

*usefulness science (UFS)*

**The straight truth about Japanese's manner**

**Basis on Japan's ODA**



**A NEW APPROACH IN MANAGEMENT**

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**May 2016**

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1 | Page

Basis on Japan's ODA

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Refer to my summary resume is attached and its detail in LinkedIn

***Whatever I learned about japan and analyzed them reciprocally based on right approach***

***ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN***

***introduction***

*sciences and technologies of the world are changing continuously, after any change, will appear new needs more than be exist needs, indeed, sciences and technologies increase people's needs, all these needs not desirable, truly or reality, rather changing of sciences and technologies(S&T) have generated so challenges and conflicts through play.*

*A lot of evidents in our time todays, includes of crisis phenomena, these phenomena show us those have generated from S&T as scientific – technological threats and distorted global environment and deformed natural climate and distorted resources, as you know, hundreds books, articles, lectures, campaigns, and so on have implemented about these matters, but this language game and managerial plays couldn't solve these problems and crisis yet, and rather have increase conflicts more than begone .*

*These paradoxical matters understood us that this world has catched by conflicts so such as nobody is responding to these problems, and these mid-solutions ways aren't usefulness else or it is not an only salving method, we should do to remove roots of risks and threats from S&T and therewith those who does misuse of S&T, and we should establish usefulness science(UFS) university for preventing*

*of harmfully act into S&T and protecting of sciences, s boundaries from any misuses in theories and practices( like the peace universities).*

*In this way, the universities of usefulness science(UFS) will be existed in countries can proceed to ranking countries in regarding to righteous actions about these matters, preventing of appear threats, harmful, conflicts, paradoxes, and such these problems, and established necessary rightstates for inspecting of other universities, responsible organizations, teachers and researchers related on her/his who sameness of understand , and any renewing of view conceptual real as truly , not any reality evident ruthless.*

*This methodical aim and purpose has the basic role of usefulness science in distinguished of these tensions, and then get report to all nations and righteous courthouses for illuminating the people and follow the guiltier, producing righteous informations, also make colonized teams in the world and put pressures on local culture- life- worlds for promotion these manners and behavers.*

*Right and righteousness is a general it-selfness law and everything not indepeded on of this law and all subjects, such sciences, technologies, policy, culture, society, economy, art are depending on this law ever, moreover, this law is it-self founded, as a faith-man is him/her-self founded, and in this way, any inspection in according by true and truth's criterions.*

*This paper is as a such case study and for making a truly-reality case, I have selected the Japan's ODA (official development assistance), under subject as: **Whatever I learned about japan and analyzed them reciprocally based on right approach**, because I have been there (while I have been the president of Iran's customs) in a limited day, and looking the Japan's customs and culture of*

*honorable people of japan, I have learned and research a lot struggle in during as three decades about UFS and have issued many books , articles , lectures, papers , thesis those has record in my document are attached in case study.*

*I have quality of being hopeful those his excellency who response to my directive and show the most their merit and a desirable trait or ability belonging to have a honour nation in the world.*

*Mahmoud saneipour*

***contains:***

- 1. Managing based on right approach in japan (page 6).***
- 2. the best criteria for making policies (page 6).***
- 3. making efforts to decentralize or centralize should be according to nature or innate of duties (page10).***
- 4. Differences Between Truth and Validity (page 10).***
- 5. removing non-straight taxes in japan (page 16).***
- 6. Using semiology method in management systems for keeping humanities, honorship and breaking down any harms in ecology, humanity- society and so on (18).***
- 7. Donor, altruism donates , voluntarily and humanity greeting(page19 )***
- 8. strategy of strategies in entrepreneurship approach(page21)***
- 9. a suitable type of relationship, according truth of truth (page 22)***
- 10. realizing a sustainable should be proof by heat truly (page 26)***
- 11. Selecting any priority factor according to distributional justice (page 30)***

12. *Health and Environmental Effects of Ozone Layer reduction (page 31)*
13. *Basis conflicts about crude oil in the world (page 33)*
14. *Principals of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (page 40)*
15. *the law of right is an ecumenical law for proofing affaires (page 47)*
16. *Christian conference of Asia about Building Peace and Moving Beyond Conflicts (page 48)*
17. *. Medium-Term Policy, maximum or minimum – term policy, which one? (page 51)*
18. *theory of Medium nation (page 51)*
19. *proofing the NGO is the best, getting the governance such NGO is danger and setting OOF system in any country is in a similar way of power for managing the people (page 54).*
20. *the huge so important in the world are conflicts, contradictorlogy, paradoxes and Challenges for everything (page 55).*
21. *what is philosophy of making capacities (page 57)*
22. *what is basic human needs (BHN)? (page 59)*
23. *the truth is a generic law and depends on all process from theory into practice (page 66).*
24. *trarealism and being injustice opposite to greet Japanese (page 68).*
25. *Necessity and urgency for establishing usefulness science university (page 75).*

## ***1. Managing based on right approach in japan***

### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

#### **Decision-Making: Coordinating Bodies**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) is responsible for decision making on international cooperation and assistance for sustainable development in coordination with other relevant ministries and agencies. In formulating the **ODA policy of the Government**, MOFA consults closely with the ministries /agencies concerned, for example by holding coordination meetings with the relevant ministries and agencies to **ensure effective and efficient implementation of the ODA in accordance with such policy.**

*I as a researcher studied the report of ODA carefully, and I compared this legal document with righteous matters as it has accordance to usefulness science(UFS) summarily, that I will pay action those detailed subjects at a suitable opportunity that get me in future, wherever I have pay attention on especial subject, it has distinguished by red color and my discourse about that subject is Oblique line , my resume is attached and its detail exists in LinkedIn social network , my national and prime language is Persian perfectly , in English as working language in my experts , Arabic in many documents a little(M.Sanaipour) .*

#### ***2. the best criterion for making policies***

**Public authorities and local governments may engage in international cooperation by themselves independently from national government. In some cases, however, local governments may be supported or involved in national level cooperation .**

*The best criteria for making policies its-self is the best (M. Saneipour)*

## Structured Decision Making

### Part I | greenwildlifeblog( source)

#### **Good Evaluation Criteria**

Although there are no “right” or “wrong” (*false or rightless*) evaluation criteria, there are better and worse ones, or at least more useful and less useful ones. The characteristics of good evaluation criteria are (adapted from Keeney and Gregory, 2005):

- Accurate and Unambiguous, meaning that a clear and accurate relationship exists between the criteria and the real(*righteous*) consequences.
- Comprehensive but concise, meaning that they cover the range of relevant consequences but the evaluation framework remains systematic and manageable and there are no redundancies.
- Direct and ends-oriented, meaning they report directly on the consequences of interest and provide enough information that informed value judgments can reasonably be made on the basis of them.
- Measurable and Consistently Applied to allow consistent comparisons across alternatives. This means the criteria should be able to distinguish the relative degree of impact across alternatives. It does not exclude qualitative characterizations of impact, or impacts that can't be physically measured in the field.

- Understandable, in that consequences and trade-offs can be understood and communicated by everyone involved.
- Practical, meaning that information can practically be obtained to assess them (i.e., data, models or expert judgment exist or can be readily developed).
- Sensitive to the Alternatives under consideration, so that they provide information that is useful in comparing alternatives.
- Explicit about Uncertainty so that they expose differences in the range of possible outcomes (differences in risk) associated with different policy or management alternatives.

While not a strict requirement, it is good practice to check that the criteria are also additive – or more formally, preferentially independent (Keeney, 1992). This means that they contribute independently to the total performance of an alternative. When criteria are preferentially independent, simplified decision modeling tools can legitimately be used. And because preferential independence is almost always implicitly assumed, it is best to make sure the assumption is valid to avoid errors of logic. If it is not valid, then more complex analysis is required. There will be trade-offs to make in selecting criteria. For example, the most “direct and ends-oriented” criteria tend to be less “operational” as they are difficult to estimate or model. The most “accurate” may not be understandable to non-technical decision makers.

### **Key Ideas**

- Good evaluation criteria share a number of characteristics



- Evaluation criteria should accurately reflect differences between alternatives
- All participants should be able to interpret the evaluation criteria in the same way
- One thought on “Good Evaluation Criteria”

*The good evaluation criteria about right are as follows:*

1. *straight pass through right (middle way).*
2. *Meritocracy is according merit-ability*
3. *Patient for reaching to be blissed of people*
4. *Perseverance for reaching to big aim and goals*
5. *Never beat to him/her- self, also not to others continually*
6. *Never lying, Lie, a deliberate untruth*
7. *Heart be clear (truth of heart)*
8. *Hopefulness (quality of being hopeful; quality of being promising, quality of inspiring hope).*
9. *Justice*
10. *To be faith (belief in a particular thing or person; religion; trust, confidence; loyalty)*
11. *Defensing of boundaries, nation, honour and sacreds.*
12. *Effort for reaching to all lateral development.*
13. *Distinguish of goodness and badness*
14. *Motivating according usefulness science*

*Recourses: the world's university*  
*M.Sanaipour*

### ***3. making efforts to decentralize or centralize should be according to nature or innate of duties***

*In my opinion, for engaging (keep busy, occupy; employ; attract; commit, bind (to fulfill an obligation); enter into a fight) especial in international cooperation between two countries independently or dependently is not the model of cooperation or any relationship, because any effective and efficient linkage is based on coefficients of influences of reciprocal rights in usefulness or harms and this is the best criteria in making policies. M. saneipour*

Moreover, the Japanese Government has been **making efforts to decentralize** its authority by utilizing its diplomatic missions and local offices of ODA implementing agencies in such activities as drafting Japan's country assistance programs for respective countries. This measure is based on the fact that these local offices are in the best position to grasp the situations and needs of developing countries.

*making efforts to decentralize or centralize should be according to nature or innate of duties (key philosophical words in this matter is: natural, connate, congenital, autochthonous, inborn, inward, intuitive, entity, intrinsic, innate, inherent, indigenous, substantial), duties according right only. M. Saneipour*

### ***4. Differences Between Truth and Validity***

an opinion in differ between right and real, (**but not enough**):

1. Top 10 Differences Between Truth and Reality (followed next down subject)

[Jack Nargundkar](#) in LinkedIn

Senior Marketing Executive/ProFinder Marketing Consultant

## **Top 10 Differences Between Truth and Reality**

May 28, 2015

The interchangeable use of “truth” for “reality” and vice versa is pretty widespread. In fact, way back on November 27, 2010 I took to Twitter to highlight what I believed was a key distinction:

TMT: There is a difference between reality and truth—the former can sometimes have shades of gray, the latter is always black and white.

A lack of knowledge of the truth does not belie its existence or confer it a nebulous status. In their personal and professional lives, ordinary people often conflate reality with truth. However, those pursuing a spiritual path and seeking the “eternal truth” are exempt from my discussion, since they tend to live in a reality that mere mortals will find hard to comprehend.

