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About GARI

Global Academic Research Institute (GARI) is an International Scientific Research Conference Organizer in collaboration with International Universities & Institutions. GARI has brought together leading academic and industry experts from the global community who process diverse experience and expertise in verity of scholarly or scientific disciplines. We established on 2010 as independent service provider then wider range of experience GARI became a powerful arm of scientific research conference organizer in the industry.

PREFACE

Global Academic Research Institute is proud to present GARI AFRICAN SYMPOSIUM 2020 in Professional Collaboration with Awesome Impact Media which is a series of successful research symposium. The Inaugural Session and the Technical Sessions were conducted on 27th & 28th February 2020 @ The Regency Apartment Hotel, Pretoria, South Africa. The conference was organized into different disciplines which empirical, conceptual and methodological papers were received from academics, practitioners and public policy makers were accepted paying austere attention to the academic standards of the papers. To maintain consistency, authors were prescribed to follow the academic writing format of the GARI Publishers. The reviewing process was apparently transparent where papers underwent a double blinded review process by eminent subject specialists in respective areas. Thus refereed full papers selected to be presented at the conference were published here. We do not assume any responsibility for any errors or omissions in the research papers which rests solely with the authors.

Special thank goes to Dr. Joshua O Awesome Professional Collaboration & Co-Chair (Awesome Impact Media, Pretoria), The organizing committee special Appreciation Journal Partner as GARI Publishers and GARI International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, SAP publisher, All the GARI affiliated academic partners, Further the support given by GARI Tours as Travel partner, Official Creative Partner Sameera Artco, Siththam Advertising & Sri Lanka Convention Bureau. The conference committee expresses deep gratitude to the panel of reviewers for the priceless service rendered. Finally the committee extends sincere thanks to the presenters and participants for the valuable contribution and active participation.

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AFRICAN SYMPOSIUM 2020

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Flag Bearer of Africa's Most Populous Country Flag (Nigeria) and singular honor to design and co-deployed Legacy summit Kilimanjaro in honor of Dr. Nelson Mandela alongside two South Africans for his 95th Birthday.

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ADOPTING A GENERALIZABLE INDEX FOR P/CVE IMPACT EVALUATIONS

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ABSTRACT

With the increasing role of preventing/countering violent extremism (P/CVE) interventions in development and security initiatives, practitioners seek rigorous methods for evaluating the effectiveness of such interventions. Yet, such techniques remain limited because of the nascent and diverse nature of the field. Significant analytic challenges in establishing causality include contextual variations in indicator development and barriers to data collection. Evaluations of interventions also grapple with the concept of “enough-time-for-change”; no consensus has emerged on how much time is needed before interventions can produce the desired impact. While many studies use variables on attitudes, perceptions, behaviours, or inter-personal relationships in isolation, compiling these variables into an index better illuminates causal linkages between these variables and violent extremism. It also emphasises communities’ resilience capacities as a robust metric for assessing P/CVE impact in different contexts. Moreover, developing a minimum timeline for radicalisation to gain influence, or resilience capacities to change, clarifies a roadmap for project evaluation. This paper borrows from the formulae developed for the Isiolo PVE index, making the case that violent extremism in communities is dependent on three indicators: Radicalisation, Resilience Capacities, and the Cost of Action. To justify the use of contextual and shared variables as indicators for measuring P/CVE impact, the paper includes; a literature review of 1) sampled measurement tools for VE, 2) successful P/CVE programs, and 3) the role of religious ideology in the Horn of Africa. This paper thus provides generalizable indicators and a minimum time for change as standards for P/CVE impact evaluations.

Keywords: Variables (Attitudes, Behaviours, Relationships), Scales (Resilience, Radicalisation, Cost of Action) & Minimum Time for Impact

RELIGION AND EDUCATION AS TOOLS OF HUMAN DIGNITY AND CIVILIZATION: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RELEVANT ISLAMIC AND SECULAR VIEWPOINTS

