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Ralwsian Veil of Ignorance

Case Study about Okinawans in Brazil

Highlights

Blood on the Shadow Lines

Ethnicity in the Entrepreneurial Behavior

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Migratory Context and Ethnicity in the Entrepreneurial Behavior of Immigrants in their Destination: A Case Study about Okinawans in Brazil

By Laura Aparecida dos Santos Gomes, Cleonice Alexandre Le Bourlegat & Josemar de Campos Maciel

Abstract- This study arose from the interest in better understanding the correlations between ethnicity inherent in the contexts of origin, migratory processes and places of destination, to explain the challenges faced and resources used by immigrants to undertake in a sustainable way in the places of destination. Thus, the general objective of the research was to identify among the Okinawan immigrants in Campo Grande/Brazil, on the one hand, the ethnic context given by the historical origin, conditions provided by the migratory process and territory of residence and, on the other, the nature of resources they use in their entrepreneurial practices. This is an exploratory research, supported by collection procedures regarding the researched object and the research subjects. The analysis and interpretation was carried out in a triangulation of contextual, objective and subjective data. The study points to the importance of the culture of origin, family and ethnic social networks in the immigrant's entrepreneurial behavior at the time of their arrival at the destination, as well as the role played by the policies previously planned by countries of origin and destination in expanding opportunities to the greatest extent. sustainability of its ventures.

Keywords: migratory process, ethnicity, entrepreneurial behavior.

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MIGRATORYCONTEXTANDETHNICITYINTHEENTREPRENEURIALBEHAVIOROFIMMIGRANTSINTHEIRDESTINATIONACASESTUDYABOUTOKINAWANSINBRAZIL

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Migratory Context and Ethnicity in the Entrepreneurial Behavior of Immigrants in their Destination: A Case Study about Okinawans in Brazil

Contexto migratório e etnicidade no comportamento empreendedor do imigrante no local de destino: estudo de caso sobre okinawanos no Brasil

Laura Aparecida dos Santos Gomes, Cleonice Alexandre Le Bourlegat & Josemar de Campos Maciel

Abstract- This study arose from the interest in better understanding the correlations between ethnicity inherent in the contexts of origin, migratory processes and places of destination, to explain the challenges faced and resources used by immigrants to undertake in a sustainable way in the places of destination. Thus, the general objective of the research was to identify among the Okinawan immigrants in Campo Grande / Brazil, on the one hand, the ethnic context given by the historical origin, conditions provided by the migratory process and territory of residence and, on the other, the nature of resources they use in their entrepreneurial practices. This is an exploratory research, supported by collection procedures regarding the researched object and the research subjects. The analysis and interpretation was carried out in a triangulation of contextual, objective and subjective data. The study points to the importance of the culture of origin, family and ethnic social networks in the immigrant's entrepreneurial behavior at the time of their arrival at the destination, as well as the role played by the policies previously planned by countries of origin and destination in expanding opportunities to the greatest extent. sustainability of its ventures. It also allows assessing the role of the social environment in the place of destination, both in terms of limitations and in the offer of resources and opportunities, as well as in the recognition of their profession, to ensure greater dignity and well-being.

Keywords: migratory process, ethnicity, entrepreneurial behavior.

Resumo- O estudo surgiu do interesse em conhecer melhor as correlações entre etnicidade própria dos contextos de origem, processos migratórios e locais de destino, para explicar os desafios enfrentados e recursos utilizados pelos imigrantes para empreender de forma sustentável nos locais de destino. Assim, o objetivo geral da pesquisa foi identificar entre os imigrantes de origem okinawana em Campo Grande/Brasil, de um lado, o contexto étnico dado pela origem histórica, condições proporcionadas pelo processo migratório e território de permanência e, de outro, a natureza de recursos por eles utilizados, em suas práticas empreendedoras. Trata-se de uma pesquisa exploratória, apoiada em procedimentos de coleta a respeito do objeto pesquisado e dos sujeitos da pesquisa. A análise e interpretação foi realizada numa triangulação de dados contextuais, objetivos e subjetivos. O estudo aponta para a importância da cultura de origem, família e redes sociais étnicas no comportamento empreendedor do imigrante no momento de sua chegada ao destino, assim como do papel exercido pelas políticas previamente planejadas por países de origem e destino na ampliação de oportunidades à maior sustentabilidade de seus empreendimentos. Também permite avaliar o papel do meio social do local de destino, tanto nas limitações como na oferta de recursos e oportunidades e ainda no reconhecimento de sua profissão, para maior garantia de sua dignidade e bem estar.

Palavras-chave: processo migratório, etnicidade, comportamento empreendedor.

e-mails: professoralauragomes@gmail.com, cleonice@lebourlegat.net, maciel50334@yahoo.com.br

Introduction

The world is facing the challenge of increasing the flow of international migrants in vulnerable conditions. The sending countries do not always offer the proper monitoring of this flow, as well as the destination countries, for which it has been verified, they are still unprepared in the promotion of safer work environments and adjusted to the different ethnic groups of the newcomers.

Since 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), was created with the UN, seeking to offer support to face these challenges, in order to guarantee respect for the human dignity and well-being of migrants. In 2000, the UN also launched the Global Compact, in order to mobilize the business community to adopt internationally accepted values as fundamental, including decent work, in its business practices with the immigrant population. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development brings recognition of migration as a factor of great relevance for development, provided that the responses to this phenomenon are duly coherent and comprehensive.

The realization of this study arose from the need to better understand the conditions in which previous migration processes occurred, which can help to reflect a little more about migration policies and the challenges faced for the engagement of immigrants in the labor market in a more coherent and sustainable way.

Brazil began to experience a significant immigration process, between the 17th century and the first half of the 19th century, with emphasis on the Portuguese, Italians, Spanish, Germans, Arabs and Japanese. Campo Grande, a municipality located in the Brazilian Midwest and colonized just over a hundred years ago, has the second largest population in Brazil of Japanese immigrants from the island of Okinawa, which began to arrive since the beginning of the 20th century. The situation conquered by the population descended from these immigrants of this ethnic origin in the current local labor market stands out, as well as the large number of outstanding professionals. Previous studies carried out by the authors showed evidence of the entrepreneurial capacity of these populations of Okinawan origin in Campo Grande.

The concern of this study was to understand, on the one hand, the ethnic context of origin, as well as those constituted by migration policies, in addition to the contextual specificities of the destination territory. On the other hand, what resources would newly arrived immigrants use to enter the labor market, whether built in the culture of origin, such as those provided during the migration process and still built in the social environment of the destination territory.

The general objective of this research was to identify among Okinawan immigrants in Campo Grande/ Brazil, on the one hand, the ethnic context given by the historical origin, conditions provided by the migratory process and territory of residence and, on the other, the nature of resources by used in their entrepreneurial practices. In this research, the term "okinawano" was adopted to these immigrants who came from the Okinawa Islands, current province of Japan, but in the original Uchinaguchi dialect of these islands, the term is "uchinanchu" and, in the Japanese language, "okinawakenjin".

The article was structured, in addition to the Introduction and Final Considerations, in five parts. In the first part, a selected theoretical framework was worked on to support reflections on the results of the data studied, while in the second part, an attempt was made to present the methodology used in the research. In the third part, the place of origin of Okinawan immigrants was historically contextualized and in the fourth, the contextualization of two migratory moments experienced by Okinawans who arrived in Brazil and Campo Grande. Finally, in the fifth part, with the support of objective data and reported by the research subjects, we sought to contextualize the place of destination of immigrants, in each migratory moment, correlating these variables to the entrepreneurial and ethnic behavior of the Okinawan immigrant, to fit in the job market, in search of a dignified life and improvement of well-being.

I. Theoretical Aspects

a) Role of the place of origin and destination in the migratory process.

The migratory process, as Santos (1987) rightly points out, does not mean leaving behind an inherited culture to face a different one, as a process of this nature can contribute to an initial passive participation. The homeland, as a place of origin and experience, is where human beings create their roots, speak the same language, being the culture built there, that each one is used to face new situations. The place of destination, on the other hand, represents a kind of leaven and disalienation, which may contribute to the expansion of the immigrant's degree of awareness, in living with others and with the new little-known environment. In this process of identifying the other and the new life environment, the immigrant also perceives himself, building social representations of himself, while realizing the need to promote changes and adaptations. Such a process, according to the author, encourages the newcomer to make use of his creative genius. As the initial process of alienation is transformed into greater integration of the immigrant into the territory, in a greater understanding with the local social groups, the immigrant is able to recover the part of the being that seemed lost and feel recognized in the place he chose to live. (SANTOS, 1987).

Newly arrived immigrants can therefore see opportunities for survival in the new living environment when they seek to recreate, with the support of rooted culture, a daily dialogue with the culture of the new place chosen to live. In a relational process, they build a perception of the social situation with its rules and values and, within this framework, they perceive themselves and, at the same time, build a representation of themselves and the community in relation to the other and to the values and rules of territoriality already constituted.

b) Autopoiesis and local development

The instincts inspired by the existential world lead man to search for his essence, for a better discernment of reality and the external means that try to subdue him (SANTOS, 1987). As a living and autonomous system, and therefore autopoietic, as stated by Maturana and Varela (1980), it seeks to continually self-produce, to self-regulate, in an interactive process with the environment, in order to trigger the necessary changes, in meeting its needs. needs and greater autonomy. In the search for self-sustainability, according to Ávila (2006), the individual seeks to endogenize capacities, competences and skills, through relationships established collectively and

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with the experienced environment. When these relationships involve subjects who have experienced other realities, such capacities, skills and abilities, according to the author, are brought in from outside.

Local development stems from this process of self-production of the human being, played an interactive role. As Raffestin (1993) points out, it emerges from a process of social construction, of an endogenous nature, which starts from the intentional protagonism of a group of actors, seeking to establish relationships with each other and with the environment to meet common goals. It manifests, according to Boisier (2003), as an emergent property, the result of a synergistic construction, adjustable to the given conditions, which allows the required transformation.

c) Entrepreneurial behavior: individual and social resources

The entrepreneur, in the period of the Industrial Revolution and in the light of the predominant Enlightenment thinking in the 18th and early 19th centuries, was initially defined, according to Drucker (1987), by Richard Cantillon, as being that individual who identifies opportunities and takes risks, of the challenges faced in the uncertain environment of a market economy, to obtain profits. Jean Baptiste Say (1983) also recognized the entrepreneur as a true agent of change, able to gather the existing knowledge to combine it with different means of production, in the creation of a new enterprise. In the context of revolutionary changes that occurred within the scope of the Second Industrial Revolution, Joseph Alois Schumpeter (1985), interpreted the entrepreneur as the central agent of these innovative changes, in the face of glimpsed opportunities, considering his attributes as the privilege of a small number of people. (SCHUMPETER, 1985).

For sociologist Max Weber (2002), more concerned with creative and intuitive aspects, the talents revealed in entrepreneurial behavior are acquired in the culture built in his own life environment, given by a system of values. Mc Clelland (1971, quoted by Filion, 1999), more focused on entrepreneurs of large organizations, points out that this behavior can manifest itself under three needs: (1) accomplishment of something better in relation to what he had been doing; (2 to integrate with a certain social group; (3) to control the environment, influencing or directing the behavior of others. For Filion (1999), as a social being, the entrepreneur is a product of his environment, so that culture, needs and habits are revealed in his behavior, but he also learns certain entrepreneurial characteristics during the exercise of the business, given the need to adjust to certain situations.

In Julien's (2010) interpretation, to start the enterprise, the entrepreneur depends mainly on his individual talents, provided by certain cognitive competences previously built and the sense of opportunity. But when moving forward, both the entrepreneur and his enterprise need to insert themselves in various forms of connections, transforming this behavior into a socio-cultural phenomenon. (JULIEN, 2010). In this process, both the resources of the individual's culture, as well as those of the social environment in which he/she is inserted, become fundamental to condition entrepreneurial behavior and promote local development.

In principle, according to Julien (2010), every entrepreneur, as a social being, is already part of a family and a community, a means of which he seeks to extract resources. Bertaux (1979) reinforces the role of social relations of production organized in the family, not only to mark a certain social position, but also to serve as a support to reposition it socially. The social environment in which the entrepreneur is inserted, may present opportunities or limitations to his behavior, in terms of resources, whether material or immaterial (JULIEN, 2010).

According to research carried out by Global Entrepreneurship Monitor - GEM (2011, P. 89), a worldwide research program, started in 1999, in a partnership of several countries with London Business School/England and Babson College/United States, there are individuals who undertake out of necessity and others out of opportunity.

d) Variables that converge in the entrepreneurial behavior shown by the immigrants

According to Waldinger, Alddrich and Ward (1990), the following factors contribute to the manifestation of entrepreneurial behavior in immigrants: (1) the situation of embarrassment faced when arriving in the country; (2) resources mobilized through family connections and with their ethnic community. Rath and Kloosterman (2000) corroborate the relevance of the role that the institutional and political context in the host territories can play in the immigrant's entrepreneurial behavior.

The conditions of need faced by immigrants who leave their home territories in search of new opportunities, are sufficient to induce entrepreneurial actions. Cultural barriers in the destination territory and the lack of certain credentials required at the time of arrival can trigger a form of survival entrepreneurship. The immigrants who arrived in the United States in the 19th century, according to Waldinger, Alddrich and Ward (1990), faced language barriers and recognition of their education in the destination country, standing outside the formal job market. Those who were unable to enter the labor force in this market, had to set up on their own. Faced with barriers of this type, as Halter (2006) recalls, the newly arrived immigrant tends to the challenge of detecting niche markets, in which he can act with a certain advantage. In this initial situation, as previously mentioned, it is part of the behavior of this entrepreneur, to resort to his skills built in the place of origin and during the migration process, as well as to the engagement of the family and to establish more cooperative relations with his ethnic community.

Oliveira and Inácio (1999) remind, however, that this situation of embarrassment in the arrival of the immigrant, can be minimized, when special agreements previously established between the country of origin and destination, reserve him access to certain resources and enjoy certain rights. The way they are received, the opportunities that are offered to them and the rights that are reserved, added to the potential of their personal resources, can be determinant in their entrepreneurial behavior.

The success of the business established by the immigrant, on the other hand, depends, according to Waldinger, Alddich and Ward (1990), in addition to the skills built before the migratory period, the circumstances in which migration and stay in the country occurs, also on the experiences acquired after the period migratory. For these authors, success depends on how these three characteristics interact with each other and with the local structure of opportunities. (WALDINGER, ALDDRICH and WARD, 1990).

After a certain period of time, businesses can prosper and become viable, with greater social acceptance, due to the complexity of relationships that will be established by the entrepreneur over time at the destination. As Reynolds (2005) points out, the opportunities detected by the entrepreneur, give rise to a new effort of creation and organization.

Volery (2007) warns that the dynamics driven by ethnic strategies to achieve success in enterprises, depend on the one hand, on the structure of opportunities existing in the environment of the territory that he chose to live in, but on the other, on his own ethnic resources in order to create and get organized. The structure of opportunities in the destination territory, according to Waldinger (1990), is composed of market conditions (market niche, open market), access to property, the conditions offered by the labor market and the legal and institutional framework. Ethnic resources, on the other hand, are constituted by cultural traditions and ethnic social networks. The dynamics occur, through ethnic strategies, established in a complex interaction between the structures of opportunity and the ethnic resources of the group.

e) Ethnicity in the behavior of immigrant entrepreneurs

Individuals and groups of immigrants, as Phinney, Horenkzik, Lebkind and Vedder (2002) point out, always arrive in a new country with different attitudes, when relating to those who are not part of their group. In this process, the immigrant reinforces the dichotomy in the differentiation between “we” and “them” (BARTH, 2000).

Even if they assimilate characteristics of the new culture, there is a tendency to replicate customs and traditions to their heirs born in the new country, affirming their ethnic identity (Phinney, Horenkzik, Lebkind and Vedder, 2002). The process of identity construction, according to Hall (2006) takes into account a set of cultural representations, built in specific situations, capable of giving meaning to their actions and the conception built on themselves.

The intensification of this feeling of belonging to a given ethnic group, according to Phinney (2004), occurs due to the presence of his group or community, as well as active participation in the culture built, or even through paternal efforts to maintain it together to future generations.

In this process, the culture of origin and ethnic social networks are recognized as an important resource in the immigrant's enterprise. Through networks formed between people of the same ethnicity, these entrepreneurs share common experiences of origin or obtained during migration (WALDINGER, ALDDRICH and WARD, 1990).

Ethnic social networks, according to Halter (2007), can also be constituted in a strategic way for the immigrant's business, such as, for example, involving the hiring of patricians, business with ethnic clients, creation of ethnic forms of capitalization of financial funds, among others.

The immigrant entrepreneur also builds a type of knowledge, according to Halter (2007), usually not obtained through academic channels, in addition to experiences that can be passed on to future entrepreneurs. Competencies, as a rule, are built on the business's own trajectory and, on some occasions when the governments of destination countries offer some form of training. Thus, it is not uncommon for people of the same ethnicity who are employed in these ethnic endeavors to end up having a better chance of building their own business.

The children of ethnic entrepreneurs can grow and take over the family business, although this is not necessarily the case. In this process, it has been common to find, during the exercise of the business undertaken, a great effort for the descendants of the “second generation to integrate themselves into society in advantageous positions, regardless of whether or not they dedicate themselves to business” (HALTER, 2007, p.117). As such, the patterns of entrepreneurial behavior tend to vary in subsequent generations.

II. Methodological Remarks

The research is exploratory, supported by procedures for collecting information about the research object and the research subjects. Okinawan immigrants and descendants who live in Campo Grande/Brazil are the subjects of this research. The research object refers to the contexts they originally experienced, those related to their migratory process and that of the place of destination, as well as the types of business they have historically undertaken in the municipality of Campo Grande.

Data collection was carried out from secondary and primary sources, involving studies previously carried out by other researchers (scientific articles, dissertations, theses, technical projects, among others), or obtained and coded through officially recognized institutions (of documentary nature, statistics or images). For an initial mapping of academic production on the research topic, three databases were consulted: (1) Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES); (2) Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (BDTD); (3) Google Scholar.

The primary sources were generated with the research subjects, immersing themselves in the realities they experienced, seeking to apprehend the meanings and feelings attributed by him in his reports. The collection instrument was the semi-structured interview, with the support of a previously established script. The interviews were applied to a non-probabilistic sampling, through the identification of the readily accessible population (sampled population), using the snowball technique.

The analysis and interpretation of the data was carried out through the triangulation of methods (KELLE, 2001; FIELDING and SCHREIER, 2001), seeking to correlate: (1) the contextual data, through information that allowed the historical construction of the contexts of the place of origin , of manifestation of each immigration process and relative to the place of destination: (2) the objective data of bibliographic and documentary origin, on the object of the research: (3) the subjective data, obtained from the application of semi-structured interviews to the subjects of search.

In this relational process, the research object and subjects were analyzed and interpreted in their proper contexts, with their specificities. Each context was approached at a given time, as an integrated unit (multidimensional), the result of interactions between the subjects and between them and their environment.

