KIU Journal of Social Sciences

College of Humanities and Social Sciences

Kampala International University, Uganda.

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Published in March, 2020

ISSN: 2413-9580 (Print)
ISSN: 2519-0474 (Online)

Published by:

College of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Kampala International University,
Kampala, Uganda.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 3–4

Editorial

This issue of KIU *Journal of Social Sciences* focuses on Development Administration, Social Psychology, Educational Psychology, Organizational Management, Educational Management, Religious, Peace and Conflict Studies as well as Gender and Literary Studies.

The first part of the Journal addresses issues in Development Administration such as Monetaty Policies, Crime Management. Investment in Teacher Education, Tax Administration, Corruption and Corporate Social Resposibility, in Nigeria as well as the politics and effects of removal of ptetoleum subsidy. It is argued in one of the papers that except the Government tackles the status of poverty, stream of unemployment and underemployment in Nigeria, the chances of police efficiency in crime management is doubtful and the development of the country will be hard to achieve.

Section two explores the social and cultural factors that affect the academic performance of students in various institutions of learning in the society. One of the papers suggests that students should be thought measures on how to develop their emotional intelligence both by parents and teachers in school.

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In the Section on Organizational Management, it is recommended that administrators of tertiary institutions and government should endeavour to maintain cordial relationship with their labour force to enhance lecturers' productivity and or performance. This is drawn from the conclusion that unhealthy labour-management relationship negatively affects lecturers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State, Nigeria.

Papers in Section Four amplify some issues in Religious, Peace and Conflict Studies. Theoretical, methodological and practical implications are discussed in the papers. One of the papers reveals that religious groups play several roles in tilting the policies of Nigeria internal and external dealings as a Muslim leader prefers to work with Muslim administrators while those of Christians have faith in co-Christians irrespective of the competency and experiences of governance of the sect members. This also affects the external relationships these leaders propose or entered into while they are in power. Another paper in this section disclosed that the inequality-insecurity nexus is particularly made daunting by constant intimidation of the lower-class by powerful rich which drives the socially excluded into conflict, terrorism and other behaviour that threaten security. It therefore recommends that the cycle of insecurity occasioned by socioeconomic inequality can only be broken by deliberate policy interventions with political commitment.

Papers in Section Five are on Gender and Literary Studies. One of the papers in this section recommends, among others, that Physical Education agencies should work hard with the traditional rulers of the area of study, through seminars, conferences, etc, to educate and create awareness on the rights and importance of women to recreational activities, especially in the zone of study. It also recommended the restructuring of Women's Education with emphasis on physical activities and recreation for leisure values.

The last section is on Educational Management. It is argued in this section that bad reading habit amongst students have significant negative impact on their academic achievement and health condition. One of the recommendations made in the paper is that students should be encouraged to borrow books from the library regularly since this can help them to inculcate reading habits.

In summary, this edition of KIU Journal of Social Sciences contains papers that have information on all aspects of human endeavour. Collaborative and cooperative approaches are offered as best approaches for dealing with matters that lead to the instability of communities, societies, economies, and the environment. The theoretical analyses provide opportunities to operationalize the theories discussed in the articles. The authors' teachings and areas of research must have certainly influenced their perspectives on the diagnoses of the matters they have addressed in their articles.

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March, 2020.

Part One
Development Administration

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 7–17

The Police and Crime Management in Nigeria: Implications for National Development

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Abstract. In Nigeria's Fourth Republic, the police maintain good order for proper functioning of things. To do this, the police are guided by law especially; section 214 of the 1999 Constitution that recognised the police as the frontline agency to guarantee internal security. Section 4 of the 2004 Police Act and Regulations, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, described the police basic functions as prevention and detection of crime; protection of lives and properties; and apprehension and prosecution of offenders among others. Besides, sections 2, 3, and 7 of the Criminal Code, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1976 defined crime, categorised crime, and described parties to crime respectively. This paper examined the relationship between the police crime management and national development. Data were sourced from relevant textbooks, journals, newspapers, and magazines. Descriptive and analytical methods were used to analyse the data. Using the Principles of Law Enforcement as the theoretical framework, the police were recognised as the leading state agency that enforces law; controls crime, and manages internal security. The paper found positive relationship between police crime management and national development. It showed that the various crime management methods used by the police have not yielded impressive result due to governance crisis and other salient factors. The paper contended that except the Government tackles the status of poverty, stream of unemployment and underemployment in Nigeria, the chances of police efficiency in crime management is doubtful and the development of the country will be hard to achieve.

Keywords: Police, Crime, Management, Security, and National Development

1. Introduction

Peace and safety are concepts that people and a nation cannot thrive without. The issue of taming crime and criminalities in the society has been a major subject of concern across the globe. In as much as no nation exists without crime, it is obvious that making a country safer and peaceful is imperative for meaningful progress of all. In fact, it is when a person feels secure and has peace of mind that the thought to transact a business that would lead to political, economic, social, and cultural strengths of the person or a country can set in. This justifies having a functional internal security mechanism for preventing crimes and subversive elements. It should not be doubted that a barrage of crime is a product of national disorder and development crisis. It is in this perspective that the police informed the choice of the Nigeria police force.

According to Adalemo (2004), the relevance of internal security is well captured in the adage that "the enemy outside the fence and a facilitator who is a saboteur lives within the walls." It means that without assistance from any facilitator who lives within the walls, it will be hard for an enemy living outside the walls to penetrate the defence. In order words, the enemy at home invites its foe outside to eat the food in the house. Hence, the issues of crime and disorder are well promoted by people who have subversive characters within the community. It is on this note that crimes and internal criminals are suitably prevented through internal crime management mechanism.

By virtue of section 14 (2) (b) and (c) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the government is formed to provide security and welfare needs of citizens. The citizens are also expected to participate in governmental affairs. Importantly, section 214 (1) of the constitution recognised a national police called "the Nigeria Police Force." Furthermore, the law prohibited a parallel police force. With this arrangement, the Nigeria police force

is presented as the lead agency for internal security architecture. The law equally vested the federal government with exclusive responsibility to maintain and superintend the police force.

To be sure of what it exists to do, the police set its vision and mission statements. Its vision statement is "making the country safer and secure for the attainment of national aspiration" while its mission statement is "to deliver qualitative and efficient security and law enforcement." In line with the above, section 4 part 11 of the Police Act and Regulations Cap 359, laws of the Federation of Nigeria (2004), described the police statutory functions as to prevent and detect crime; apprehend and prosecute offenders; preserve law and order; protect of life and property; and diligently enforce all laws and regulations. They are also expected to perform any military duties within or outside the country as may be directed by law.

The foregoing probably presented the Nigeria police force as equipped with the potency for nipping crime on the bud. However, the rate at which crime is penetrating into nooks and crannies of the country today does not portrayed good image of the police who are being looked at with disdain by most Nigerians. On daily basis, fierce crimes including kidnapping, herdsmen genocide, banditry onslaught, armed robbery, ethno-religious killings, and political killings among others are inflicting pains on people and displacing them from their ancestral homes. This paper examines the relationship between police crime management efforts and development of Nigeria and the Fourth Republic was focused. The choice of Nigeria's Fourth Republic was informed by the fact that it was the Constitution of this republic that recognised the police as the country's lead agency for maintaining internal security and good order through crime management. The paper layout include introduction, theoretical and conceptual exposition, police and crime management, crime and national development, causes of crime, conclusion and remedies.

2. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework adopted in this paper is the Principles of Law Enforcement. It is also known as the Peelian Nine Principles of Policing. The choice of this theory is predicated on its relevance to the subject matter of study. The paper pitched tent on its basic assumptions that "policing is prevention of crime and disorder; the police and the public have common interest; and the measurement of police efficiency is absence of crime and disorder." From the above, there is established relationship between police crime management and national development (Hynes, 2012). Supporting, Alemika (2013) said that: "a country is good when the police system is effective and efficient." Similarly, Arase (2015) admitted that policing entails bringing police and public together for teamwork to make Nigeria comfortable, habitable, and a safer place for all to thrive.

Besides, the New York City Police Commissioner, William J. Bratton stressed the efficacy of the principles of law enforcement that "he sworn by the principles and carried a copy of it as a Bible." Bratton asserted that the principles formed the spine of law enforcement idea called community policing. Thus, the theory is suitable to reconcile the rift between the police and the public that will foster teamwork spirit for crime control (Community Oriented Policing Service, 2014).

In Nigeria, a wide gap exists between the Police and the public. Thus, the principle of law enforcement is useful. Apart from the scarcity of cooperation between the two that will be resolved through teamwork, the police individualistic approach in managing crime incidence will be replaced with professionalism. Also, the absence of neighbourhood watch will be emplaced for fetching covert intelligence crime information from the public. As observed by Alemika (2013), the police deserved crime information from the public as guarantors of public safety and social order. The above stance corroborated the thought of Shaw (2012) that everything about the police is on crime prevention and disorder. Thus, the crime upheaval in Nigeria will be reduced to ensure progress of all.

3. Conceptual Exposition

Quite numbers of studies on meaning of policing and its related terms are available. Despite such numbers of police literature, there are still challenged with the inadequate expositions of policing issues. This is because; police intellectuals and practitioners viewed the concepts and approach to suit their various perspectives. Viewing from the above angle, some related concepts such as the police, crime, and national development required expositions to accelerate understanding of this paper.

3.1 The Police

The police have myriad of definitions. This is because of the different perceptions that people have on the subject matter. Some people viewed the police

as peacemakers while some believed that seeing any policeman walking on the street signifies problem. Beyond the myriad of police definitions, the approaches to police issues are many. They are coloured by perception of police intellectuals and practitioners. In other words, different countries adopt different police systems that suit them from time to time. At present, the United States of America adopted the community-oriented policing. This process has presented policing as everybody's business. In Ghana, a nationally structured police service with unitary command having a centralised functional element is adopted. Earlier on, the Canadian police system was organised in a form of watchman structure. It was restructured into federal, provincial, and municipal alongside with the watchman. Apart from the decentralised outlook of the new process, it was enlarged to capture each level of government to have safety responsibilities and crime fighting. With respect to Nigeria, a national police system is adopted under the watch of the federal government. Its structure relies on mixed system that is inclined to reactive to crime issues (Tuguba, 2007; Roth, Rochl, and Johnson, 2004; The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999).

Abba (2014) described Police as those ensuring stable democratic system to guarantee good governance; facilitate suitable environment for economic progress; and promote satisfactory basic service delivery to citizens. This presented the police as a watchdog for ensuring proper functioning of things. Buttressing, Arase (2015) said the police are those who are responsible for making life and environment comfortable and habitable for all. This definition has implication or police core values and functions in different forms of political arrangements.

Alemika (2013 saw the police as ubiquitous and mirrors for assessing government action and commitment. This stance does not only present the police as a reliable state agency that is preoccupied with public safety and interest, it has a wider range of duties such as ensuring uprightness, promoting equity, justice and fair play. All these supported the view of the United Nations Department of Public Information (1992) that the police have multi-dimensional functions in attempt to get things right and sustain harmony in a political system. From the preceding, the police are viewed as a visible symbol of authority in government that is consciously preventing something that ought not to happen and ensuring something that ought to happen in the society Egon (2011).

3.2 Crime and National Development

Anytime development is mentioned, the first issue that comes to mind is crime and how it can be prevented. In this sense, crime and national development are presented as the proverbial "cat and rat." Cat is always a predator while rat is a prey whenever they have contact. Similarly, a crime poses threat to national development. It causes disorder affecting political, economic, social, and cultural values of a nation to rubbish its hope of development. To fully understand the interaction between crime and national development in this segment, proper exposition of the two concepts is required.

3.3 The Concept of Crime

As noted earlier, crime implies wrongdoing that causes disorder and grave harm to national development. However, it is not all wrongdoings that are classified as crime by law. Even when some of these wrongdoings are considered as crime; the degree of punishments is sometimes varied from one place to another. In Nigeria, three sets of statutes are principally applied to deal with what may be considered as crime. These are the Criminal Code, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria applicable to the South; the Penal Code, Laws of the Federation of Northern Nigeria and the Sharia Law, which are both applied in the North.

As defined in section 2 of the Criminal Code, Cap 77 of 1976, a crime is an act or omission, which renders the person doing the act or making the omission liable to punishment. The law further prescribed that any act or omission, which is not defined as a crime and punishment is not a crime and the police have no legal business with it. In Nigeria, adultery is not defined by Criminal Code as a crime. Therefore, in the South where the Criminal Code is used, the police cannot arrest and prosecute anyone that has carnal knowledge with a married woman. However, adultery is recognised as a crime in the North under the Penal Code and Sharia law.

Section 266 of the Penal Code, Laws of the Federation of Northern Nigeria, 1963 defined adultery as:

"Whoever, has consensual sexual intercourse with a man or woman who is and whom he or she has reason to believe to be the spouse of another person, commits the offence of adultery, and shall be addressed in accordance with the customs and traditions of the aggrieved party and in lieu of that and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to

imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with a fine or with both."

Section 3 of the Criminal Code classified crime as felony, misdemeanour, and simple offence and assigned term of punishment to each of them. Besides, section 7 of the Criminal Code described parties to a crime as:

"Every person who actually does the act or makes the omission, which constitutes the offence; every person who does or omits to do any act for the purpose of enabling or aiding another person to commit the offence; every person who aids another person in committing the offence; and any person who counsels or procures any other person to commit the offence."

The issue of sanction is an aspect that also needs explanation. In the Southern part of Nigeria where Criminal Code is used, stealing is a felonious crime. Whoever steals may be punished with a term of imprisonment or an option of fine. But, in the Northern part of Nigeria where the Sharia Law is applied, a suspect who steals may either have one of his legs or hands amputated for the same crime.

The above exposition revealed that laws in Nigeria are incoherent. This inconsistency of law has implications for disorder and crime. It also showed a disjointed pattern of governing Nigeria with inference of division in unity, which would adversely affect crime management and national development.

3.4 The Concept of National Development

Like other concepts in social and management sciences, the term 'national development' is faced with myriad of definitions. Adebowale (2018) posited that it is a hybrid of two words - national and development. While the word 'national' explains a common event that binds a nation together, the word 'development' is an idea that embodies continuous change in the existence of a person, place, or phenomenon in a positive direction. Adopted in this sense, national development would mean that people are consistently doing well with things around them. Importantly, it portrays posture that government is constantly to a reasonable extent improving the living standard of citizens through provision of employment opportunity, living wage, healthcare, portable water, food, electricity, good roads network, transportation, and other infrastructures.

As defined by Imoh (2009), national development is a process of social change within a country. According to Aisedion and Edoghogho (2018), development is only national when public policies are made and implemented to affect both the rich and the poor members of the society. Such public policies are geared towards emancipating the poor from the dungeon of poverty, unemployment, underemployment, hunger, environmental degradation, illiteracy, diseases, and squalor among others to reflect appreciable change and persistent advancement in both individual and country. Similarly, Onosu cited in Ogheneakoke (2010) saw national development as any process of advancement that brings change for the better and benefit to majority of the citizens who are to participate in the process. By this, national development surmises a constant upward improvement from the active productive capacities in the aspects of cultural, social, economic, and political process of any country.

But, the clarification of Adalemo (2004) presented government as not working hard for national development. As he said, "Today, in Nigeria, the development challenge is reflected by the great and growing disparity of life that has left a large proportion of the populace entrapped in extreme poverty. Unlike in our own case in Nigeria, many other developing economies have benefited from their experiences and have succeeded in planning and managing their economies with some competency."