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ABSTRACT

As brutal jihadists continue to wreck havoc on humanity in the name of Islam, all over the world, many people are convinced that Islam is a religion of violence. In the opinion of these people, Islam has no regard for human dignity and civilization. The misleading perception is compounded by the reality that some Islamic scholars deliberately misinterpret the Holy Quran to justify their extremist and parochial motives. This Paper seeks to disabuse the people of this misconception arising from the ignorance of the jihadists themselves. Based on a qualitative approach, the Paper conducts a normative analysis of the symbiosis between Islam and education as instruments of human dignity and civilisation. The Paper uses the purposive sampling technique. The objective is to counter the dangerous narratives about Islam and to present empirical data on Islam as a religion of peace, dignity, and civilization. Among the literature reviewed are relevant verses of the Holy Quran and scholarly views on education, human dignity, and civilisation. Contrary to the jihadist mentality, the Paper concludes that Islam and education are partners in peace and tools of service to humanity. The Paper makes a number of recommendations. Among these recommendations is a call on a section of Islamic scholars to avoid the (mis)interpretation of quranic verses in a way that promotes the jihadist agenda. Another recommendation is an appeal to the Muslim youth to resist the temptation of being used as apparatus of violence and other kinds of evil against humanity in exchange for paradise.

Key words: Religion, Education, Civilization, Peace, Human Dignity

VIOLENCE, SUFFERING, AND RELIGIOUS NARRATIVES: AN INVESTIGATION OF VICTIMS' AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVES FOR SUBJECTIVY MEANING FOR RECONCILIATION

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ABSTRACT

This study examines how victims of political violence make use of religious narratives to express the experience of violence and suffering and thereby pursue redemptive meaning for peace. Recognizing a scant attention to victims' internal motivation to participate in values and activities engendering peace, this research aims to present what victims gain from religious narratives when they desire to find redemptive meaning through addressing, with a religious tone, their life experiences of victimization and suffering. For this task, a narrative inquiry was used to investigate autobiographical narratives of five victims who survived, but lost family members in civilian massacres during the Korean War, and identified themselves as religious persons. Through a holistic narrative data analysis, it is evidenced that religious narratives allow victims to recognize who they are and how things came to be through the lens of religious understanding of life, on the one hand, and to generate the meaning of their suffering in relation to historical reconciliation, social transformation, and peace education for the next generation, on the other. Moreover, narrative evidences of this study present that victims who are Christians interpret the experience of victimization and suffering as events of the profane and link them to the creation of redemptive meaning for peace as the work of the sacred. Those who are Buddhists focus on truth and reparation as conditions for personal healing. This study proposes a narrative perspective on victim-centeredness for both scholars and practitioners in peace and conflict studies.

Keywords: Civilian Massacre, Redemptive Meaning, Religious Narratives, South Korea, Victims' Suffering

EXPLORING THE CHIEFTAINCY SUCCESSION DISPUTES IN GONJALAND; A STUDY OF THEIR MANIFESTATIONS IN BOLE TRADITIONAL AREA IN THE SAVANNA REGION OF GHANA

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ABSTRACT

The once cohesive kingdom of Gonja has now become a host to many chieftaincy succession disputes. This situation has pushed the researchers to investigate the sources of the chieftaincy succession disputes in Gonjaland and their manifestations in Bole Traditional Area. To arrive at this, a pragmatic research philosophy was adopted and a deductive and inductive theory development approach was deemed fit for the study. A mixed method design was employed where both qualitative and quantitative data was collected using questionnaires, interview guides and focused group discussions. The primary data gathered was complemented by extensive literature review on chieftaincy succession disputes in Ghana and Africa at as a whole. The analysis of the data was done using content analysis and the Statistical Package for Social Services (SPSS) revealed that the main sources of the conflicts were the commodification of thrones, desire to control resources and political influence. It also revealed that the manifestation of the conflict in Bole Traditional Area was a stern power struggle between the Yagbonwura and the then Bole wura. Effects of the dispute include division among the people, avoidance of social functions like funerals, naming ceremonies and disloyalty to the Yagbonwura. Some of the recommendations are the central government, political parties, the Bole District Assembly and all stakeholders should: show a high sense of morality and refrain from exploiting ethnic sentiments for electoral favours and reduce the role and power of the chief, so that calculated risk of perpetuating chieftaincy violence will become greater than their „pay-off“.

IMPACT OF TOURISM IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study, considering the period of 2003-2018 data, the contribution of tourism to national income in Turkey in terms of economics is to demonstrate analytically. The analysis results, the number of tourists visiting Turkey has increased 180% increase from 16 million people to 46 million people. Similar figures on the number of tourists from Turkey and proportions are concerned. In spite of the increase in the number of tourists, tourism revenues increased by 110% and tourism revenues which were 13.9 billion dollars in 2003 were 29.5 billion dollars in 2018. Based on these data, the average expenditure per tourist decreased by 24% from \$ 850 to \$ 647. This situation also affected the share of tourism in the national income. In 2003, the share of tourism in national income was 4.4% and in 2018 it was 3.1%.