In the contextual approach, as time, it was taken into account that lived in the country of origin before immigrating, as well as that manifested in two moments of the migratory process, in which the Okinawan immigrants destined for Campo Grande took part. In these consecutive temporal contexts, we tried to interpret the results of the combination of the objective and subjective data obtained, trying to apprehend their specificities. As a space, those of the country of origin, that of Brazil were considered in view of the policies adopted in relation to the Japanese immigrant, the space of passage before reaching Campo Grande (the São Paulo farms) and that of Campo Grande. In the latter, in addition to analyzing the specificities of the environment in relation to the incentive (opportunities) or limitations (difficulties, constraints) to ethnic entrepreneurship, we also sought to identify the spaces strategically chosen by the Okinawan entrepreneurs (for production and marketing), to perform different forms of entrepreneurial behavior.

III. Historical Contextualization at the Place of Origin

The Japanese descendants of the Okinawa Prefecture in Japan, have a culture and habits that are different from the rest of the population of this country, as they have a specific historical origin, largely linked to the previous period, when the Kingdom of Ryûkyû was constituted (SAKIMA, 2000).

This kingdom prospered during the 14th century, known as the Sanzan period, remaining for almost two centuries, as an important center of maritime trade with Southeast and East Asia (SHINZATO, 2014). This kingdom maintained strong relationships with the Ming Dynasty of China, in a condition of fiscal subordination. It was a period marked by great prosperity and commercial dynamism between the 14th and 16th centuries (SAKIMA, 2000). It was commercialized by sea, be it spices, aromatic woods, silk, Chinese porcelain, cotton from Korea, fans, sulfur swords from Japan, when they became excellent navigators and traders (SAKIMA, 2000). The kingdom still served as a place to supply food, water and fuel (coal), for ships and boats, and rest and entertainment for navigators (SHINZATO, 2014).

China, according to Shinzato (2014), provided ships for these commercial activities and scholarships at the Beijing Imperial Academy to talented young people, exercising cultural influence over these peoples. But they were also influenced by the diversity of peoples with whom they traded, which helps to explain the open spirit to learn from other cultures and adapt more easily to them.

The lack of land and natural resources within the islands meant that the survival and success of the economy of these people depend, in large part, on the good relationship with the merchant and neighboring navigators. In this context, a type of social behavior would have been manifested among the inhabitants of that kingdom, based on the philosophy of kindness (SHINZATO, 2014).

The situation of disarmament since the 15th century, had induced this people to develop the culture of defense with their hands free, karatê and the use of sticks and work tools, especially to face looters in the rural area. Unarmed defense techniques had become of great importance in the Kingdom of Ryûkyû, especially in the reign of Shoshin (1477-1526), when that kingdom was unified and later in 1609, when it was subordinated to Japan, practiced mainly by feudal learned officers (SOLIS ORTUS, s/d).

The invasion of Japan in 1609, which occurred with a minimum of armed resistance and without the use of force, led the kingdom to a double subordination, Japan and China (SOLIS ORTUS, s/d). Between 1639 and 1854, a period in which Japan closed its ports to foreign nations, with the exception of China and the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Ryûkyû became the main Japanese gateway, only eventually did foreign squadrons manage to dock.

During the first half of the 19th century, the Ryûkyû islands ended up being plagued by at least thirteen natural disasters (typhoons, tsunamis) and cholera epidemics (SHINZATO, 2014). It was a remarkable period for the inhabitants of these Islands, when they suffered a drastic reduction to 150 to 200 thousand people, having undergone a situation of great poverty.

Under these conditions, the Ryûkyû Kingdom was officially incorporated into Japan in 1879, as the Okinawa Province, during the Meiji Era (1872-1879), starting to directly resent the various reforms implemented, through a centralized militaristic and nationalist policy (PIRES, 2016). Given their ethnic and cultural differences, Okinawans were viewed negatively by the rest of the Japanese, being commonly accused of being backward, ignorant and "inferior" and culturally inferior. They started to have their social and cultural practices persecuted and inhibited by the Japanese state (PIRES, 2016).

Between 1892 and 1908, to face the situation of vulnerability and poverty and comply with the payment of required taxes, the Okinawan people became farmers and adopted the strategic practice of the “jiwari-sei” system in agriculture, a form of collective exploitation of land, accompanied by other means of collective cooperation, including to pay annual taxes to the government. From this joint experience, according to the author, the collective spirit of the Okinawans would have emerged, which allowed them to establish strategic survival behaviors, such as the well-known “moai” system (SHINZATO, 2014).

At the end of World War II (1945), after the bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, when Japan surrendered to its allies, Okinawa Prefecture was incorporated by the Americans, after losing about 200 thousand people, demanding new ones. resistance practices (YAMASHIRO, 1993). They were reintegrated into Japan only in 1972, but without having their ethnicity recognized by the Japanese government (HOWELL, 1996). This situation of submission continued in later Japanese historical phases, leading the Okinawans to feel the need to emigrate.

IV. Contextualization of Migratory Processes

From the historical point of view, the Okinawan migrations to Brazil, which reached Campo Grande and its surroundings, were contextualized in two moments of Japanese immigration to Brazil, each endowed with specific characteristics, both for the conditions established at the time, and for the nature of the agreements between Brazil and Japan, the country of origin of these immigrants.

a) *Experimental phase of the immigration process (1895-1925)*

The shortage of labor in the large coffee farms in Brazil, motivated on the one hand by the abolition of slavery in Brazil and, on the other, by the situation of poverty and vulnerability experienced by the Japanese population, especially during the First War, favored the “Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation” established in 1895 between Brazil and Japan. But the Brazilian crisis experienced in the coffee export market, which followed this treaty, ended up delaying the arrival time of these immigrants (ITOKAZU, 2000). For the Japanese immigrant, according to Saito (1961), the intention to stay was only temporary, enough to be able to save money and return to Japan.

In the period from 1908 to 1925, the Government of the State of São Paulo in Brazil decided to subsidize with the coffee farmers, through immigration companies, part of the sea crossing, debt discounted from the first salaries of the immigrants who should present themselves as a family group (SAITO, 1961).

It is important to note that the Okinawans represented 41.6% of the total Japanese immigrants of the first ship in 1908 (SAITO, 1961). However, the Brazilian conditions were totally adverse, accompanied by cultural conflicts between the hired labor and the farmers (SOUSA, 2008). They resulted, among others, in escapes from the farms, constant changes in housing, collective resignation from work (ITOKAZU, 2000). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs ended up paralyzing the entry of Japanese people, especially those coming from Okinawa Prefecture.

b) *Immigration process with planned government support policies*

During the Brazilian industrialization process, in the Entre Guerras period, as Kanashiro (2000) recalls, the decadent coffee farms were giving way to the expansion and greater internalization of new crops. A new treaty was organized by the Japanese with Brazilian authorities between 1926-1929, with increased inflows of immigrants from 1928-1934, this time through a process planned by both governments.

The newly arrived immigrants were taken directly to unoccupied rural land and considered cheaper, for the practice of commercial agriculture, especially coffee and cotton (YTOKAZU, 2000). They received support from the colonizing company to set up colonization centers, the organization of cooperatives, in addition to some basic services, such as a bank, school, hospital and organization of ethnic cultural activities (SOUSA, 2008). Therefore, as can be seen, this new migratory situation, different from the previous one, provided situations of immediate opportunity for the newly arrived immigrant to enter the job market.

After the Second World War, more specifically in 1952, diplomatic relations between Brazil and Japan were resumed in this form of colonization planned by both governments, advancing to new unoccupied spaces, such as the country's Midwest Region (SAKURAI, 2004). Through this process, new immigrants reached Mato Grosso do Sul, between 1953 and 1959, constituting areas of colonization.

V. Entrepreneurial Behavior in the Historical Context of the Place of Destination

a) *Arrival of Japanese immigrants in Campo Grande and region in the experimental phase of the immigration process*

Mato Grosso do Sul, at the time the state of Mato Grosso, sheltered part of the Japanese from the Okinawa Province during the experimental immigration phase, who fled the coffee farms of the state of São Paulo. They came to work on the construction of the Northwest Railroad of Brazil, which started in 1909, which advanced to the Midwest region (SAKURAI, 2008). According to Handa (1987), railway construction works were then considered to be of good remuneration. A working day would guarantee practically the same gain as an entire month in Japan and meant double the average wage earned on coffee farms (A.O.C.G, 2019). Thus, as Handa (1987) points out, the first Japanese immigrants who came to work on the railroad, arrived in Campo Grande, from 1909 and 1910, from the coffee farms in São Paulo, as well as from Peru, Chile and Argentina and even directly from Japan. However, this option for the railroad meant facing harsh conditions in swampy areas, infested with mosquitoes, subject to attacks by wild animals and contracting malaria. (A.O.C.G., 2019). Undergoing heavy work and a precarious life in an adverse environment, many people died of malaria and others returned.

The end of the installation of the railway in 1914, according to Le Bourlegat (2000), had coincided with the beginning of the First World War, when meat was valued on the world market, reflecting on the dynamism of cattle farms, sent by train to the slaughterhouses from Sao Paulo. Campo Grande was among the Municipalities that led this exportation within the State. At this time, it was made possible by the Municipal Power to rent land on the outskirts of the city, to house colonies of Japanese immigrants, as chacareiros, along the main streams. The purpose was to provide, at the same time, the subsistence of families and the supply of the city's food needs. According to Le Bourlegat (2000), commercialization to serve residents and city quarters (HANDA, 1987) took place through the streets of the city with the support of the family, initially done on foot and then by carts. Later, new services were added, such as schools, hotels, restaurants (AOCG, 2019).

The immigrant's first initiative to establish himself as a chacareiro in Campo Grande, as pointed out by Handa (1987), would have occurred in 1917, with 50 families installed until 1920, within a radius not exceeding seven kilometers from the city. In 1926, there were eight colonies of Okinawan immigrants in the suburban area of Campo Grande (AOCG, 2019), housing 230 families (NISHIMOTO, 2011). In a short time, southern Mato Grosso (now Mato Grosso do Sul) became one of the main attractions for Japanese immigrants, especially Okinawan. Among 27,976 of these immigrants who arrived in Brazil between 1908 and 1920, approximately 10,000 settled in this region, especially in Campo Grande. (SAKURAI, 2008b)

The entrepreneurial behavior of newly arrived Okinawan immigrants, in this context, was due to necessity, in an effort to gather resources to be able to return to their country. For this challenge, they had to resort to a large extent to the capacities, competences and abilities built in the culture of origin (HANDA, 1987). Thus, the initial venture involved traditional cultivation practices, such as rice, sweet potatoes and sugarcane. According to the interviewees, family work was essential for this type of enterprise and, within the colony, chacareiros sought to use their traditional solidarity practices, including cooperative work, the use of "moai" to solve financial problems (HANDA, 1987). The colonies were still considered spaces for the socialization of the ethnic group, aimed at promoting and strengthening the ethnic identity linked to the territory of origin (KONNO, 2016). In 1922, there was the initiative of the various colonies in the creation of the Okinawa Association of Campo Grande, with the objective of seeking solutions to the problems faced by the community and providing mutual assistance and, above all, providing future generations with the knowledge of the origin and trajectory of their ancestors (AOCG, 2019).

In the process of coexistence, Okinawan chacareiros also ended up using the capacities, competences and skills built in the local social environment, in an effort to obtain products more adjusted to the demands of urban residents. In the interaction with local producers, as pointed out by

Handa (1987), they learned new practices, such as the cultivation of manioc, the production of rapadura and brandy. In the case of rice cultivation, according to this author, they verified the need to acquire seeds from nearby farmers, until they learned how to grow them and pre-select them properly. For the phase of removing the rice husk, the Okinawan chacareiros incorporated knowledge in the social environment, to make use of the pestle, the most used tool on the site for this purpose. Other productions were added and the chacareiros ended up being given new marketing spaces at the Municipal Fair of Campo Grande, created in 1925.

It was possible to verify, with the help of the interviewees, that this was a period of many adversities and constraints faced at the destination. The colonies were almost always difficult to access, located in remote and dangerous places. They had no support for building schools and other services. In the context of the First War, the Brazilian government of nationalist principles became intolerant of the practice of the foreign language. The immigrants themselves offered help to newcomers until they stabilized. Most of the families had to stay, given the financial difficulties to be able to return to their country of origin.

b) Arrival of immigrants with planned government support policies

In the context of the new treaty established between Brazil and Japan, starting in 1926, involving previously planned actions and the support of Japanese colonizers, it is worth mentioning two periods: the one between the wars and the post-war period.

i. *In the inter-war period*

Between 1927 and 1942, still in Entre Guerras, eleven colonies were installed in the municipality of Campo Grande, with 188 families (NISHIMOTO, 2011). It is important to remember that these planned forms of colonization, with the participation of a Japanese private company, required more extensive land and in locations farther from the city, with access to the railroad, reaching some districts of the Municipality of Campo Grande at the time. Part of these spaces were leased from large farmers and others acquired for commercial cultivation, especially coffee ® (AOCG, 2019). Three of these colonies were between 6 and 11 kilometers from the city, while others were located between 15 and 35 kilometers apart (AECNB, 2005; NISHIMOTO, 2011).

The city of Campo Grande had become, during this period, an important dynamic cattle export center, reaching 62.4% of the urban population of the entire state of Mato Grosso in 1940 (IBGE, 1940). As a result, the railway axis has also become vital for urban supply. Local authorities ended up allocating fertile land to immigrant colonies, not only for Japanese, but for other European immigrants, along the railroad to guarantee this supply (COSTA, 1998). This explains the incorporation of the cultivation of other products, in addition to coffee and rice, such as bananas and even vegetables. To facilitate this commercialization, the “Largo da Feira” of Campo Grande was created in 1927, next to the storage warehouse for these urban supply products (ARCA, 1995). In 1935, the Agricultural Cooperative of Campo Grande was formed at the initiative of the settlers, to function as a credit, commercialization and coffee and rice processing cooperative.

The Japanese government also brought support to the strengthening of the Okinawa Association of Campo Grande and to a higher quality education for immigrants. In 1927, with support from the Japanese government, a school was built in the urban area, designed to accommodate students of Japanese descent and other origins (VIEIRA et al, 2010). After all, at this time, the Brazilian nationalist government did not allow a school committed to foreign identities. It was also possible to improve the conditions of schools built within the colonies, through internal cooperative actions. According to the interviewees' report, the urban school environment of that time, although of excellent quality, was one of the areas of constraints, motivated by attitudes of ethnic and racial discrimination. As a result, it was common for Okinawan parents to demand a lot from their children's performance, a fact that resulted in their prominence for being among those with the best grades and the most awarded in contests.

In any case, the opportunities provided, largely by the planned support of the two governments, at a time of expansion of the urban consumer market, provided many of the results expected by the new immigrants. They even allowed, according to the interviewees, that several of them could return to their country, even without the Japanese incentive policy for this purpose. It also favored the improvement of living conditions and well-being among those who had been there since the beginning of the century and newcomers who decided to stay at the destination.

ii. *In the post-war period*

After the end of the Second World War, more precisely between 1953 and 1959, five colonies of Okinawan immigrants were formed, for 51 families to dedicate themselves to the cultivation of coffee and rice (AECB, 2005; NISHIMOTO, 2011). The distance from the properties, in this period, was even greater than those structured in Entre Guerras, reaching between 47 and 68 kilometers. As most of these areas had gained political autonomy, they no longer belong to the municipality of Campo Grande. In 1960, a sixth colony was established, with seven families, at a shorter distance, that is, 18 kilometers from the city.

A differential to be highlighted in this period, concerns the condition in which this new immigrant arrived. Japan's defeat in World War II, according to the interviewees, ended up destroying hopes of returning to the country of origin, inducing the immigrant to plan his stay in Brazil. Consequently, he became interested in the acquisition of goods at the destination and tried to ensure a more suitable future for his new generations.

Investments in production were expanded and, in 1954, the Agricultural Cooperative of Campo Grande also began to deal with the purchase of inputs (agricultural machinery and implements, pesticides, fertilizers and seeds). With the decline of coffee culture in the 1960s and the high rates of urbanization in Campo Grande, cooperative members began to focus more on fruit and vegetable production, taking advantage of the resources provided by the local market. In this context, different from the initial phase of the immigration period, local entrepreneurial behavior started to be revealed due to the opportunity provided in the social environment of the destination place.

The strong influx of urban supply products, which arrived by rail, had led the Campo Grande government in 1957 to build the Municipal Market in place of Largo da Feira (ARCA, 1995). The Fair, however, has not disappeared. In addition to consolidating itself as a Central Fair with a strong presence of Okinawans, several other fairs were manifesting in urban peripheries (CALADO, 2010). At the beginning, the marketers slept in the stalls to be able to watch over them, especially on weekends, which allowed the fair to function also at night (GOMES, 2012). This situation and the large influx of people in this period, was seen as an opportunity to set up restaurant stalls at the fair, with local dishes and Okinawan origin. In addition to being an evening meeting point in the city, Feira Central has become an important tourist spot, contemplated by the municipal government in 2004 with a fixed and structured place for this purpose (GOMES, 2012). Sobá, a typical Okinawan dish at the fair, was considered cultural heritage of the place in 2018, and since then, typical festivals related to it have been organized.

On the other hand, with the rapid expansion in the 1960s, when the city ended up advancing on the areas of the farms, as they became urban residents, new opportunities were being seen in meeting the city's demand. According to the interviewees' reports, there were several activities carried out in the urban environment. In addition to the processing of rice and coffee, they formed a business related to the fruit and vegetable trade, even small services such as jewelry, hairdressers, mechanics, restaurants, among others.

In this new context, the family involved in conducting urban business continued to be considered a fundamental resource. The objective, in this case, was not only to guarantee their maintenance, but to train their children in prestigious professions. As Bertaux (1979) warns, the insertion of family members in the business structure, in this case, was carried out strategically, in a mutual commitment to family growth, to reposition the social trajectory of these immigrants and their descendants. This type of behavior appeared in the interviewees' reports, indicating that the professions considered prestigious at the time were mainly medicine, engineering, advocacy, architecture. In most cases, the greatest demand was placed on the eldest son, responsible for looking after the family. This strategic procedure helps to explain why most of these Okinawan urban enterprises did not go through family succession, but many disappeared with the death of their parents. On the other hand, it can be seen today, the large number of professionals, descendants of Okinawan immigrants, who exercise the functions of doctors, engineers, lawyers, architects, among other activities that in fact project them into urban life.

VI. Final Considerations

The studies carried out with Japanese immigrants from Okinawa Province in the Brazilian context of Campo Grande were illustrative in order to understand how the entrepreneurial behavior of immigrants can be manifested in their attempt to engage in the labor market, at the destination.