Drawing from the flurry of unemployment, and underemployment with the crisis of hardship and squalor it created in Nigeria. As recently demonstrated by Nigerian leaders, there is more apprehensions since the leadership that started to demonstrate sympathy for masses that are walking on the street searching for food to eat. For example, President Muhammadu Buhari expressed deep concern over the status of poor people in Nigeria particularly the young ones moving about with torn dresses with plastic bowl looking for what to eat (Usigbe 2019). Similarly, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo in his Presidential media chart in 2002 said that the federal government needs to be strengthened in order to perform its constitutional functions of providing security and welfare services to Nigerians (Kursim, 2007).

4. Police and Crime Management in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

The issue of police and crime management has been engraved with myriad of viewpoints. Notwithstanding the quanta of extant literature available on the subject, the divergent manners, circumstances, and dimensions in which crimes have always emerged and managed posed a challenge of

its uniform idea. Apart from the fact that crime is perceived as a way of life and, which no country has existed without, the question of how much of crime would a country tolerates to feel secure and do well, has been difficult to answer. This is because crime is viewed as a wrongdoing that bedevils progress and good order in a country. In other words, people consider crime as a 'twin-evil' that can rubbish the hopes of any developing nation from economic greatness and drive a gloomy nation into a perpetual poor economy and inflict the people with low quality of life if it is not nip on the bud (Aisedion and Edoghogho, 2018).

Managing crime in Nigeria seems too subjected into fundamental values and circumstances. There are times when certain crime actions are encouraged to occur. Yet, at another time, the same crime actions may not be tolerated. Beyond the tribal values, during a war situation, killing of people is a crime that is permissible. Even, celebration and awards are attracted when warlord is killed. For instance, during the civil war in Nigeria, competition of killings and destruction of property between the Federal Military Government and the dissident Biafra was high. Besides, the Nigeria press house released full text of General Gowon's Victory Message to the Nation dated 15th January, 1970 as:

"Citizens of Nigeria, it is with a heart full of gratitude to God that I announce to you that today marks the formal end of the civil war. This ends thirty months of a grim and struggle. Thirty months of sacrifice and national agony. Exactly four years agony on January 15, 1966, a group of young army officers overthrew the government of the country with violence. The country hope, however, that the military regime which followed would quickly restored discipline and confidence in the army and introduce a just, honest, and progressive government. The country was disappointed in those hopes. There were further tragic incidents in the army leading to the death of many officers and men in July, 1966. I then assumed the leadership of the Federal Military Government. I gave a solemn pledge to work to reduce tension in the army and the country, to restore the Federal Constitution and to prepare the country for an orderly return to civilian rule as early as possible. Despite my efforts and the cooperation of all other members of the Supreme Military Council, the former Lt. Col. Ojukwu pushed us from one crisis to another. This intransigent defiance of Federal Government authority heightened tension and led to the much regretted riots in September/October, 1966. He subsequently exploited the situation to plunge the former Eastern Region into succession and the nation into a tragic civil war…"

As observed, the Nigeria civil war ended with scores of irrecoverable lives and properties. Yet, Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon's gave victory message and said that the war ended with "no victor and no vanquished." Beyond the disorder it created at the time of the war, the aftermath of the civil war in Nigeria had sparked up opportunities for different kinds of crime to emerge, which are inflicting degrees of threats and disorder in Nigeria that have been very laborious for the police to handle.

However, the police have chanted different programmes with numerous statements of commitment to manage and combat the rising crime in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. According to Arase (2015), "intelligence-led policing is sine-qua-non to crime fighting. The police must work to make hard and make Nigeria comfortable, habitable and a safer place for all." Drawing from the above commitment, table 1 below is presented to demonstrate police efforts in managing crime and disorder in Nigeria's Fourth Republic.

Table 1: Police Agenda for Managing Crime and Security in Nigeria's Fourth Republic from 29th May 1999 to 7th April, 2019

S/N	Name	Tenure	Agenda
1	IGP. M.A.K Smith	1999-2002	6-Points Agenda "Operation Redeeming the Lost Glory"
2	IGP. T.A. Balogun	2002-2005	8-Points Agenda "Operation Fire For Fire"
3	IGP. S.G. Ehindero	2005-2007	7-Points Agenda "The Paradigm shifts in Police - Operation to serve and to protect with Integrity.
4	IGP. M.M. Okiro	2007-2009	9-Ways Test Agenda
5	IGP. H. A. Ringim	2010-2012	5-Point Agenda "Operation taking the Force to Greater Heights"
6	IGP. H. A. Ringim	2010-2012	5-Point Agenda "Operation taking the Force to Greater Heights"
7	IGP.M.D. Abubakar	2012-2014	6-Points Agenda "Operation Restore Hope"
8	IGP. S. Abba	2014-2015	8-Points Agenda "Operation leading the Force to its Prime"
9	IGP. S.E. Arase	2015-2016	8-Strategic Policing Plans "A Wakeup Call to the Nigeria Police Force"
10	IGP. I.K. Idris	2016-2019	10-Points Agenda "Police Welfare/War against Crime.
11	IGP. A.M. Adamu	Incumbent	Welfare Agenda "Operation Restore the Lost Glory"

Source: *'B' Department (Operations), Police Force Headquarters, Louis Edet House, Abuja*

The above table revealed numbers of issues about the police under the Nigeria's Fourth Republic. First, it showed eleven Inspectors General of Police that have launched operational agenda to manage crime in the country. Second, it revealed that each of the Inspector General of Police drawn a new operational agenda to manage crime in the police. Third, indicated that absence of continuity of agenda. Fourth, it revealed crisis of police welfare. And fifth, it showed that some of the operational agenda were replication. The findings supported the assertions of Ikuteyijo and Rotimi (2001) that the major achievement of the individualistic agenda of every police leader is "mere attention-grabbing gesture and opportunity to dispense money and award contracts."

5. Implications for Crime on National Development in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

It is an acclaimed fact that crime threatens people, properties, and lawful authority across the globe. To fully understand the effect of crime on development of Nigeria's Fourth Republic, tables 2 and 3 were utilised to determine the extent in which the various agenda chanted by the police have reduced occurrences of crime and disorder in the country.

Table 2 captured a crime of Bribery and Corruption which is one of the crimes against lawful authority. As indicated in table 2 below, 9 out of the 18 years in the ongoing Nigeria's Fourth Republic were selected on account of crime perception reports from the Transparency International that has earned global respect and other reputable scholars. The choice of this crime is predicated on the fact that fights against bribery and corruption has been the topmost agenda of the federal government including the police under this republic. In addition, most of the alleged culprits are government officials. By virtue of section 404 of the 1976 Criminal Code, bribery and corruption is a crime punishable with a five year term of imprisonment.

Table 2: Bribery and Corruption Crime Index between 2001 and 2018 in Nigeria

S/N	Year of Survey	Number of Countries Captured	Nigeria's Position
1	2001	91	90th
2	2004	146	106th
3	2009	180	130th
4	2010	178	134th
5	2011	183	143th
6	2014	176	136th
7	2016	176	136th
8	2017	180	148th
9	2018	175	144th

Source: *Transparency International; and Idada (2018)*

Data presented in table 2 above, revealed that development of Nigeria's Fourth Republic is entrapped by crime particularly. As defined by section 404 of the Criminal Code, 1976, laws of the federation of Nigeria, bribery and corruption is a crime, which upon a conviction is punishable with a five year term of imprisonment. Taking the crusade against crime as priority, the Federal Government in year 2000, established the Independent Corrupt Practices and Related Offences Commission (ICPC) to reinforce the police. Section 2 of the ICPC Act, 2000, described bribery and corruption as an abuse, or misuse of power or position of public trust for personal gain and included forfeiture of properties acquired from proceed of the crime. The table also showed that the government intervention have not been successful.

To further assess the implications of crime on development in Nigeria's Fourth Republic, table 3 below is used to present cases of alleged culpable homicide reported between 2015 and 2019 against Fulani herdsmen from eight selected Northern States of Nigeria. Twenty-one Local Government Areas were selected out of the eight selected States. The choice of the area selected was based on incessant cases of homicide reports. Besides, a culpable homicide is a vicious crime against individuals, which is hardly committed. Apart from the fact that the crime attracts a death penalty, both the Holy Bible and the Holy Quran forbid it.

Table 3: Incidents of Culpable Homicide Allegedly Committed by Fulani Herdsmen in Eight Selected Northern States of Nigeria between July 2015 and 13th March, 2019

S/N	Scene of Crime	Casualties	Date	Police Action	Source of Crime
1	Desina Local Government in Adamawa State	28 people killed; 2,500 farmers displaced	July 2015	Victims Displaced to IDP Camp and the is case under investigation	Ofuoku & Isife 2009 in International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology Vo. 1 (2)
2	Agatu Local Govt. Benue: Okokolo, Akwu, Ocholonya, Adagbo, Ugboku and Aila villages	Over 300 people killed	26/2/2016	Case is under Police investigation.	Daily post Newspaper, February 26, 2016
3	Ugondo, Turan, Gabo, Nenzan in Logo Local Govt., Benue State	60 persons killed	210/6/2016	Case is under police investigation	The Guardian Newspaper, June 10, 2016
4	Okokolo Village, Agatu local government Benue State	5 persons killed by herdsmen	18/2/ 2016	Case is under police investigation	The Guardian Newspaper, June 10, 2016
5	Tarf Village in Buruku Local Government area of Planteau state	12 people killed many injured and missing	18/6/2016	Case under police investigation	The Guardian Newspaper, June 10, 2016
6	Godogodo town in Jenaah local government, Kaduna state	40 people killed	15/10/ 2016	Case under police investigation	The Punch Newspaper, October 16, 2016
7	Kigam, Kitakin, Ungunwan, Magaji, UnhuwanRimi and Kizipi in Kaura local government in Kaduna	31 people killed	13/11/ 2016	Case under police investigation	The Leadership Newspaper, November 14, 2016.
8	Kauru in Kaduna state	34 Christians killed and 100 houses destroyed	13/11/2016	Case under police investigation	www.christiantimes.com
9	RafinGona and Gbayi Villages in Bosso local government of Niger state	Nine people killed and six thousand displaced	15/1/2017	Displaced victims escorted to IDP Camp and Case under police investigation	Vanguard January 16, 2017
10	Lau local government Taraba state	55 people killed and hundreds displaced	6/1/2018 to 30/4/2018	Displaced victims escorted to IDP Camp and Case under police investigation	This Day April 30, 2018
11	Dundu village of Bassa local government Plateau state	23 people killed	12/3/2018	Imposed curfew and investigation commenced	Sun, March 13, 2018
12	Logo and Guma local government Benue state	71 people killed	31/12/2017 to 8/1/2018	Imposed curfew and police investigating	Punch January 9, 2018
13	BarkinLadi, Mangu and Riyom Local Govt,, Plateau State	120 people killed	25/6/2018	Dusk to dawn curfew and case under police investigation	Vanguard June, 27 2018
14	Mashema, Kwashaba and Birane district of Zumi local government of Zamfara state	42 people killed	1/7/2018 to 17/8/2018	Case under police investigation	Dailytrust, August 19, 2018
15	Bassa and Egbura Communities Nasarawa state	31 people killed	5/2018	Case under police investigation	Vanguard, May 16, 2018
16	Gora village, Safana Council of Katsina	10 people killed	20/11/ 2018	Case under police investigation	Guardian, November 22, 2018
17	Taraba State	5 people killed	10/7/2018	Case under police investigation	Punch July 11, 2018
18	Adamawa State	50 people killed	10/7/ 2018	Case under police investigation	Punch July 11, 2018
19	Kaduna State	85 people killed	13/3/ 2019	Case under police investigation	This Day March 13, 2019

Source: *Abang (2019)*

Data presented in table 3 also showed a depressing threat to lives and properties in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. It portrayed a very grievous threat to development when lives and properties in of country are being threatened by crime. Apart from the data showing atrocious posture of general breakdown of peace and order in Nigeria, it revealed a serious state of despair in the country's hope of development; it revealed that except the government take decisive action to stop such sacrilege; the aspiration for development of Nigeria under this fourth republic, will not only be a mirage, but the country is heading directly to a critical state of calamity.

6. Causes of Crime in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

The conflict of value and discriminate recognition of crime by law does not make it easy for discussion on the causes of crime in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. While the in the Northern Nigeria, the Penal Code and the Sharia law defined adultery as a crime and prescribed sanction for the offender; it is not recognised as a crime in the South by the Criminal Code. This has serious implication for growing crime in Nigeria. In line with this paper, however, other fundamental issues responsible for crime insurrection

in this ongoing Nigeria's fourth republic are discussed below.

Firstly, the disturbance in routine governmental businesses in certain polices failure of government instigates crime in this republic. This conforms to Adebowale (2018) who aptly noted that "Nigerians have witnessed, the series of protests, strike actions, or demonstrations on fuel subsidy removal, poor minimum wage, abandonment of welfare policies, programmes or projects, and poor responses of government to cushion hardship and insecurity in Nigeria are amongst factors provoking crime. Adebowale (2018) also noted that apart from the January 2012 "Fuel Subsidy Removal" protests and demonstrations, which inflicted degrees of harm on people and property, there was also protest by the Charley Boy Group with the hash tagged "Our Mumu Don Do in 2017 that narrowly escaped death in Abuja," This showed that the abandonment of policies, projects, and programmes that are supposed to be beneficial to the people cannot be taken lightly by the citizens because of the risk it posed to their standard of living (Soni, 2019). In line with the above, Olanrewaju (2020) documented that Government is taking too much from the people and the companies without doing much to improve the system. Such gales of taxes and levies have forced many companies to close-down throwing the workers into agony of joblessness. This is why life has become so difficult for the people while the impoverished Nigerians continue to engage in crime activities to survive.

Secondly, the crisis of leadership has been blamed for causing crime in Nigeria under the fourth republic. As cited in Okafor (2019), Peter Obi expressed deep concern over the manner in which the leadership is degenerating progressively with its consistent result of worrisome backwardness, causing crime and disorder in Nigeria at the moment. This claim supported the view of the National Chairman of Peoples Democratic Party, Uche Secondus succinctly reported by Bosum (2019) that:

"More people have been killed under the Muhammadu Buhari government than during the Nigeria civil war. For how long can we continue to be oppressed, intimidated, and continue to kill ourselves? So many killings now in the country than we had during the civil war. The people that have been killed since the inception of the APC government are many that you can't place records, because we wake up to hear news of killings on a daily basis."

In tandem with the above, Aborisade (2019) also documented the view of Senator Chimeroke Nnamani that the brutal killings of innocent people in Igbo land by the Fulani herdsmen is barbarous in the recent time. Similarly, the alleged statement of Chairman of the ruling All Progressive Congress, Comrade Adams Oshiomhole during a Presidential rally held in Edo State on Thursday 18th January, 2019 that "once you join APC, your sins are forgiven," has be perceived in some quarters as promoting crime in Nigeria's fourth republic (Nwafor, 2019).

Thirdly, the deliberate disobedience to rule of law and increasing political thugs raised by political leaders to suppress political opponents contributed to the ferocious crimes such as kidnapping, armed banditry, and terrorism among others ravaging in this republic. According to Adepegba (2019), the Sultan of Sokoto and President-General of the Nigerian Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, Alhaji Sa'ad Abubakar have been dismayed over the continuous dissidence to court order in recent time, which is a recipe for chaos. As observed in Ameh, Ogundele and Shittu (2019), the peaceful Ancient Benin Kingdom was subjected to fidgety as the people were forced to run for their safety when Comrade Adams Oshiomhole group and Governor Godwin Obaseki group clashed ahead of APC rally in Edo state leaving scores of casualties and tension in the state.