“Keeping it real,” is a phrase commonly used, especially among younger generations, who seem to favor “real” over “truth.” It’s almost like they want to avoid the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth... so they’d rather just keep it real without help from any higher power? But I kid the kids, only to make a point. There are indeed subtle differences between reality and truth; inasmuch that the former exists but only the latter can confirm its existence in any given circumstance.

The great scientist, Albert Einstein, had observed:

Reality is merely an illusion, albeit a very persistent one.

There could be no more glaring example of the increasing dichotomy between reality and the truth, then in the proliferation of “reality shows” on television in the past decade. These shows conflate their heavily edited versions of reality with the truth and seemingly present it as such. It’s almost like these shows have gauged that their audience wittingly accepts their version of reality as the truth.

So where does reality end and the truth begin? Or, more accurately, how do we uncover the truth that is embedded in reality? Clearly the truth is always omnipresent in reality, but on occasion it just takes time to surface. It’s why the father of our nation, George Washington, had intoned:

Truth will ultimately prevail where there are pains taken to bring it to light.

Knowing how illusive reality can be and how challenging the search for the truth, even in a non-spiritual context, can become, let me attempt to shed some light on this dichotomy with my very own, “Top 10 Differences Between Truth and Reality:”

### **1. Truth is absolute, Reality is cognitive.**

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan had famously said:

Everyone is entitled to his own opinion, but not to his own facts.

If we simply substitute “reality” for opinion and “truth” for facts, his words of wisdom are equally valid in our dichotomy. While different people may perceive the reality of a given situation differently, there is always one, and only one, version of the truth for that situation.

## **2. Truth hurts, Reality bites.**

The ecosystem that surrounds the truth in any given situation is the reality of that situation as perceived by its individual participants. In a business situation, the truth might be as stark as the sudden cancelation of a critical multimillion-dollar order. However, reality bites various functional groups in the company's ecosystem in different ways, even as the truth hurts the company's revenue stream.

## **3. Truth is singular, Reality is manifold.**

In our company example above, the reality of the lost order is perceived differently by the finance guy worried about cash flow, by the purchasing guy dealing with inventory, by the manufacturing guy saddled with an idle assembly line, by the sales guy not making his numbers, etc.

## **4. Truth is objective, Reality is subjective.**

The truth can be pleasant or it can be bitter. Regardless of outcome, the truth is determinative – it has finality to it. It is what it is... unlike reality, which can be interpreted in different ways by the various people it affects. The CEO of the business, in our earlier example, might see the sudden cancelation of a big order as a sign to undertake a major overhaul of his company's operations.

## **5. Truth is permanent, Reality is ephemeral.**

Again, going back to the company that suffered a sudden cancelation of a big order, once the CEO acts on the truth, the subjective reality of the company's various functional groups begins to fade.

## **6. Truth emancipates, Reality constrains.**

There isn't any more complicated example of the truth setting one free than by coming clean when a spouse has had an extramarital affair... always more easily said than done. The reality of that entire situation can constrain one or more participants from voluntarily divulging the truth, which would be liberating yet very difficult to fulfill.

### **7. Truth redeems, Reality informs.**

The best that reality, viewed from anyone's perspective in any given situation, can do is inform or misinform the participants within the ecosystem. Only the truth can offer redemption, whether it is the spouse getting out of a bad marriage or the CEO steering a company out of a bad situation.

### **8. Truth comes from the heart; Reality follows from the head.**

Very often the truth remains suppressed because analytical and logical thinking suggests that all affected players within the ecosystem would be better off, at least in the near term, if it were so. Both, the cheating spouse and the worried CEO know that their respective realities indicate that they could be kicked down the road. But, within their hearts they know the truth – postponing the inevitable sometimes creates a snowball effect. The reality is you have to know when to listen to your heart.

### **9. Truth requires courage, Reality reflects convenience.**

The cheating spouse and the worried CEO listening to their hearts might seem ironic, but facing the truth requires courage. More often than not, the convenient thing to do is the cowardly thing to do.

### **10. Truth is always real; Reality is not always true.**

At the end of the day, the truth will prevail – it is the ultimate and only reality. There is no second-guessing the truth like we can do with reality. What is real to you maybe unreal to somebody else? In fact, as Einstein said, “reality is merely an illusion...” until it reveals the truth! The finality of truth can be summed up in this quotation from The Bhagavad Gita: What is not real never was and never will be. What is real always was and cannot be destroyed.

**Decision-Making: Legislation and Regulations ( Legislation (or "[statutory law](#)") is law which has been promulgated (or "enacted") by a legislature or other Governing Body or the process of making it. Before an item of legislation becomes law it may be known as a bill, and may be broadly referred to as "legislation", while it remains under consideration to distinguish it from other business. Legislation can have many purposes: to regulate, to authorize, to proscribe, to provide (funds), to sanction, to grant, to declare or to restrict. It may be contrasted with a non-legislative act which is adopted by an executive or administrative body under the authority of a legislative act or for implementing a legislative act. legislation act of making or enacting laws; laws, statutes)**

*legislation: act of making or enacting laws, regulations, statutes issue from governance should be as follow:*

*article: **The right governances and Validity governances***

*A small part of above article:*

*The right governances and Validity or liability governances on the base of” Truth, Validity and Relative understanding “from: Mahmoud saneipour*

*Major of Existences those we engage by mind, or engage by work of them around our life (physically or non-physically) are truth (Top 10 Differences Between Truth and Reality from [Jack Nargundkar](#) in*

*LinkedIn ), Validity or Relatively and this understanding is so much important that there are all nature of our future works , activities and business depend on.*

*The dear reader should study the article” Truth, reality and Validity understanding “after this part (for establishing a proof and usefulness activity) ‘then if he/she has any question and will discuss about this matter till release of contextual uncertainty and he/she find this philosophic understanding, so after that pay attention to busy of the right governances and Validity governances. (this article in language Persian is attached).*

*The contexts of our discussion in this inscription are particularizing of business, philosophy of markets, customizing, having enough authority into action of entrepreneurship and renewing, having power for establishing international social networks and organizations, proofing of business’s foundations and it is in related to subjects those depends on Balancing between work and life approach basically.*

*The article of Truth, reality and Validity understanding in attached*

### ***5. removing non-straight taxes in japan***

The principal law and policy documents are (**RIGHT LAW AS taxes Straight PAS AND non-straight taxes**)

***1000 well- done (removed non-straight taxes in japan)***

***Can you found (come upon unexpectedly, encounter; discover after much searching or hard work; get or discover a person or something that you are looking for; decide, rule, determine (Law and so on)?***



- 1) ODA Charter, adopted in 1992;
- 2) National Action Plan for Agenda 21, adopted in 1993;
- 3) Basic Environment Law, established in 1993;
- 4) Basic Environment Plan, established in 1994 and currently being revised;
- 5) Initiative for Sustainable Development toward 21st century, adopted in 1997 in the occasion of UNGASS (see Annex I); and
- 6) Medium-term Policy on ODA, adopted in 1999
- 7) *400 items* of justices:

Japan's environmental cooperation is based on the Initiative for Sustainable Development toward 21st Century (ISD), which was announced in 1997 with the following principles:

**(1) Human security: Environmental degradation**

*Degradation may refer to: Biodegradation of organic substances by living in health ( bodies and spirits ) , Environmental degradation in ecology , using unwarranted injurious force especial in Degradation related to telecommunications , of an electronic signing of Graceful degradation( as semiology method) , in management systems for keeping humanities , honorship and breaking down any harms in ecology , humanity- society and mating policy in management.m.saneipour*

**6. *Using semiology method in management systems for keeping humanities, honorship and breaking down any harms in ecology, humanity- society and so on.***

Semiotics (also called semiotic studies; not to be confused with the Saussurean tradition called semiology which is a part of semiotics) is the study of meaning-making, the study of sign processes and meaningful communication. This includes the study of signs and sign processes (semiosis), indication, designation, likeness, analogy, metaphor, symbolism, signification, and communication, Semiotics is closely related to the field of linguistics, which, for its part, studies the structure and meaning of language more specifically. The semiotic tradition explores the study of signs and symbols as a significant part of communications. As different from linguistics, however, semiotics also studies non-linguistic sign systems. Semiotics may be divided into three branches:

- Semantics: relation between signs and the things to which they refer; their signified denotata, or meaning
- Syntactics: relations among or between signs in formal structures
- Pragmatics: relation between signs and sign-using agents or interpreters(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

*Therefore, semiology is a science for discoveries, and may be to accept this science is one of collection in UFS, indeed, this science is as metaphysic presence or science of presence and includes as follows:*

1. *science of presence is supplementary of learned or studied sciences.*
2. *Phenomenology of phenomenas isn't enough by epistemology of" No results found for "only, rather, by science of presence be perfect.*

3. *Thereof, currenting of thought and inspiration related to humanity as Ultrastructure, method research of sense - falsifiability is not enough.*
4. *Also, intentionality in regarding to honorship and breaking down any harms in ecology, humanity- society and so on are unseen affairs, therefore epistemology of physically is impossible.*
5. *Then, semiology for unseen discovering is supplementary of seen things, in this matter, our researches are based on truth methods.*
6. *We are seeking to find rights and whatever those lead us in straight pass, should be selected, and should be issued a suitable hermeneutic. M.Sanaipour*

### ***7. Donor, altruism donates, voluntarily and humanity greeting***

(2) Ownership: Developing countries assume the primary responsibility and roles to address environmental issues. **Donor** countries assist such self-help efforts; and **Donor** The giver of a tissue or organ, for example, of blood or a kidney. Double Helix: The structure of DNA with the two strands of DNA spiraling about each other. (The Double Helix is the title of an excellent book by James Watson telling the story of his and Francis Crick's discovery of the correct model for DNA). **Donor** A **donor** in general is a person, organization or government who *donates* something **voluntarily**. The term is usually used to represent a form of pure , but sometimes used when the payment for a service is recognized by all parties as representing less than the value of the donation and that the motivation is altruistic. In business law, a donor is someone who is giving the gift, and a donee the person receiving the gift. **Donor** giver, contributor, one who donates

*Giver or one who gives , contributors or supporters , those who donates, are the best human that a health governance should follows these people , these are truly treasure and value greatly , but*

*altruism* who that unselfish devotion to others (refer to my book in “humanity greeting”), it is need to philosophical discourse about philanthropy, benevolence Altruism or *selflessness* is the principle or practice of concern for the *welfare* of others. In all modes not thus, we have many difference manpowers or *Human resources* like *entrepreneurship* those who has differ manner (refer to my the article as strategy of strategies in entrepreneurship approach), or a traditional *virtue* in many cultures and a modern aspect of various religious by thinking world-wide view, so, we shouldn't get omission any person from activities and hopefulness circle.

*Greeting is an act of communication in which human beings intentionally make their presence known to each other, to show attention to, and to suggest a type of relationship ordinaly, no dogmatist but logical manner, scientifically, or he/she getting accord between individuals or groups of people coming in contact with each other. Greetings sometimes are used just prior to a conversation or to greet in passing, such as on a sidewalk or trail.*

(3) Sustainable Development: The objective of environmental cooperation should be to *realize sustainable* development, paying attention to the different economic and social situation of each country (for *ISD* please see Annex I.).

