

INAUGURAL WORKSHOP ON AFRO-ASIAN STUDIES INITIATIVES (AASI)

THE FUTURE OF AFRO-ASIAN RELATIONSHIPS

African Potentialities and Lesson from Asian Experience

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President

Kyoto Seika University

Venue: Doshisha University 2018.04.28

ABOUT AASI WORKSHOP

- AASI is focused on creating both intercultural & intergenerational links with the sole purpose of facilitating dialogue amongst participants on issues affecting both the African & Asian continents.
- The AASI (Afro-Asian Studies Initiative) is a multi-disciplinary research platform of African studies in Japan/Asia (and potentially of Japanese/Asian studies in Africa). We live in a rapidly globalizing, or half globalized world. With migration, massive trade and advanced IT tools, the interface between Africa and Asia is expanding at unprecedented rate in numerous fronts: business, culture, politics and reflective academic collaboration.

WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM ASIAN EXPERIENCES

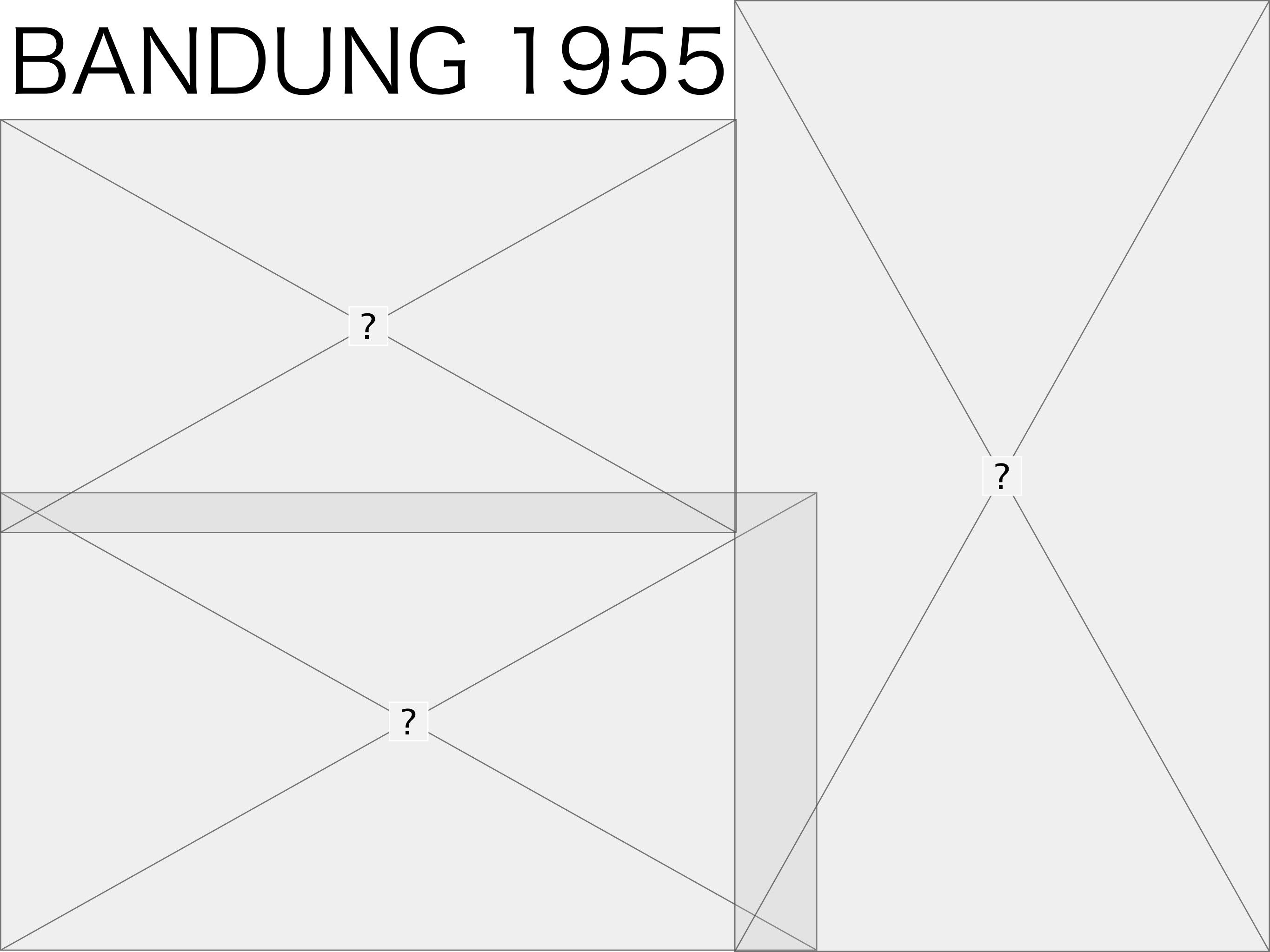
Memories of Asia-Africa Relationships

- Bandung Conference
- The Independence days
- The Non-align
- The Social Economic Blocks
- The theory of developed and developing countries

HISTORY OF AFRO-ASIA CONTEMPORARY RELATION

1955-2015

BANDUNG 1955



BANDUNG CONFERENCE

- Bandung Conference, was the largest gathering of Asian and African nations
- Date: April 18 to 24, 1955
- Number of countries: 29
- From Africa: Egypt, Ethiopia, Gold Coast (Ghana), Liberia, Sudan
- From Asia: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Dominion of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), People's Republic of China, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, Yemen
- Objectives: To promote African and Asian economic coalitions and decolonization. The Conference expressly declared its opposition to both colonialism and neocolonialism not only by the European powers then in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, but also by the United States and the Soviet Union.

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THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF BANDUNG

FINAL COMMUNIQUE
OF THE ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE, 1955
IN BANDUNG

1. RESPECT FOR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND FOR THE PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
2. RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF ALL NATIONS
3. RECOGNITION OF THE EQUALITY OF ALL RACES AND OF THE EQUALITY OF ALL NATIONS LARGE AND SMALL
4. ABSTENTION FROM INTERVENTION OR INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF ANY OTHER COUNTRY
5. RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF ALL NATIONS TO DEFINE THEIR OWN OR CONSTITUTELY IN COMMUNITY WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
6. (a) ABSTENTION FROM THE USE OF ARMAMENTS OF COERCION OR THREAT TO SERVE THE PARTIAL OR INTEREST OF ANY OF THE UN POWERFUL
(b) ABSTENTION BY ANY COUNTRY FROM EXERCISING PRESSURE ON OTHER COUNTRIES
7. REFRAINING FROM ACTS OR THREATS OF AGGRESSION OR THE USE OF FORCE AGAINST THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY COUNTRY
8. SETTLEMENT BY ALL INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES BY PEACEFUL MEANS, SUCH AS NEGOTIATION, CONCILIATION, ARBITRATION OR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AS WELL AS OTHER PEACEFUL MEANS OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
9. PROMOTION FOR MUTUAL INTEREST AND COOPERATION
10. RESPECT FOR JUSTICE AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

DASA SILA BANDUNG

KOMUNIKASI TERAKHIR
RAJAS KONGRES ASIA AFRICA 1955
DI BANDUNG

1. MENGHORMATI HAK-HAK DALAM MANGSA DAN TUJUAN TUJUAN SERTA ASAS-ASAS YANG TERMAAT DALAM PIKAM PBB
2. MENGHORMATI KEDaulATAN DAN INTEGRITAS TERITORIAL SEMPURNA BANGSA-BANGSA
3. MENCARI PERSEKUTUAN RAS DAN PERSEKUTUAN BANGSA-BANGSA BESAR MAUPUN KECIL
4. TIDAK MELAKUKAN INTERVENSI ATAU CAMPUR TANGAN DALAM ISU-ISU DALAM NEGARA NEGARA LAIN
5. MENGHORMATI HAK-HAK PIMP BANGSA UNTUK MEMPERSEKUTUKAN DIRI SENDIRI SECARA SENG-SIAN ATAU KOLEKTIF, YANG SESUAI DENGAN PIKAM PBB
6. (a) TIDAK MEMPERGUNAKAN PERKULIAH-PEKULIAH DIRI PERSEKUTUAN KOLEKTIF UNTUK BERTINDAK BAGI KEPENTINGAN KHUSUS DARI SIKAT SATU DARI NEGARA-NEGARA SIKAT
(b) TIDAK MELAKUKAN TEKANAN TERHADAP NEGARA LAIN
7. TIDAK MELAKUKAN THODAKAN ATAU AMCAMAN AGRESI ATAU PUN PENGUNGAN KIRKIRAN TERHADAP INTEGRITAS TERITORIAL ATAU KEMERDEKAAN POLITIK SIKAT BANGSA
8. MENYELESAIKAN SEGALA PERKULIAH - PERKULIAH INTERNASIONAL DENGAN JALAN DAMAI, SIKAT PI - BANGUNAN PERSEKUTUAN ARBITRASE ATAU PERKULIAH KASIM ATAU LAIN-LAIN KARA DAMAI LAGI MENUTUT PIKAM PIKAM PIKAM YANG BERTANGGUTAN, YANG SESUAI DENGAN PIKAM PBB
9. MEMAJUKAN KEPENTINGAN BERSAMA DAN KERJASAMA
10. MENGHORMATI HUKUM DAN KEMAJUAN-KEMAJUAN INTERNASIONAL



WELCOME TO BANDUNG
THE CITY OF
THE ASIAN AFRICAN
CONFERENCE

Map of Bandung Conference Participants

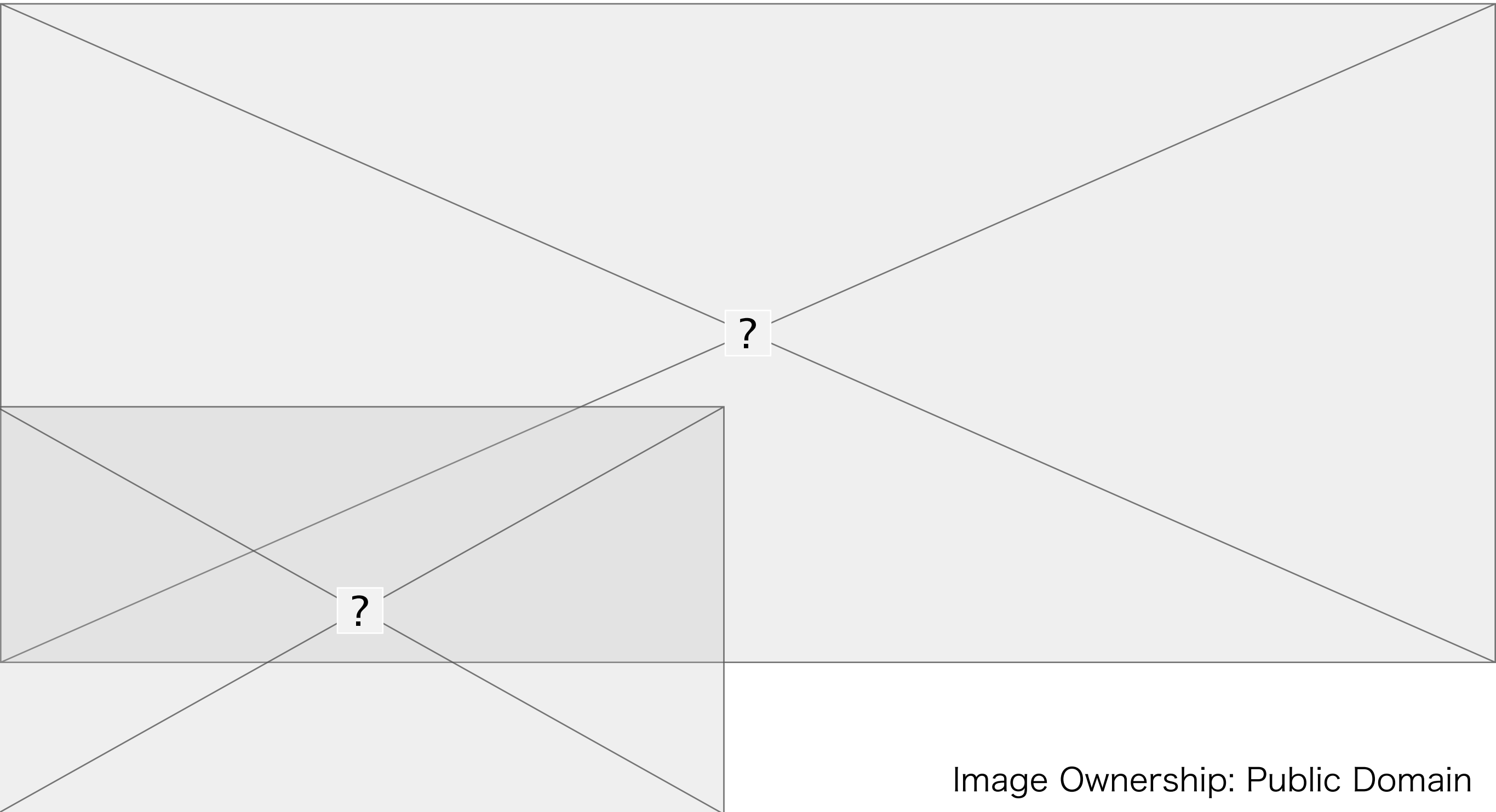


Image Ownership: Public Domain

Bandung Declaration

1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations
2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations
3. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations large and small
4. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country
5. Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself, singly or collectively, in conformity with the charter of the United Nations
6. (a) Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defense to serve any particular interests of the big powers
(b) Abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries
7. Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country
8. Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties own choice, in conformity with the charter of the United Nations
9. Promotion of mutual interests and cooperation
10. Respect for justice and international obligations.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

The final Communique of the Conference underscored the need for developing countries to loosen their economic dependence on the leading industrialized nations by providing technical assistance to one another through the exchange of experts and technical assistance for developmental projects, as well as the exchange of technological know-how and the establishment of regional training and research institutes.