Fourthly, the barrage of status of hardship, unemployment, and underemployment in Nigeria has grave impact on the flurry of crime under the Nigeria's fourth republic. This situation was confirmed by President Muhammadu Buhari who said: "When I drive around the country, what upsets me more is the status of poor people in this country you see young, the so-called Almajiris with torn dresses with plastic bowl. They are looking basically for what to eat" (Usigbe, 2019). However, Dr, Oby Ezekwesili identified the inability of the Buhari led Government to change wrong policies to solve fundamental socio-economic disorder from poverty unemployment, and underemployment as major violence crime in Nigeria (Odebode, Adetayo, and Abloye, 2017).

Finally, the unprofessional conduct of some police officers is another factor that responsible for crime in this republic. As observed, some policemen have been allegedly involved in different crimes ranging from murder to kidnapping and other subversive behaviour. These include the killing of Apo six (6) 2006 in Abuja; the alleged extra-judicial killing of a student of University of Benin in 2013; two policemen allegedly colluded with a kidnap kingpin,

Hamisu Bala popularly called Wadume in Taraba State in 2019; and a divisional police officer of Ekpan in Uvwire Local Government Area of Delta State in 2020 allegedly stripped a 28 year Mercy Okoro naked and arrested her mother Mrs. Lucy Okoro over disagreement with tenant among others (Emerson, 2010; Adepegha and Aluko, 2019; and Ogunyemi, 2020). As noted by Alemika (2013), "a country is good when the police system is effective and efficient; but if the police who are employed to fight crime are now committing crime; the entire country is in trouble.

7. Conclusion and Remedies

Across Nigeria, people perceived the police as the proverbial leopard that will not change its spots. This claim is predicated on the fact that several efforts have been made to reposition the police without the expected result. With respect to the issues raised in this paper, there will be little or no achievement for a police force that is managing crime in a country entrapped with acute poverty and whose people are gravely famished but looking for survival by all means.

From the issues discussed and its implications in this paper, the inability of the police to manage crime gravely fraught the development aspiration of Nigeria's Fourth Republic. As it shown, the issue of Nigeria development has not just been endemically chaotic, but the harmony and survival of Nigeria had been severely threatened. With a view to rescuing the people and development from the escalating flames of disorder across Nigeria, the Southwest Governments recently launched security outfit called Amotekun and situated it at Ibadan (Akinselure, 2020). Thus, it is crystal clear that leaders at all levels of government in Nigeria are well conversant with the causes and the grievous repercussion of the inability to manage crime by the police has repressed the progress of Nigeria at present. With this, the federal government is yet to demonstrate any reasonable goodwill of taking the bull by the horn for shielding Nigerians from the acute status of poverty, unemployment, and underemployment causing unimaginable hostilities and development disorder.

The paper therefore, concluded that the police under the Nigeria's Fourth Republic have not been effective in crime management due to poor professionalism and the inability of government to tackle the status of acute poverty and improve the chronic hardship, which is thumping Nigerians and breeding crime to hurt the country's development issues.

As observed from the preceding, the bulk of issues constraining the police crime management and development of Nigeria were traced governance crises resulting from poor leadership. Therefore, the paper makes prescription to Nigerian citizens; the leaders, and the police to wake up from slumbering to do the needful. To achieve this, the following suggestions are made:

Firstly, Nigerians should have a rethink on the choice of their leaders. Apart from the fact that it will be useful to settle the present crisis of governance rocking this republic, it will inspire the elected leaders to have goodwill and occupied with public interest. This will greatly inspire government agencies including the police to perform their functions well. To do this, four issues are involved. First, Nigerians should take their destinies by their hands. They must be guided with the fact that leadership is only meant to pursue their interest and welfare. Thus, they should stop electing leaders who have poor goodwill and negative concept against their progress. Those speculating that Nigerian population are vast for government to provide all the required welfare for the people lacked knowledge of governance and should not be elected to govern. Secondly, Nigerians should withdraw supports from deceitful leaders who are always in the habit of promoting hardship and marginalisation among others in governing process. Thirdly, leaders who are erratic and sentimental are very harmful to be shield in governance business and Nigerians should stop compromising them for any reason. Finally, Nigerians should also be guided with the fact that apart from the challenges of multi-cultural and multi-lingual nature of Nigeria, the increasing complexities arising from the continuous changes across the globe do not favour leaders with poor educational background and low thinking ability to occupy a seat of governance anymore.

Secondly, Nigerian leaders should stop playing political games with the lives of Nigerians. The leaders should be sanctioned for poor governance. This will promote goodwill in steering the nation's affairs towards general welfare of citizens and sustainable development for Nigeria. To do this, every recalcitrant leader should be arrested and prosecuted for grievous harm and causing breach of public peace. The punishment should be a twenty-five year term of imprisonment with hard labour.

Thirdly, the police should restore professionalism and stick to principles of law enforcement. With this, the core values of the police in term of politeness, objectivity, loyalty, intelligence, courage, and

efficiency will be operationally explored. In other words, the police service will attract transparency and accountability Nigerians. The issues of internal strife and vindictive actions to crime management will be eschewed and cordial relation with the public will be built. In doing this, two things are required. Firstly, the incumbent Inspector General of Police should urgently liaise with his predecessors to setup a Committee to review the various operational agenda to form Police Operational Procedure. Secondly, the existing Police Act and Regulations should be appropriately reviewed to reflect the realities of policing in the twenty-first century. This is in line with the opinion of Seye Oyeleye as documented by Akinselure (2020) that "we are used to one-size-fits-all policing. But, the policing of 1960 cannot be used in 2020. Nigeria's population in 1960 is not Nigeria's population in 2020." This will assist the police to achieve continuity in crime management. Dissident police officers should always be arrested and prosecuted within their community. Apart from inspiring discipline and commitment on police officers, it has the advantage of rebuilding good image of the police with increased productivity.

Finally, the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria should be amended to reflect the present reality of Nigeria system to ensure true federalism. As one indivisible country, there should be one definition and equal punishment by law for the same crime across Nigeria. This will reduce opportunity for crime as well as making crime control and management easier for the police. To achieve this, the existing criminal code, penal code, and the sharia law should be reviewed by legislature and harmonised for use in all parts of Nigeria.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 19–27

An Evaluation of Monetary Policy and Manufacturing Sector Performance in the Nigerian Economy

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Abstract. This study considered monetary policy and manufacturing sector performance in Nigeria using annual time series spanning from 1981-2018, sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical database and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). A natural logarithm was taken for the data to show precision, uniformity and robustness of estimates. The Unit root test indicates that the variables were stationary at first difference. The Johansen test showed that there exist long run equilibrium relationship. The VECM gave a speed of adjustment of 55% which indicates that previous period deviations revert to an equilibrium state. The Causality test proved that changes in money supply precede changes in the performance of the manufacturing sector. On the basis of these findings, the study proposed that monetary authorities should implement feedback policies that will make for more loans to be given to the manufacturing sector. Also, Government should create more intervention policies and a thorough feedback mechanism targeted to the manufacturing sector as this will cause loans to be cheaper for investors. When implemented, these policies will invigorate economic / investment activities that will spur economic performance in the Nigerian economy.

Keywords: Feedback Policies, Manufacturing sector loans, Intervention, VECM, and CBN.

1. Introduction

The issue of monetary policy and manufacturing sector performance has attracted the attention of many scholars and researchers in recent times. Estrella and Fuhrer (2003) view monetary policy as a key responsibility of government through the provision of an adaptable policy for attaining medium term stabilization objectives in response to macroeconomic fundamentals. In this study, we view monetary policy as the effort of government in creating accommodating policies in the face of a volatile macro economy in order to cause a secure business environment. Monetary policies mostly affect the investing public in particular segments of the economy like the manufacturing sector. Libanio and Moro (2006), and Kayode and Usman (1989) describe the manufacturing sector, as very sensitive because it acts as the mechanism for development in the Nigeria economy. Loto (2012) opine that the influence of the manufacturing sector to the expansion of the economy cannot be over-stressed in view of its role in the management of the economy. Sola, Obamuyi, Adekunjo and Ogunleye (2013) argue that for a nation to properly secure significant growth, its manufacturing sector must be functional. An industrial economy ensures continual productive activities that stimulate the demand and supply of services and goods, employment origination as well as income boost. This fact is buttressed by evidence from developed economies who gained advancement by way of industrialization (World Development indicators, 2018). To Imoughele and Ismaila (2014), manufacturing processes cover a wide-range of actions which includes; recycling, agro processing, plastic, ICT and software designing, textile, fashion, footwear, cement, soft and hard metals and construction. These activities make available the means by which disparities in income are at minimal levels, promote economic prosperity, output of goods and services, build up forward and backward connections in the value chain, improve on skilled and semi-skilled labour for prospective industrial growth, offer an exceptional medium for entrepreneurial and professional capacity and serve as an avenue for earning foreign exchange. Mbelede

(2012) hold forth that manufacturing sector is concerned with the practice of value-addition through converting raw materials into consumable products and services. Furthermore these ultimate products can either function as refined goods for sale to end users or as intermediary stocks used in further production procedures. Adebayo (2011) view manufacturing sector as a group of productive activities involving the innovation and or processing of ideas and input materials that tend to add more values for consumers. Aderibigbe (2004) hold forth that aside the solidity it creates for the economy, the manufacturing sector helps to substitute imports and provide ready-made marketplace for transitional commodities, and considerably influence government revenue initiation by way of taxes.

In recent times, Nigeria was faced with the issue of global financial crisis and a slump in the global oil market with its associated sharp regression in foreign exchange incomes; which has negatively affected the functioning of the macro economy. Over and over again, the economy has to deal with the issue of deficit in the balance of payment due to unwarranted dependence on imported capital goods, below-operational socio-economic infrastructures, extraordinary decrease in the rate of capacity utilization and a partial disregard for the agricultural sector which is supposed to create wealth for her citizens. All these have given rise to plunging income levels as well as a debased standard of living (Anyanwu, 2000). In another development, the manufacturing sector is being constantly faced with changing inflation, interest and exchange rates which alters return on investment. Manufacturers find it difficult to borrow to invest due to high rates. Even inflationary pressures force cash to become less valuable while being exchanged for raw materials thereby leading to high cost of production. Thus, in order to achieve a favourble balance of payment, price stability, steady employment, and speedy industrial growth, the right policies must be plugged in by the monetary authorities.

Studies conducted by previous research have revealed mixed and inconclusive results; consequently this report is undertaken to fill up the gap in literature. Specifically, the study aims to examine the impact of monetary policy on manufacturing sector performance in Nigeria using an up-to-date series, with more robust analysis that takes into consideration the disturbances in the Nigerian macro economy. The rest of the paper is structured as follows: section two offers a review of previous works, section three deals with analysis, section four discusses the empirical findings, and section five concludes with apt recommendations.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Lending Rate:

Lending Rate is the charge at which banks can loan money to the investing public. The lending rate is therefore, the rate of interest that a borrower needs to repay a loan borrowed from a bank.

2.2 Money Supply

Money supply can simply be described as the total amount of money in transmission in an economy .Money supply simply refers to the quantity of domestic currency flow in an economy for a specified period of time .Money supply therefore include cash, coins and money held in savings and current accounts by banks.

2.3 Keynesian Viewpoint of Monetary Policy

This study is based on the Keynesian theory of monetary policy. The theory states that monetary policy performs a substantial role in affecting economic activities in an economy and that an adjustment in money supply can cause alterations in key variables such as interest rate, employment levels, aggregate demand, as well as revenue and productivity. Keynesians believe that money supply can ultimately generate increase in the level of output and income; and that expansionary monetary policy intensify the allocation of loans obtainable via the banking institutions, instigating a fall in interest rate. Thus, with a decreasing interest rate, interest-sensitive consumption goods and aggregate investment expenditures will be increased, initiating a rise in real gross domestic product (Keynes, 1923; 1936).

2.4 Classical Viewpoint of Monetary Policy

The Classical economists view monetary policy as simply a medium of exchange. To them, the employment of an expansionary policy will trigger full employment by way of a rise in price levels that will reduce real wages. Hence, monetary policy help to determine the general level of prices by which services and goods will be exchanged.

2.5 Monetary Policy and the Performance of the Manufacturing Sector in Nigeria

Monetary policies in the Nigerian environment are implemented by the Central Bank with coordinated collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Finance, to ensure policies are in line with objectives of government. Various studies on manufacturing sector performance in the face of monetary policies have resulted to conflicting results. This may sometimes be due to the short time frame adopted in such studies or the statistical tools employed in analyzing the data. Below are the views of previous researches:

Osakwe, Ibenta, and Ezeabasili (2019) studied monetary policy performance in Nigeria's manufacturing sector. The variables employed include monetary policy rate, cash reserve rate, treasury bill rate and the rate of money supply. Data from 1986-2017 was gotten from the statistical database of the CBN. The Autoregressive Distributed Lag model was adopted to identify the short run effect of monetary policy on output. From the analysis, 81% of variations in manufacturing output is due to variations in monetary policy. Thus, they recommended that in order to maintain macroeconomic stability, the CBN should use money supply and treasury bills as short term instruments. In addition, an expansionary policy will help boost the performance of the manufacturing sector; alongside single digit interest rate.

Egbulonu and Ukwuoma (2018) examined the impact of monetary policy on manufacturing sector growth in Nigeria from 1981-2016. The variables for the analysis include exchange rate, interest rate, money supply and manufacturing output. From the analysis, no significant growth exist due to monetary policy. The research recommended that the Central Bank should avoid inconsistencies in monetary policy so that long term planning and forecasting will be attained.

Ezeaku, Ibe, Ugwuanyi, Modebe and Agbaeze (2018) examined a 1981-2014 industry effects of monetary policy transmission in the Nigerian economy. Variables employed include private sector credit, exchange rate and interest rate. From the analysis, they found that the transmission channel of monetary policy, have a long run relationship with output growth of the industrial sector in Nigeria. Furthermore, there was a 72.2 per cent speed of adjustment to an equilibrium status. They recommend that credit should be made available to the industrial sector but with adequate monitoring to ensure targets are achieved.

Goshit, Dabuor and Kromtit (2018) empirically investigated the relationship between manufacturing sector output and monetary policy. Broad money supply, cash reserve requirement and the monetary policy rate was adopted. From the Two Stage Least Square regression, it was concluded that monetary policy do not impact significantly on manufacturing sector output in Nigeria. Thus, it was recommended that the government should redirect more of its intervention to manufacturing to enable manufacturers drive the economy.

Okonkwo, Godslove and Mmaduabuchi (2015) investigate on the interplay between monetary policy and the manufacturing sector in Nigeria. Annual series from 1981-2012 was secured from the fact books of the Central Bank of Nigeria. The Unit Root test, Cointegration, and Parsimonious Error Correction Model was adopted to analyze the specific variables such as Broad Money Supply, Interest Rate, Inflation, Private Sector Credits and Industry Contribution to Economic Growth. From the analysis, the variables are found to be stationary at the 5 percent level after first differencing; there were 2 cointegrating equations that supports long run equilibrium relationship among the variables; the parsimonious error correction model gave evidence of the significance of money supply and private sector credits as having a link with the manufacturing sector. They recommend that policy inconsistencies should be looked into vigorously by the Central Bank to enable long term planning and growth in investments.