*Sustainable Development or sustainable environment in order to have interactive with nature, should follow of truth current, indeed, realize sustainable should be proof by verses current, this discussion depends on philosophical discourse and I have an epistle text for doing lecture in future in a suitable university, Of course, usefulness science in coding is a philosophical approach and in my opinion doctrine, strategies of the country and it is the representative of moto and truth manner of their people. M.saneipour*

## ***8. strategy of strategies in entrepreneurship approach***

Japan announced the **Medium-Term Policy** on Official Development Assistance (ODA) in August 1999. It shows Japan's basic approach with regard to ODA, and identifies the **ISSUES**, sectors, and **regions having overall priority**.

*The Medium-Term Policy is the best, but the selection of priority factors is very difficult, how do you define your priority factors? Historical survey, data analysis, according would of people, reality or truly or righteous way, the earth rotated based on people's rights or distributional justice. Saneipour setting Justice is possible through realization of effective factors are as follows:*

*Contain of justice (Determinative justice not generalities speech) for proofing justice:*

- 1. Distributive justice (14factors)*
- 2. Safekeeping justice (22 factors)*
- 3. Territorial justice (39 factors)*
- 4. Justice of Science & technology (S&T) deeply (62 factors)*
- 5. Justice related to Minimalized government and maximized private sectors (40 factors)*
- 6. Justice related to economic clustering and SME (62 factors)*
- 7. Desirable environment based on justice (41factors)*
- 8. Setting Desirable and humanity based on justice (28factors)*

*Total factors= more than 300 factors*

*This survey in attached: m. saneipour*

## ***9. a suitable type of relationship, according truth of truth***

*For many years and after study and research a lot around “truth” I found that this consensus motif is Differ for every good an evil, beauty and unbeautiful, right and false, Goodness and badness, Purity and dispurity and other such these words in the global literature those are Recounting of inner and natural mankind.*

*Thoroughly ,these self-Foundation, s words are necessary for social functions, but these important words have been negligent in the opinion of common people and a few of understanding men have meaning those only.*

*This statement “Truth of Truth” that has abundant claims or rightful claims, don’t care to audit in the Correlative of Truth and withdrawal of right or truth around real functions in the world, people be should cry from Inward witnesses and Inner-Vocative Inevitably.*

*Then, what is right? Where is truth? In fact, this prat of Reality of seeking the truth will be found in the “reciting of elegies “, “Epic poem “, “poem literature “, and such as these texts and get released, but these self-Foundation, swords less be useful in covenants and contracts to the address of social systems between countries and national or international relation and be enclosed the nation, s rights (in exceptional cases in many developed countries).*

*Therefore, I believed, this a few effort and not attention to command of exalted Allah, keep out us of the straight path and now, divine will be settle to discovery of truth of truth in the world and will conduct the right, true and their essential movement better than last centuries.*

*The divine willing is belonging to Allah, no doubt, he creates whatsoever through direction right and true, and this command is out of our determination, we should have duties before God, and nothingness, nobody, no brought about by providence don't dismiss us of divine duties at all, and we haven't duty-free in front of real rights around all people.*

*While people be disappointed to obtain their rights, and don't find pleading for justice, they cry their judge on the sky, and want their lost rights of merciful Allah, in this way. Divine decrees put in practice for those whose have right reality, and this real philosophy including a lot of exact signs and there is a semiology science about this matter.*

*The historical experiences have indicated us, whosoever has spoiled a right from anybody or every people, and they have been caught in a bad fix, and nobody can escape from retribution in the world, because there are the proof real laws in the Divine systems those will act on defined time.*

*But we who pretend to know the truth in itself, should be to view see to another development country favorably, those who by establish social systems, covenant contracts, standard foundations, auditing and valuations systems, have prepared a horizontal community, transfer peoples works to people (NGO – Private sectors) and have retired police station, court of justice, traffic and so on.*

*In above mentioned speech, are explanatory for having the distinguished and effect signs for a good management and more of those who are expressive of divine rule and including honesty based, wisdom and resulting of usefulness science (although for reaching to real usefulness science remained a far way), and now, how we be convinced that children of Adam use (through usefulness) part of rights in many countries (such Japan, Sweden, Norway ,....) and see prats of right's phenomena's and pure*

*life (within possibility limits) into social systems , these factors have been standardized and used to experience ( such treasure of scientists and wises ) for amending social affairs' in the best .*

*About truth of truth, since descent Adam till now, have said speeches a lot and have generated in great taxes as languages symbolic, pointing. tunic and linguistic methods and abundant literature have appeared in the world and also are saying about this lost pearl yet.*

*Truth of truth in itself, it is not a new subject, this foundational word is part of right's substances , explanation of existence's true and will be the eternity wishing of human , thousands of prophets sent on a mission for guiding mankind and establish right organizations and millions people suffered martyrdom on the war battlefields of right against falsehood and thousands of philosophers , reflexives , poets and authors have been saying , singing the epical poems and thousands of fames actors have created portraits , statues and hundreds fames musician have set a lot of song about these important matters and have written explanations , interpretations and paraphrases around these terminologies unlimitedly .*

*Then, what do we want to do? We want to discover these treasure methodically and will discover truth by the way of truth of truth, because can we understand truth via signs in this straight path, and can define criteria for standardizing the best living in relation into social, political, cultural and economic affairs.*

*While any country by its army attached to another country for possessing more Territories, it was pretender that wants to vindication of its rights and also possessed country appoints to defense*



*strategy for searching its rights, in fact, fighting is sign of truth- seeking, and whereas justice, peace and most-favoured are principal truth between countries, remainder neglected in this bloody battle.*

*This is true, subject of right and seeking truth is differing in various areas, and it is definition of complex the word of human and anxiety his life, and now. At the knowledge age (twenty-first century) that it is named “Biology century” we should have more serious duties for establishing real “Fended truth centers “, but these basic problems have been hidden in Halo Effect.*

*We have chosen another way, and that is gathering the signs of truths, till where has predestinated within our possible limits, in other word, we built an analytic system by “usefulness science” approach for discovery truth by the way of “truth of truth “in this Thesis.*

*Previous these verifications indicated that wises of the world have propounded many questions around right and truth, but hasn't been accomplished about “truth of truth” seriously, because the scope of these discussions are need for searching in the Divine books, creditable and rational documents and understanding identity, essences and concept of “truth of truth “, taking notes in these subjects framework and finding those secrets and silent crying from prayers for reaching to their needs , in the course of inner travelling and external sightseeing.*

*Within analysis of the west sciences and its reflective, have found many specified and valuables points those it concealed under Sensory – revocation sciences, or unbound again phenomena and worldliness Entertainments, these wise- saying to indicate of lean and pure thinking around worship of Allah, seeking truth and peace living.*

*Therefore, there are ears for hearing and peaceable hearts for understanding “truth of truth” those be able to organize study and searching groups in these important affairs, and put in working order super projects and fulfilling of the promises or vindicate of rights, demanding the whole of what are dues’. M.Sanaipour*

### ***10.realizing a sustainable should be proof by heart truly***

***Your internal organs have a sense of smell***

***By [Sarah Laskow](#) on Apr 8, 2013***

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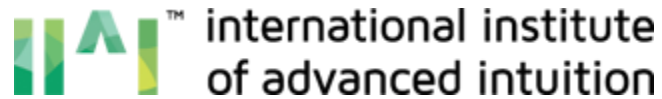
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*Like humans in modern societies, organs specialize. Lungs breathe. Hearts pump blood. Eyes see. Noses smell. The work gets divided up. But new research indicates that organs that we usually don’t think of as having anything to do with smelling have the same olfactory receptors as cells in found in noses.*

*In other words, it’s possible that your heart, your blood, and your lungs can smell. (Why not? The rest of you definitely does! Zing.), [The American Chemical Society reports](#) on the work Peter Schieberle is doing in this area. His team recently found that primary blood cells isolated from human blood samples are attracted to the odorant molecules responsible for producing a certain aroma. Schieberle described one experiment in which scientists put an attractant odorant compound on one side of a partitioned multi-well chamber, and blood cells on the other side. The blood cells moved toward the odor.*

*They're not sure yet whether this means that your heart can actually smell the food you eat in the same way your nose can. Mostly, it's just weird and amazing and a clue to how little we still know about how our insides work*



### ***Internal vs External Guidance***

*There is a common misconception around intuition these days. A lot of people believe, or think, that their intuition stems from something outside of themselves and that this intuition can only be accessed through practices such as meditation, trance or prayer. Of course, we have all heard of the stories that make reference to angels or guides assisting people in their moment of need, these beings giving direction, guidance and clarity to the big questions and sometimes, even saving lives. We hear of people using their guidance for many things, from finding their keys to finding the love of their life. We pray, we ask for help, and we listen to the guidance that comes from outside of ourselves, believing that what we are receiving from the external has authority, wisdom and power.*

*When a professional psychic uses their ability, they receive impressions from other people, beings and other forms of consciousness to gather information on behalf of their clients. Sometimes, amazing and profound insights can be received which bring healing and insight to the client. This information may be received through a vision, a smell, a feeling, words or sound. A psychic receives information from outside of themselves and they then translate and share this in whatever way they believe is relevant. My question is this, though. Why necessarily, does*

*another person, being, soul or consciousness know more about you, than you do? Why would another life form possess authority over your life and the choices you make?*

*After reading for thousands of clients I have become very aware of the temptation to diminish the responsibility for ourselves, and our own power, and externalize it.*

*Imagine you have a very difficult decision to make about a relationship that you are in. Rather than looking within, to your intuitive intelligence, you ask others about what you should do. Imagine phoning your mum and asking her what she thinks you should do about this relationship. Should you stay or go? More than likely, your mother's response will be one of love and support and she will offer her advice and opinions from this place. Your mother will also likely, have an underlying agenda, however, within the advice she offers you. Perhaps, she's always wanted grandchildren and thinks her time is running out, so she encourages you to stay. Maybe she doesn't like your partner or the work they do, so she encourages you to go. It doesn't matter what the agenda is, we all have a reason for what we say and do and how we communicate to others; even if it is as simple as wanting another person to be 'happy'. This can underlie the guidance offered and lead us down a path that may not be for our highest good. Extending this further, how often do we make our own decisions based upon the lies we tell ourselves? We often look for someone to blame for our lives not running the way we want, or we look to others to fix our lives for us. This is a culturally accepted way of not taking responsibility for who we are, but deeper than that, it is a reflection of our disconnection in our relationship with our-self. It seems to be a vicious circle.*

*The relationship with self is the most fundamental of relationships and is what all other relationships are based upon. If there is not a solid relationship with self, then how can we create*

*strong relationships with others and with the other aspects of our lives? Building and growing this self-connection is a way to truly know who you are and to know your true essence, your heart, intimately.*