BANDUNG SPIRIT

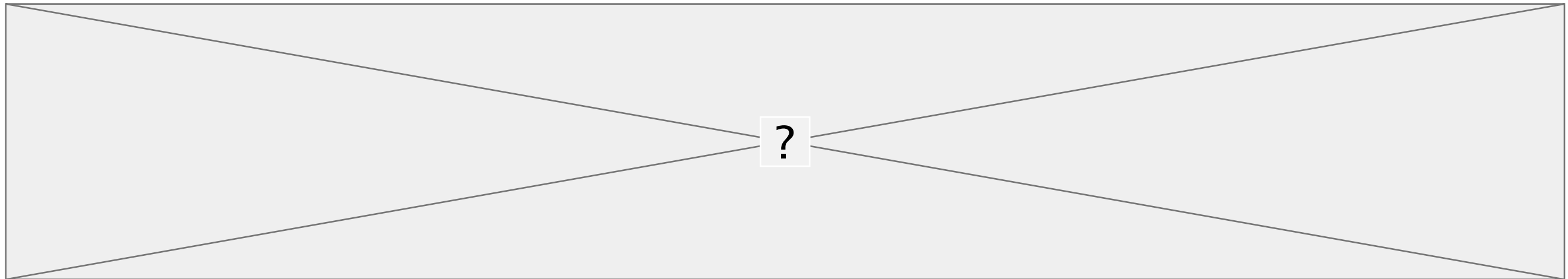
- 1) a peaceful coexistence between nations
- 2) the liberation of the world from the hegemony of any superpower, from colonialism, from imperialism, from any kind of domination of one country by another
- 3) the equality of races and nations
- 4) building solidarity towards the poor, the colonized, the exploited, the weak and those being weakened by the world order of the day
- 5) their development

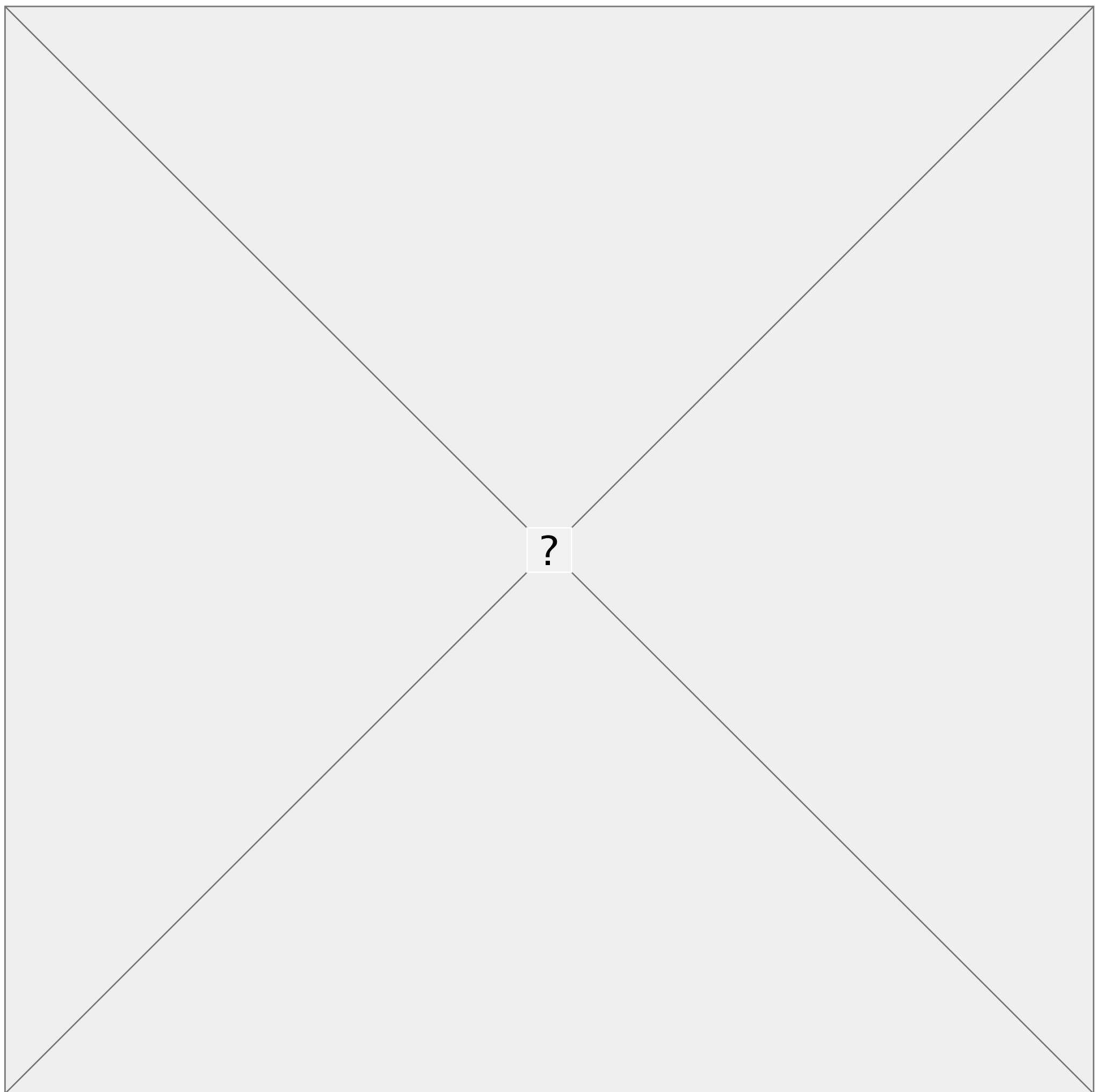
DIFFERENCES IN ASIAN AND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT DURING THE LAST 50 YEARS

AFRICAN & ASIAN COUNTRIES BY HDI

ACTUAL STATUS IN THE WORLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- Human Development Index (HDI)







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THE INFLUENCE OF ASIAN COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

ASIAN COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

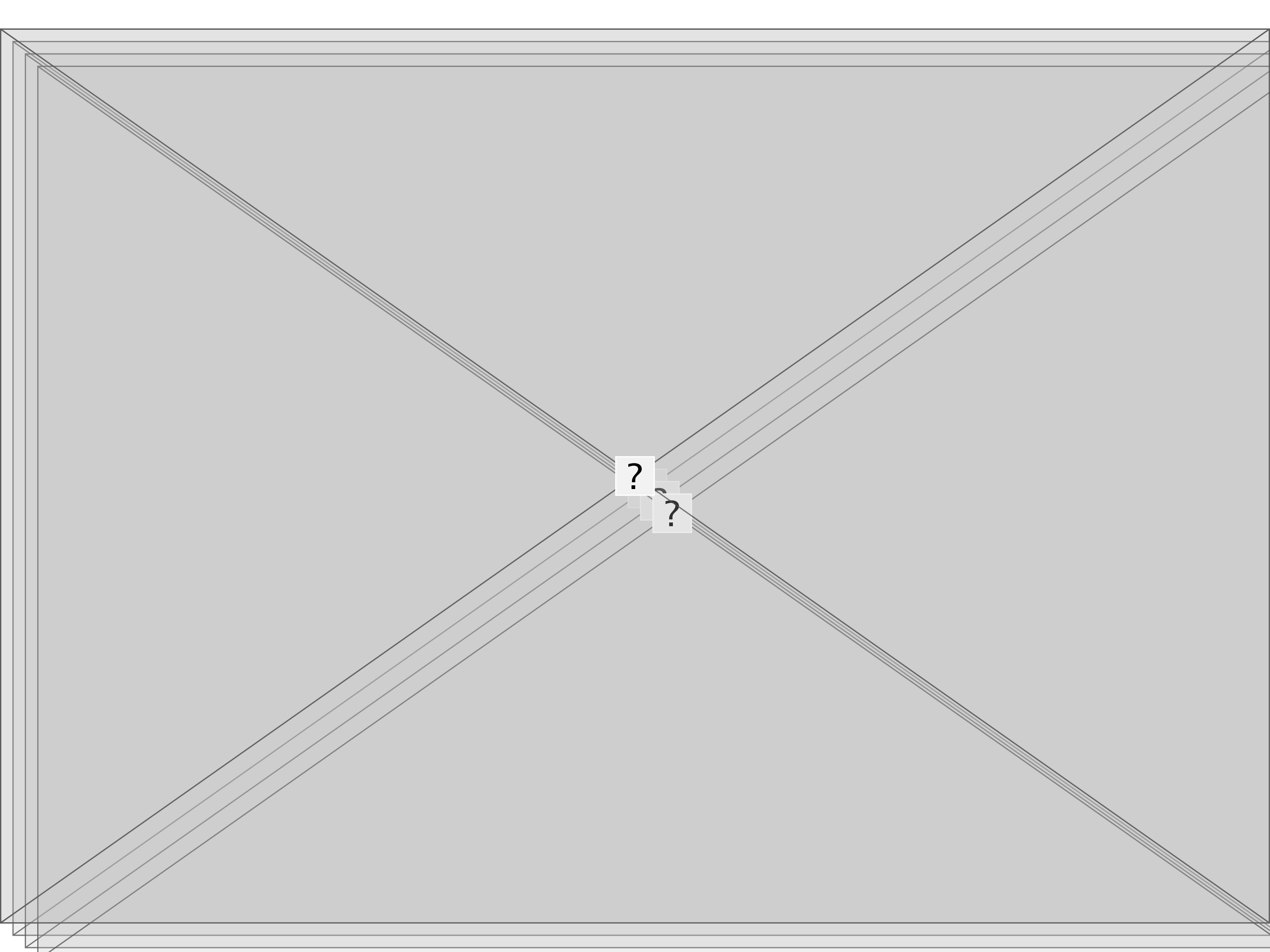
- HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
- INFRASTRUCTURE (CITIES AND BUILDINGS)
- ECONOMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
- SOCIO-CULTURAL EXCHANGES
- EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
- POLITICAL INFLUENCE

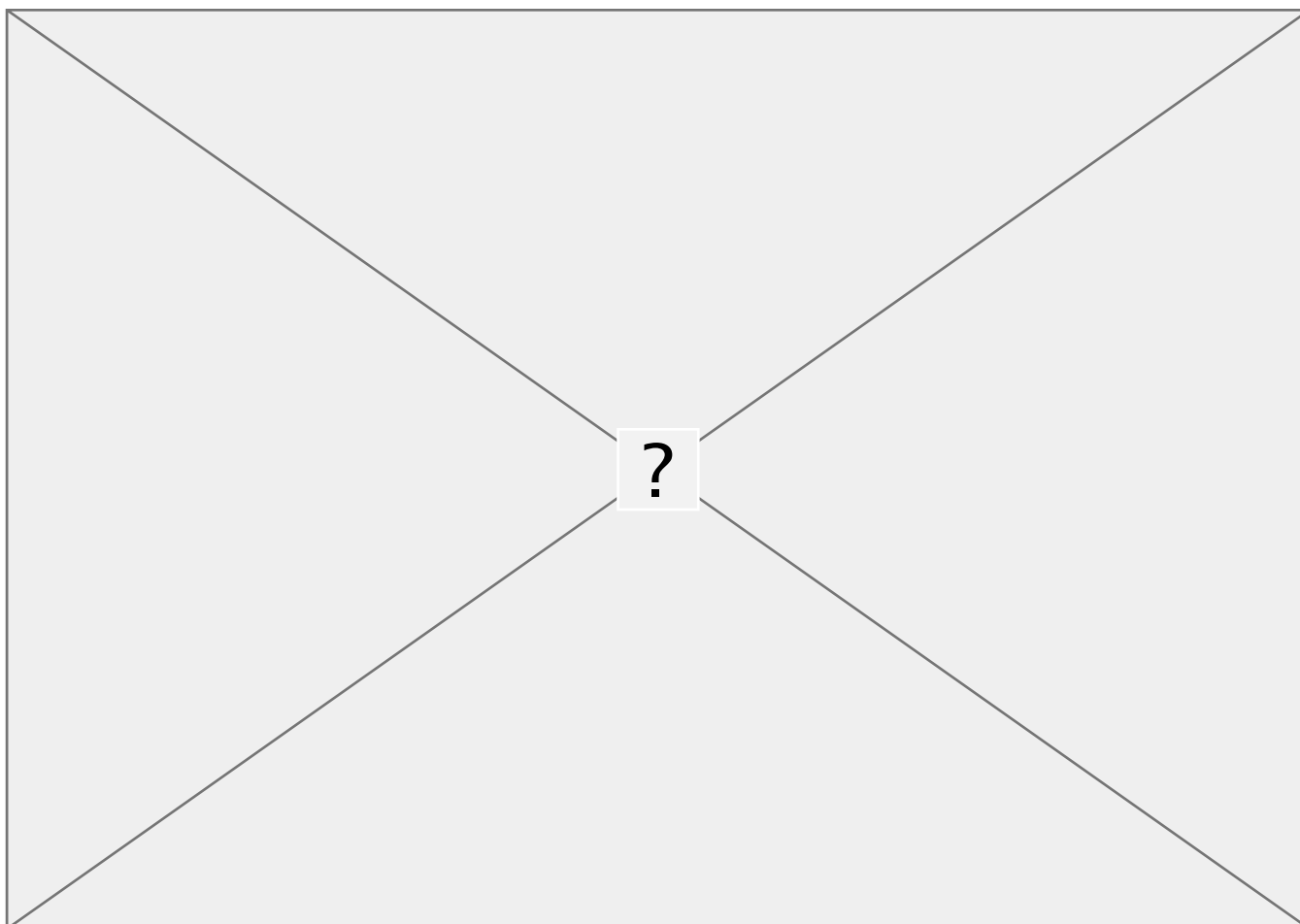
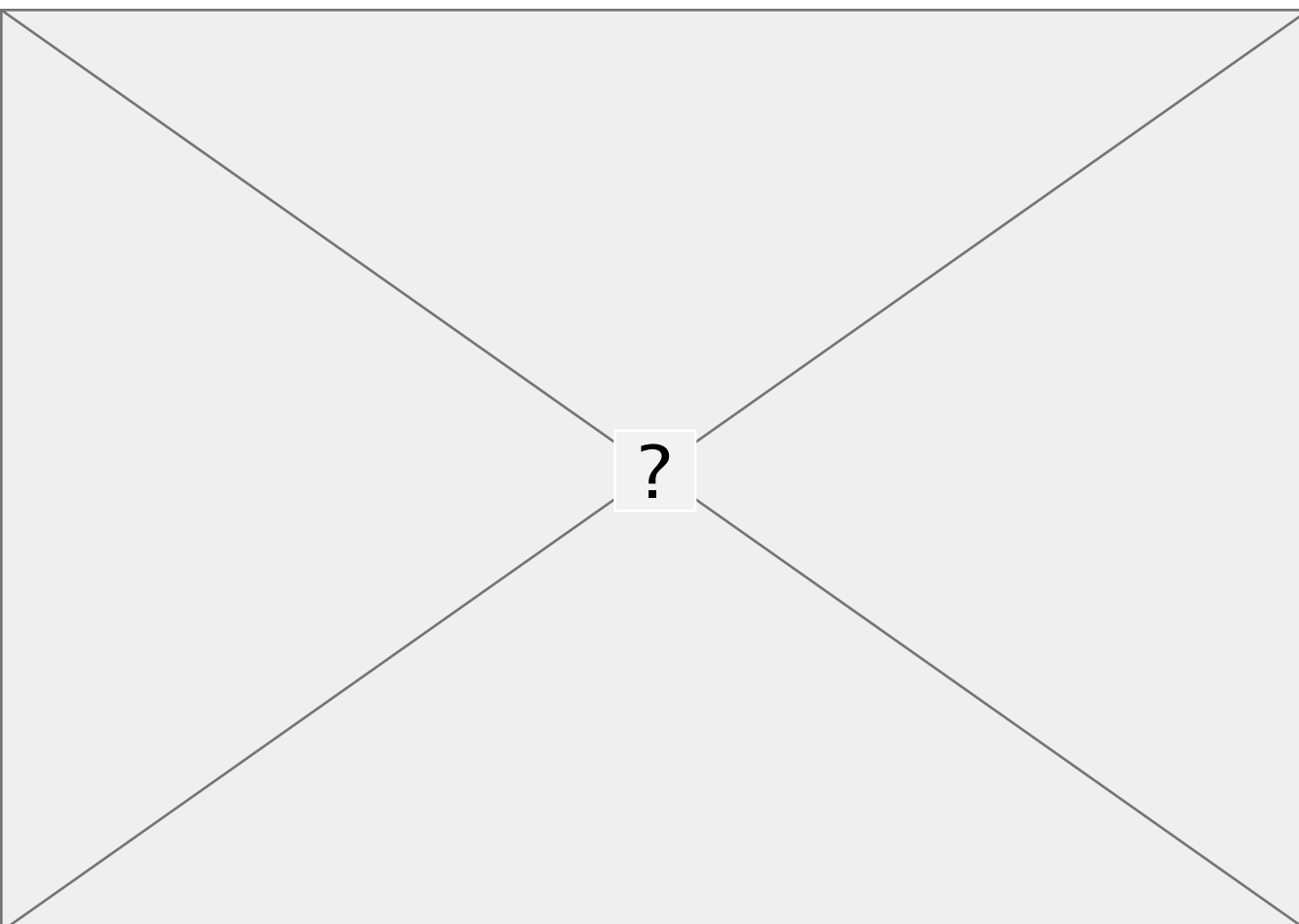
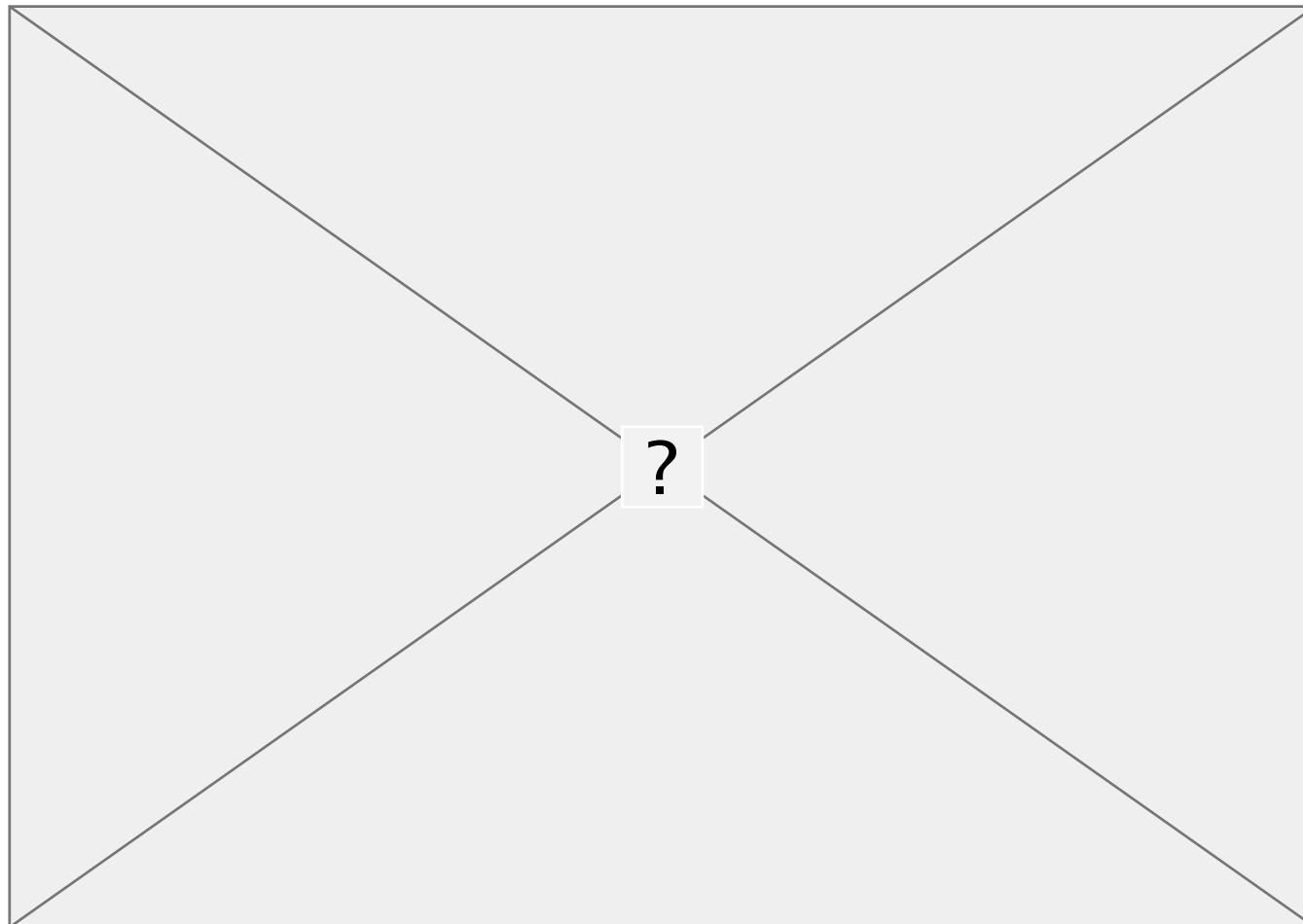
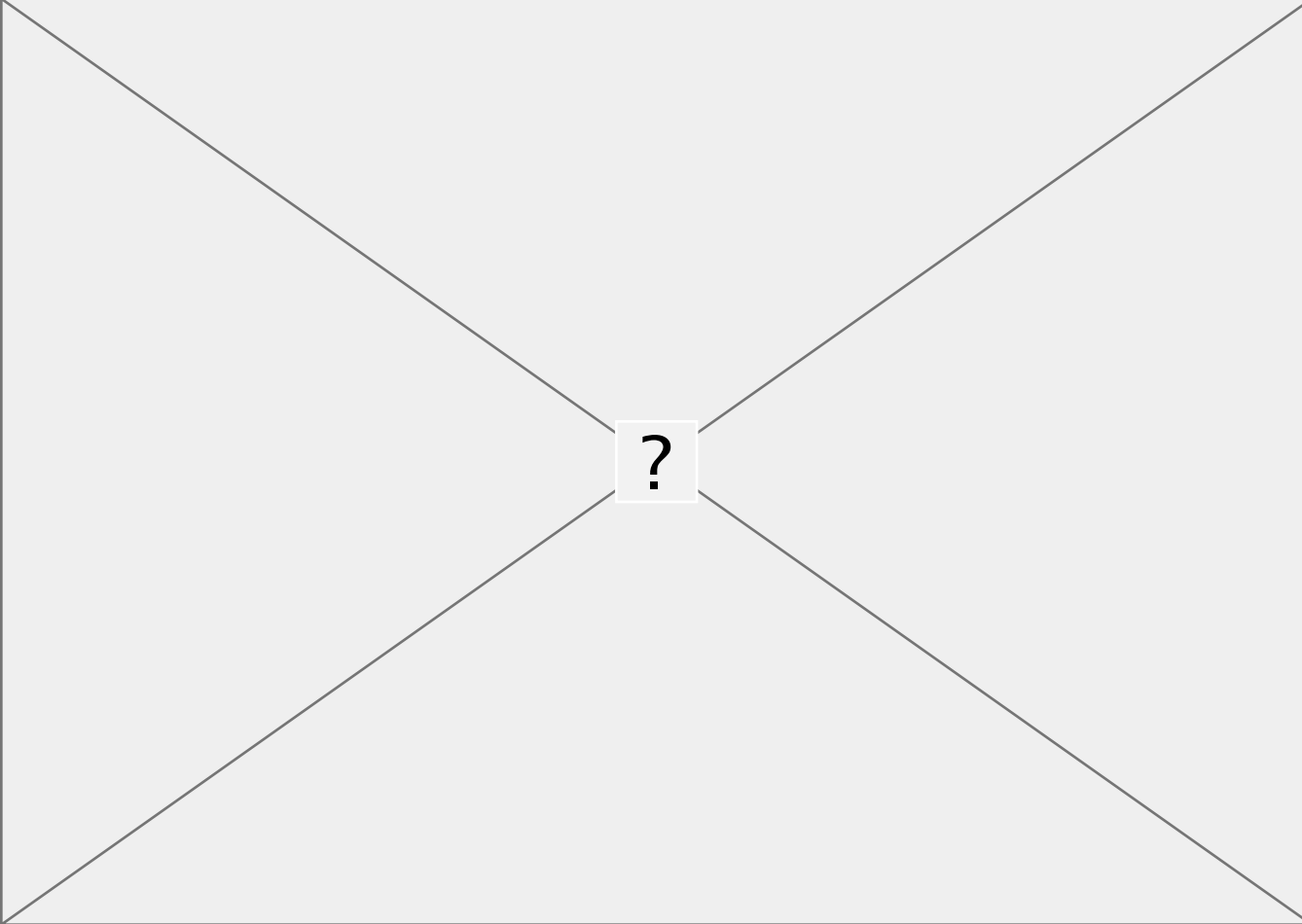
Asia-African Issues