Ajudua-Emmanuel, Davis-Ojima and Osmond (2015) conducted a review of monetary policy and the performance of the agricultural sector from 1986-2013. The data for the study were obtained from the statistical databank of the Central Bank of Nigeria. The variables for the study include monetary policy rate, inflation, interest rate, money supply and agricultural growth rate in the Nigerian economy; and were expressed in logarithm. The statistical tools employed are the Unit Root test which gave Stationarity of the variables at first and second difference. From the Johansen test for cointegration, there exist two cointegrating equations meaning that the variables have a long rum relationship. The Granger Pairwise test for causality prove that, at the 5 percent level of significance, there exist three unidirectional causality. Finally, the multiple regression model indicate that money supply and monetary policy rate are consistent with apriori expectations. Building on the outcomes, the study recommends that the government should increase budgetary allocations towards the agricultural sector and also implement strict feedback systems to ensure total compliance. In addition, they should put in place

a concessionary interest rate structure targeted to farmers to help improve overall growth both in the agricultural sector and the economy.

Imoughele and Ismaila (2014) empirically examined how the Nigerian manufacturing sector has performed due to its monetary policy from 1986-2012. Time series employed were sourced from the annual reports of the Central Bank; and the statistical tests used were Unit root test, Vector Autoregressive model and the Granger Causality test. From the findings, the variables are stationary both at levels and first-order differencing. From the VAR results, only Broad Money Supply and Inflation are significant in predicting performance in the manufacturing sector. The Granger causality test also showed unidirectional causality from real exchange rate and external reserves to manufacturing sector performance. The study hence recommended that monetary authorities should implement favourable market-based policies on exchange rate and interest rate that will help attract domestic and foreign investments on industrialization. This will, in the long run, improve performance in the manufacturing sector.

Sola, Obamuiyi, Adekunjo and Ogunleye (2013) examined the relationship between manufacturing sector performance and sustainable development in the Nigerian economy. The study employed panel time series covering 1980-2008, gotten from the publications of the Central Bank of Nigeria. The result of the fixed-effect model shows that export is negatively linked with manufacturing performance. The study thus recommended for an active involvement of domestic firms in the export business. This can be achieved when local manufacturers secure favourable exchange rate to import innovative technologies to boost the manufacturing of local products.

Chigbu and Njoku (2013) researched on monetary and fiscal policy impact on the economic growth of Nigeria; from 1990-2010. Statistical techniques used were the Unit Root test, Cointegration test and the Vector Autoregressive model. From the analysis, all monetary policy indicators are very significant to the growth of the Nigerian economy.

Odior (2013) investigate macroeconomic impact on productivity in the manufacturing sector from 1975-2011. The empirical evidence from the Unit Root test prove Stationarity of the variables. The cointegration test also show that a long run equilibrium relationship exist among them. From the error correction mode, manufacturing sector loans and advances as well as foreign direct investment are significant in improving productivity and industrialization. Hence, it recommends for an expansionary monetary policy to be adopted to help increase the output of the economy.

Nneka (2012) researched on the performance of monetary policy and its effect on the manufacturing sector in Nigeria for the period 1986-2009. The variables used in the analysis were external stability, output stimulation, domestic growth and employment. The Vector Error Correction model and Ordinary Least Square regression model were used to analyze the data. From the empirical analysis, the study showed that inflation rate and exchange rate exert a negative impact while the supply of money exerts a positive impact on manufacturing output index. Consequently the study recommends that the monetary agencies of government should engage more of expansionary policies which are fundamental to an all-inclusive growth in the Nigerian economy.

Nwosa and Saibu (2012) expressed monetary policy shocks and its impact on the growth of sectoral output in Nigeria; from 1986-2009. Quarterly series alongside the Vector AutoRegressive and Granger Causality test adopted for the study. From the analysis, particularly, interest rate shocks significantly affect both manufacturing and agricultural sectors. Thus, for the government to stimulate growth, interest rate issues should be addressed properly.

Charles-Anyaogu (2012) studies monetary policy and its performance in the manufacturing sector in Nigeria. The variables employed include money supply, exchange rate, inflation rate, income tax rate and company lending rate. From the multiple regression model money supply exhibit positive relationship with manufacturing sector performance index while income tax rate, company lending rate, exchange rate inflation rate exhibit negative relationship with manufacturing sector performance index. This is an indication that monetary policy is imperative in manufacturing sector growth in Nigeria.

Obamuyi, Edun and Kayode (2012) employed the Cointegration test and Vector Error Correction Model in their study of the manufacturing sector growth in Nigeria. From the empirical analysis, bank lending rate and manufacturing capacity utilization are key in determining the growth of manufacturing output and general economic activities.

Amassoma and Nwosa (2011) conducted a 1986-2009 analysis to determine monetary policies and macroeconomic fundamentals in the Nigerian

economy. The Unit Root analysis prove Stationarity of the variables at first difference. The cointegration test show the existence of a long run equilibrium relationship; while the Ordinary Least Square regression model show that although there has been various initiatives and expansions of monetary policies, only exchange rate and money supply significantly impact on the economy. However, stability of prices has no significant relationship with monetary policy.

Adebiyi (2006) employed quarterly series and the Vector Error Correction Model to empirically analyze the relationship between the manufacturing sector, interest rate policy and financial sector reforms in Nigeria, from 1986Q1 to 2002Q4. The findings reveal that deposit rate and inflation rate impact on the performance of the manufacturing sector. In addition, shocks to the manufacturing index are due to its own variations.

Ajisafe and Folorunso (2002) used the dynamic error correction model on a 1970-1998 sample to prove that both monetary and fiscal policies of government greatly influence the growth of the economy.

Unaimikogbo and Enoma (2001) assesses monetary and fiscal policy impact on manufacturing activities in Nigeria. Time series ranging from 1986-1997 was obtained from the database of the Central Bank of Nigeria; and the multiple linear regression model was employed. From the study's findings, both fiscal and monetary policies promote considerably to the growth of the manufacturing sector. However, monetary policies have greater impact on economic activities in the period under review.

3. Data and Methods

The objective of this study is to empirically investigate the impact monetary policies of government has on the performance of the Nigerian manufacturing sector. Annual series were obtained from the statistical database of the CBN for the period 1981-2018 depicting 38 observations. A natural logarithm was taken for the data to show precision, uniformity in the variables and give better estimates. The eviews10 statistics software was adopted to run the analysis which comprises of Descriptive statistics, Unit Root test, Cointegration test, Vector Error Correction Model and the Granger Causality test. In line with the aim of this study, the model in its functional form is:

$MSGDP = F(MS, LR)$

Transforming the model to an econometric log-linear model:

$$LogMSGDP_t = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 LogMS + \beta_2 LogLR + \mu \quad (1)$$

MSGDP = Manufacturing Sector performance GDP
MS = Money Supply
LR = Lending Rate
Log = natural logarithm
α_0 = constant
β_1, β_2 =coefficients
μ = error term which captures other variables outside of the model.

The study therefore expects apriori that the variables will follow thus: $\beta_1>0$ means a positive and significant relationship; while $\beta_2<0$. This means an inverse relationship.

4. Results and Discussions

Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistics of the variables

	MSGDP	MS	LR
Mean	5555.150	5153.387	17.56951
Median	1639.590	753.7047	17.54281
Maximum	26129.91	25079.72	29.80000
Minimum	37.02000	14.47117	7.750000
Std. Dev.	7291.427	7536.495	4.630821
Skewness	1.235431	1.337830	0.208017
Kurtosis	3.296714	3.431295	3.661326
Jarque-Bera	9.805896	11.62986	0.966524
Probability	0.007425	0.002983	0.616768
Sum	211095.7	195828.7	667.6415
Sum Sq. Dev.	1.97E+09	2.10E+09	793.4466

Observations	38	38	38

Source: E-views10 computation

Positive skewness explains that upper tail distributions are thicker than the lower tail; and portrays effectiveness of the monetary policy of government towards the manufacturing sector. Kurtosis is greater than the required standard of 3 which portrays leptokurtic distribution. Also, the high standard deviations signals high level of riskiness associated with the industrial sector. The probability values of the Jarque-Bera statistic which is less than the 0.05 level of significance show that the variables are not normally distributed.

Table 4.2 ADF Presentation of Results of Unit Root Test of Stationarity

Variables	ADF statistic @5%	Test critical value @ 5%	Prob.	Order of integration
MSGDP	-6.449701	-3.557759	0.0000	I(1)
MS	-4.757827	-3.540328	0.0026	I(1)
LR	-6.208818	-3.544284	0.0001	I(1)

Source: Author's extraction from E-views10 computation

From the analysis, all the variables are stationary after being first difference. This means that no unit root exist as the variables are proved to be stationary.

Table 4.3 Johansen Test of Cointegration

Hypothesized No.of CE	**Trace Statistic**	**0.05 Critical Value**	**Prob. ****
MSGDP*	47.24725	35.19275	0.0016
MS*	21.01499	20.26184	0.0393
LR	7.417345	9.164546	0.1061

Trace test indicates 2 cointegrating eqn(s) at the 0.05 level

** denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level*

***MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values*

Source: Author's extraction from E-views10 computation

From the test of cointegration, all the variables have long run equilibrium relationship which means that they are cointegrated. This is because their trace test statistics are significantly more that their critical values at the 5 per cent level.

Table 4.4 Vector Error Correction Model

Vector Error Correction Estimates
Date: 10/29/19 Time: 15:20
Sample (adjusted): 1984 2018
Included observations: 35 after adjustments
Standard errors in ( ) & t-statistics in [ ]

Cointegrating Eq:	CointEq1		
MSGDP(-1)	1.000000		
MS(-1)	-0.725332		
	(0.09515)		
	[-7.62271]		
LR(-1)	-8.983614		
	(74.1886)		
	[-0.12109]		
C	-1582.039		
Error Correction:	**D(MSGDP)**	**D(MS)**	**D(LR)**
CointEq1	-0.556009	0.178214	-0.000359
	(0.15111)	(0.08795)	(0.00063)
	[-3.67943]	[2.02624]	[-0.57127]

Source: E-views10 computation

The vector error correction model is to ascertain the proportion of the disequilibrium errors built up in the previous periods which can be corrected in the current period; and indicates the time lag for the correction to be completed. Our result gave a speed of adjustment of 55% with its expected negative sign which shows that the ECM (-1) is statistically significant at the 5% level (t= -3.67). Individually, a 1 percent increase in money supply will lead to a 7.25 percent fall in manufacturing sector GDP. Also, a 1 percent increase in lending rate will to an 8.98 percent fall in manufacturing sector GDP. This is however in line with apriori expectation that there exist an inverse relationship between lending rate and manufacturing sector GDP. Adjusted R^2 show that 68 percent variations in the MSGDP is caused by money supply and lending rate. F-statistic of 10, which is greater than the benchmark of 2 indicate that the model is fit for use in decision making and forecasting.

From the causality test below, money supply and lending rate have predictive substance. This means that changes in money supply and lending rate lead changes in manufacturing sector GDP. This is because the probability values are less than the 5 percent level of significance

Table 4.5 **Granger Causality Test**

VEC Granger Causality/Block Exogeneity Wald Tests
Date: 10/29/19 Time: 15:39
Sample: 1981 2018
Included observations: 35

Dependent variable: D(MSGDP)

Excluded	Chi-sq	df	Prob.
D(MS)	47.75537	2	0.0000
D(LR)	0.044927	2	0.9778
All	48.76143	4	0.0000

Source: *E-views10 computation*

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The study focuses on the relationship between monetary policy and performance of the manufacturing sector in Nigeria. The study used the Vector Error Correction Model and the Granger causality test on annual time series of 1981 to 2018 giving 38 periods. The Unit root test conducted prove that the variables are stationary. The Johansen test for cointegration found a long run cointegration relationship among the variables. The VECM gave a speed of adjustment of 55% indicating that disequilibrium errors built up in the previous periods was corrected in the current period. Also from the model, 68 percent variations in the MSGDP is caused by money supply and lending rate. Money supply has a negative but significant relationship with manufacturing sector GDP while lending rate has an inverse and significant relationship with manufacturing sector GDP. This is however consistent with most of the current findings by Osakwe, Ibenta, and Ezeabasili (2019); Ezeaku, Ibe, Ugwuanyi, Modebe and Agbaeze (2018); Goshit, Dabuor and Kromtit (2018) that support the existence of a significant relationship between monetary policy and output of the manufacturing sector; and advised for government intervention into the sector to boost the economy. Based on the findings, the following recommendations are offered: That monetary authorities should implement policies that will make for more loans to be given to the manufacturing section. Also, government should create intervention policies like the single-digit interest rate targeted to the manufacturing sector as this will cause loans to be cheaper for investors. This is also supported by Osakwe, Ibenta, and Ezeabasili (2019); Ajudua-Emmanuel, Davis-Ojima and Osmond (2015) and Imoughele and Ismaila (2014). When implemented, these policies will invigorate economic / investment activities that will spur economic performance in the Nigerian economy.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 29- 38

Outsourcing Employment in Nigeria: Contextualizing the Trend in Post-Consolidated Banks

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Abstract. Outsourcing employment has become a phenomenon in most work organizations all over the world. In Nigeria, it is a common practice in sectors such as oil and gas, education and information and communication technology. Its positive impact in these areas has been recognized. This study therefore took a panorama of outsourcing by examining its concept, process, theories as well as contextualizing the practice in commercial Banks in Nigeria. The paper adopted a qualitative approach by relying basically on secondary data derived from the literature. Findings show that the banking sector in Nigeria has benefited enormously from outsourcing particularly in cost reduction, increased sales turnover and profitability, enhanced expertise, improved service quality, reduction in staff strength, and maintaining core competencies. However, this paper also noted that outsourcing has its demerits, especially as regards labour relations. Outsourcing has been seen to promote casualization and unconventional work practices especially when not fully executed. The paper therefore recommended organizations wishing to embark on it to be wary of the complexity of the outsourcing process before implementation.

Keywords: Outsourcing, Commercial Banks, Employment, Casualization, Nigeria.

1. Introduction

Outsourcing is one form of employment relation which is seen to be common to many work organizations. Studies in the field of occupations and work have shown that this kind of employment relationship is not only peculiar to Nigeria, but is practiced in developed countries like the United States, Canada and United Kingdom (Tilly, 1999; Kalleberg, 2000; Altman, 2003; Gebel, 2010). In Nigeria, the practice is particularly found in sectors like manufacturing, construction, banking, education, power, telecommunication, and oil and gas (Okafor, 2007; Idowu, 2010 and Aduba, 2012).

Outsourcing connotes the process whereby non-core functions or operations of companies are set-out on contract or hire to employment agencies or labour brokers. The employment agencies have their trained staffers who usually are on their employment list or payroll. Outsourced employees in many establishments and organizations are mostly contract or casual workers. Accordingly, Ganesh (2007) defines outsourcing as the process of contracting tasks that are usually handled internally by the company itself to a third party. Whereas Akewushola and Elegbede (2012), see outsourcing as the process of replacement of an in-house provided services by sub-contracting it out to external agents.

However, it is defined, the process entails handing over some aspects of jobs a company (outsourcer) supposed to perform to another company (vendor) to enable it concentrate on the core areas that it have comparative advantage. At the centre of outsourcing is the concept of core competences. Core competences according to Hilmer and Quinn (1994) are the collective institutional learning capabilities of the company that allow it to supply products and services that uniquely add absolute pre-eminence. Greaver (1999) sees it as the innovative combination of knowledge, special skills, proprietary technologies, information and unique operating methods that provide the product or service that customer value and want to buy. Nowadays, many companies wishing to stay afloat and sustain themselves in a highly competitive economic market concentrate in the areas with which they have strong production or service capacities and sub-contract other production or service components to an agent or vendor whom they consider as having core competence as well. The decision to do so may be due to risk avoidance or considered as part of the global division of labour. In this sense, it involves a

contractual agreement between two or more organizations in exchange of services for a tangible reward.