*From this place, anything is possible. From this place, you have access to your higher self; the highest expression of your soul force and Spirit in the physical world, and you will be able to discern the inner-guidance received. This aspect of you does not contain an agenda and holds no judgment and this is precisely the place where your heart-centered intuition occurs. Your heart-centered intuition will guide you to the best place, in the best way, with the best people and in the manner that is perfect for you. As a Intuition Expert, this is how I see my role, to help you establish, encourage and nurture your connection to your own higher self and heart-centered intuition, building your relationship with self, until you are able to do this on your own. This will give you back the power of you.*

*Remember, you are your own God, Goddess, and Angel and Guide all rolled into one beautiful, heart centered human package.*

*You are your own higher self and your own teacher.*

*You are your own star, galaxy and universe.*

*The moment you know this to be true is the moment you know, truly know, who you are.*

*Heidi Jane*

*Principal and Founder*

[www.instituteofadvancedintuition.com](http://www.instituteofadvancedintuition.com)

[www.heidi-jane.com](http://www.heidi-jane.com)

## ***11. Selecting any priority factor according to distributional justice***

- 1. All conclude for making of decision (natural or truly desert) should be insured.*
- 2. Distribution of income for getting horizontal community.*
- 3. Equality of opportunity for educating, training, lovlihoodness and getting suitable job, minimum over line of poverty.*
- 4. Equality of juridical justice and getting helping attorney.*
- 5. Equality of removing of first needs such: food, cloth, house, treatment, education, security.*
- 6. Equality of secondary needs such: development of thinking, spiritual, virtual, moral and sense of heart.*
- 7. Having justice benefit.*
- 8. Equality for learning of long-life*
- 9. Development of social membership.*
- 10. Increasing of human- ability all nation in S&T monstrously*

The Environment Agency of Japan has convened Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA) yearly since 1991. The objectives are: providing a forum for free and open exchange of views among environmental ministers in Asia and the Pacific region; and promoting environmental cooperation and achieving sustainable development in the region. The last session of the Congress, **ECO ASIA 2000**, was taken place in Kitakyushu City in Japan on 3 September 2000, on back to **back basis** with the 4th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development convened by ESCAP, with the attendance of 40 countries including 23 environment ministers. **The Congress discussed climate change issues and regional cooperation for sustainable development.**

As the host country of the 4th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development convened by **ESCAP** in Kitakyushu in 2000, Japan actively participated in the discussions in the Conference itself and preparation process and contributed to its success with the tangible outcomes of: Ministerial Declaration; Regional Message towards "**Rio+10**"; Regional Action Plan for 2001-2005; and Kitakyushu Initiative for **Clean Environment**.

## ***12. Health and Environmental Effects of Ozone Layer reduction***

### **Key Resources:**

1. **Effects on Human Health:** The Connection between Ozone Layer Depletion and UVB (ultraviolet **B**) Radiation (A depletion of the ozone layer will increase the UV-radiation at ground level. Increasing doses of UV-B may cause skin **cancer, eye cataracts, damage to the immune system in animals as well as human beings, and have an adverse impact on plant growth, UVB is particularly effective at damaging DNA** (<http://www.nas.nasa.gov/About/Education/Ozone/radiation.html>).

**Source:** Figure Q3-1 from Michaela I. Hegglin (Lead Author), David W. Fahey, Mack McFarland, Stephen A. Montzka, and Eric R. Nash, Twenty Questions and Answers About the Ozone Layer: 2014 Update, Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2014, 84 pp., World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 2015. Because all sunlight contains some UVB, even with normal stratospheric ozone levels, it is always important to [protect your skin and eyes from the sun](#). See a more detailed explanation of exposure. PA uses the Atmospheric and Health Effects Framework model to estimate the health benefits of stronger [ozone layer protection](#) under the [Montreal Protocol](#). Updated information on the benefits of EPA's efforts to address ozone layer depletion is available in a 2015 report, [Updating Ozone Calculations and Emissions Profiles for Use in the Atmospheric and Health Effects Framework Model](#).

2. **Effects on Plants:** UVB radiation affects the physiological and developmental processes of plants. Despite mechanisms to reduce or repair these effects and an ability to adapt to increased levels of UVB, plant growth

can be directly affected by UVB radiation. Indirect changes caused by UVB (such as changes in plant form, how nutrients are distributed within the plant, timing of developmental phases and secondary metabolism) may be equally or sometimes more important than damaging effects of UVB. These changes can have important implications for plant competitive balance, herbivory, plant diseases, and biogeochemical cycles.

### **3. Effects on Marine Ecosystems**

Phytoplankton form the foundation of aquatic food webs. Phytoplankton productivity is limited to the euphotic zone, the upper layer of the water column in which there is sufficient sunlight to support net productivity. Exposure to solar UVB radiation has been shown to affect both orientation and motility in phytoplankton, resulting in reduced survival rates for these organisms. Scientists have demonstrated a direct reduction in phytoplankton production due to ozone depletion-related increases in UVB.

**UVB radiation has been found to cause damage to early developmental stages of fish, shrimp, crab, amphibians, and other marine animals.** The most severe effects are decreased reproductive capacity and impaired larval development. Small increases in UVB exposure could result in population reductions for small marine organisms with implications for the whole marine food chain.

- 4. Effects on Biogeochemical Cycles:** Increases in UVB radiation could affect terrestrial and aquatic biogeochemical cycles, thus altering both sources and sinks of greenhouse and chemically important trace gases (e.g., carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbonyl sulfide, ozone, and possibly other gases). **These potential changes would contribute to biosphere-atmosphere feedbacks that mitigate or amplify the atmospheric concentrations of these gases.**

### **5. Effects on Materials**

Synthetic polymers, naturally occurring biopolymers, as well as some other materials of commercial interest are adversely affected by UVB radiation. Today's materials are somewhat protected from UVB by special additives. Yet,



increases in UVB levels will accelerate their breakdown, limiting the length of time for which they are useful outdoors.

### ***13. Basis conflicts about crude oil in the world***

#### **Oil Conflict**

<https://www.hampshire.edu/>

[Note: This essay is derived from Michael Karle's [\*Blood and Oil\*](#) (Metropolitan Books, 2004).] Conflict over the control of valuable oil supplies has been a persistent feature of international affairs since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Such conflict varies in nature, ranging from territorial disputes over the possession of oil-laden border areas to dynastic or factional struggles among the leaders of oil-rich countries to major inter-state wars over the control of vital oil zones. As oil becomes more scarce and valuable, the frequency and severity of such conflict is likely to increase.

**Military significance:** Petroleum is also a vital factor in the military strength of nations, in that it supplies most of the energy used to power tanks, planes, missiles, ships, armored vehicles, and other instruments of war.

**Growing risk of conflict:** For all of these reasons, the risk of armed conflict over valuable oil supplies is likely to grow in the years to come. Such conflict could take the form of conventional warfare involving the military forces of the major powers, as in the 1991 Persian Gulf War, or internal power struggles between competing political, ethnic, and tribal factions.

In spite of the damaging impact of oil exploitation on the environment and livelihoods of the host communities, scientific data on the overall and long-term effects of oil exploitation on the area are only beginning to emerge (HRW, 1999; Nwachukwu, 1999; Aluko, 1999; Okonta and Douglas, 2001; Ukeje *et al.*, 2002; Onosode, 2003). Environmentalists and other experts have focused attention on the environmental degradation resulting from oil activities and a major bone of contention is the implication of the environmental impact on the livelihood of the people of the oil-bearing areas of the Niger Delta.

As a result, more germane to the survival of the indigenous people is the danger of oil exploitation obliterating their source of livelihood since they rely solely on their immediate environment for survival. Hence, anything that alters their environment threatens their very existence. Oil exploitation has created life-threatening ecological hazards and deterioration of health and social fabrics of the inhabitants of the oil-affected communities. The implication is that the oil industry has exploited the ecosystems for resources beyond the level of sustainability (Ashton-Jones and Douglas,) The ecological problem is a reality that has to be tackled. This will reduce the vicious cycle of poverty and prevent the endemic social conflict that has pervaded the oil-bearing areas of the Niger Delta.

### **Oil Spillage**

Oil spillage is the most common and controversial of all the environmental impacts of oil exploitation. Constitutional Rights Project (CRP, 1999) defines oil spills as uncontrolled releases of any product relating to oil production including crude oil, chemicals, or waste caused by equipment failure, operation mishaps, human error, or intentional damage to facilities. Oil spillage occurs during the

drilling of oil wells and as a result of oil pipelines leakages and during the loading of oil into the tankers (Adewuyi, 2001). Spills are potentially the most devastating on agricultural land and water resources.

UNDP (2006) (United Nations Development Programme ) reports that much of the environmental pollution in the oil-bearing areas is the result of oil spillage due, essentially, to accidents based on human error and equipment failure. The report finds that a total of 6,817 oil spills occurred between 1976 and 2001, with a loss of approximately three million barrels of oil. More than 70 percent was not recovered. Approximately 6 percent spilled on land, 25 percent on swamps and 69 percent in the offshore environment. Statistics from the Ministry of Petroleum Resources also indicate that between 1976 and 1996, a total of 4,836 incidents resulted in the spillage of at least 2,446,322 barrels (102.7 million U.S gallons) of which an estimated 1,896,930 barrels (79.7 million U.S gallons) were lost to the environment. The extent of the impact on the study area where oil exploitation is largely offshore can best be imagined. Orubu *et al.*, (2004) share this view when they reported that massive oil spills occurring in the riverine areas have done untold damage to the aquatic ecosystem, particularly in the mangrove swamp forest zone.

### **Gas Flaring**

Gas flaring is another major effect of oil exploitation on the environment of the oil-bearing areas and generates air pollution and heat. Gas flaring is the deliberate burning of natural gas that is produced in the Niger Delta, it creates a ceaseless, high intensity flame. Natural gas is a by-product of oil extraction, which is removed from the earth crust along with the crude oil. The World Bank (1995)

shows that gas flaring has been known to be the singular highest contributor to the problem of global warming or global climate change. In the same vein, Orubu (1999) adds that that greenhouse gases such as methane and carbon dioxide emitted from gas flares contribute to global warming, which could lead to a rise in sea level, accelerate the problem of climatic change and harsh living conditions on earth if not checked. It also has negative effects on the immediate environment as it adversely affects plant growth, wildlife, and human beings. It has been estimated that the total emission of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from gas flaring in Nigeria amounts to about 35 million tons per year and it is on record that Nigeria flares the highest amount of gas in the world (World Bank, 1995, 2000/2001). The percentage of gas flared in Nigeria, which is about three times the OPEC average, is about 16 times the world average (Ajayi and Ikporukpo, 2005).