- Population growth and the countenance
- Infrastructure building
- Human Infrastructure (Education, Management)
- Adequate use of resources and industrial development

AFRICA IN NUMBERS

POPULATION

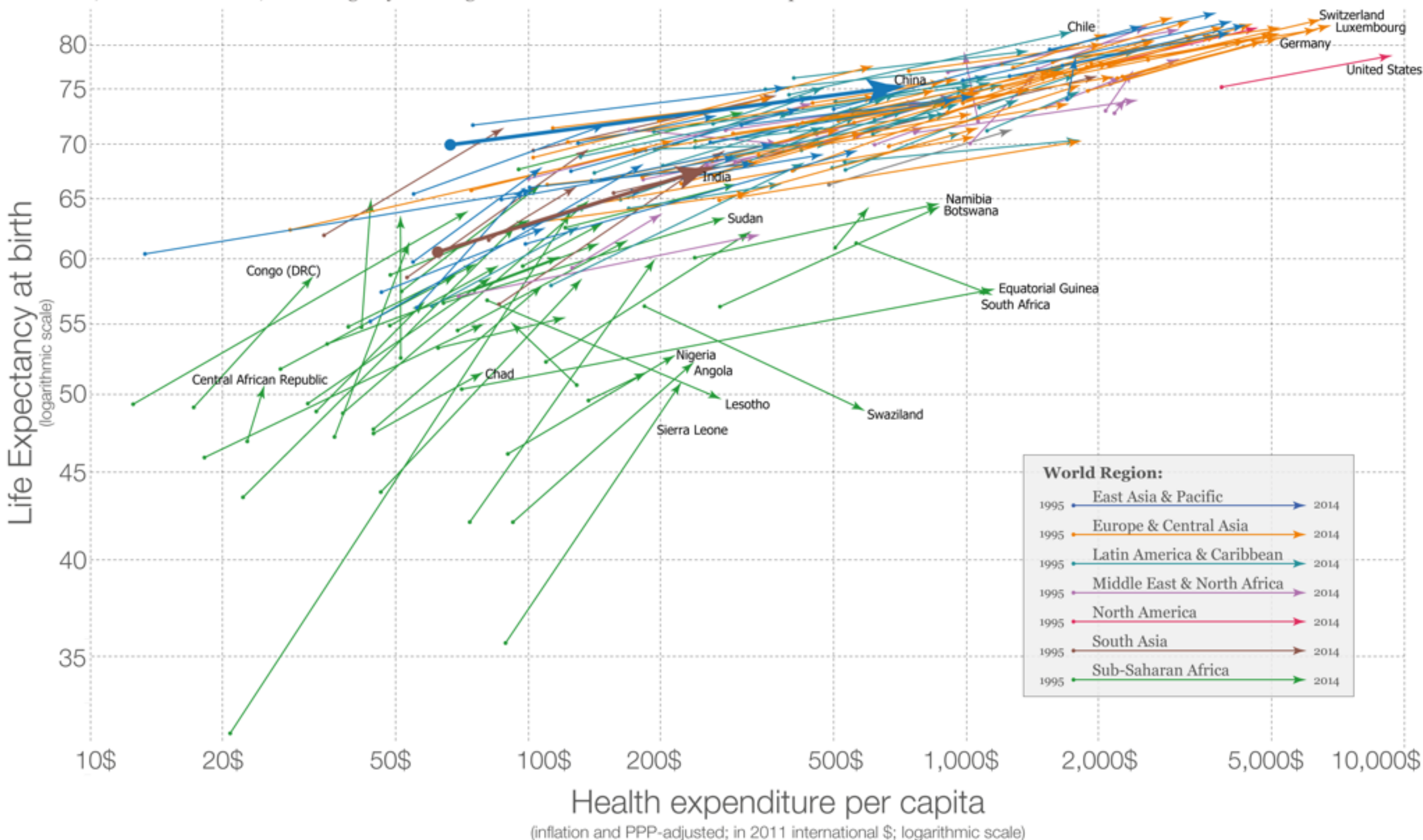




HEALTH

Life expectancy is increasing as more money is spent on health

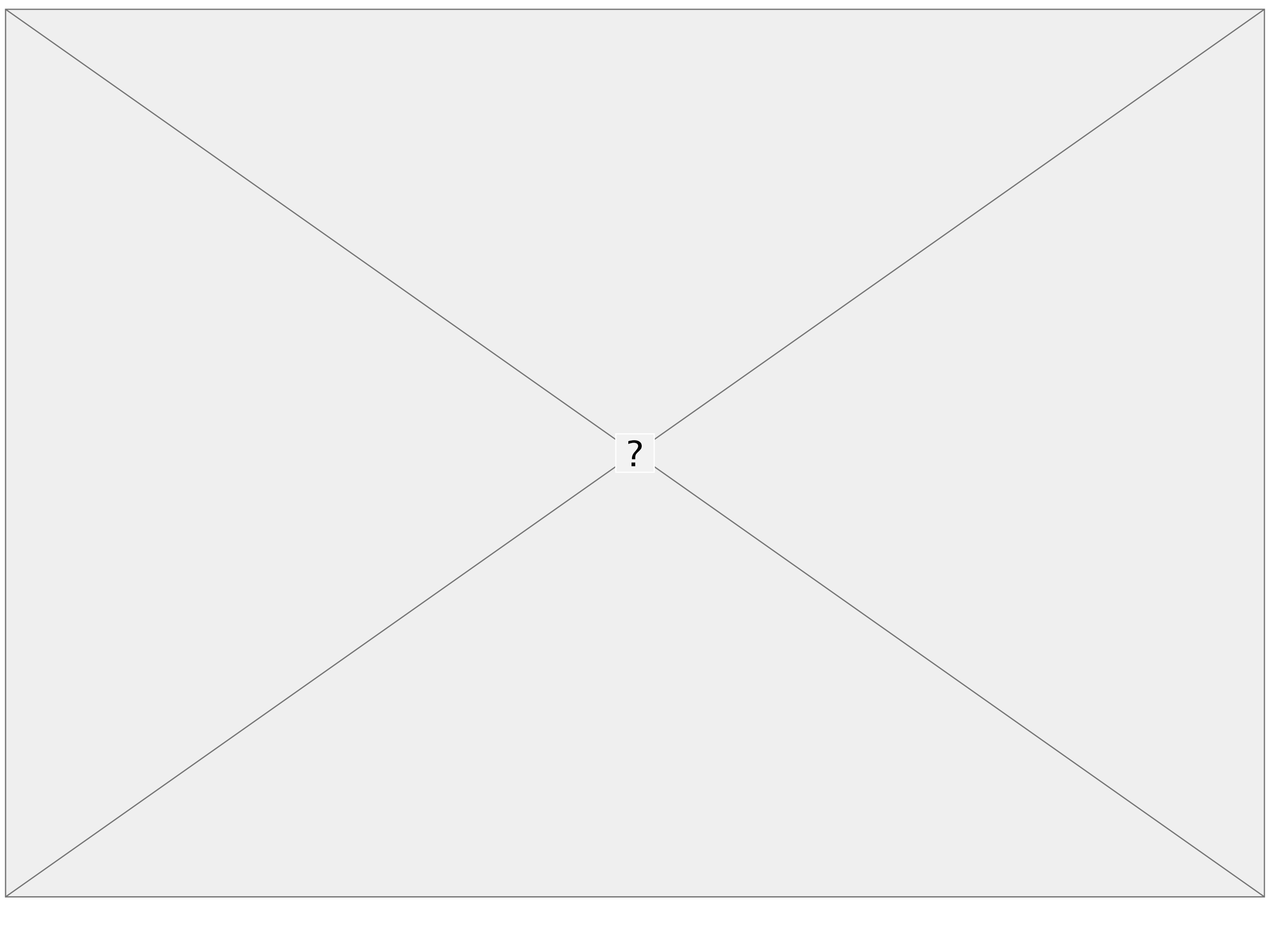
The arrows show the change for all countries in the world, from 1995 (earliest available data) to 2014 (latest available data). [Not all countries are labelled]
Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.