Successful outsourcing has been found to have positive effects on business performance (Dele, 2012). Other arguments in favour of outsourcing are that it leads to reduction of costs, increased sales turnover and profitability, enhances expertise, improves service quality, reduces staff strength, streamlines the production process, reduces administrative burden and saves time, induces faster access to intellectual property and knowledge, enhances capacity for innovation and can lead to price reduction which benefits customers and society in general.

Despite the advantages of outsourcing enumerated above, some disadvantages have been noted which outsourcing has (Quinn, 2000; Manning, 2008). They include: It can lead to defective products or services thereby resulting in quality risk, it can lead in low productivity due to the use of cheap labour and materials, valuable skills and competencies may be lost as a result of high turnover, outsourcing may lead to litigation and threat of insecurity due to unfriendly labour practices by outsourcing firms. In many instances, many outsourced staff of companies and industries do not enjoy equal workplace rights and privileges as their permanent staff counterparts. In view of the relative deprivation faced by the outsourced staff, the work environment appears to them threatened, insecure and unsafe. As noted by Dele (2012) not all companies embarking on outsourcing project actually achieved their expected improved results. Some have failure records.

The major aim of this paper is to examine outsourcing, its concept, processes, theories and the zero-in the practice in post-consolidated banks in Nigeria. The paper adopted a qualitative approach in this regard by relying on secondary data obtained from the literature.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Determinants Of Successful Outsourcing Programme

Quinn (2000) and Manning (2008) estimated that as many as 40 to 50 percent of companies implementing outsourcing programme do not achieve the improved results they sought. Hence, failure arising from outsourcing can be attributed to the parties not to have taken into consideration certain factors that might affect the potential or real implementation of a successful outsourcing programme. These factors are subsumed under the determinants of successful outsourcing. Elmuti (2003) in Dele (2012) listed comprehensive principles which must be followed if outsourcing programme is to be embarked upon. He stated that:

- To carry out outsourcing programme, the two companies must do adequate research and planning. This must be followed with a thought-out objectives, goals and expectations of the programme.
- The right outsourcing partners should be chosen. Credibility, reliability as well as expertise should form the guiding principle.
- The outsourced company should be equipped with the right skills to negotiate valid contract.
- Adequate planning must be done in the various phases of outsourcing. This must be done by people with the right knowledge.
- Change of management systems and culture is quite necessary. This is so, in order to accommodate the corporate cultures of both companies.
- There must be a well coordinated communication and information flow between cross-functional, operational and support services. In addition, Top Managers must be deeply involved and committed to the success of the programme.
- Control mechanism must be adequately put in place. In this sense, all stakeholders must be monitored and evaluated.
- Reward or payment system must clearly be spelt out. Who gets what, how and when is important. In other words, workers morale must be taken into consideration.
- The operation of the contract must be within the framework or ambit of substantive labour laws.
- Infrastructure of the two companies must be aligned and harmonized. This will enhance smooth operation and improve productivity. Hence, there must be flexibility of both companies.
- There must be a feedback mechanism to obtain information about performance and analysis of the reward system as well as inputs on ways to improve the programme.

Khong (2005) corroborated Elmuti (2003) views that the inability on the part of the two companies to assess the imagined and real impact of outsourcing often leads to failure, hence the above factors have significant influence in successful outsourcing programme.

2.2 Outsourcing Process/ Phases in Outsourcing

The principles of having a successful outsourcing programme falls into some frameworks, phases and models of the outsourcing process. However, all the frameworks/models found in the literature (Greaver, 1999; Momme, 2002; Cullen and Willcocks; 2003; Franceschini et al, 2003; Corbett, 2004; Click and Duening, 2005; and Mclvor, 2005) grouped the outsourcing process into five stages. Namely: Preparation, Vendor(s) selection, Transition, Managing Relationship and Reconsideration stages. As stated by Pedersen (2007), each of the stages has to provide answers on various questions, thus stressing the complexity of the outsourcing process and the need to manage it carefully throughout all of its life cycle. Table I provide detailed insight into the contents of each of the phases.

Table 1: Key activities and issues within the phases of the outsourcing process.

Phase	Key activities	Some key issues
Preparation	Strategy	Underlying philosophy
	Sourcing option	Why and what to outsource
	Approach	Big bang
		Incremental
		Piecemeal
	Configuration	Many suppliers
		Preferred suppliers
		Prime contractor with subcontractor
		Sole supplier
	Screening of potential vendors	Contractual or collaborative
	Preferred relationship	
	Preferred length of the contract	
	Drafting the Agreement	
Vendor(s) Selection	Announcing outsourcing	RFP
		Evaluation
	Choosing the vendor	
	Negotiating	Creating a win –win situation
	Finalizing the contract	Type, flexibility and content of the contract
Transition	Defining communication and exchange of knowledge and information.	Change management
	Transferring assets, people, information, knowledge, hardware, software.	Reengineering
		Adopting organizational structure and processes
	Human resource management	Job loss, transfer
Managing relationship	Type of relationship	Reciprocal
		Client dominant
		Vendor dominant
		Preferred vendor
	Maintaining relationship	Contracts
		Trust
		Hostages
	Handling meetings and communicating	
	Performance monitoring and evaluation	
	Applying incentives and penalties	
	Solving problems	
	Re-negotiating and managing variations	
	Managing success factors	
Reconsideration	Reconsidering	Continue
		Change vendor
		Back-source
		Switching costs

Source: Jorgen Lingaard Petersen **(2007). Outsourcing process and theories. Pom 18th Annual conference, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.**

The core concern of the Preparation Stage is the firm's capacity to take critical decision concerning **Whether**, **What, Where, When, and How** to outsource. This decision bothers most significantly from the evaluation of the availability of human, materials and technical competencies within the firm. The lack wherefore would account for the need to outsource. Equally, having identified the areas of critical need, the firm has to seek for vendors (Vendor Selection) with the requisite capacity to leverage on the firm's areas of lack. This Vendor selection phase bothers on the firm's decision of choosing **whom to** contract the job to. The Transition phase follows the selection of vendor phase and entails having two managements in one firm. This entails an evolution of new and complex work cultures, organizational structure, communication pattern and the need for flexibility and re-engineering. In this phase, the principal must concern with **How to** manage systems. Like the Transition Phase, the Managing Relationship Phase of the outsourcing process is also concern with **How** to maintain relationship between the preferred vendor after due evaluation of the success of the contract. The last phase being the Reconsideration phase concerns the firm's consideration of the contract. It lies emphasis on the **whatnow** question. For instance, having contracted the job to a vendor and the firm is operating at optimum capacity, should the contract continue and vice versa. Key issues addressed by each of the phases are stated in Table 1.

2.3 Theories of Outsourcing

Quite a number of theories and approaches have been used to explain outsourcing phenomenon. Each of the theory presents view-points about the **why** and **wherefore** of outsourcing. In view of their numbers, they can be grouped into three categories. Namely: (a) Strategic theories (Core Competences Theory, Incomplete Contract Theory, Resource Based View), (b) Economic theories (Transaction Cost Economics (TCE) Theory, Agency Theory) and (c) Social / Organizational theories (Social Exchange Theory, Relational theory)**.** At least two theories in each category would be discussed in an outline

2.3.1 Core Competences Theory

This is a theory of strategy that prescribes action to be taken by firms to achieve competitive advantage in the market place. The concept of core competency states the "firms must play to their strengths or those areas or functions which they have competencies. A firm must be seen to have those defining features or capabilities that distinguished it from significant others. Argument in favour of core competence is that core activities of a firm should remain in house. It could be in areas such as Human resources, physical assets, patents, brand equity and capital. Where firms lack in-house competence, could seek for such competences from vendors outside. Vendors' competences have been found to influence success of an outsourcing arrangement (Levina and Ross, 2003).

2.3.2 Incomplete Contract Theory

The theory of incomplete contract was propounded by Grossman, S. J. and Hart, O. D. (1986) in their work: The Costs and Benefits of Ownership: A Theory of Vertical and Lateral Integration. It is argued that most contracts by their very nature are incomplete as the parties cannot possibly foresee all possible future contingencies and have perfect solutions to them. When this happens, both parties may voluntarily decide to re-negotiate the contract in the future, thus making current terms voids. Hence, the theory of incomplete contract supports the activities to be outsourced and contract management between the outsourcer and its vendor.

2.3.3 Resource Based View

Resource-Based theory was propounded by Barney, J. B. in the year 1996. He sees outsourcing as a strategic decision made by firm to fill gaps in the firm's resources and capabilities. A firm's strategic resources are those valuable, rare, non-substitutable and manageable assets which enables firms' optimal performance. These resources could be material (machines, equipment), non-material (technological knowledge) and human and vary from firm to firm. Some firms lack these valuable resources and have to depend on other firms for supply if they are to survive. Hence, Resource Based View sees limited resources as the basis of outsourcing among firms. Firms that lack valuable resources should seek for an external provider in order to overcome the weakness.

2.3.4 Transaction Cost Economics (TCE) Theory

Transaction Cost otherwise known as Coordination Cost theory is central in the field of strategy. Pioneered by Ronald Coase (1937) and orchestrated by Oliver Williamson (1981). Transaction Cost Economics holds the views that economizing on transaction costs is mainly responsible for the choice of one form of capitalist organization over another (Williamson, 1979). In economics and related disciplines, a transaction cost is a cost incurred in making an economic exchange. In other words,

transaction cost refers to the cost of providing for some goods and services through the market rather than having it provided from within the firm. It involves such costs incurred during the search for suppliers/partners/ customers; cost sustained in order to have a valid contract and costs of monitoring and enforcing the implementation of the contract.

2.3.5 Agency Theory

Agency theory was propounded by Jensen, M. C. and Meckling, W. H. in 1976. The focus of this theory is to see a firm as a nexus of contracts between principals, stakeholders (customers, suppliers or shareholders) and agents. In this context therefore it aims at providing an understanding between outsourcer or principal and vendor or agent. The basic assumption of the Agency Theory is the existence of asymmetric information and different perceptions of risk and uncertainty between principal and agent. The idea is that, the principal transfers decision rights to the agent and make sure that the agent behaves as expected given the principal's sets incentives. Where this theory applies most is during contract. Jensen and Meckling, (1976) observed that when uncertainty and risk is seen to be low a client or agent prefers to sign a fixed-fee contract but when it is otherwise, they prefer to sign time and material contract.

2.3.6 Social Exchange Theory

The Social Exchange theory is more prominent in the works of Peter Blau (1964), Emerson (1976) and George Homans (1961). Before them, early sociologists such as James Frazer, Brownislaw Malinowski and Marcel Mauss had conceptualized social associations as exchanges of activities between two or more persons (Turner,1978). By social exchange, Blau implies a "voluntary actions of individuals that are motivated by the return they are expected to bring and typically do in fact bring from others" (Blau, 1964:91). Within the context of outsourcing, the theory therefore presupposes that the exchange of resources (material or social) is a basic form of human interaction. The actors weigh the gains and losses that may accrue from such informed interaction. Hence, the more beneficial and cost effective a firm get in contracting aspect of its work to an agent, the more the likelihood of social exchanges and engagements between the outsourcer and the agent.

2.3.7 Relational View Theory

Relational view theory is a social organizational theory advanced by Melvor, R. to explain how firms gain and sustain competitive advantage within inter-organizational relationships (Mclvor, 2005). Its major focus is cooperation, interaction and social economic exchanges. In this context, the outsourcers would mostly contract work to vendors they have optimum cooperation and understanding of the work process. It also has significant impact in the supply chain management and supplier-buyer relationship.

2.4 Pre-consolidation, Consolidation and Post-Consolidation of Banks in Nigeria

The era before 2005 in the banking industry in Nigeria could aptly be regarded as the pre-consolidation period. During the pre-consolidated period there were over 90 banks with low capital base and limited regulations in the industry. Soludo (2004) describe banks of this era as illiquid, unprofitable, and uncompetitive on the international market and ultimately creating a risk for the Nigerian people who deposited their income with them. He reasoned that a number of factors led to banks poor performance during this period. They include corruption, questionable business practices and weak corporate governance (Soludo, 2004). These factors led to the massive failure of many commercial banks in Nigeria. As noted by Nwosu (2013) between 1950s and 1980s about 21 out of 25 commercial banks failed in one big swoop.

It was this massive failure and the associated consequences that necessitated the need for consolidation of banks in Nigeria. In view of this, the Central Bank of Nigeria in December 31st, 2005 required all commercial banks in the country to increase their capital base to a minimum of twenty-five billion Naira (Ajayi 2005). This exercise led to a drastic reduction in the number of commercial banks in the country from over 40 to 22. Smaller banks who could not meet up the conditional capital requirements were either bought over by bigger banks or were merged. Only twenty-two (22) commercial banks were successful in this exercise as shown in Table 2.

The major aim of the consolidation was to guarantee an efficient and sound financial system. Lemo (2005) stated that the consolidation of the banking sector was to enable commercial banks have required capacity to support the economic development of the nation by efficiently performing their functions as the head of financial intermediation. Thus, consolidation was to ensure safety of depositor's money, position banks to play active development roles in the Nigerian economy. Equally, the consolidation of commercial banks has been noted to enhance

economies of scale and cost reduction (Nwosu, 2013).

Nevertheless, the consolidation process was seen to have negative impact on employees of the smaller banks that were merged or acquired as some of them were made to work in bigger banks with different work culture, orientation and policies. Some experienced a slash in salaries and other benefits while some were retrenched or made to voluntarily retire through downsizing with or without benefits thereby contributing a significant number to the already burgeoning unemployed persons in the country. Managers of the smaller banks who could not fit into the post consolidated bank arrangements took advantage of the situation by establishing outsourcing companies by recruiting and training staff laid-off in the course of the merger to post-consolidated banks that care for fire. In view of this, a good number of the unemployed and the downsized staffers of banks submit themselves to be trained for hire by the outsourcing vendors.

Table 2: List of Commercial that met 22 Billion Naira Minimum Share Capital Requirements

S/ N	Consolidated Bank	Constituent Banks
1.	Access bank	Access Bank, Marina International Bank and Capital Bank
2.	Citibank	Citibank
3.	*Diamond bank	Diamond Bank & Lion Bank
4.	Ecobank Nigeria	Oceanic Bank
5.	Enterprise Bank	Formerly Spring
6.	Fidelity Bank of Nigeria	Fidelity Bank, FSB International Bank and Manny Bank
7.	First bank of Nigeria,	First bank of Nigeria, FBN Merchant Bankers, and MBC International Bank
8.	First City Monument Bank	Fin Bank
9.	Guaranty Trust Bank	Guaranty Trust Bank
10	Heritage Bank	Heritage Bank Plc
11.	Keystone Bank	Keystone Bank (formerly Bank PHB)
12.	Main-street Bank	Main-street Bank (formerly AfriBank)
13.	Savannah Bank	Savannah Bank
14	Sky Bank	Prudent Bank, EIB International, Cooperative Bank, Bond Bank and Reliance Bank
15	Stanbic IBTC Nig. Ltd	IBTC, Chartered Bank and Regent Bank
16.	Standard Chartered Bank	Standard Chartered Bank
17	Sterling bank	Magnum Trust Bank, NAL Bank, Indo-Nigeria Bank and Trust Bank of Africa
18	Union Bank of Nigeria	Union Bank, Union Merchant Bank, Universal Trust Bank and Broad Bank
19	United Bank for Africa	United Bank for Africa and Standard Trust Bank
20	Unity bank	Intercity Bank, First Interstate Bank, Tropical Commercial Bank, Pacific Bank, Centre Point Bank, NNB International Bank, Bank Of The North, Societe Bancaire and New Africa Bank
21	Wema Bank	Wema And National Bank
22	Zenith Bank	Zenith Bank

Source: Adapted from Nwosu, C. E. (2013), post consolidation of the Nigerian Banks, Published M.Sc. Dissertation submitted to Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus.
*Diamond bank has recently been acquired by Access bank.