It points, firstly, about the importance of the culture of origin, family and ethnic social networks, as resources of the immigrant's entrepreneurial behavior, in the face of embarrassment situations experienced on their arrival, especially in an environment without the proper structure to receive it. It reveals itself especially in the face of circumstances in which the satisfaction of human needs becomes a priority. It was found, in the case of Campo Grande, that these circumstances of needs contribute little to entrepreneurial practices that can result in effective sustainability, human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Second, it was possible to verify the importance exercised by the support of previously established policies in a planned manner between countries of origin and destination, to generate an environment more conducive to immigrant enterprises. Through agreements that can serve the interests of both sides, more coherent and comprehensive contexts can be created at the destination. In them, enterprises can manifest themselves in situations of opportunity, with more desirable results in relation to respect for human dignity and the well-being of immigrants. In addition to the resources provided by such politically planned situations, the capacities, skills and abilities, family and social networks of an ethnic nature, continue to play an important role, at least in the initial phase of their stay.

Thirdly, it was possible to verify how the social environment in the destination place can be transformed into resources of opportunity and learning for immigrants during their stay process, when they are endogenized as entrepreneurial capacities, competences and skills.

Finally, it was also possible to observe how the professional dignity recognized in the social environment that welcomes immigrants plays an important role in their well-being and that of their descendants.

This work does not exhaust the studies in this respect, but on the contrary, it shows how much remains to be investigated about this phenomenon. The advancement of new research with different perspectives is suggested, in order to provide greater clarity to the migratory phenomenon, in the different contexts experienced, from the place of origin, in the migratory process and place of destination.

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Improving Mobile Telephone Helplines for Effective Emergency Responses in Nigeria

By Michael Ogbemudia Peter, Ajibola, Akinlade & Oyeduntan Adewunmi Enoch

University of Nigeria Nsukka

Abstract- Communication technologies have in reality reshaped and redefined how things are done in the contemporary world. On daily basis, technologies are made easier to access and use, especially in times of emergencies. This study examines how mobile phones can be used to quickly obtain assistance for people in times of emergencies like accidents, natural disasters, as well as terrorist attacks. In advance countries where these technologies are in use; they adopt cheaper and easy to operate, special phone numbers are reserved for quick responses by care-givers to address sudden emergency occurrences. This study extensively examined the operations of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and all its subsidiaries, and provide practical suggestions on how these emergency care-givers can adopt the use of mobile phone based technologies for more improved and quicker emergency response time. These include among others, provision of special code number, ensuring lines are accessible anytime for 24 hour and must be toll free access.

Keywords: emergency, mobile, helpline, response, emergency response, GSM.

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IMPROVINGMOBILETELEPHONEHELPLINESFOREFFECTIVEEMERGENCYRESPONSESINNIGERIA

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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Michael Ogbemudia Peter [α], Ajibola, Akinlade [σ] & Oyeduntan Adewunmi Enoch [ρ]

Abstract- Communication technologies have in reality reshaped and redefined how things are done in the contemporary world. On daily basis, technologies are made easier to access and use, especially in times of emergencies. This study examines how mobile phones can be used to quickly obtain assistance for people in times of emergencies like accidents, natural disasters, as well as terrorist attacks. In advance countries where these technologies are in use; they adopt cheaper and easy to operate, special phone numbers are reserved for quick responses by care-givers to address sudden emergency occurrences. This study extensively examined the operations of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and all its subsidiaries, and provide practical suggestions on how these emergency care-givers can adopt the use of mobile phone based technologies for more improved and quicker emergency response time. These include among others, provision of special code number, ensuring lines are accessible anytime for 24 hour and must be toll free access.

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I. Introduction

Nigeria is currently witnessing massive transition in its socio-political and economic landscape owing its acquisition and use of technology. Largely, when a society is undergoing this transformation, building strong surveillance structures and measures to guarantee the safety of human and material resources automatically become the top priority of the government.

In the recent past, Nigeria recorded several cases of violent crimes, insurgencies, natural disasters, environmental mishaps and other human induced emergency situations. The result of all these have been colossal loss of lives and valuables. While these are bad enough, cases like flooding, fire incidents, rape, domestic violence, street riots, theft/armed robbery, land-slides, kidnappings, ritual killings and abductions, medical complications, road accidents, terrorist attacks, etc., are some of the emergencies that require quick response time in order to reduce the grave fatalities that come with such occurrences. All these have constantly taxed the efforts of the emergency service providers in the country.

Author α: Ph.D Student, Department of Mass Communication, University of Nigeria Nsukka. e-mail: ogbemudiapeter.michael@gmail.com
Author σ: Ph.D fellow, Department of Mass Communication, University of Nsukka. e-mail: jibola101@gmail.com
Author ρ: Lecturer, Mass Communication Department Lagos State polytechnic. e-mail: enochadewunmi@gmail.com

The challenges posed by natural and unnatural occurrences have continued to affect millions of lives at an aggravated level. Flooding, fire incidents, rape, domestic violence, street riots, theft/armed robbery, land-slides, kidnappings, ritual killings and abductions, medical complications, road accidents, terrorist attacks, etc., are some of the emergencies that require quick response time in order to reduce the grave fatalities that come with such occurrences.

Emergency is seen as an unexpected case. A juncture that arises or 'turns up' especially a state of things unexpected arising and urgently demanding immediate action; a situation where relief is sough (Oxford English Dictionary, nd).

Aladegbola and Akinlade (2012, P. 85) claim that emergencies are new national priorities that will undoubtedly but unexpectedly sometimes arise. They pointed out that the current emergency situations in the country present high degrees of challenge and risks to the task of maintaining workable balance among all the diverse force. Hence, it has become paramount for the government as a manager of state resources to deal with these social problems at the level of concrete action (Newman & Waren, 1997).

Enhanced communications is vital for effective response to disasters. Lack of communications directly contribute to low levels of situation awareness for both high-level commanders and emergency responders in the field. (Smith & Simpson, 2005, p. 2). Modern mobile phones have provided a different clime for emergency response in our current society. Because of the exponential usage of mobile phones on daily basis, they have been firmly fused into our social fabrics and are incrementally used by citizens to deal with crucial tasks. It is not uncommon, in fact, that during an emergency, citizens use their mobile phones to share information on the crisis evolution or on their positions (Romano, Onorati, Diaz, & Aedo, 2014, p.170).

The relevance of mobile/cellular phone in improving disaster response has also been conceived by various researchers as a means to reducing fatalities. Souley and Edemenang (2013, p.97), for instance, concluded that "the cellular network provides a unique capability to infer the position of people in an affected area and to provide them with specific and relevant instructions".

In view of the foregoing, this work seeks to provide insights that enhance the utilization of mobile gsm helplines in Nigeria to improve emergency services and crisis response time in Nigeria.

II. The State of Emergency Management and Operations in Nigeria

Emergency management is an important area of governance which aids in the protection of the citizens from consequences of any form of disasters, damages, threats and acts of terrorism (Lamidi & Benson, 2014, p.2). This involves the established plans, structures and arrangements to bring together the activities of government, voluntary and private agencies in a comprehensive and coordinated way to deal with emergency needs, including prevention, response and recovery (Hyatt, 2007, p.2).

For several decades, Nigeria has maintained organized structures for emergency responses. Mainly, in the 70s, after the devastating drought that struck the country, the need for a central agency for disaster control and emergency management became very necessary. From the National Emergency Relief Agency (NERA) in 1976, to National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) that came into operation since 1999; the central mandate of the respective agencies is to improve emergency responses.

One vital role of the coordinating agency of emergency responses (NEMA) is to work with other established agencies, volunteers, military/paramilitary outfits, police, NGOs, media and local community members to reduce fatalities and damages during emergency occurrences in Nigeria.

NEMA is saddled with responsibility of liaising, collating, collecting, monitoring and coordinating emergency rescue agencies across Nigeria. NEMA supports all other at the federal, state, local and community level to save lives, protect public health and safety; protect property and aid victims.

For smoother operation and flexibility, NEMA has its state arms (State Emergency Management Agency- SEMA and Local Emergency Management Agency- LEMA). The Search and Rescue and Epidemic Evacuation Plan (SAREEP) provides guidance for coordination and response mechanism for a timely, effective and efficient disaster response operation.

Emergencies resulting from natural disasters and conflict present a challenge too great for a single sector to solve (Reid, 2015, p.6). To support this assertion, the growing cases of emergencies and the magnitude of events resulting in high risk factors in various zones of the country, NEMA is structurally and administratively incapacitated to adequately tackle the various emergency situations in Nigeria (Olorunfemi & Raheem, nd). The administrative, technical and technological expertise required for sustainable emergency management and reduction are grossly inadequate and, where they exist, dismally uncoordinated (Njar, 2015, p.4).

Atilola, (2005), in Njar (2015), pointed out lucidly that:

> The prospect for emergency response, disaster reduction and management is very poor as the basic infrastructure are lacking: topographical maps are tragically obsolete, funding of geo-information production is dismally low, there are no policy direction for geo-data production; the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) is still on paper; while the UN's recommendation on reduction and management of disasters in the last three decades are largely not domesticated.

With all these administrative limitations that beset NEMA and its entire agencies, Nigeria can rely on a much efficient and all-inclusive emergency management and response system which can guarantee adequate response mechanism and drastically reduce disaster costs and fatalities or damages.

III. Mobile Helplines and Emergency Operations

Emergencies will always happen. Distress situations call for immediate action or response which, to a large extent, will determine the level of fatalities and damages. In emergency situations, every second counts. At times victims of emergency are overwhelmed and find it difficult to maintain their psychological balance during the time of emergency, hence, the need for quicker emergency platform to establish two-way contact with disoriented victims.

It is very important to deploy emergency communication call centres all-around the different states and local governments in Nigeria, bearing in mind the logistic challenges that stymie the efforts of Emergency Response Units (ERU). Trained specialists should be on ground to transfer emergency calls to concerned emergency units within the reach of the victim.

The emergency call centres (ECC) allows individuals to report emergency situations to the call centres. Studies have shown how mobile phones have transformed emergency response in developing countries like Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal, the Philippines, India and some parts of the West Africa. The effect is that, mobile networks and connectivity provide a lifeline for those affected by natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies. The number of these crises and their impact is growing (Connected citizen, 2015).

It has been found that an average smartphone user is always within three feet of their phone, and checks it about 150 times per day (Bell, 2015). This evidence shows that mobile phones might be the only companion any victim of emergency situation may have. In Nigeria, majority of the population reside in the rural areas, the ubiquity of gsm networks can guarantee speedy emergency response for the people in the rural areas and other places where emergency services are not readily available.

IV. The Need for Mobile Helplines to Improve the Effectiveness of Emergency Responses in Nigeria

Nigeria prides herself as the most populous country in Africa, with an estimated population of 180 million. On the average, more than 70% of this population reside in the rural areas where many social infrastructures, sophisticated security and emergency services are not within close proximity.

Fortunately, Nigeria has the highest number of mobile phone users in Africa; about 150 million GSM subscribers, a population which covers a reasonable percentage of the Nigerian population. The tremendous growth of gsm connection across Nigeria offers greater chance for effective utilization of mobile networks to extend and expand emergency services to urban and rural areas.

Mobile helplines can help reduce damages and fatalities that result from unattended emergencies. Both cities and rural areas in Nigeria are currently bereft of formidable emergency services. Fire incidents destroy commercial centres, offices and private residents every year, kidnapping and acts of terrorism are on the rise on daily basis. Several other emergency occurrences have consistently mocked the mainstream emergency structures in Nigeria with horrendous consequences. Hence, the need for a more responsive and robust emergency approach that will enhance direct access (user-to-operator response) and improve real-time emergency situation becomes indispensable.

For a fact, a study published by Journal of Emergency shows that mobile phone emergency alert brings about several advantages; immediacy of access to help services, quick response and reduction of fatalities.

In truth, Nigeria can also benefit from the vast opportunity provided by mobile phone network to improve local and national emergency services. This platform on the other hand, can also be used to render assistance to people who do not really need the intervention of direct emergency personnel by providing on-the-spot safety assistance to people who may need such safety tips.

Mobile emergency service in Nigeria has the potential to thrive in Nigeria with the deployment of Emergency Communication Centres (ECC) in all state capitals and FCT. Additionally, it is important to establish strong emergency networks at the local levels with the help of local subsidiaries of NEMA in each local government. Deployment of 24 hours emergency surveillance, dispatch units and emergency services personnel in strategic places will go a long way.

In Nigeria, few state governments have actually institutionalize mobile helplines/mobile emergency centres. For instance, Lagos state introduced its dedicated lines, 767 and 112 in 2009 amidst staunch scepticism; the centre is said to attend to nearly 5 million calls per month. Ogun state adopted 211 code for its own local emergency response in 2012. Meanwhile, Nigeria as a country is yet to come through with its plan for a nation-wide toll free emergency code(s) that will assist in improving emergency responses in Nigeria (Majekodunmi, 2015). Nigeria as a country still operates on multiple emergency helplines at this age when countries around the world are maintaining a single emergency platforms. Some of these lines are: 149 787, 120, 199, 997,112, 080022556362, 08132222105, etc.

There is nothing wrong with the multiple emergency hotlines in a sense, but in combating sophisticated emergency situations and addressing the safety needs of the bulk of Nigeria's population who are widely dispersed in various rural and sub-urban communities, a single national emergency helpline could help improve Nigeria's emergence needs. As a matter of fact, on the official Facebook account of NEMA, several comments have been made regarding a single emergency code.

V. Customizing Emergency Helplines for Effective Emergency Responses

Nigerians have longed for a single national emergency number that will serve as the national emergency code number for the entire country. Majekodunmi (2015), states that 112 or 199 numbers are said to be at various stages of completion across the nation. He elaborates that:

> The project entails sitting Emergency Communication Centres (ECCs) in each state of the federation and the FCT to enable members of the public alert security agencies on emergency situations, threat to life, or volunteer useful security information to authorities.

The use of a single emergency code number has be found to be more useful than multiple mobile emergency helplines. The fact that emergency situation comes abruptly, and mostly unexpected, victims of such terrible situations are sometimes overwhelmed or too distraught to select from multiple emergency codes in order to get the right platforms that would provide the needed help. Anybody that finds himself in such distressing circumstance might find it very impossible to get help. Therefore, gsm operators and government can work on a more user friendly platform that will address daring emergency situations in Nigeria.

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Advance countries and multi-diverse region like Europe appreciate the use of a single national emergency code- the popular 911 in the USA has being in operation as the national emergency number since 1968 and 112 adopted by the European countries to serve the entire European nations.

In Europe for instance, the 112 calls are answered on the average time of 5 seconds; calls are answered in 172 other languages aside from English with the help of interpreters. (culled from: ec.Europa. eu/digital-agenda/en/112-united-kingdom). The flexibility and the standardized type of emergency operation offered in Europe shows to a great length how countries seek to achieve high efficiency and effectiveness in emergency operations to safeguard the lives and material resources of their citizens.

Harmonizing all the emergency codes in operation in Nigeria (fusing all the emergency codes in different states of the federation into *one* central national code) will help converge all emergency operatives into a single platform; that is, the police, fire service, civil defence corps, NEMA, military, red cross and other para-military outfits can all be reach with just a single dial during an emergency outbreak.

Studies have shown that chances of survival and reduction of fatalities or damages can be guaranteed to some extent when victims call for emergency services on their mobile phone. This measure is also associated with improved mortality rate and assured rescue services in many lands.

VI. Taking a Cue from 911 Operations

The 911 emergency code is largely being used in many countries in South and North America. Because of its wider use, it has been commonly called the universal emergency number in so many lands. The special feature of this number is the adoption of a memorable 3 digits number (911). Any call placed to this number can either be answered by a call operator or a dispatcher, who then determines the nature of the call and then get the necessary unit to provide assistance to the caller; all these are done within seconds.

It is noteworthy that 911 operation maintains a special circuit that ensures that most drop calls are held until such calls are treated (Wikipedia.org). Other special needs like providing emergency services for the deaf are addressed through an enhanced system that is called Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD) or Text Telephone (TTY) for people who have impaired speech (culled from superiorambulance.com).

The enhanced 911 is also equipped with a special system called Automatic Number Identification which generates the physical address and location of the caller within few seconds of the call. This system work in simultaneously with another system that gives the exact location of the call, the Automatic Location Information (ALI); this system does not only generate the location of the caller, it also displays the exact unit that can handle the emergency situation at the location through another system called Public Safety Answering Point- PSAP (culled from cassmosheriff.org).

The 911 service is in every American home, as of 2006, 99 percent of the U.S. populations has 911 service. The call operators handle mindboggling array of emergencies. For instance, in 2006, two children in Texas helped stopped a four-man-invasion on their home. In the same month, another four year old boy helped save his mother's life when she had epileptic seizure, all these safety were delivered by dialling 911. Agents can assist inexperience people to carry out CPR and other medical and safety assistance (howstuffworks.com). 911 operatives handle hundreds of millions calls every year, they are one-stop-shop is providing assistance for all kinds of emergencies; even when the call is dialled wrongly.

VII. A Roadmap for an Improved Emergency System in Nigeria

Even though Nigeria has not fully embraced a centralized emergency system, much can be achieved in the task to reduce emergency complications in different zones of the country, including local areas. For Nigeria to operate a smooth mobile emergency platform, these modalities should be considered:

- The use of single emergency code throughout the country.
- Need for dispatch centres/local operation centres.
- Calls should be answered in local dialects (including English language and pidgin).
- Answering time is a key factor (in emergency, every second counts).
- Local network operators should develop emergency application that allows one push of a button to connect with emergency centre - to develop a user friendly application aided with personal emergency response system (PERS); a technology that allows users to establish communication with designated authorities with a push of a button. An example of this is "*eResponder*" designed by Securus incorporated (911.com, 2015).
- Calls should be totally free- mobile emergency helplines functions better when there is no service charge to initiate distress call. This means that the line should be toll-free.

Other things to consider for effective delivery of emergency services to compliment the mobile emergency service, are;

a. Nigeria should put in place highly trained and competent manpower (which will include medical officers, safety officer and security agents, that will form the dispatch team on the ground).

b. Building emergency service lanes of all our roads to allow free entry and exit while delivering emergency services.
c. Increasing the numbers of emergency officers and other logistics that will make emergency delivery smoother.
d. Spreading awareness on the use of a single national emergency codes and proliferation of physical dispatch centres all around the states of the federation.

VIII. Conclusion

Timely access to desired information can make a lot of difference during emergency period. Getting the right information to persons or rescue agencies is vital for successful emergency management operations. Therefore, for effective operation of mobile emergency helplines, the mobile technologies need to be widely adopted and used properly.

Mobile helplines provide a platform for immediacy of information which has been considered to be one of the greatest contributions to emergency response mechanisms-and thus saving lives. It allows people access to immediate emergency relief and provide the needed help at the appropriate time which allows concerned emergency managers deliver effective rescue services swiftly.

Hopefully, emergency management in Nigeria can get better with the adoption of mobile technologies and putting the right measures in place for the adoption of a single national emergency helpline. This can benefit the country in many countless ways; cost maximization, a trusted platform for emergency response, a nation-wide customized emergency delivery system, and above all, millions of Nigerians can then be 'just a call away' from getting rescue/response during emergency situations.

