Beyoglu),* the first municipal administration in Pera was established (Ortayli,1985: 31,32). The port was run according to the recommendations of the *Intizam Komisyonu,* a seven-member committee, comprising of six foreigners and one Turk. According to Mumtaz Sosyal, the great disparity in the number of foreigners as against that of the locals in the committee was an illustration of the disinterest of the local population in the project (Soysal, 1967: 7).

The growing number of non-muslim merchant bourgeoisie of the Ottoman Empire who supported nationalist movements during the Tanzimat period served as a reinforcement for the central government's resistance and prejudice against the municipality (Sosyal, 1967: 7). The Ottoman Empire was very sensitive to the topic of nationalist movement at the time because it could dissolve the ottoman mosaic (Ortayli, 1985: 32). In fact, during this period, the masses kept themselves attached to the traditional institution, who actively resisted the reforms imposed from above between the years 1800- 1850 (Inalcık, 1964: 63).

In the second half of the 19th century, the provincial special administrations started to develop. The Provincial General Assembly, which consisted of four members elected from each scepter as well as the provincial general administration headed by the governor general was established with a Provincial Special Administration (Çiçek, 2014: 58).

The village administrations are the first local government units that emerged before the Tanzimat in

18

the Turkish local government history. Despite its long history of villages as a sociological unit in the ottoman context however, the creation of villages as a local government unit begun after the Tanzimat (Sosyal, 1967:1-2). Over the years there have been some changes to the village administration, but it continues to be in existence as the lowest level local government unit till date (Ünal, 2011: 245).

The last decades of the 19th century were important in the ottoman history. By the end of the century, the local government systems at the village, municipal and provincial levels had reached a pattern that was to remain 'frozen' for decades (Soysal, 1967: 6-7). Before the Republican period, ie; the last period of the ottoman Empire, there were ideas favouring more decentralization policies.

It is worth noting that although the provincial local councils were established as part of the decentralisation process and policy of the Tanzimat, the fundamental motive of the Tanzimat was to protect the empire from disintergration by reordering the state, restore the declining power of the state and improve tax collection. More also, the Ottoman municipality acted as an institutionalized structure in the implementation of the city's services rather than implementing a local government system. Thus, the centralist rule was very much in force. Within this state of affairs, the local government bodies could not go beyond being merely the local agents of the central government and highly dependent on the central government financially.

III. LG in the Republican Period

Turkey became a republic in 1923 and republican establishment, unfortunately, maintained the statist-centralist frame it inherited from the Ottoman period. Another attribute from the past the republican establishment inherited was the centre's distrust for the periphery. The republican arrangement of local government was based on the principle of delegation, meaning to say, they had a completely subordinate status (Kalaycıoğlu, 1994: 90-96).

The Republic was established in a critical period of the state. It was a time when the founders of the new Republic were facing fears of a possible split of the Anatolia (Heper, 1985: 48). The resources of the country were quite limited and so the effective and efficient use of them was very necessary. These and many other internal and external pressures gave room for the reinforcement of the powers of the central government (Özgür & Kösecik, 2009:162). Another reason why the Republic maintained its centralist ideas of the Ottoman Empire was because the bureaucrats and officers of the previous regime were maintained in power during the Republican period; 93% of the high officers and 85% of bureaucrats of the Ottoman Empire continued to serve for the Republic (Özbudun, 1995: 7-8).

In the first year of the Republic, Ankara was given priority as the new capital and constituted specific example for municipal and development plans. A similar system to that of Istanbul was established for the Ankara Municipality by the law of 1924 and the mayor and members of the city council were appointed by the central government (Özgür & Kösecik, 2009:162,163).

The 1921 Constitution introduced by the government during the Independence War, conceived a wide autonomy of provinces concerning local affairs, however, this constitution became ineffective after the 1924 constitution was adopted after the War (Keleş, 2006: 137,138). (Özgür & Kösecik, 2009: 163). The drafters of the 1921 constitution aimed at rendering power into the hands of the people by localising administrative units and at the same time, by establishing mechanisms to enable the people to directly elect their governors at all levels from the district through the province to the Central government.

Shortly after the announcement of the new constitution, a new legislation concerning the local government was launched. Initially, the intent was to prepare separate laws for each local government administrative level. However, later on, this idea was renounced and a universal municipal law was prepared (Bayraktar, 2007: 4).

The Municipal Act of 1930 was designed to make local bodies agents of the central government in the periphery. This Act only gave legal status to the local government. Also, the municipalities were mandated with a wide range of services which covered almost all the local public services. In addition, the power of "general competence" was conferred upon the municipalities to cover those services and activities with local characteristics which were not explicitly prohibited for municipal undertakings.

It is noteworthy that, though the republican establishment passed legislations to enable local communities to create semi-autonomous local authorities, it did not attempt an actual autonomous decentralized system. It remained highly centralized.

Rapid urbanization after the World War II posed many developmental problems such as; the creation of many weak municipalities, the accelerated establishment of the peripheral local governments and metropolitan ones, and the rapid demand for urban services as against its population, all of which the local governments could not handle (Tekeli and Guloksuz, 1976: 6). During this period, there was great inequality between the central and local government. More productive resources were allocated in favour of the central government. More also, the central government could easily influence the resources of the local governments (Keleş, 1981: 15). In addition, the local financial problems escalated because the central government failed to meet its legal obligations to the cities (Danielson and Keleş, 1980: 324). So although the

law purported that the local authorities were provided with the revenue proportional to their functions, this was not the case in practice (Eke, 1982: 127).

A multi-party political system emerged in the 1950s. During this period, no major changes were however made to the workings of the municipalities except that the central government took up the provision of services such as roads, water, electricity, and mapping. The dependence of the municipalities on the centre however did not change (Alada, 1990:135).

The 1960s brought a revival in the central government's interest in the local government. Of course, this was not for the sake of increasing their (the local government's) autonomy but to direct their potentials to the national development. This started with the Five-Year Development Plans. The first one (1963 - 1968) gave priority to underdeveloped regions with the distribution of public investments. The second one (1968 – 1972) emphasized regional development and urbanization (Danielson and Keleş, 1980: 337).

After the military coup of 1960, in 1961 a new constitution was prepared. This constitution introduced clear constitutional provisions for local autonomy. That is, democratic rights and freedoms were extended to Local government and newly established autonomous institutions (Özgür & Kösecik, 2009:162-163. Keleş, 1991: 294). These new institutions were introduced in order to prevent the arbitrary, undemocratic and unconstitutional acts of government (Bayraktar, 2007: 8). The new constitution affirmed that the general decision making bodies of the municipal and provincial general councils were to be elected by the public instead of being appointed. The aim of the constitution was to strengthen the administrative and financial resources of the local government, however, it could not effectively achieve this because they were accompanied by a widespread of administrative and financial control of the central government, thus subordinating the local government (Özgür & Kösecik, 2009:162-163. Keleş, 1991: 294). According to Bayraktar (2007), the local government system was not amended despite these changes because, the old system was maintained in reality due to the lack of laws that will translate the constitutional principles to actual practices (Bayraktar, 2007: 9).

Another significant change that happened during this period is the change made to the Municipal Act in 1963. Mayors were to be elected by citizens rather than the municipal council. In addition, the government's appointment and president's approval were no longer required.

In the 1970s, the governments tightened their tutelage over the municipalities, particularly those of rival parties (Heper, 1986: 26). The climax of the local government stress happened after the 1973 elections. For the first time, social democrats in opposition won the elections and controlled the largest Turkish cities.

This in itself was not the problem. The problem arose when the government consequently took partisan considerations and restricted the financial autonomy of the municipalities especially over the opposing party mayors (Danielson and Keleş, 1980: 332). The social democrat mayors initiated a national municipal movement later named "New Municipalism" but this movement could not establish organic bonds with the public.

There was a shift in 1978 to transform municipalities and make them more democratic based on the principles of participation, coordination, and resource creation. This attempt, unfortunately, was unsuccessful due to financial issues (Toksoz, 1981: 75-76).

During the military intervention in 1980, a two-tier metropolitan municipality system, made up of the metropolitan and district municipalities, was established. In 1984, the metropolitan municipalities were introduced under the Law No. 3030 making government of large cities to be handled at two different municipal levels. The district-based municipalities were maintained. This introduction though good brought some problems as well. The municipalities lost considerable resources and their democratic functioning was weakened. The mayors wielded too much power hence creating a "centralist pressure" at the local level (Keleş, 1986: 41-45).

The nineties was accompanied with movements that advocated for the principles of good governance, a less pronounced but effective state, and a division of responsibilities between the state, the private sector and the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) with an emphasis on the rule of law and wider human rights (Göymen, 2006: 247. Özcan & Turunç, 2008: 180). Several influential studies and reports were conducted and published throughout that period by some effective NGOs and think-tanks.

The European Charter of Local Self-government, adopted by the Council of European 1985, signed in Turkey in 1998 was approved by the parliament in 1991 and put in effect in 1992 (Keleş, 1995: 17-18). Consequently, the Ministry of Interior Affairs prepared a series of bills to improve the workings, structures, and resources of the local government (Keleş, 2006: 476). In 1996, the government launched a series of reform processes that lasted until 2001. Bills regarding each local government unit, excluding villages, were made public. Unfortunately, these bills failed to be passed.

Projects like the Local Agenda 21 (LA 21) birthed in the 1990s are worth mentioning. And despite their shortcomings, the structures it put in place helped to reinforce civic pride, a sense of collective responsibility and partnership in solving the problems as well as create a culture of participation (Göymen, 2006: 249-250).

It must be noted that since 1950 Turkey has been making progress towards a more democratic way of life. It is certain that the Republic period has improved greatly on the traditions of local government even though local was based on the principle of delegation with a completely subordinate status. According to some scholars, the Republican approach of municipalism entered a process of true democratisation with the 1980 military coup.

IV. Reforms Over the Years

Turkey has carried out large scale reform efforts since the Tanzimat period and still continues to do so at regular intervals now. Local government reform in Turkey has been on the national agenda for many years. However, the lack of strong political leadership and governance prevented these plans and attempts from being translated into concrete reforms and actions (Göymen, 2006: 253). Particularly, the first decade of the 21st century has been the year of reforms in local government. Although these efforts were triggered by external dynamics and a desire to adapt to the European Union's criteria, there has been a level of successful reconstruction in local government and public administration (Özer, 2013:104).

This section will, therefore, discuss the changes in the local government and the reforms that have taken place since the Tanzimat Era. The discussion will focus on law changes in the four main local government bodies in the Country (Metropolitan Municipalities, Municipalities, Villages, and Special Provincial Administration).

The 2004 and 2012 Metropolitan municipality Act, the 2005 Municipatlities Act, the 2005 Special Provincial Administrations Act, the 2005 Local Government Association Act, the 2008 Act on Transfering Shares of National Tax Revenues to Municipalities and the Special Provincial Administrations, and the 2008 Act on changing the boundaries of and restructuring the Municipalities have been outstanding law changes in Local government in Turkey.

V. Metropolitan Municipalities

From its advent in 1984, metropolitan municipalities have evolved and gained increased autonomy and urban planning powers (Bayraktar & Massicard, 2012: 18). With an increase in number from three to eight in 1988, metropolitan municipalities were the birthing ground for the Emergency Action Plan and Public Administration Basic Law drafts of the Justice and Development Party which made decentralisation for the sake of democatisation a priority (Adıgüzel, 2012: 158). Two waves of expansion in the metropolitan municipalities were an accompaniment to this mentioned decentralisation. The first wave happened in

2004, when the responsibility area of the metropolitans was increased according to population by the Metropolitan Municipalities Law Article No. 5216. In 2012, with the legislation Act No. 6360, fourteen more metropolitan municipalities were established and the metropolitan municipality borders were expanded to provincial borders (Akilli & Akilli, 2014: 683). According to this new legislation, metropolitan municipalities can only be established by law (Şahin, 2015: 161). Party powers The purpose of these reforms are detailed to help achieve ideal and optimal scale.i.e. to help avoid problems about planning and coordination and benefit from economies of scale. Morealso, clear lines of responsibility has been drawn for the metropolitan municipalities.

VI. Municipalities

The first municipal organisation was created in 1855 in Istanbul, under the influence of the international developments related to the Crimean War (Bayraktar & Massicard, 2012: 11-12. Ünal, 2011: 243). Another catalyst to the formation of the municipal administration was the external pressure and influence of the Western powers (Neumann, 2014: 6-7). Modern municipalism came on the scene three years later with the founding of the sixth District of Istanbul located in the Pera/Galata area. Following the success of this, the Dersaadet idare-i Belediye Nizamnamesi, a two-tier system to govern the capital was introduced in 1868 (Bayraktar & Massicard, 2012: 12). Shortly after the approval of the 1921 constitution, in the year 1930 specifically, the law on municipalities (law no. 1580) was formulated and remained for 75 years. The law of 1930 transferred some services back to the central government (Görmez, 1997: 124-125). In 1961, the constitution, through Article 116 recognized the need to allocate proportional resources to municipalities. Despite this recognition, the old system persisted. One noteworthy thing however was that municipalities as from that time were no longer overseen by the central government but by the judges. More also mayors were no longer appointed but elected (Bayraktar & Massicard, 2012: 18). In the growing population and rapid advancement of Turkey however, this law proved a bit inadequate and thus called for a reform. Subsequently, the law No. 5393 was birthed. This law was adopted in July 2005. The main goal of this law was to ensure more democratic and autonomous municipalities hence it bestowed on the municipalities administrative and financial autonomy. The new law increased the minimum population requirements of a municipality from the original 2000 (as seen in the law no. 1580) to 5000 (Tileuberdi, 2014: 99-101). This led to a significant reduction in the number of municipalities. In March 2008, Law 5757 withdrew the municipal status of 1,145 towns (Bayraktar & Massicard, 2012: 45).

Through this reforms, the shares of national tax revenues grated to municipalities increased, new responsibilities were assigned to them, as well as changing the composition of the municipal standing committee to an equal number of elected and appointed members as against the previous appointed majority.

VII. Villages

The village administration is the oldest management unit among the local administration. It is also the most neglected according to Adıgüzel (Adıgüzel, 2012: 155). Although villages in Turkey had been in existence and operation for very long, they gained their legal status during the Republican period.

The village administration was organised as a local administrative unit in the late nineteenth century. A decree proclaimed in 1864 dealing mainly with the administration of the provinces also served the village administration, by providing for a popularly elected muhtar and council of elders (Soysal, 1967: 2). This regulation made detailed arrangements on matters concerning the duties, responsibilities, and authorities of the administration. These duties and authorities continued until 1913 (Ünal, 2011: 245).

The Village Law No. 442, 1924 abolished the previous law and it is still in force today (Ünal, 2011: 245). It introduced a more liberal approach by abolishing most of the restrictions imposed during the 19th century and endowing the villages with corporate status. This is why, according to Sosyal, the Village Law of 1924, of all legislation on local government in Turkey is the most realistic and most paradoxical (Soysal, 1967 : 3). As of 2009, there was a record of 31,146 villages. However, there has been an increasing trend of migration and relocation to the provincial and district centres (Altan et al., 2010: 57).

Polatoglu says the village law gives the impression of a very autonomous and democratic unit in the local government, however, in reality, due to financial constraints it is not as autonomous (Polatoglu, 2004: 169). Most of the services taken to the villages are undertaken by the central administration unit (Adıgüzel, 2012: 155).

With the enactment of Law No. 6360, many village administrations were terminated and turned into *mahalles* (neighborhoods) of the nearest district (Adıgüzel, 2012: 156).

VIII. Special Provincial Administration

Special Provincial Administration is one of the very interesting local government units in Turkey. It holds a dual role; firstly as a local government unit and also as a local unit for the central administration. The former role was majorly governed by an ordinance issued in 1913 whereas the latter role falls under the provision of a law enacted in 1949.

The roots of special provincial administration go back into the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1864, the Provincial Regulation was established. During that time, the unit had no special legal personality, however, its formation was somehow linked to achievement of the purpose of local participation, especially of the non-Muslim subjects (Adıgüzel, 2012: 156).

In 1913, a law governing the special provincial administration was instituted. This 149 articled law contained provisions related to the general administration of the province. The first part of the law concerning the general management of the province was abolished with the provincial administration law no. 5442 in 1949.

In 1987, the law no. 3360, which is seen as the hugest and most comprehensive amendment to the system of special provincial administrations was passed. Despite the provisions and amendments this law made, many provisions of the old law were not tempered with (Adıgüzel, 2012: 156).

Until very recently in 2005, the law of 1913 has been the reference law for the management of the Special provincial administration. Since its establishment, the special provincial administration has been plagued with so many problems necessitating the 2005 law review. In fact, the provisional local administration is the least developed and most disputed of all the local government units in Turkey (Soysal, 1967: 32). There was no clear distinction between the work of the central government and the special provincial administration unit. The initial duties of the provincial government were later taken over by the central administration. In 2005, Law No. 5302 which abolished the law of 1913 and all annexes and amendments, and restructured the special provincial administration was enforced. The Law No. 5302 clearly defined special provincial administration as a public legal entity with administrative and financial autonomy, established to meet the common local needs of provincial people. Thus, it brought an end to the confusion between the local authority and devolved state administration at the provincial level (Bayraktar & Massicard, 2012: 45). This law also charged the SPA with duties of dual nature; those that are seen within the provincial borders and those seen outside the boundaries of the municipality.

The law no. 5302 also made changes regarding the approval of budgets, audits and control issues. It also made provisions and various arrangements in revenue and expenses of the provincial administration. Changes in the borrowing conditions of the provincial administration were not left out. All in all, the new law is more autonomous and it seems to have foreseen a structure with less administrative guardianship and control.

IX. Conclusion

Although the local government of Turkey still has quite a way to go, I believe it has been progressive. One can trace the footprints in the sands of time, from a place where it was virtually impossible to find any room for either the concept of a local government with legally defined status and some degree of independence or the concept of citizen participation; to a time of deconcentration and finally to this period of quasi-autonomous local governments.

Although the developments in the 1980s brought limited decentralization, they strengthened municipalities and revived interest in local government and politics (Eder and Nihal, 2008: 6-7). It can be said without hesitation that until the recent reforms, local government authorities in Turkey had been considered as administrative agencies of the central government. Thus their administrative and financial autonomy was limited and under the iron clads of the central government.

There is no denying the strides that have been taken towards increasing capacity, efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency over the years. We can also not deny the improvements, and enhancement in local autonomy, participation and accountability in recent years. And while we must recognize these achievements, the nation is the nation is still far away from having a 'truly' autonomous and democratic local government. One bothersome note I have made is that, local government reforms are still initiated and enforced in a top-down approach. Additionally, citizens seem to be quite satisfied ending their 'duty of participation' at merely voting. I believe a close look and examination at these two areas will help improve and inform future local government reforms in the country. For it is clear, by looking at history that the problems of the local government in Turkey cannot be resolved merely by policies that are imposed from the center.

Références

1. Adıgüzel, Ş. (2012) 6360 Sayılı Yasa'nın Türkiye'nin Yerel Yönetim Dizgesi Üzerine Etkileri: Elestirel Bir Değerlendirme. *Toplum ve Demokrasi*, 6(13-14), 153-176.
2. Akilli, H. & Akilli, H. S. (2013). Decentralization and recentralization of Local Government in Turkey. *Procedia- Social and Behavioral Sciences* 140 (2014) 682-686.
3. Arslan, C. (2009). *Türkiye'de Yerel Yönetimler Ve 2004 Sonrası Yerel Yönetim Reformu*. Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Gazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Ankara.
4. Akyol, İ. T. (2012). *Türkiye'de Yerel Yönetimlerin Ortaya Çıkış Sürecinin Günümüz Yerel Yönetim Sistemi Üzerine Etkileri.* Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Tokat.
5. Alada, A. (1990). Türk Belediyeciliğine Kronolojik Yaklaşım (1930-1990), Türk Belediyeciliğinde 60. Yıl, Uluslararası Sempozyum, 23-24 Kasım, Ankara: Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 119-143.
6. Altan, Y. Kerman, U. ve Aktel, M. (2010). Köy Kanunu Tasarısı Taslağı Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme, Kütahya: *Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 26.
7. Bayraktar, S. U. (2007). Turkish Municipalities: Reconsidering Local Democracy beyond Administrative Autonomy. *European Journal of Turkish Studies* (available at http://www.ejts.org/document1103.hmtl).
8. Bayraktar, S. U., Massicard, E. (2012). Decentralisation in Turkey. Focales. France: Agence Française de Développement.
9. Çiçek, Y. (2014). Geçmişten Günümüze Türkiye'de Yerel Yönetimler. *KSÜ Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 11(1), 53-64.
10. Danielson, M. & Keleş, R. (1980). "Allocating of Public Resources in Urban Turkey," in The Political Economy of Income Distribution in Turkey, Ergun Özbudun and Aydin Ulusan, (eds). New York, London: Holmes and Meier Publishers Inc.
11. Eke, A. E. (1982). Anakent Yönetimi ve Yönetimlerarası İlişkiler. Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgilar Fakultesi Yayınları, Ankara.
12. Emini, F. T. (2009). Türkiye'de Yerel Yönetimler Reformunun İç ve Dış Dinamikleri. *Yönetim Ve Ekonomi,* 16(2), 31-48.
13. Erder, S. & İncioglu, N. (2008). Türkiye'de Yerel Politikanın Yükselisi. İstanbul, İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi.
14. Gül, M. A. (2015). *Yerel Yönetimlere Yönelik Liderlik Modelinin Geliştirilmesi.* Yüksek Lisans Tezi, İstanbul Arel Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İstanbul.
15. Görmez, K. (1997). Yerel Demokrasi ve Türkiye. Ankara: Vadi Yayınları.
16. Göymen, K. (2006). Dynamıcs of Change in Turkish Local Governance, *Society and Economy*, Vol. 28, No 3, pp. 245-266.s
17. Heper, H. (1936). (ed). Dilemmas of Decentralization: Municipal Government in Turkey (Bonn: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung).
18. Inalcik, H. (1964). "The Nature of Traditional Society," in the Political Modernization in Japan and Turkey. Robert E. Ward and Dankwart A. Rustow, (eds). Princeton: Princeton University Press.
19. Kalaycıoğlu, E. (1994). Decentralisation of Government, in Politics in the 3rd Turkish Republic. (Ed.) Metin Heper & Ahmet Evin. Boulder, Co: Westview Press.
20. Karaarslan, M. (2007). *Türkiye'de Yerel Yönetimler Reformu Bağlamında Yerel Yönetimlerin Özerkliği Ve*

Denetimi. Doktora Tezi, Ankara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Ankara.

21. Keleş, R. (2006). Yerinden Yönetim ve Siyaset (Dördüncü Baskı). İstanbul: Cem yayınevi.

22. Keleş, R., Yavuz, F. (1983). Yerel yönetimler. Ankara: Turhan Kitabevi.

23. Keleş, R. (1981). Belediye Gelirleri Dizgesi ve Son Yasal Çalışmaları: Yerel Yönetimlerde Güncel Sorunlar. Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakultesi Yayınları.