3. Outsourcing Employment in Nigeria: Contextualizing the Trend in Post-Consolidated Banks

As earlier noted, commercial banks in Nigeria contribute enormously to the country's GDP by providing funds to the real sector and employment to a sizeable number of employees. Evidently, almost two-thirds of employees in some commercial banks in Nigeria are outsourced staff (Essien, 2014). They function in banks in areas such as cash mobilization (marketers), teller functions, cashiers, dispatch and security as well as other technical services. Many commercial banks demand elegant and attractive girls for employment from outsourced companies for marketing functions. Also well connected young and handsome men enjoy favourable employment opportunities in commercial banks in order to attract investments to the banks. The young men and ladies are often given targets by their principals to meet in order to secure their jobs (Essien, 2014). In view of this, employees serving in banks were observed to move from office-to-office marketing their services in a bid to meet the target set to them by their employers. The male counterparts are not left out, as they are equally made to fulfil certain financial targets. This scenario has led to the exposure to risk, job dissatisfaction and high job turnover among bank employees in Nigeria (Essien, 2014).

Some factors impact on banks operations and account for why banks outsource in order to cut costs on

human capacity utilization. They include: high cost of electricity generation due to epileptic power supply from the national grid, high cost of foreign exchange, poor investment level and high import activities and sometimes government delayed budget. It is noteworthy that this situation is not peculiar to banks alone, a good number of employers of labour particularly in the private sector (education and manufacturing) have tended to outsource personnel in view of the fact that they are seen to be cheap labour (the case of private schools) couple with high over head costs.

This trend has had significant impact and far reaching implications on human resources as it has violated workers rights, reduced their respect and dignity. A good number of outsourced employees of banks as observed are working under unfavourable conditions. Their precarious employment condition denies them:

- The right to organize and bargain collectively;
- The right to be free from slavery or bonded labour;
- The right to be free from discrimination and;
- The right not to be unfairly dismissed.

This is true as the outsourced employees in post-consolidated commercial banks in Nigeria are engaged as contract or casuals and do not enjoy equal rights and privileges as those of the permanent staff counterparts. For instance, outsourced staff do not belong to trade unions operational in banks (National Union of Banks, Insurance and Financial Institution Employees-NUBIFIE, and Association of Senior Staff of Banks, Insurance and Financial Institutions-ASSBIFI). They do not bargain their pay, nor enjoy overtime pay; neither do they enjoy regularization after three to four years of casual labour as stipulated by labour laws nor do they enjoy appropriate severance packages or gratuity. Worst still, they are made to work on weekends. In other words, their jobs appear to be neither pensionable nor tenured. Moreover, little is known whether outsourced companies employing workers for banks or the principal banks implement contributory pension scheme; if no, this suggests a gross violation of the 2011 Pensions Act as Amended and a bridge of the International Labour Conventions on non-compliance to global best industrial relations practice in the work place?

Facts indicate that in 2017 alone First City Monument Bank had sacked over 600 of its workers; most of them were outsourced staff (The Rainbow, 2017). In the same year 2017, Diamond Bank now Access Bank sacked 630 outsourced staff under its employ. Equally, First Bank retrenched about 100 staffers while Ecobank sacked about 50 staff majority who were outsourced. Other banks such as Guaranty Trust Bank, UBA, Skye Bank, Heritage Bank were said to have discreetly undertaken similar exercise in the year 2017 (The Rainbow, 2017).

Equally, between January to August 2019, news report had it that Ecobank again downsized over 2000 of its workforce (both permanent and contract staff). The most affected workers were those on contract and basically tellers. Reasons for the massive laid off of the workers was simply because they had "stayed beyond ten years on a grade" and therefore could be said to be unproductive (Nasir, 2019). As observed by Nasir, (2019), banks contribute in making workers stay in a grade for too long. In addition, some bank managements in a bid to avoid promoting workers rotate their workers to units few months to annual performance appraisal where they would be appraised as new employees in the new unit or department. This affects their aggregate scores since they are appraised by new supervisors they are working under who may barely have good knowledge of their work records. This would have been remedied during normalization process where the supervisors along with the representatives of the human resources and the Managing Directors sit together to defend workers' appraisal for subsequent promotions but at times the Managing Directors of Banks hijack the process by not engaging supervisors to defend the appraisal of employees under them. Banks tactically do this to avoid the burden of extra cost arising from workers promotion.

The issue of severance allowance is a burning one between outsourced employees of commercial banks and the managements. In July 12, 2019 dismissed Ecobank workers carried out mass protest and demonstration to drive home their grievances over none and poor payment of severance packages. A good number of the workers lamented having spent upwards of 10 to 15 years with the bank, only to be paid peanuts as severance package (Nasir, 2019). The workers believed that only a paltry 30 to 40 percent of their due were paid. For them "instead of N250, 000 (for every year they worked), Ecobank brought it to half of their monthly salary. So, whosoever was earning N60, 000 would get N30, 000 multiply by the number of years they worked" (Nasir, 2019).

Again, on Friday 31st January 2020, over 900 workers of First Bank Plc were sacked without prior notice (Business Yield News). Two categories of workers were affected by this decision. First were workers

whom the bank categorized as incompetent and second, those who had worked with the bank for more than 30 years irrespective of their rank. The first category was those outsourced as the case may be. The matter was reportedly waded into by the union who hoped to ensure that the sacked workers were not laid-off without adequate compensation irrespective of the categories. These and others are pointers to how outsourcing employment has made workers vulnerable to manipulations, precarious and indecent work conditions. It also suggests the lack of transparency in employment contract on the part of the principals and the vendors or failure of poorly executed outsourcing programme

4. Conclusion

Outsourcing is a dominant employment practice common to banks, education and oil and gas industries in Nigeria. Social, economic and technical forces have constrained these industries to strategize on how to remain viable and compete favourably with others within the sector. Outsourcing employment practices have proven to be of great benefits to firms. The banking sector in Nigeria has recorded success stories about outsourcing. Particularly, cost reduction and maintaining core competencies. Outsourcing also has its demerits, especially on the labour relations aspect. Therefore the success and failure of any outsourcing programme depends on its implementation. A task both the principal (s) and the vendor(s) must consider as utmost important.

5. Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made:

- Outsource companies are required to recruit obedient, honest, committed workers with high competencies for the principals in order to achieve the principal's goal of outsourcing
- The need to engage the principals in robust salaries negotiations and other incentives for their employees by the outsourced companies becomes paramount; this is vendor selection phase of the outsourcing programme and relies heavily on the economic planning and legal framework of the outsourcing process.
- It is imperative for outsourced companies to issue adequate employment letters stating the terms of employment to outsourced staff is not to be over emphasized. The condition of service surrounding staff employment should be made known to them. This is so following several complaints from contract employees of banks about ignorance of substantive issues of their work (working conditions, absence of overtime pay, working during public holidays, and absence of annual leave).
- High taxation and salaries deductions made by vendor companies should be checked by the principals. The principal companies should put necessary legal framework in place to check exploitation of the outsourced staff by the vendor companies.
- Committed and hardworking outsourced staff should be regularized and given full employment by the principal. This will motivate other outsourced staff to work harder and be committed to their work in the hope of securing permanent job in the future.
- All entitlements and incentives due to outsourced staff should be channelled directly to the beneficiaries without necessarily passing through the vendor to avoid the tendency by the vendor to short-change the outsourced workers.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 39- 47

Investment in Teacher Education in Nigeria: The Funding Challenge

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Abstract. The paper focuses on investment in teacher education in Nigeria and the funding challenge. The daily quest for quality and productive education of learners at all levels of education has become the heartbeat of many Nigerians. The argument is that if this desire could be realized the teacher who is globally believed as the pivot of education industry must be of high quality and productive. This paper, therefore, discussed the challenges of in adequate funding, utilization and management as basic distortions to effective teacher education programmes. In the light of this, it is concluded that meeting the demand of teacher education in global perspective requires effective financial investment in Nigeria. The managers of teacher education programmes in the country should device effective self-financing and management strategies for its quality, productivity and sustainability.

Although there is wide acceptance that teacher education, training and professional development need to be integrated, in ways that operationalize lifelong learning for teachers, however, the fund allocated to it is usually inadequate. Perraton, Creed and Robinson (2002:56)stated that "on average, countries spend around one per cent of their annual education expenditure on the continuing professional development of teachers (business and industry typically spend 6 per cent on staff development)". This suggests that funds must be provided and allocated to teacher education institutions for the training of teachers who will manage the schools in the country to meet the goals of education both nationally and internationally.

2. Conceptual Clarifications

An Investment: Chen (2010) views an investment in various forms, namely: as the acquisition of asset with the goal of generating income or appreciation; the purchase of goods that are not consumed today but are used in the future to create wealth or a monetary asset purchased with the idea that the asset will provide income in the future or will later be sold at a higher price for a profit. In this sense, an investment is concerned with the outlay of some asset today (time, money, effort, etc.) in hopes of a greater payoff in the future than what was originally put in. Taking an action in the hopes of raising future revenue can also be considered an investment.

Teacher education is an investment since the training of the teacher is with the goal to increase knowledge and improve skills of the teacher in the hopes of ultimately producing quality students/pupils. This type of investment is directed toward future growth of the education industry. However, there is risk associated with this investment in the case where it does not span out but falls short of expectations (Chen, 2010).

Teacher Education: Teacher education (TE)is sometimes synonymous with teacher training and could be considered as the policies, procedures, and provision designed to equip (prospective) teachers with the knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, and skills they require to perform their tasks effectively in the classroom, school, and wider community. The professionals who engage in this activity are called teacher educators or teacher trainers. Sometimes, teacher education connotes the preparation of staff for a professional role as a reflective practitioner. Teacher training is restricted to the activity of training staff to undertake relatively routine tasks while **teacher education** is any of the formal programmes that have been established for the preparation of teachers at the early childhood, primary and secondary school levels of education (Taylor, 2016).

Teacher education (TE) is often defined to address environmental, social, and economic contexts which gives it the meaning to create locally relevant and culturally appropriate teacher education programmes for both pre-service and in-service teachers(UNESCO, 2005). The TE generally includes four elements: Improving the general educational background of the trainee teachers; increasing their knowledge and understanding of the subjects they are to teach; pedagogy and understanding of children and learning; and the development of practical skills and competences. The balance between these four elements varies widely (Perraton, 2010).The institutions that offer Teacher Education programmes have the potential to bring changes within educational systems that will shape the knowledge and skills of future generations. Teacher education institutions serve as key change agents in transforming education and society. To ensure quality education in a country, teacher education institutions must:

Educate new teachers, provide professional development for practicing in-service teachers by updating their knowledge and skills, create teacher education curricula, carry out research, contribute to textbooks, provide expert advice to local schools upon request, provide expert opinion to provincial and national ministries of education, educate and certify headmasters, principals, and other school administrators (UNESCO, 2005).

In view of the importance attached to investment on the teacher training institutions to enhance the learner's quality, the Government of Nigeria insists that "teacher education shall continue to be emphasized in educational planning and development" (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2014:4). Besides, in the National Policy on Education, the teacher education in Nigeria is expected to:

- Produce highly motivated, conscientious and efficient classroom teachers for all levels of our educational system;
- Encourage further the spirit of enquiry and creativity in teachers;
- Help teachers to fit into social life of the community and the society at large and enhance their commitment to national goals;
- Provide teachers with the intellectuals and professional background adequate for their

assignment and make them adaptable to changing situations;
- Enhance teachers' commitment to the teaching profession.

Deductively, "all teachers in educational institutions shall be professionally trained … equipped for the effective performance of their duties and to continuously meet the required minimum standards" (FRN, 2014:43).

T

he nature of teacher education system is particularly important because it is charged with the responsibility of producing the teachers that will in turn train pupils and students in the educational system. Teacher education is mainly in three phases: Pre-service, induction and in-service. This makes it part of a continuous process. Training is given to the would-be teacher, and to the newly qualified teacher's career and continues with the teacher in service. Teacher education involves a blend of "inputs, processes and outputs" (Chem, 2019).Without qualitative and functional teacher education, therefore, the entire educational sector will not achieve its objective.

3. Funding of Teacher Education

Funding **r**efers to the provision and allocation of money to the teacher educational institutions for the purpose of training of teachers. It connotes the act of sourcing and raising of funds and its management towards teacher educational programme achievement. This is the money brought into institutions such as the colleges of education, institutes of education, universities of education with the aim of realizing its aims and objectives. One of the goals of the teacher education is teaching service goal attainment.

To achieve teaching service goal, it is stated that teaching shall seek to inculcate community spirit in the students through projects and action researches. To this end, voluntary agencies, individuals and groups could invest in teacher education institutions in compliance with minimum standards laid down by the government. It is imperative that teacher education shall produce teachers in professional fields who have relevant industrial and professional experience and exposure (FRN, 2014). The trends in budgetary allocations to teacher education are depicted in tables 1 ad 2 below:

Table 1: Total Budgetary Allocation toTeacher Education in Rivers State 2007-2018

Year	Total State Budget (N million)	Allocation to Education (N million)	% Allocation to Education (N million)
2007	179.4	22	12.3
2008	-	-	-
2009	432.28	-	-
2010	429	70	16.3
2011	414	67.92	16.4
2012	438	64	14.6
2013	490	47	9.4
2014	485	30	6.2
2015	445	9,475,920,955	2.1
2016	307	12,630,305,838	4.1
2017	470	30	6.4
2018	5010	50	0.9

Source: Omenazu in Harrison (2019:27)

Table 1 shows the budgetary provisions of Rivers State Government for teacher education over the years and it was observed that none of the budgetary provisions met the UNESCO suggestion of 15% - 26% for the Education sector. Secondly, the government budgetary provisions have been the major source of funding for the teacher education in the education sector. Thirdly, there is a marked difference between budgetary provisions and the actual funds released for the education sector and this no doubt has a corresponding impact on funds available for the teacher education programmes over the years. Finally, the percentage allocations depict a positive downward trend and this might not be favourable to the education sector for effectiveness. If the education sector therefore, depended wholly on the State budgetary allocations and the teacher education depended on the allocations to Education sector, the consequential effect it (being the teacher education) might be a colossal ineffectiveness.

Table 2: Federal Government Financial Allocation to Education Sector from 2010-2018

S/N	Year	Budget (Trillion)	Education Allocation (Billion)	% of Budget
1	2010	5.160	249.09	4,83
2	2011	4.972	306.3	6.16
3	2012	4.887	400.15	8.20
4	2013	4.987	426.53	8.55
5	2014	4.962	493	9.94
6	2015	5.061	369.6	7.74
7	2016	6.061	369.6	6.10
6	2017	7.444	550	7.38
7	2018	8.612	605.8	7.03
Total		55.19	3.90	7.07

Source: Clifford Ndujihe in Harrison (2019:.28)

Table 2 above shows the allocations to education sector in Nigeria by the Federal Government from 2010 -2018. The trend of financial allocation to education sector over the years was very insignificant. The pattern of funding the education sector has implications on the performance of teacher education in Nigeria. It reveals that though funds are usually released for education sector, but they are not sufficient to advance teacher education programmes in any institution where they are mounted. The funds released annually were below the amount appropriated; and has remained persistently so over the years. This suggests that teacher education has been inadequately funded and treated with levity.