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Factors Influencing Refugee Dependence on Humanitarian Aid at Nakivale Settlement South Western Uganda

By Abbas Mugisha, Emmanuel Mbache & Reguli Mushy
The Open University of Tanzania

Abstract- This study reports the find ings of a research carried in Nakivale refugee settlement, south western Uganda. The paper argues that self-reliance for refugees have reduced donors' fatigue and encouraged refugees to engage in different economic activities that have enabled them to be economically independent from donors specifically United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (UNHCR) and its implementing partners like the World Food Programme (WFP). The study therefore was to examine the factors influencing refugee dependence on handouts/humanitarian aid in Nakivale settlement by identifying how refugees cope up in the settlement. The researcher adopted both quantitative and qualitative research designs in the collecting and analyzing data. Data were analyzed by use of descriptive statistics, multinomial logistic regression and description of themes. The findings revealed that; majority of the households depend on handouts from UNHCR/WFP, and vulnerability to sexual harassment significantly affects refugees' dependency on handouts.

Keywords: refugees, dependence, humanitarian aid, nakivale.

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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Abbas Mugisha [α], Emmanuel Mbache [σ] & Reguli Mushy [ρ]

Abstract- This study reports the findings of a research carried in Nakivale refugee settlement, south western Uganda. The paper argues that self-reliance for refugees have reduced donors' fatigue and encouraged refugees to engage in different economic activities that have enabled them to be economically independent from donors specifically United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (UNHCR) and its implementing partners like the World Food Programme (WFP). The study therefore was to examine the factors influencing refugee dependence on handouts/humanitarian aid in Nakivale settlement by identifying how refugees cope up in the settlement. The researcher adopted both quantitative and qualitative research designs in the collecting and analyzing data. Data were analyzed by use of descriptive statistics, multinomial logistic regression and description of themes. The findings revealed that; majority of the households depend on handouts from UNHCR/WFP, and vulnerability to sexual harassment significantly affects refugees' dependency on handouts. The researcher recommended that refugee women need to be empowered through vocational trainings and enabling them access financial support inform of loans to enable them be independent, other than depending on humanitarian aid.

Keywords: refugees, dependence, humanitarian aid, nakivale.

I. Introduction

International debates over humanitarian intervention have preoccupied NGO discourses and governments. Conflicts is about power, material resources represent buttress and are essential to power. Thus, when NGOs introduce resources such as food, cash and equipment, they become foci of struggle (Anderson, 2001). There have been many debates as to whether humanitarian aid does not actually fuel war. There is also as to what extent to which it contributes to development (De Wall, 1989; Duffield, 2002). At the same time, the benefits to NGOs and the local staff and improvement for the infrastructure of hosting areas have been mentioned (Goyen *et al.,* 1996). However, Anderson (2001) discusses how humanitarian intervention may worsen conflict. She mentions that this can be done through the payments of tariffs and taxes by NGOs, which money is then used to propel the conflict. In addition, she argues that NGO innervation can reinforce and worsen inter-group tensions by affecting the distribution of resources (e.g. employment of some people and rejecting others); these can spark off jealousies, inequalities and fuel separate group identities. Furthermore, NGOs presence affects wages, prices and profits. Through interaction with some officials they legitimate some actors and delegitimize others. Moreover, NGOs use of horror pictures may serve to dehumanize war perpetrators in the minds of the wider public and reinforce their alienation in peace efforts. The continuation of the war in South Sudan has blamed on several factors, the key being humanitarian aid (Duffield, 1998; Keen, 2000).

Much as the UNHCR has the mandate to offer protection and assistance to refugees, it is not usually the practice that it also implements its projects. It rarely does so, normally only during the emergency phase of a refugee influx while scouting around for implementing partners. The interventions refer to programmes and services, which are rendered to the population in need of survival in the short-term (in disaster and emergency situations) and in longer term as a way of decreasing the vulnerabilities of the communities and building up their capacities (Mulumba, 2005). In refugee situations, such interventions also depend on the refugee policies of hosting countries. Mulumba in her study, gives one example of Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya which has been there for over ten years, however, they are maintained on short-term (yet permanent) humanitarian assistance which include 100 percent food ration while in the Ugandan case which maintains agricultural settlements, refugees are expected to till the land and start living off it in the shortest time possible. Immediately short term humanitarian interventions include the addressing of basic needs; shelter, food, clothing, health, water and sanitation; the long term include, but are not limited to; allocation of land plots, farm implements-hoes, sickles, seeds and education facilities (Mulumba, 2005).

Several factors influence who gets humanitarian aid and who does not. Moreover, in the Ugandan case, there are conditions in space which refugees must satisfy before they can access such aid. First, one has to be cognized refugee by the hosting government and the UNHCR. This spells out certain notions, such as areas of settlement, registered versus none registered. The Uganda refugee policy consists of rural agricultural

Author α: The Open University of Tanzania, Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. e-mail: mugieabbas@mail.com

settlements in government gazzatted land (Mulumba, 2005).

a) Statement of the problem

Uganda maintains an open refugee policy through SRS which is the focus of this study. Under this approach, refugees in Uganda are integrated in settlements within host communities. They have a right to work, access documentation and social services, are free to move and establish businesses and are even allocated land for shelter and agricultural purposes through generous asylum policy (UN and World Bank, 2017). Despite the wide spread perception that the refugee policies built on the notion of self-reliance have been extremely progressive, there is a conflicting discourse on this view. While on one hand, as highlighted by numerous policy documents from UNHCR, NGOs and other actors that SRS claims to empower refugees, other scholars, i.e. Svedberg, (2014) have indicated gaps in the policy. In any case, there is no doubt that the practices of SRS in Uganda have received a lot of attention by policy makers and scholars. However, research is largely silent on how this approach impacts the largest group of refugees: women and children. As of April, 2020, at least 82 percent of the refugees are women and children (UNHCR, 2020), and women often find themselves as the primary care takers and bread winners of their families (Watera *et al.,* 2017). Thus research on the impact of SRS on displaced people's livelihoods especially women and children are highly needed. Indeed, refugee women are often identified as passive and vulnerable victims of violence in need of support and remain disadvantaged in various social and economic aspects (Krause, 2014). Since one of the central goals of SRS is refugee empowerment, this study will examine the impact of SRS on displaced people's livelihoods, particularly women and children at Nakivale settlement.

b) Objective of the study

The objective of this study is to examine the factors influencing refugee dependence on handouts/ humanitarian aid.

i. *Research question*

What are the factors influencing refugee dependence on handouts/humanitarian aid?

II. Literature Review

a) Neoliberal theory

The study adopted the neoliberal theory which is an updated version of classical political economy developed in the thinking of free-market economists such as Friedrich ,Hayek and Milton Friedman in 1930 (Heywood, 2013). The essence of neoliberalism is to 'roll back the frontiers of the welfare state' in the belief that unregulated market capitalism will deliver growth and widespread prosperity with efficiency (Heywood, 2013). The 'Nanny State' is seen to breed a culture of dependence and to undermine freedom of choice in the marketplace.

Neoliberalism has provided a kind of operating framework or 'ideological software' for advancing competitive globalization, dismantling the conventional welfare state and to proselytize the virtues of market, privatization and active individualism, which have become underpinnings in contemporary politics (Gledhill, 2007). In such thinking, naturally, the idea of self-reliance becomes an appealing value; former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and American President Ronald Reagan, for example, famously dedicated themselves to promoting a policy of self-reliance that urged people to rely on themselves rather than the state as the principal source of support (Goodin, 1985).

Congruent with broader development assistance, the international refugee regime has increasingly incorporated neoliberal principles into its policymaking, and the active promotion of self-reliance has become a 'mantra' among refugee-supporting agencies and policymakers. This trend can be practically observed through a reduction in free food rations and other forms of gratuitous material assistance for refugees, as well as through the implementation of numerous vocational training or entrepreneurship programmes that aim to enable refugees to participate in labor markets through acquired skills. Black, 1994). This has led to a declining emphasis on collectively attained self-reliance in agricultural settlements and has coincided with a larger neoliberal shift in development from addressing structural factors of poverty and inequality to focusing on individuals' ability to navigate adversities alone.

The focus on refugee self-reliance can also be observed discursively, as the conceptualization of refugees as 'responsible economic and market actors' represents a dramatic shift from refugees as 'vulnerable victims' (Black, 1994). Indeed, refugees' very 'helplessness' previously justified their status as recipients of benevolent international support and protection (Stein, 1981), humanitarian agencies have regularly utilized such images for fundraising. Currently, however, in promoting refugees' self-reliance, relief organizations attempt to refashion refugees from helpless aid recipients to 'prudent autonomous and entrepreneurial subjects' (Welsh, 2014) who are resilient and responsible for their own welfare and futures (Ilcan, 2015).

Nevertheless, it remains questionable whether the current conceptualization of self-reliance based on neoliberal principles is a feasible approach to refugees' economic empowerment and subsequent attainment of self-reliance. As non-citizens of their host country, refugees in developing regions face a number of challenges in often inhospitable environments. These include constraints on their right to work, such as lack of access to work permits and restrictions on freedom of movement (Easton-Calabria and Omata, 2016).

While the promotion of self-reliance embraces refugees' entrepreneurship, refugees in the South are usually excluded from official financial institutions providing credit and loans for refugees (Easton-Calabria and Omata, 2016). Upon completing a livelihoods training programme, refugees struggle to find the capital with which to start up small businesses, as well as find markets in which to sell their goods and services. Given these constraints, the promotion of self-reliance based on neoliberal tenets such as minimal state intervention, unregulated markets and individualism as a viable solution for refugees deserves scrutiny.

b) *Factors influencing refugee dependence on handouts/humanitarian aid.*

International debates over humanitarian intervention have preoccupied NGO discourses and governments. Conflicts is about power, material resources represent buttress and are essential to power. Thus, when NGOs introduce resources such as food, cash and equipment, they become foci of struggle (Anderson, 2001). There have been many debates as to whether humanitarian aid does not actually fuel war. There is also as to what extent to which it contributes to development (De Wall, 1989; Duffield, 2002). At the same time, the benefits to NGOs and the local staff and improvement for the infrastructure of hosting areas have been mentioned (Goyen *et al.,* 1996). Several factors influence who gets humanitarian aid and who does not. Moreover, in the Ugandan case, there are conditions in space which refugees must satisfy before they can access such aid. First, one has to be cognized refugee by the hosting government and the UNHCR. This spells out certain notions, such as areas of settlement, registered versus none registered. The Uganda refugee policy consists of rural agricultural settlements in government gazzatted land (Mulumba, 2005).

Absorbing displaced people in urban settings: Crawford *et al.,* (2015) high lightened the challenges of urbanization generally and the presence in cities of large numbers of long-term displaced people. A number of interventions, ranging from small scale informal arrangements to large urban municipality projects, suggest that solutions around the livelihoods of the urban displaced, which often include improvements in housing tenure, can be pursued successfully in different policy environments.

Integrated income generation, employment and skills programmes: Crawford *et al.,* (2015), argues that vocational training and income generation schemes supported thru grants or loans are probably the programmes most immediately associated with self-reliance and livelihood support to displaced people. Hill, (2006) and Jacobsen, (2006) point to a pattern of failure behind many of these schemes; failure to consider the market viability of either skill being taught or the product being produced; failure to consider the competing needs of participants as well as the educational, social and psychosocial barriers they are facing; and lack of experience within the agencies or NGOs providing lending or grants schemes and failure to link those schemes with more complete financial services that might allow them to grow or achieve sustainability.

Predictable safety nets and basic social services: Crawford *et al*., (2015), asserts that in situation where opportunities for direct support for income generating activities are extremely limited, for example, isolated, closed camp situations or where security threats are severe, programmes that support education, nuitrition and food security play a crucial, indirect role in building self-reliance and livelihoods.

According to International Rescue Committee (2014), the impact of education can be equally great. Among Syrian refugee girls, the failure to offer safe access to education is contributing to sexual exploitation and harassment, domestic violence and significant rise in early forced marriages. Watkins and Zyck (2014) argues that besides the human rights imperative to act, girls' education in the Syria refugee context is a priority for security, social stability and economic recovery, allowing girls and young women to develop the social networks crucial for livelihoods in the long term.

Integrated regional and country development approaches: The World Bank's Global Program on Forced Displacement (GPFD), whose objective is to improve the contribution of development actors to situations of forced migration (World Bank, 2014), played potentially important role in bringing comprehensive regional approaches to bear on complex and protracted displacement crises. The GPFD (2014) study on IDPs and refugees in the Sahel, (World Bank, 2014), though only proposed policy framework at this point, seems to have digested many of the lessons of the past piecemeal and humanitarian focused interventions to support self-reliance and livelihoods.

Vulnerability to sexual harassment: According to the UNHCR (2013), more than 51 million persons were displaced because of conflict and violence in the world, and the majority of the world's forced migrants, that is, refugees and IDPs were in protracted situations, with little chance that their displacement will end any time.

In their study on IDPs livelihoods and self-reliance interventions in Darfur, Gebru*et al.,* (2013); Jaspars and O'Callaghan, (2010), found out that self-reliance programmes have taken various forms and approaches over the years. Some aimed to make people less vulnerable by supporting their protection and increasing their livelihood assets. Interventions such as replenishing livestock, and the provision of food aid, fuel-efficient stoves, seeds, tools and veterinary services, were intended to reduce IDPs exponsure to the risk of attacks and exploitation in their search for food and livelihoods.

Other interventions to reduce the amount of money IDPs spent on basic services by providing free health care and education, while the provision of additional food rations for them to sell, and vocational training in skills such as carpentry and tailoring, were intended to boost their ability to generate an income (Jaspars and O'Callaghan, 2010; Young, 2007).

Some of the previous literature on refugee women's empowerment includes a study by Krause (2014) which explores the idea of how refugeeism can have an empowering experience for women. According to the study conducted in Rhino Camp Settlement in Uganda, displacement can give women the opportunity to create or negotiate new and different gender roles in refugee camps and settlements. Women can be provided with new possibilities as a majority of them escape more patriarchal structures in neighboring countries such as South Sudan. Similar implications have been reflected on in the reports by UNHCR, as it is assumed that the gendered process of forcible displacement and settlement in a country of asylum could have both positive and negative effects for individuals and therefore be an empowering or a disempowering experience for women (Krause, 2014). Hence, refugee women in the settlements can experience a potentially positive impact as they can acquire new skills and economic opportunities. For instance, WRC reveals how women in a refugee settlement can gain educational and vocational training that allows them to follow trades that pays more than traditional female trades and thus empower refugee women (Women's Refugee Commission, 2013).

III. Methodology

To gain an in-depth understanding of the topic, this study was carried out using the triangulation designs. This is a mixed method design which is the combination of qualitative and quantitative (QUAL+QUAN) approach to collect and analyze data (Creswell &Tashallori, 2007). In recent years, integrating qualitative and quantitative methods has become common in research (Bryman, 2006) because mixed method design can provide detailed and comprehensive data in order to achieve the research objectives and answer the research questions. According to Mertler and Charles (2008), in this method, both quantitative and qualitative data are collected and given equal emphasis, which allows the researcher to combine the strengths of each form of data.

a) *Study population*

The primary respondents were women refugees who have stayed for more than five years in Nakivale refugee settlement. These women refugees helped to show the impact of self-reliance on their livelihoods since the impact depends on how much time the refugees have spent in a settlement. The study also targeted Settlement commandants, Refugee welfare committee, UNHCR and its implementing partners, school going children and some of their teachers.

b) *Sample size and sampling techniques*

Nakivale settlement has a total population of 121,348 (as of January, 2020), distributed in 79 villages and 32,768 households where 420 house households has members who have stayed at Nakivale for more than five years. This study used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection.

For the qualitative data, it is not easy to determine how many respondents are needed in qualitative research. As Sarantakos (1998) puts it, "in qualitative studies, theoretical sampling does not resort to numerical boundaries to determine the size of sample; instead, subject selection will cease after saturation has been reached. Similarly, when purposive sampling procedures are used, it is left up to the researcher to decide when a number of respondents is considered sufficient, since actual numbers are not of primary importance for the study"

This part of qualitative method was guided by Sarantakos' views on determining sample size in qualitative research. The sample size for qualitative sample consisted of 104 respondents. This number included thirteen Focus Group Discussions (nine with women refugees and four with school going children refugees): each group consisted of eight refugees making a total of 104 respondents. These 104 women and children refugees were purposively selected and interviewed. 03 refugee leaders (Members of Refugee Welfare Councils) were purposively selected. Furthermore, Key informants were selected using Purposive sampling as follows: Office of the Prime Minister 03, Humanitarian agencies 04, and school teachers 04.

For quantitative data, the research sampled according to the size of the village where by in every village, the researcher took all the women that had spent more than five years in the settlement. The researcher went to every household where there were eligible women refugees according to the years spent in the settlement, i.e. five years. Using the multi-stage sampling (the taking of samples in stages using smaller and smaller sampling units at each stage) the researcher took all the three zones; Base camp, Rubondo and Juru, where in each zone, he randomly sampled 20 villages that were in proportion related to the size of the population. Out of the 20 villages taken, the researcher took 82 households out of 420 households of women who have been in the settlement for more than five years.

i. *Sample size determination*

The sample of this research was calculated using Taro Yamane (Yamane, 1973) formular with 95% confidence level and 10% precision. The total population of refugees' household who have stayed at Nakivale settlement for more than five years were obtained from UNHCR (2020) fact sheet, and the population is 420. Therefore using the formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

From the formula n = sample size

N = Total population

e = level of precision (0.1)

Therefore

$$n = \frac{420}{1+420(0.1)^2}$$

$$\frac{420}{1+420*0.01}$$

$$\frac{420}{1+4.2}$$

$$\frac{420}{5.2}$$

= 80

Based on the calculation above the sample size will be equal to eighty refugee households (80) Students.

c) *Data Analysis*

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Qualitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and multinomial logistic regression to assess factors that influence refugee dependence on handouts/humanitarian aid whereas qualitative data was analyzed using themes and sub themes to examine possible activities for cash grants.

IV. Results

a) *Refugees' dependence*

This paper intends to answer the following research question: what are the factors influencing refugee dependence on handout/humanitarian aid? To answer this question, the researcher used descriptive statistics and multinomial logistic regression were used to assess factors that influence refugee dependence on handouts/humanitarian aid. Household dependence on external daily support represented dependence on hand outs such that households that depended on others for daily support were 79.3% as indicated in *table 5.1* below.

Table 1: Household dependence on others for daily support

Dependence on others	No. of households	Percentage
No	17	20.7
Yes	65	79.3
Total	82	100.0

The daily support was either self-support or external support including; parents, UNHCR and WFP. Households that did not receive any external support were 20.7% while 4.9%, 24.4% and 19.5% exclusively depended on Parents, UNHCR and WFP respectively.

b) *Possible activities for cash grant*

During the qualitative study, it was found out in focus group discussion that there were possible activities for the cash grant given out instead of food (maize, beans and oil). It was revealed that there are refugees who receive cash for food. This cash for food replaces the food. Cash for food is a food assistance which is either cash or food. This is given out to those who are first verified following the same procedures as those who get food. World Food Programme (WFP) is the only authorized body by the UNHCR to give cash in collaboration with Equity bank where cash is credited on each beneficiary's account every month. WFP helps in all the process involved (Interview with World Food Program- Field office).