24. Köker, L. (1995). Local Politics and Democracy in Turkey: An Appraisal, *ANNALS, AAPSS,* 540, pp. 51-62

25. Ortayli, I. (1985). Tanzimattan Cumhuriyete Yerel Yönetim Gelenegi. Istanbul: Hill Yayın.

26. Özbudun, E. (1995). Türkiye'de Devlet Seçkinleri ve Demokratik Siyasal Kültür" in Özbudun, E et al (ed.), Türkiye'de Demokratik Siyasal Kültür. Ankara: *Türk Demokrasi Vakfı Yayınları*, pp 1-42.

27. Özer, M. A. (2013). Yerel Yönetimler Reformunda Reform: 6360 Sayılı Kanun'un Düşündürdükleri. İdarecinin Sesi Dergisi, 146.

28. Özer, M. A. ve Akçakaya, M. (2014). Yerel Yönetimler, Ankara: Gazi Kitabevi.

29. Özcan, G. B., Turunç, H. (2008). "The Politics of Administrative Decentralization in since 1980", (Ed.) Jerry Killian and Niklas Eklund in Handbook of Administrative Reform: An International Perspective, Auerbach Publication, Boca Raton, Florida.

30. Polatoglu, A. (2000). Turkish Local Government: The Need for Reform. *Middle Eastern Studies*, 36(4): pp. 156-171. 156).

31. Soysal, M. (1967). Local Government in Turkey. Ankara: Institute of Public Administration for Turkey and Middle East.

32. Ünal, F. (2012). Tanzimattan Cumhuriyete Türkiye'de Yerel Yönetimlerin Yasal ve Yapısal Dönüşümü, Kütahya: Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, 30.

The Impediments to Effective Community Policing in Nigeria: A Case Study of Akwa Ibom State

By Dr. Umana, Emmanuel Amos
& Past. Prof. Abomaye-Nimenibo, Williams Aminadokiari Samuel

Obong University

Abstract- Community policing is a philosophy of full-service personalized policing, where the same officer patrols, and works in the same area permanently from a decentralized place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems. It is established at the bedrock of police-community partnership and communication to secure a safe environment for all and develop a longer-term solution to resolving criminal issues. The objective of this study was to assess the impediments against operative community policing in crime prevention with unusual reference to Akwa Ibom State. The theories use for this research were the democratic theory of community policing. The research adopted a Chi- Square analytical method for a statistical analysis questionnaire that was used6 for data collection from participants from 4 selected study areas – Ikot Abasi, Oron, Uyo, and Ikot Ekpene.

Keywords: community policing, crime prevention, police and policing, crime.

GJHSS-H Classification: JEL Code: M00

THEIMPEDIMENTSTOEFFECTIVECOMMUNITYPOLICINGINNIGERIAACASESTUDYOFAKWAIBOMSTATE

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

The Impediments to Effective Community Policing in Nigeria: A Case Study of Akwa Ibom State

Dr. Umana, Emmanuel Amos [α] & Past. Prof. Abomaye-Nimenibo, Williams Aminadokiari Samuel [σ]

Abstract- Community policing is a philosophy of full-service personalized policing, where the same officer patrols, and works in the same area permanently from a decentralized place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems. It is established at the bedrock of police-community partnership and communication to secure a safe environment for all and develop a longer-term solution to resolving criminal issues. The objective of this study was to assess the impediments against operative community policing in crime prevention with unusual reference to Akwa Ibom State. The theories use for this research were the democratic theory of community policing. The research adopted a Chi-Square analytical method for a statistical analysis questionnaire that was used6 for data collection from participants from 4 selected study areas – Ikot Abasi, Oron, Uyo, and Ikot Ekpene. All data collected were statistically analysed. Out of 300 participants recruited in this study, 59.3% were males, while 40.7% were females. Concerning the presence of community policing in the study area, while at least 16.0% of respondents agreed on its existence, a significant majority, 84.0% disagree. The first findings revealed that there is a relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention/reduction in the study area. The second findings showed that there is a relationship between positive attitudes of residents/police officers and effective community policing, whereas the result of the third findings indicated that there is a relationship between impediments against active community policing and effective implementation of community policing in the study area. Well-organized police-community partnership and involvement of government, organizations, and other allied agencies are prerequisites to effective implementation of community policing in Akwa Ibom State. This research, among other things, recommended that the government should make available enough budget and essential materials necessary for effective implementation of community policing. The state government, police authority, and the local government should emphasize operative community policing programme.

Keywords: community policing, crime prevention, police and policing, crime.

Author α: PhD, M.Sc Criminology, M.Sc. Public Order and Information Management, M.Sc. Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution, LLB (Hons); BL. Law, FCIArb, FCTI, CFE (USA), FCILRM, FNIM, CFE (USA). Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Obong University, Obong Ntak, Etim Ekpo Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State. Nigeria. e-mail: dremmanuelumana@gmail.com

Author σ: PhD, M.Sc, B.Sc Economics, MBA Management and UD, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, Director of Post Graduate Studies, School of Post Graduate Studies, Obong University, Obong Ntak, Etim Ekpo Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State. Nigeria. e-mail: wasanim2006@yahoo.com

I. Introduction

a) Background of the Study

Community policing is a philosophy founded on the principle that in a democratic society like Nigeria. The police are entrusted by their fellow citizens to protect and serve the public's fundamental rights, liberty, equality, and justice under the law. To fulfil that privileged role, the police must be a part of, and not apart from the communities they serve. This fact reiterates the need for involving the communal, the local government, and the police to work together to stop crime. One rationale for public involvement is the belief that police alone can nether create nor maintain safe communities. Therefore, community policing has emerged as a main issue in the development of public safety for many countries in the world. For example, Singapore, Canada (Walker, 1992), England (Friedman, 1992), by 2000, many nations had introduced community policing as it becomes a worldwide growth.

On the 27th April 2004, His Excellency President Olusegun Obasanjo formally launched the Nigeria Police Community Project. Unfortunately, this project could not be as active as the country's Modus Operandi is not under international best practices. Therefore, community policing has emerged as a leading issue in the development of public safety in many countries of the world as was experienced in England (Friedman, 1992), Singapore, Canada (Walker, 1992), Israel, and Scandinavian countries.

Community policing can be ineffective in Nigeria, as the country's modus operandi is not following international best practices. For instance, Neighbourhood watch, as community policing is known as a situation in which the police and community members establish "citizen advisory committees that would open up channels of communication between police officers and the community" (Sykes, 1978, p. 394). Citizen advisory committee is composed of police personnel, and members and leaders of a community, members of the business community, and the clergy living within that vicinity; and are all duly recognized by the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN, as amended), and the 2004 Police Reform/Police Act. The local policing mechanism is acknowledged by government as a powerful body in solving crime-

problems in the country. Irrespective of this locally formed body in crime detection and arrest, the country is still battling to embrace international best practices in policing. The Nigerian Police are still developing strategies for improving the modern community policing in terms of developing a non-democratic platform where enforcement of law and order requires utilizing coerciveness, brutality, and disregard for fundamental human rights will be detached.

Traditionally, policing was the collective responsibility of all adults in the community. In the medieval society, all adult males were under compulsion to contribute towards the maintenance of law and order, prevent and control crime under the systems of 'hue, cry and pursuit' as well as the 'watch and ward that heralded the development of specific police force as an organ of the state. Nonetheless the emergence of the government, with its vast administrations brings in centralization, hierarchical authority with power structure, and professional staff (Weber, 1968) which changed the traditional mode of policing philosophy, to say policing is everybody's business. The emergence of the state as a being's monopolistic tendency in creating legitimate violence in society (Weber 1968), resulting in the creation of dedicated organizations such as the Armed Forces and The Police to control the use of violence by other assemblages.

Chukwuma (2001) detailed Police work to be a variety of tasks and responsibilities, in which Officers are to prevent crimes, protect the lives and property of the citizenry, enforce the laws of the State, maintain public peace and order, quell riots, and provide other range of services to citizens. In the bid of carrying out these duties, the men appointed to execute them must have the potential for violence and the right to use coercive means where necessary to establish social control (Groenewald & Peake, 2004). The Police act as the representatives of the coercive force of the state and the legitimate users of such must have some kind of attitudes and characteristics. Hence, modern police force has the primary duty of law enforcement and maintain law and order. So, what constitutes the content of law and order vary across time and nations as determined by the higher hierarchy of the political economy of the social order; meaning that the roles frolicked by the police are defined by law and a conception of order as per the political and economic interests of the dominant or ruling groups in society.

To this end, Reiner (1993) postulated that the police is the body of specialist that carries the state's substratum power that has the monopoly of the legitimate use of force especially in civil matters in keeping political order in a nation that should be devoid of abuse of power in partisan interests or in themselves.

The chief duty of Police is to defend and preserve the interests of the dominant groups and classes in a defined society. The role of the Police in a totalitarian and economically inequitable society, will be to defend the status quo of political oppression and economic injustice; and whereas, in a democratic society, they are to provide services that will enhance development and attainment of democracy (Alemika, 1999).

However, the maintenance of law and order in any society has usually been the exclusive role of conventional police and other law enforcement agents in the absence of active participation of the members of the community. During those days, the police not only faced difficulty in tackling crime but also criticized for the unfriendly nature of the relationship with members of the public. To prevent crime successfully, there must be community partnership and involvement. It was in reaction to this development that the concept of community policing was introduced (Ordu and Unam, 2017).

O`Block, Donnermeyer and Doeren (1991) stated that crime causes social, economic, health, and psychological effects on the society and the citizens. Socially, crime diminishing the quality of life of individuals and the community. In order to curb the menace of crime in the society the Police institution was set up and officers are recruited, trained, and deployed appropriately.

Morgan (1996) opined that the primary function of the police is the prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals.

Reiner (2000), specified that the functions carried out by the police bring about the sustenance of order, legality, development, and democracy. Police duties include securing the citizens, and to ensure compliance with existing laws, as well as ensuring conformity to precepts of social order. It is worthwhile to note that the police are not the only organization in policing. Policing as an institution set up in all societies of the world for the preservation of law, order, safety, and social relations. Policing job in modern societies are characterized by multiplicities and incongruities arising from heterogeneous societies, the growth of urban cities, the institution of industrialization, conflicting ideologies and philosophies bearing on the socio-political and economic interrelationships of these societies. Nevertheless, the recruited Police are paid by the state to administer law, maintain order, and prosecute culprits in the social order.

Qadri (2005) acknowledged that the main duty of the police is to enforce law and order, safeguard lives and property, fighting crimes and criminals, and render other essential services in the society. The organized public faces a lot of unruly behaviours that are inimical to human progress leaving no peace to its victim and the society and as such the work of the Police is necessary as to enforce and main law and order which task is enormous and requires concerted efforts from other agencies to achieve thoroughgoing constructive

results. Crimes are generally most obvious in the neighbourhood. The rate of crime in the society overwhelm the Police force and needs public support and co-operation. This calls for more police men which the government alone could not afford and therefore, calls for intensive partnership and concerted efforts of other body polity for the achievement of crime-free society in Nigeria. This need requires both the formal and informal organisations to join hands with the Police to fight crime. This idea or thought will definitely lead to greater success in crime prevention and control if not total eradication in our communities.

The blending of both the formal and informal policing in various towns and villages is called the police-public relationship which often time alienates for certain reasons among which is the claiming of superiority and egoism. However, mutual supports are very necessary in establishing cognitive relationship between the two social actors. There is a great need to bring the police much closer to the public, and verse versa is crucial or decisive to bring about a crime free society for all and sundry, and whereas in the past, police-public relationship has been estranged, and in shackles, making mutual supports very tough. However, the same sour relationship exist in Nigeria and Akwa Ibom State is no exception. With growing urbanization and national development, there are signs of complexity and multiplicity of criminal offences and acts. Thousands of lives and millions of birr worth of property are being lost as a result of one crime or the other. In essence, there must obstacles to effective community policing and a solution to this problem.

The emergence of community policing was to create a real partnership with the existing legal framework for crime prevention and protection of life and property. The maintenance of law and order in any society has usually been the exclusive role of conventional police and other law enforcement agents in the absence of active participation of the members of the community. During those days, the police do not only faced difficulty in tackling crime but also criticized for the unfriendly nature of the relationship with members of the public. Thus, community policing has enjoyed an extensive coverage among scholars. The general mind bogging question is what kind of impediments that confront community policing in crime detection and prevention that is prevalent in Akwa Ibom State? Hence, the need for this study in Akwa Ibom State.

b) *Objectives of the Study*

The general objective of the study was to assess the impediments against operative community policing in crime prevention in Akwa Ibom State.
Specific objectives include the following:

i. To identify the practices of community policing in Akwa Ibom State.

ii. To find out the impediments against effective community policing in the study area.

iii. To assess the role of community policing for crime prevention.

iv. To assess the attitudes of residents and police officers towards community policing.

c) *Research Questions*

i. To what extent is the practice of community policing related to crime prevention in the study area?

ii. What are the impediments against effective community policing in the study area?

iii. What is the attitude of residents and police officers towards community policing in the study area?

d) *Statement of Hypothesis*

The following hypothesis will guide this study:

Ho: There is no relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention/reduction in the study area.

Ho: There is no cordial relationship between the attitudes of residents'/police officers and effective community policing.

Ho: There is no relationship between impediments against effective community policing in the study area.

e) *Significance of the Study*

Community policing is generally regarded as one of the more significant recent developments in effective crime prevention strategies around the world. The concept has been widely discussed and applied in various countries and a range of contexts, thus studying the effectiveness and challenges of community policing may contribute to providing viable experience and direction in fighting crime through community policing in Akwa Ibom State and Nigeria by extension. Understanding the impediments against operative community policing is directly related to working to reduce ever-increasing crime rates in the region in general and the study area and the local community in particular.

f) *Definition of Terms*

Community: According to the UN office on drugs and crime, "community" can refer to small neighbourhoods, areas within a city, or small villages or towns, or in some cases, groups of citizens with particular concerns. Moreover, community is the term that refers to a group of people who share three things: they live in a geographically distinct area (such as a city or town), they share cultural characteristics, attitudes and lifestyles and they interact with one another on a sustained basis. Thus, a community could be a group of people sharing the same city, similar social class, having the same culture, sharing the same objectives, and have similar psychological makeup.

Crime: Crime is the omission of a duty that makes the offender liable to punishment by law or behaviour that is prohibited, as well as conduct or an act that is required by law (Crowe, 2000).

Crime prevention: Crime prevention is an attempt to eliminate crime either before the initial occurrence or before further activity.

Community Policing: Community policing involve the importance of an active partnership between the police, civil societies, and other agencies of government work together in identifying and solving problems to improve the overall quality of life as a whole and crime prevention in particular. As stated by Stone, Miller, Thorton, and Trone: Community policing is the desire to bring policing closer to citizens whose lives and property are supposed to be protected (Stone, Miller, Thorton, and Trone (2005).

Police and Policing are two different words that looks the same but different in meaning. The name 'Police' means a specific social institution saddled with some responsibilities, while 'Policing' infers to a set of methods of explicit social functions. The term Police come from the Latin word Politia, which means "civil administration," while 'politia' is a Greek terminology of polis, or "city." Therefore, the police that institution engaged in the administration of a city. Politia became the French expression of Police. The English used it initially to mean civil administration, but later as a body saddled with some aspect of the administration of a civil society.

II. Theoretical Framework

a) Democratic Theory of Community Policing

Community policing is a democratic principle that refers to anyone who exercises authority on behalf of the community, and is accountable to the community for the exercise of that authority." The democratic theory of community policing rests on the belief that community policing, which is a contemporary development in the area of policing, involves the empowerment of a new level of social organization to generate work for the police, namely, groups, communities, businesses, civic groups, neighbourhoods, etc. The theory also upholds the success of any democratic government to have depended on the voluntary compliance of citizens in obeying the society's laws and norms of demeanour.

Police in a democracy are always in a dilemma, in balancing between the enforcement of laws and maintaining order on the one hand and being repressive on the other.

Democratic community policing has the following roles to perform:

i. Acts as a democratic role model for citizens by being impartial, fair, objective, display restraint, and have compassion, and tolerance for the citizenry.
ii. Consistent in enforcement of the laws.
iii. Investigates crimes and apprehends culprits.
iv. Enlightens the public on how to protect themselves and their properties.
v. Manages interpersonal and inter-group conflicts with minimum use of force.
vi. In collaboration with communities and the Judiciary, crime rates are reduced (Lubuva, 2004).

Palmiotto (2000), stated that democratic policing is characterise by responsiveness and accountability, and the democratic police force, is the one that responds to the needs of individuals, private groups, and the government. Therefore, the government needed to strengthen this arm to bring out its quality. Disaggregating the needs of the public is uppermost in the mind of a democratic police force to curb crime, terrorism, assassination, and control pandemonium. However, in the face of threats

However, theorists of participatory democracy, propounded by Poulantzas (1978), Pateman (1979), and Macpherson (1962), advocated ideas about direct democracy of responsiveness and active citizenry participation in democratic policing with respect for equality in the modern complex world. They further stated that individuals should directly participate in decision-making at the local level to achieve real control throughout their everyday life.

Macpherson (1962), and Ramaswamy, (2004) argued that a truthfully democratic society promotes powers of social cooperation and creativity which are prerequisites for a successful community policing, that maximizes aggregate satisfaction. The democratic theory of community policing derives its ideas from the model of deliberative democracy which is an offshoot of a democratic system that exercises decision taking after deliberations in open discussions among all the participants having the interest of others irrespective of personal opinions. In deliberative democracy, decisions are by consensus having open discussions in which collective bargaining, and collective decisions are reached. The exercise of democratic self-restraint is more important than the decisions reached and must favour all and sundry (Ramaswamy, 2004). Correspondingly, the developmental model of democracy advocates the development of human individuals and the community; holding the tenant that citizens are 'free' as they participated in actions that credence to shaping the life of their community (Heywood, 2004) Community policing is founded alongside this belief that members of a municipality can live a peaceful and orderly life if they directly participate in the free policing activities.

The democratic theory of community policing is of the view that Police force is a communal effort having structures, resources, and expertise at its disposal in

carrying out its functions. Therefore, the regular Police Force is a skeleton in which the policing work is every citizen's duty he owes his country.

Hence, a democratic society is police force that is:

i. Subject to the rule of law, having value and respect for human dignity.

ii. Ready to intervene in the life of citizens and defend their lives and properties, and

iii. Is publicly accountable to the society.

The involvement of the public in police activities, which is an essential prerequisite for community policing, breeds a sense of belongingness. Periodic meetings between the municipal and the police at various levels serve the purpose. It brings police and the citizens closer. The idea of participation in policing helps the masses to appreciate the problems of the police and policing. It encourages citizens to partake in nation-building and boosts patriotism.

In a democratic society like ours, the legitimacy of the police depends on broad and active public acceptance and support, which is lacking in our milieu. Unfortunately, the impact of existing police-initiated and policy-driven pilot community policing is yet to be explored in Nigeria and its component states, including Akwa Ibom State. As a means of achieving enhanced coverage and facilitating community policing between the police and the citizens, the government has established different partnership groups such as the Vigilante and community policing technology through the use of telephones such as the police emergency lines. These, as adopted by the Akwa Ibom State Police Command with Headquarters at Ikot Akpan Abia, are to create a communication link between the police and the local community dwellers where crime information can be reported. Despite these efforts, there have been a enormous number of diversified, complex, and serious crimes recorded in the previous years in different parts of the state. Reports from some sources indicate that there has been an increase in crime in both the number of crimes committed and in their complexity. However, there has been no proper assessment of perceived and felt priority needs of the local community and the police as a pointer to the limited motivation in crime prevention and limited proactive crime preventive activities by the municipal in a bid to unravelling impediments against real community policing in the state. Similarly, there has been no effectiveness in the implementation of the philosophy of community policing at the national level since inception. Therefore, this study attempts to contribute its part to assess the roles, obstacles, and prospects of community policing in crime prevention in Akwa Ibom State.

b) Review of Related Literature

i. Community Policing

Community policing is a strategy of crime management that deals with the elementary causes of crime with the view to developing and applying longer-term solutions to resolving issues through improved police-community partnership and communication (Dempsey and Forst, 2008). The traditional policing has three operational pillars, namely: the prop of random or unstructured routine community patrols, usually within a designated geographical location; the support of rapid response to calls from community residents; and the pillar of retroactive past crime investigations (Godwin et al., 2009). In another development, community policing is a proactive "approach toward crime that addresses the underlying causes of crime and endeavours to apply long term problem-solving to issues through improved police-community partnerships and communications (Dempsey and Forst, 2008).

Community policing has existed in some developed communities, such as the American communities. In 1984, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was created to provide federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims (US Department of Justice 2001). OJP pursues its mission by forming partnerships with other Federal, State, and local agencies as well as national and community-based organizations to develop, operate, and evaluate a wide range of criminal and juvenile justice programs. OJP is therefore, dedicated to comprehensive approaches that empower communities to address crime, break the cycle of substance abuse and delinquency, combat family violence, curb youth crime, hold offenders accountable, protect and support crime victims, enhance law enforcement initiatives, respond to terrorism, and support advancements in adjudication.

ii. *The Evolution of the Nigeria Police Force and Community Policing in Nigeria*

a. Nigeria Police Force (NPF)

The West Coast of Africa in the Pre-Colonial era witnessed a policing arrangement that was community based, which lay emphasis on service as traditional rulers used non-disabled men for the administration of justice. Although the policing arrangement on ground before the annexation of Lagos as a British Colony in 1861 had no resemblance of an official police organization, but rather, Warrant Chiefs were appointed through the Emirs in the North and Obas in the West, the Kings (Amanyanabo or King) in the East and South-South to protect the colonial or European trade or commerce. The economic constraint experienced by the British officials between 1840 and 1861 led to the advent of the Lagos Consular Guard that comprise a 30-man guard to enforce law and order, and to maintain sanitary regulations. In 1863, the 30-member Consular Guard was renamed Hausa Guard, because of the ethnicity of the men recruited into the unit; which body was further regularized in 1879 by an ordinance creating a constabulary for the Colony of Lagos; and Hausa

Constabulary. On January 1, 1896, The Lagos Police Force also came into existence on the 1st of January, 1896, and was armed like the Hausa Constabulary. The Oil River Protectorate which includes Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, and Rivers States was created in 1891 with Headquarters at Calabar where an armed Constabulary was formed (Obaro, 2014). This protectorate area is today known as the South-South geopolitical zone of Nigeria.