In global comparison, using the 26% UNESCO benchmark of budgetary allocation to education, it might not be surprising that Nigeria will be far below other countries with the existing practice as shown above. This confirms Nigeria's relative 20thposition out of 20 countriesof the world which rated her the least (with 8.4%)below the UNESCO benchmark(Robert-Okah, 2017). The question is how the differential funding gap can be amelioratedto take care of the country's yearning for quality teacher education programme and quality education outcome.

4. Sources of Fund Provision for Teacher Education

Education, as the bedrock of development of the economy is capital intensive, as such it requires intensive or adequate financial provision from every available and reliable source. This accounts for the statement in the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2014:70), section 10, subsection 154, that the financing of education is a joint responsibility of the Federal, States/FCT and Local Government and the Local Communities, individuals and organization are readily encouraged and welcomed in the funding business. Every year the government draws up her budget allocating fund to all sectors of the economy. The percentage allocated to the education sector is used in funding the schools. Considering the nature of education as a capital intensive social service 26% of the entire Federal Government budget as earlier noted is suggested by the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to be set aside annually for education. Besides, the funding of education could come from:

Grants: These include: Capital grants which address the needs for construction of new school buildings and major repair of old ones; Recurrent grants are funds provided for the purpose of payment of salaries, allowances, maintenance of travelling and transport expenses, and expenditure on students' meals, etc.; Special grants serve the purpose of improving quality of education, structure and special programmes. Special grants are given upon meeting certain considerations and are usually received and disbursed by regulatory institutions. Grants are also given by private organizations and governments to individuals and institutions with basic needs.More so, special grants are commonly given to low income students, adult education, disabled students, etc, to enable them achieve their educational goals and objectives (Asodike & Eseyin, 2016).

Funding Accessed through Endowment Fund: The profits from projects sponsored by endowment funds are usually ploughed back or re-invested for further projects.

Development Appeal Fund: Universities get or raise funds through donations from the public by project launch. Buildings of auditorium, residential hall, construction of water dawn, procurement of computer hardware are few projects that a university can launch to raise money.

Fund from Alumni: This constitutes an aspect of funding teacher education institutions. Thegraduates

make donations and contributions to the growth of the institution where they were trained.

Scholarship, Bursaries and Students Loans: They are financial assistance given to teacher trainees so as to reduce their financial burden in the process of acquiring education. The governments, organizations, private individuals, etc., give financial aids to the needy students.

Foreign Aids: These aids are assistance given to trainees and/or institutions by foreign countries to carried out projects/programmes. International aids are another source of educational assistance to teacher education institutions and their students. The aiding agents, also called development partners, include the World Bank, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Children Educational Fund (UNICEF),United Nations Development Programme(UNDP), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), etc.

School Fees: Teacher education institutionsraise funds through payment of tuition fees, medical fees, examination fees, faculty and departmental registration fees, library, sports, Identity (ID) cards, robe, convocation and matriculation fees, dissertation/Thesis defence fees, etc.

Sales of Services/Products: These include funds raised through the sales of admission forms, UTME forms, pre-degree forms, basic studies, etc.Proceeds from internally generated activities such as agriculture, baking, water bottling, bread manufacturing provide alternative sources of education funding.Also,proceeds from rental of physical facilities like classrooms, fields, halls etc., can generate funds.

Intervention fund: These funds are generated through tax levied on corporate companies. The fundsare assessed upon the certification of approved standard and it is managed as real business. The fund settles such needs as infrastructure provision, and research and professional development. Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND**)** is a typical example of intervention agency created by government to aid the funding of teacher education.

In view of the above facts, teacher education institutions must avail itself of the various funding sources for provision, utilization and management of adequate funds for the attainment of the production of the required calibre of teachers both now and in the future.

5. Reasons for Funding of Teacher Education

The reasons for funding of teacher education are obvious. Okeke (2000) maintains that the attainment of educational objectives presupposes that funding must be adequately provided to keep pace with the demand and growth of the teacher education system for highly motivated teachers, because no school system is stronger than the calibre of the teaching staff personnel.

Effective fund provision and management in teacher education institutions will make teacher education institutions stand out for quality teacher programmes and quality products. Teacher education institutions must be equipped with adequate funds for her operations, manage funds through improved management model, improve its level of planning for fund, improve their level of allocated fund utilisation, and create effective strategies to overcome fund management challenges in teacher education institutions. To this effect, Nwachukwu (2018) observed that a low level of planning for fund, funding crisisand mismanagement, late release of fund, corruption and lack of fund management model aremajor challenges to the management of funds in teacher education institutions.

Similarly, Harrison (2019) observed a low fund provision and low fund utilization and management as factors impinging on university goal attainment in Rivers State from 2010-2018. There was a strong and positive relationship between funding of university education programme and teaching service goal attainment. This means that increase in funding leads to increase in teaching service goal attainment in teacher education institutions. Implicitly, therefore, the central reason for the funding of teacher education is to accelerate the achievement of the stated goals.

However, Chinda, Agabi and Harrison (2018) were of the opinion that the main reasons for the funding of teacher education include but not limited to:

Provision of virile learning environment, learning resources centres and laboratories: Effective teacher education needs virile learning environment, learning resources and laboratories. These resources must be properly put in place to promote teacher preparation (Okemakinde, Adewuyi & Alabi, 2013)

as well as teacher retention and teacher quality in schools.

Manpower development: Abagbodi (2017) maintains that "until the Government invests adequately in education, we cannot achieve set goals. Funding is central to an efficient and effective teacher education. The quality and quantity of human capital has direct impact on the development or otherwise of the system and nation building (Okeke, 2000).

Train the trainers: Fund needs to be provided for innovative teacher education in response to the dictates of evolution of science and technology. Every breakthrough in technology renders existing teaching methods outdated; meanwhile the new methods have to be taught to the teachers through training, seminar, workshop, etc. This implies that adequate provision of fundshould be made if teacher education must acquire the quality staff that should produce quality graduates.

Regular payment of salaries and allowances of staff in teacher education: Those who train teachers must be motivated to be committed and dedicated to duty. Their salaries and allowances must be regularly paid. They must be adequately equipped with the pedagogical and content skills through regular refresher courses in professional educational institutions and establishments (Ochoma, et al, 2016).

Continuous professional training: Continuous professional training in form of in-service training is necessary for the trainers to develop and update regular skills for enhancement of the teacher education programmes. Teacher must be trained to meet the global demand for computer literacy and other technologies.

Acquisition of equipment, facilities and instructional facilities: Fund is needed for the provision of quality and quantity of educational facilities and equipment in their relationship with the quality and standard of educational system.

Technological breakthrough, information communication technology: The technology in mind here is the Information Communication Technology (Agabi, 2002). In the world of technology the teacher education system must initiate and embrace changes and innovation in technology within the environment, internal or external. To initiate, embrace or adapt and modify a culture driven technology will require a great deal of money (FRN, 2014; Chinda, Agabi & Harrison, 2018).

Education Support Services: The provision of such education support services as school library, school meals and incentives, school garden, health and other nutritional services, sports and recreational facilities, guidance and counselling, others are HIV/AIDS support programmes, educational resource centres, radio and television educational broadcasting, networks of educational services centres (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2014).

Maintenance of equipment and facilities of the school: Fund must be provided to encourage maintenance activities like refurbishing, cleaning, polishing, oiling, replacement of part of every facility, new or old. The scarcity of resource calls for maximum utilization of the available ones to avoid colossal waste (Owhondah, 2017). Nwakudu (2016) maintains that what grows in a country or builds the economy is the amount of investment that is made for infrastructure and other structural issues that strengthen the economy. With the growth of information and technology, different kinds of facilities and materials needed for teacher trainers and trainees need to be in place and constantly improved upon on regular basis (Ochoma, et al. 2016). For instance, computers and internet facilities as well as constant power supply are needed.

6. Strategies for Improved Funding of Teacher Education

The strategy towards fund management refers to the process of achieving the goal of teacher education in the country. These processes must be targeted through large scale internally generated revenue (IGR). Bello (2017) stated that the IGR includes business establishments in poultry farming, filling station, fish farming, crop farming, commercial ventures, etc. as well as the coping strategy management behaviour towards improving and sustaining the viability of these activities for the generation of more funds to the university education towards attaining its stated goals. Thus, the following strategies have been identified in making great deals of change in teacher education funding, therefore, teacher education institutions are encouraged to generate income by investing on a large scale in the following business areas:

Agriculture: This includes investment on poultry farming, fish farming, seed multiplication, cassava processing, starch production, animal feed production, honey production etc.

Microfinance: This should be established with the purpose of giving loans at interest, projects/contract sponsorship for percentage profit sharing.

Filling stations: This includes the sale of fuel, diesel, kerosene, cooking gas etc.

Furniture: The Vocational Department takes the lead in this aspect. All the school needs to do is to provide all necessary equipment, tools and material, and show rooms where products display and sales.

Confectionaries: The Home Economics Department could be utilized for the production and distribution, at both retail and wholesale basis of confectionaries. The department can as well operate school integrated restaurants and barbing saloon.

Real Estate/Hotel business: The teacher education institutions can own estates, hotels or guest houses and hostels within and outside the schools for renting.

Good Event/Occasion halls: These are also good sources of generating money for teacher education institutions to achieve their goal.

Establishing Skills Acquisition Centres: This is part of social corporate responsibility and as contained in most memorandum of understanding, multinational companies and subsidiaries, and government do engage youths of host communities into skill acquisition programmes. Most individuals are also inquisitive to acquire certain skills through this good contract.

Consultancy Services: The teacher education institutions can undertake consultancy services on feasibility studies, building and constructions, environment assessment and reports, civic construction, estate management, architecture, etc. They can also engage in real estate business, market stalls, shopping complex, petrol stations, retail and retail distribution of goods bakery, hotels and catering services, bookshops, printing, transport services, establish micro finance banks and as well set up a commercial bank (Isaac, 2014).The inadequate attention given to education in terms of funding must not constitute any reason capable of destroying the future hope of education. Instead, good sense of creativity, ingenuity and innovativeness ought to be displayed in taking actions towards sourcing solutions.

7. Management of Funding of Teacher Education

The management of fund is the act of planning, organizing, controlling and monitoring of activities in one's financial responsibility. The opposite is funding mismanagement, which is the management processes and practice that deliberately misuses money made available to them (Ololube, 2016). Okojie (2010:54) acknowledges that "most federally controlled universities complained of inadequate funding and the effects of this problem has resulted to the deterioration of physical facilities, internal and external brain drain among the faculty, dead of quality scientific research and managerial capacities of Nigeria public university education system". Famurewa (2014) noted that with inadequate funding, Nigeria teacher educational institutions will not yield progressive result to be able to compete favourably with their counter parts in the global education market.

Okebukola (2003) agrees that an increase in the funding levels of teacher education institutions is required to enable them improve on the provision of facilities and services. Planning and accountabilities are important in the management of funds in these institutions and resolved that established mechanisms must be in place for checks and balances to strictly utilize the funds.

The internally generated revenue means that both the federal and the state governments do not have to accept responsibility for providing funding for all its teacher educational institutions on every expenditure heading. These institutions are therefore persuaded to seek ways of earning additional revenue locally and to use the same in any area of needs that the government is not able to provide for in a given budget period. Teacher education institutions must increase their internally generated funding levels. These days every institution whether federal, state or private, is encouraged to engage in the development of critical access to internally generated revenue because of the essential support that comes from it (Bello, 2017).

Onuoha (2013:17) pointed out that "not so much was known of internally generated revenue (IGR) in the Nigeria teacher educational circle about two to three decades ago". For the era when there were fewer teacher educational institutions in Nigeria and the oil revenue was massively available, the federal and state governments provided all the funding for operations and capital development needs of these institutions (Akinsanya, 2007). Then came the recent phenomenal growth in the number of teacher education institutions. Again, given the huge economic misfortune/economic melt-down facing the country, made worse by the recent global financial crises, the challenges of adequate funding of the teacher education institution has become artificially revealing.

The Federal Government, through its agency of the National Universities Commission (NUC), has continuously directed all federal universities to explore ways of generating revenues internally such that the management would not have to look up to the government to solve every of their financial problems (Okojie, 2010). This could be why Ventureline.com (2012) defines IGR as the creation of either tangible or intangible results within the confines of one entity, e.g. internally generated funds are those funds that are realized through the efforts or operations of the entity itself, i.e. the funds were not borrowed or realized through other eternal means. This agrees with Wikinvest.com (2012:43), which states "that internally generated funds shall mean funds not constituting the proceeds of any loan, debt issuance, asset sale, insurance recovery or indebtedness".

8. Conclusion

Serious priority and attention must be paid to teacher education and training to be adequate to meet the needs for quality teacher and effectiveness for 21st century global competitiveness. This further requires effective financial investment on teacher education institutions and programmes. The managers of teacher education programmes in the country can device effective self-funding through internally generated revenue, utilization and management strategies to overcome emerging challenges to attract its quality, effectiveness and sustainability. There is absolutely no way inadequate funding of teacher education institutions will facilitate the development of quality teacher for global competitiveness.

9. Recommendations

Based on the conclusion above, the following suggestions are made:

- Serious priority should be paid to adequate budgetary allocation and regular provision of funds for teacher education and training programmes in Nigeria.
- The managers of teacher education institutions and programmes in the country should device effective self-funding strategies through internally generated revenue to meet the expected goals.
- The funds provided for teacher education institutions in the country should not be wasted but rationally utilized on programmes for which it is meant to serve.
- The operators of teacher education institutions in Nigeria should develop global competitive awareness of the challenges of the system towards the attainment of high quality, productivity and sustainability.

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Tackling Over-Schooling and Employability Challenges of Nigerian Graduates for National Development

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Abstract. Over-schooling and un-employability challenges bedevil graduates in Nigeria. Over-schooling breeds low productivity, job dissatisfaction, lack of motivation, poor human relations, violence and frustration. These portend danger for national development. This paper focuses on how to tackle over-schooling and un-employability in order to minimize the negative effects. The techniques proposed include acquisition of job creation and employability skills; sensitization of graduating class; overhauling of SIWES program and utilization of technology facilities for improved employability of graduates. When over-schooling and employability challenges of graduates are curtailed, there will be production of work-ready graduates and entrepreneurs; increased productivity and enhanced national development.

Keywords: Over-schooling, employability, challenges, Nigerian graduates, national development, tackling.

1. Introduction

Over-schooling and graduates unemployability phenomena are of grave concern to stakeholders in the education sector and the Nigerian populace. In literal terms, over-schooling means "schooled too-much". Over-schooling is perceived as a condition in which an individual possesses many different certificates but fails to secure a stable job (Etuk, Akpan & Etuk, 2012). Such people spend several years moving from one university to the other, pursuing many degrees and ending up being over-qualified for employment. Also, over-schooling refers to a condition whereby an individual occupies a job position that is below his qualification. The individual works below the optimum job level for his/her level of education (Glebbeck, 2011). Some Nigerian graduates have been able to secure jobs that are below their qualifications (just to make ends meet in time of hardship).

Often times, over-schoolers work in private establishments where the employers are handicapped in paying full benefits of workers. However, cases of over-schooling are also found in federal establishments, especially among non-academic staff in universities (Etuk, Akpan & Etuk, 2012). A worker's extra certificate obtained while executing his/her job may not be recognized until he/she gets an opening that demands such a qualification. For instance, there are some university graduates working as security guards or clerks. The knowledge and skills acquired by such over-schooled graduates are being underutilized and resources spent in training appear wasted. Since over-schooled graduates are often underpaid, the resultant effects are low productivity and job dissatisfaction.