During the survey, it was found that much as most refugees' livelihoods were depending on the handouts from UNHCR and WFP, results found out that there were those getting food from other sources. The rest of the households depended on double and triple support as shown in *table 5.2* below.

Table 2: Daily support relied on

Daily source of Support	Number of households	Percentage
None/Self	17	20.7
UNHCR,WFP	1	1.2
Parent	4	4.9
Parent, UNHCR,WFP	1	1.2
Parent, WFP	5	6.1
UNHCR	20	24.4
UNHCR,WFP	18	22.0
WFP	16	19.5
Total	82	100.0

The number of households that depend on different sources of support can be easily depicted from the bar chart (*figure 1*) below.

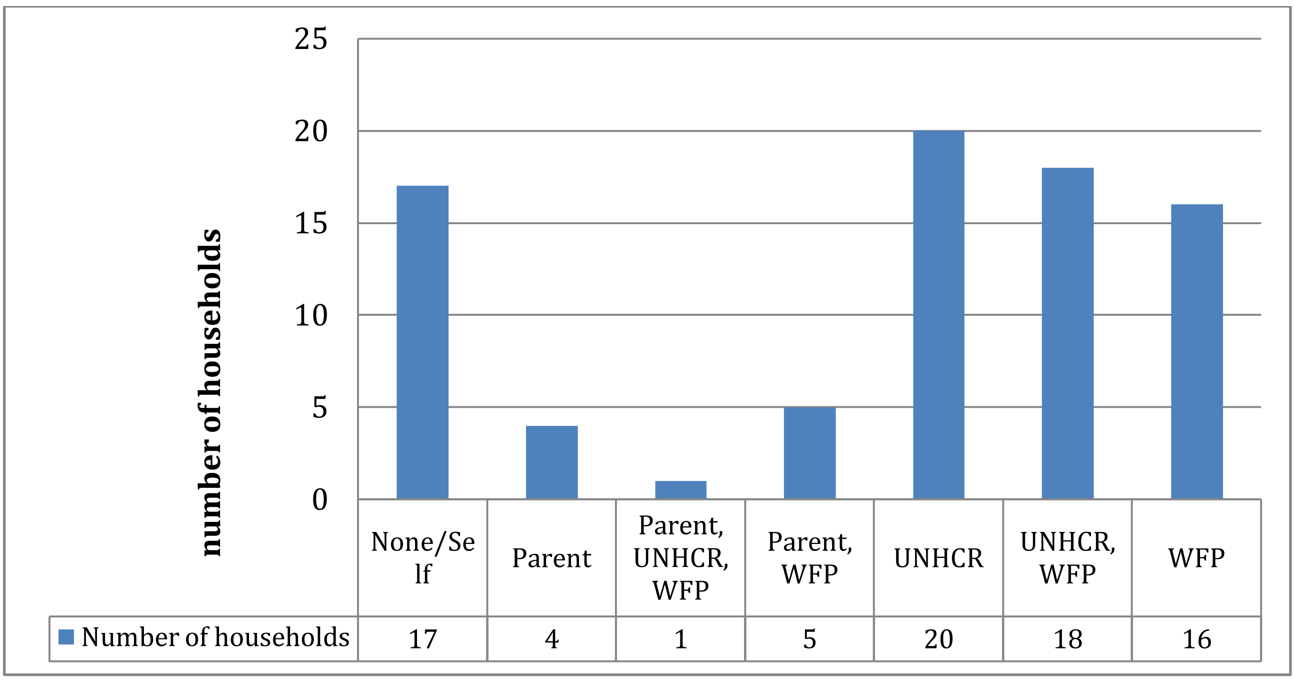

Figure 1: Bar chart of number of households that depend on different sources of support.

c) *Cash programs*

The researcher was interested to know whether cash program contributes to better outcomes than other kinds of aid. The study found that money given out is much better than the maize and beans given out. The following quotes demonstrates respondents' feelings about cash for food and the real food;

> *"Money is much better as long as there is an understanding between a wife and a husband. When we used to get food, we would even get rotten which wouldn't be grinded for one to eat, we would sell. You would rather sell and buy other maize but when you sell, you would get loses since it was rotten, they would not buy on market price. The money got from selling these food stuffs would not take you for even a month as it is supposed to be"* (Woman refugee, Nyakagando village, Rubondo, 25/01/2020)

It was also observed that the food given out is the same food grown by the refugees and they are only given specific food stuffs, i.e. maize and beans which are majorly grown in the settlement. Respondents expressed need for other items needed at home like salt, sugar, soap and charcoal. So they will still sell off the food to raise money for school fees and other scholastic materials. It was therefore found that money was much better than the maize and beans given out. Another advantage of money over food was that, money can be used for medication when you are referred for further treatment.

It was also revealed that with money received instead of food can be used to hire land from the host for cultivation and save some in the VSLAs so as to qualify for a loan in future.

However, some respondents were not comfortable with money because they felt that it not enough to take them for the month and prepares them to live without aid in future. Some respondents were of the view that if the can be empowered to be self-reliant will help them to live without depending on handouts.

d) Opportunities for self-reliance through humanitarian support

During FGDs it was observed that the food given out is not enough for a month. It was revealed that the food given can only take them for only two weeks. The following quotes illustrates refugees' frustrations;

"If there is no longer aid, that will be the end of us because the land they used to give us for cultivation is being given away to new arrivals" (Woman refugee, Nyakagando village, Rubondo).

"………………*There is nothing we do, we only depend on aid for food, and we have no skills other than this tangible aid"* (Woman refugee, Kisura B village, Rubondo).

"*It will be better if these humanitarian organizations offer different skills to us so that they can help us in future instead of giving us these tangible aid that cannot last for long"* (Woman refugee, Kisura B, village, Rubondo).

The researcher observed fear among refugee's women because they think if humanitarian aid stop, then they will suffer. Furthermore, some respondents had mixes reactions because they believe that it will be difficult for them to survive without land to cultivate on so as to supplement the support given by the humanitarian agencies. However, with those who receive cash for food were hopeful because they think with that money, the can save and buy some animals and birds to rare. With these animals, they think life may go on normally without aid. They observed that there was a need for them to be empowered instead of depending on handouts. During an interview with the Settlement Commandant, he affirmed how refugees are expected to produce food so as to sustain themselves because they cannot entirely depend on handouts.

e) Economic activities engaged in by refugees at Nakivale settlement

Nakivale settlement being a multinational settlement with over ten nationalities who have overstayed in the settlement with some since 2000, have tried to embrace self-reliance strategies, and with time, they have tried to engage in different economic activities depending on the ability, skills and availability of capital in an effort to become self-reliant and obtain better sustainable livelihoods even in the absence of humanitarian aid. The study observed that 80.5% of the households in the settlement were actively involved in different economic activities as indicated in *table 5.3*.

Other than farming, some refugees revealed that there is no other activity. However they showed concern of inadequate land. This was confirmed during an interview with the Project Manager of Alight (formerly known as American Refugee Committee) who revealed that land is not adequate enough to support livelihood activities. So much as refugees would want to engage themselves in agriculture, they had no land. It was further observed that for those who are actively involved in farming, they are growing different crops like ocular, cabbages, maize and beans. For those who are not in crop production are engaged in small businesses like selling tomatoes and other small items. There are also those who offer casual laborers in the gardens. However, since Base camp is as semi urban, most of the refugees there are involved in business as one woman refugee noted;

"At Base camp, the only activity we are involved in is small businesses. We go to markets and buy some small items which we sell and get little money to buy things like soap, oil and shoes for the children. However with small profit margin" (Woman refugee, New Hope, Base Camp, 01/2/2020).

Another woman expressed willingness to do business but she has no money;

"Most of us don't have capital to invest in something, but in case we can get capital, we would do a lot of activities that any woman would engage in" (Woman refugee, Kashojwa B, village, Base camp, 01/02/2020).

There are other women who confessed that they were staying home doing domestic work because they also had no capital, she noted that;

"…………………..*Staying home seated doesn't mean that we don't have skills, most of us have business skills, we have been trained in tailoring, studied business and finance, but we have no opportunities and no capital. That is the reason why we stay home doing nothing"* (Woman refugee, New Sangano, Base camp, 01/02/2020).

Table 3: Households involved in Self-reliance economic activities.

Involvement in Self Reliance Economic Activities	No. of households	Percentage
No	16	19.5
Yes	66	80.5
Total	82	100.0

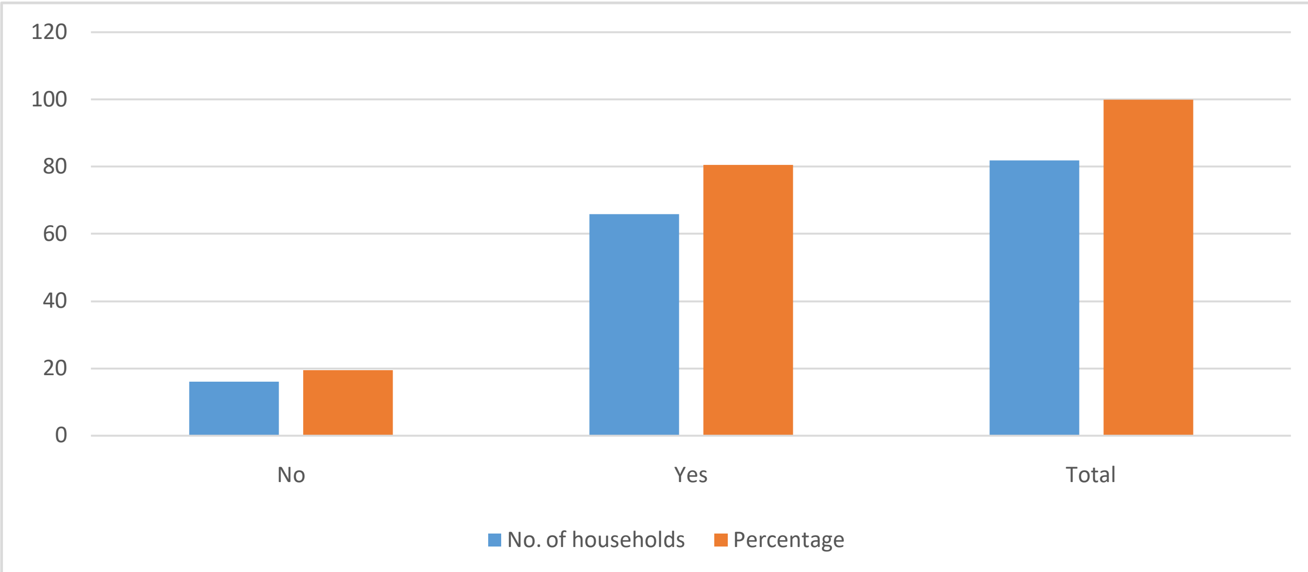

Figure 3: Households involved in self-reliance activities.

To examine the extent to which the involvement in the self-reliance activities would help in reduction of refugee dependence on external support, a multinomial regression model was adopted. Dependence on handouts was used as the dependent/response variable and self-reliance strategy was used as one of the independent variables and it was represented by any household member being involved in at least one economic activity. Involvement in self-reliance strategy and other co-factors were regressed against dependence on hand outs and the results obtained were as shown in *table 3*.

f) Factors Affecting Refugee Dependence on Handouts

i. *Age of household head*

Age of household had a positive significant effect on dependence on hand outs. This implied that increasing the age of household head by one year increases the log likelihood of depending on handouts by 0. 142 than decreasing age. This was because as household heads become of age, they are less active and hardworking such that the only way of survival is depending on humanitarian aid.

ii. *Household head being male*

Household head being male showed a negative significant effect such that if the household is male, there is a decrease in the log likelihood of the household dependence on humanitarian aid by 2.116 than if a house hold head is female. This observation was attributed to the fact that male household heads can easily engage economic activities that can support the household rather than dependence on hand outs as observed in the focus group discussions, as one respondent states;

"Not only should we depend on NGOs, we also look at our husbands……….." (FGD, Nyakaagando village, Rubondo, 25/01/2020)

iii. *Engagement in economic activity*

Non-engagement in economic activity although not significant, it had a positive effect dependence on hand outs. A household not being engaged in economic activity increased the log likelihood of depending on hand outs by 1.714 than being engaged in economic activity. This was explained in the focus group discussions that if at least a member of the household is not engaged in economic activity, the overall household income is minimal thus increasing the chances of waiting on to humanitarian aid.

iv. *Marital status*

Marital Status of one being married showed a negative but non-significant effect on dependence on hand outs. Results show that a household head being married reduced the log likelihood of dependence on hand outs by 2.083 than being single, widowed or separated. This was explained by the fact that married couples can plan and strategies for better economic opportunities which increases their income and reduces dependence on hand outs in the long run.

Table 4: Results of multinomial Logistic Regression showing factors affecting refugee dependence on handouts

Rely on others for daily support(Dependent/response variable)[a]	B	Std. Error	Sig.
Intercept	-36.741	6580.11	0.996
House hold size	0.054	0.247	0.827
Age	0.142	0.074	0.055
[Any member engaged in economic activity=0 (No)]	1.714	1.681	0.308
[Any member engaged in economic activity=1(Yes)]	0[b]	0	0
[Marital status=1(Married)]	-2.083	2.351	0.376
[Marital status=2(Single)]	-0.149	3.445	0.965
[Marital status=3(Separated)]	-0.237	3.053	0.938
[Marital status=4 (widowed)]	0[b]	0	0
[Household head=1(Male)]	-2.116	1.220	0.083
[Household head=2(Female)]	-2.185	0.000	0.991
[Household head=3(Child)]	0[b]	0	0
[Education level=0(None)]	-5.914	6226.00	0.999
[Education level=1(Primary)]	-4.427	6226.00	0.999
[Education level=2(Secondary)]	-23.889	6620.40	0.997
[Education level=3(Tertiary)]	13.699	0.000	0.999
[Vulnerable people in the household=0(No)]	19.337	3061.03	0.995
[Vulnerable people in the household=1(Yes)]	-3.365	5838.91	1.000
[Productive assets the Household owns=0 (None)]	-.055	1.982	0.978
[Productive assets the Household owns=1(bicycle)]	1.214	2.918	0.677
[Productive assets the Household owns=1,2(Bicycle &livestock)]	-.926	2.281	0.685
[Productive assets the Household owns=2(Livestock)]	-.551	1.991	0.782
[Productive assets the Household owns=2,3(livestock & motorcycle)]	-18.037	3598.15	0.996
[Productive assets the Household owns=3(motorcycle)]	0[b]	0	0
[Knows about self-reliance strategy=0(No)]	1.965	1.822	0.281
[Knows about self-reliance strategy=1(Yes)]	0[b]	0	0
[Average earning from the economic activity=0(<150,000sh. per month)]	16.804	2854.94	0.995
[Average earning from the economic activity=1(>150,000sh. per month)]	-5.045	5268.89	0.999
[Average earning from the economic activity=3(>250,000sh per month)]	0[b]	0	0
[Aware of financial services in the community=0 (No)]	0.810	1.064	0.447
[Aware of financial services in the community=1(Yes)]	0[b]	0	0

a. The reference category is: Yes.

b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant/has very few responses compared to other co-factors

Age and Household head being male turned out to have a significant effect while other factors that had an effect on dependence on handouts although non-significant were engagement in economic activity/ self-reliance activity, awareness of financial services in the community, knowledge about self-reliance strategy and marital status of being married.

g) Vulnerability to sexual harassment and refugees' dependence on handouts.

i. *Security of women and girls in Nakivale settlement*

To assess how refugee vulnerability to sexual harassment influences refugees' dependence on handouts, Descriptive statistics and Multinomial Logistic Regression were used as well. Self-reliance strategy was proposed to have a negative significant effect on vulnerability to sexual harassment. Results of descriptive statistics indicate that 53.7% of the girls and women in households were not safe as shown in the table below.

Table 5: Safety of women and girls in the household.

Response to not being safe	No. of household	Percentage
No	38	46.3
Yes	44	53.7
Total	82	100.0

ii. *Causes of women and girls' insecurity at Nakivale settlement*

a. *Early marriages*

From the focus group discussions, some girls were found not be safe because of fear of being forced into early marriages. It was revealed that most girls get married as early as 17 years old either voluntarily or being forced by parents so as to get quick money/returns. Some girls are unable to go to school because of lack of school fees and thus are easily persuaded with money by young boys and end up being sexually harassed. One of the respondents had this to say;

> *"Some girls get married at 14 years because some families are unable to take care or pay school fees for them. Some boys persuade them using money and deceiving them that they are about to be resettled in Europe or America"* (Learner at, Bright International School, Base Camp, 11/02/2020).

It was further revealed that some parents are always harsh to their children and as a result, they escape home and end up getting married while still young. It was also noted that young girls are at times forced and some voluntarily get married while still young. One learner at Kashojwa primary school was quoted, thus;

> *"It will depend on how you behave at home, if you behave badly, your parents will force you to go and get married, and what you own at home, if there if poverty at home, the parents will not remain with you at home because they don't have food to feed you"* (Learner at, at Kashojwa primary school, Base camp, 11/02/2020)

It was also observed that in some religious cultures, girls are forced to marriage at early ages. The Somalis culture allows girls to be married off at the age of 13 years. This was confessed by a Somali student at Nakivale secondary school, thus;

> *"…………….In our Somalis culture, parents always urge that religion allows girls to get married at an early age. In our community, they will abuse you and send you a way to go and get married since you have grown up to have your own family. This is especially when you are just home idle doing nothing and your parents cannot afford school fees………"* (Student, at Nakivale secondary school, Kabahinda, Juru. 11/02/2020).

Family size was also identified as one of the reasons as to why girls are married off while still young. If a family has many children whom they cannot look after, and once the elder child is a girl, this girl will be a victim to early marriage. In some tribes like among the Bamyamulenge, when a girl is 20 years old, you will be looked at as a very old woman who has fail to get a man. Such inferiority will also force one to get married voluntarily. Early pregnancies were also identified to be a reason as to why girls get married at an early age.

b. *Lack of essential services*

It was observed that women become victims of sexual abuses as they move out to collect firewood or fetch water at the lake. On this note, it was revealed that women are given briskets that can be used as an alternative source for cooking instead of women going out of the settlement to collect fire wood which exposes them to sexual harassment.

> *"…….we have also brought water in the settlement to prevent women and children from moving long distances which expose them sexual abuses like rape and defilement "* (Livelihood officer, Nsamizi, Nakivale settlement, 22/01/2020).

Lack of enough water points has also been identified as a source of insecurity of girls and women at Nakavale settlement. Women and girls always move out to the swamp to fetch water. This is because there are no enough water taps in the settlement. Some respondents also reported incidences of harassment and intimidation from the host community, thus;

> *"As women and children here at base camp, we don't have any security. When we offer labour for farming in host communities, they tend to turn against us. They will beat you and at times rape you. You cannot report them because by reporting such cases, you end up losing your dignity and respect in the community"* (Woman refugee, New Hope, Base camp, 01/02/2020).