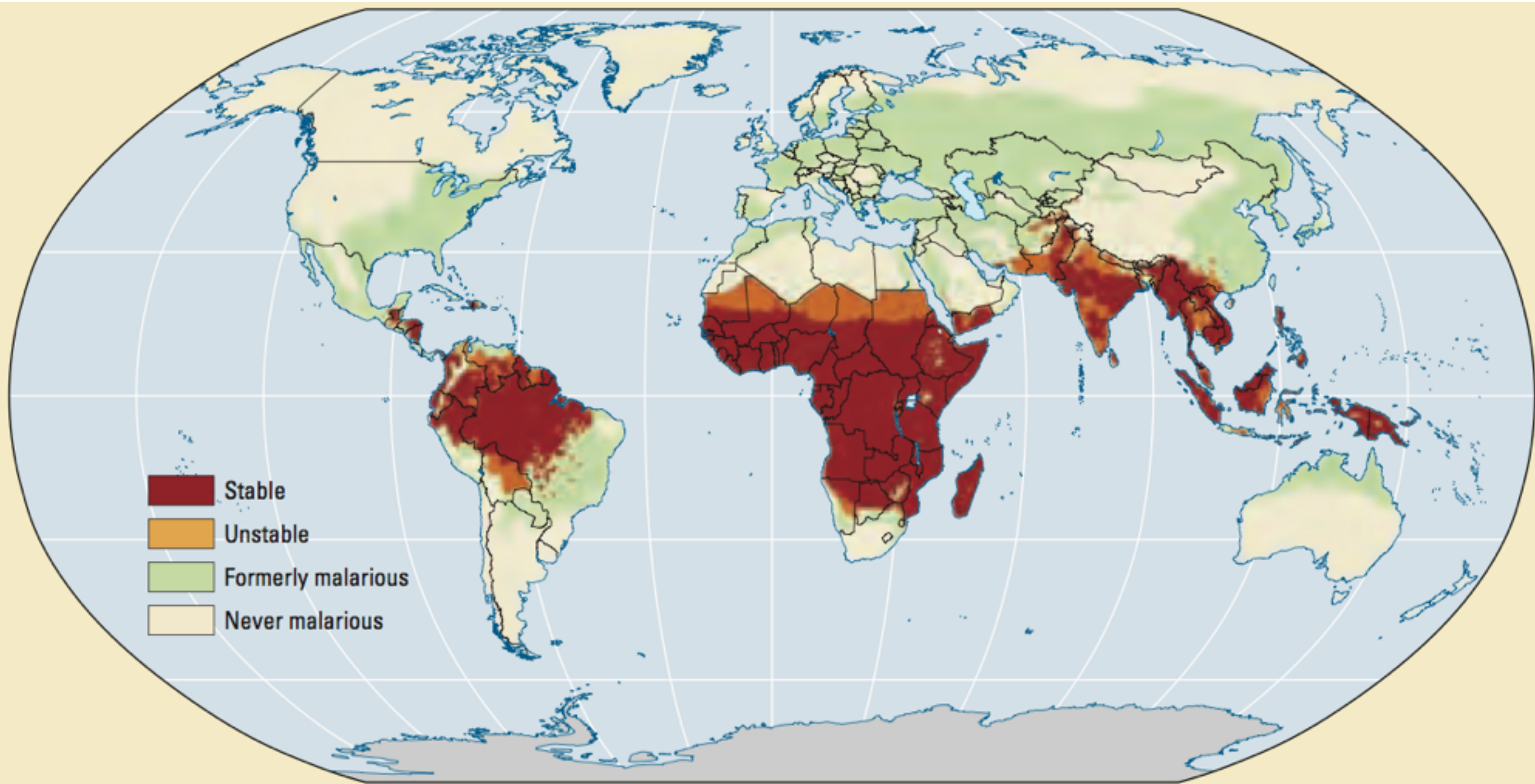
Data source: World Bank

The interactive data visualization is available at [OurWorldinData.org](https://ourworldindata.org). There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic.

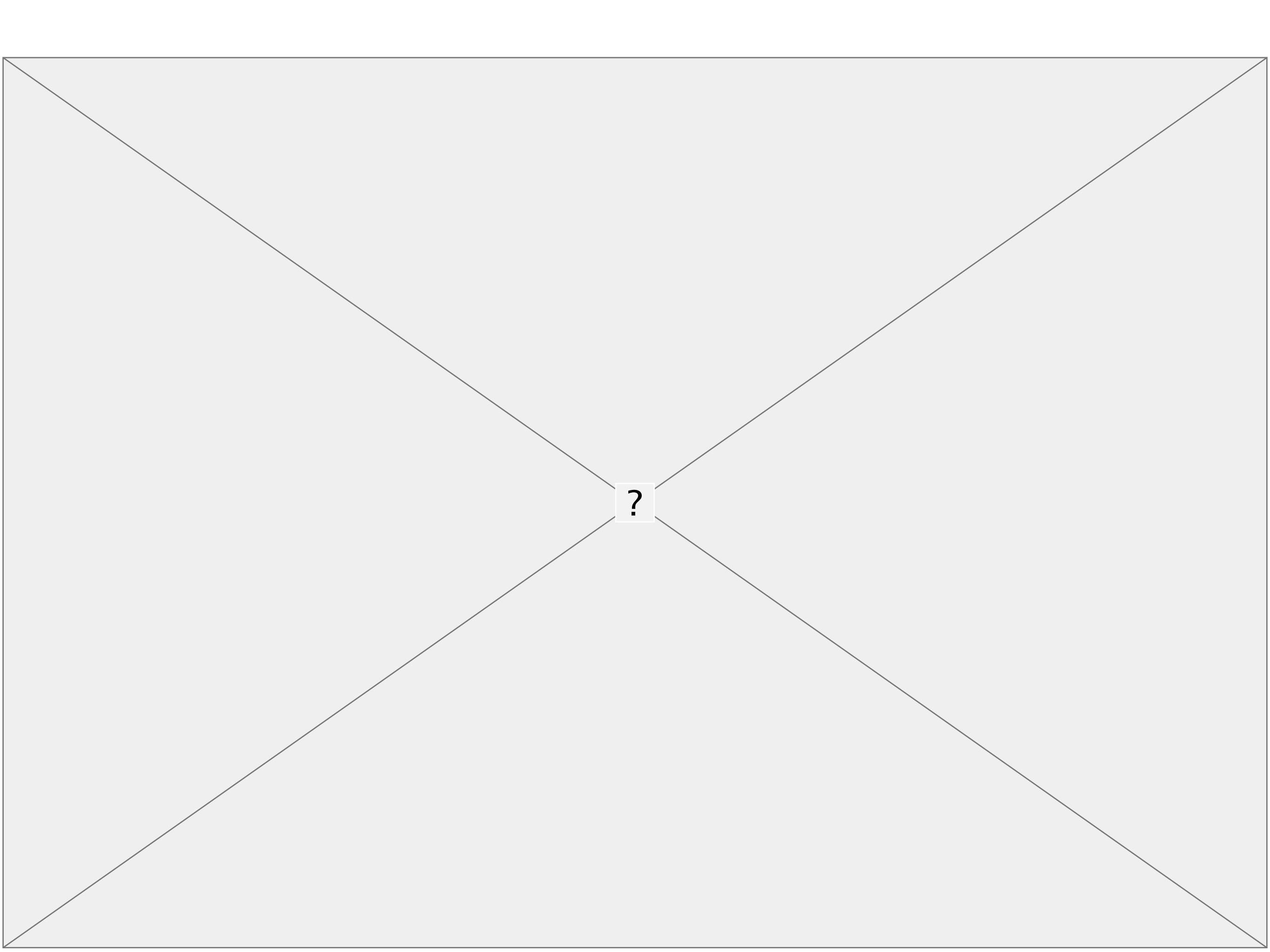
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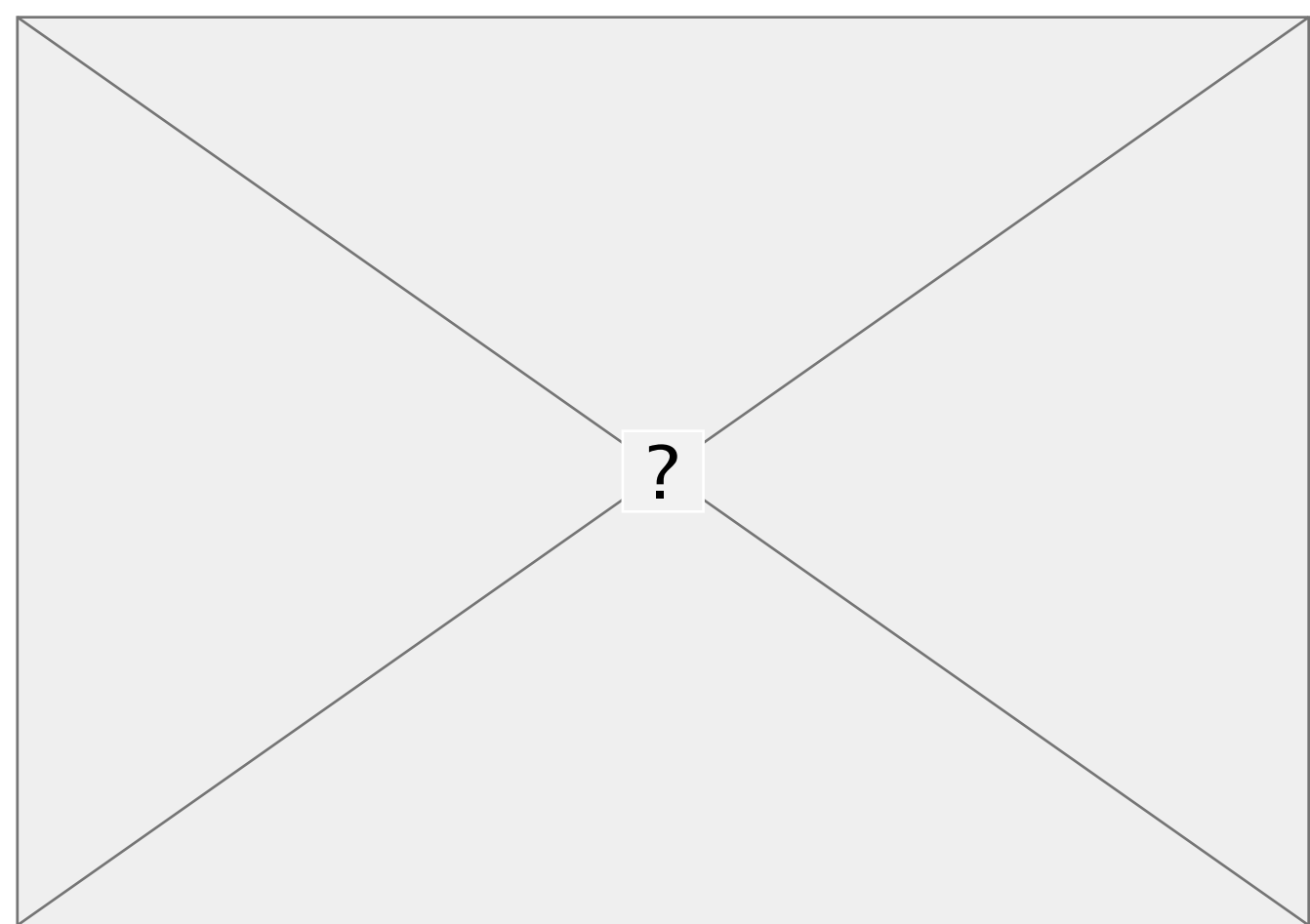
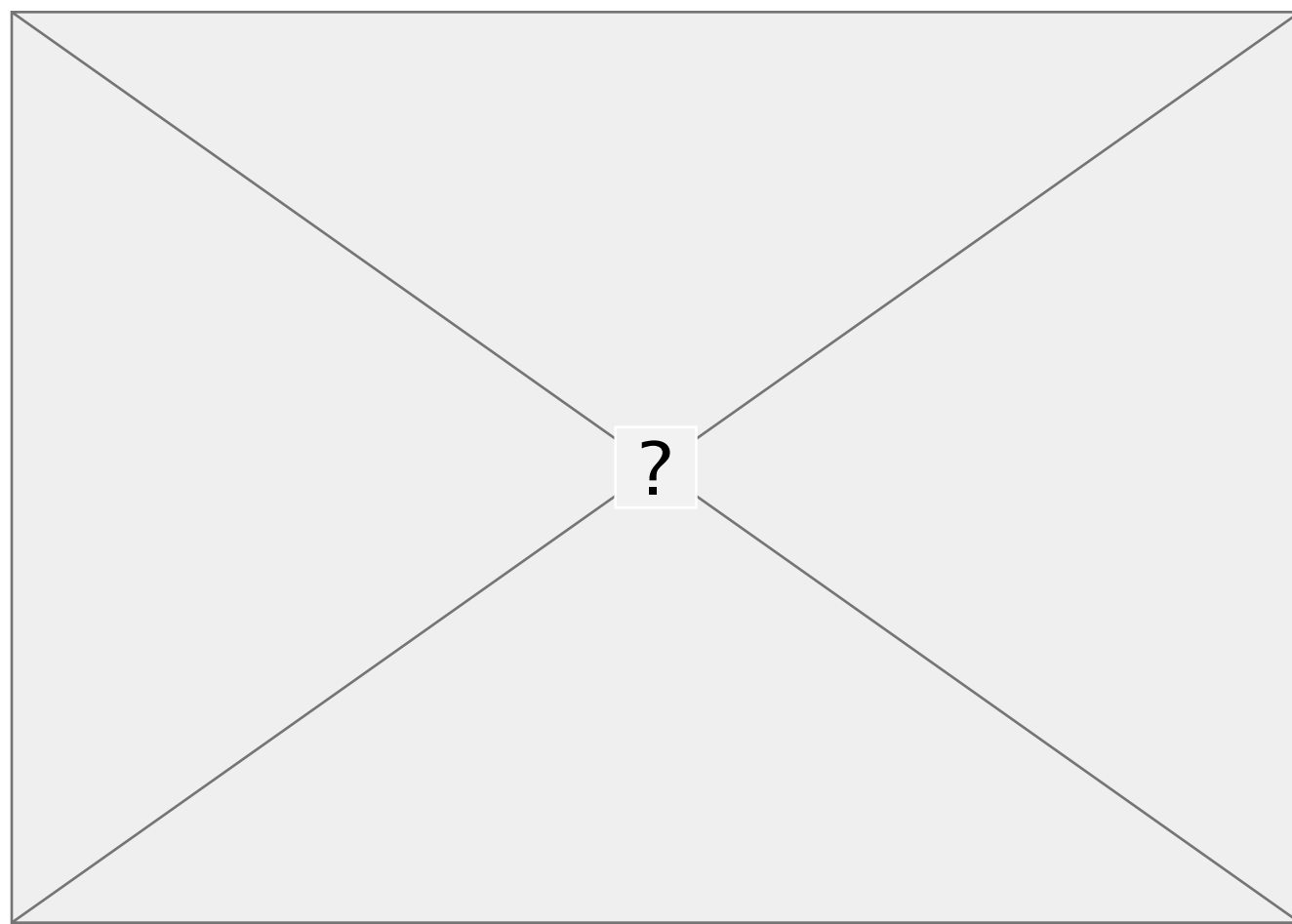
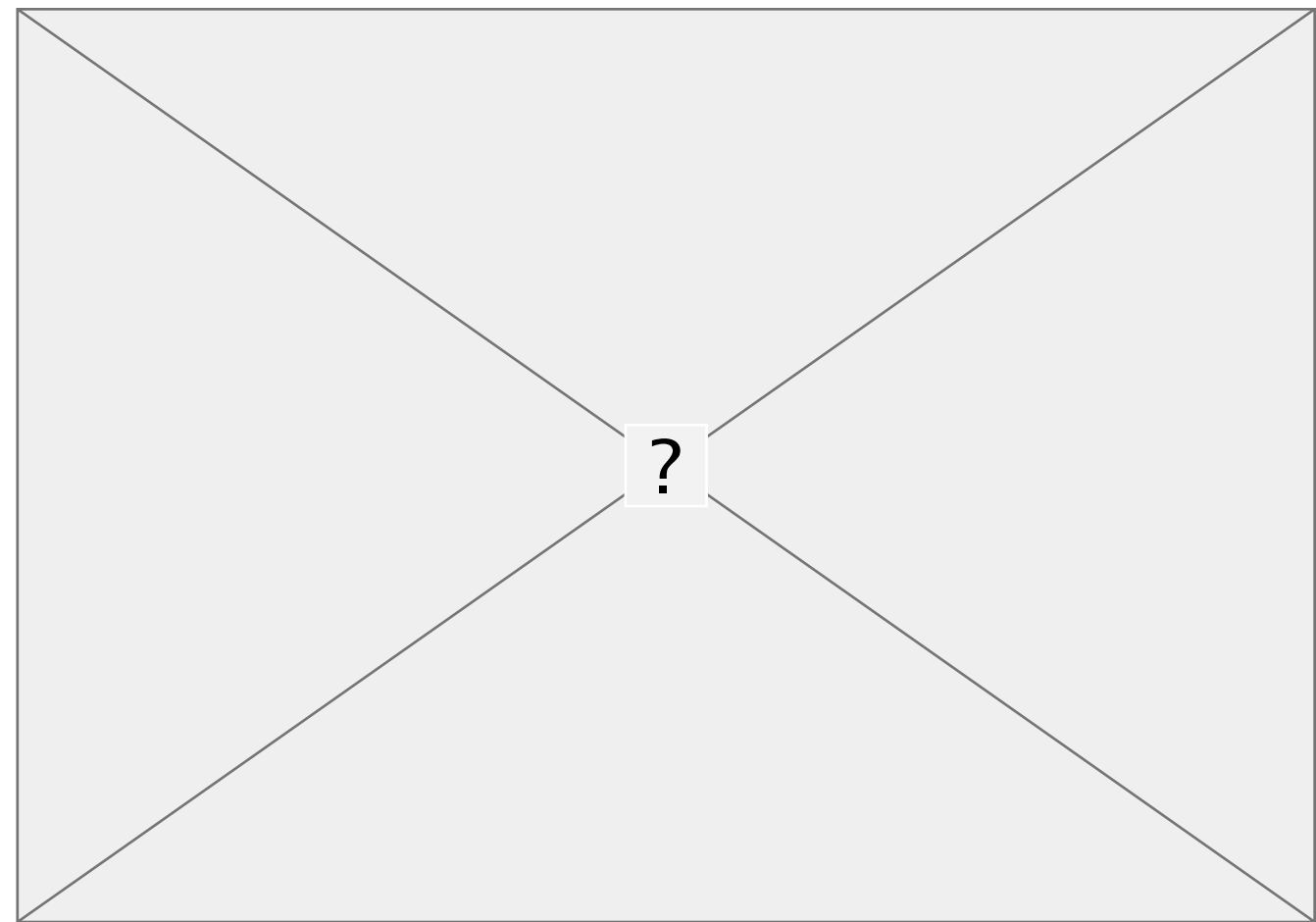
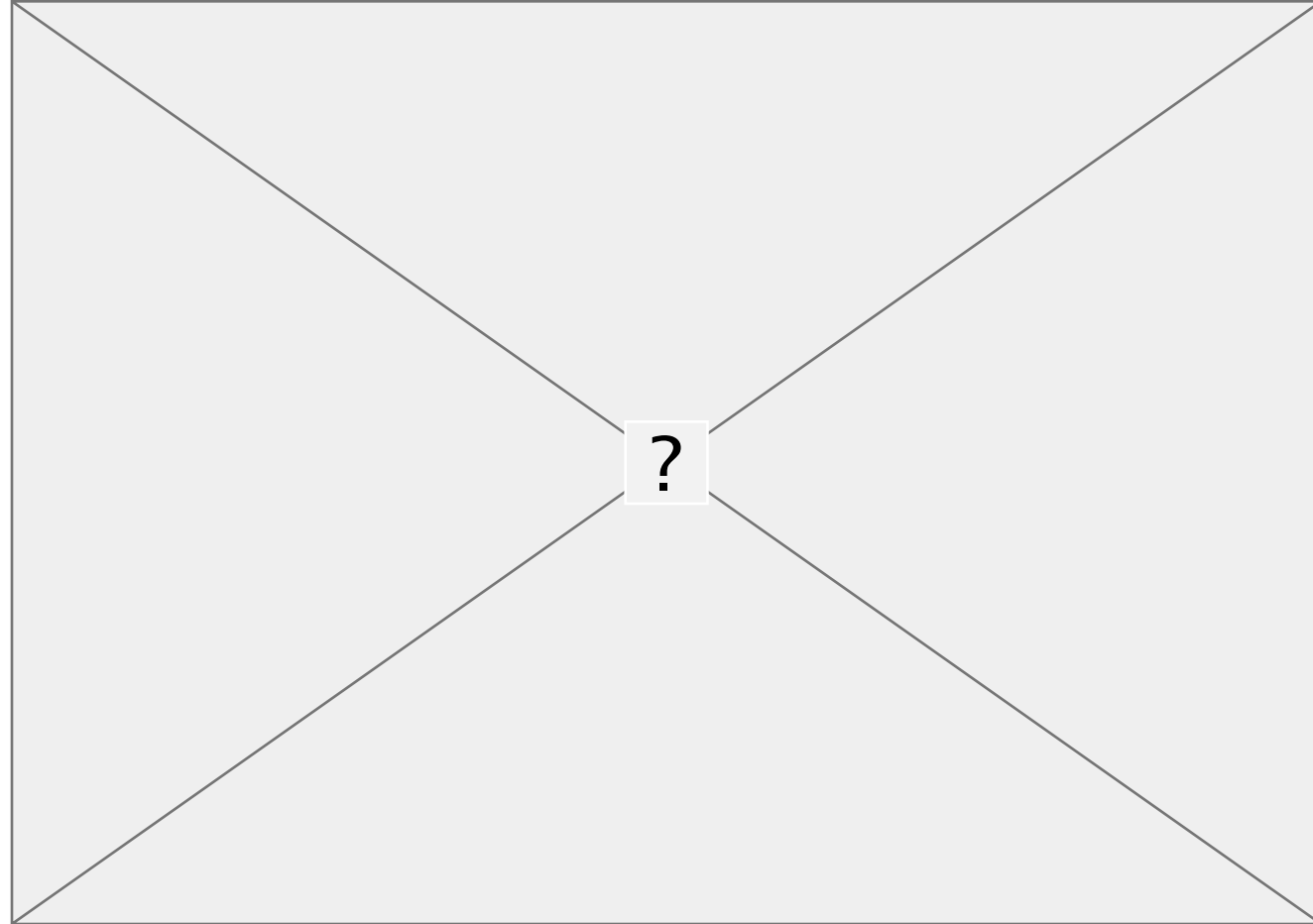