### **Drill Cuttings**

Oil extraction and production lead to the contamination of streams and rivers through the discharge of various materials into the environment during drill cuttings and drilling mud and fluids used for stimulating production. The major constituents of drill cuttings, such as barite and bentonite clays, when dumped on the ground, prevent local plant growth until natural processes lead to the development of new topsoil. In water, these materials disperse and sink, thereby suffocating local bottom-living plants and animals by burying them (ANEEJ, 2004). In addition, air pollution arises during drill cutting from the carbon dioxide discharged into the atmosphere as a result of the cracking of wells (Adewuyi, 2001). CRP (1999) identifies the chemicals and sludge generated in the oil production process to include oily residues, tank bottom sludge, and obsolete chemicals, which, if not properly treated and disposed of, carry high pollution and health risks. Van Dissel (1996), cited in

HRW (1999) explains that waste also comes in the form of drilling water. Drilling for oil produces waste, largely mud, which in itself is relatively harmless, but when produced in large quantities can cause problems by changing the acidity or salinity levels of the soil and/or water and by increasing the turbidity of the water. Therefore, the physical environment is altered in the course of oil wells drilling and vegetation is destroyed.

### **Effluent and Waste from Oil Refineries**

The discharge of refinery effluents into freshwater sources and farmland devastate the environment and threaten human lives. Such effluents contain excessive quantities of toxic materials like mercury and chromium. For instance, fish can store mercury in their brains for a long time and can easily pass this into the human food chain when consumed resulting in adverse effects on human population. Recent studies conducted by the environment group, Environmental Rights Action (ERA, 2000), on some oil-bearing communities revealed that most of the underground aquifers are heavily contaminated with a cocktail of dangerous metal and chemicals.

## **THE POLITICS OF OIL IN THE OIL-BEARING AREAS**

### **The Peace and Conflict Review**



Political dislocation in the oil-bearing areas has been primarily the result of oil industry activities. It has been argued that oil companies operating in the Niger Delta have played a very significant role in the collapse of values and systems in the Niger Delta through an adverse reshaping of the local political landscape and the introduction of corrupt and divisive community relation policies reminiscent of the divide and rule tactics of colonial Nigeria (Imobighe, 2004).

Findings reveal that oil-related activities have brought with them the politics of oil and that this has ignited and exacerbated oil related conflicts in the oil-bearing areas. These conflicts are multi-dimensional. The communal conflicts can take the form of conflict within a community, conflict between communities, and conflict between host communities and the oil companies. The intra- and inter-communal conflict is usually oil-induced. The presence of oil has exacerbated political disputes over territory or other rights. While territorial disputes in the area predate the discovery of oil. For instance, the Ugbo and Mahin-Ilaje conflicts during the British rule led to the deportation of the traditional ruler of Ugbo-Ilaje by the British imperial ruler (Curmen, 1937). However, since the discovery and commercial exploitation of oil, many of the conflicts between communities in the area are fuelled by the presence of oil. A case in point is bloody conflict of 1998 between the Arogbo-Ijaw and the Ugbo-Ilaje, which was attributed to the presence of oil in a boundary town between the two ethnic groups (Albert, 2001). Even though the oil industry is blamed for a range of ills and for not doing enough for the areas where they operate, communities are also aware of the potential benefits of having oil pipelines travel through their land or the presence of a flow station and the opportunities for compensation payments and contracts that will result, even if the compensation only reaches a few.

Therefore, disputes between communities, which may have been latent can be stirred up by the suggestion that an oil installation is planned as well as damage caused by oil pollution.

Oil-related activities have increased the people's level of participation in local politics. Since these elites are politicians, being a member of their parties implies that the benefit accruing to them from oil activities will trickle down to their supporters. As such, active participation in party politics, as field observation revealed, is a major factor determining whether a person would benefit from the spoils of oil given to the elite. There is, therefore, a clear financial incentive to political activity, which has negatively impacted on the attitude of the youth toward productive enterprises, especially with regard to fishing and other traditional economic ventures.

Compensation payment has been a major issue in the politics of oil in the study area. The traditional leaders who were responsible for the collection of compensation have been accused of embezzling a large portion of the money designated for the affected community. These have affected the traditional authority of these rulers. Specifically, oil-related activities have led to the emergence of more kingdoms and kings, most of whose legitimacy is contentious. As a result of the crisis that the issue of compensation has generated, youth organizations are now responsible for the collection of compensation on behalf of communities instead of the traditional rulers. The traditional rulers, however, still derive benefits from the oil companies. The general view obtained from interviews and FGD sessions is that traditional rulers are still accorded respect because the Yoruba culture dictates respect for elders. This perception of reverence for traditional authority was further reinforced in the assertion of one youth leader.

## ***14. principals of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development***

Having met at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992,

Working towards international agreements which respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system, Recognizing the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth, our home, Proclaims that:

### Principle 1

Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

### Principle 2

States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

### Principle 3

**The right** to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.



#### Principle 4

In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.

#### Principle 5

All States and all people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in order to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world.

#### Principle 6

The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority. International actions in the field of environment and development should also address the interests and needs of all countries.

#### Principle 7

States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit to sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.

## Principle 8

To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.

## Principle 9

States should cooperate to strengthen endogenous capacity-building for sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge, and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies, including new and innovative technologies.

## Principle 10

Environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities, in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.

## Principle 11

States shall enact effective environmental legislation. Environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and development context to which they apply. Standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries.

#### Principle 12

States should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, to better address the problems of environmental degradation. Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade, Unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided. Environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus.

#### Principle 13

States shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious and more determined manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for adverse effects of environmental damage caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

#### Principle 14

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health.

#### Principle 15

In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

#### Principle 16

National authorities should endeavor to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.

#### Principle 17

Environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.

#### Principle 18

States shall immediately notify other States of any natural disasters or other emergencies that are likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those States. Every effort shall be made by the international community to help States so afflicted.

#### Principle 19

States shall provide prior and timely notification and relevant information to potentially affected States on activities that may have a significant adverse transboundary environmental effect and shall consult with those States at an early stage and **in good faith**.

#### Principle 20

Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development.

#### Principle 21

The creativity, ideals and courage of the youth of the world should be mobilized to forge a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all.

#### Principle 22

Indigenous people and their communities and other local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and duly support their identity, culture and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development.

### Principle 23

The environment and natural resources of people under oppression, domination and occupation shall be protected.

### Principle 24

Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development. States shall therefore respect international law providing protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and cooperate in its further development, as necessary.

### Principle 25

**Peace**, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible.

### Principle 26

States shall resolve all their environmental disputes peacefully and by appropriate means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

### Principle 27

States and people shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of partnership in the fulfilment of the principles embodied in this Declaration and in the further development of international law in the field of sustainable development.

Source: Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. I.

- .13 Health and Environmental Effects of Ozone Layer reduction
- .14 Basis conflicts about crude oil in the world
- .15 Principals of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

***15.the law of right is an ecumenical law for proofing affaires***

***The nations are questioner at first, they wanted their rights secondly, they rise finally and then transgressors to others rights get scape to hidden holes!!!***

*First: questions of the nations:*

- 1. Do have been surveyed all damages for torn of ozone's layer based on currency values.*
- 2. Which countries and which persons are effective about these matters.*
- 3. What is The wrong of Theories and mechanism those it caused these damages?*
- 4. Which university or research organization is guiltier about this matters.*
- 5. The rights of people those who has catched to cancer, blind, heart's diseases, others difficults and misfortunes and psychological diseases, which is Homs's sponsorship?*
- 6. Is it guilty depends on sciences and technologies or effectives individuals?*
- 7. Can the international and effectives organizations effect fulfil about these damages?*
- 8. How much the share of countries, universities, organizations research and effectives individuals in these events of misfortunes?*
- 9. Aren't these ingredients for getting essential poverty and misfortunes of nations?*

10. *Isn't it receiving that time we know that roots of these misfortunes of nations in related to knowingless, harm's sciences and technologies and objective researches and should be rise for removing these roots of corruptions and decide to change these wrong structures?*
11. *Doesn't it must we proceed for getting right of real not realize of righteous?*
12. *What is role of our purposes or intents in these of worlds games?*

*M.Sanaipour*

### ***16. Christian conference of Asia about Building Peace and Moving Beyond Conflicts***



## **Christian Conference of Asia**

an organ and fellowship of churches and ecumenical councils in asia for initiating and facilitating dynamic christian witness and action

You are here: [Home](#) > Building Peace and Moving Beyond Conflicts

### **Building Peace and Moving Beyond Conflicts**

Peace prevails where everyone has fair and equal access to justice and an atmosphere to live in security. Peace sustains only in a situation where everyone is able to participate in shaping their destiny and decision makers are accountable to the people. Peace is, therefore, a state of order, of freedom from fear and want, of being secure. In such a society as Prophet Micah says, “Everyone will sit under their own vine and under their own fig tree, and no one will make them afraid” (Micah 4:4).

On the contrary, it is a matter of serious concern today that we are forced to live in situations where peace is threatened and justice is denied. The greed of powerful nations and individuals exclude others, concentrate only in



accumulation of wealth and exploitation of resources, leaving others dispossessed and impoverished. The domination of the rich and the powerful causes discord and adds deprivation. All these factors increase domination, marginalization, violence, conflicts, wars, poverty and sufferings in human life. It is not God's will that is fulfilled in such a situation, but it contradicts the purposes of God's ways of living together in the household of God. The living together in the household of God with a collaborative, mutually recognized and respected atmosphere will make the household a place where peace with justice and security prevail. Such a situation requires a radical reversal of the existing systems and conditions, to a context in which "justice will roll down like waters and righteousness like an ever flowing stream" (Amos 5:24). Peace is basically a gift of God, and is related to God's blessing and God's graciousness.

### **Building Peace with Justice: Challenges to Churches in Asia**

The absence of peace in the Asian context is to be understood not merely in the contexts of violence and civil wars only. Denial of the basic socio-economic and cultural rights to a vast number of people basically leads to a situation where peace is negated and justice is denied. The end of the Cold War, the growing impacts of globalization and rapid economic growth are making several Asian countries to reposition and redefine their roles both at the regional and at the global levels. While the pivot of international politics is shifting towards the Asia region, the new century also poses several challenges to peace and security in Asia. There are many factors and key stakeholders from within the region as well as outside of the region responsible for threatening peace in Asia and intensifying conflicts. When we agree that civil war and conflicts have already ended in several contexts in Asia, it is also increasingly evident that threat to peace and security at different levels continues to be a pervasive phenomenon in several Asian countries.

Asia today faces an ever increasing level of multifaceted social, economic, political and security challenges. A wide array of problems is precipitating in Asian societies, causing threat to peace and denial of justice. Armed conflicts and violence, increasing poverty, inadequate health care, economic exploitation, environmental degradation and exploitation of natural resources, militarization, arms build-up, Nuclearization, spread of small arms and light

weapons, domination and intervention of major powers from outside the region as well as within the region; ethnic and religious conflicts, communal violence, and political unrest; torture, custodial death, suppression of people's legitimate right to self-determination; lack of rule of law and democratic governance are part of a series of issues affecting Asia's peace and security.