Photo 1: Brisket made at Nakivale refugee settlement

iii. *Factors affecting safety of women and girls*

Following the engagement in self-reliance activities, the multinomial logistic regression was used to assess among other covariates the importance of self-reliance activities/strategy in reduction of sexual harassment amongst the women and girls in the refugee settlement. Women and girls not being safe in the household was used as a proxy variable to represent vulnerability to sexual harassment. *Table 2* summarizes the results of the regression model such that if other factors were held constant, i.e. if there are no any cofactors, women and girls are more likely to be unsafe and thus sexually harassed by 31.8%, which is represented by the value of the intercept/constant.

Table 6: Multinomial Logistic Regression Results of factors affecting safety of women and girls.

Women and Girls in the house are not safe[a]	Beta (Coeffecient)	Std. Error	Sig. (p<0.05)
Intercept	31.839	5464.406	0.995
House hold size	-0.233	0.104	0.025
Age	0.010	0.027	0.704
[None engagement in economic activity]	0.950	0.815	0.244
[Marital status=1(Married)]	1.717	1.259	0.173
[Marital status=2(Single)]	-14.927	3777.485	0.997
[Marital status=3(Separated)]	0.569	1.572	0.717
[Marital status=4(Widowed)]	0[b]	0	0
[Household head=1(Male)]	-17.518	0.589	0.000
[Household head=2(Female)]	-17.689	0.000	0
[Household head=3(Child)]	0[b]	0	0
[Education level=0(None)]	-16.129	5464.406	0.998
[Education level=1(Primary)]	-16.694	5464.406	0.998
[Education level=2(Secondary)]	-33.207	5866.603	0.995
[Education level=3(Tertiary)]	17.453	8601.677	0.998
[Feel safe in the community=0(No)]	2.043	0.731	0.005
[Feel safe in the community=1(Yes)]	0[b]	0	0

a. The reference category is: Yes.

b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant/has very few responses compared to the alternative reference category and other co-factors

However with the presence of many factors, vulnerability to sexual harassment is as a result of these factors with different specific effects. Household size, household head and feeling unsafe showed significant effect on vulnerability to sexual harassment while engagement in an economic activity, marital status and educational level though not significant, they had some impact on vulnerability to sexual harassment.

a. *Household size*

House hold size showed a negative significant effect on the vulnerability to sexual harassment. Increasing the household size by one person would reduce the log likelihood of vulnerability to sexual harassment by 0.233 than if the house hold is reduced by one member. It was urged in the focus group discussions that a household has more security if it has more members than if it had less members.

b. *Household head*

House head had a negative and very significant *(P=0.000)* effect on vulnerability to sexual harassment. Household head being male reduced the log likelihood of sexual harassment by 17.518 than if a household is female or child headed. It was urged that male heads provide maximum security over females in the household by direct intimidation of any potential threat to sexual harassment. It was found that male heads always equip themselves with assets like panga, axe, hoes and spears such that members in the community always fear encroaching in the premises of male headed households.

c. *Feeling unsafe in the community*

Feeling unsafe in the community was described as living in fear of being assassinated and it turned out to have a positive significant effect on vulnerability to sexual harassment. If the female member felt unsafe, it increased the log likelihood of vulnerability to sexual harassment by 2.043 than if one felt safe. This is because feeling unsafe its self makes one become psychologically insecure such that in case any threat arise, that person is readily a victim. The focus group discussions reveal that some insecurity and thus sexual harassment occurs among children especially the girl children who normally go to fetch water. It was noted that at the water points, there is always segregation according to nationality especially among Banyarwanda and Banayamulenge (Congolese). It was of concern that the Banyarwanda intimidate the Congolese claiming that the Banyamulenge are the source of problems in the settlement especially in Sanagani village. It was revealed during the focus group discussions that some families in the settlement are not safe due to the insecurity in their home countries. A case in point is a refugee girl from South Sudan who revealed that her family is always threatened in the settlement;

> *"There are many threats within the settlement. I and my family are here because of insecurity in South Sudan. My father was in government but since he joined the opposition he had to leave his country because of fear of our lives. When we fled in 2018, in December, 2019, people came from South Sudan and entered the settlement. We used to stay at the Reception at Kabazana, our father disappeared and since that time we have never seen him………… our mom one night was attacked and beaten badly….." (Student refugee, Nakivale Secondary school, Juru Sub Camp, 11/02/2020).*

d. *Engagement in economic activities*

If a household is not engaged in an economic activity, the log likelihood of vulnerability to sexual harassment is increased by 0.95 more than if a household is engaged in an economic activity, though the effect was observed not to be very significant. It was revealed in the focus group discussion that if girls and women are normally busy with economic activities, they are less idle and therefore less vulnerable to sexual harassment. On the other hand, not being involved in economic activity may expose the women and girls to the threats of sexual harassment which explains why the negative effect was not very significant.

V. Discussion

The study findings confirm the relevance of Neoliberal theory in the promotion of refugee self-reliance strategy. Neoliberal theory in the promotion of refugee self-reliance argues that the idea of self-reliance becomes an appealing value and people are urged to rely on themselves rather than the state as the principal source of support (Goodin, 1985). The study found that refugees were engaging in some economic activities for self-reliance rather than humanitarian aid. The government under the office of the prime minister allocates land for cultivation and settlement and refugees are argued to engage in agricultural activities to supplement what is given by UNHCR.

Furthermore, the primacy of markets, another key tenet of neoliberalism is individual responsibility and independence, which are also the basis of the contemporary self-reliance model in Western society. Godfrey underscores the moral aspect of self-reliance vis-à-vis responsibility and self-efficacy when he writes, Self-reliance entails the deeply rooted moral belief that individuals have a duty to provide for their own support and that active and hard work defines our humanity and enables our growth (Godfrey, 2013). These views are relevant especially for the refugees who were found not engaging in any economic activity had a significant positive effect on dependence on handouts.

On the other hand, Ager and Strang (2008) claims that the livelihood of refugee families can be associated with how successfully families are integrated into the host society. The authors developed a middle-rage theory based on the experience of refugees (Smit, 2015). Ager and Strang (2008) identify three indicators for achieving integration into the host community. The first set of indicators is referred to as "markers and means of achieving integration where refugees have limited access to housing, quality education, health care and regular income as central in the achievement of successful integration" (Ager and Strang, 2008:169). The second set of indicators includes the ability of refugees to speak the main language and housing cultural knowledge of the host society; having legal rights as refugees; and feeling safe in their environment (Ager and Strang, 2008). The third set of indicators of this theory is related to the process of social connection (Ager and Strang, 2008).

In essence, this theory calls for refugees to be integrated into the host communities. These views are relevant because as refugees come to the settlement, they allocated a piece of land to cultivate and construct, they have freedom of movement, right to work establish a business and can enjoy any privilege as enjoyed by the local community. This is according to the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Regulations.

Theories of change for self-reliance and livelihood interventions are also relevant to this study because according to theory of change 2: partial integration, the aim is to reduce direct aid costs by promoting self-reliance and reducing dependence on humanitarian aid (Al Abed, 2004; Jacobsen, 2005). This is in agreement with the study findings during interviews where it was revealed how refugees are allocated plots of land for agriculture and to some who were hiring land. This study explored the factors affecting factors affecting refugee dependence on Handouts in Nakivale settlement. It was noted that the majority of households in Nakivale depend on handouts specifically from the UNHCR and WFP. Nakivale settlement has refugees who came in the settlement as early as 2000 so these cannot be assessed the same as those who came ten years later so the factors would be different. The country of origin in the most cases also affected the factors for refugee dependence.

The study found that there were refugees who received cash instead of food. In Nakivale settlement, the commonest food stuffs given out to refugees include; maize (12kg); beans (1.5kg), and cooking oil (1litre). However, this is per head in the family, so the household receives according to how many members are in the family. For cash for food, the beneficiaries are first verified following the same procedures as those who receive food and WFP is the only authorized body by UNHCR to payout cash in collaboration with Equity bank where money is credited.

The study further found that the money given out instead of food was much better than the food itself because some food given is grown in the settlement, i.e. maize and beans. So receiving money was much better because money is used to buy other items they don't receive like sugar, salt, charcoal, and others use the same money for their children's school fees.

However, it was observed that the food given is not enough to sustain these refugees and prepare them to live on their own in future. It was therefore felt that if aid would stop, they would suffer because they are not well prepared to live without aid. For those who receive cash instead were hopeful because some save and pay school fees for their children, have bought animals to rare, i.e. cows, goats, piggery ducks chicken which can prepare them to be self-sufficient.

The paper finally examined the factors affecting refugees' dependence on handouts and these were found out to be; age of household members, household head being a male; engagement of an economic activity and the marital status. All these were found to affect refugees' dependence on handouts in different ways. Theories of change, especially theory of change 2: states that partial integration aims at reducing direct aid by promoting self-reliance (Al Abed, 2004; Jacobsen, 2005), thus reducing dependence on humanitarian aid which was a major concern of this study.

VI. Conclusion

Nakivale settlement being a multinational settlement with over ten nationalities with some who have stayed since 2000 try to embrace self-reliance strategy, and have engaged in different economic activities, however on the ability, skills and availability of capital. The study found that the majority of refugees, i.e. over 80 percent of the households were actively involved in different economic activities. However, other than farming, there were no other activities and the fact that land is inadequate, had affected them.

The paper recommends that refugee women need to be empowered through vocational trainings and enabling them access financial support inform of loans to enable them be independent, other than depending on humanitarian aid.

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Rawlsian Veil of Ignorance and the Quest for Restructuring in Nigeria

By Akinola, Olanrewaju Victor, Adepoju, Banji Marcellinus, Francis, Olusegun Lucky & Adedokun Christiana Funke
University of Ibadan

Abstract- The paper examines the relevance of the Rawlsian veil of ignorant in the Nigerian quest for restructuring. Debates on restructuring has taken over the wave of Nigeria's academic, political, social, and economic space and have left many to ethics and tribal conflicts. The paper addresses how fairly resources should be distributed and allocated; the problem of equal opportunity in Nigeria polity. This was interogated through John Rawls's famous "theory of justice. The paper argues that for a society like Nigeria to enjoys social cooperation and sustainable restructuring amid all polarity it is surrounded with, there is a need to employ an approach that it is devoid of ethnic/tribal, socio-cultural, and political sentiment. The paper assumes that the "veil of ignorance"- behind which the principles of justice are chosen serves as a mechanism in which social and political chauvinism and polarities in the country could be addressed. For methodology, the paper employed a philosophical-expository approach to dissect the subject matter analytically and critically.

Keywords: veil of ignorance, justice, equality, and restructuring.

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RAWLSIANVEILOFIGNORANCEANDTHEQUESTFORRESTRUCTURINGINNIGERIA

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Abstract- The paper examines the relevance of the Rawlsian veil of ignorant in the Nigerian quest for restructuring. Debates on restructuring has taken over the wave of Nigeria's academic, political, social, and economic space and have left many to ethics and tribal conflicts. The paper addresses how fairly resources should be distributed and allocated; the problem of equal opportunity in Nigeria polity. This was interogated through John Rawls's famous "theory of justice. The paper argues that for a society like Nigeria to enjoys social cooperation and sustainable restructuring amid all polarity it is surrounded with, there is a need to employ an approach that it is devoid of ethnic/tribal, socio-cultural, and political sentiment. The paper assumes that the "veil of ignorance"- behind which the principles of justice are chosen serves as a mechanism in which social and political chauvinism and polarities in the country could be addressed. For methodology, the paper employed a philosophical-expository approach to dissect the subject matter analytically and critically.

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I. Introduction

In recent time in Nigeria, people (elites and illiterate, politicians and political scientists, etc.) have been clamouring for good governance; these clamors are situated within the purview of fair distribution of natural resources and equitable opportunities in social and political spheres. This implies that the commitment of the Nigerian State to the welfare of her people has been exploitative and lackadaisical. It lacks social mobility and mobilization ideals. Rawls posits that the mobilisation of society necessarily rests on the back of the feeling by members that they are stakeholders in the social cooperation or social union and the only way to do this is to enshrine their liberty, rights and duties in the institutions in the society represented by the basic structure.[1] This point is very germane because many Nigerians have been complaining about the issue of intergovernmental relations between the federal and sub-national governments, issue of resource control and allocation, issue of revenue allocation, efficiency, and functionality of the constitution, inequality of states and local governments in geopolitical zones, security and marginalization amongst others. However, a critical probe on the real reason for this call exposes all to the conflict of interest which has undermined the intention of the proponents. Apart from the genuine reason of using political restructuring as a veritable tool to better Nigeria, some people especially the elite sees it as an abstract instrument to gain favour and achieve their self-interest.

It appears so interesting that the call for restructuring is gaining more momentum among the youths, elites and political class in the country, but not without critics. According to the critiques of this movement, neither a sovereign national conference nor a restructuring of the polity will be the magic wand to our problem. It is this manner that Okpeh opines that;

> Those who are advocating the restructuring of the Nigerian federation into a federation of nationalities and ethnic groups have failed to grasp the substance of the historical process which has produced our ethnic groups and the Nigerian polity.[2]

These critics of restructuring, some of whom believed to have come from minority ethnic group in the country, believe that restructuring of the country may lead to an eventual breakup of the federation into smaller ethnicity-based polities and give advantages of exit to some others like MASSOB and that this may create another civil war more brutal than that of 1976.

In fact, a dismal thing about the misuse of this concept (restructuring) is that many emergency nationalists and opportunists are already using the mantra to make political points, especially during the 2019 general elections.[3] This raises some levels of skepticism because it appears there is no clear difference between the ongoing call for restructuring and the last change mantra deployed as the machinery for the 2015 general elections. Now, the question is, how can we get Nigeria restructured without self or ethnic interest? Amid diversity, how possible is common political interest and national identity in this kind of polarized country? Answers to these fundamentals questions are situated in the Rawlsian "veil of ignorance"- tells us how to reform Nigeria in general and make it just society or ideal society.

The centerpiece of this paper, therefore is how Nigeria nation-state can approach issues of restructuring that devoid of ethnic rivalry or interest,

Author α: Department of Philosophy, University of Ibadan. e-mail: akinolanvic@gmail.com
Author σ: (PhD), Department of Local Government and Development Studies, The Polytechnic, Ibadan. e-mail: banjejeus2019@gmail.com
Author ρ: Department of Local Government and Development Studies, The Polytechnic, Ibadan.
Author ω: Department of Urban and Regional Planning, The Polytechnic, Ibadan.

rather national interest. The paper adopts Rawlsian "veil of ignorance" to get this attained. Though many people have criticized Rawls's veil of ignorance as controversial and inconsistent, this paper is not going to join in the controversy or devote arguments to defend Rawls. We assume that the Rawlsian principles of the veil of ignorance are at least plausible and a defensible way of developing specific principles of justice in a polarized country like Nigeria because it will produce a lasting solution to the problem of distributive justice, impoverishment, and social conflicts which underlies the quest for restructuring in Nigeria.

II. Conceptualising Restructuring

There are diverse ways one can address the concept of restructuring. It supposes bringing about a drastic but indispensable internal change that alters the relationships between different components or elements of a state, an organization or system. The word "restructuring" is etymologically derived from the Latin word *restructus*, meaning to *rebuild, rearrange, reorganize,* and to *reconstruct.* On the one hand, the term re-structuring is a political and administrative connotation, which implies agitation for more formation in the entire component of the existing federalism, as a result of the need to control the centre or representation in the political landscape of the country. The restructuring also involves the economic redistribution of the resource among the component units of the federation on the basis of true federalism.

According to Goughen, to restructure supposes a change or transformation of a structure from less desirable condition to more desirable.[4] In the case of Nigeria, Adewoye argues that Nigerian federation should be changed because there is too much power at the centre. He maintained that the federal government has too much power and too much responsibility, too much money and much to waste. Continuing, he queried whether it has not occurred to us that the federal government has too much power and too much responsibility? He argued that the structure we have is anti-development. To him, restructuring implies devolution of powers to component units of the Nigerian federalism. In the same vein, Nwosu averred that restructuring means divesting the central government of certain powers and limiting its area of influence; such areas as fiscal policies, military defence, foreign policy, immigration and national elections.[5] He argued that the concept of restructuring does not entail merging of states. Rather, it is a thoroughgoing process that allows each region to control its resources and pay royalties to the federal authority. He believes strongly that restructuring to a large extent will stem the tide of restiveness in many parts of Nigeria as it is capable of resolving the problems of citizenship, religion, resource control and fiscal federalism.

As disclosed in the above, to restructure entails changing the way that organization or system is organized in order to make it work more effectively and efficiently. A number of analysts have pointed to what Achebe referred to as the "failure of the leadership"[6], it keenly address the nagging needs of the citizenry and all segments of the federating units. This failure on the part of leadership and political elite, essentially led to disequilibrium in the distribution of the commonwealth, thereby giving rise to calls for restructuring. Some parts of the country feel alienated in the scheme of things with the attendant call for self-determination by some ethnic groups; some Nigerians do not feel safe in some parts of the country where there are so much violence, insecurity and economic marginalization of the majority. Most of the fear that drive present-day agitation for self-determination seems to emanate from ethnic and tribal dominations. The minority ethnic groups are afraid of the dominance of the majority, while the latter is afraid of the onslaught of the agitators from the minority.[7]

III. The Trajectory of Restructuring in Nigerian Polity

The struggle for political and economic restructuring in Nigeria is an age-long practice that has bred conflicts and formation of conflict groups within the Nigerian society. This struggle could be well grasp historically; the first thing the earlier colonist grappled with is to restructure an organized political order of precolonial Nigeria by merging the Northern and Southern protectorate. So, the call to restructure the current Federal status by Nigeria, both politicians and political analysts, have been described as a creation of British masterstroke.[8] Prior to the amalgamation of northern and southern protectorates in 1914, each protectorate succeeded, with the little resources available to it, to sustain the political, economic and social wellbeing of their respective protectorates.

On the one hand, there has been an upsurge in the activities of rights activists agitating for remediation of issues which they feel are of grave concern to them since the beginning of civil democratic rule in Nigeria in May 1999. This unprecedented increase in violent demands on the Nigerian state at the threshold of the Fourth Republic have been attributed to the fact that the military rulers who were in power before now had gagged the civil society and placed a lid on the freedom of individuals to associate with one another and openly express themselves.[9] Hence with their exit from the political scene coupled with the libertarian air of civil democracy, it was not surprising that hitherto bottled up emotions and sentiments among the populace began to simmer up. Currently, the topical issue almost threatening the corporate existence of the country is the call for a *restructuring* of the polity. This call which is coming on the heels of the hackneyed demand for a sovereign national conference, though the seemingly national conference has caught the citizens several fronts depending on which side of the fence one finds himself.

Sequel to this period, one must concede that there have been other demands for justice from aggrieved groups in society. Indeed, the Fourth Republic opened with a renewed agitation by environmental rights activists in the Niger Delta for control of the resources they produce.[10] Having received a fillip from the activities and subsequent martyrdom of Ken Saro-Wiwa; the sympathetic ear of the international community to the resource control struggle; and the modest success recorded even if it is only in drawing global attention to the environmental injustice of the diabolical duo of the Nigerian state and the oil multinationals, youths and other concerned groups in the Niger Delta region renewed their call for a fair deal from the Nigerian state.