Keywords: Turkey, Tourism Sector, National Income

THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN COMBATTING RELIGION-BASED HATE SPEECH: LESSONS FROM THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

In the last decade, the Central African Republic (CAR) has witnessed regular outbreaks of violence that have displaced a quarter of the population. Communities are deeply divided, with fake news and distrust between identity groups and in the judicial system leading to mob justice and “tit-for-tat” violence. Underpinning this violence are divisive narratives pitting Christians against Muslims – a problem compounded by the rapid spread of information via social media and messaging platforms in urban areas. At the CAR government’s request, Search for Common Ground (Search) implemented a 9-month rapid response project called “Be Africa ti ye ti la so” (Our Central Africa Today). The project aimed to promote intercommunal dialogue in Bangui by increasing the capacity of social media and radio influencers to disseminate accurate information and messages of peace. At the project’s conclusion, a network of peace champions representing different faiths, age groups, an ethnicities, was established and was able to preempt inflammatory hate speech. As Search’s CAR country director, Michel Mbei will reflect on key lessons in mobilizing local communities for conflict prevention and resolution. Specifically, while peacebuilding initiatives often only use a top-down or bottom-up approach, the project secured the buy-in of high-level government institutions and media groups, as well as grassroots religious leaders, journalists, and youth groups. This presentation contends that synergies established through adopting both approaches were critical to managing religious violence. To support this claim, the presentation draws on project data, interviews, participatory observation, and Search’s peacebuilding expertise in CAR since 2013.

Keywords: journalism, conflict management, social media, radio, hate speech

REFUGEE RELATED POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN AFRICA AND ASIA

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ABSTRACT

This work focuses on the analysis of one of the most discussed phenomenon of recent years, refugee-related political violence. From a moral and ethical point of view, the reception of refugees is the right thing to do, but it can also pose risks for the state. The authors of this work examine refugee-related political violence, a phenomenon that has not been explored in the last twenty years. The aim is to describe the occurrence of this phenomenon in cases from Asia and Africa. The individual incidents are categorized into five categories of political violence (Attacks between the sending state and the refugees, Attacks between the receiving state and the refugees, Ethnic or factional violence among the refugees, Internal violence within the receiving state and Interstate war or unilateral intervention). The authors describe the type of political violence involving refugees for the last 15 years. They also analyze which type of violence is the most common, at the same time they devote to the analysis and description of frequency, intensity, and persistence. They compare their findings with similar work that was published in 1998 and they explain why and what changes have occurred in the field of refugee-related political violence over the last 15 years.

Keywords: Africa; Asia, Conflict, Refugee, Security, Violence

**THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYEE’S INSTITUTIONAL SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY ON THE BEHAVIOR OF ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP:
AN AMPIRICAL RESEARCH AT MUNICIPALITY**

Adnan Celik, Omer Faruk Diken
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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) perceptions on Organizational Citizenship Behaviors (OCB) of the municipality employees. In this context, data were collected from the employees of a central town municipality of Konya through question forms. Data were analyzed using SPSS 25.0. It is seen that there are positive relations between CSR scores and altruism, scrupulousness, kindness, sportsmanship, civil virtue and total score. As OCB scores increased, CSR scores also increased. In terms of demographic variables, there is a relationship between organizational social responsibility perception and Organizational Citizenship (OC). As a result of the regression analysis, it was determined that the perception of CSR positively affects the OC level positively.

Keywords: Social Responsibility, Institutional Social Responsibility Perception, Organizational Citizenship

THEM: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN REAL SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Conflict cannot be avoided since it is an inevitable aspect of work. The conflict may be defined as a struggle or contest between peoples in society with opposing need. Ideas, beliefs, value, or goals. Conflict on society, is inevitable. However, the result of conflicts are not predetermined conflict might escalate and lead to leaning to manage conflict is integral to high performance group. The conflict arises when individuals strongly oppose each other opinions and views and are not willing to compromise with each other. A conflict solve no problem, it just creates tension, anxious, and egress you a bad name. Appreciate you if you are constantly engaged I fight conflict most be controlled at the right time for a healthy and a peaceful environment. Attitude plays every important role in conflict management. Nothing can be archived unless with you believe in yourself and have a resistive attitude. An individual must avoid finding fault in others, always remember if you are pointing toward someone else four finger toward you as well. Don't always assume that the others a person is at fault. Although very few peoples go looking for conflict more often than no. conflict management involves, academic skill related to conflict resolution. Self-sureness about conflict modes. The conflict communication skills, not establishment a structure for management of conflict in organizational environment. Before starting my conflict I should take same time out to think. A should sorry can work wonders and prevent conflict and unnecessary tension

1. No one win in a fight and you gain nothing out of it.
2. Effective communication goes as long way in preventing conflict
3. Misunderstanding use lead to conflict.
4. Lean to keep a control on your tongues
5. Never be reside on my point, instead be flexible and try to find out an alternative
6. Be a good and a patient listener.
7. Lean to keep a control on your emotion.