It is in this context that the Asian churches are called to be peace makers and to be courageous, committed and consistent in their efforts in order to be credible voices in the household of God. Churches are also called to be instruments of God's purpose in the world, which calls them to take concrete action in peace-building in order to move beyond conflicts. The ecumenical movement itself emanated from the need to be in peace and unity not only within the church, but with the community of people who belong to other faiths. Christian Conference of Asia has been instrumental in nurturing a culture of peace in Asia through various activities ever since its founding. Peace with justice and human security continues to be a major concern of the CCA and the following areas will be of special foci of CCA's mission and witness in this area in the next five years:

1. Towards Peace with Justice and Human Security
2. Accompanying Churches and Communities in Conflict Situations
3. Churches in Action for Moving Beyond Conflicts and Reconciliation
4. Churches' Response to Militarization, Nuclearization and Arms Race in Asia
5. Peace Building Training for Church Workers
6. Ecumenical Women's Action Against Violence (EWAAV)
7. Young Asian Ambassadors of Peace in Asia (YAAPA)
8. Eco-Justice for Sustainable Peace in the Oikos

## ***17. Medium-Term Policy, maximum or minimum – term policy which one?***

Japan has identified priority issues in "Japan's Medium-Term Policy on ODA" adopted in 1999, as follows;

### **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

- 1) Support for **poverty** alleviation programmes and social development;(removing root of poverty)
- 2) Support for economic and social infrastructure;
- 3) Human resources development and intellectual support
- 4) Responding to global issues.
- 5) Support for overcoming the Asian currency and economic crisis and promotion of economic structural **reform**;
- 6) **Conflict, disaster**, and development; and

## ***18. theory of Medium nation***

### 14 Medium Theory and Stylistics

English Wikipedia - The Free Encyclopedia

Medium theory investigates the potential influence of communication technologies upon societies. Medium is understood not only as a channel of information transfer, but as a highly constructive shaper of social environment, including public discourse. Primarily oral, writing/printing and electronic media and their properties (e.g., the speed of dissemination of information, the number of people it reaches, whether it is uni- or bi-directional) are studied on the micro (individual) and macro (cultural) levels.

The proponents of the theory 'rewrite' the history of civilisation from the medium-theory perspective claiming that individual phases of human civilisation (traditional oral, modern print, electronic global societies) are shaped by the

51 | Page

Basis on Japan's ODA

Author: Mahmoud saneipour: interdisciplinary Experts and log-life-learning (LLL)

Refer to my summary resume is attached and its detail in LinkedIn

dominant media and by their epistemologies (i.e., ways of human knowledge). For example, the medium of writing/printing enabled the development of (linear) analytical thinking and has radically altered the course of civilisation (e.g., redefinition, growth and dissemination of knowledge, growth of science, rise of nation states, Industrial Revolution, etc., cf. Meyerowitz 1994). Marshall McLuhan (1996), a classic among medium theorists, has enriched the media discourse with aphoristic phrases like The medium is the message, Medium is the extension of man, Hot and Cool Media, which have become proverbial.

N. Postman (1985) in his book aptly titled *Amusing Ourselves to Death: Public Discourse in the Age of Show Business* points at the pitfalls of the electronic age controlled by the epistemology of the TV medium (for the stylistic relevance of medium see 3.1.3). The relevance of the used medium for the stylistically based observation is unquestionable: properties of individual media determine selection of code, formal characteristics of messages, as well as conventions of their use. For example, a casual written message sent via electronic mail will employ verbal code (writing); non-verbal codes like emoticons: IMHO = in my humble opinion, (iconic signs) will tend to follow conventions characteristic of informal conversational interactions, such as looser organization, little editing, etc. (cf. Crystal 2001).

*The meaning of medium nation are as follows:*

1. *Desirable*
2. *Goodness*
3. *Modest*
4. *Sinless*
5. *Dirtilless*
6. *Righteous*

*Resources: Quran (surah /78)*

## ***MEDIUM TERM POLICY FRAMEWORK***

### ***An Official Website of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago***

This Medium-Term Policy Framework (MTPF) 2011–2014, embracing the theme ‘Innovation for Lasting Prosperity’ outlines Government’s perspective and intent on the socio-economic transformation that needs to take place in order to achieve our commitment to the people of Trinidad and Tobago of ‘Prosperity for All’. It is intended to be the first of the MTPFs to be articulated by this Government. Within the context of the seven (7) development pillars articulated by the Government, the main thrusts of this MTPF are:

- to diversify and deepen the production base in order to ensure that in a context of depleting energy resources, the economy will continue to grow and sustain a high standard of living
- To move the economy up the value chain, improve competitiveness and expand investment both local and foreign
- To have a secure and safe nation and to strengthen the framework, institutions and infrastructure to support human security
- To expand the capacity of our citizens for knowledge accumulation and use, innovation, creativity and entrepreneurial activity
- To reduce socio-economic and regional inequalities within our borders, move people out of poverty and promote social inclusion through more meaningful economic participation

*Anyway, in my opinion, Medium-Term Policy is the best, but it is should be contains 6 means above mentioned, such in making policy be caused removed poverty, several diseases and conflicts,*

*this governance+ nation (leader+ followers) can reform constantly and this people will be in dance of change through successful. M. saneipour*

### **Decision-Making: Major Groups Involvement**

"Japan's Medium Term Policy on ODA" underlines the importance of cooperation with and participation of the private sector, local governments, NGOs, labor and management organizations in ODA activities. Based on this, **the Government has been exchanging views with NGOs** and other entities through such dialogues as "NGO-Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regular Consultation Meeting" which covers various issues on development cooperation including country assistance programs. Some local authorities have their own activities or programmers regarding international environmental cooperation, mostly with their sister cities. Representative example is the activities of environmental cooperation between Kitakyushu-City in Japan and Dalian-City in China.

Efforts are being made to fully utilize the knowledge and know-how of the Japanese private sector, including active use of private-sector consultants and strengthening of their skills. Due attention is also paid to the effective coordination among the ODA, OOF and private sector funds, taking into account the respective roles of these funds.

***19. proofing the NGO is the best, getting the governance such NGO is danger and setting OOF system in any country is in a similar way of power for managing the people.***

*The duties of government are intuitive or its-self and never governance have right transfer its- self duties to the people or NGO, also the book of good governance from UN has many wrong contexts. M.Sanaipour*

The Microsoft Exchange Team Blog

Why is OOF an OOF and not an OOO?

Here's an interesting historical question – when we say Out of Office, why does it sometimes get shortened to 'OOF'? Shouldn't it be 'OOO'?

Inside Microsoft, 'OOF' means not just the message which says you're Out of Office, but it has grown to mean the act of being Out of the Office too – so you'll get people putting sticky notes on their door saying 'OOF Thurs & Fri' or even people verbally saying things like, "Oh, Kevin's OOF on vacation for the rest of the week". I suppose that sounds better than "Oh, Kevin's OOO on vacation ..."

In the environmental cooperation, there are some NGOs which involves in such international cooperation activities as afforestation, dispatch of environmental experts, and nature conservation.

Japan attaches high importance to "good governance" through the improvement of policy management capacities of developing countries. In this connection, it is important for developing countries to introduce and enhance the "participatory process", enabling the variety of actors' such as **NGOs participation in the formulation** of development plans. In those situation, capacity building of NGOs and private sector is a major challenge.

### **Challenges: so important**

**Major challenges in building partnership is overcoming the various kinds of gaps between developed and developing countries, including those of perception of environmental issues, financial basis, priority area, availability of resources, information technologies, etc. In building partnerships, it is vital for all stakeholders in developing countries to have the sense of ownership in promoting sustainable development.**

***20. the huge so important in the world are conflicts, contradictorlogy, paradoxes and Challenges for everything***

*In My aims of everything are all results of whatever you mentioned above as "Major challenges" those have generated so much poverties, injustice, torning of ozone layer, war, TRANSGRESSION to*

*nation's rights and so on, I proclaimed in my many articles that you will remove these Suffering, or pain , you can remove these challenges ever , Suffering is the basic element that makes up the negative valence of affective phenomena. The opposite of suffering is pleasure, or happiness, and it isn't gaps between developed and developing countries, but it is in nations in the world , so if you end this big and kinds Suffering , will get many new paradigms for solving Major challenges , it is attached two articles (A new challenge about analyzing countries conflicts Responsive for Tony Blair about Faith Foundation article - Name of article: solutions of social- humanity via contradictorlogy (or UFS lecture- Persian and English language.) ). M. saneipour*

### **Capacity-building, Education, Training and Awareness-raising;**

"Training on enhancing women's economic participation through scaling-up of micro enterprises to small-scale enterprise": Japan provides a third-country training Programme at University Putra Malaysia for those engaged in activities that support the economic activities of **women in Asia and the Pacific region**. Lectures are provided to enhance knowledge needed to business, financial management and gender issues. The skills acquired during the training course are expected **to help women who live in villages establish their own business**. Japan also provides training courses on corporate management, offering the opportunity for managers from companies in developing countries to **learn know-how on management of Japanese companies**.

"Training on enhancing women's economic participation through scaling-up of micro enterprises to small-scale enterprise": Japan provides a third-country training Programme at University Putra Malaysia for those engaged in activities that support the economic activities of women in Asia and the Pacific region. Lectures are provided to enhance knowledge needed to business, financial management and gender issues. The skills acquired during the training course are expected to help women who live in villages establish their own business. Japan also provides training courses on corporate management, offering the opportunity for managers from companies in developing



countries to learn know-how on management of Japanese companies. “Project on strengthening Sulawesi rural community development to support poverty alleviation programmers”: This project is being implemented in the developing region of Southern Sulawesi in Indonesia. Its objectives include building local residents' capacities to identify issues and needs of the region, establishing an administrative structure that enables development projects to address such issues and needs, and providing training to the **Rural**.

## **1. Basic Philosophy**

Many people are still suffering from famine and poverty in the developing countries, which constitute a great majority among countries in the world. From a humanitarian viewpoint, the international community can ill afford to ignore this fact. The world is now striving to build a society where freedom, human rights, democracy and other values are ensured in peace and prosperity. We must recognize the fact of interdependence among nations of the international community that stability and further development of the developing world is indispensable to the peace and prosperity of the entire world. Environmental conservation is also a task for all humankind, which all countries, developed and developing alike, must work together to tackle, **it is an important mission for Japan, as a peace-loving nation, to play a role commensurate with its position in the world to maintain world peace and ensure global prosperity.**

### ***21. what is philosophy of making capacities***

1. The basic elements of capacity and their rationale are the following:  
Despite this variety of approaches, it is possible to identify some shared posits in leading contemporary work on decisional capacity. Very often, decisional capacity is divided into four sub-capacities. These are: (1) Understanding; (2) Appreciation; (3) Reasoning; (4) Choice. In some instances, capacity is also said to include: (5) Values. But not always. (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

2. *The basic elements for building righteous capacities in Education, Training, Awareness-raising, values, understanding and so on in medium policies, there are: observance the people's rights, peace and peace, pay attention to righteous and natural laws and like this.*
3. *If you want to build a titanic capacities and don't mention to balance between work and living and make huge many, generate so high towers, castles, and so on, therefore, operate to destruct environments, torn the ozone layer, make war between countries, and so on, in these behaviors or acting in a particular manner at this present time, will generate titanic capacities for passing way and will build and vast cemeteries, increase hospitals, fire forests, decrease oxygen of oceans , and so on ,further , these are so capacities that you never seek for any capacity , we must change our view on the world, the people who cry , they think like me .M.Sanaipour*

Bearing these points in mind, Japan attaches central importance to the support for the self-help efforts of developing countries towards economic take-off. It will therefore implement its ODA to help ensure the efficient and fair distribution of resources and "good governance" in the developing countries through developing a wide range of human resources and socioeconomic infrastructure, including domestic systems, and through meeting the basic human needs (BHN), thereby promoting the sound economic development of the recipient countries. In so doing, Japan will work for globally sustainable development while meeting the requirements of environmental conservation. Such assistance is expected to further promote the existing friendly relations between Japan and all other countries, especially those in the developing world.