MALARIA IN THE WORLD



EDUCATION



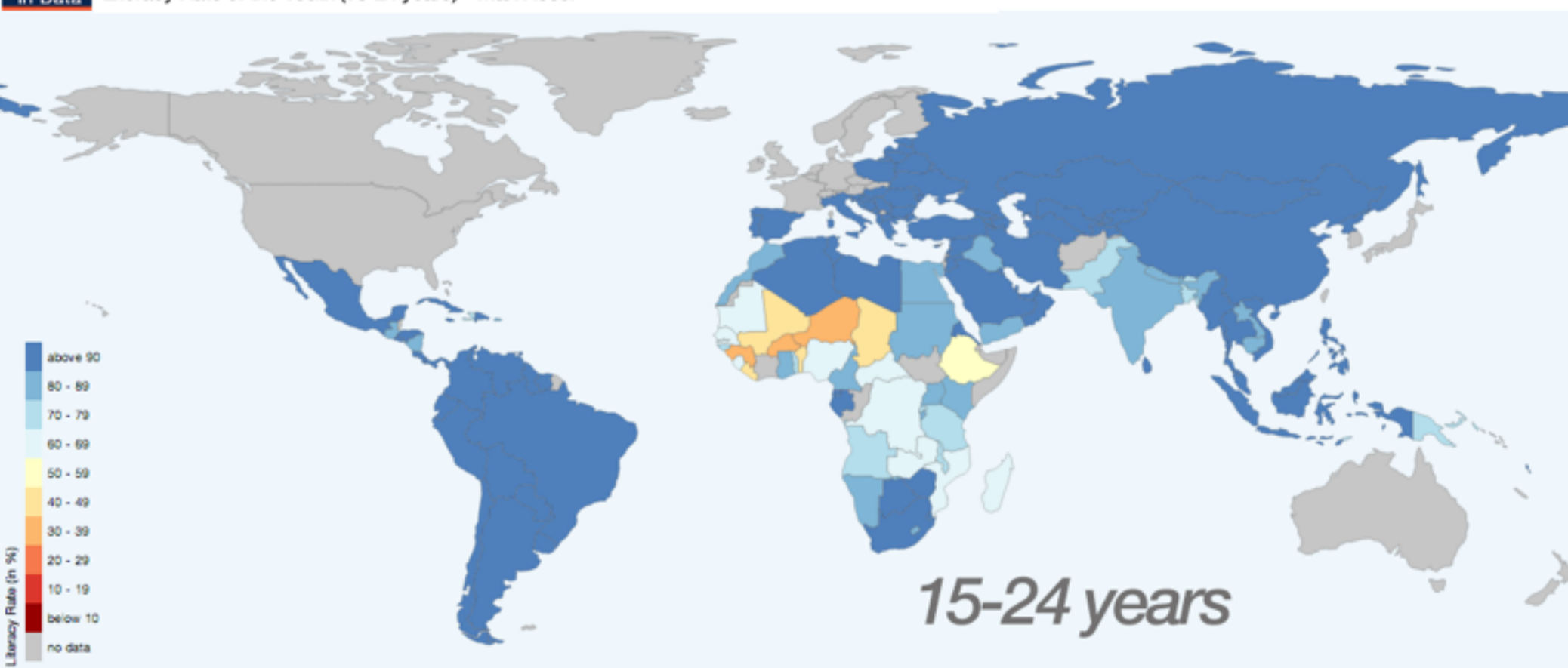


The map displays the percentage of the population aged 65 and over across the Middle East and North Africa. The data is as follows:

Country	Percentage (%)
Turkey	71%
Israel	58%
Lebanon	55%
Iran	39%
Saudi Arabia	35%
Yemen	33%
Ukraine	29%
Algeria	26%
Syria	25%
Libya	23%
Egypt	19%
Jordan	18%
Morocco	16%
Tunisia	14%
Malawi	3%

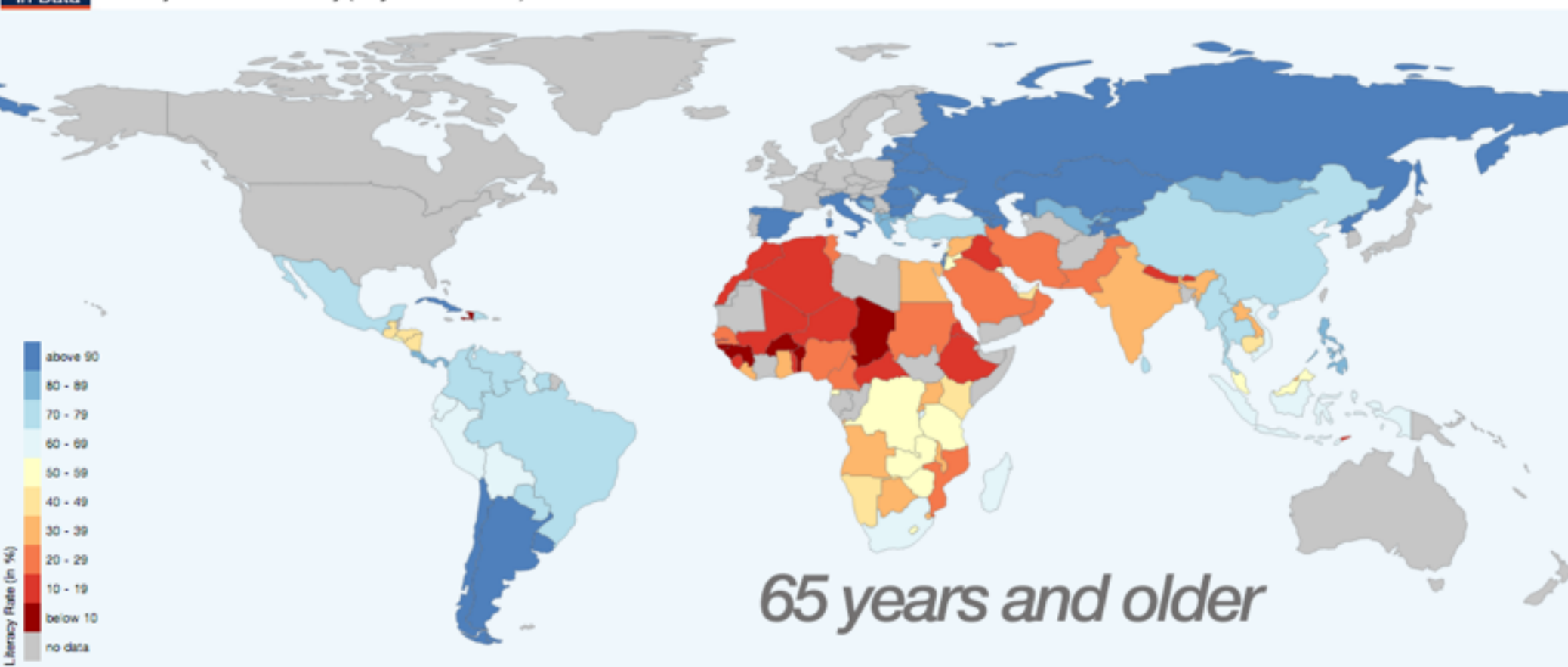
Map of the Middle East and North Africa showing the percentage of the population aged 15 and over with a tertiary education level in 2018. The map uses a color scale from light blue (low percentage) to dark blue (high percentage).