The Royal Niger Constabulary stationed in the North was alienated in1900 into the Northern Nigerian Police and the Northern Nigeria Regiment; while in the Southern Region, the Lagos Police Force and that of the Niger Coast Constabulary merged into the Southern Nigeria Regiments. The Nigeria Police Force was not merged when the amalgamation of the Southern and Northern protectorates took place in 1914. It was in 1930 that the Southern and Northern Regional Police forces were joined together to form the Nigeria Police Force (NPF). Hence, the Nigerian Police Force was an upshoot of the Colonial policing gear of the national security force. Succeeding Nigeria Constitutions from 1979 to date have inculcated the Nigeria Police Force (presently known as The Nigeria Police) as federal police of Nigeria having exclusive jurisdiction over the entire country (Olong and Agbonika 2013).

b. Functions of the NPF

Sullivan (2005), state that the uniting function of the police is not just a particular social function, of checking mating and controlling crime, social service, maintenance of order or political repression; The Nigeria Police rather performed conventional functions and internal security services, supporting the Prison Service, Immigration and Customs Services, and Military duties within or outside Nigeria as directed (Nigeria Police Watch, 2011).

c. The Problems of Nigeria Police

The ineffectiveness and inefficiency of the Nigeria Police has seriously battered its image and integrity judging from their constitutional responsibilities to the society. Terrorism visited their targets at will; armed robbers hold up towns to ransom for hours as if in stubborn defiance while reports of ritual killings are on the increase, kidnappings continue persistently. The Nigeria Police is poorly trained and equipped with meagre salary being extremely corrupt (Nwachukwu, 2012). The Nigeria Police suffer a deficit of public legitimation and support, as the public does not trust and support them, because their performance is low as the public disregards the character of Nigeria Police as lawless, brutal, with a very high level of dishonesty, irresponsible, being feared as despotic with no respected, disregarded, and despised by Nigerian public (Ibidapo-obe, 2003).

Olong and Agbonika (2013), stated that one sad aspect of the Nigeria Police is that the police have become an instrument and bigot for the perpetration of electoral malpractices, in the hands of the present ruling government to truncate democracy. The Nigeria Police is notorious for abuse, corruption, and deep in crime, with no proper training; used as dullards by the politicians (Lukman, 2014).

d. The Impediments to Effective Policing in Nigeria

The Nigeria Police performance is unsatisfactory; the police are ineffective and inefficient in their job of crime prevention, criminal investigation, and response to distress calls made by citizens. Several factors were adduced for the inefficiency of the Police, such as lack of productive and social infrastructure in society; inappropriate policing strategies and intelligence gathering, possession of non-utilizable and outdated skills and facilities, low quality training of rank and file; poor conditions of service, and remuneration (not now); lack of public co-operation; insufficient logistics in terms of transportation; telecommunication, arms, and ammunition, etc.; and lack of motivation. Hence, an ineffective police force has no command of respect from the public (Adeyemi, 2001; Ididapa-Obe, 2003).

i.   Manpower Associated Problems:

a.   *Manpower Problem:* One of the glaring problems of the Nigeria Police Force is lack of workforce.

b.   *Corrupt Practices:* Policing in Nigeria is associated with corruption and lack of accountability which is a problem that is inherent and continues unabated.

c.   *Insufficient Funding by the Government:* The government only buys guns and bullets for the Nigeria Police with no tangible insurance, and when a colleague dies in active service, his living colleagues contribute money to bury their dead, and support the family of the decease (Onwuka, 2011).

d.   *Lack of Public Confidence:* A lot of people see the police as an enemy and, as such, do not relate with them properly and so refuses to report any crime to them. Public confidence repose in Policing is very important in every nation except Nigeria, where the people are afraid to decode to the Police of lawbreakers because of hoodlums, kidnappers, armed robbers within their street for fear of sell out. There are a series of cases where informants at attacked by criminals getting wind of information given to Police filtered into their ears.

e.   *Lack of effective Community Policing:* Oyegoke (2003), stated that a well-integrated community policing could be a profitable in revealing information to Police as well as a tool to fight criminality.

ii. Strategies for Effective Policing in Nigeria

To have effective policing in Nigeria, several strategies need to be put in place by the government as follows:

a. *Provision of Firearms:* The Government should purchase modern firearms and ammunition to replace those that were obsolete. The provision of more bulletproof vests, helmets will help the force to withstand any case of insecurity at any time in the country.

b. *Motivation/Incentives:* The Police Force is known to be an enduring one, but this is not a total absence of motivation and incentives. The Nigeria Police is and should be highly motivated for higher performance.

c. *Re-orientation of the Police:* There is the need to improve the image of the police to enhance the cordial public relation, have symposia, hold seminars, and workshops by qualified Senior Police Officers who are not corrupt so as to regain integrity.

d. *Manpower Training:* Arase and Iwuofor (2007) stated that, training and retraining is a tool for the effective policing of any society. Only trained police officers acquire requisite knowledge, skill, and attitude for effective crime control. Regular training will bring professionalism and productivity of the Nigeria Police in investigations, guard duties, surveillance/intelligence gathering, etc.

e. *Infrastructural development:* The government should embark on the reconstruction of barracks, and the renovation of the existence as the accommodation of more officers and men at the barracks will enable speed response to a distress call from citizens. The functional vehicle, patrol motorcycle, and helicopters will enhance extensive aerial surveillance and patrol activities; the Government should provide patrol boats for the security of the waterways. Also, there should be the introduction of closed-circuit television (CCTV) in every nook and cranny in the country.

f. *Public Responsibility:* In this modern era, effective policing is the collective responsibility of all members of the public i.e. the government, the governed, and the police personnel themselves are duty band to have a stake in the country policing system. Although God is the ultimate security provider; yet, it is our responsibility to take of ourselves by taking necessary precautions. Hence, it is sensible for all to be mindful of the activities of miscreants in our places of work, worship, home, during travelling, and anywhere we may find ourselves. Giving useful and timely security information to the police for prompt attention is necessary at all times. Evidence is an appliance used in the management of security in exposing criminals, so expose misconducts. Police officers are neither magicians nor miracle workers who needed the information to work with (Oyemwinmina and Aibieyi, 2016).

iii. Community Policing in Nigeria

Community Policing project was launched in Nigeria on April 27, 2004 as a pilot scheme, the idea was to improve the police-public relation, which is imperative for proactive policing. Although this strategy has recorded some successes, however, the growing tension, terrorism, and civil unrest in various communities across the nation show that there is a need for improvement in the community policing strategies in the country. The following, among others, are the factors that contributed to the poor performance of the existing Community policing strategy in Nigeria (Muller, 2010):

i. Selective delivery of police and security services.
ii. Citizens avoided community police for fear of being noticed by hoodlums as police informants and dealt with.
iii. The populace had some negative beliefs about the police as enemies of progress.
iv. Lack of convenient and friendly platform for divulging crime information.
v. There is no safe platform provided for guidance and support for citizens who wish to renounce crimes and tread the path of modesty.
vi. Development of preferential treatments and corrupt networking among the indigenes and the police.

c) *Impediments Against Effective Community Policing in Nigeria*

The Community Policing Partners for Justice, Security and Democratic Reforms (COMPPART) is a non-governmental, not-for-profit rights-based peace building organization working to reduce, and ultimately eradicate, all forms of antagonism between civil society and law enforcement agencies in the lawful discharge of their functions to the communities they serve in Nigeria.

Community policing is beset with several impediments, namely, bribery and corruption, selective enforcement of the law, community negative perception of police, public loss of trust and confidence, inadequate workforce, poor community relations, 'godfatherism,' lack of visionary schemes, etc. Bribery and corruption are systemic in Nigerian police establishment, a situation that is referred to as an obstinate problem. Also, gratification has been the lifestyle of police officers' and it is the key flaw that makes them not to gain public support, confidence and co-operation for operative community policing in Nigeria (Alemika, 1999; Karimu, 2015).

Other challenges include insufficient funding by the government, systemic corruption and internal decadence, inadequate workforce, partisanship, ethnicity, lack of accountability, defects in constitutional

provisions, and apparent lack of public confidence, further leading to weak or low legitimacy (Otu and Aro, 2013). In community policing, the community tends to control the police and the implication is that get corrupted, and indulges in illegal activities (Carter, 2002).

Another major setback in community policing in Nigeria is the selective enforcement of law syndrome, whereby the poor and minority groups isolate themselves from the police. since the law enforcement operations focus on the underprivileged minorities, and subjugated them. There has been widespread favouritism shown to politicians and privileged upper-class community members. Hess et al. (1992) admitted that politicians, business elite and community leaders are not policed, but the poor and underprivileged.

d) Empirical Literature on Community Policing in Nigeria

There are certain strategies that when adopted will make community policing to be successful in Nigeria and possibly in other societies. These strategies are strongly advocated as:

i.   Police-Community Partnership,
ii.   Police-Community Information Sharing, and
iii. Police Involvement in Community Affairs (Police-Community Affairs).

A. Police-community partnership is involving the public in policing the community by establishing citizenry advisory committees, that opens channels of communication between the duo. These committees are made up of well-established members of the society who have the charisma and the interest of the community at heart. Reiner (2003) is of the view that this arrangement permits the police to meet with residents to discuss crime in the neighbourhood and uses personal initiative to solve problems. In Nigeria, the traditional rulers and members of their cabinet, town union and opinion leaders, and youth leaders are the representatives of citizenry advisory committees, that regularly meets with police to discuss their welfare, crime-related problems, police-community relationships, etc. and then work out modalities on how to combat crime to the barest minimum.

B. Police-community information sharing is a strategy for active community policing, whereby information sharing is the chief reason for the bilateral meeting which helps the police to establish the identity of crime suspects within the community in question. Whenever, there is a discrepancy between individuals' actual social identity and their perceived distinctiveness, it leads to error, and social control agents are not immune to error (Kelly and Clarke, 2003). In such situations, the information from the sharing community only is useful to get the true culprits identified and made to face the law, which is a tactic that enhances community policing (Quinney, 1974). Through Police-community information sharing, a good relationship between the police and community was made possible and serves as a means of overcoming the barriers in information gathering and dissemination. Through this joint body, vital crime information about activities of miscreants and their whereabouts are easily exposed, which solves a multitude of challenges before community policing in Nigeria; that has deterred crimes before occurrences.

C. Police involvement in community affairs portrays the police as servants of the society. The Community Police should in a sensible manner, enforce law and order, and ensure compliance with policies. Existing literature has confirmed that the involvement of police in community affairs has yielded productive dividends. Quinney (1974) started that when there is collaboration between the Police and the Community in maintaining social order, the legal system less vulnerable in criminal justice administration.

III. Method of Study

a) Research Design

The study looks at impediments against active community policing. This involved gathering data subjects located in a geographical area in which a survey is most appropriate. Our research was on responses from the sampled population, who are representatives of the public. The survey design is inferential.

b) Study Areas and Period

The study was carried out in four local government areas in Akwa Ibom State, namely Ikot Abasi, Oron, Uyo, and Ikot Ekpene.

c) Study Population

The study population consists of the residents of the study areas. These districts and administrative towns were purposively selected to recruit study respondents. By extension, sampled residents of the local community in all the study areas were the sources of information for survey data in this study.

d) Data Collection Method

Data for the study was collected using both closed and open-ended questionnaire items. Which allowed respondents to express their views about the philosophy, practice, and challenges of implementing community policing. In contrast, closed-ended questionnaire with designed to address specific and factual issues related to it. A self-structured questionnaire was prepared in English and used to make it easy for communication. Besides, questionnaire pre-testing was carried out to make necessary modifications before its use for the actual study.

e) Sampling Technique

This study utilized a simple random sampling technique to obtain representative samples from each study area. However, residents that did not give their consent or refused to participate, and those who were seriously ill and unable to take part during the period of data collection were left out from the study.

f) Sample Size

The sample comprised 178 (59.3%) male and 122 (40.7%) female respondents, with those in the age group of 15-20 = 9.3%, 21-26 = 15%, 27-32 = 20%, 33-38 = 18%, 39-44 = 12.3%, 45-50 = 15% while those between the ages of 51 and above = 11%. Ages 27-32 years constitutes the highest proportion (n=60; 20.0%). Respondents from Ikot Abasi (n=100, 33.33) and Uyo (n=75, 25%) constituted the highest number of respondents. Others were Oron (n=60, 20%) and Ikot Ekpene (n=65, 21.67%). A sizeable proportion of respondents were Christians (n=288, 96%) while the remaining were Muslims (n=12, 4%). For educational status, most respondents were Primary School leavers (n=74, 24.6%), while a proportion, slightly higher than one-tenth of the sample (n=38, 12.7%) had no formal education. Those with secondary education (n=126, 42%) and those who acquired higher Degree are (n=62, 20.67 or 20.7%)

g) Instrumentation

A self-administered questionnaire as per 'Appendix A' was used to obtain data. The instrument used was composed of three sections: demographic profile of respondents, the practice and obstacles of community policing and the role of community policing in crime prevention.

The validity of the Instrument: Validity explains how well the collected data covers the actual area of investigation. Validity refers to the degree to which an instrument accurately measures what it intends to measure. The technique used for the test of the content validity was by expert literature review, and of Q-sorting, Cohen's Kappa Index (CKI), regression and correlation analysis, etc.

h) Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability of the instrument describes the extent to which a measurement of a phenomenon provides a stable and consistent result. The Cronbach Alpha Coefficient was used to measure the internal consistency for the Likert scales.

i) Administration/Sources of Data

We obtained both qualitative and quantitative data from primary and secondary sources. Secondary data were obtained from the related literature review as presented in chapter two of this work. The secondary data collected focused generally on the practice, roles, challenges, and prospects of community policing from the electronically and non-electronically available published and unpublished sources (books, journal articles, research proceedings, theses, dissertations, magazines, and newspapers) and reports of national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations from libraries and websites. Primary data gotten for this study were from research participants using quantitative facts from questionnaire.

j) Scale of Measurement

We use random sampling techniques in this research work. A total number of three hundred (300) respondents were randomly selected for the research. This technique was adopted to ensure that every member of the targeted population was given the opportunity of being a subject.

The Chi-Test was used to test the validity of the hypothesis.

$$X^2 = \sum \left[\frac{fo-fe^2}{fe} \right]$$

Where X2 = Chi-square test
Fo = Observed frequency
Fe = Expected frequency
Σ = Summation

IV. Presentation of Data, Analysis, and Discussion of Findings

a) Presentation of Data

Demographic Profile of Respondents in the Study Area The charts below show gender (Fig.1), age (Fig.2), religious affiliation (Fig.3), and Educational Qualification (Fig. 4) of respondents.
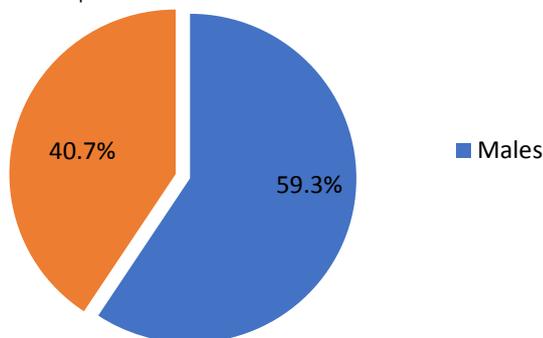
Figure 1: Gender of respondents
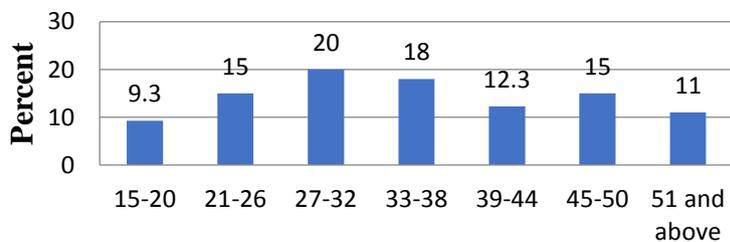
Figure 2: Age of respondents
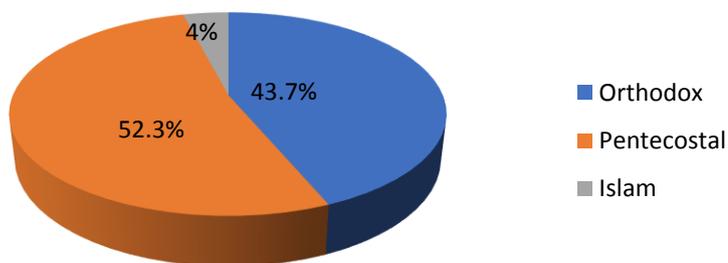
Figure 3: Religious affiliation of respondents
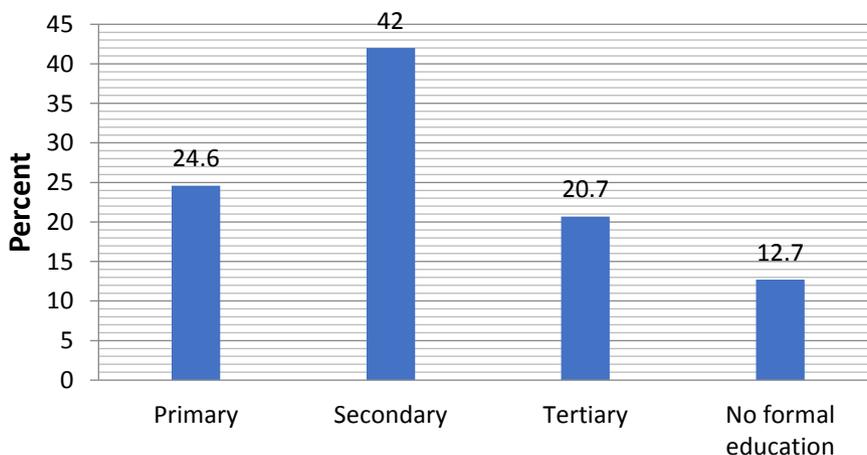
Figure 4: Educational Qualifications of respondents

Data on demographic characteristics of respondents were collected to reveal the respondent's age, sex, religious affiliations, and educational status. Of the 300 respondents recruited in this study, 178(59.3%) were males, while 122(40.7%) were females (Figure 1).

Concerning age categories of the respondents (Figure 2), the results showed that respondents in the age group of 27-32 years constituted the highest proportion 60(20.0%) followed by those between the age group of 33-38 years 54(18.0%), 21-26 years and 45-50 years with the same number of respondents 44(15.0%). The remaining 9.3%, 11.0%, and 12.3% are in the age categories of 15-20 years, ≥50 years, and 39-44 years, respectively.

Data collected on religious affiliations of respondents, as indicated in figure 3, showed that while a significant majority of respondents 157(52.3%) were followers of Pentecostalism, 131(43.7%) were followers of Orthodox Christianity. Only 12(4.0%) of the remaining respondents were followers of Islam.

With respects to the educational status of respondents as shown in a pie chart indicated in figure 4, the results showed that a significant number of 126 (42.0%) of respondents were those with secondary school certificates. In comparism, 74 (24.6%) had primary education. Only 38 (12.7%) of respondents had no formal education, while 62 (20.7%) of them attended tertiary institutions.

Table 1: Respondents' views on whether there is a relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention and reduction in the study area

Responses	Respondents	Percentage
SA	210	70%
A	75	25%
D	15	5%
SD	-	0%
Total	300	100%

Table 1 shows that 70% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is a relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention and reduction in the study area. 25% of the respondents are in support of the statement, while 5% disagreed with the researcher.

Table 2: Respondents' views on whether there is a relationship between the attitudes of residents and police officers, and effective community policing

Responses	Respondents	Percentage
SA	120	40%
A	75	25%
D	45	15%
SD	60	20%
Total	300	100%

We see from table 2 that there is a relationship between the attitudes of residents and police officers and active community policing. 40% of the respondents strongly agreed to this statement, while 25% agreed with the proposition. 15% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, whereas 20% of the persons strongly disagreed

Table 3: Respondents' views on whether there is a relationship between obstacles of community policing and effective implementation of community policing in the study area

Responses	Respondents	Percentage
SA	195	65%
A	60	20%
D	15	5%
SD	30	10%
Total	300	100%

From table 3, 65% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is a relationship between obstacles of community policing and effective implementation of community policing in the study area. 20% of the respondents' support the statement; 5 % disagreed, while 10% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the proposition and did not see any significant relationship between the two variables.

Table 4: Respondents' views on whether there are challenges of implementing community policing

Responses	Respondents	Percentage
SA	150	50%
A	135	45%
D	15	5%
SD	-	0%
Total	100	100%

From table 4, we deduce that 50% of respondents strongly agreed that there are challenges of implementing community policing; 45% are in support while 5% expressed disagreement whereas there was no respondent who strongly disagreed with the researcher.

Table 5: Respondents' views on whether members of the community have undergone community policing training

Responses	Respondents	Percentage
SA	279	93%
A	15	5%
D	-	0%
SD	6	2%
Total	100	100%

Table 5 shows that 93% of the respondents strongly agreed that members of the community had undergone community policing training; 5% of the respondents agreed with the above assertion, while 2% strongly disagreed on the proposition.

b) *Data Analysis*

We carried out Statistical Analysis of Data as follows:

i. *Test of Hypothesis*

Hypothesis One

The workings of the hypotheses are as presented below:

Ho: There is no relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention and reduction in the study area.

Hi: There is a relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention and reduction in the study area.

Testing the hypothesis was based on data collected from the questionnaire in table 0ne (1); respondents' views on whether there is a relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention and reduction in the study area. The Chi-square analysis was applied in testing the validity of the hypotheses in determining the degree of association. The Chi-Square statistics is given as:

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{fo\text{-}fe^2}{\left[Fe \right]}$$

Where: Fo = observed frequently
Fe = expected frequently
Σ = summation

Decision Rule

Accept Ho: If the computed x2 value is less than the critical value.

Accept Hi: If the computed x2 value is higher than the critical value.

Table 4.2: Chi-Square Contingent table

Fo	Fe	Fo -Fe	(Fo - Fe)^2	$\left(\frac{Fo - Fe}{Fe}\right)^2$
210	25	185	34,225	1,369
75	25	50	2,500	100
15	25	-20	-100	-4
-	25	-25	-625	-25
300	100			$\sum$ 1,498

Given df = (r-1) (c-1)

R = Number of rows s

C = Number of columns

Df = (4-1) (2-1)

    = (3) (1)

Df = 3

At three (3) degrees of freedom with a 0.05 significance level, the table value of chi-square is 7.81. The calculated Chi-Square, as seen in table 1, is 1,498. Since the calculated value is higher than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative, which means, that there is a relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention and reduction in the study area.

ii. *Hypothesis two*

The analysis of the workings in respect of hypotheses two are presented below:

Ho: There is no relationship between positive attitudes of residents and police officers, and effective community policing.

Hi: There is a relationship between positive attitudes of residents and police officers, and effective community policing.

Testing the hypothesis was based on data collected from the questionnaire in table two (2); respondents' views on whether there is a relationship between attitudes of residents and police officers and effective community policing. To establish the validity of the hypothesis, Chi-Square analysis was applied to determine the degree of differences (if any).

The Chi-Square statistics:

$$X^2 = \sum \left(\frac{fo\text{-}fe}{fe}\right)^2$$

Where: Fo = observed frequently
Fe = expected frequently
Σ = summation

Decision Rule:

Accept Ho: If the computed x2 value is less than the critical value.

Accept Hi: If the computed x2 value is larger than the critical value.

Table 4.3: Chi-Square Contingent table

Fo	Fe	Fo -Fe	(Fo - Fe)^2	$\left(\frac{Fo-Fe}{Fe}\right)^2$
195	25	170	28,900	1,156
60	25	35	1,225	49
15	25	-10	100	4
30	25	5	25	1
300	100	Total		Σ 1,210

Given df = (r-1) (c-1)
R = Number of rows
C = Number of columns
Df = (4-1) (2-1)
= (3) (1)
Df = 3

At three (3) degrees of freedom with a 0.05 significance level, the table value of chi-square is 7.81. The calculated Chi-Square, as seen in table 2, is 478. Since the calculated value is larger than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between positive attitudes of residents and police officers and effective community policing.

iii. *Hypothesis Three*

The workings of hypotheses three are presented below as follows:

Ho: There is no relationship between impediments against community policing and the effective implementation of community policing in the study area.

