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# Industrial Establishments: Workplace Satisfaction, Women's Participation in Politics and Agricultural Land Use

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*T*his volume of the *African Social Science Review* explores discourse on industrial establishments, happiness at the workplace, women participation in politics and agricultural land use. It begins with a discussion of the impactful role that industries play in one of the African countries in enhancing economic development through direct and indirect employment creation opportunities. The volume concludes with a review of how crop farmers and pastoralists' socio-economic characteristics influence land use conflict in one of the Southeastern states in Nigeria. Nonetheless, the four articles presented in this volume underscore the *Review* as a scholarly platform for theoretical and practical discourse on political economy and sustainable public policy issues for the development of Africa.

In the first article, "Industrial Establishments and their Impacts on the Surrounding Communities: Empirical Evidence from Tigray Regional State, Ethiopia," Padmanaban Murugan and Moges Gebre argue that industrial establishments not only create jobs with higher wages when compared with other local business activities, but they create openings for the emergence of various innovative ventures in local business communities that reduce out-migration of residents seeking outside jobs. Using a qualitative research design and data collection from Mekelle, a rapidly growing urban center in Ethiopia, the analysis examined the community level socioeconomic impacts of industrial establishments on job creation. Based on the study findings, the authors conclude that expanding industries while bringing advantages at the national level enables local communities to experience positive spillover effects in other areas of economic development.

The second article, "Self-Driven Personality and Happiness at the Workplace: The Median Role of Flow Experiences as a New Perspective used to Explore Heath Sector in Uganda," by Charles Kawalya and his colleagues, explore the mediating role of flow experience on the relationship between self-driven personality and happiness at the work environment. Using both a mixed-method research design and cross-sectional data collection, the study finds that flow experience mediates the relationship between self-driven personality and happiness at the workplace. The study concludes cautiously that

the temporal nature of cross-sectional design methodology compels human resources managers and other personnel specialists to promote actual noticeable workflow experience instead of self-driven personality of professional nurses in the Ugandan public hospitals.

Afolabi Olubela in the third article, “Historical and Social Acceptance Issues of Women Participation in Politics in Nigeria,” examines women participation in politics and their access to decision making as key indicators of societal gender equality. The study deployed a descriptive survey research design to decipher the opinions of randomly selected two hundred respondents from Ogun State in Nigeria. While there are various obstacles that preclude women from political participation, preventing these barriers requires concerted efforts among states, including civil society organizations and international nongovernmental organizations, in mainstreaming women political activism and participation in decision making. The article concludes that it is highly unpalatable, in terms of social equity, to delegate political powers to men only and marginalize women in the political process in a changing world community that requires equal participation of all citizens in assuring and maintaining world peace, tranquility and mutual harmony.

In the fourth and final article, “Crop Farmers and Pastoralists’ Socio-Economic Characteristics Influencing Agricultural Land Use Conflicts in Abia State, Nigeria,” Jonadab Chikaire and his colleagues used an ordinary least squares regression model to examine the influence of socioeconomic variables on crop farmers and pastoralists land use conflicts in Abia State, located in the Southeastern part of Nigeria. While the analysis finds positive and significant influence of three variables (such as sex, family size farm size) on land use conflicts, it concludes that government should create more grazing reserves to help manage some of the challenges of climate change on the pastoralists, including establishing politically agreeable livestock route from the Northern to the Southern part of the country.

In sum, I appreciate our reviewers for their professional service, and contributors for considering the *African Social Science Review* as a platform for their research publication. Thanks to our esteemed editorial team especially, Emmanuel Oritsejafor, Nicholas Alozie, and Kathy Thomas, to mention but a few, for their efforts in producing the *Review*.