Country	Percentage (%)
Algeria	82%
Libya	92%
Tunisia	99%
Egypt	89%
Sudan	87%
Chad	48%
Niger	90%
Israel	99%
Jordan	95%
Lebanon	99%
Syria	82%
Yemen	98%
Oman	98%
UAE	99%
Qatar	99%
Kuwait	99%
Saudi Arabia	99%
Bahrain	99%
Iran	71%
Turkey	99%
Armenia	99%
Azerbaijan	99%
Georgia	99%
Abkhazia	99%
South Ossetia	99%
North Ossetia	99%
Ingushetia	99%
Dagestan	99%
Republic of Dagestan	99%
Republic of Chechnya	99%
Republic of Ingushetia	99%
Republic of Kabard-Balkaria	99%
Republic of Karachay-Cherkessia	99%
Republic of North Ossetia-Alania	99%
Republic of Tatarstan	99%
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Data source: UNESCO

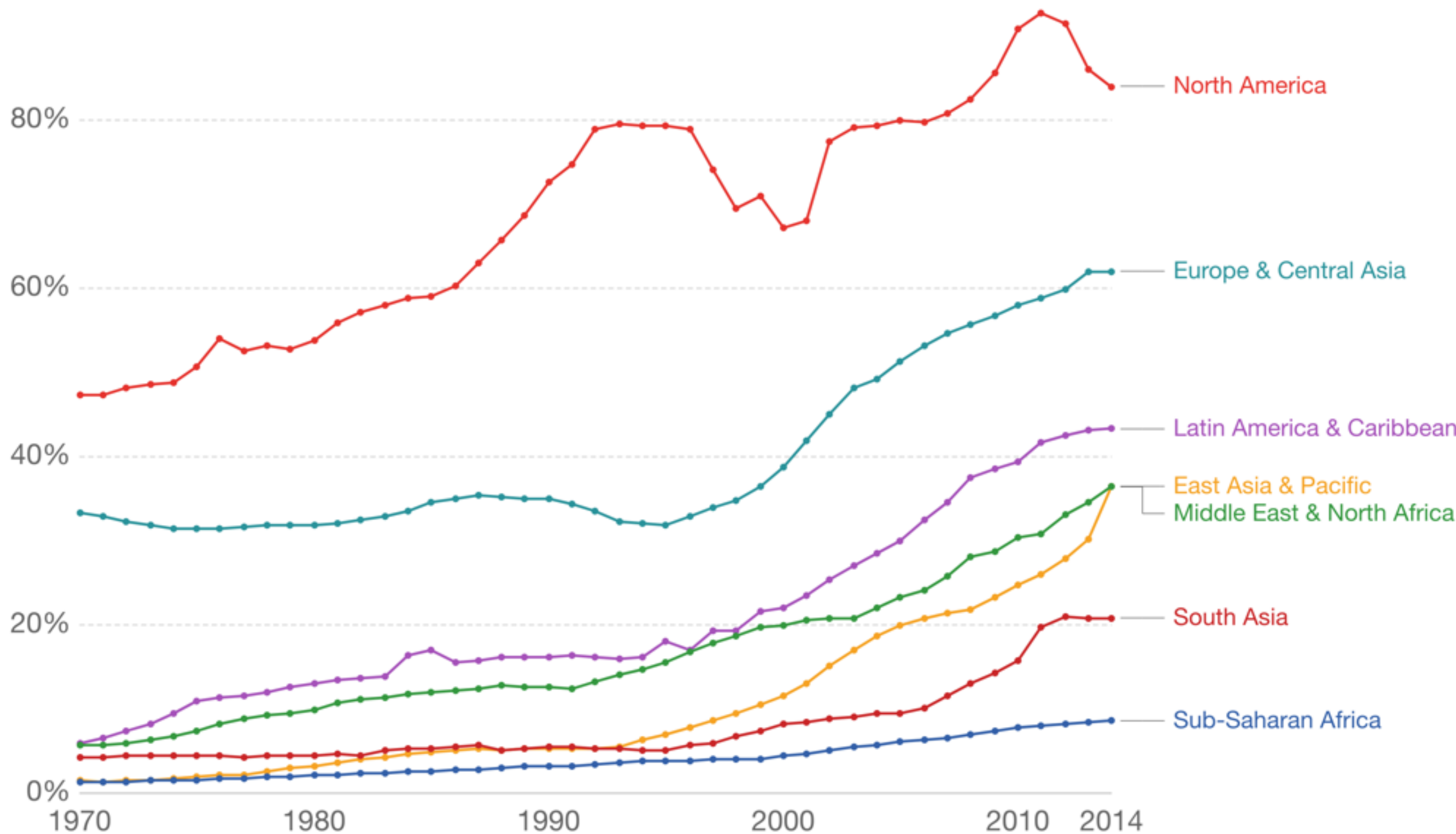


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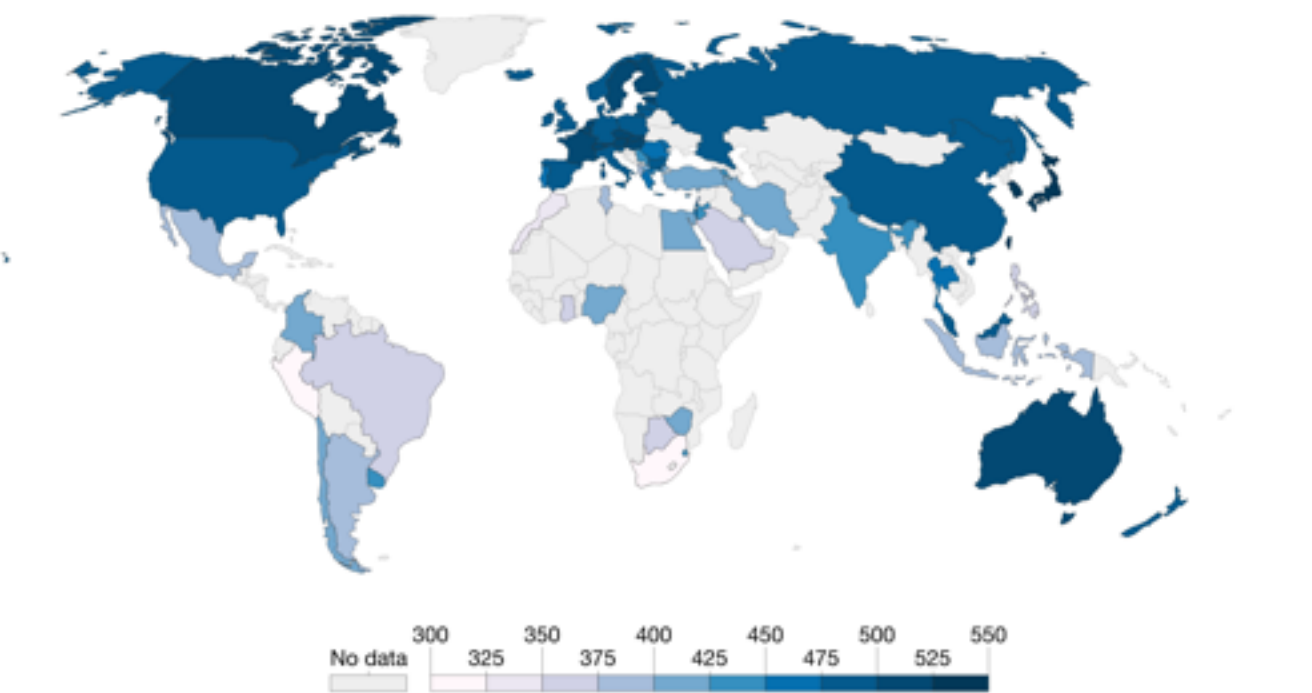
Gross enrollment ratio in tertiary education

Total enrollment in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.



Average test score in mathematics and science

Shown are Hanushek and Woessmann's combination of scores from international student achievement tests. The scores are standardized to the PISA test scale, so that the OECD countries have a mean of 500 and a standard deviation of 100. The test scores are not given for a particular year, but instead are the average of all standardized math and science test scores each country participated in.

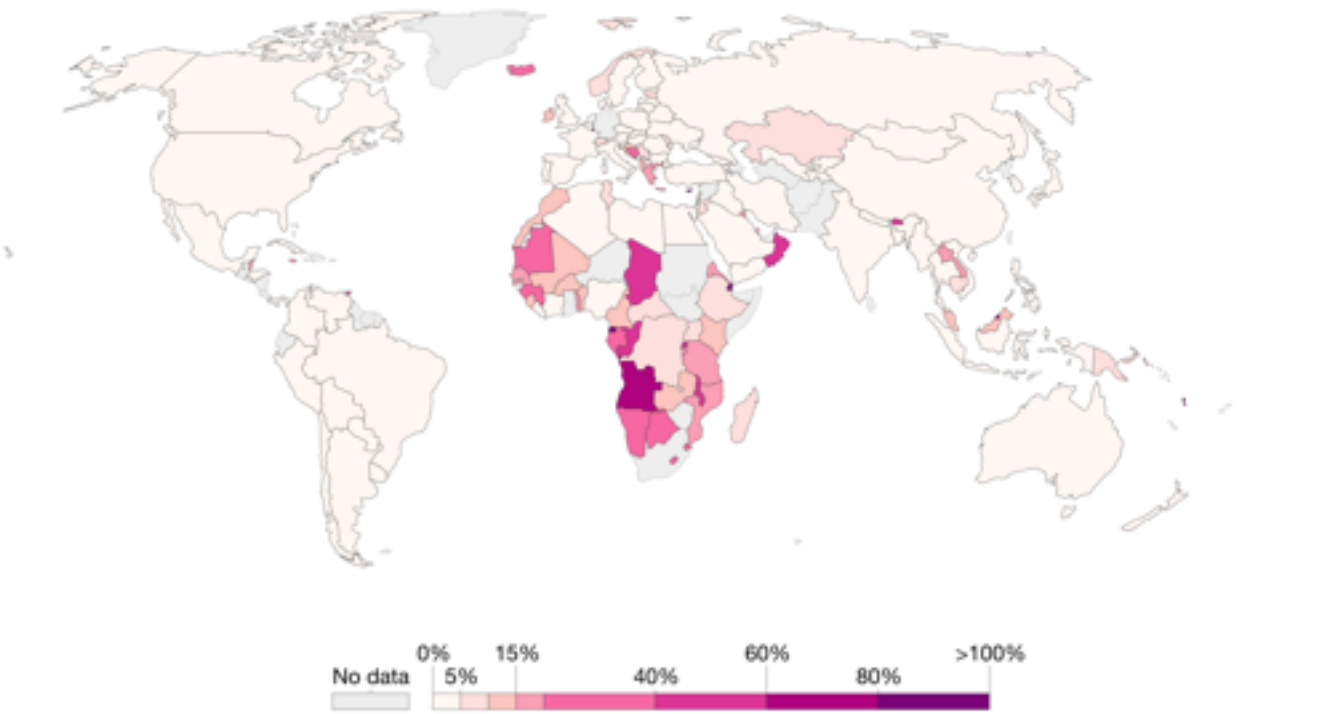


Source: Hanushek and Woessmann (2012)

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Share of students studying abroad, 1998

Number of students from a given country studying abroad as a percentage of the total tertiary enrollment in that country.

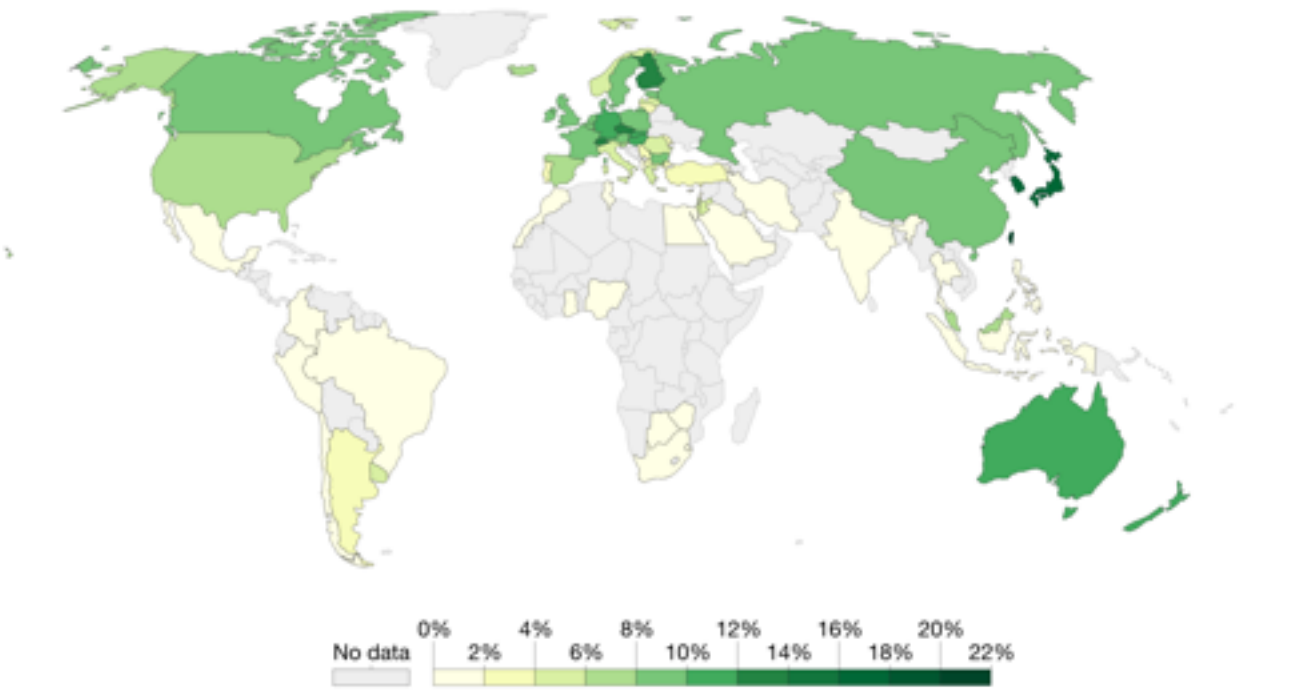


Source: World Bank

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Share of top-performing students

The estimates are based on Hanushek and Woessmann's combination of scores from international student achievement tests. Top students are those that reach a level equivalent to 600 test-score points on the PISA scale (above one standard deviation of the average student in an OECD country). The estimates are not given for a particular year, but instead are based on all standardized math and science test scores each country participated in.

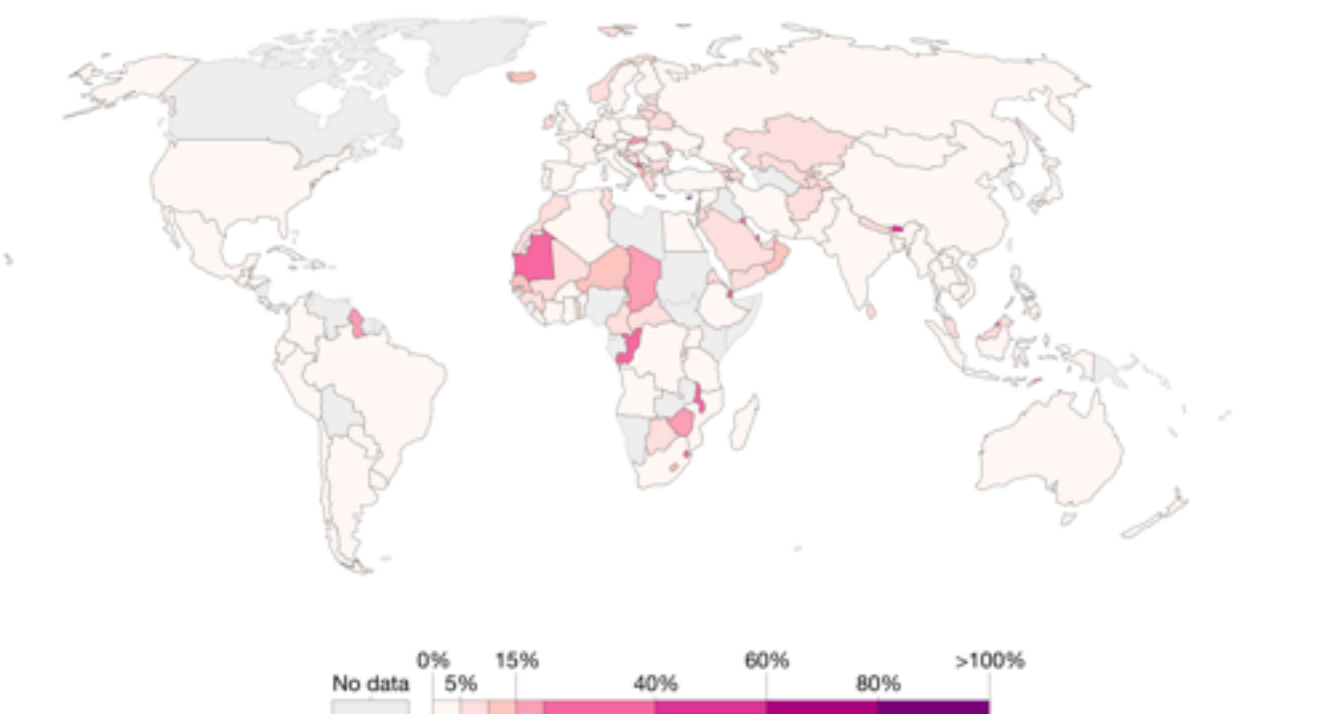


Source: Hanushek and Woessmann (2012)