Hi: There is a relationship between impediments against community policing and the effective implementation of community policing in the study area.

The test of the hypothesis was on data collected from the questionnaire in table three (3);

whether, there is a relationship between impediments against community policing and effective implementation of community policing in the study area. To establish the validity of this hypothesis, the Chi-Square analysis was applied to determine the degree of differences (if any).

The Chi-Square statistics are given below as:

$$X^2 = \left(\sum \frac{fo\text{-}fe}{Fe487}^2\right)$$

Where: Fo = observed frequently
Fe = expected frequently
Σ = summation

Decision Rule:

Accept Ho: If the computed x2 value is less than the critical value.

Accept Hi: If the computed x2 value is larger than the critical value.

Table 4.4: Chi-Square Contingent table

Fo	Fe	Fo -Fe	(Fo - Fe)^2	$\left(\dfrac{\text{Fo} - \text{Fe}}{\text{Fe}}\right)^2$
195	25	170	28,900	1,156
60	25	35	1,225	49
15	25	-10	100	4
30	25	5	25	1
300	100	Total		Σ 1,210

Given df = (r-1) (c-1)

R = Number of rows

C = Number of columns

Df = (4-1) (2-1)

= (3) (1)

Df = 3

At three (3) degrees of freedom with a 0.05 significance level, the table value of chi-square is 7.81. The calculated Chi-Square, as seen in table 4.4, is 1,210. Since the calculated value is larger than the tabulated value, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative, meaning that there is a relationship between obstacles of community policing and effective or efficient implementation of community policing in the study area.

c) *Discussion of Findings*

This section presents the discussion of the important hypothesis directing the study. The result of the first hypothesis showed that there is a relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention and reduction in the study area. The findings of the suppositions are in line with the assertion of Ordu and Unam (2017), which stated that,

"… *since the most visible part of criminal activities takes place at the neighbourhood level, policing agencies, need public support and co-operation. Intensive partnership and collaborative efforts of both the formal and informal agents of social control remain preconditions for a possible near 'crime-free' society (a complete crime-free society is a utopia); in other words, the idea will lead to great success in crime prevention and control in the community".*

Therefore, the result of these findings further strengthens the relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention and reduction in the study area and wherever it is practiced until otherwise proven by future research.

The result of the second hypothesis revealed that there is a relationship between the attitudes of residents and police officers and operative community policing. The findings alluded to the Centre for Evidence-Based Crime Policy's position that, Strong relationships of mutual trust exist between police agencies and the communities they serve, in order to maintaining public safety. Police officials rely on the cooperation of community members for information about crime in their neighbourhoods, and to work with the police to develop and proffer solutions to crime and disorder problems. Likewise, community members' willingness to trust the police depends on their believe about police actions which reflects on community values and incorporate the principles of procedural justice and legitimacy. (http://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/what works-inpolicing/resource-library/)." Due to the pivotal roles played by the police in curbing the menace of insecurity in many communities, the public has recoup confidence once again in the police for the protection of lives and property, especially in the study area.

The findings of hypothesis three disclosed that there is a relationship between obstacles of community policing and effective implementation of community policing in the study area. This result is in agreement with the observation515 of Otu and Aro (2013), which argued that:

"… the police organization in Nigeria is facing serious obstacles that have continued to affect its legitimacy and the performance of its functions of crime prevention, control, or management. These challenges include poor funding by the government, systemic corruption and internal decadence, inadequate workforce, partisanship, ethnicity, lack of accountability, defects in constitutional provisions, and apparent lack of public confidence, further leading to weak or low legitimacy."

Furthermore, Akuul (2011) stated that "inadequate workforce and poor deployment of personnel are the stumbling blocks to effective community policing in Nigeria, such as recruiting, training, inefficiency and indiscipline, and lack of skill in specialized fields."

V.   Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

a)   Summary

Community policing is an indispensable tool that can actively and proactively cripple the root causes of crimes and insecurity in any community if correctly implemented. In this study, the results indicate that the practice of community policing has not been fully developed in Akwa Ibom State. In the old system of crime prevention, the relationship between the police force and the community, has changed, with the practice and functioning of community policing. The philosophy of community policing, as indicated in the reviewed literature, allows proactive prevention, collaborative work, and developing effective society partnerships in general security issues. The practices of community policing in the study area vary where the strategy requires collaboration between the community members/stakeholders and the police.

Community policing plays an important role in crime prevention. For efficient and effective implementation of community policing, police partnerships with the community residents and active involvement of the government in all areas of importance are imperative. Understanding the practice of community policing or being aware of such phenomena by the residents is primordial in program implementation. The level of participation in community policing activities, the extent by which community members participate in community policing discussions, and training voluntarily and knowledge of respondents on those to be involved in community policing events are essential elements affecting the implementation of community policing in any area and Akwa Ibom State in particular.

As admitted by almost all respondents in the study area, specific obstacles to real community policing include but not limited to corrupt practices, inadequate funding by government, lack of training, insufficient workforce, lack of public confidence, or good police-community relationship. The dwindling attitude of community members and police officers towards community policing stands out as the major obstacle to the implementation of community policing in the study area.

To achieve the aim of this study, the following hypotheses guided this study:

Ho: There is no relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention/reduction in the study area.

Ho: There is no relationship between positive attitudes of residents/police officers and the effective community policing.

Ho: There is no relationship between impediments against community policing and effective implementation of community policing in the study area.

Literature related to the variables under study were formulated to guide the study. The research design involves the collection of data to accurately and objectively describe existing phenomena and to make inferences about the population.

A total of three hundred and twenty (320) respondents were sampled and randomly selected for the study, although three hundred (300) respondents returned their questionnaires. The selection was made using the simple random sampling technique, so that every member of the population has equal and independent opportunity of being selected. Our data collection instrument was the questionnaire. Chi-Square test analysis was considered the most appropriate statistical technique employed because of the nature of the variables involved in the formulation of the hypothesis directing the study. Our suppositions were subjected to testing at 0.05 level of significance with critical value and degree of freedom.

Summarily, the findings of the first hypothesis showed that there is a relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention/reduction in the study area. The findings of the second hypothesis revealed that there is a relationship between the attitudes of residents/police officers and operative community policing. Finally, the results of the third hypothesis disclosed that there is a relationship between obstacles of community policing and effective implementation of community policing in the study area.

VI.   Conclusion

The results of this study showed that residents of Uyo have a slightly positive attitude towards community policing for the fact that, it is the State capital city, and there's the active involvement of the state government and community members without replicating the same in other areas. All participants in this study stalwartly explained inactive participation of community members, the attitude of police officers in crime prevention, and the absence of implementation in many local communities as foremost challenges of community policing. In this study, the behaviour of police officers and the community about the program were assessed, and; the results indicate a stout negative conduct of the residents and police officers towards community policing. In the philosophy of community policing, the community is the main actor, and without the involvement of the municipality, the strategy cannot be functional. Limited human resources for implementing community policing activities, less attention given by the government to the program, inadequate funding, and turnover of police officers are significant obstacles to operative community policing.

We further stated that:

i. There is a relationship between the practice of community policing and crime prevention/reduction in the study area.

ii. There is a relationship between positive attitudes of residents/police officers and efficient community policing.

iii. There is also a relationship between obstacles of community policing and a vigorous implementation of community policing in the study area.

VII. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are hypothesized:

i. To effectively implement community policing, an adequate number of police officers should be engaged for a particular area. These officers must undergo suitable training to upgrade and scale up their knowledge and skill on crime management issues in general and community policing implementation in particular.

ii. The state government and other related bodies should emphasize community policing program implementation in all local government areas.

iii. The government should make available enough budget and essential materials necessary for the effective implementation of community policing.

iv. Traditional associations and local groups should be amalgamated as one structure in community policing strategy since assessing residents are possible with these associations.

v. Mobilizing a society towards peacebuilding and crime prevention must be consistent and should not be a one-time activity; rather, frequently and in an organized and pre-scheduled manner.

vi. The university community should be involved in community policing activity in the areas of conducting research, training, and retraining of police officers and some community members to fill the knowledge gap and further strengthen the program.

References Références Referencias

1. Adeyemi, A. A. (2001). "Corruption in the Administration of Justice." Paper at the National Conference on the Problem of Corruption in Nigeria, organized by Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Lagos and held at the Chelsea Hotel, Abuja, March 26 - 29

2. Akuul, T (2011). State Policing and National Security in Nigeria. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences ... Doi: 10. 5901/mjss. 2013.v4n8p65 ...

3. Alemika, E. E. O. (1999). Police community relations in Nigeria: What went wrong? Paper presented at the seminar on role and function of the Police in a post-military era, organized by the Centre for Law Enforcement Education in Nigeria (CLEEN), and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) at the Savannah Suite, Abuja, from 8th to 10th March.

4. Arase, S. E. and Iwuofor, I. P. O (2007). Policing Nigeria in the 21st century. Ibadan, Spectrum Books Ltd.

5. Carter, D. L. (2002). The police and community (7th ed.). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Education.

6. Chukwuma I. C. (2001). Police Transformation in Nigeria: Problems and prospects. In Crime and Policing in Transitional Societies. Seminar Report No. 8, Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs.

7. Dempsey, J. S. and Forst, L. S. (2008). "An introduction to policing",4th ed., Madison and Wadsworth: Belmont

8. Friedman, N. P. (1992). Toward a comprehensive understanding of executive cognitive function in implicit racial bias. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 108(2), 187.

9. Godwin, O. U., Arop, R. O. and Ahmed, A. F. (2009). "POS102 – Police community relations and interpersonal relations and awareness," Lagos: National Open University of Nigeria.

10. Groenewald, H & Peake, G. (2004). Police reform through community –based policing: philosophy and guidelines for implementation. Policy Paper, September 2004.

11. Hess, B. B., Markson, E. W., and Stein, P. J. (1992). Sociology (Brief ed.). New York: Macmillan Publishing.

12. Heywood, J. S. (2004). Job Satisfaction and Gender: An Expanded Specification from the NLSY. International Journal of Manpower. 25(2), pp.211-238. https://doi.org/10.1108/01437720410536007 http://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/what-works-inpolicing/resource-library/

13. Ibidapo-obe, (2003). Forward. In Jike, V.T. (Ed.). The Nigeria police and the crisis of law and order, A Book of Readings, Lagos: NISS Publications, p 111

14. Karimu, O. O. (2015). Effects of Nigeria police force personnel welfare condition on performance. European Journal of Research and Reflection in Arts and Humanities, 3(1), 26-38.

15. Kelly, D. H., and Clarke, E. J. (2003). Deviant behaviour: A text-reader in the sociology of deviance (6th ed.). New York, NY: Worth Publishers.

16. Lubuva, J. (2004). Community Approach to Security, Social Inclusion and Development in Tanzania. A paper presented at the Dialogue on Promoting Coexistence and Security in the Information Society, Barcelona, September 9-11, 2004.

17. Lukman K. (2014). Three Days of Creativity and Diversity: Proceedings ...IOS Press, Amazon Books (https://books.google.com.ng/books?id=PA451...).

18. Macpherson, C. B. (1962), The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke, Oxford, The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science/Revue Canadienne d'Economique et de Science politique (JSTOR), pp. xi, 310. 548 Vol. XXIX, No.4, (November, 1963)
19. Morgan, R. M. (1996). The Comparative Advantage Theory of Competition: SD Hunt, Journal of Marketing 59 (2), 1-15.
20. Müller, M. (2010). "Community policing in Latin America": lessons from Mexico City. Available at: http://www.ssrnetwork.net/document_library/detail/5722/community - policing-in- Latin-America-lessons-from-Mexico-city. Retrieved August 25, 2019.
21. Nigeria Police Watch (2011). Policing your police. http://www.alnigerianhistory.blogspot.com.Accessed 10/10/2014.
22. Nwachukwu, E. (2012). "Security Challenges and the reform of Nigeria Police". File.11H: police 7. Ltn
23. Obaro, A. O. (2014). The Nigeria police force and the crises of legitimacy: Re-defining the structure and function of the Nigeria police. European Scientific Journal, March 2014 edition Vol. 10 No 8. ISSN 1857-7881 (print) e-ISSN 1857 – 7431
24. O'Block, R. L., Donnermeyer, J. F. and Doeren, S. E. (1991). Security and Crime Prevention: Second Ed: United States of America, Butterworth-Heinemann.
25. Olong, M. A. and Agbonika, J. A. C. (2013). Re-awakening the state police controversy in Nigeria: Need for rethinking. International Journal of Asia Social Science. 3(II):2307 - 2314
26. Onwuka, A. (2011). Why Nigeria Police is Corrupt and Ineffective. Nigeria Police Watch. August 9, Htt://Nigeria.profilewatch
27. Ordu, G. E. and Unam, M. U. (2017). Community policing in Nigeria: A critical analysis of current development. International Journal of Criminal Justice and Sciences, 12(1): 83-97
28. Otu, S. E. and Aro, G. C. (2013). Dealing with professionalism and acquiring and managing legitimacy in a constitutional democratic policing in Nigeria: Where goes the procedural justice approach? Journal of the Institute of Justice and International Studies, 13, 149-170.
29. Oyegoke, O. A. (2003). Private security management in Nigeria. Benin: Petersham Books (Publisher) p. 25.
30. Oyemwinmina, C. and Aibieyi, S. (2016). Analysis towards Effective Policing in Nigeria. African Research Review, 10(1): 61-72.
31. Pateman, Carole (1979), The Problem of Political Obligation: A Critical Analysis of Liberal Theory, New York, John Wiley & Sons.
32. Poulantzas, N. (1978). State, Power, and Socialism. London: Verso.
33. Qadri, S. M. A. (2005). Criminology: Problems and perspectives (5th ed.). New Delhi: Eastern Book Company.
34. Quinney, R. (1974). Critique of legal order: Crime control in capitalist society. Boston: Little Brown.
35. Ramaswamy, V. (2004), "Co-creating unique value with customers", Strategy & Leadership, Vol. 32 No. 3, pp. 4-9. https://doi.org/10.1108/10878570410699249. Emerald Group Publishing Limited.
36. Reiner, R. (1993). Police accountability: Principles, patterns and practices. In R. Reiner & S. Spencer (Eds.), Accountability policing: Effectiveness, empowerment and equity (pp. 60-88). London: Institute for Public Policy Research.
37. Reiner, R. (2000). The Politics of the Police, Oxford University Press.
38. Stone C., Miller J., Thorton M, and Trone J, (2005). Supporting Security, Justice, and Development: Lesson for a new era, Harvard University and Vera Institute of Justice.
39. Sullivan, L. E. (2005). Encyclopaedia of Law Enforcement. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, New York (cited in Obaro).
40. Sykes, G. M. (1978). Criminology. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. The Guardian, June 10, 2000.
41. The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN, as amended),
42. The Nigeria Police Reform/Police Act, 2004.
43. Walker, L. (1992). Discovery and presentation of evidence in adversary and non-adversary proceedings. Michigan Law Review, 71(6), 1129–1144.
44. Weber, M. (1968). The Concept of Rationality. Journal of Sociological Inquiry: 43 (1), January 1968.

This page is intentionally left blank

The Palestinian Dilemma: A Human Question

By Jad El Khannoussi

Abstract- The Palestinian dilemma is not an internal, Arab, or Islamic issue, nor is it a religious or ideological problem. It is a question that affects all free beings on Earth who, in one way or another, respond to the cries uttered by the Palestinian people, those of a victim against his aggressor. Increasingly, associations and organizations worldwide defend the Palestinians´ right to live in dignity, which makes their legitimacy very powerful.

Keywords: palestine, balfour, boicot movement, refugees, palestinian authority.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 160699

THEPALESTINIANDILEMMAAHUMANQUESTION

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

The Palestinian Dilemma: A Human Question?

Jad El Khannoussi

Abstract- The Palestinian dilemma is not an internal, Arab, or Islamic issue, nor is it a religious or ideological problem. It is a question that affects all free beings on Earth who, in one way or another, respond to the cries uttered by the Palestinian people, those of a victim against his aggressor. Increasingly, associations and organizations worldwide defend the Palestinians´ right to live in dignity, which makes their legitimacy very powerful.

Keywords: palestine, balfour, boicot movement, refugees, palestinian authority.

I. Introduction

The Palestinian question is a very complex dilemma, made up of various factors and components. Since its beginning, it has not only been the exclusive business of some people, State, or region, but it has become an international affair. Not surprisingly, the Palestinian issue arises from a global geopolitical struggle, which, since it started, has gone through a series of decisive stages, from the Balfour Treaty to the recognition of Israel by the UN. At first, the highest international body approached the matter from a human point of view, that is, considering it exclusively a refugee problem, and not that of people who were unjustly stripped of their lands and replaced by another who had no ties to the territory. However, the sacrifice of the Palestinian people, after the appearance on the political scene of national movements, especially the Palestinian Authority (a process favored by the national and regional climate), placed the issue at the forefront of international agendas. A fundamental fact, which allowed Palestine to become part of some international organizations over time. The increase in Israeli aggressions, expulsions, and injustices, came into sharp contraction with the ethical, moral values and most basic principles of international law. Most worryingly, it unleashed an unbridled impetus to impose a reality on the ground: the continued siege of the Palestinians, the Judaization of Jerusalem, or the attempt to erase other identities, both Arab and non-Arab. Let us forget that Palestine, since the dawn of time, has been and will continue to be a land prone to diversity, as evidenced by its archaeological footprints. But the emergence of Israel radically altered the social, political, and, above all, the mutual coexistence. The construction of a separation wall (a measure that reflects in a very graphic way the degree of discrimination suffered by these people), once again placed the problem on the international political scene, after long and miserable treaties signed between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. Treaties with which

Author: e-mail: jadyeste@gmail.com

Tel Aviv tries to show the world that it maintains permanent diplomatic contact with the suffering Palestinians and that it is an internal conflict that does not require any intermediation from abroad. In reality, we are talking about an invasion of the consciences, hearts, and feelings of free human beings, who are being stripped of their most precious assets: their culture and their land. Beings who fight and aspire to a better world, where equality and diversity reign, that is why they do not stop denouncing the Israeli barbarism against the Palestinians. New associations that support this cause grow more, and more in different parts of the globe. Because it is not a simple religious, dogmatic or ideological dilemma, as those, who adopt this vision try to show, which limits the sacrifices of these people and locks the voices of the victims in a dark corner. It is much more complex. A question of law, that of people, who long to live in freedom, and who even gave up parts of their territory- the guideline "land in exchange for peace"- to try and end that kind of prison in which they have been confined for decades. Their cries, those of children, women, and the elderly, faced with one of the most developed armies on the planet, became the banner of a fight waged against all injustice and discrimination. From this point, the Palestinian dilemma reaches its full strength and legitimacy.

This article focuses on the Palestinian problem, understood as a fundamentally human issue, and we will try to highlight those associations, governments, and movements involved in this drama. Furthermore, we will try to shed light on the geopolitical origins of such a complex issue, the negative involvement of the Arab regimes and the anger of their people. People who, despite the tyranny to which they are cruelly subjected, are willing to pay the price that is necessary to help the Palestinians in their constant fight for freedom.

II. Palestine: the Center of the Earth

Palestine is located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, between coordinates 32.15 and 35.40 N, and 32.15 and 29.30 E. To the South, it borders Egypt, and the Arabian Gulf, and to the North, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and part of Asia. Coordinates that make it not only the entrance to the Arab world but also the bridge between East and West. End of the territory that comes from the bottom of Asia to the Mediterranean and the gateway (along with Syria, Iraq, and Iran) to China, and India, its privileged geographical location-which a great majority of strategists describe as "the heart of the world"- made it an ancient object of greed for former

empires. If we look from the perspective of time and place, Palestine occupies a prominent position in the Arab-Islamic national security, to which one needs to add the important presence of the religious element. All these determining factors make this territory acquire a unique dimension in Arab consciousness in particular, and in human consciousness, in general, if we include its Christian and Jewish component.

Geographical, historical, and spiritual factors made Palestine the main objective of any reform movement or Arab political regime, that is, the main protagonist of its independence and its efforts to free itself from the foreign invader, as happened during the time of the Crusades. Palestine is the link that unites the Arab part of Asia with North Africa, the benchmark of any project for Arab unity, even if that unity is sentenced as a definitive ban by the international community. These conditioning factors have made Palestine the main axis of the confrontation between international imperialism-currently led by the United States- and the Arab people who aspire to regain their independence. In this regard, Professor Talon's words are very illustrative:

"Due to its geographical location, Palestine is the hinge of the Arab world. When I was an Arab, you could go from Casablanca to Basra with absolutely no problem. And thanks to this, the unity of the Arab nation could have been much better established. Palestine lies precisely on that axis where the Arab world meets. To occupy, it means from the outset to divide the Arab region in two. In addition to having an authentic aircraft carrier located a step away from the oil wells of the Arabian Peninsula and Iran, and controlling the Suez Canal, as well as a region so sensitive to the interests of certain powers such as the Eastern Mediterranean. This geostrategic position has caused the Zionist authority to settle there[1]".

Indeed, colonialism soon became aware of this link between the Arab nation and Palestine, especially after the experience of Mohamed Ali in Egypt during the first half of the 19th century[2]. The ruler aspired to revive the Arab caliphate based on Arab and Islamic nationalist ideas, especially after expanding into the Shem region (present-day Syria, Lebanon). Egypt's new attempt to move beyond its borders not only questioned Western interests in the area, but it also reminded Europe that it was invaded twice by Muslims, reaching Ali's armies as far as the present-day coasts of Greece. Besides, the English realized that their bases established in East Africa did not guarantee their hegemony over the area. For this reason, they began to think about erecting a wall (Buffer State) that separated Egypt from Istanbul, as well as the Arab-Asian part of the African part. With this radical measure, the English would guarantee their control of the existing trade routes between Europe and their colonies, and in turn, prevent any kind of unity between both sides (Asia and Africa). It was precisely then that Palestine acquired first-rate strategic importance, and the project of establishing a Jewish state there became an English national question. Immediately, ties between the English and the Zionist movement that aspired to settle in Palestine began to be strengthened.

III. THE ORIGIN OF THE DILEMMA: A GEOPOLITICAL DIMENSION?

Since then, the western strategy is based on the need to divide the Arab region into small states, to keep it in constant self-dependence on the outside. For this, it is essential to implant in that area a foreign body - called Israel-characterized by a series of components (history, language, religion, etc.) that constitute a strategic, economic and military bloc with a prominent role on the international political scene. Convergent needs accelerated marriages of convenience between nations. On this matter Yassim Sultan is conclusive:

"The English accepted the idea of the Zionists. And only through this great geopolitical environment can the challenge allowed in Palestine be understood. Although it indeed differs with peculiarities, since it adopted an ideological and religious tone, even though its founders were atheists, but it was essential for their appearance and consolidation to present them with these ideas, due to their ability to group and control. To this must be added the Zionist control of the centres of power and their permanent structure to shape the European mind. Everything is explained by the historical geopolitical path of Jewish exclusivity[3]".