Looking perceptively at the rationale for resource control agitation by activists in the Niger Delta region one is likely to make a hunch that it may have been given impetus by the failure, again, of the Nigerian state to address squarely the contentious issue of an acceptable revenue formula for all states/ regions that make up the country. The problem of how best to share the revenue from the national treasury to all tiers of government has remained intractable from the period of political access to power and other resources between the minority and majority ethnic groups in the Nigerian state becomes source of conflict.

To mitigate these conflicts and assuage the feelings of minority elements in the country, the ruling elites have over time doled out policy instruments and programmes which, in their opinion, equilibrates the process of social mobility for all concerned while serving as affirmative action for minority elements and other less-advantaged groups in the country- some of these policies include state creation, quota system and its corollary, and federal character principle.

Though it is not the intention of this paper to discuss the pros and cons of these policies, yet word or two may be instructive here at least to justify our argument that equal opportunity for those with the unequal backgrounds will only lead to an exacerbation of the existential condition of the latter. The issue of state creation, for instance, featured prominently in the 1957/1958 Constitutional Conferences in London sequel to which the Sir Henry Willink Commission was set up by the colonial masters to look into the fears of ethnic minorities in the country and suggest means of allaying them. Though the Commission came out with the resolution that state creation is not the answer to the problem as it (state creation) will only delay political independence (the primordial interest of the comprador elites at that time), yet it is on record that between that period and now a total of thirty-six (36) states have been created from the original three regions of 1946; this is in addition to a Federal Capital Territory and seven hundred and seventy-four (774) local government areas. The extent at which instrument of state creation provide social justice to minority elements in the country remains a moot point. For if it did, one would expect that calls for the creation of more states should have been consigned to the dustbin of history, but this is not the case. Indeed, as our experience has shown that creation of more states has led, on the one hand to the demand for creation of even more states or at the other extreme the inordinate demand for a break-up of the country by separatist groups like Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) and Movement for Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND).[11]

Another affirmative action the federal character principle intend to do is to ensure that public offices in the federation are spread in a manner that all qualified elements from all sections of the country are adequately represented as provided for in Section 7 of the Third Schedule of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; aimed at addressing the fears of domination by minority sections of the country. Nevertheless, beyond the political undertone which it pursues on the one hand for the governing elites who exploit it, it has dampen the entrepreneurial spirit in some persons or sections of the country who apparently see no need to strive for high socio-economic achievements. It is in this regard that Epelle and Omoruyi claimed that the net effect of the policy of quota system and federal character principle has "been to demoralize those from sections of the country where there is high achievement orientation while promoting mediocrity and encouraging those involved in indolence to see it as a virtue".[12] All the aforementioned issues above necessitate the clamour for the restructuring of the polity in Nigeria. To attain economic cum political development height in Nigeria, there is a need for a succinct approach to restructuring. This paper adopts "Rawlsian veil of ignorance" as a suitor. The principle behind this approach will be discussed in what follow.

IV. Principles Behind the Rawlsian Veil of Ignorance

How do people behave in the case of original position when they act behind the 'veil of ignorance'? This is what inspires Rawls to create hypothetical cases in order to monitor human behaviour. In the state of almost perfect ignorance, the individuals are required unanimously to choose the general principles that will define the terms under which they will live as a society and join the social contract- rational self-interest leads people's behaviour when making choices. People choose the greatest opportunity of accomplishing one's conception for a good life, which is very individual and relative.

Rawls claims that people in the original position act according to the *maximin* principle on the gain-loss scale. This means that rational individuals would select principles that ensure the least undesirable of the available options when the 'veil of ignorance' is lifted, in case they find themselves in the worst position. According to Rawls, the 'maximin' principle is a rational choice, so you maximize what you would get if you end up in the minimum or the worst-off position. He claims that 'this is like proceeding on the assumption that your worst enemy will decide what place in the society you will occupy'.[13] As a result, people select a scheme that maximizes the minimum share allocated under the scheme. Practically, the distribution scheme among three persons have this shape:

i. 10 : 9 : 1
ii. 8 : 7 : 2
iii. 5 : 4 : 4

Rawls predicts that rational person according to his theory would choose iii). His theory relies on the fact that each person tends to provide security and satisfy its self-interest. In this context, people would tend to get the iii) position because even if they do not gain the maximum, they will find themselves in a better position than in a case where they can get more, but also lose more. He considers that human nature tends to act securely. In the first two cases, there is a higher average utility, but if you are in the worst position, you are worse than the worst position in case iii). People tend to avoid an unsatisfactory position in their lives and they are ready to give up from reaching the maximum in order to provide less but to gain more security for the worst. Therefore, even if the individual ends up at the bottom of the social order, he/she will try to choose the alternatives of best interest.

1. According to Rawls, the principles that stand behind the 'veil of ignorance' in the 'original position' are; each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive total system of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar system of liberty for all.
2. Social and economic inequalities are to be arranged so that they are both:
   a. To the greatest benefit of the least advantaged, consistent with the just savings principle, and
   b. Attached to offices and positions open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity.[14]

The most basic distinction between the two principles of justice introduced by Rawls is that the first deals with constitutional fundamentals. In contrast, the second, which itself has two limbs, deals with the operation of those fundamentals.[15]

The meaning of his first principle could be interpreted in a way that society should provide a set of basic liberties for everyone in a just manner. Particularly, Rawls believes that the first principle covers the traditional freedoms, such as the freedom of thought, conscience, and association; the freedom of the person and the interests protected by the rule of law.

Analyzing Rawls's principles, we will realize that the first principle that concerns the equal basic liberties has a dominant position compared to the second principle that refers to the social and economic inequalities. Rawls calls this 'lexical priority' of the first principle over the second. One of the reasons for the priority of the first principle over the second is the fact that constitutionally guaranteed liberties are products of the highest form of political power, namely 'the power of the people to constitute the form of government', which may be in contrast with 'the ordinary power exercised routinely by officers of a regime'.[16] Another argument is that 'basic liberties' to which it refers exist in order to 'protect fundamental interests that have a special significance'.[17]

The basic institutions as constituted in Nigeria at present have no commitment to the view of Rawls first principle of justice, that each individual has an inviolability founded on justice that should not be abused and violated not even for the purpose of achieving the wellbeing of the entire population except in cases of punishment for crimes committed against the State.[18] But this is not.

Rawls used his principles to emphasize the idea that liberty stands before equality - nobody wants to lose liberty when the veil is lifted. After that, if there are any existing social and economic inequalities, the society will intervene to ensure that all citizens enjoy equality of opportunity in the process by which they come to achieve the unequally gained positions. In the end, the society will allow inequalities just in cases where its members tend over time to reach the maximum of the worst-off position - maximizing the minimum. Rawls' expectations are pessimistic in this case - he expects that people are permanently afraid that they might find themselves in the worst-off position and that they will avoid risk. The critics focus on the issue: would people in the original position decide to choose and rely on these principles? Many of them would not choose that, because they are ready to risk and to maximize the gain they can achieve (like choosing the cases i) and ii)). In this respect, Rawls offers various arguments in defense of his 'maximin' concept as the most rational way of behaviour in facing the uncertainty in life. One of the Rawls arguments which invokes 'the strains of commitment' is:

> It matters that all those living in a society endorse it in a way that means they will be committed to it – rather than seeking to change things. If the difference principle is in operation, those who are at the bottom of the pile will know that the rules are working to ensure that they are as well off as they could be. So, even they will be committed to society.[19]

Subject of another objection was Rawls' concept of giving 'priority to liberty'. According to this concept, parties of the hypothetical social contract would not trade off their liberties for economic gain. The 'priority to liberty' does not mean that liberty has greater weight in case there are some trade-offs, but it refers to the fact that liberties cannot be traded. This concept depends on Rawls' claim that people have different capacity to 'frame, revise and pursue their conception of the good and the way in which the basic liberties are essential to the exercise of that capacity'.[20]

This claim can be easily tested in practice. If we are into a position of trading certain traditional liberties (such as the freedom of thought, conscience and association) in return for money, the dilemma is whether we are ready to risk and give up some liberties to gain a certain amount of money? Usually, the answer is dependent on the financial status of the person deciding - if the person is poor, it is more likely that he/she will trade the liberties for the money. If the poor person is into a position to choose between food and liberties, it is more likely that food would be chosen. Rawls' arguments opposing this objection focus on his assumption that everyone in a society has gained a certain position of economic well-being and financial independence before accessing the hypothetical social contract. Only if this precondition is fulfilled, the 'priority of liberty' concept can be fully enforced. His second principle consists of two limbs, which are known as 2(a) 'the difference principle' and 2(b) 'the fair opportunity principle'. According to Rawls, 'the fair opportunity principle' has priority over the 'difference principle'.

The second principle, in general, intends to secure the interests of the *least advantaged* people in society, and this is done by introducing two important limitations. First, he introduces the 'just savings principle' ('the difference principle') that requires the people in the original position to ask themselves how much would they be willing to save at each level of the advance of their society, on the assumption that all other generations will save at the same rate. These people are not aware of which stage of development is the civilization and probably they will decide to save money for the upcoming generations in the future. The second limitation included in the 'fair opportunity principle refers to the fact that all offices and positions, or jobs in general, should be available to all.

Rawls' idea of justice as fairness is extended among generations, instead of being created only for contemporaries. The 'just saving principle' clearly shows the idea for inter-generational equity[21] that, according to Rawls, requires each generation to see itself as being merely one stage in general progression through all the generations of history. In his later work, ''*Political Liberalism*'', Rawls claims that in its final version the 'correct principle' becomes:

> That which the members of any generation (and so all generations) would adopt as the one their generation is to follow and as the principle, they would want preceding generations to have followed (and later generations to follow) no matter how far back (or forward) in time.[22]

Besides his ideas on inter-generational equity included in the 'difference principle', this principle has attracted most of the debates and controversies regarding the Rawls' concept of distributive justice. This principle is considered as broadly egalitarian in the sense that, for Rawls, there is a general presumption in favour of an equal distribution of goods among all citizens. The powerful criticism that has been raised against egalitarianism is the fact that there is no room for incentive.

One of the key questions that have been raised was: how could inequalities tend to maximize the position of the worst off? Inequalities might be very useful in the economy. They might serve as a driving force for people's incentives to do one job instead of another. If everyone receives the same amount of money for any job, then the interest in competitiveness and productivity would be lost. Everyone would tend to get a non-demanding job; many posts will be closed due to labour force redistribution on the market and that would generate an inefficient and stagnant economy. In the opposite case, when people receive different rewards for their job, some of them are ready to do harder jobs for extra rewards. The hard work of the highly productive is capable of creating benefit for many, either directly through new job and consumption opportunities, or indirectly through raised tax revenues.

These arguments oppose the Rawls' egalitarian approach, which has been criticized as irrational and inefficient. But Rawls accepts the conditional statement that *if* inequality is necessary to make everyone better off, and, in particular, to make the worst-off better off than they would otherwise be, then it should be permitted.[23]

V. Conclusion

The paper made a little shift away from the existing literature with the quest for political restructuring in Nigeria. It offered a Rawlsian veil of ignorance as a mechanism for socio-economic and political restructuring in Nigeria. To say we are behind the veil of ignorance is to say we do not know our social status, race, sex, political affiliation, physical handicaps, our generation and our religion. But we must mention here that the self-interested rational persons are not ignorant of the general types of possible situations in which humans can find themselves. Let us imagine that the self-interested rational persons are given a task of choosing the principles that will advance their interests or that shall govern actual world (not hypothetical world).

Rawls believes that due to the inherent fair procedure and because of the fairness of the procedure he believes that the principle that would be chosen by means of this procedure would be fair principles.

This is because, the self-interested rational persons behind the veil of ignorance would not want to belong to a tribe, ethnic group, race or gender or sexual orientation that turns out to be discriminated against or socially neglected. Such an individual would not want to be a physically challenege person in a society where handicapped are treated without respect. So, the principle that would be chosen is one that opposes ethnicity, tribalism, discrimination, neglect, marginalisation and deprivation. Likewise, the self-interested rational persons would not want to belong to a generation or social class which has been allocated a lower resources or revenue than average quantity of resources. In endorsing any principle, he or she would want each generation to be allocated with roughly equal resources or that each generation should leave to the next at least as many resources as they possessed at the start. The corollary of this thought experiment is that in all fairness, all people regardless of where they hails from have the same rights to resources, the same rights to the revenue, the resources generate, each people should have future as well as the present. It is our uttermost believe that if we plant this thought process at the centre of the restructuring processes, we would be able to produce specific principles of justice that will assist us to provide long-term measures to the suffering and poverty striking the people of Nigeria.

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Website and Television Broadcasting of National Parks: A Perceived Possibility of Promoting and Marketing of National Parks in Nigeria

By Adigun J. O., Oyeleye D. O., Ugege P. E., Onihunwa J. O. & Irunokhai E. A.

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Keywords: national park, marketing and promotion, national park visitation intention, website and television broadcast.

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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Adigun J. O. [α], Oyeleye D. O. [σ], Ugege P. E. [ρ], Onihunwa J. O. [Ѡ] & Irunokhai E. A. [¥]

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Keywords: national park, marketing and promotion, national park visitation intention, website and television broadcast.

Author α Ѡ ¥: Department of Computer Science, Federal College of Wildlife Management, New Bussa Niger State, Nigeria.
e-mail: sunkanmisegun@gmail.com
Author σ: Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism management, Federal College of Wildlife Management, New Bussa Niger State, Nigeria.
Author ρ: Department of Computer Science, Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

I. Introduction

Computers have been adopted to support many aspects of business transaction from marketing to goods and services delivery and its adoption has always been a boost to the business aspects it has been annexed to support (Emuoyibofarhe, Adigun and Emuoyibofarhe, 2020). The Coronavirus lockdown which ravaged almost every part of the world has further shown that adoption of information communication technology in many aspects of business dealings could reduce the need for face to face interaction of business to business and business to consumer by allowing remote business dealings.

Remote marketing is one of the many aspects of business transactions that higher percentages of businesses have been able to adopt information communication technology to acquire wider spectrum of customers. However, nature and conservation parks in many developing countries including Nigeria may not have annexed the opportunities presented by information communication technology for better patronage. This was what made Hogenauer (2005) said that the concept of marketing to draw additional visitors to national parks is oxymoronic to many park administrators. This may be due to the fact that resource preservation is seen as the clear priority in many of these national parks and they are therefore not looking more at the aspect of revenue generation.

The low priority given to marketing of national parks in developing countries may contribute to low revenue generation in many of these developing countries unlike the more developed countries that have made ecotourism one of the sectors of their economies wherein they generate high revenue (Eagles, 2002). It is a point to note that many of the developing countries possess higher numbers of tourist spots with natural attractions and which offer ecotourism compared with the developed countries; however, these have been under-utilised for revenue generation (Onihunwa, 2019). Nigeria which serves our case study has great potential in nature tourism and ecotourism. Table 1 shows basic information about national parks in Nigeria.

Table 1: Basic information about National Parks in Nigeria

Geo-political Zone	State	State National Park	Ecological Zone	Area (sq. km)
North East	Adamawa	GashakaGumti National Park	Northern Guinea / Sudan Savanna	6731
North Central	Niger, Kwara	Kainji Lake National Park	Northern Guinea/ Sudan Savanna	5382
South South	Cross River	Cross River National Park	High Forest	4000
North East	Bornu	Chad Basin National park	Northern Guinea/Sudan - Sahel Sava.	2258
North West	Kaduna	Kumuku National Park	Northern Guinea/Sudan	1121
South West	Oyo	Old Oyo National Park	South. Guinea /Sudan Savanna	2512
South South	Edo	Okomu National Park	High Forest	181

Source: Nigeria National Park website

The increasing demand for outdoor recreation areas of every kind and the extinction rates of majority of animals are the rationale for establishment of National parks in Nigeria (Onihunwa, 2019). They are saddled with the responsibility of conservation of selective and representative samples of wildlife communities in Nigeria; the conservation of biological diversity in Nigeria; the promotion and provision of education about wildlife and nature conservation and protection of endangered species of wild plant and animals and their habitat. Therefore, it seems much concentration is given to wildlife protection as opposed to revenue generation, in fact national parks in Nigeria constitute majorly of staffs that serve to protect the parks from intruders and the admin staffs do little marketing or promotion of national parks for revenue generation.

Mohammed et al (2013) listed the followings as the environmental significance of the National Park Service in Nigeria:

i. Conservation of wildlife throughout Nigeria so that the abundance and diversity of species are maintained at the optimum levels commensurate with the other forms of land use in order to ensure the continued existence of wildlife for the purpose of their sustainable utilization for the benefit of the people;
ii. Preservation of outstanding scenic, natural, scientific, recreational and other values in the National Parks;
iii. Protection and maintenance of crucial wetlands and water catchments areas;
iv. Implementation of relevant international treaties, agreements or other arrangements regarding, relating to, or connected with protected areas and wildlife management to which Nigeria is a party, in so far as the power to implement those international treaties, agreements and arrangements is conferred on the National Park Service by the Federal Government;
v. The promotion and provision of education about wildlife and nature conservation; and
vi. Conservation of biological diversity in Nigeria.

Judging from the above listed, revenue generation is not at the heart of Nigerian national parks establishment, that may be the reason why they are not been properly marketed. This study set to open the eyes of policy actors in National parks in Nigeria to prioritize revenue generation and see need for marketing national parks a proposed action plan. At the heart of developing marketing strategy of a product or service is the ability to understand and analyse the purchase decision of consumers of that product or service (Koc, 2004). However, very little has been published/researched on the "purchase decision" behaviour of visitors and potential visitors to national park, and little has been committed for either accomplishing such research or implementing broad market appeals. However, the researchers believed adequate remote marketing through adequate provisioning of visualization of national parks flora, fauna and environment present opportunity to influence the purchase decision of potential tourists to national parks. This study therefore set to investigate the possibility of promoting and marketing national parks in Nigeria better through website and television broadcasting in order to affects positively National Park Visitation Intention (NPVI) of potential tourists.

a) *Purpose of the Study*

The aim of the study is to establish whether or not Website and Television Broadcasting (WTB intervention) of national parks can be used to promote and market nature conservation and promotion of national parks in Nigeria in order to improve national park visitation intention of potential tourists. The specific objectives include:

i. To investigate the extent to which WTB intervention has currently been annexed to promote and/or market national parks in Nigeria.
ii. To evaluate the effectiveness of current WTB intervention being annexed to promote and/or market national parks in Nigeria on NPVI of potential tourists.

iii. To evaluate whether or not improving WTB adoption would affect positively NPVI of potential tourists.
iv. To make recommendations based on the findings.

b) Research Hypothesis

The study was based on the following assumptions:

i. The current WTB intervention being annexed by national parks in Nigeria is not effective enough to have attracted wider spectrum of customers and boasted of high revenue generation.
ii. Marketing and promoting national parks through adequate WTB intervention present possibility of assuring potential tourist of visitation satisfaction to the park even before visiting the park thus providing remote feel of tourism satisfaction to the national parks.
iii. Based on (i) and (ii), effective WTB stimulates NPVI of potential tourists thereby attracting more prospective tourists to visiting the national parks.