Conflict can start anytime and at anyplace when individus are not ready to accept the middle path approach. A conflict result in verbal argument, abuses tension, and also spoiled relationship. This abstract prevent types of conflict describe the benefits and detriment of conflict strategic are also presented to prevent and to effectively manage conflicts. Conflict means to be opposition to one another. It refers to disagreement between peoples or members of organization or society. Such disagreement is inherent in relationship between all human beings. According to the law of attraction, if you adopt a positive attitude, good things happen to you. Whereas, a negative thing of conflict; attitude always attract negative thinking of conflict. Fights spoil the environment and you feel restless and anxious always. You will not lose anything if you take the initiative to resolve the fight. This way you will earn respect and peoples will look up you. Be first one to said sorry. It will not make you small; instead will present you unnecessary tension.

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN INTRACTABLE CONFLICTS AND RESOLUTIONS: A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE TO TRANSFORM CONFLICTS AND ESTABLISH LASTING PEACE

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ABSTRACT

This research wants to demonstrate the relevance of emotions in in-group dynamics, intergroup conflicts and the resolution process. In the last decades, social scientists have recognized the power of emotions, and how this influences beliefs, ideas, attitudes and reactions to aggressiveness in society. The main assumption is that collective emotions have a crucial role in shaping the social context, which can be responsible to maintain a conflictual situation. My research focuses on intractable conflicts, which has the characteristic to expand from its origins, to be based on the identity of the enemy and in the rejection to find a resolution. It is important to deal with collective traumatic emotions which are a result of intractable conflicts; the inability to do so has resulted in the reoccurrence of violence. The target of the current academic debate is to develop methods and strategies to reduce the magnitude of destructive emotions and increase feelings like hope and empathy which lead the parties to seek for resolution. This research is based on pre-existing emotions regulation approaches and proposes a new theoretical framework thereby giving direction for future research. My theory is built on the model of transitional justice, which proposes the active participation of civil society in the conflict-resolution process. By exploring (1) the current debate on theoretical methods to re-elaborate emotions and (2) grassroots movements to deal with traumatic experiences in the post-conflict situation, I propose a strategy to deal with negative emotions to transform intractable conflicts.

Keywords: emotions, intractable conflicts, transitional justice, theoretical framework

LIVELIHOODS IN THE SLUMS OF KENYA; A CASE STUDY ON PERSPECTIVES OF EXPERTS AND SLUM DWELLERS

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ABSTRACT

The United Nations has set a goal to eradicate poverty by 2030. In order to reach the goal, the development field must implement programs that are effective. Human-centered programs are identified as most effective and ethical in poverty reduction, yet the poorest of the poor are often not the target of large funded programs. Their communities are sometimes difficult to serve logistically. The population of Nairobi is approximately 4.4 million, of which 2.5 million live in slums. Kenya is considered one of Africa's rising countries and a focus of U.S. investments, yet the reduction of poverty in Nairobi has been ineffective. This research is aimed to help the development field obtain some of the knowledge needed to successfully address abject poverty at the slum level where \$1.90/day is not consistently earned. It widens the lenses of development to include critical consciousness of the poor, and may serve as a template for poverty reduction in other countries. Slum dwellers in Kenya and professionals in poverty reduction were surveyed to find out what they think are the best ways to reduce poverty. The results show similarities between professionals and slum dwellers, lack of critical consciousness in slum dwellers, and non-existence of programs that effectively reduce poverty at the slum level.