The settlers (English and French, above all) saw in the Jewish people and the Zionist movement a perfect slogan to carry out their project. In 1799 Napoleon had already referred the Jews to return to Palestine, but this exhortation was not carried out due to the English siege and the fear that the French would seize the ancient silk road. However, as time progressed and in the face of

---

[1] Talón, V.: *Israel y su significación international*. Madrid: Akal, 1988, p. 48.

[2] In 1840 Lord Palmerston wrote to the Ottoman Sultan Abdelmajid I, alerting him to the dangers of Mohamed Ali's military expedition to the Shem region and his possible establishment there: support for the Jews to return to Palestine and their permanent settlement there would be the only guarantee of salvation from the cursed projects of Mohamed Ali and his allies (Vid. Al-Mussairi, A.: Al-ideologia al-sahyonia [The Zionist ideology]. Kuwait: Delegation of Culture, 1963). The following year the Prussian empire did the same. And in 1853 the English colonel George Goler, who was ruler of Australia, proclaimed at a rally the geostrategic importance of Palestine and the need for its control by Britain.

[3] Ŷassem, S.: *Al-Geopolític: al-Holm al-Arabi al-Qadem* [*Geopolitics: the upcoming Arab deam's*]. Abu Dhabi: Published, 2011, p. 184.

the collapse of the Ottoman Empire[4], European purposes intertwined to achieve their objectives, to the detriment of the Arab plan that was beginning to light the region (Tunisia, Egypt, etc.). Therefore, it is not surprising that Theodor Hertzel offered his project to all the powers (including the Ottoman empire) affirming that it would benefit the English, because if this did not happen in Palestine -that is, in the Jewish settlements, they would be forced to find another route for the Silk Road instead of the Suez Canal. Indeed, Max Nordan (the right hand Hertzel) sent two rabbis to Palestine with the mission of evaluating the possibilities of establishing the Jewish nation there. And both teachers answered him poetically: "The lady is very beautiful, but she is married to another man[5]" referring to the Arabs. It is true that some Jews already existed, what happens - as the Hebrew historian Hillel Cohen maintains - is that they were not Zionists[6]. The Palestinian people have their history and mixed-raced identity, consolidated over time. However, this marriage with the Arabs did not prevent Hertzel from thinking about conquering the beautiful lady, even if the price was to annihilate her man.

The Zionist leaders, aware of the Jewish enthusiasm -especially in Eastern Europe- for emigrating to the United States, and their impossibility of going to Palestine, added the religious component to their project, which acquired a geopolitical dimension concerning the Palestinian territory. They discovered that the religious factor is very present in the Jew and that it grew gradually in his isolated ghetto throughout the centuries when dogma was mixed with the political dimension. This situation was used to push Jews to immigrate to Palestine, and later it would be decisive in the alliance of interests with the extreme christian right, first in Europe and later in the United States. Hertzel tried to make it very clear that his project had nothing to do with any religion[7], according to his words:

"I have communicated to the Chief Rabbi of London, like that of Paris, that I will not obey any kind of religious law[8]".

The important thing for Hertzel was to group them in the Palestinian State; he even considered anti-Semitism as an ally.[9] Since it would force them to migrate to the promised land (Palestine). Hertzel is based on a budget that, after all, will be the axis on which Zionist thought will revolve: "Palestine, a land without people, and people without a land." This controversial slogan summarizes the entire political strategy put into practice in that coveted territory. We are facing a very peculiar process and different from what happened in the history of humanity. It differs a lot from the old European colonial experiences. That is, it is about expropriating a civilization and its history from a set of people, to put another in its place, whose only unifying element is its hatred of the Arabs, hidden under a religious cloak that is summarized in the vindictive sentence "promised land". On this matter, Israeli professor Ilian Pappe maintains:

"The Zionist movement was fixed from the outset in Palestine as a place for the independence of the Jewish people, although they knew of the existence of the Palestinians there. Both its Zionist leaders and ordinary people embraced the idea that for Palestine to be a Jewish state, they must compel the Palestinians to leave[10]".

Imperialist ideals that will become effective in the Liberman Congress (1905-1907), where the idea of establishing the Hebrew people in Palestine. Europeans, apart from their geostrategic interests, consider - to a certain extent - Jews closer to them than Arabs, however they also intend to separate the three cultural elements that make up that region. After that, the Zionists began their process of placing the Jews in Palestine, to the detriment of the Arabs. The percentage of the Jewish population that inhabited Palestine at that time was 5%, to the extent that did not exceed 2% of its area. However, the first world warfare opened the way for new alliances that facilitated the definitive marriage between the English and the Zionists.

A pairing that will have its climax in the Treaty of Balfour (1917)[11], dictated by London, in favor of the

---

[4] In the mid-19th century, English Prime Minister Palmerston wrote to the Ottoman Sultan to try to convince him that it was time to open Palestine to Jewish immigration; at that time it only had the presence of 3,000 Sephardim who had lived together for centuries with the Arabs. From that moment on, contacts between him and Baron Rothschild resumed, who precisely provided money to England for the purchase of the Suez Canal from the Egyptian king Ismael al-Khaddiwi. He also invested of 14 million francs destined to establish the first Jewish settlements in Palestine, without forgetting his constant credits to England, such as that of 1860, to facilitate it to Morocco after being defeated by Spain in the War of Tetouan (or Africa in Spanish terminology).

[5] Excerpted from the television program "Al-Nakba" issued by Al-Jazeera. Available from internet: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2 M TdxChyTlY.

[6] Ibídem.

[7] Hertzel himself stresses that when asked by Archer Manrez about his bond with the Torah, he replied that he was a free thinker. Also, on January 11, 1902 he wrote to Rhodes and communicated the following: "Please send me a text saying that you have examined my plan and approve it. If you wonder why I am addressing you, Mr. Rhodes, I will tell you why my program is a colonial plan. "(Hertzel, T .:

Hertzel's Diary: Memoirs of the leaders of the Zionist state. Cairo: Dar al-Shoruq, 2010 , p. 105).

[8] Ibídem, p. 270.

[9] Ibíd., p. 387.

[10] Available the internet: "Al-Nakba" issue by Al-Jazeera…Op.Cit.

[11] The Arabs became aware of the Treaty in the middle of the war against the Ottoman Empire, on the outskirts of the Al-Akaba region. England, fearing that Shem's grandsons would paralyze their rebellion against the Ottomans, sent Commander David George Hogarth (Vid. Sayce, AH: David George Hogarth, 1862-1927. London, 1928) to the Hijaz region to reassure the moods. The commander arrived in the holy city of Yathrib in January 1918 and informed Al-Charif Hussein, on behalf of the English Government, that the Balfour Treaty was not in conflict with the Arab political and economic interests. The British

creation of a Hebrew State in Palestine and turning its back on the most basic human laws, since on the one hand, it was a controlled territory by the Ottomans, and on the other, the only ones who had the legitimacy to decide their future were the Palestinian people, as the Israeli historian Ave Shlem points out:

"Britain had no legitimate moral or political right that would allow it to grant land that belongs to the Arabs or others (the Ottomans). Therefore, the Balfour Treaty is somewhat immoral[12]"

The Zionists took advantage of the seriou's situation that England was going through (immersed in the First World War and on the verge of surrendering to Germany) to exert pressure, provide economic aid, destabilize Germany internally, and above all allow the United States to enter the conflict. So many reasons were decisive in the final course of the operations. And after the capitalist warfare ended, as agreed in Agreements (such as Sykes-Picot)-which would ultimately be the basis of the Treaty of Versailles-, England occupied Palestine, under the command of General Allenby, to establish its social and economic bases. How the British carried out the invasion of such a small country is very striking: with 50,000 men, apart from a couple of Zionist battalions, while in the vast India, then still a colony, the English only had 40,000 soldiers. The first English governor, Herbert Samuel, quickly passed more than a hundred laws that facilitated the occupation of the Palestinian territories and allowed them to create their army while forbidding the Arabs when they constituted 88% of the population. The answer to all this logistical support, in addition to the fundamental role of the Zionists in England's final triumph in World War I, is found in words Henry Ford:

"The British colonial administration in Palestine was primarily of the Jews. No one of them can deny it since all the measures that were applied were Jewish (...). If one day the world knew the methods that have been applied to seize the Arabs from their territories, anger and disappointment would grow. There is no doubt that all this was done with the approval of Samuel, the high delegate general of the English Government in Palestine[13]".

The fledgling army began to perpetrate a series of crimes that came to shake the two special envoys of US President Wilson, Henry King, and Charles Green. Intended to explore the situation in that region in general and Palestine in particular, they replied as follows:

"If we wanted to put into practice the principles of American justice, then the Palestinians are the ones who have the right to decide their future. Nine out of ten are Palestinians who strongly oppose Zionism (…) every English leader we met there told us that it was impossible to carry out the Zionist project, except with the weapons that more than 50,000 men need[14]".

Thi's precisely the moment when the revolution of Azzedine al-Qassam, a Syrian fighter who, like many of the many young Arabs, got involved in the fight for the Palestinian question, burst onto the political scene in Palestine. It started a revolution against the English, that's the strike of 1936, the highest point of a conflict that would last more than six months. Without the mediation of King Abdelaziz of Arabia, the fight would have lasted much more in time. However, the Englis response consisted of expelling all the protesters from the country and dividing it into three camps, through its White Paper[15], the were issuing a report where the concept of transfer appears for the first time. Its author, Yussef Warretz (who would later become Ben Gurion's right-hand man), thereby shows the intention of the Zionist movement to expel Palestinians from their land. An English division that even Mahatma Gandhi himself harshly criticized:

"Palestine for the Arabs is like England for the English or France for the French, so it would be a mistake and barbarism to impose the Jews (emigrants) on them. It will be a crime against humanity if we decrease the number of Arabs, to the point that Palestine becomes a nation of the Jewish people[16]".

---

[14] To be Extracted: Saleh, M.: *Al-Qadea al-Falastinia: Jalfeatoha al-Tarija wa tataworatoha al-Mu'asera* [The Palestinian question: its historical roots and its contemporary evolutions]. Beirut: Centre Al-Zaytuna, 2007, p. 14.

[15] After the outbreak of the Palestinian Revolution in 1936 and its subsequent activation in 1939, Britain, rejecting its proposal to divide the country, turned the Palestinian issue into an Arab matter and referred it to the London International Congress (7/2 / 1939) where Arab members from Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Yemen, as well as France as a colonial force in Lebanon and Syria participated. "For weeks" the English met with the Arabs in the morning and then with the Jews in the afternoon, to avoid a meeting between the two of them. The English proposal was based on granting a Palestinian state in ten years, limiting Jewish emigration to Palestine to only 75 thousand people for five years, and establishing Jerusalem as an international city. The measures prompted several Zionist groups to carry out a series of attacks against the Palestinians, from which the English military did not escape, and in the, end they were forced to suspend Congress (Vid. Hurewitz, JC: The struggle for Palestine. Schoken Books, 1976).

[16] *The Jews,* 26/11/1938.

Government promised that the Treaty would only allow Jewish immigration to Palestine for spiritual and cultural reasons, apart from facilitating the entry of a certain number with the approval of the Arabs. In the end, any intention to create a Jewish state in Palestine was ruled out (Vid. Ministry of the National Guide. General Delegation of Information: The Palestine Question Papers: A Wide Range of Papers Related to the Palestine Question, I. Cairo, 1969).

[12] Extracted "Qarnan Ala Wa'd Balfour [Two centuries of the Balfor Treaty]". Available from internet: http://www.alarabnews .com/alshaab/2004/1 2/2004/12.htm

[13] Extraxted.: Al-Alami, Y: al-Muchkila al-Ula Alamia [The world Jew: the world's first problem]. El Cairo: Biblioteca Ibn Sina, 2013, p. 152.

The measure did not prevent Zionist protests. In the middle of World War II, the movement focused its sights on the United States, especially after the Baltimore Treaty (1942). Most striking was the fact that they won the support of the Republicans and Democrats to suspend the English White Paper, at the sam time the Palestinians strongly opposed it to the point of returning to the strike policy again. However, this time most of the Palestinian resistance fighters were in exile, which opened the way for Israeli terrorist groups, with the approval of the British, to apply genocide and conquer more and more territories. The Israelites took advantage of a favorable international trend due to the media diffusion of the Holocaust, used as a throwing weapon in front of anyone who ventured criticism, immediately accusing it of being anti-Semitic. In fact, if we look at the total Jewish population, for the most part, they are Khazars, that is, they have no relationship with Palestine; as many Hebrew scientists highlight, Koestler's case:

"80% of the Jews of this time do not have any link with Israel, nor with Palestine, most of them are Khazars, whose roots go back to ancient Turkish-Tatar peoples, who populated the North Caucasus region (South of Russia) and converted to Judaism in the 8th century, under the command of their King Bulan in 740. Therefore, if they have a right to return, they must return to South Russia[17]".

To show that their fight against the Palestinians in particular and the Arabs, in general, is a continuation of their fight against Nazism[18], Zionism began to demonize them. At this point, the work of their lobbies in the West was essential[19], especially after the wars waged against the Arabs (an indispensable ideological weapon, according to Finkelstein[20]), and of implanting terror among the Palestinians through assassinations (car bombings) -pumps, of which not even the UN envoy Folke Bernadotte was spared).

The complicated situation forced the United Nations (11/29/1947) to divide Palestine in two, granting the Hebrews - who at that time constituted a minority - more than 55% of the territory. Israel its part, from the first moment, turned its back on UN resolutions thanks to the Western veto, especially the North American one. A United Nations created by the victors of the Second World War, subject to them, and when the majority of the Arab States remained occupied. Besides, the UN decision was carried out in its General Assembly and not in its Security Council. Therefore, it is a will and not an executive law. It should be noted that both sides rejected the agreed decision, especially that of Israel, whose strategy was based on expelling all Palestinians to realize the idea of Hertzel (a landless people for a land without a people). For this reason, a series of massacres began to take place, such as that of Dir Yassin, which even the Israeli general Meir Mayel recognized years later as a shameful episode both in Jewish history and in all of humanity[21]. A massacre that even Jews like Albert Einstein himself strongly denounced[22], resulting in a decisive psychological factor in the exodus of the Palestinians and repeating itself in every city. Many other exterminations should be added to this long list, suffice it to mention those of Sabra and Chatila in Beirut (1982) or those of the Gaza Strip. The list is long. Israel always argued the pretext that the Palestinians sold their land to pay their taxes and debts. Is it true that the Palestinians gave up their land? This was a simple but massively spread lie - one of the most successful methods of fabricating currents of opinion - because we must not ignore the media power that Zionist lobbies hold worldwide (they control 94% of the media). It is known that history is always written by the victors and not the losers; they must live with their defeat and their pain and even forced to believe in the narrative of the winner. Human history appears full of this kind of experiences, great civilizations that were a source of wisdom and human progress, then came to be erased from the face of the earth (without going back very far in time, we have lived it with media propaganda launched against Iraq or Libya). The ultimate goal of these strategies, deep down colonialism, is to try to place societies on the fringes of truth. As the adage recalls, if you want to finish off an enemy, don't throw a bullet at him but a lie, spread through the media. Zionist strategy, with its peculiarities, does not stray too far from this line. In this sense, historian Rose Mary Sayegh maintains:

"One of the most violent charges against the Palestinians is that they sold their territories to the Israelis. This is nonsense that a famous journalist constantly repeats and in a newspaper of great diffusion since 1967[23]".

[17] Koestler, A.: *The thirteenth tribe: the Khazar empire and its heritage*, 1986. Disponible desde internet: http://www.fantompowa.info/13th%20tribe.pdf. Litman, P.: *Jewish Social Studies*, 24 (1986), p. 94; Ídem: *National Review*, 27 (1976), p. 1.248;

[18] See: Al-Achqar, G.: *The Arab and the Holocaust: the Arab-israeli war of narratives*. London: Saqi Books, 2010.

[19] Throughout its history, Hollywood has produced more than a thousand films that harm the image of the Arabs (See: Chaheen, J.: *Reel bad arabs: how Hollywood vilifies a people*. Amazon, 2014.

[20] Finkelstein, N.: *La industria del Holocausto: reflexiones sobre la explotación del sufrimiento judío*. Nueva York: Virtual, 2000, p. 3.

[21] See: Garaudy, R.: *Los mitos fundacionales del Estado de Israel*. Barcelona, AARGH, 1997. Vid. Halevi, I.: *Israel, del terrorismo a la masacre*. Damasco: Dar Ibn Shams, 1986; BEGIN, M: *La rebelión: la lucha clandestina por la independencia de Israel*. Amazon, 1951.

[22] Representatives of the Yishuv Association, the Chief Rabbi and the Jewish Agency for Israel, Albert Einstein accused the HERUT (Freedom Party) of resorting to fascist methods (Vid. Morris, B .: The birth of the Palestinian refugee problem revisited. Cambridge : University Press, 2003, p. 239; Einstein, A .: "Letter to The New York Times." The New York Times, 12/4/1948).

[23] Sayegh, R. M.: *Los agricultores palestinos desde su expulsión hasta la revolución*. Traducción al árabe por J. Ayed. Beirut: Institución de Investigación Árabe, 1980, p. 5.

The saddest part of the matter is that few Arab studies are centered around this issue, although lately, new contributions appear more and more. But the Zionist message uses Western support that always tries to hide this strategic link between both parties. The fact that his thought is inspired by religious, cultural, and social roots configures a very attractive message, whose ultimate goal is to distort reality and ignore the victim.

And in addition to trying to erase unquestionable historical ties, they also do it with Arab leaders (by the way, with most of them they have very powerful relations), convicted for not accepting UN resolution 181 while Tel Aviv rejects it in turn. Israel presents itself as the realization of the Jewish dream, that is, its long-awaited return to Palestine, and therefore its salvation from segregation[24]. That is why, from the first moment, it demanded the creation of an exclusive state for the Jews, although this measure is contrary to international laws; As the President of Tel Aviv University 1954, Gouda Magnes, maintains:

"They (the Jews) ask to seize these lands, which they believe that the Lord had given them, although they do not believe in Him. I could not understand that, until I contemplated their crimes (...) after a time, I began to understand that Zionism began to change myths into an unreal story to justify the racist policy of its colonial expansion[25]".

We are therefore witnessing the development of a colonial settlement movement. In this context, resistance turns into terrorism, and its killings appear as a legitimate defense. It is not strange to hear Tel Aviv name its militias: a simple guard army, although it is the fourth strongest in the world and raising its slogan of land in exchange for peace. In this sense, it could be classified as an authentic rally, given before the international community, trying to generate favorable currents of sympathy, because the real objective is to give legitimacy to the occupation of towns and cities in exchange for ending any outbreak of local resistance, including erasing their historical memory, despite the serious injustice suffered by the Palestinian people. The Israeli question is not only limited to the expulsion of Palestinians still, it goes much further, to the point of even falsifying the reality of the territory through excavations of archaeological remains. This was a bold endeavour in which the Zionist movement focused from the first day, creating specialized groups for the subtraction or purchase of objects found in the deposits

(especially in Iraq) that justified the Israeli roots of the land that - according to them- are related to the Talmud. Confirmation that later it would be one of the key elements in the North American invasion of Iraq in 2003. Because the final objective is to present the Torah as the only historical source in that region, although there are authors - the case of Garaudy - who disagree with this assumption: there is no historical verification, neither for archaeological remains nor for other sources that are not Biblical accounts[26]. From the beginning, the Israeli strategy is based on the idea of rejecting its inclusion in a cultural unit and civilization related to the Arab world. And for this Talmudic vision to be successful, the Hebrew country considers it a mix of different ethnicities and strives to keep everything that way.

Israeli attempts to alter history, that is, to destroy all components of a civilization (historical, religious), to replace them with others argued through highly debatable Talmudic texts, have created a vision, an identity and a civilization (in this case Zionist) falsified, in addition to placing it above the Arab. They are powerful political motivations that do not find any kind of legitimacy, in reality, they are denied by the same territory, and to such an extent that the Israeli excavations have not found a single discovery in Palestine that testifies to this Zionist vision[27]. According to Keith Whitelm, what is known as the Kingdom of Solomon, which the Hebrews insist that reached as far as the Euphrates, was nothing more than simple Kabylean leadership[28]. Along the same lines, Father Venux maintains that no sign outside the Torah shows the Hebrew presence in the region, except in Egypt, and there are not even symptoms of an invasion of the land of Canaan. A reasonable doubt that breaks the silence with new texts[29]. Despite this, Israel does not cease its efforts and continues to declare wars. Not only to destroy Arab-Islamic temples. Israel aspires to be recognized as a Jewish state, and therefore to change its current status to one based on alleged historical legitimacy. This would imply that Israel would hold the historical truth, and the Arabs would have to ask them for forgiveness, despite the countless injustices they suffered. Netanyahu himself wondered (10/11/2010) in the Knesset (Parliament) if the Palestinian leadership would be able to recognize Israel as a Jewish state, just

---

[24] See: Chahak, I.: *Le racisme de l'État d'Israel*. Paris: Guy èditeur, 1975.

[25] Extraed: de Garaudy, R.: *Muhakamate al-Sahyunia al-Israelia* [*Juicio al sionismo israelí*]. Al-Cairo: Dar al-Choruq, 2002, p. 29; See, Goldman, N.: "The Psychology of Middle East Peace". *Foreigner Affairs Magazine*, 54 (1975), p. 114.

[26] Garaudy, R.: *Los mitos fundacionales del Estado de Israel*. Barcelona, AARGH, 1997, p. 23.

[27] For example, the English scientist Sir Austen Henry, discovered in 1839 the historic city of Nineveh in Sumeria, where he found the library of Ashurnasirpal (633-668 BC) with 30 thousand tablets made of clay. One of them appeared the history of the universal flood written in 2100 a. C, that is, before the Torah. This discovery was a veritable jug of cold water for Hebrew scholars. On the history of the Assyrians, Vid. Leick, G.: Mesopotamia, the invention of the city. Barcelona: Paidós, 2002.

[28] Whitelm, W. K.: *The invention of ancient Israel: the silencing of Palestinian history*. London: Routledge, 1996, pp. 71-72.

[29] Venux, R.: *L'histoire ancient de Israel*. Paris: Gabilde, 1971, p. 154.

as Israel would with the Palestinian national state, however Netanyahu was aware that the Palestinians did not want a state of their own following the conditions dictated by the Israelis. His request was simply based on the right of return of the refugees and the creation of the Palestinian state according to the 1967 borders, including Jerusalem.

In reality, Israel tries to impose the Judaism of the State that is to say to give it a nationalist tone wherever the Israelis are, both inside and outside. In Tel Aviv there is a pre-emptive fear of the demographic factor, Jewish immigration has declined, and the birth rate is rising higher among Arabs. With these premises, Israel knows very well that its process of Judaizing will only culminate if it expels more Palestinians and punishes them, similar to what happened in 1948. That is why it demands such recognition and the right to tax on Palestinians, although world organizations do not; As Israeli researcher Ghamos Galiwan points out:

"The dedication to the Judaization of the State in international policies and resolutions is very rare. Since UN resolution 242, issued in 1967, which forms the basis of any negotiation to end this conflict, all the resolutions speak of Israel's right to exist but not to Judaize the State[30]".