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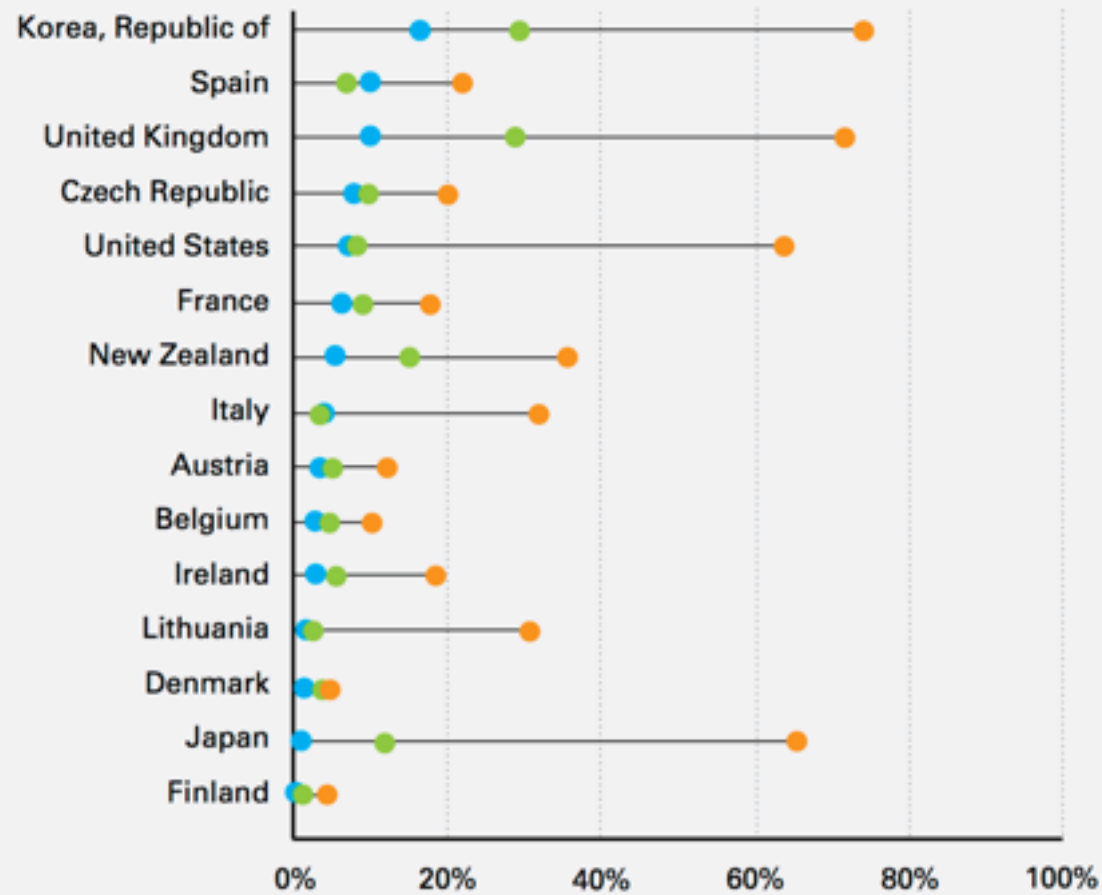
Share of students studying abroad, 2013

Number of students from a given country studying abroad as a percentage of the total tertiary enrollment in that country.

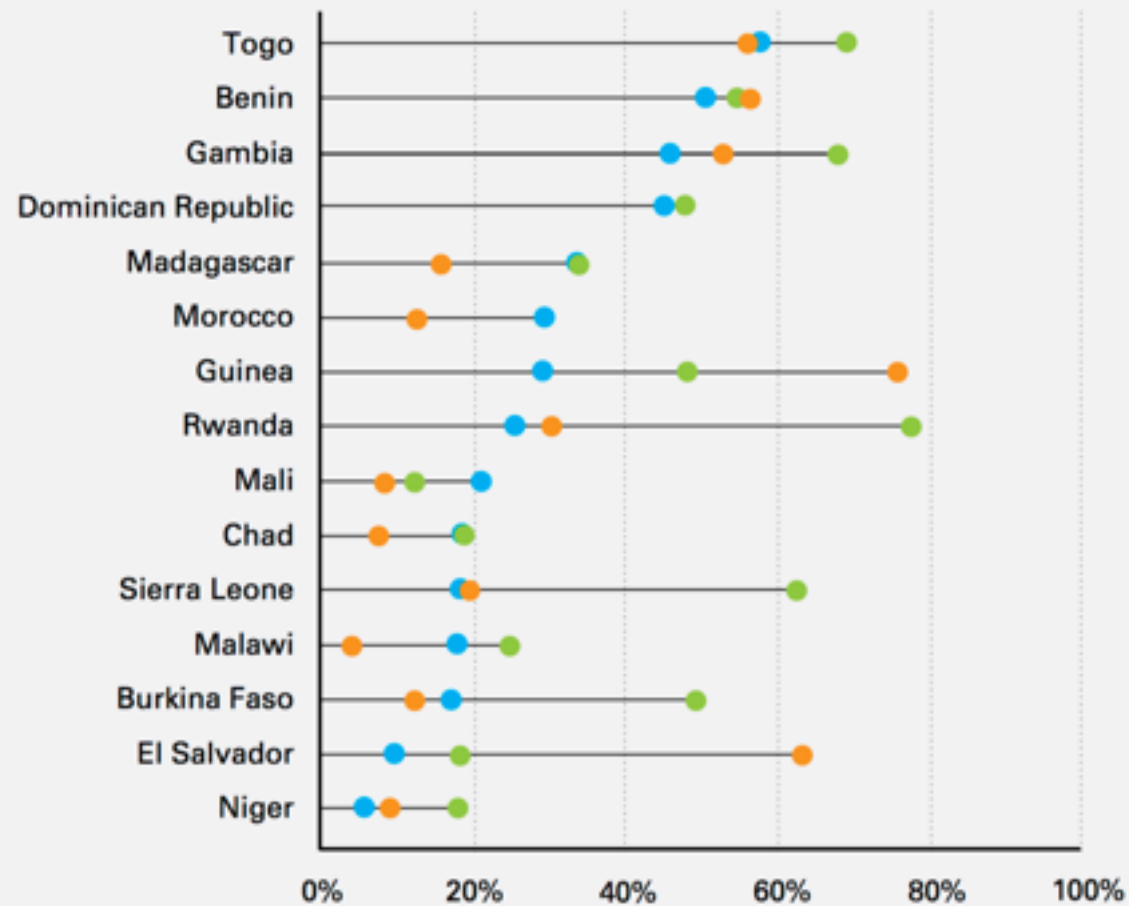


Source: World Bank

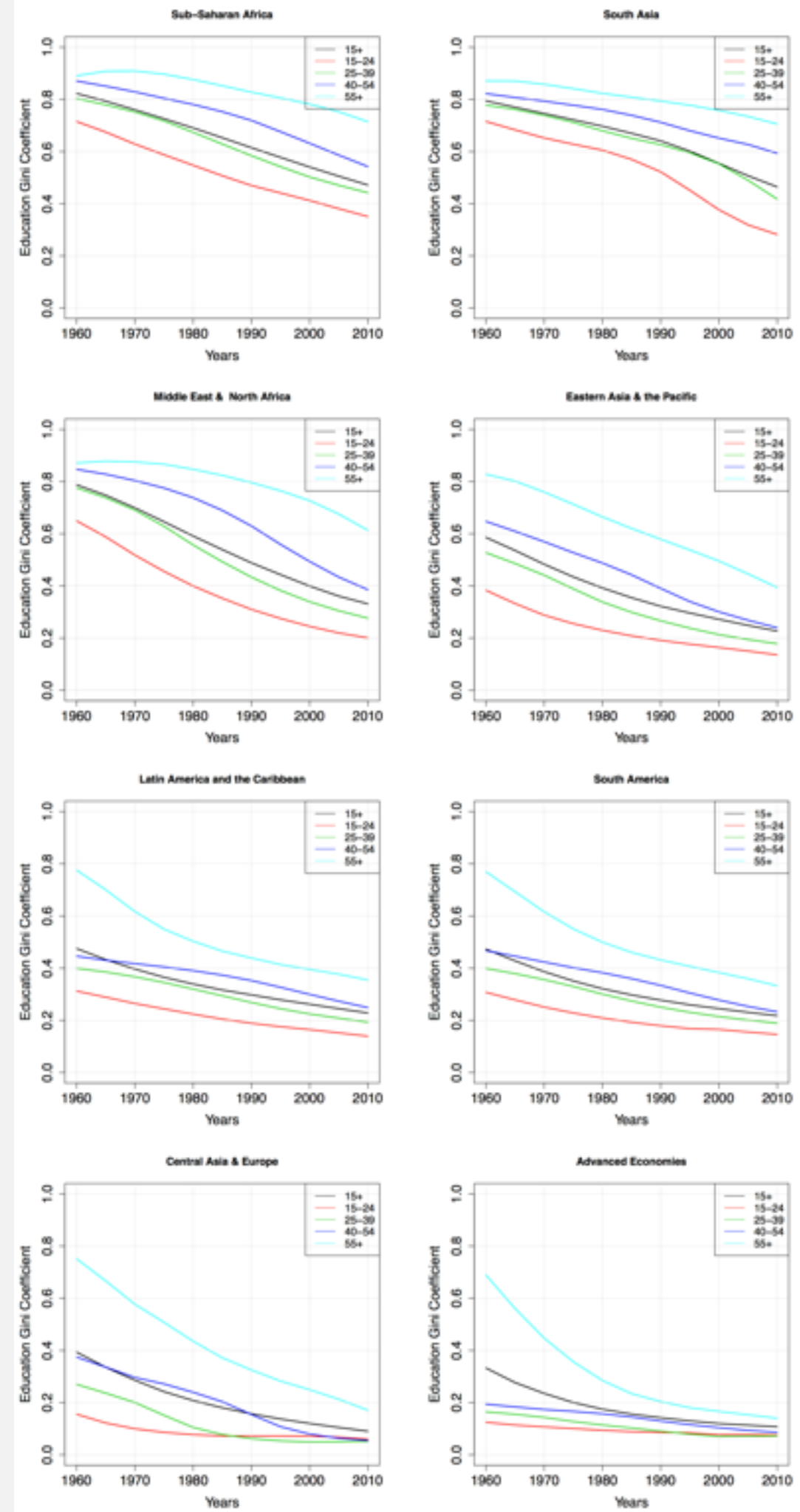
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● Primary
● Secondary
● Tertiary