Key Concepts:

- The role of critical consciousness in poverty reduction.
- What role does critical consciousness play in helping people make the leap out of poverty?
- What slum dwellers and development experts are thinking. What are best ways to reduce poverty in Kenya

Methodology: Survey and Focus Groups (May 2019)

Keywords: critical consciousness, poverty, Nairobi slums, Mukuru, Sustainable Development Goals, US investments in Kenya

LINGUISTIC ACCOMMODATION IN POWER-SHARING STATES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

According to Bormann et al 2017, linguistic dyads are more likely than ethnic dyads to result in armed conflict. In societies that have experienced ethnically framed conflict, language politics is often a source of antagonism. Concomitantly, such societies are also likely either to have witnessed calls for consociational democracy to be implemented or to already have such an arrangement in place. However, the relationship between power-sharing and language politics remains under-researched and under-theorised in the academic literature. Mindful of this lacuna, this article offers a cross-national comparative analysis of the frameworks for language politics included within consociational agreements. It does so by undertaking a comparative analysis of nine cases of consociational democracy: South Tyrol, Lebanon, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burundi, Northern Ireland, North Macedonia, Afghanistan, Iraq and Kenya. The article concludes by outlining a range of questions which this research opens up regarding the relationship between power-sharing and language politics.

Keywords: Conflict management, Language policy, Power-sharing, Consociational democracy

A RESEARCH ON THE EFFECT OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS ON INDIVIDUAL CAREER MANAGEMENT: THE CASE OF KONYA ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL ZONE

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ABSTRACT

In-service training is a concept that increases the productivity, motivation, employee quality and decreases labor turnover in the organizations. It is an important part of the vocational education of our country. The career plan is the professional life of an individual who wants to realize it. Education and careers are two issues that complement each other. This study was conducted to determine the effect of in-service training programs on individual career management in the organizations. The research was applied in the 3rd Organized Industrial Zone in Konya. It is hoped that it will fill the lack of the studies applied in the organizations in the literature, the universe of the study, which was conducted by simple random sampling method, consists of 610 people working in seven different enterprises. The number of the questionnaires were 298 which were returned and 289 of them were accepted as valid. The questionnaire has been consisted of 30 questions related to the perception of in-service training and 19 questions related to personal career plan scale. Cronbach's Alpha value for reliability analysis for in-service training was 0,953 and personal career plan scale was found as 0.863. As a result of the analysis, it has been determined that in-service training programs have been a significant and positive effect on individual career management and sub-dimensions of it.

Key Words: In-Service Training, Individual Career Management, Organizations, Enterprises

TREND ANALYSIS OF DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMME AND ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE NORTHEAST, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Access to higher education has been a challenge in Nigeria for a long time. This is due to the limited opportunities offered by the conventional system of education (too many admission seekers but limited space to accommodate them). This necessitated the needs for the Federal Government to give licenses to some Universities to key into the dual-mode strategy through the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) in an effort to increase access to higher education. This study analyses ODL programme in providing access to higher education in Northeast, Nigeria. The objectives of the study are to: identify institutions that run ODL programme in the northeast; analyse students admission, enrolments, graduation (completion) and identify the challenges faced by the ODL Centres. The study used secondary data obtained from two purposively selected ODL centres (Modibo Adamawa Federal University of Technology and University of Maiduguri) and survey for primary data. The data generated were analysed using the Special Package for Social Sciences version SPSS 6.0. The study found that Adamawa State University, Taraba State University, Madibo Adamawa Federal University of Science and Technology and University of Maiduguri are the institutions that currently operate the ODL programme in the Northeast. The study reveals that there is increase in student's admission, enrolments and graduations from the ODL programmes of the two institutions. The programmes has contributed significantly to access to higher education in the Northeast. However, the programmes are faced with the challenges of inadequate funding, inadequate ICT facilities and inadequate trained personnel. The study recommends that there is need for increased funding for ODL programme by the Federal and State government. ICT facilities and personnel should be deployed into the ODL programme and continuous training and re-training of ODL staff.

Keywords: Access, Education, Distance Learning and Northeast, Nigeria

INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY IN GROUPS: A STUDY OF PERCEIVED IMPACT OF NATIONAL AND CORPORATE CULTURE IN MOZAMBICAN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

Innovation and Creativity is generally triggered by work-related problems, incongruities, and other elements that result in the need to adapt for long term survival (Janssen, De Vliert & West, 2004). Paulus & Nijstad (2003) considered the propositions as to whether groups or teams are more innovative and creative than individuals. The purpose of the study was twofold; firstly, to understand the perceived effect of national and corporate culture on innovation and creativity in groups, and secondly, to understand the organizational factors that influence group innovation and creativity. This study used the qualitative research approach with a phenomenological design. The study used in-depth interviews on a purposive sample of six team leaders in a telecommunication company to explore the perceived effect of national and corporate culture as well as the factors that influence creativity and innovation in groups. The study was done with specific reference to Mozambique's cultural context. Data analysis was done using the approach recommended by Saldana (2016) of coding to develop themes, emergent patterns, and insights from the interview transcripts. The research findings highlighted the fact that national culture gets incorporated into the corporate culture and impacts innovation and creativity. In the case of the company in Mozambique, cultural dimension of high power distance is perceived as negatively impacting innovation and creativity. On the contrary collectivism dimension was perceived as having a positive impact on innovation and creativity. Company structure and leadership style were perceived as major organizational factors impacting innovation and creativity.