Israel has had carte blanche from Washington since 2004, known as the Balfour II Treaty. More dangerous than the first, it not only denies the existence of the Palestinians but legitimizes Israel and its famous denials: not on the return to the 1967 borders, not on the division of Jerusalem that they consider to be the exclusive capital of Israel, and not on the return of the Palestinians or eliminate their settlements. Both this agreement with President Bush and that of Oslo with the Palestinians had the objective of Judaizing the Palestinian geography and consequently changing its demography, especially that of the Arabs, who would be forced to emigrate to other countries.

For this reason, Israel continues to this day with its usual strategy of negotiations and does not appear that it will recognize the Palestinian identity. Shlomo Sand, a distinguished Israeli historian, considers the birth of Israel as a violation[31] and maintains the following:

"Israel does not want peace, but it plays a theatrical role of false dialogue, aided by the United States in the face of Europe's passivity[32]"

The most important aspect of this process is that all Israeli attempts follow the passivity of the PLO, an organization that after death Arafat's has become a simple Israeli guardian of the Palestinian people, and the same thing stops an intifada that suffocates any glimpse of internal rebellion. The small territory that was granted to Palestine was only a measure to create a fictitious State and to be able to raise its headquarters there, instead of continuing the resistance. Israel itself continues to accuse it of corruption to obtain more surrender through marathon negotiations (some of its men even carried out personal initiatives with Israeli ¡eaders). For this reason, many voices already show their growing disappointment. A rarefied climate that favored the rise of Islamist movements (specifically, Jihad, and Hamas) and their subsequent clashes, which weakened the Palestinian internal system. Furthermore, the Arab regime, marked by a weakness little seen throughout its history, created a favourable environment, and paved the way for these agreements to be ¡mplemented.

The ultimate goal was to break free from the Palestinian question, limit it to a matter for the Palestinians themselves, and show indifference to the siege of the Gaza Strip. Such abandonment reached such a point that at the Summit of Arab Foreign Ministers, held in Cairo (2007), the death of the Arab-¡sraeli conflict was discussed. Let us not forget that in many countries the Palestinian question and the fight against Israel were a useful pretext to prevent any political opening. Therefore, it is to some extent logical and normal that the UN resolutions in favor of the Palestinian question and that the Palestinians have been waiting decades for their implementation: that the ¡nternational community comply with them once and for all. Resolutions that Israel never respected (140 violations of the UN and International Law), favored by western support because the Hebrew country constitutes the first point of support in its fight against barbarism. After the events of September 11, the combat leans more towards terrorism, and anyone who considers questioning this global directive is ¡mmediately accused of being in favor of fundamentalism. The words of the French thinker Pascal Boniface are very revealing:

"Because Israel constitutes the first bastion of that fight against barbarism, and fanaticism, whoever dares to criticize their policies is an anti-Semite, and is directly or indirectly in favour of this absolute moral evil that is terrorissts (...) and there is no dialogue or understanding with who legitimizes it (Israel). Therefore, observers cease their criticism of the occupier and the injustice suffered by the Palestinians. At the same time, and in secret, affairs intermingle. Every Muslim equals a fanatic, a

---

[30] Extraed: Palestin Strategy Group: "Regaining the initiative: Palestinian: strategic options to end Israeli occupation". *Ramallah*, 27/8/2008. Available the internet: http://www.palestinestrategygroup.ps
[31] See: Sand, S.: *La invención del pueblo hebreo*. Madrid: Akal, 2011.
[32] Extraed: internet: http://www.publico.es/internacional/origen-Israel-del-niño-nace.html

terrorist, and if all Muslims are terrorists then all terrorists are Muslims[33]".

Israel's strategy was key, in addition to many other internal factors, in the context of the dark political and cultural debacle in which the region is installed.

Since its establishment, no Arab Renaissance movement nor any country has been able to escape constant external interventions, either through preventive wars (bombing Iraq in 1980), warfare waged against Arab states (the last offensives against Gaza in 2009[34], 2012 and 2014) or military coups (Egypt in 2013) with US support.

So many measures did not free the Arab regimes, which only succeeded in recovering their countries for themselves and their families. All these issues make the Palestinian dilemma an enormously complex problem, unprecedented in human history.

IV. The Disappointment of the Regimes

When did Palestine become a primary issue for Arab leaders? This is possibly one of the issues with the greatest presence in the modern Arab mentality and also the one that has generated the most debate. The truth is that the relationship of these regimes - their vast majority - with the Palestinian cause is a long history of treason and marketing. Most of them were the product of military coups, and then made the freedom of Palestine the backbone of its legitimacy, but its true purpose was to win the conscience of those peoples, so eager for a claim that is already a century old.

However, what was actually put into practice, despite alluring slogans, was to put the freedom of Palestine on the negotiating table. In reality, the main objective was to obtain certain advantages, because if we talk about the international political scene, the more pressure cards one has, the more advantages, and gains are obtained. In turn, the Palestinian cause also served as an excuse to postpone any internal democratic process, and the best example in this regard would be the Mubarak[35] or the Asad regime.

When speaking of the wars against Israel, it must be pointed out that they never referred to the Palestinian question; in fact, they obeyed other causes, reflected in three conflicts. The first, following the decision (1956) of Jamal Abdel al-Nasser to nationalize the Suez Canal. The second, the Six-Day War, when the country of the Nile fell into the trap devised by the Israeli Government, aware of the weakness Egypt suffered, sunk in an unnecessary conflict with Yemen that lasted for a whole five years (1962- 1967), while Israel suffered a serious economic crisis that even endangered the permanence of many Jewish immigrants. And the third conflict (1973), declared only to regain occupied Egyptian territories, was actually a strategy devised by Kissinger to generate disputes in the Arab region, to overturn the world financial system, that is, to link the dollar to oil (petrodollar), a measure that was established at the Jamaica Summit (January 1976) replacing the gold of the Breton-Woods Agreements (July 1944). In this sense, according to the Russian historian Valentine Katasonov, the objective of the war - following a decision made at the Bilderberg Summit (May 1973) - was to raise oil prices, in other words, to generate an energy crisis. Therefore, this war would cause the price of crude oil to rise, and at the same time the OPEC countries, especially Saudi Arabia, would commit to selling their oil in dollars, and that all the money from the sales would be sold. Will enter North American banks[36]. In this regard, the words of the Palestinian poet Ahmed Matar are highly illustrative:

"Palestine has never been a primary issue for Arab regimes, it's was only used for personal interest and to implant horror. In the name of Palestine, all military coups were carried out, democracy was fought, and so many prisons were opened that outnumbered hospitals. Today, these regimes reject requests for reformism in the name of liberating Palestine, a liberation that will never happen as long as these corrupt individuals remain in power[37]".

Political regimes attempted to expel the Palestinian question from the minds and hearts of their citizens. Citizens who never equate the executioner with the victim, unlike their leaders, who aim to make the Palestinian dilemma a matter for the Palestinians alone. The strategy that, as Azmi Bichara[38] maintains, supposes a falsification of history. For this reason, despotic regimes have maintained secret Agreements

[33] Boniface, P.: *Est-il permis de critiquer a Israel?* Paris: Robert Laffont, 2003, pp. 42-43.

[34] Wars that find their motives in the huge gas reserves: 1.4 trillion cubic feet harbor the coasts of Gaza and were discovered at the end of the last century when the territory belonged to the Palestinian Authority (PLO). In 2000 an agreement was signed with British Gas for the excavation of its coasts for 25 years: it was stipulated that the English company would take 60% while the Palestinians would keep 40%. However, the Sharon government ignored the agreement, paralyzed all others, and in return, gave the project over to the Israeli company Merchew and an Egyptian oil company. In 2006, when Hamas became president of Palestine, Tel Aviv's plans entered a new phase: international law prevented a company like British Gas from signing agreements with an organization considered terrorists. And from the on the siege of Gaza took place, from which it has not escaped until today.

[35] At the Sharam al-Shiej Summit, held in March 2004, when Mubarak was questioned about domestic political reforms, he declared:

"Democratic reforms in the Arab countries do not in any way benefit the Palestinian question and its peace process."

[36] Katasonov, V.: *Capitalismo: Historia e ideología de la civilización financiera*. Moscú: Instituto de Civilización Rusa, 2013, pp. 411-412.

[37] Extraed : http://www.m.aljazeera.net/programs/opposite-direction /2008/6/4/

[38] Lecture given by Azmi Bishara at the North American University of Beirut on 5/15/2009, for the 60th anniversary of the Nakba. Available the internet: http://www.youtube.com/wat ch?v=OzrOOHJaMLQ.

with Israel, which later became bilateral, under the slogan "land in exchange for peace", but in reality, the Agreements were implemented against the aspirations of the people. Therefore, lacking popular legitimacy, the regimes sought refuge and western support, especially from the United States, after the breakup of the USSR. The most surprising thing about the case is that after the Agreements, some of these regimes became true defenders of Israel before international organizations. The clearest example would be the Egyptian action after the Gaza War (2009), its negotiation for the basic rights of the Palestinians, without even consulting them. Or the intense siege on the Rafah border crossing, the only entry route for elementary products (food, sanitary) for the Gaza Strip. Therefore, it is not strange to hear the Israeli leaders proclaim that the Arab leaders are a strategic treasure for them. Indeed, any process to liberate the Palestinian people requires another class of leaders. For the question yet remains captive to Arab-Islamic unity; in other words: it is not possible to carry out any liberation process without mutual support. Because the Zionist project is a world affair, supported by the great powers (western and eastern). The Arab cooperation project does not exist; it remains absent, at least for the moment. There is enormous disinterest in the Palestinian cause. What is most debatable is not only the agreement of these regimes for the establishment of Israel there but also the distribution of land to make a reception center for Palestinian exiles that prevents the return to their country. At the same time, they would guarantee Israel's stability. This is the real strategy that the Arab regimes are putting into practice, at least since the Camp David Accords. Besides, it is necessary to remember the policy of sabotage, to compel Jews to emigrate to Israel to contribute to its repopulation, to such an extent that during the decade of the sixties and seventies, the number of Jews residing in the State Hebrew from these Arab countries exceeded 63% of their population. The struggle of the Arab regimes in favor of the Palestinian cause constitutes a very long chapter of deceit, whose leaders do not distinguish themselves from one another in their treacherous models of action. It is not strange to note the scandalous silence that they maintain before each new crime or genocide perpetrated by Israel, while rulers from other parts of the world do dare to denounce them. The worst of the matter is that they always opt to demonize Palestinian resistance movements, such as Hamas, which, even when they won the elections were pressured to recognize Israel and the PLO agreements. Therefore, it is understandable to some extent, listening to the Scottish researcher Gordon Thomas proclaiming that there is no dividing line between the Mossad and the Arab intelligence services[39], it's adding that any Arab

leader, when travelling, does not start until who receives the go-ahead from Israeli intelligence. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, Shlomo Hazet wrote that Israel's responsibility has not changed at all its importance remains enormous. Because his geostrategic position in the heart of the Middle East condemns him to act as a fierce guardian to guarantee the joint stability of the countries that surround him, and his central role is based on protecting the current Arab regimes.

V. The Anger of the People

The suffering and lazy journey of the official Arab policy around the Palestinian dilemma, responsible for the current situation, questions the attitude of its people. Something very common, if we attend to any conflict undertaken against an Arab-Muslim country since this attitude is based on unity and firmness as a result of their religious and cultural bond. Therefore, it is customary to contemplate so many acts of solidarity (two-thirds of these peoples come to their aid), and the population is even allowed to participate directly. Recent Arab history is full of examples that promote such a supportive vision. This was the case in Iraq, where thousands of Arab citizens joined the resistance, which not only managed to defeat the United States but also accelerated the return of China, Russia, and other regional powers (Iran, Turkey, Brazil, South Africa, etc.) to the international political scene, threatening the North American unilateralism that marked the world panorama and trying to create other worlds in the post-Soviet era.

Since its inception, the Palestinian question has occupied the mind and heart of the population, due to the nature of a territory that differs from others because it is the spiritual centre of the Abrahamic religions. Palestine is part of a sacred triangle: Mecca, Medina, and the Jerusalem mosque. An Islamic spiritual geography that is strongly attracted to the holy city of Mecca. In the Muslim imagination, there is a very solid bond with that land. This is what the orientalist Massignon does:

> "There is no Muslim who can do without Jalil or especially Jerusalem, which represents the third sacred place. The latter is the bond of Islam, which was born in the Arabian Peninsula and from there spread to the rest of humanity[40]"

That is why, from the first moment, this question (the Palestinian) has been very present in mosques, churches, schools, universities, cities, villages ... in other words, in every corner of the Arab territory. Press, intellectuals, and thinkers centered around this dilemma, which was beginning to call into question not only the loss of Palestine's Arab-Islamic identity but also its unity.

---

[39] Gordon, T.: *Gideon's Spies The Secret History of the Mossad.* [*La historia Secreta del Mosad*]. Traducción al español por Gerardo

Gambolini. Madrid: Akal, 2001, p. 97.
[40] Extraed: Mbarek, J.: *Al-Quds: Qadia* [*Jerusalén: the cuestion*]. Beirut: Dar al-Najat, 1996. p. 79.

The rapid Israeli expansion, thanks to the support of English colonialism, stimulated the population to fight. In this regard, a large part of the Palestinian revolutionary leaders, especially between the twenties and thirties of the last century, came from Syria, Jordan, Iraq or Egypt, and most of them were under the command of the historical leader Azzedine al-Qassam, in the famous revolution of the thirties. At the outbreak of the 1948 War, thousands of young Arabs launched the fight against the Israelis, knowing that half of the Arab territory still remained under colonialism in France and England. The experience was productive, they even managed to defeat the adversary on more than one occasion with the help of other armies (French, English, Soviet). However, the ceasefire decreed by the Arab leaders surprised even the Zionists and paved the way for Israel's final victory.

After the Six-Day War, many young Arabs, to take revenge for defeat, became involved in the struggle as part of Palestinian groups (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Democratic Front). His participation in the First War (1948) was a milestone, however, secret contacts between the Arab and Israeli leaders prevented this aid from continuing. This is revealed by the Israeli journalist Uri Dan, Sharon's personal friend, and the first person to know about him the poisoning of Yassir Arafat that cost him his life. Arafat was highly disturbing to the Arab leaders, but still they considered his stay in the Palestinian Government as a basic issue for the security of Israel, intending to dominate the people who reject him[41].

The divorce between the Arab leaders and their people was already a fact since they aspired to make them a kind of herd under the iron control of the intelligence services and, consequently, to limit their activities and energies; as argued by the famous Algerian journalist, Yahya Abu Zakaria:

> "The Arab regimes were not only limited to maintaining close secret links and providing information to foreign intelligence services, which worked together with Mossad. Furthermore, they were doing everything possible to besiege their peoples to prevent them from exploiting their creative potential, to support the Palestinian resistance[42]"

This did not prevent them from adopting new strategies of struggle. The already classic manifestations or burning of flags were transformed into celebrations of meetings or congresses, both in Arab and Western states. First, to raise awareness among future generations - including immigrants living in other regions of the world - of the Palestinian dilemma and its

paramount importance in the history and future of this region. And second, to organize talks and contacts with international civil organizations, seeking to sensitize public opinion to the massacres suffered by the Palestinian people.

In the task of grouping humanitarian aid from different parts of the globe, the most striking moment without a doubt was the expedition (10/31/2010) that adopted the significant name of "Freedom", under the command of a Turkish fleet, and although Israel managed to capture her, revealed her oppressive attitude towards the world. Also mention the boycott of Israeli companies through viruses, espionage, or attacks on their official pages. A paradigmatic case was that perpetrated by the "Opisrael" group, when the Hebrew newspaper Hareetz (6/4/2013) alerted to the largest computer war in history, waged against Israel in response to its crimes in Gaza. The offensive deployed the following night (4/7/2013) managed to destroy more than forty thousand web pages (Mossad; ministries of Defense, Agriculture, Justice; infrastructure; Stock Exchanges; Banks). According to Israeli sources, said computer sabotage had the participation of nine thousand pirates, operating from various countries such as Algeria, Tunisia, Indonesia, Lebanon, South Africa.

People hardly make decisions, both political and military, related to power. However, they can contribute to a cause. Here we should ask ourselves a question: how would the current situation change if an alliance was established between the peoples and their leaders? But the winds of democracy and freedom are blowing in the opposite direction today. Many hide behind the pretext that the Arab states are not yet ready, economically or politically, to defend the Palestinian cause. Because from a geostrategic point of view, their situation resembles some dismembered Taifa kingdoms, living in a permanent state of weakness little seen in the history of the region. And from the economic point of view, although the area has the largest energy reserves, they have never managed to jointly develop all their economies.

The only certainty is that the gap that separates the government elite from the people is getting bigger, and the taking of sides fluctuates between a position of firm rejection and one of approximation towards Israel and the United States, both guarantee of permanence in power... This reflects that these peoples did not elect their dictators, who do not reflect the aspirations of society. All these events feed a contained rage in the people, which grows more and more every day, not only against dictators but also against those who invoke human rights while supporting corrupt governments. The popular discontent that is being generated resembles a huge volcano, about to explode, and that at any moment can throw its fiery lava of anger on everyone.

---

[41] *Hareetz,* 14/6/2006.
[42] Abu Zakaria, Y.: *Uful al-Toghate* [The end of tyrants]. Available from internet:http://www.rapidashare.com/files/372794902/OfoolAltoghat.zip.html, p: 34.

VI. PALESTINE: A HUMAN CAUSE

Palestine is the first cause of our time, as the leader of the fight against injustice and tyranny Nelson Mandela used to affirm. Or also, as the British historian, Arnold Toynbee maintained: "The tragedy in Palestine is not just a local one, it is a tragedy for the world because it is an injustice that is a menace to the world's peace[43]". It is not just a question of a discriminated people, who were expelled from their land and stripped of their identity, culture, and civilization (at least, it is what the last bulwark of western colonialism, more persistent, has been trying to do for more than a century than the old one). Unlike the classic domination model, focused on taking advantage of raw materials, labor and markets, the current one is based on the assumption of the superiority of a race (in this case, that of the people chosen by God) that aspires to eliminate the Palestinian people to repopulate the place, applying parameters in flagrant contradiction with human, moral values and international laws. It is not a mere diplomatic, religious or national matter this is a matter that should awaken the conscience of any compassionate being when he contemplates the endless terror that a people endure, to which he simply condemned geography, and history.

The tragic Palestinian question reveals the double face of a society - specifically the western one - that has made human rights, respect for humanity and wisdom its hallmark. Meanwhile, this supposedly civilized world not only admits that nearly seven, and a half million refugees are expelled from their homes and that women, children and the elderly continue to be killed or tortured but also supports and finances these operations, with the help of many Arab leaders and the PLO who represent a complicit attitude on the Palestinian front.

Since its establishment, the State of Israel has enjoyed the recognition of the international community, especially Europe and the United States[44], they were horrified by the crimes perpetrated by the Nazis. The Israelis thus enjoyed the solidarity of the world elites and an unquestionable legitimacy, both officially and socially, in their warlike confrontations with the Arabs, especially the War of 1948. However, the evolution of history and its bloody events have diminished that legitimacy, especially after the outbreak of the Palestinian intifada: the image of a Palestinian boy, armed only with a stone in front of one of the most powerful armies in the world, became a symbol of the fight for freedom. Its peak was, without a doubt, when Israel attacked a humanitarian expedition in Gaza (5/31/2010), causing seventeen deaths and more than seventy wounded, causing this border city with Egypt to appear before the opinion world public as a country under siege. Events of this magnitude have caused that the Israeli legitimacy has practically disappeared[45]; In other words, Tel Aviv has lost the moral battle against the Palestinians. A new attitude that is reflected in the thousands of people who take to the streets every day to support the Palestinian cause, especially in England and the United States, two of the great bastions of the Israeli regime.

Human societies always react to world conflicts from a human perspective. In this sense, it is a logical position, contemplating the attacks on human rights that are committed in Palestine, where children, women, the elderly ... are attacked by a people victim of an atrocious injustice (Holocaust) in recent history and who, by Simple empathy, should be the most capable to avoiding this kind of behavior. Referring to it, Arnold Toynbee warns:

> "If the blindness of sin is to be measured by the degree of intensity with which the sinner has sinned against the light God has given him, the Jews have less excuse[46]".

As a result of the new reality, numerous countries and non-governmental associations made efforts so that the Palestinian cause would take on an increasingly global dimension, surpassing the political sphere to enter other (sports, artistic, social). The words of the Iranian Dyamet Hamid are descriptive:

> "The Palestinian question is no longer just a matter for Arabs or Muslims, but has become a matter for all the freedom in the world[47]".

Movements like Boycott or Divestment and Sanctions on Israel (BDS) until the Hebrew country respects international law, are gaining more and more ground. One of its most notorious demonstrations was made with the movement of English artists, creating a delegation against Israel while it continues to violate human rights in Palestine. Other movements such as the Apartheid Red Card condemned the killings of Palestinians they were even planning to demonstrate in Zurich at the headquarters of the International Soccer Federation during its 85th World Congress. This call had the support of more than twenty thousand personalities from all walks of life (intellectuals, athletes, etc.), but at

---

[43] Extraed: Aljazerra: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H7FML0wzJ6A

[44] The Ze'ut Study Center, specializing in the general policies of Israel, criticizes multimedia support for the Palestinian cause, for understanding it as a strategy that seeks to deprive the Hebrew country of all legitimacy, in order to weaken it despite his military superiority. At the same time, consider this attack similar to the one that ended the USSR or the apartheid regime in South Africa. It is what they call "the challenge to Israeli legitimacy."

[45] According to the 2015 Campus Trends report, the increasing cooperation of various groups in the anti-Zionist activity in the United States is striking; for example, during the 2014-2015 academic year, a percentage of 135% was given compared to other groups.

[46] Ibidem.

[47] *Al-Safir,* 30/3/2009.

the last minute, the FIFA corruption scandal that eventually came to light prevented it. Pure chance? It is also worth noting the demands of some European parliaments (French, Swedish) for the Palestinians to be recognized as their independent State. And to mention also movements of Hebrew personalities - for example, Kobe Chetner, founder of a movement that supports the boycott of Israel - and that have taken up the fight for the Palestinian cause.

All this climate of support from the outside contradicts the internal situation, marked by the divorce between the main contending forces. A disagreement that had its highest point during the events of 2007, when the clashes between both sides were about to trigger a civil war (as Israel and the Arabs aspired than in the North American orbit), due to the serious differences that exist between the two, despite the reconciliation proposals that were attempted on numerous occasions but without success. Hamas firmly believes in armed resistance to achieve independence, and Fatah leans more towards the path of negotiations. But the latter has done nothing but ignore the Palestinian people, to the point of leading them to lose all the legitimacy they enjoyed in the days of Abu Jihad, Arafat and others.