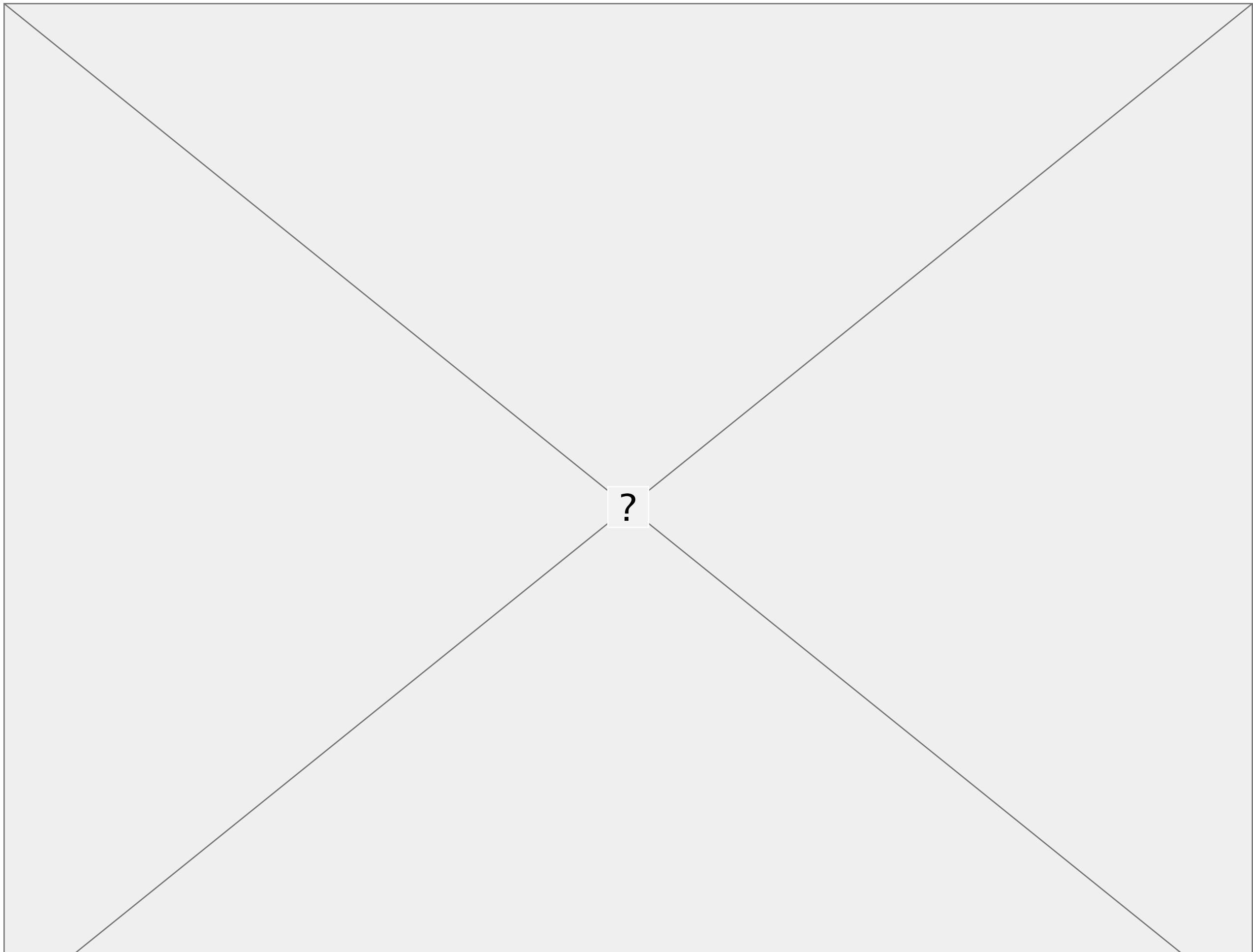


Percent expenditures from households

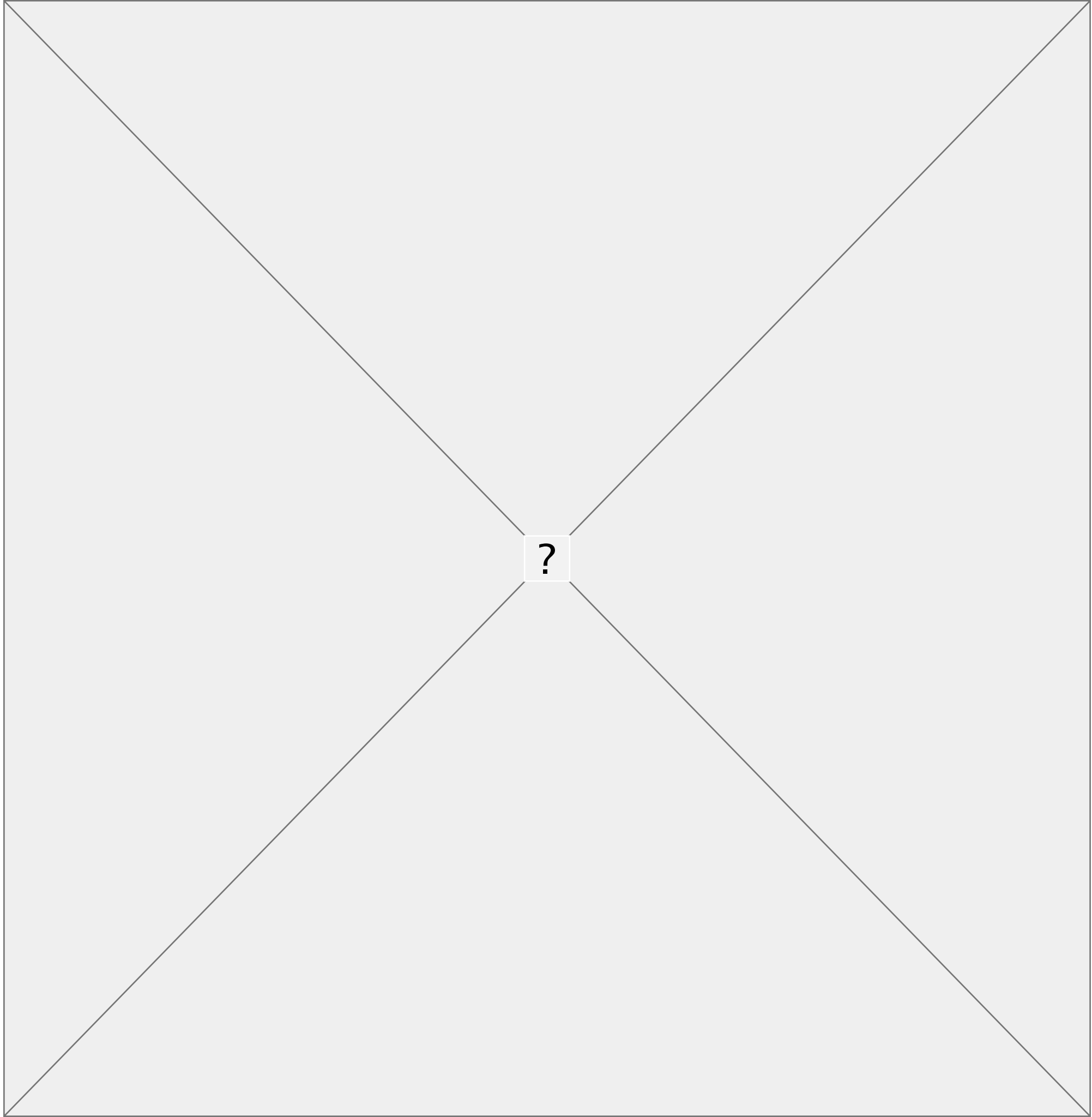


OBSERVATIONS ABOUT AFRICA

- Health Care, Education Are Top Priorities in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Most Are Optimistic about Economic Future
- BY RICHARD WIKE AND KATIE SIMMONS



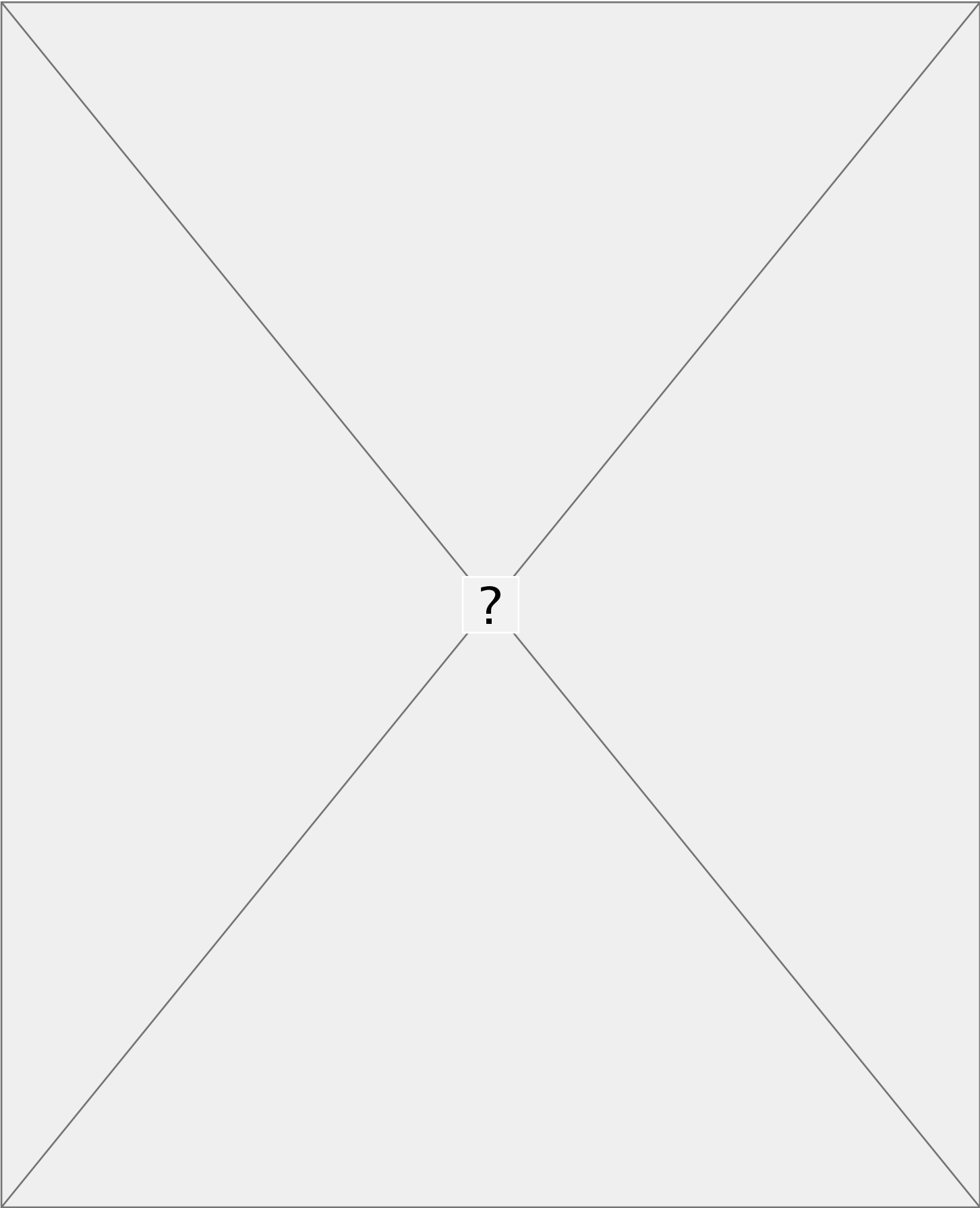
HOW CONTEMPORARY
AFRICA IS EVALUATED



AFRICAN POTENTIALITIES AND PROBLEMS

- POPULATION
- NATURAL RESOURCES
- LAND AND CLIMATE
- RAPID ECONOMICAL GROWTH
- URBANIZATION
- LOW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
- POLICAL INSTABILITY
- THE NOTION AND PRACTICE OF NATION-STATE
- NON-COMMITMENT TO DEVELOPMENT OR DEVELOPMENT POLITICS

Commitment to Development Index 2017



About Agenda 2063 by African Union (AU)

The following form the Foundations for Agenda 2063

- The Constitutive Act of the African Union
- The African Union Vision
- The 8 Priority Areas of AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration
- African Aspirations for 2063
- Regional and Continental Frameworks
- Member States National Plans

African Aspirations for 2063

- A Prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
- An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance
- An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
- A Peaceful and Secure Africa
- Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics
- An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by people, especially its women and youth and caring for children
- An Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner

New Asian–African Strategic Partnership

DECLARATION ON THE NEW ASIAN-AFRICAN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

- We, the Leaders of Asian and African countries, have gathered in Jakarta, Indonesia on 22-23 April 2005 for the Asian-African Summit to reinvigorate the Spirit of Bandung as enshrined in the Final Communiqué of the 1955 AsianAfrican Conference and to chart the future cooperation between our two continents towards a New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP).

NAAASP DECLARATION

- 1. The Ten Principles of Bandung of the 1955 Asian – African Conference;
- 2. Recognition of diversity between and within the regions, including different social and economic systems and levels of development;
- 3. Commitment to open dialogue, based on mutual respect and benefit;
- 4. Promotion of non-exclusive cooperation by involving all stakeholders;
- 5. Attainment of practical and sustainable cooperation based on comparative advantage, equal partnership, common ownership and vision, as well as a firm and shared conviction to address common challenges;
- 6. Promotion of sustainable partnership by complementing and building upon existing regional/sub-regional initiatives in Asia and Africa;
- 7. Promotion of a just, democratic, transparent, accountable and harmonious society;
- 8. Promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development;
- 9. Promotion of collective and unified efforts in multilateral fora.

JOINT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT ON THE NEW ASIAN-AFRICAN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF ACTION

- A. POLITICAL SOLIDARITY
- B. ECONOMIC COOPERATION
- C. SOCIO-CULTURAL RELATIONS

SOCIO-CULTURAL RELATIONS

- 1. Fostering greater people-to-people contacts so as to enrich civil society and good governance as well as ensure that cooperation development reaches the different levels of society in countries in Asia and Africa;
- 2. Enhancing dialogue among civilizations, including interfaith dialogues, with a view to promoting peace and development through mutual understanding and tolerance among societies;
- 3. Promoting mutual understanding of diverse cultures and societies through inter alia cultural exchanges, preserving and restoring the cultural heritage of our peoples and the establishment of a Cultural Dialogue Forum;
- 4. Advancing youth, gender equality, education, science and technology, with a view to enhancing the capacity of human resources, overcoming illiteracy and improving the quality of life;
- 7. Developing a network among universities, libraries, research institutions and centers of excellence in Asia and Africa, including linkages with existing regional, inter-regional and international agencies, with a view to sharing and expanding the pool of resources, skills and knowledge as well as developing mechanisms for scholarships and exchanges;
- 8. Building cooperation to improve environment protection, through inter-alia, responsible use of non-renewable natural resources, transfer of environmentally sound technology;

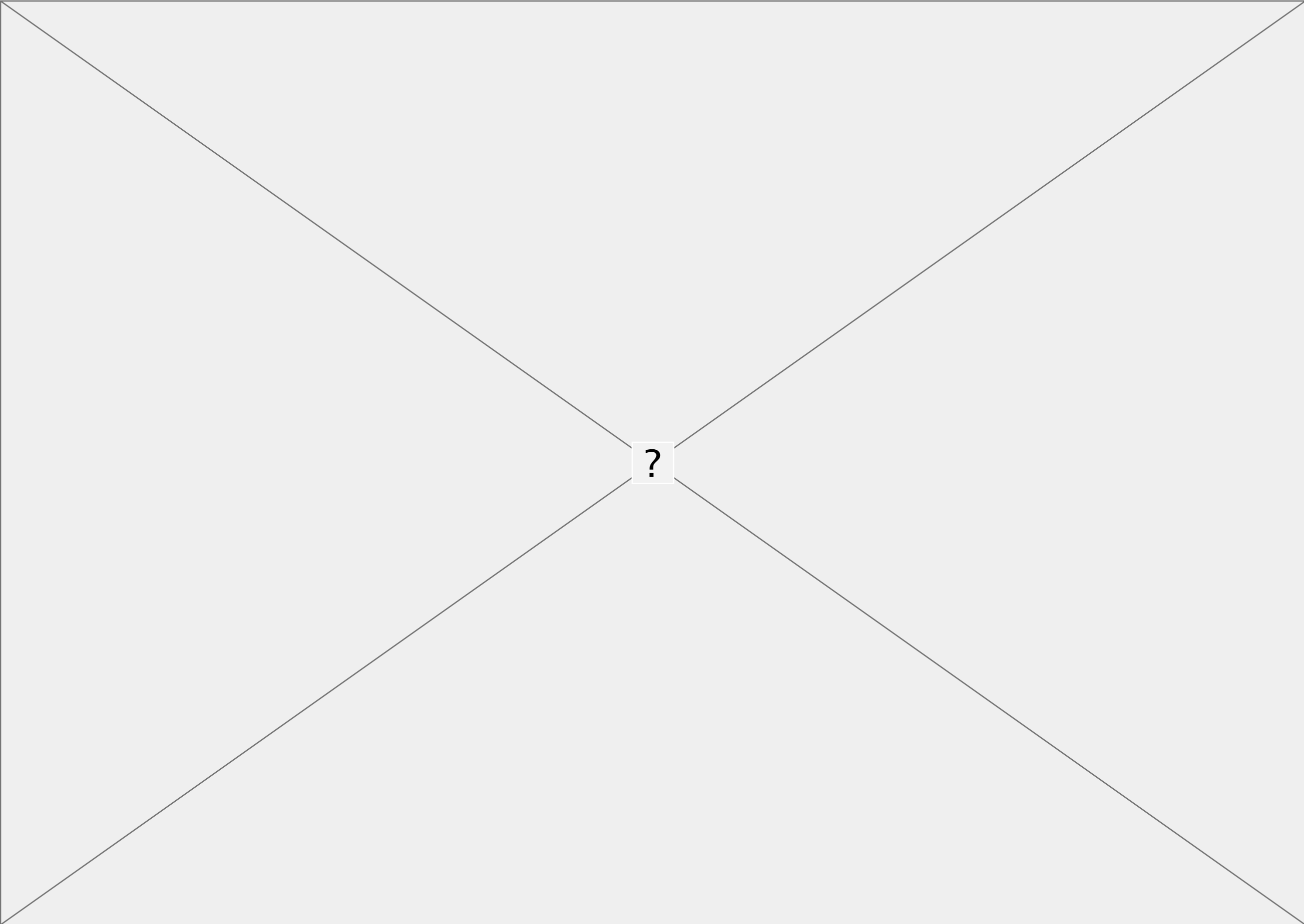
AASI provides an interdisciplinary platform in the following research fields:

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| 1.Asia/Africa regional development studies | 14.Language policy and linguistics |
| 2.Asia/Africa regional integration and governance | 15.Literature |
| 3.Asia-Africa relations | 16.Media and ICT |
| 4.Asian/African Philosophy and social ethics | 17.Medical sciences |
| 5.Business management | 18.Natural sciences |
| 6.Climate change | 19.Peace and security studies |
| 7.Education | 20.Policy studies |
| 8.Engineering | 21.Political science |
| 9.Environmental studies | 22.Religious studies |
| 10.Human rights and transitional justice | 23.Social media and social transformation in Asia and Africa |
| 11.International law | 24.Socio-economic studies |
| 12.International relations | 25.Strategic studies |
| 13.Labor relations | |

ARCHITECTURE & URBANISM & URBAN STUDIES

URBANIZATIONS IN THE WORLD

- As of 2016, over half the world's population lives in cities. By 2050, nearly 70 per cent of the world will live in cities and closer to 90 per cent in North America and Europe. For a greater sense of scale, consider these numbers from the United Nations:
- Every year, 65 million people join the world's urban population.
- Combined with projected world population growth, 2.5 billion people are expected to settle in urban environments by 2050—with 90 per cent of that growth stemming from Africa and Asia.
- India, China, and Nigeria are expected to make up at least 37 per cent of this projected growth, with India adding 404 million urban dwellers, China 292 million, and Nigeria 212 million.
- Thus far, the world's urban population has exploded from just 746 million in 1950 to 3.9 billion by 2014. The global urban population is set to increase passed six billion by 2045.



CITIES ADVANTAGES AND PROBLEMS

- The unstoppable growth of cities
- Rise of the megacity
- Cities drive the modern economy
- The growing political influence of large cities
- The dark side of growing megacities
- * Designing the city of the future

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH THE FUTURE OF AFRICA

- WE NEED AFRICAN SOLUTION FOR AFRICAN PROBLEMS
- ASIAN COUNTRIES CAN BE SOME REFERENCES FOR US
- LITERACY RATE, EDUCATION, HEALTH NEED TO BE IMPROVED FOR A SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT
- AS THE NATION-STATE SYSTEM IS TOUCHING ITS END WE NEED REGIONAL OR SUB-REGIONAL ECONOMICAL SYSTEMS
- CURRENCY AND LANGUAGE ARE KEYS FOR ADEQUATE DEVELOPMENT