Based on the assumptions, the study is guided by the following research hypotheses:

- *$H_0$1:* The current WTB intervention puts in place by management of National parks in Nigeria is not effective enough to market and promote national parks in Nigeria.
- *$H_0$2:* The perceived opportunity to market national parks is not significant.
- *$H_0$3:* Provision of adequate (suitable and effective) WTB will have no significant effect on NPVI of potential tourists.

II. Literature Review

National park authorities in Nigeria may have tried to computerize their information system and involve in some television programs on the national television station. However, the computerised information system accessible through http://www.nigeriaparkservice.org and the occasional television programs on the National Television Authority (NTA) seems inadequate to market and/or promote of national parks to potential tourists to stimulate National Park Visitation Intention (NPVI) of potential tourists.

According to Chen and Tsai (2007) tourist visitation intent is seen in three perspectives pre-visitation, during visitation, and post-visitation. In more practical terms, these three phases refer to: choice of a destination, subsequent evaluation, and future behavioral intention. In tourism context, behavioral intention is often referred to as: plan to visit, repeat visit and recommending a destination. It was noted by Onihunwa (2019) that the only means potential tourists get access to the national parks in Nigeria and through which researchers get useful information about the national parks still involve scheduling pre-tour visits to the national parks. According to Onihunwa (2019), the potential tourists are therefore faced with the following challenges:

- Inability to make bookings and reservations online, hence tourists have to make journeys twice to the parks e.g. a pre-tour and the main tour.
- Inability of the tourists to get timely answers to their pre-tour questions.
- Inability of tourists to get unaided direction to the national park.

Furthermore, Onihunwa (2019) went on to state that the national parks in Nigeria (with emphasis on Kainji lake national parks) were also faced with the following challenges:

- Inability to attract wider spectrum of tourists to the national park, hence, it offers lower market potentials.
- Income generated at Kainji lake national park is not as much as web based managed national parks in some other countries due to reduced tourist in flow.

Onihunwa (2019) went on to develop a web information system for Kainji lake national park in Nigeria. It was stated that the research was necessitated because the current web information system in place for national parks in Nigeria was not designed with the intent of marketing the national parks. The system was made available to users (potential tourists) using HTML/PHP/CSS/MySQL technology. The system was developed to aid potential tourists to the national park the ability to check for staff availability at proposed period of visit, perform online reservation and booking, and provide the map and direction service to the park without need for paying pre tour visit to the national park both the patient and nurses to be in the same location at the same time. However, the system's capability and adequacy to market the national parks and attract tourists' interest in visiting the national park was not examined.

Abimbola (2017) worked on perceived factors affecting the patronage of domestic tourism in Osun state. In the study, the questionnaire served the major research instrument. The questionnaire samples were administered to 400 respondents. The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics, linear regression and Pearson correlation. It was found that majority of respondents do not have adequate knowledge about tourism activities in the state and accessibility of the tourist destinations was found to be a major issue.

Mihanyara, Abd Rahman, Aminudin (2016) worked on the Effect of National Park Mobile Apps (NPMA) on National Park Behavioural Intention (NPBI) using Taman Negara National Park as case study. In the study, a model which includes the effect of NPMA, as well as mediating effect of National Park Satisfaction (NPSat) on tourists' NPBI. A self- administrated questionnaire was distributed among 500 tourists from developed countries visiting Taman Negara National Park (TNNP). The data was examined through deployment of structural equation modelling. The findings revealed that NPMA does not affect NPBI directly, however, NPMA has significant indirect effect on tourists' NPBI through mediation effect of NPSat. Furthermore, NPSat was a full mediator.

Boit and Doh worked on the role of destination attributes and visitor satisfaction on tourist repeat visit intentions: the case of lake Nakuru National Park, Kenya in 2014. The results of the research show that some of the park's destination attributes affected visitor satisfaction, and a positive influence was found between tourist satisfaction and repeat visit intentions to Lake Nakuru National Park.

It is the contention of this study that website and television broadcasting of Nigerian national park attributes including flora, fauna present and environment of the national parks could give a virtual experience of the parks to prospective tourists and stimulates more patronage of national parks in Nigeria thus bringing in more revenue through tourists' visits.

III. Methodology

a) *Research Design*

The research employed the survey design, there is no special treatment given to the subjects and there is no control group. At the beginning of the study, a checklist of awareness mechanism of Nigerians about existence of national parks in Nigeria was obtained and the survey was based on the checklist obtained.

The study include potential tourists to national parks in Nigeria all around the world, however the study was narrowed down to those residents in Nigeria based on the elaborateness of including all potential tourists around the world. Furthermore, the study was conducted during the corona virus lockdown therefore only interested participants were included in the online survey. The research instrument was a self-constructed National Park Marketing Adequacy Questionnaire (NPMAQ). The questionnaire consists of sections A, B and C, section 'A' collects information about the demographic characteristics of the respondents while section 'B' consists of awareness of the respondents about existence of national parks while section C collect information about national park marketing and promotion in Nigeria, effects on respondents' intents to visiting national parks.

The self-constructed questionnaire was inputted into Google form and the website link to access the Google form was sent via WhatsApp and FaceBook to contacts of all researchers that carried out the study. Follow up messages were sent to the prospective respondents within a period of two weeks. The NPMAQ Google form was made accessible to participants between 18th of May and 4th of June 2020. A total number of one hundred and fifty nine (159) responses were retrieved. Some of the questionnaires were open ended questions while some are in various point likert scales and others are in grading scales questions.

The data collected from the participants were analysed using charts, Pearson correlation statistics, paired sample and independent sample T-Test statistics with the aid of Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

IV. Results and Discussions

a) *Personal Data of respondents*

The results presented in figures 1 to 4 shows the characteristic distribution of the respondents. Figure 1 shows that the respondents consists of population of various age brackets with the highest been 31–45 years closely followed by those within the age of 16–30 years. Figure 2 shows that the respondents possess various educational qualifications ranging from primary (elementary) to tertiary educational levels. Figure 3 shows that higher percentage of the respondents have access to satellite television and figure 4 shows that higher percentage of the respondents also have access to mobile internet.

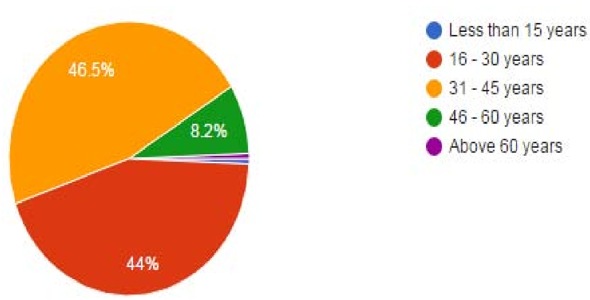

Figure 1: Distribution of the respondents by age.

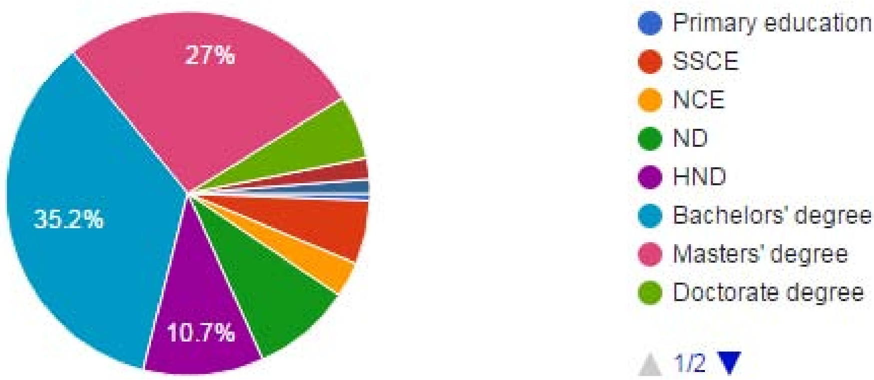

Figure 2: Distribution of the respondents by educational qualification.

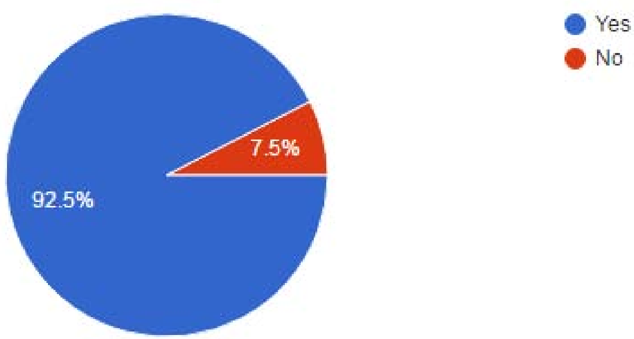

Figure 3: Distribution of the respondents' access to satellite television.

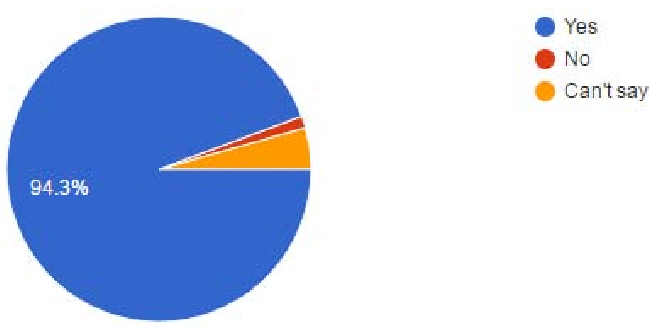

Figure 4: Distribution of the respondents' access to mobile internet.

b) Data Analysis

Based on the assumptions in this study, the effectiveness of WTB intervention currently being annexed by national parks in Nigeria is depicted in figures 5 (i) and (ii). The possibility presented by WTB intervention of potential tourists' assurance of visitation satisfaction and consequential effects on visitation intents is presented in figures 6 (i), (ii) and (iii).

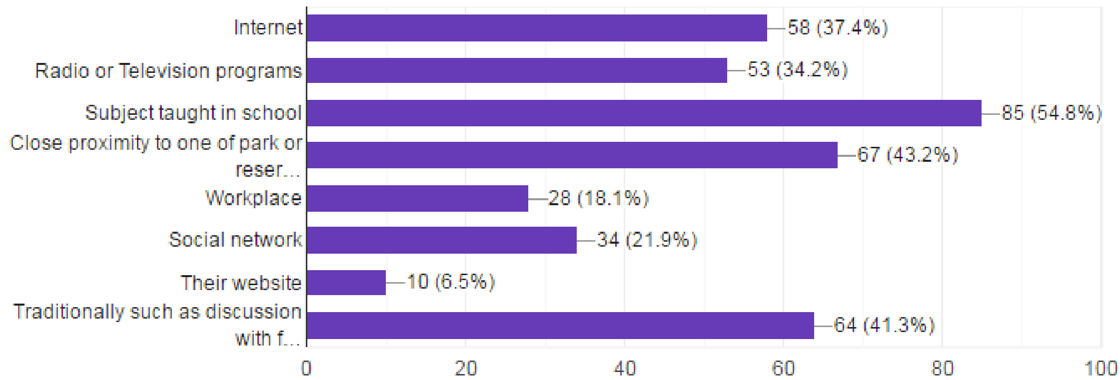

Figure 5(i): Channels of awareness about existence of national parks in Nigeria.

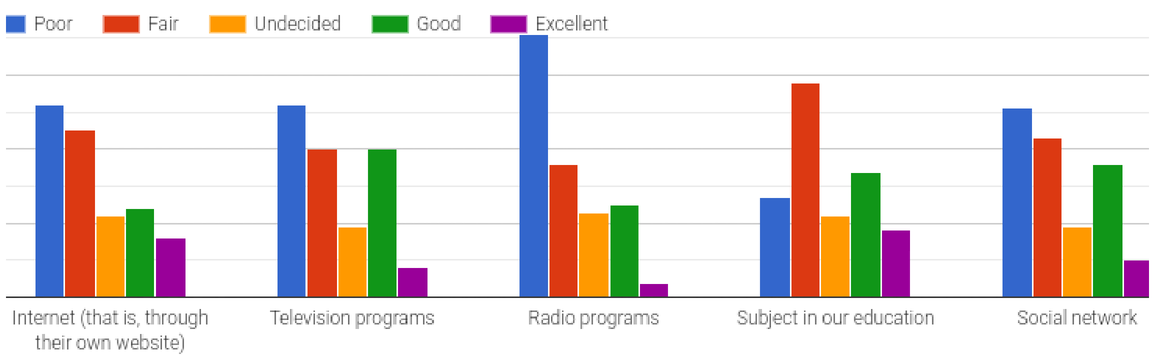

Figure 5(ii): Level of promotion of national parks through various means in Nigeria.

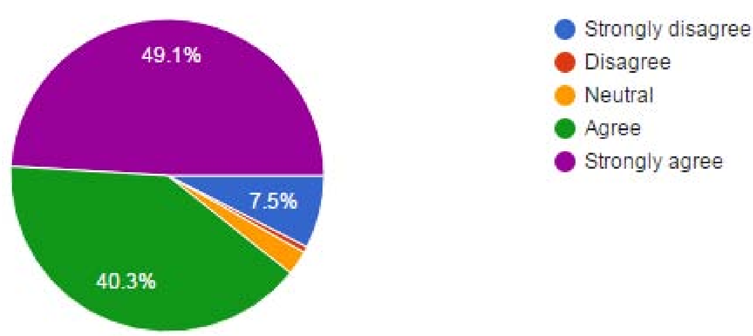

Figure 6(i): Anticipated tourists' assurance of visitation satisfaction with nature based programs on television.

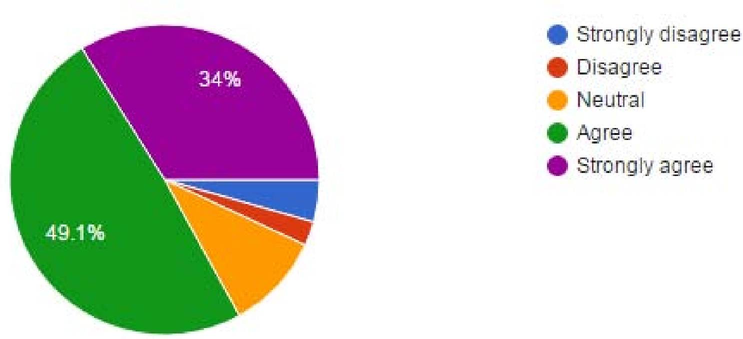

Figure 6(ii): Anticipated tourists' assurance of visitation satisfaction with nature based programs on website and social media

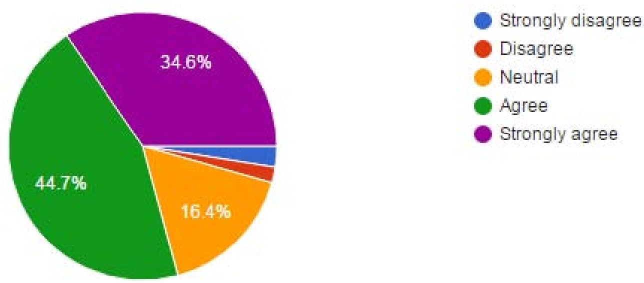

Figure 6(iii): Anticipated effects of WTB intervention on visitation intent of potential tourists to Nigerian national parks.

In testing the hypothesis stated, table 2 shows the effectiveness of the current WTB intervention puts in place by management of national parks. Analysis of perceived opportunity of marketing national parks in Nigeria through WTB intervention was presented in table 3. Furthermore, paired sample t-test statistics of the effects that adequate promotion and marketing of national parks with WTB intervention will have on prospective customers' visitation intent to national parks was presented in table 4.

Table 2: Effectiveness of the current WTB intervention for marketing and promoting national parks.

	Market/Promotion effectiveness	Mean difference	p-value
Pair With WTB	4.6371	0.55	0.00
Without WTB	5.1899		

Table 3: Perceived opportunity of marketing and promoting national parks through WTB intervention.

Mean	Mean difference	Confidence Interval	p-value
20.87	7.87	8.4524	0.00

Table 4: National Park Visitation Intention based on marketing and promotion done through WTB intervention.

Visitation intent variables	Without WTB	With WTB	Mean difference	p-value
Plan to visit	6.49	6.83	0.34	0.00
Plan to repeat visit	6.00	8.14	2.14	0.00
Plan to recommend	6.69	7.04	0.35	0.00

V. Discussion of Findings

The result of the analysis presented in Table 2 shows that the current WTB intervention puts in place by management of national parks was significantly less effective as compared with market/promotion done through traditional means ($p < 0.01$ and $\mu > 0$). This was corroborated by figure 5 (i) that shows that the channel of awareness through internet (37.4%), radio and/or television programs (34.2%) and social network (21.9%) were less compared with channel of awareness through traditional means such as subject taught in school (34.2%), close proximity to the park (43.2%) and discussion with friends (41.3%). Figure 5 (ii) further showed that level of promotion of national parks through the entire WTB channels tends to be poor. This is similar to the report by Eagles (2002) that said low priority is given to marketing of national parks in developing countries.

Table 3 shows that a significantly high opportunity exist for marketing national parks through WTB intervention in Nigeria which is the average expected value on a rating scale of 1 to 25 ($\mu = 20.87$, $p < 0.01$). This is not farfetched because majority of the respondents already have access to satellite television and mobile internet as shown in figures 3 and 4 respectively. This was why Onihunwa (2019) said opportunity exists for developing countries to market national parks to potential tourists. This might be because developing countries possess higher numbers of tourist spots with natural attractions which offer ecotourism and the indigenes and visitors to the countries are always in search of attraction spots which are often times inaccessible.

Table 4 shows the National Park Visitation Intention of prospective tourist with or without WTB intervention. The results shows that WTB intervention has the potential to be significantly effective to influence potential tourists' plan to visit national parks ($\mu = 0.34$ and $p < 0.01$), repeat visitation to national parks ($\mu = 2.14$ and $p < 0.01$) and recommend tourism visitation to national parks to friends ($\mu = 0.35$ and $p < 0.01$). This contradicts the findings of Mihanyar, Abd Rahman, Aminudin (2016) that found that there is no significant relationship between NPMA and NPBI.

VI. Conclusion and Recommendation

The study evaluates the possibility of improving national park visitation intention to national parks in Nigeria through implementation of adequate website and television broadcasting (WTB) of national parks flora and fauna. It is believed that website and television broadcast of national parks enhances potential tourists' pre-visitation experience thus enhance their visitation intention.

The result of the study is limited to potential tourists to national parks within Nigeria thus the result may be different from similar study. The variables only measured opportunity that exist to market national parks through website and television broadcast and its consequent effects on potential tourists' national park visitation intention. Future studies can extend respondents to include potential tourists from all over the world.

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> 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.

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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

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Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

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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

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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).

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Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

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

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

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

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

Final points:

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

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

The discussion section:

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

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

General style:

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

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.

Mistakes to avoid:

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

Title page:

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

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

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

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

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- o Single section and succinct.
- o An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- o Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- o Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

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

Methods:

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

Approach:

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

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

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

Results:

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

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

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

Content:

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

What to stay away from:

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

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

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

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."

Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- o You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- o Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- o Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- o One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- o Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

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

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

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	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
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Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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