VII. Conclusions

The Palestinian dilemma is not simply an internal matter, an Arab, or an Islamic issue. Neither is a political, historical, religious, or ideological problem, although it is true that some try to attribute this last nuance to it, it is a philosophical, moral, and metaphysical question that gives it a human dimension.

A dilemma that affects all the free beings on this planet who, in one way or another, respond to the cries uttered by an abandoned people, those of a victim against their aggressor, protected by the great international powers, and by the majority of the Arab regimes, that before were hidden under false meetings to which today they are no longer useful. Their actions, following the so-called "Agreement of the Century" - the first step of which we witnessed in the transfer of the American embassy to Jerusalem and the recognition of the latter as the sole and exclusive capital of the Jewish State - would be a true reflection. It obeys a project that tries to end the hopes of the Palestinian people. Palestinians are often blamed for everything that has been going on there for the past seven decades, such as their deportation to Sinai and the West Bank, thus ending the dream of return for seven million Palestinians living abroad. But at the same time, it facilitates that theirs be a solid cause, that it acquires legitimacy, and consequently, increasingly involves the human consciences of various parts of the world, without highlighting any nationality, culture, or religion. Even in Israel, there are groups (Shministim, Fighters for Peace) that defend the right of Palestinians to live.

The associations and organizations worldwide that defend the aspirations of these people grow more and more, each day offering a lesson in sacrifice and fighting spirit for their land. It is no longer strange to see Palestinian images or symbols at any rally or demostration, in favor of peace and their rights. A people who, either on the part of those living in Palestine and exile, will not abandon or accept surrender. Palestine, the source of civilizations, has always been and will be a multicultural land, as its material traces attest. Therefore, every human being has the right to remain there. According to Edward Said, its origins are very diverse, and not only limited to a specific religion, as shown by reality and archaeology, the evidence of which collides head-on against the persistent attempts of Israel. Zionism has lost the moral battle because although they try to protect themselves by controlling the institutional powers and the media, their crimes are judged by the consciences of all humanity. It is a fundamental question of our time. Its legitimacy is very powerful because it not only questions the problem of being a Palestinian or that of its state but being human as long as it is human and the world as it is the world, although its solution as a problem extends over time. Therefore, we are faced with a conflict between two visions of existence: one based on Darwinism, on the survival of the strongest, and another that gives priority to all free beings who aspire to a better world. Meanwhile, the only reasonable solution to this dilemma would be to create a multi-cultural and multi-confessional democratic state capable of integrating everyone with the same rights.

Bibliography

1. Armstrong, K.: Ciudad única y tres dogmas. Barcelona: Paidós Ibérica, 2005.
2. Anderson, B.: Imagined communities: reflections on the origin and spread of nacionalism. London-New York: Verso, 1991.
3. Al-Achqar, G.: The arab and the Holocaust: the arab-israeli war of narratives. London: Saqi Books, 2010.
4. Al-Shadli, S.: Muzakerate Saadine al-Shadli [Memorias de Saadine Chadli]. Beirut: Dar al-Choruq, 1980.
5. Boniface, P.: Est-il permis de critiquer a Israel? Paris: Robert Laffont, 2003.
6. Carr, G. W.: Pawns in the game. Canadá: Willowdale, 1958.
7. Gordon, T.: Gideon's Spies The Secret History of the Mossad. [La historia Secreta del Mosad]. Traducción al español por Gerardo Gambolini, Madrid: Akal, 2001.

8. Katasonov, V.: Capitalismo: Historia e ideología de la civilización financiera. Moscú: Instituto de Civilización Rusa, 2013.
9. Koestler, A.: The thirteenth tribe: the Khazar empire and its heritage, London: Hardcover, 1986.
10. Mbarek, J.: Al-Quds: Qadia [Jerusalén: una cuestión]. Beirut: Dar al-Najat, 1996.
11. Morris, B.: The birth of the palestinian refugee problem revisited. Cambridge: University Press, 2003.
12. Parsi, T.: Treacherous Alliance: the secret dealings of Israel, Iran and USA. Yale: University Press, 2007.
13. Saleh, M.: Arba'una haqaeq bejosus al-Qadia al-falastinia [Las cuarenta verdades en torno a la cuestión Palestina]. Beirut: Centre Zaytuna, 2009.
14. Sand, S.: La invención del pueblo hebreo. Madrid: Akal, 2011.
15. Talón, V.: Israel y su significación internacional. Madrid: Akal, 1988.
16. Taylor, CH.: El poder de la religión en la esfera pública. Madrid: Trotta, 2011.
17. Wolff, P.: Setller. Colonialism and the transformation of anthropology: the political o fan ethnographic event, writing past colonialism series. London: Cassell, 1999.
18. Yassim, S.: Al-Geopolític: al-Holm al-Arabi al-Qadem [Geopolítica: el sueño árabe próximo]. Abu Dhabi: Published, 2011.

This page is intentionally left blank

The Impact of Local Radio on Rural Development an Applied Study on Kassala Radio Community Program

By Wedad Mohyeldeen Mohammed & Nahid Alamin Ibrah

Red sea University

Abstract- The emergence of radio transmission technology known as FM has a wide impact on the mission and nature of radio work and its relationship with the listeners' age, class, social and economic status in education, trends and ideas, and multiple dialects and cultures. It was necessary to take into account the rural person who received a little line of education and different dialects.Community Radio, which is broadcast in a number of dialects with the aim of raising awareness, guidance with the participation of society to achieve sustainable development.

The aim of this study was to shed light on the role played by kassala's radio stations and the impact of community radio on rural people in the state of Kassala . The researcher wanted to shed light on the problems and difficulties that faced the radio in developing the awareness of the citizens The survey method was questionnaire form it was distributed to a selected sample of the public, using the random sample. In which the society of the study was one hundred of the respondents in the state of Kassala.

Keywords: radio, rural communities, social, dialects, education, program, FM.

GJHSS-H Classification: FOR Code: 070106

THEIMPACTOFLOCALRADIOONRURALDEVELOPMENTANAPPLIEDSTUDYONKASSALARADIOCOMMUNITYPROGRAM

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

The Impact of Local Radio on Rural Development an Applied Study on Kassala Radio Community Program

Wedad Mohyeldeen Mohammed [α] & Nahid Alamin Ibrahim [σ]

Abstract- The emergence of radio transmission technology known as FM has a wide impact on the mission and nature of radio work and its relationship with the listeners' age, class, social and economic status in education, trends and ideas, and multiple dialects and cultures. It was necessary to take into account the rural person who received a little line of education and different dialects.Community Radio, which is broadcast in a number of dialects with the aim of raising awareness, guidance   with the participation of society to achieve sustainable development.

The aim of this study was to shed light on the role played by kassala's radio stations and the impact of community radio on rural people in the state of Kassala . The researcher wanted to shed light on the problems   and difficulties that faced the radio in developing the awareness of the citizens The survey method was questionnaire form it was   distributed to a selected sample of the public, using the random sample. In which the society of the study was one hundred of the respondents in the state of Kassala.

The results of the study showed that the rate of listening to Kassala radio in the countryside was 76%.

The study revealed that 96% of the respondents listened to the program of community radio with their various demographic variables. The study showed that the use of local dialects affects 92% and that the percentage of radio influence in behavior change and awareness raising reached 98%

The research came out with the following recommendations:

- The need to more efforts and include the program map, programs that meet the needs of the retired public.
- Intensify the training methods of the program providers and providers, especially those who work in the community radio program
- The need for government support to facilitate the work and achieve a comprehensive coverage of events.

Keywords: radio, rural communities, social, dialects, education, program, FM.

I. Introduction

Radio is one of the most important media, cultural and recreational means in the lives of individuals and groups, and may be the only one in rural communities, ie low-income for many reasons can be postponed to economic and social factors and other reasons.

Author α: Media Department, Red sea University, Faculty of Arts Port Sudan, Port Sudan, Sudan. e-mail: Wedadmm69@gmail.com
Author σ: Department of Languages, Ahlia college, Port Sudan. Sudan. e-mail: nahidibrahim7272@gmail.com

The influence of radio power has increased in the third world, namely African and Arab countries, especially with the aggravation of social and cultural problems and major educational problems, especially educational and intellectual illiteracy, unemployment and all kinds of apparent and persuasive issues. It increased the power of radio and the need for it**.** Many of these problems also led to the emergence of local (state) radio stations, which deal with these issues of educational development of various types and through specific radio formats and diverse suit the target audience in terms of language, culture, customs and traditions among the community and work to educate people and familiarize them with harmful customs and work to combat them During the community itself, these standards have to be considered and worked out when preparing radio programs for these rural areas.

Kassala State Radio has played a major role in the development of the countryside through the community radio program, which broadcasts Kassala Radio over the weekdays and offers in seven local dialects and Sudanese Vernacular for several tribes :Al Hausa,, ABani Amer, Al Artiga, Nubian tribe Rashaida, Al Shukria, Alhadndwa, Alhabab and other tribes from Northern Sudan. The program contributed to solving many problems and issues facing the people of Kassala State, especially the rural people. due to the importance of targeted programs in the community, this topic was titled (The role of local radio in rural development). Kind of programs in darn social fabric. And to raise the spirit of social cooperation among the members of kassla's community.

a) The statement of the problem

The media has played a significant role in influencing the lives of individuals and communities. The researcher wanted to shed light on the problems and difficulties   that faced   the radio in developing the awareness of the citizens

b) The significance of the research

The importance of research stems from the importance of media programs directed at community radio Broadcasting and its contribution to the improvement of sustainable development.

57

c) *General goals*

a. To know the role of the media in the development of rural communities.

b. Highlighting the radio and its role in the development of Sudanese communities, especially the rural community.

c. To know the role played by local radio stations to raise awareness of the importance of education and development

d. Detecting the effectiveness of radio programs specialized in the dissemination of education and the fight against harmful habits.

d) *Objectives of the research*

• Stand on the experience of the community radio program, which broadcasts in local dialects to the target audience and know the extent of the success of this program in the role entrusted to it, and to what extent contributed to raise the audience listeners to Radio Kassala inside and outside the state. Definition of Kassala radio community and community radio programs

• As well as natural knowledge of the production of change programs that helped to bring about the level of individuals and groups in society and for any Kassala.

• Highlighting the role played by the community radio program in Kassala Radio in the development of the rural community.

• Know the difficulties and challenges that prevent the continuation of the program and strive to present the results to the responsible authorities.

• Knowledge of the languages used in community radio programs and their role in communicating the media message.

e) *Research Questions*

— What is the role of local broadcasters in rural development?

— To what extent Kassala Radio played a role in improving the social fabric and whether it helped solve the problems and challenges facing the rural people.

— How the community radio program contributed to raising the level of awareness of the development of rural people in Kassala.

— What impact the use of local languages in the success of the program.

— What are the difficulties and challenges that prevent the continuation of the community radio program.

— To what extent has the program contributed to achieving the dimensions of sustainable development?

f) *Research hypotheses*

• The first hypothesis

    Local directed radios has an active role in developing the rural community

• The second hypothesis

    The community Radio program contributed to raising awareness of development in kassla's countryside.

• The third hypothesis

    Promoted the use of local dialects to address the conscience and the   concept of the citizens which increased the impact

• The fourth hypothesis

    Shortage of money plus experiences be as an obstacle in Increasing of broad casting hours and geographic scope.

g) *Research Methodology and Data Collection Tools*

    The researcher used the desk documentary approach to cover the theoretical side of the study, and the survey method to cover the applied side, namely the case study method.

    Data collection tools used the researcher, not observation, questionnaire, and interview

h) *Research limits*

Sudan, Kassala State, Kassala Radio

Time limits: 2017 / - 2018 /

i) *Definition of terms*

• Radio

    In the language means publication and disclosed, which is the spread and spread that came in (glossary refinement of language for the Azhari) and said spread means broadcast

• Radio in the term

    Is the organized dissemination, which is done by the radio to enjoy, information and education by placing the message in symbols or code to be published by the means to a scattered audience consisting of individuals and groups with appropriate receivers.

• Local radios

    It is a group of radio broadcasting stations established to promote rural communities and raise the level of awareness in these communities through its specialized programs that serve this purpose.

• Development

    Language means growth, ie, gradual growth, and it is said that growing money, growing crops, growing any accumulation and many more. The term development is commonly used in the sense of increasing economic, social, political and other levels.

• Idiom

    Is the ambition for a better position on the economic and cultural levels.

• Society

    (A group of individuals and groups whose foundation is a certain geographical area or space, a

common language and an organization of values, economic and political needs, etc.).

A community is a group of individuals living in a particular location linked to cultural and social relations, each of whom seeks to achieve common interests and needs.

II. Literature Review

a) Procedural Definition

To know the effectiveness of Kassala radio and community radio programs in the development of rural people in the state.

i. *The emergence and development of audio broadcasting*

The radio has gone through several stations or stages in its origins and development, and can be shortened in three stages, namely:

1 / stage of development
2 / The appearance of the transistor
3 / Phase phase using F - technique. FM

b) The first stage: the stage of development and development

The development of radio in the late nineteenth century led to the revolution of the world of communications, if there were only two means of communication between the remote areas of lightning and telephone.

It is difficult to identify the inventor of the radio because it was the result of a series of discoveries that have been sequenced and sequenced and even integrated gradually over many years

However, many of the discovery of the radio to the world Marconi, who succeeded in sending electromagnetic signals over the air to long distances in 1896 / m.

The scientists had conducted many experiments in the field of electricity and electromagnetism half a century earlier, and the most important scientists who contributed to this field American scientist Joseph Henry British physicist Michael Faraday, the two scientists conducted both experiments on their own electromagnetism and reached the theory that The passage of current in one wire can lead to the passage of current in another wire, although the two wires are not connected and called this theory

c) Broadcast Theory: Dr. Ashraf Faleh Zoghbi d. Tahseen Shurdaka2017

❖ The British physicist (James both R. Maxwell) explained this theory in 1864 by assuming the existence of electromagnetic waves traveling at the speed of light and in 1880 the German physicist (Heisheke Hertz) proved his experiments.

Maxwell's theory proved that electromagnetic waves could travel through the air at a speed equal to the speed of light (300,000 km / s). These experiments helped Marconi achieve his successful radio transmitting experience.

Charles Winston, William F. Tock, and Samuel Morse, scientists who have been in the forefront of the field include audiovisual radio based on the element of sound as the ether to the ear of the listener. .

The spread of the radio went through several stages, beginning with the discovery of radio sound waves, where they were discovered by converting the sound to electromagnetic waves after the use of both Marco Ni Italian and Baird English from the results of many research "Italian, French, Russian and German" and the result of the discovery of the waves Electromagnetically theoretically and mathematically in 1865 and then the scientist Carl Maxwell theoretically, the existence of these waves and pointed to their ability to transmit sound until the secular Hertz was able to discover sound waves and found her unit When he succeeded in transmitting radio telegraph signals in 1901 England to Newfoundland to a distance of more than 2,000 miles, he was convinced that the sound could be transmitted to all. Throughout the world, Marco Ni's achievements at the time were motivated to prove to the world that radio waves could be moved beyond the horizon. *Dr. Ashraf Faleh Zoghbi d. Tahseen Shurdaka2017.*

The real date of the birth of sound radio as a means of communication, the mass was in 1906 when the American scientist Vesendon from the University of Bastenberg to transmit the human voice and music to long distances hundreds of miles, and thus recorded in 1906 the first sound radio at the mass level.

In 1914, the radio became a reality after the establishment of the first public radio station called Radio Laclain-Blecchio, founded by Priya Red, covering Belgium and northern France. The first stopped when all civil activities in Europe at the time, and then turned to provide propaganda war activities, intelligence and maritime and air communications. *Ashraf Fateh Al Zoghbi.*

After the end of the First World War, radio-related activities and technology development were resumed and employed in many areas of life. As the first station (Kaka) his experiences carry a stinging license to open its programs by broadcasting the results of the US presidential election between Cox and Harding.

Radio soon became a focus of conversation and an area of interest to people, and radios flourished and followed by a significant increase in the number of transmitters from the United States Radio moved to Europe and Britain was the first European country to establish a radio station, where the British Daily Mail on May 15, 1920 In 1922, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) was set up to broadcast the government to intervene by forming a committee to study the radio, its form and its impact on the public.

The committee rejected the idea of establishing a commercial radio as well as the idea of establishing a public body controlled by the state and proposed the establishment Public Service This service is carried out under the name of the BBC, which holds it so far.

The radio began to broadcast in the Arab world in relatively late from the developed world, Egypt was the first Arab country to know radio stations, after the emergence of the first station in the world in 1920 in the United States.

In 1925, these radio stations were initially owned by some amateur individuals and relied on commercial advertisements. French and Italian English for foreigners in Egypt These stations were all stopped from broadcasting in 1952 and interest in radio as one of the tools of successive Egyptian policy at the entrances and exits and in the establishment of more radio services that have been subjected For many aspects of the organization and evolution. *KD Nesma Ahmed Penguin. Dr.. Adel Abdel Ghaffar 2005.*

And then follow the emergence of radio throughout the Arab world, whether the Arab Mashreq or the Arab Maghreb and the Arabian Gulf, where the radio reached a growing potential both for human cadres or for the great technical capabilities that contributed to the development of radio broadcasting not only within countries but beyond the borders of countries During directed radios. If the concept of technology has been associated with the development of electronics in particular, the radio is clearer example: the radio lost successive developments and increased prevalence when the transistor emerged as a real revolution in the field of communication and associated reliance on circuits instead of shocks became a radio receiver cheap And within reach of millions.

This increase and the proliferation of radio receivers in the Arab world, both in absolute and open number or in terms of the number available per thousand of the population and is part of a reality in the world, as it is a confirmation of the idea that radio is the most widespread means of communication in All the time and everywhere.

d) First uses of the radio

Marconi's experiments drew the attention of those interested in maritime affairs, since the telegraph was used at the time to transmit messages. Lighthouses and commercial ships coming. Until the radio proved its importance, the occurrence of some disasters played an important role in highlighting the importance of radio as a means of mass communication, as well as the disaster that befell the passenger ship (Titanic) in 1900 and 1912, respectively. Radio communication played an important role in sending distress signals thanks to the enforcement of 700 passengers on the Titanic, which drowned 15,000 passengers. Ali Kalam Ould Hichem received requests to increase music transmission from

un mature listeners They were expecting this to happen and were using homemade reception equipment. The first regular commercial radio station appeared on 2 November 1920 as Kadk. Pittsburgh by Wesing House, which opened the station by broadcasting the results of the presidential elections in the US (Michigan), and since then has regularly bid farewell to programs consisting of music CDs, speeches and songs as it was occasionally transmitting live music played by the orchestra, as well as The news was broadcast in a regular bulletin of local news in the city, state news from newspapers and the rest of the world and news agencies. Al Zoghbi 2017By the end of 1922, there were more than 576 commercial radio stations in the United States, and more than one hundred thousand receivers were sold in the same year, and by 1925 / m there were 5.5 million receivers in America alone. The radio or radio receiver at the start-up period was known as wireless telephone. The word radio circulated only in the 1930s, and listening to radio was initially collective in specific places and the spread of radio receivers was limited.

The early nineties of the twentieth century was the beginning of radio broadcasting in many countries, in Canada the first regular broadcasting began in 19220 / m. In Australia opened the first station in Melbourne in 1921 / m. Regular broadcasting from the Eiffel Tower in the same year coincided with the beginning of broadcasting in the former Soviet Union or by the end of 1923 had established radio stations in Belgium, the former Czechoslovakia, Germany, Spain, Finland and Italy in radio stations in Belgium. The former Czechoslovakia, Germany, Spain, Finland and Italy In 1924 Norway, Poland, Mexico, Japan in 1925, India in 1927 and then the rest of the countries respectively.

e) Phase II - Transistor appearance

The emergence of the transistor in 1925 to transfer the radio work from one phase to another and the latest conveyed a great awareness, the radio shifted from family use to individual use and listening in one place collectively listening to multiple places, in the beach, car, kitchen, bedrooms and workplaces .. ... etc.

This provided multiple opportunities to listen to the content of the radio programs and to reduce the emphasis that was placed in the collective listening.

The invention of the transistor allowed the majority of people to own the radio. Ahmad Al-Sawy 2011

f) Phase III - The emergence of FM technology

The emergence of radio transmitting and receiving technology known as FM modulation in the early eighties of the last century has had a wide and important effects in the nature of the radio work and its functions and public relations with him, was the most important product of broadcasting through the FM radio multiple channels and diversity of ownership and the

emergence of specialized radio and the spread of local radio It also enabled the use of FM to raise the quality of the audio signal and the arrival of the signal to the receivers the same quality of transmission, which is not the case in the transmission of other waves, and led to the manufacture of devices that capture a large number of radio waves in a small space by a margin Yat them, also reduced noise when receiving.

This development led to the possibility of establishing a large number of radio stations and breaking the monopoly of the radio work by States and governments, and large companies, and there was a revolution in the spread of radio stations in the world, and also became available to individuals and groups, and it became logical to see the contents of the radio work great development In some countries, regional and local radio stations, in turn, have abounded in what are known as community radio stations, which are concerned with the affairs of a particular social group, and the affairs of residents of a region, a neighborhood or a village., *Ralph Levy-1995.*

g) Concept Development

The concept of development was called the process of establishing coherent economic and political systems and the development plan in particular and its society in general.

It is noticeable that the most important development goals focus on social and economic progress and achieve the highest standards of living The main objective of development is to remove isolated communities and their rigidity and participation in the development process and give them the opportunity to take their role in the overall development of the national society. The human being is the maker of development and at the same time the goal of development in the sense that human effort is the decisive element in the development process and that the goal of the development plan is to delight the human and meet the ever-increasing needs. Development seeks to achieve social cohesion to achieve prosperity and social justice in addition to increasing the sense of belonging to the national society and strong loyalty to it. Satisfy the basic needs of the majority of the community and achieve homogeneity and dissolve the differences between classes in society. Achieving integration between the social, economic and cultural aspects of society so that the other side intervenes during development projects. Improving living conditions and helping community members to increase their income. To affirm the cooperation between the government and the civil society organizations, from the above the general objectives of development many countries and societies agree, but differ in relation to the specific objectives of each community. Kinson, & Levy, 1995.

h) Development dimensions

Development is not only a political process, an economic process, a social process or a cultural process, but the product of the interaction between all these dimensions. These dimensions overlap and exchange effects negatively and positively in a single dynamic process is difficult to divide, but separation between them is merely a theoretical procedure aimed at facilitating the study.

i) Economical development

This term means 'per capital growth, a steady increase in per capita income, a rise in the standard of living, or a structural transformation of the economy'.

Economic development is different from economic development that occurs when economic change is subjective. Economic development occurs when economic change is intentional or intentional. Al-Tayeb,, 2014.

j) Social development

It means the development of social construction in its demographic, educational and cultural aspects, creating a human being who understands the danger of underdevelopment and recognizes the importance of development and strives for it.

While capitalist thinkers see social development as a process of satisfying human social needs through social legislation and programs, Marxist thinkers see it as a social change directed through a revolution that eradicates old construction and builds new ones from which relations emerge. KD Essa Mohammed Al-Hassan, 2015

New and updated values Social change that occurs within the framework of social development may occur gradually due to internal or external factors spontaneous or spontaneous,

It may occur as a mutation by an idea, doctrine or organization, and it follows from this that the success of development is linked to a mission or doctrine or a great goal and mobilizes the potential and this requires the need to transcend emotions and slogans and translate the principles and values on calculated programs are feasible Cultural Development.