## **2. Principles**

Taking into account comprehensively each recipient country's requests, its socio-economic conditions, and Japan's bilateral relations with the recipient country, Japan's ODA will be provided in accordance with the principles of the

United Nations Charter (especially sovereign equality and non-intervention in domestic matters), as well as the following four principles.

1. Environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem.
2. Any use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts should be avoided.
3. Full attention should be paid to trends in recipient countries' military expenditures, their development and production of mass destruction weapons and missiles, their export and import of arms, etc., so as to maintain and strengthen international peace and stability, and from the viewpoint that developing countries should place appropriate priorities in the allocation of their resources on their own economic and social development.
4. Full attention should be paid to efforts for promoting democratization and introduction of a market-oriented economy, and the situation regarding the securing of basic human rights and freedoms in the recipient country.

## ***22.what is basic human needs (BHN)?***

**3. Priorities** ( **according:** *preference, precedence; higher rank, privileged position; seniority, precedence* )

### **(1) Regions**

Historically, geographically, politically and economically, Asia is a region close to Japan. East Asian countries, especially, member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) constitute one of the most economically dynamic regions in the world, and it is important for the world economy as a whole to sustain and promote the economic development of these countries. There are, however, some Asian countries where large segments of the population still suffer from poverty. Asia, therefore, will continue to be a priority region for Japan's

ODA. It is also (**Japanese musician**) necessary to be mindful of the poverty and the economic difficulties in the world as whole. Japan will therefore extend cooperation, befitting its position in the world, to Africa, the Middle East, Central and South America, Eastern Europe, and Oceania. Due consideration will be paid in particular to Least Developed Countries (LLDC).

*23.1. in this case, refer to no.8 from contains, as: Determinative justice not generalities speech) for proofing justice. Determinative justice not generalities speech) for proofing justice.*

*23.2. off course. The territories of every country depends on to righteous governance*

*23.3. the righteous governance is bounds to abandonment a suitable of part land or prebrates a plan for fulfilling job in future to every baby who has born.*

*23.4. by founded of righteous governance and long-term developments plan (includes on the basic human needs, the basic country's needs and pay attention on seen and unseen variable elements, should be trained completely, these are its-self duties of righteous governance.*

*23.5. the righteous governance doesn't select its methods from unjustified force country, satisfying and loyalty of people is the best guarantee for safekeeping of the country. Saneipour*

## **(2) Issues**

### **(A) Approach to Global Problems**

Recognizing that it is important for developed and developing countries to cooperate in tackling global problems such as the environment and population, Japan will support efforts being made by developing countries to overcome these problems.

## **(B) Basic Human Needs**

To help people suffering from famine and poverty, refugees and others, Japan will provide assistance to the basic human needs (BHN) sector and emergency humanitarian aid.

## **(C) Human Resources Development and Research and Other Cooperation for Improvement and Dissemination of Technologies**

A priority of Japan's ODA will be placed on assistance to human resources development which, in the long-term, is the most significant element of self-help efforts towards socio-economic development and is a basic factor for the nation-building of developing countries. Japan will also promote cooperation for the improvement and dissemination of technologies, such as research cooperation which will raise the research and development as well as adaptive capabilities of developing countries.

## **(D) Infrastructure Improvement**

Priority will be placed on assisting infrastructure improvement, which is a prerequisite to socio-economic development.

## **(E) Structural Adjustment**

Japan will provide support to structural adjustment, so that the entrepreneurship and the vitality of the private sector in recipient countries can be fully exerted in the market mechanisms, and to their efforts for the solution of the accumulated debt problem.

## **4. Measures for the Effective Implementation of Official Development Assistance**

1. Japan will promote intensive policy dialogues with recipient countries, with a view to collecting and analyzing relevant information on these countries, and sharing with them basic perceptions on their development policies, taking into account their request and ideas.

2. To respond to the various needs of developing countries in different stages of development, Japan's ODA will take advantage, to the maximum extent possible, of the merits of loans, grants, technical cooperation and other forms of assistance. All of these forms of assistance will be organically linked together and coordinated.
3. When called for, there will be appropriate communication and cooperation with aid agencies of other donor countries, United Nations agencies and international financial institutions, as well as Japanese local governments and private organizations such as labor and business organizations. In particular efforts will be made to ensure that Japan's perspective on ODA is adequately reflected in the cooperation through international organizations, while taking full advantage of the expertise and political neutrality of these organizations. There will also be cooperation with and appropriate support to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), while respecting their independence.
4. Japan's own development policies and experiences, as well as those of countries in East and Southeast Asia which have succeeded in economic take-off, will be put to practical use.
5. In implementing environmental ODA, Japan will make the best use of its technology and know-how, which it has acquired in the process of successfully making environmental conservation and economic development compatible.
6. In order to contribute to the transfer of technology suitable for the level of development of the recipient countries, Japan will promote the development of relevant technologies and will provide such assistance as will enable the adequate utilization of the knowledge and technologies possessed by other developing countries.
7. In transferring technology and know-how, Japan will make use of those possessed by the Japanese private sector as well as by the government, and provide support for technical cooperation by the private sector.

8. In order to cope with transnational regional problems, Japan will cooperate more closely with international organizations and other frameworks for regional cooperation such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
9. A close relationship will be maintained between ODA, direct investment and trade, so that those three can promote the development of developing countries organically. For this purpose, ODA will be more closely linked to and be supportive of economic cooperation in the private sector through trade insurance and such organizations as the Export-Import Bank of Japan.
10. Cooperation and research to find and formulate adequate development projects will be enhanced. For the future improvement of its ODA, projects evaluations, including third party evaluations and joint evaluations with recipients and other donors and organizations will also be strengthened.
11. Regional studies of developing countries, studies of development policy, and comprehensive evaluation of ODA will be further promoted.
12. Full consideration will be given to the active participation of women in development, and to their obtaining benefits from development.
13. Full consideration will be given to the socially weak, such as the disadvantaged, children and the elderly.
14. Consideration will be given to redressing the gap between the rich and the poor and the gap among various regions in developing countries.
15. Japan's ODA activities will be conducted with full care to see that they do not lead to injustice or corruption in the recipient countries.

## **5. Measures to Promote Understanding and Support at Home and Abroad**

The following measures will be adopted to ensure that Official Development Assistance is implemented with public understanding both at home and abroad and to secure the participation of the Japanese people.

### **(1) Making ODA Information Public**

While taking into account such matters as diplomatic relations with recipient countries, more information regarding the ODA activities will be made open to the Diet and to the public.

### **(2) Enhancement of Public Relations and Development Education**

Organized public relations activities and educational programs on development assistance will be promoted.

## **6. ODA Implementation System**

### **(1) Recruitment, Training and Utilization of Competent Aid Personnel**

In order to recruit, train and utilize fully the talents of competent ODA personnel, training institutes of aid experts will be enhanced to foster more development specialists, private enterprise consultants and others.

### **(2) Ensuring Effective and Efficient Mechanisms to Implement ODA**

Communication and consultation between relevant ministries and agencies will be promoted for the effective and efficient implementation of ODA. In addition, cooperation between the two aid implementing organizations, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) will be intensified. At the same time, the ODA implementation functions of these two organizations will be improved. In order to obtain further cooperation from the private sector, efforts will be made to extend such support to this sector as will appropriately cover the related operating expenses.

### **(3) Ensuring the Safety of ODA Personnel Dispatched Overseas**



Continued efforts will be made to safeguard the lives and personal safety of ODA personnel dispatched to developing areas, and to provide necessary assistance in the event of unexpected incident

Community Development Office personnel.

## **Research and Technologies**

In order to promote the effective transfer of technology from donor countries to recipient country, Japan thinks it is essential that recipient countries improve enabling environment and ensure proper environmental regulation and its implementation.

Green Aid Plan is a cooperative program aiming at transferring and spreading energy conservation and pollution prevention technology based on Japan's experiences, and thereby supporting self-efforts made by developing countries to protect their environment.

The examples of joint research, professional networking and other activities are as follows:

- 1) Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) (<http://www.iges.or.jp/>) was established in 1997 to realize global-scale sustainable development, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, through the development of environmental strategies and drafting of innovative policy recommendations; and
- 2) Japan has been encouraging joint research, professional networking, or other activities in various areas related to sustainable development. Japan supports the activities of Asian Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) ("<http://www.apn.gr.jp>") which is one of three inter-governmental networks for the promotion of global change researches, each covering the following areas: Europe and Africa; North and South America; and Asia and the Pacific.

***23. the truth is a generic law and depends on all process from theory into practice***

*All things and affairs are joint, up- down, down- up, from left to right, from right to left, from universe into Atom's Klark is unique , saadi( the famous of Iranian poet) said:*

*Of one Essence is the human race,  
Thusly has Creation put the Base;  
One Limb impacted is sufficient,  
For all Others to feel the Mace.*

*Or:*

*Human beings are members of a whole,  
In creation of one essence and soul.  
If one member is afflicted with pain,  
Other members uneasy will remain.  
If you have no sympathy for human pain,  
The name of human you cannot retain.*

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*But this subject is not depending upon human being, a butterfly flays in china, so, a tsunami annihilates a big state, a driver of long train makes a mistake a sign only in over his age, that driver takes away,*

*we are to opposite some changes those that we don't root of them, our knowledge is a few contrary whatever we need of universes, therefore, we should be care about people's rights.*

*Universe has a proof current in unseen and this progress is according it-self –right current and this current has us on its bosom and we can see a little sign of this eternity existence and accept reality instead righteous, people's hearts understand this songs, these songs are righteous and her/his violin's song is shadow of heart, song (then, is quoted: the singer, not the song), therefore, behavior with your people such this, not saying only.*

*Don't follow any change, look for righteous signs and seek a new paradigm in this way, it is your doctrine, objective, strategy for making policies in theories discourses, technologies, financing, cooperating, trading, Decision-Making, planning, programming, and so on.*

#### ***24.trarealims and being injustice opposite to greet Japanese***

*Abstract of treatise” children of Adam are seeking into truth “or” visualization of internal images from human “Author: Mahmoud Saneipour*

*Abstract:*

*Discovery of truth or seeking into truth by Man, is one of the most difficult problems suffering from children of Adam.*