Keywords: Innovation, Creativity, Power distance, Collectivism, Phenomenology design

SECTORAL EFFECTS OF IPARD SUPPORTS: EXAMPLE OF KONYA MILK SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze the sectoral effects of IPARD funds based on the Konya dairy sector. In this context, the impacts of these supports at the micro level at the enterprise level and at the macro scale at the economic, environmental, institutionalization, technological and socio-cultural dimensions were discussed. The population of the research consists of enterprises benefiting from IPARD support in Konya Dairy Sector since 2011 and TKDK employees who have worked in IPARD support. Within this scope, IPARD support has been provided to 84 out of 137 Dairy Producing Agricultural Enterprises and 9 out of 21 Dairy and Dairy Businesses which have applied to IPARD support since 2011. As can be seen from these data, the universe of the study consists of 84 enterprises operating in the milk sector in 22 districts of Konya. SPSS and E-Views were used in the analysis. According to the results of the analysis, 56% of the surveyed enterprises have limited company status. 67% of these enterprises defined themselves as a family business. When the number of employees is taken into consideration, it has been determined that the enterprises subject to the field study have micro enterprise status. After IPARD support, employment, production and technology level of the enterprises increased as well as the use of tractors, technical knowledge level in production, access to technical knowledge and input usage. It has been determined that the income, number of animals, variety of plant products, milk production, milk sales, investments, credit usage and credit demands have increased due to IPARD projects. It has been determined that immigration has decreased due to IPARD projects and that the desire to organize and the awareness of establishing cooperation has increased. When the opinions of the employees involved in the IPARD support were analyzed, it was determined that the objectives of the projects were achieved and they achieved significant gains.

Keywords: Rural Development Policies, European Union, IPARD

ART AND THE ENVIRONMENT: OZHOPE COLLECTIVE AND THE OIL DEBATE IN MALAWI

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on an art project titled “Row” by a Malawian art group called Ozhope Collective. “Row” is based on the dugout canoe and is produced in conjunction with fishing communities along the shores of Lake Malawi. The project is a response by Ozhope to Malawi government’s plan to drill for oil in Lake Malawi. Using the concept of racial capitalocene especially as championed by Jason Moore, this paper argues that, through “Row”, Ozhope unmasks and critiques social and environmental injustices that local communities are likely to suffer once the project takes off. By working with local fishers in producing these artworks, Ozhope does not only ground their work in the quotidian summarily neglected by those at the deal-negotiating tables. Such an approach also ensures that the local community’s perspectives become central to Ozhope’s artistic expression.

Keywords: racial capitalocene, art, environment, Malawi

TEACHING GRAMMAR IN THE CONTEXT OF ACADEMIC WRITING

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ABSTRACT

Academic Writing is a distinct form of linguistic application. Although research integrity and empirical quality play a central role in Academic Writing, language accuracy remains a fundamental feature of the discipline. Topic choice, thesis statement, literature review, data analysis, effective editing, and accurate proofreading are all matters of grammatical efficiency. This Paper examines the importance of teaching Grammar as an integral part of Academic Writing. In a form of normative analysis, the Paper highlights Grammar topics relevant to Academic Writing. The methodology adopted is qualitative, as textual data are analyzed based on the Functional Model of Language. Literature reviewed includes the Systematic Functional Theory of Micheal Halliday and elements of scientific writing. From an interdisciplinary perspective, essential pedagogical techniques are also discussed. The objective is to demystify Grammar which is seen by many as a monster in scholarly writing. After data analysis, the Paper makes a number of findings. Key among these findings is that Grammar is indispensable at all the stages of Academic Writing: pre-writing, writing, and post- writing. The Paper concludes that for any academic piece to survive logical and linguistic scrutiny, it must be grammatically sound. The Paper, therefore, recommends teaching practically-oriented and interactive Grammar as an essential component of Academic Writing.

Keywords: Teaching Grammar, Academic Writing, Functional Theory, Research Integrity, Empirical Quality.

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