This concept emerged in the 1960s to accompany national liberation movements in the Third World, where cultural development was recognized as a fundamental dimension of integrated development.

Cultural development according to the Arab-Islamic concept is not an issue of the characteristics of the cultural identity that existed during history. The issue of titles of honor and glory for our culture and civilization is not with the new conditions of life in a world transformed radically during the great advances in science and technology. *Mohamed Said Ibrahim, 2004.*

The experience of countries in alphabetic literacy, that is, simply to teach adult literacy, led to the

emergence of a new concept in the field of development (functional literacy), which emphasizes the need to give the secretary training and education, including the ability to learn readers and writing that will help them to To play a full role in the social and economic life of their communities, and on this basis, literacy efforts can be divided according to the goals and vector methods and choose the method that is appropriate to achieve the goal.

Simple or primary literacy, which aims to train people to readers to understand and write a simple message related to their daily lives:

— Functional literacy, ie comprehensive education and training of illiterates and semi-secretaries.
— Job-based literacy: includes technical and vocational training for specific work in addition to the literacy component.
— Cultural literacy includes illiterate and educated people in all social, economic and political journals.

k) In terms of style it can be defined in two types
— Extended or mass literacy method. This type aims to teach basic skills to readers, writers and arithmetic and to give general background information to as many illiterates and adults as possible through extensive national campaigns.
— Dense selective approach: in which it is planned to eradicate the functional and cultural alphabets in specific sectors

They have a high priority in the national plan and in specific areas that are usually development hubs and intensive to meet the needs of specific and intensive groups in the sense that it focuses on quality rather than quantity and requires longer or deeper training.

The role of media in development

A set of basic functions and functions that can be undertaken by the media in the service of development can be identified and summarized in the following:

l) The role of the media in literacy

Literacy in developing countries is so great that all available means must be mobilized to eradicate or reduce the phenomenon.

Despite the efforts being made to combat illiteracy, the number of secretaries is increasing worldwide because population growth is still superior to educational efforts. Traditional methods of personal education cannot change this trend alone.

The experience of many countries in alphabetic literacy, ie, simply educating adult readers and writers, has led to the emergence of a new concept in the field of development (functional literacy), which emphasizes the need to give illiterates training and education, including the ability to learn readers and write that will help them To play a full role in the social and economic

life of their communities, on this basis two efforts to eradicate illiteracy can be divided according to the goals and vector methods and choose a method that is commensurate with the achievement of the goal.

— Simple or primary literacy, which is aimed at training people to readers to understand writing a simple message related to their daily lives.
— Job-based literacy: includes technical and vocational training for specific work in addition to the literacy component.
— Contribute to the educational process as an educational tool used within the program and be an essential part of the national campaign to eradicate illiteracy.
— Continuous media support for the literacy program on helping new learners to readers and writers to confirm and develop new habits and maintain their newly acquired experiences in reading and writing and development and training on new methods they learned in different magazines such as agriculture, industry and various social activities. *Mohammed Al-Suwaidi-1973.*

Second: The Role of Media in Supporting School Education.

Supporting formal schooling in developing countries is a clear priority over other cultural and social development programs, but at the same time it faces several obstacles: the lack of adequate schools to accommodate the growing number of pupils and the lack of equipping these schools with basic educational aids) And the lack of a sufficient number of teachers specializing in different subjects hence comes The role that the media, especially radio and television, can play in supporting and upgrading basic education services. William Schramm, in his well-known book National Media and Development, presents the educational benefits of radio and television, which have been successfully studied in many parts of the world as follows:

— Increase information through radio and television and when integrated into classroom instruction leads to improved teaching in terms of quality.
— Radio and television to reduce the shortage in the educational system by, for example, replacing the unqualified teacher or raising the level of the current teachers' teams, leading to a significant improvement in the educational system.
— Cultural literacy, which includes illiterates and educated people in all social, economic and political fields.

i. In terms of style it can be defined in two types
— Extended or mass literacy method. This type is aimed at teaching basic skills to readers, writing and arithmetic and to give general background

information to as many adult illiterates as possible through extensive national campaigns.

— Dense selective method: in which it is planned to eradicate the functional alphabetical cultural literacy in specific sectors - sectors of employment or geographical sectors of housing.

— It has high priority in the national plan and in specific areas that are usually development hubs and intensive, meaning that it focuses on quality rather than quantity and requires longer and deeper training.

The media plays a dual role in the field of functional literacy, as well as its primary role as an intermediary tool used to deliver literacy programs, especially for radio and television. It is also used to create a social climate in which literacy campaigns can flourish in creating Accept the value of social change and willingness to participate in it so that there are no algebraic methods as it is involved in the spread of education to prevent the reflux of those who have readers and readers to illiteracy. On this basis, the main objective of the media in the field of literacy is to activate social work based on literacy, which can be achieved through

ii. Media Functions

— The spread of the needs and motivations of citizens in relation to literacy programs and to clarify its importance, benefits and advantages and their reflection on the level of individual life.

— Contribute to the educational process as an educational tool used within the program and be an essential part of the national campaign to eradicate illiteracy.

— Continuous media support for the literacy program on assisting new learners to readers and writers to confirm and develop new habits and maintain their newly acquired experiences in readers and writers and development and training on new ways they have learned in various fields such as agriculture, industry and various social activities.

— Developing local communities in developing countries. Adopting modern methods of social and economic work in certain regions based on a cultural change in the way of thinking and action through targeted messages

m) Community Radio Programs

i. Profile of Community Radio

The community radio program started on April 17, 2003 as a project of a quarter hour to a day and a half hour for a week and started in two languages (Bedouin and Beni Amer). After that the idea expanded and in 2005 / the number of languages increased to four languages and the broadcast time of the program during the week for an hour. In 2007 / after the work of surveys and the success of the idea excellent increase

the number of languagesto seven dialects, (Beja , Bani Amer, Hausa, Barno, Rashaida, Halaween, and Vernacular Sudanese) and increased the time of broadcasting the program to be two hours a day since 2013. *Interview with Mr. Haidar Osman Mohamed Salem, 2018.*

iii. *The goal of the design of the project (program) Community Radio*

— Raise public awareness of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Women and the benefits of creating an environment conducive to child survival, as well as spreading a culture of peace.

— Exchange information with communities with low child care indicators in simple, understandable language.

— Empower communities and individuals to have accurate information to alert safer and positive practices and behaviors to ensure the survival of the child, particularly in the areas of health, nutrition, education, water and human protection around HIV.

— Encourage communities through participation to create resources and highlight information about an issue or problem with a view to taking action or adopting safe behavior.

— Support the culture of local communities using entertainment and entertainment through the revival of local and popular heritage, songs and drama.

— Making use of communities as agents of development, and this is achieved by enabling them to identify developmental areas.

— The project facilitates discussion and dialogue within the local communities on the one hand and between the organizations working in the local communities and the government administration on the other hand, so that the priorities and ideas of the development programs in the community are crystallized.

— Capacity building, especially in rural areas, through education and entertainment.

— Preparation of effective cadres that contribute to development planning and achieve development with its capabilities to achieve society to contribute to programs. Learn to pronounce

— Enlighten the society and involve it in solving issues at all levels.

— Teach communities a culture of claiming rights and access to decision-making centers and service sites.

— The project plays an educational role in the first place with the participation of the communities themselves, it is not the duty of the project to provide material and in-kind services as it comes to mind

In order to achieve these goals, there must be confidence on the part of the communities.(2)

n)   Program Content

The program is designed to provide social and developmental services as mentioned above, and to serve many programs in order to achieve sustainable development. Health and awareness of the diseases and how to prevent them began from the spread of the disease to the stage of treatment and even personal hygiene.

Each of the packets on which the radio works must have reliable sources of information and the source is too strong to accept doubts so that these communities do not have false or incorrect information. *Mr. Haider Osman Mohamed Salem-2018.*

o)   Contribution of Community Radio to Sustainability of Development Projects

The radio has been able to create sustainability in development projects, but previously this was not found through projects that the government does, because society believes that the society believes that the project or institution built by the government reform, but through the methodology of work and participation Club called community radio is the community participation in the construction and establishment of institutions and services needed by these people as an example if we want to build a semester owned by him because he contributed to its construction, this was the sustainability of development projects to which the radio contributed.

And this shift and behavior change happened work and follow-up, community radio does not broadcast the material to be submitted over the air and left, but we have what is called follow-up and supervision of the community and then reverse messages and be after discussing the article and how to apply and there is a coordinator exists in the community or coordinator, and the coordinator in turn writes the reverse message Or call the radio and his message received luck from the broadcast, so I got some kind of competition between communities on the basis that each community achieves its objectives through the radio.

p)   How to submit your message

There are closed societies that cannot be penetrated or addressed. It must bring a well-known person in the region to listen to the message and be credible, because this person knows the culture of the region. The text is written or the content of the message to be presented from within the community and be a realistic story and this approach succeeded in addressing a huge amount of social issues and had a very significant impact and succeeded in society.

In conjunction with the Canadian grant in radio work, a child-to-child approach, or community-based children, was enriched by older age groups and parents, who were indirectly using violence and violence against their children.

These two indicators have taken girls' education and immunization as the beginning of development and behavior change. Through them, we have been able to build new elements in the development project.

q)   International Participation and Benefits

In 2009, Kassala State Community Radio participated in the African Broadcasting Union of Ukraine and achieved unparalleled success. After returning from Ghana, the radio has developed a new strategy through the diversity of views of people and countries and participation. The radio has introduced some radio exchanges found in African countries, the radio took the so-called Lunar Nights from Ghana (hidden lunar nights had rituals and in this period Ghana intensifies work). The radio crew and community radio found that Sudanese communities targeted by the radio had rituals similar to the rituals.

On these lunar nights, weddings and various events are held; and through these lunar nights community radio was able to accomplish a very large work is to reduce the deaths of mothers and newborn babies in this aspect achieved very beautiful and great results would not have been achieved without the idea of Lunar Nights.

Because when we participated in the result achieved by the radio in reducing maternal mortality in the state in the community of African countries in Mozambique, which was in January 2014, it was a spectacular event what ordinary radio achieved in a small radio station located in the state such as Kassala. In this participation we achieved first place on the level of participating countries.

r)   Templates through which Community Radio offers

From the above mentioned community radio is placed in many forms and forms, including messages, torches and drama.

And the preparation of programs means we choose a template and this template is chosen based on a map and this map is either a geographic or cultural map or a map of the region in general.

These templates include: community newsletter, news reports, interviews, comments, radio drama dialogues, sketches which are dramatic texts in the form of short stories or comments and can be used as an introduction to highlight the topic of discussion, music is an essential element for linking program elements, rhythm and rhythms Simple local importance lies in attracting the attention of the listener as it dwells in his memories enable him to remember the topic and act as an audio seal of the topic, torches, which is a song and a music clip used to draw attention to the product or service and be using local popular tunes, and rhymes which is found in the society,

The role of community radio in addressing the problems of rural people issues:

In 2009, very large indicators of behavioral change emerged. This was the biggest challenge for the radio project.

This indicator is also based on immunization. Before awareness-raising or behavior change occurred, rural people were fleeing their children and children away from immunization, because they believed that immunization vaccines influenced the use of local languages (dialects) to change the behavior of the rural community. *Haider Osman Mohamed Salem-2018.*

III. Methods

a) Research community and sample

The study population is the audience of Kassala Radio, especially the rural people. The researcher used the random sample to suit the quality of the study.

b) Field Study

To investigate and measure the objectives and hypotheses that the research seeks to reach results, the researcher used the descriptive method

The questionnaire analyzes the phenomenon in question, namely the use of the survey method through a questionnaire that was distributed to the study population after verifying its credibility and taking into account the methodological conditions of its numbers and arbitration. Themes:

— Demographic data axis.
— Kassala Radio and Community Radio.
— The nature of the submitted message and its contents.
— Address the style or language directed and influential elements of attraction and persuasion.
— Address the extent of comprehensiveness of the message and its consent to the needs of the public.
— Address the impact of programs on behavior change and social fabric.
— The efficiency of the program managers.
— Difficulties faced by the program.
— WFP's role in sustainable development

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

a) Results

The study continued that the rate of male follow-up to Kassala Radio is 80% higher than that of females.

The study revealed that the most age groups to follow Kassala radio is the age group (18-30), a category of youth, which confirms the effectiveness of programs in Kassala radio and its ability to attract all segments of society, especially young people

The study showed that the most educational levels followed by Radio Kassala are university graduates and students of the cell..The study found that the rate of listening to Kassala radio reached 76%.

The study revealed that Kassala Radio meets the needs of listeners in awareness programs by 44%, while the radio has met all the needs of listeners of the 63 programs.

The study showed that the audience listeners benefit from listening to the community radio program General Culture, News and Information, entertainment and entertainment by 36%..The study revealed that the impact of the community radio program on behavior change in Kassala countryside was 98%.The need to strengthen radio programs to reach the impact of 100% Radio Kassala played a major role in rural development. The Community Radio program contributed to raising awareness and solving the problems and issues of rural Kassala people. The use of local languages in the community radio program contributed to the content of the radio message. The method of preparing and presenting the program is one of the best effective methods in reaching the public and addressing its problems. The Community Radio program formed a link between the various radio audiences in the countryside and the city and the rest of the programs broadcast on Kassala Radio.

b) Recommendations

The need for continuous training for all broadcasters and broadcasters of Kassala radio, especially those working in the community radio program.

The need to provide means of transport to facilitate the work and achieve the principle of real-time coverage of events and events that occur in all localities of the state, especially rural ones.

Increase the radio working hours to be coverage around the clock. The need to increase the time of community radio program from two to three hours to cover all aspects of development and increase the number of paragraphs of the program.

The need to restore the system of visits or field work and be periodically enable to determine the need of the public messages, and the government should take responsibility and oversee it in an official and direct. The researcher recommends the need to strengthen the work in development programs to achieve the overall ratio in all areas. Enhancing the effort in covering the program to the different fields of development or dimensions, especially the economic dimension.

References Références Referencias

1. Khansa Omar, (state radio in local languages and its impact on the citizen in its programs) Research submitted to obtain a master's degree, Omdurman Islamic University, Faculty of Graduate Studies-Department of Information -2009.
2. Azzam Abu al-Hamam, (Media and society impact of local dialects on the citizen) Jordan I 2-p69-2008.
3. Dr.. Mohammed Farid Abdullah (Planning and Tourism Development) 2015 / m - i-1-p. 69.

4. Ashraf Faleh Zoghbi d. Tahseen Shurdaka, (Introduction to Radio and Television) First Edition 22017 AD Dar Al-Hamed for Publishing and Distribution Jordan, Amman 2017, p. 98.
5. Nesma Ahmed Penguin. Dr.. Adel Abdel Ghaffar 2005 - Writing for Radio and Television, First Edition, Madbouly Library, Cairo, Egypt, 2005.
6. Limit. Ashraf Faleh Al Zoghbi. Dr.. Improving his Radiance 2017.
7. Fouad Ahmad Al-Sawy (Media, Origin and Development) 2011 First Edition, Dar Osama for Publishing and Distribution, Jordan, Amman 2011, p. 307
8. Kenson, Kaohel Ralph Levy, translated by Nabil Badr, a review of Saad Labib, (Radio and Television Broadcasting) Dar Al-Marefa, The Egyptian Foundation for Authoring, News and Publishing, Egyptian House of Authoring and Translation, 1995, p. 105.
9. Mohammed Al-Suwaidi, the role of sociology in the face of development problems in the Arab world (Algeria Press Presentation, 1973) p 248.
10. Abdul Basit Mohammed Hussein Social Development (Cairo: Wahba Library 1977) p 248.
11. Shahinaz Mohamed Talaat, Media and Social Development (Cairo Library of Angelo, first edition 1980 / m, p. 80

GLOBAL JOURNALS GUIDELINES HANDBOOK 2020

WWW.GLOBALJOURNALS.ORG

Memberships

FELLOWS/ASSOCIATES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

FSSRC/ASSRC MEMBERSHIPS

INTRODUCTION
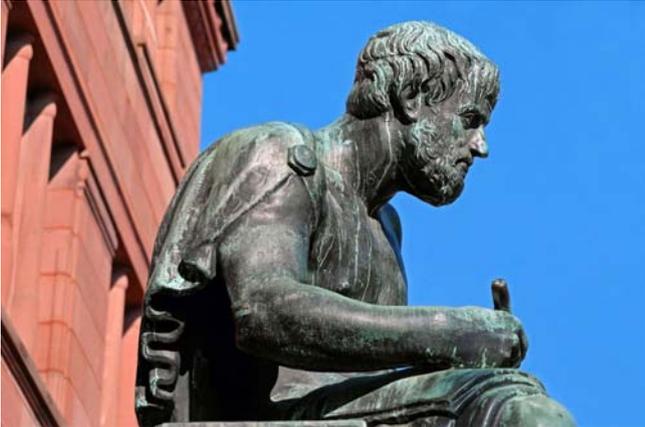
FSSRC/ASSRC is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals accredited by Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS). The credentials of Fellow and Associate designations signify that the researcher has gained the knowledge of the fundamental and high-level concepts, and is a subject matter expert, proficient in an expertise course covering the professional code of conduct, and follows recognized standards of practice. The credentials are designated only to the researchers, scientists, and professionals that have been selected by a rigorous process by our Editorial Board and Management Board.

Associates of FSSRC/ASSRC are scientists and researchers from around the world are working on projects/researches that have huge potentials. Members support Global Journals' mission to advance technology for humanity and the profession.

FSSRC

FELLOW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

FELLOW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals. It is an award and membership granted to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Fellows are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Fellow Members.

To the institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.

Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A FSSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 1 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Fellows can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

| Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation |

Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Fellows receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

| Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation |

Designation

Get honored title of membership

Fellows can use the honored title of membership. The "FSSRC" is an honored title which is accorded to a person's name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., FSSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., FSSRC.

| Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation |

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Fellow members of FSSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation. All fellows get a dedicated page on the website with their biography.

| Career | Credibility | Reputation |

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Fellows receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 60%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

`Career` `Financial`

GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Fellows get secure and fast GJ work emails with unlimited forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example,
john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

`Career` `Credibility` `Reputation`

Premium Tools

Access to all the premium tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

`Financial`

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Fellows are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

`Career` `Credibility` `Financial`

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All fellows receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

`Exclusive`
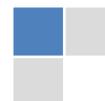
Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Exclusive Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Fellow members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

Access to Editorial Board

Become a member of the Editorial Board

Fellows may join as a member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) after successful completion of three years as Fellow and as Peer Reviewer. Additionally, Fellows get a chance to nominate other members for Editorial Board.

Career Credibility Exclusive Reputation

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 5 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 10 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

ASSRC

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the membership of Global Journals awarded to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

> The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Associate membership can later be promoted to Fellow Membership. Associates are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Associate Members.
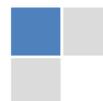
To the institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.

Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A ASSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 2 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Associates can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

| Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation |

Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Associates receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

| Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation |

Designation

Get honored title of membership

Associates can use the honored title of membership. The "ASSRC" is an honored title which is accorded to a person's name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., ASSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., ASSRC.

| Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation |

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Associate members of ASSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation.

| Career | Credibility | Reputation |

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Associates receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 30%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

| Career | Financial |

GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Associates get secure and fast GJ work emails with 5GB forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example, john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

| Career | Credibility | Reputation |

Premium Tools

Access to all the premium tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to almost all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

| Financial |

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Associates are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

| Career | Credibility | Financial |

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All associates receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

| Exclusive |

Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

Associates can publish articles (limited) without any fees. Also, they can earn up to 30-40% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.

Exclusive   Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Associate members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 2 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 5 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.
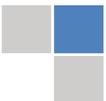
Associate	Fellow	Research Group	Basic
$4800	$6800	$12500.00	APC
lifetime designation	lifetime designation	organizational	per article
Certificate, LoR and Momento	**Certificate,** LoR and Momento	**Certificates,** LoRs and Momentos	**GJ** Community Access
2 discounted publishing/year	**Unlimited** discounted publishing/year	**Unlimited** free publishing/year	
Gradation of Research	**Gradation** of Research	**Gradation** of Research	
10 research contacts/day	**Unlimited** research contacts/day	**Unlimited** research contacts/day	
1 GB Cloud Storage	**5 GB** Cloud Storage	**Unlimited** Cloud Storage	
GJ Community Access	**Online Presense** Assistance	**Online Presense** Assistance	
	GJ Community Access	**GJ** Community Access	

Preferred Author Guidelines

We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at submit@globaljournals.org or get in touch with chiefeditor@globaljournals.org if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

Before and during Submission

Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

1. Authors must go through the complete author guideline and understand and *agree to Global Journals' ethics and code of conduct,* along with author responsibilities.
2. Authors must accept the privacy policy, terms, and conditions of Global Journals.
3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
5. Authors should submit paper in a ZIP archive if any supplementary files are required along with the paper.
6. Proper permissions must be acquired for the use of any copyrighted material.
7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

Policy on Plagiarism

Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

Plagiarized content will not be considered for publication. We reserve the right to inform authors' institutions about plagiarism detected either before or after publication. If plagiarism is identified, we will follow COPE guidelines:

Authors are solely responsible for all the plagiarism that is found. The author must not fabricate, falsify or plagiarize existing research data. The following, if copied, will be considered plagiarism:

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Lectures

- Printed material
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Electronic material
- Any other original work

AUTHORSHIP POLICIES

Global Journals follows the definition of authorship set up by the Open Association of Research Society, USA. According to its guidelines, authorship criteria must be based on:

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

Changes in Authorship

The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

Copyright

During submission of the manuscript, the author is confirming an exclusive license agreement with Global Journals which gives Global Journals the authority to reproduce, reuse, and republish authors' research. We also believe in flexible copyright terms where copyright may remain with authors/employers/institutions as well. Contact your editor after acceptance to choose your copyright policy. You may follow this form for copyright transfers.

Appealing Decisions

Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

Declaration of funding sources

Global Journals is in partnership with various universities, laboratories, and other institutions worldwide in the research domain. Authors are requested to disclose their source of funding during every stage of their research, such as making analysis, performing laboratory operations, computing data, and using institutional resources, from writing an article to its submission. This will also help authors to get reimbursements by requesting an open access publication letter from Global Journals and submitting to the respective funding source.

PREPARING YOUR MANUSCRIPT

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11'", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- 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.

.

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.
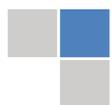
Mistakes to avoid:

- 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:

- o   Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- o   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.
- o   Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- o   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:

- o   Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- o   Describe the method entirely.
- o   To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- o   Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- o   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:

- o   Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- o   Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- o   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:

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

What to stay away from:

- o Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- o Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- o Do not present similar data more than once.
- o A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- o 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."
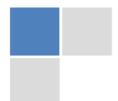
Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- 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

INDEX

save our planet

Global Journal of Human Social Science

9

2

70116 58698   6 1 4 2 7 >