*The books, articles, lectures, conferences, congresses, dialogues around this important subject is abundant and discountable in the world, this key “truth” is the strongest and steadfast “word” in the literature of human sciences that have presented by prophets and many scientists to human beings, and these were the clearest reasons for advising people and roots of true in the direct recognition of truth.*

*Man is understanding accordance on the basis self- essence, and his self – nature, or on the basis presence science, and affidavit of conscionable and finally from his internal unconscious, those are belonging to him inner- sources and real capital, that he always is seeking for find the familiar language continuously and this case, religious can response to mankind appropriately.*

*Mankind is seeking the self- lost from his internal entity, not from Sensory system and he likes can see the visible seeing by way of internal signs, because he won't satisfy of external things only, the external of man is full of Conflicts and false of phenomena those don't cause to shine internal signs, in the book of “truth and beauty” was written that “what is truth of reality”, then human has Nature that Covered him and understands truth of celestial world through this way.*

*I have a question, has man taken to cry from his conscience? Can cameras show truth or Instagram's of social network can say truly, or thousands of statues and paintings those are reflex the internal humanity, so, man correlative of wish truth hasn't interest in presence between people, he wishes to find his signs at tangible site, when he can't see such as desirable self-wish in open space, therefore he is alone in this world, see to photos as follow:*

*Julius Robert Oppenheimer, is often called the "father of the atomic bomb" for leading the Manhattan Project, the program that developed the first nuclear weapon during World War II.*

*In June 1942, the [US Army](#) established the [Manhattan Engineer District](#) to handle its part in the atom bomb project, beginning the process of transferring responsibility from the [Office of Scientific Research and Development](#) to the military. In September, Groves was appointed director of what became known as the Manhattan Project. Groves selected Oppenheimer to head the project's secret weapons laboratory, a choice which surprised many, as Oppenheimer was not known to be politically aligned with the conservative military, nor to be an efficient leader of large projects. The fact that he did not have a **Nobel Prize**, and might not have the prestige to direct fellow scientists, did concern Groves. However, he was impressed by Oppenheimer's singular grasp of the practical aspects of designing and constructing an atomic bomb, and by the breadth of his knowledge.*

*In May 1945 an [Interim Committee](#) was created to advise and report on wartime and postwar policies regarding the use of nuclear energy. The Interim Committee in turn established a scientific panel consisting of [Compton](#), Fermi, Lawrence and Oppenheimer to advise it on scientific issues. In its presentation to the Interim Committee the scientific panel offered its opinion not just on the likely physical effects of an atomic bomb, but on its likely military and political impact. This included opinions on such sensitive issues as whether or not the Soviet Union should be advised of the weapon in advance of its use against Japan.*

*Years later he (Oppenheimer) would explain that another verse had also entered his head at that time: namely, the famous verse: "kālo'smi lokakṣayakṛtpravṛddho lokānsamāhartumiha pravṛttaḥ" (XI, 32), which he translated as "I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds."*

*In 1965, he was persuaded to quote again for a television broadcast:*

*We knew the world would not be the same. A few people laughed, a few people cried. Most people were silent. I remembered the line from the Hindu scripture, the Bhagavad Gita; [Vishnu](#) is trying to persuade the [Prince](#) that he should do his duty and, to impress him, takes on [his multi-armed form](#) and says, 'Now I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds.' I suppose we all thought that, one way or another. According to his brother, at the time Oppenheimer simply exclaimed, "It worked.", who was present in the control bunker at the site with Oppenheimer, summarized his reaction as follows:*

*Dr. Oppenheimer, on whom had rested a very heavy burden, grew tenser as the last seconds ticked off. He scarcely breathed. He held on to a post to steady himself. For the last few seconds, he stared directly ahead and then when the announcer shouted "Now!" and there came this tremendous burst of light followed shortly thereafter by the deep growling roar of the explosion, his face relaxed into an expression of tremendous relief.*

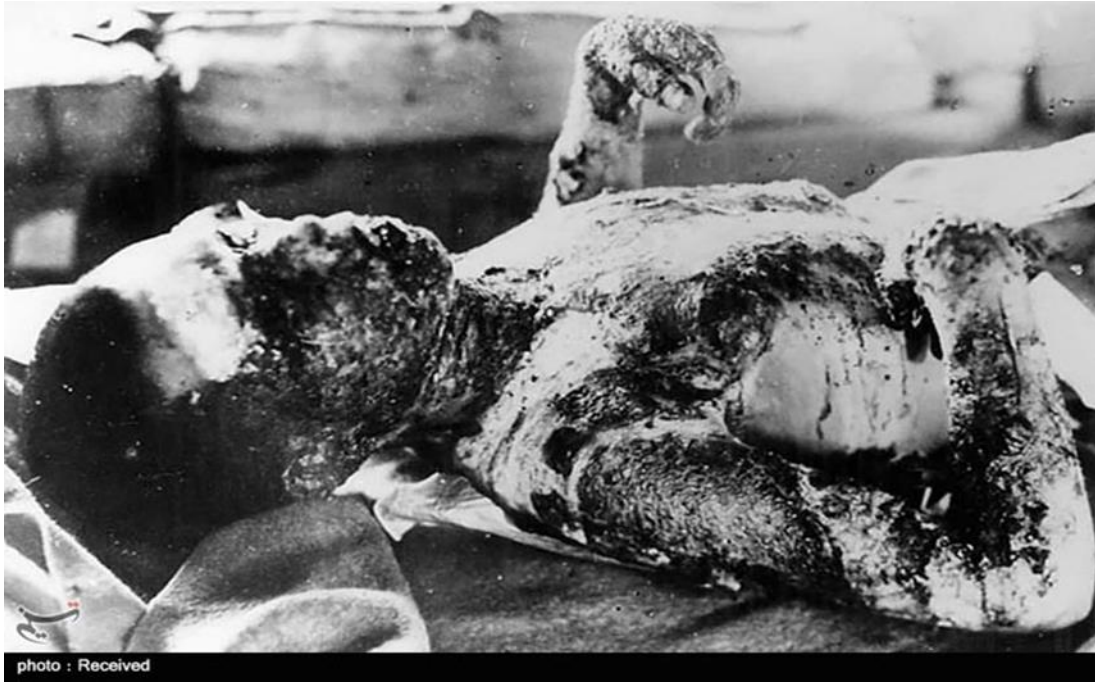
*Now, did you know what one who is mad and foolish? Oppenheimers or surrealists!*

*Surrealism, in positive area is the nearest way to the friendship houses, and for demanding of this way, arrival in the desirable home very soon, Surrealism means orientation to Trarealism or lean reality, by this meaning, then Surrealists are discoverers the real images from self – internal and make a suitable perspective such as statues and paintings from these images and release them to*

*practical fields, it is a revaluation by the way unconscious (no doubt) and this soft- revaluation change to a world protest and will create second Protestantism , but this time to against capitalism. See the pictures as follow:*



*Hiroshima*



## Hiroshima





## Hiroshima

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73 | Page

Basis on Japan's ODA

Author: Mahmoud saneipour: interdisciplinary Experts and log-life-learning (LLL)

Refer to my summary resume is attached and its detail in LinkedIn



74 | Page

Basis on Japan's ODA

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Refer to my summary resume is attached and its detail in LinkedIn

*It is necessary that we should know, God is only can Forgive the treasure of meaning and concept to our living certainty, and believing in God, giving to mankind straightness, steadfast, high of purpose, Dedication and etc. by the senses sciences, we can't obtain intangible capital at all.*

*Ruodlf Christoph Eucken says: ““It seems as if man could never escape from himself, and yet, when shut in to the monotony of his own sphere, he is overwhelmed with a sense of emptiness. The only remedy here is radically to alter the conception of man himself, to distinguish within him the narrower and the larger life, the life that is straitened and finite and can never transcend itself, and an infinite life through which he enjoys communion with the immensity and the truth of the universe. Can man rise to this spiritual level? On the possibility of his doing so rests all our hope of supplying any meaning or value to life (R. C. Eucken, Der Sinn und Wert des Lebens, p. 81).” Personal life.*

### **25. Necessity and urgency for establishing usefulness science university.**

*The Necessity way of gradual perfection teach us that Sensory – revocation at it-self time have be a scientific step to advanced and it method enriched the knowledge, but it don't Sensory – revocation answer todays, For example: it is difference between “I see” and “I understanding” and “I see “doesn't have the same connotation of agreement as “I understand” in speech of truth and or between “ real “ and “ true” , between “right “ and “correct” and so on , and the felt's mechanism by the senses, s set of body of man can't interpretate these internal, conceptual , spiritual , expressively, truly, deeply and so on at all , and because this mechanism reigned over from the school of positivism till external hermeneutic , it not willing accept that became finished kingdom and replace it to*

*commander of righteous , not by language game , not by vulgar language , not old linguistic , but with a linguistic full of peace and benevolence for mankind- life – right in the world , and we must bring to an end to dictated comprehension ( dictatorship comprehension).*

*As a general rule, the most of scientific discourses aren't enough for replying to internal and unacquired understanding and we must settle on the higher of climax's balancing the world's scientifically, because we settle upon the way of evolution step by step, and every day, we take a step or action in this high way certainty, and we discharge to utterance into promotion of sciences and we aware of ourselves-book and in addition to many pages from this book to the world's sciences, that us meaning of high living and hopefulness have be the victorious of rank with the world's benevolent for all.*

*Usefulness science is a science that takes care of all benefits comprehensively, universal rights, humanity's greatness, and frontage of tribe (family), true moral, values, merits, and Excellency of humankind, all aspects of biologic affairs, and get preventive of deviation of genetically, s human, animates, plants, structure and organic substance of divine and blessing affluences and so on. In this way every mankind have to do the determined duties from their rights and get guidance to mankind by the intermediators of benevolent and wise leaders in related to every doing of retouching and encroaching in basis of science and technology that is profited by the usefulness science, and remove of the intentional actions , cruelly, unskillfulness, ignorantly, from acceptance of any science have be the great sin, grand injustice and get treachery breach of trust the science is worse than wealth and it is included to legal punishments in future and get bring to an end the tragedy of social – humanity in the world.M.saneipour*

*appendixes: prom the author*

1. *The right governances and Validity governances (Persian and English language)*
2. *The truly, reality and validity understanding (Persian language)*
3. *Donor, altruism, donate, voluntary and humanity greeting (Persian language)*
4. *strategy of strategies in entrepreneurship approach (Persian and English language)*
5. *setting Justice is possible through realization of effective factors (Persian language)*
6. *setting Justice is possible through realization of effective factors (Persian language)*
7. *A new challenge about analyzing countries conflicts Responsive for Tony Blair about Faith Foundation article. (English language).*
8. *Name of article: solutions of social- humanity via contradictorlogy (or UFS lecture- Persian and English language.)*
9. *A letter to professor jack velch about take on me (English language)*
10. *Resume (its detail in LinkedIn)*
11. *Living as dutiful (Persian language)*
12. *Lecture about UFS in Malek ashtar Iran university (Persian language).*