Employability refers to the attributes, skills and abilities possessed by an individual that allow him/her to secure and maintain a job. It is a case of unemployability when an individual seeking employment possesses attributes that do not meet the demands of the job. Studies have shown that some Nigerian graduates are poorly

trained, ill-equipped, lack necessary competencies for job creation and employment and are unproductive on the job (Dabalen, Oni & Adekola, 2000; Amaewhule, 2007; Nwangwu, 2007). For instance, in this technology era, some job aptitude tests and interviews are conducted via computers. The implication is that, a graduate that does not possess computer skills is rendered unemployable. Also, some students are not well exposed to industry practices while in school and so fail to meet the expectations of industries after school. It is a case of unemployability when, for instance, a graduate of Wood-work Engineering is unable to demonstrate the practical know-how of designing a table.

Unemployability and over-schooling, if not curtailed, can hinder national development. They breed frustration, low-morale, job dissatisfaction and anxieties. A worker lacking job satisfaction exhibits traits like anger, poor human relations and low output (Tsang, 1987; Ng, 2000). Also, conflicts and violence trail over-schooled and unemployable graduates. It is against this backdrop that this paper focuses on tackling over-schooling and employability problems of graduates in Nigeria in order to enhance national development.

2. Concept of Over-Schooling

Over-schooling can be seen from different perspectives. Firstly, over-schooling is conceived as acquisition of many certificates without stable employment (Etuk, et al., 2012). Secondly, over-schooling is perceived as a situation in which public and private universities churn out large number of graduates that overwhelm the labour market (Udoh, Joseph & Amajuoyi, 2014; Green, McIntosh & Vingnoles, 1999). Thirdly, over-schooling is when an individual works below his qualification (Glebbeck, 2011) and is underpaid.

From a psychological perspective, over-schooling challenge is hinged on Herzberg's (1971) 2-factor theory of motivation and Abraham Maslow's (1943; 1954) Hierarchy of Needs Motivation theory. Herzberg (1971), in his study, found that company's policies, working conditions and salaries were some contributory factors to job dissatisfaction among workers. The implication is that motivation factors influence workers' job satisfaction and performance. Also, Maslow's (1943) hierarchy of needs motivation theory proposed that satisfying the lowest needs, namely, physiological needs such as food, water, air and shelter helps man to function effectively in the society. Motivation is highly associated with emotions which in turn influences actions of individuals (Abeshi, 2012; Balarabe, 2012; Plotnik and Kouyourndjian, 2011). When the basic needs of workers are not met, they are not motivated to put in their best at work. Such workers tend to accumulate certificates in order to explore better job opportunities.

Over-schoolers receive low income, are handicapped in providing adequately for the education, welfare and health needs of their families. They lack the means to make meaningful contributions to the society. Consequently, emotions of fear, sadness and anger set in, influencing over-schoolers' output. This impairs national development. It is necessary to seek ways of tackling over-schooling challenges among working and non-working Nigerian graduates.

3. Concept of Employability

Employability is a measure of how easily graduates can gain employment and achieve success in the world of work. Employability focuses on a set of achievements, skills, understanding and personal attributes possessed by graduates that make them more likely to gain employment and be successful in their chosen careers. Hillage and Pollard (1998) defined employability as an individual's ability to gain initial employment, move between roles within the same organization, obtain new employment if required and secure suitable and fulfilling work. Furthermore, DHFETE (2002) proposed that employability is the capability to move into and within labour markets and to realize potentials through sustainable and accessible employment.

According to Etuk et al (2012), there has been a steady decline in the rate of graduate employment for reasons ranging from paucity of employment opportunities to increased unemployability of university graduates. The need to tackle employability challenges of graduates is therefore prominent.

4. Causes of Graduate Unemployability

There are many factors responsible for graduate unemployability. QUORA (2017) and Nnaike (2018) have proposed the underlisted as causes of graduate unemployability:

- ***Over-saturated career paths chosen***. Some graduates specialize in over-saturated areas e.g. Business Administration, Mass Communication while few possess certificates in courses like computer programming, cyber security etc.
- ***Inability to apply information previously learnt to solve daily problems***. Sometimes, lecturers do not use teaching methods that allow students to make good use of the ideas learnt after school or later in life.
- ***Lack of creative and innovative thinking skills.*** Sometimes, students fail to develop knowledge and skills previously acquired to meet present day needs. They fail to engage their creative skills.
- ***Lack of necessary employability skills such as professionalism, good oral and written communication.*** Mediocre students are sometimes churned out of the universities. For instance, there are some graduates that cannot write error-free memos in simple English language in the offices; or some journalists that cannot differentiate between "former" and "formal".
- ***Failure of Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) to bridge the gap between universities and industries.*** Some students undertake SIWES program in companies lacking infrastructural and workshop facilities that can give them required experiences for labour market.
- ***Large number of graduates***. Public and private universities turn out large number of graduates, more than what the labour market can accommodate.
- ***Globalization policies***. Government is not eager to establish more industries because of globalization policies worldwide. More industries can help to accommodate employment needs of many graduates in the society.
- ***Poor funding of Education by Government.*** Nigerian budgetary allocation to Education sector has been below 26% UNESCO benchmark for years. Poor funding leads to provision of inadequate infrastructures, laboratories, workshops, overcrowded lecture, inability to make use of modern and technological facilities in improving teaching and learning that can enable graduates acquire employability skills.

5. Techniques of Tackling Overschooling and Employability Problems of Graduates

The following techniques should be utilized in tackling over-schooling and employability problems of Nigerian graduates.

- **Upgrading overschooled staff:** Employers of labour should upgrade over-schooled staff to higher cadres upon successful performance in aptitude or screening tests.
- **Job creation skills:** In training graduates, acquisition of educational certificates for job seeking should be de-emphasized while emphasis is placed on skills' acquisition for job creation.
- **Employability skills:** Workshops and laboratories in institutions of higher learning should be well-equipped to meet industry standard so that students can be well-exposed to industry practices. Also, experts from the industries can be invited to train students in the effective use of the materials or equipment. These help graduates to acquire employability skills.

- **Sensitization of graduating class:** Graduating classes in tertiary institutions of learning should be given periodic orientation, sensitization and counseling sessions on vocational, career and entrepreneurship opportunities after school as well as to expose them to the demands and expectations of employers. Seminars and workshops can be used to provide such awareness.
- **Periodic review of curriculum:** There should be periodic review of curriculum for tertiary institutions by experts, to keep abreast of new developments. Experts in the industries should also be invited to make contributions to the review.
- **Over-hauling of SIWES programs:** SIWES programs in schools should be overhauled to include programs and experiences that will bridge the gap between universities and industries. There should be proper and adequate supervision of students on SIWES programs to ensure that they are kept busy learning and practicing industrial tasks on the field. The practice of just signing SIWES students' log books for formality sake by some Supervisors should be discarded.
- **Loan schemes:** Centre for Entrepreneurship Studies in various universities can source for grants to mount loan schemes for Alumni members to engage in business activities, under supervision. The Centre can also sensitize on how to secure loans for entrepreneurship purposes through provision of more avenues for securing loans.
- **Establishment of more industries:** Private individuals, organizations and government should set up more industries and companies to employ many job seekers and pay them adequate salaries that match their qualifications.
- **Technology facilities for improved employability:** Technology and internet facilities can be used to enhance employability. Universities should form partnerships with other universities in other countries for exchange of experts from overseas to Nigeria and vice versa. Also, using online facilities, undergraduate students in Nigeria can be trained by foreign experts via virtual learning facilities like SKYPE and video-conferencing.
- **Self-development of graduates:** Graduates need to engage in self-development in order to build on already-acquired skills from schools. Individuals can boost the acquired skills through constant practice and getting more information online about the area of specialization. A graduate should consider what he/she can do better than others with the same qualification. The onus lies on a graduate to develop himself or herself beyond the basic skills or training acquired in school, through constant practices and creative thinking/activities. Such a graduate is bound to 'stand out' among his/her peers and attract employability offers.

6. Conclusion

Nigerian graduates struggle with over-schooling and employability challenges. The causal factors and consequences have been highlighted. Minimizing over-schooling requires all stakeholders namely, government, school administrators, employers of labour and individuals to play their roles. In tackling the menace of over-schooling and unemployability, the techniques and recommendations given in this paper should be considered. Minimizing over-schooling and unemployability will enhance national development.

7. Recommendations

- Over-schooled and potential over-schooled individuals without stable jobs should be encouraged to specialize in a specific area and master necessary skills in that area.
- Undergraduates' trainings should be tailored towards job creation and employability.
- Regular seminars and workshops should be organized for final year university students to sensitize them about how to overcome over-schooling and employability problems.
- Government should promote entrepreneurship and creative business skills by providing more avenues for obtaining loans.
- Education should be properly funded by government, to provide adequate infrastructural facilities, instructional and workshop materials for schools to improve employability.

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Ethical Standards and Public Service Delivery in South East, Nigeria

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Abstract. Public service is responsible for the execution of governmental programmes and provision of social services such as transportation, rural electrification, water etc. However, these services are not adequately provided despite the enormous resources allocated to the MDAs in southeast, Nigeria. It is on these shortcomings that necessitated various reforms in Nigeria and institutionalisation of ethical standards, culture of work ethics, yet output is poorly delivered. The study adopted Descriptive research design. The population was the public service in Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo states, Nigeria. The three states were purposively selected with numerical population of 51,102. Stratified and simple random sampling techniques were used to select three MDAs (Ministry of Works and Infrastructure/Transport, Civil Service Commission and Water Corporation). The sample size was 786. Questionnaire was the major instrument of data collection complemented by interview guide. Reliability test of the instrument yielded Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the construct ranging from 0.77 to 0.82. The response rate was 87%. Data collected were tabulated, while mean as well as standard deviation were calculated, and content analysed. Findings revealed that nonadherence to ethical principles for effective operation, lack of commitment and low sense of integrity leading to conflict of interest, corrupt practices and undue award of contracts to associates as well as recruitment not based on merit were observed in the public service of the three states. State governments of Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo should legislate policies and practices that encourages sense of integrity and commitment, encourage consistent on the job training and development, motivation of public servants to encourage ethical behaviour.

Keywords: Ethical Standard, Public Service, Service Delivery, Culture, Commitment.

1. Introduction

The Nigerian public service is saddled with the responsibility of implementing governmental programmes, assist the political executive to formulate policy and carry out other responsibilities such as registration of companies, collection of tax among others. As a result of these important functions, its significance cannot be overemphasised, therefore, is the substratum on which governmental accomplishments are attained. So, while public service has become the centre of government program, the productivity of its workforce has remained a major determinant of the extent of social-economic development (Ogunkuade, 2016). Conversely, public service may not be able to attain any goal if the officials are not ethically concerned with the norms, ideals and principles of the service. This is the professionalism Nigerian public service lacked shortly after the civil war (1967-1970) that was characterised with unethical behaviours. Service delivery of the civil service was blemished with unethical conducts such as collusion, negligence to duty, extortion, and financial misconduct. This affected the expected performance which undermined socio-economic development in the country. On this note, ethical values like dedication to duty, impartiality, anonymity, and political neutrality, which were the norms in public service before and during the national independence in 1960 was undermined, especially with the incursion of the military in Nigerian government and politics in 1966. Corruption was institutionalised and became a norm in the public service and hampered all aspect of national development.

The preceding condition made it impossible for Public Service to be able to properly direct its aspiration and goals towards improving citizen welfare packages from 1960 to the Fourth Republic.

Different reforms were instituted by successive government to improve the performance of the public service to have the capacity to improve service delivery. These reforms include commissions of enquiry like the Hunt Committee (1934), the Tudor Davies Commission (1945); the Walter Harragin Commission (1947); the Hugh Foot Commission (1948); the Gorsuch Commission (1954); the Mbanefo Commission (1959); the Morgan Commission (1964); the Adebo Commission (1971); the Udoji Commission (1974); the Onosode Commission (1982); the Dotun Philips Commission (1985); the Presidential Task Force on Civil Service (1985); the Ayida Panel (1994); and the Obasanjo Service Delivery Reforms (2003) (Obi, 2007).
The major common grounds discovered from Udoji (1974), Ani (1976), Onosode (1982), Philips (1988), and Ayida (1994) commissions include the need for result-oriented management with unified structure; recruitment and promotion based on merit and skills; revitalized financial management practices; founding of Management by Objectives (MBO); Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS); augmented salary awards, and performance/efficiency in public service. The Obasanjo Service Delivery Initiative (SDI) launched civil service renewal which focused on pension reform and the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), restructuring of ministries and departments, monetization, due process in public procurement, down-sizing in the public sector, strong financial regulation, anti-corruption campaign, and quality service delivery initiative. It also established the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) with legal support to investigate, arrest, and prosecute corrupt public office holders. Finally, the SDI established the Service Compact (SERVICOM) to guarantee quality service delivery (Olaopa, 2008).

On the above premise ally, it seems these reforms have not impacted to the performance of the public servants. This is the reason the study examined ethical standards and public service delivery in Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo States from 2011 to 2019.

2. Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are:

- Identify the trend and pattern of ethical practices in South East Public Service.
- Examine the commitment and integrity of public servants to service delivery in Southeast, Nigeria.
- Observe different steps taken to reduce ethical violation in Southeast Nigeria from 2011-2019.

3. Conceptual Clarifications

3.1 Ethical Standards

This refers to standard principles that inspire greater values of trust, fairness and kindness in a workplace. It varies base on the individual personal morality and every organisation have ethical standards that regulate behaviour. Ordinarily, it is expected to promote values, good behaviour, work ethics among others. These set principles are established in formal organisations to promote its underlying moral values that serve as a reference point for policy initiation, formulation, implementation and evaluation. More importantly, it designs the pattern and parameter of ethical conduct required from public servants in the process of policy or programme execution. The aim of ethical standard is to promote a culture of self-discipline, accountability, transparency, exhibition of competence, honesty and commitment to responsibilities to attain the goals and objectives of the organisation in an efficient and effective manner.

3.2 The Public Service

The concept of public service suggests the thought of government's involvement in service delivery without profit maximization. Nigerian 1999 constitution, Section 318 as amended defines public service as the service of the Federation in one capacity, in respect of the Government of the Federation. Service such as; Service of the federation in a civil capacity as staff of the office of the President, the Vice-President, a Ministry or department of the Government of the Federation allocated with any business responsibility of the Government of the Federation". Similarly, the Constitution describes the public service and civil service of a state to cover people in the service of state governments in the same capacities as those of the federation.

Adamolekun (2013) indicates that public service is of a wider scope than the civil service; it is the totality of services structured under government authority. It comprises central government ministries, departments, and agencies, its field administration, local government, the military, other security forces and the judiciary. According to Olaopa, (2013) Public service of the Federation consists of all government officials at the federal level, State level and Local Government levels that are in the ministries, parastatals, extra-ministerial departments

and the paramilitary organizations while the structure of the government ministries, departments and agencies follow the pattern of the British system of administration.
Conversely, Aroge and Hassan, (2011) in Omolayo (2016) emphasized that every civil servant is called public servants, but not every public servant is called civil servant. He further explained that Public services are set up to deliver essential services to the public without profit maximization in which some are either owned by the state, while others are partially owned with a minority or majority of the shares owned to the state. Peter, (2016) pointed out that public service is a government institution established by law funded by the public, staffed by professionals and administrators mainly for implementing government policies. On this note, public service is wider in scope than the civil service. More importantly, are saddled with the responsibility to effectively and efficiently execute governmental programmes and carry out essential services for the benefit of the populace.

3.3 Service Delivery

Service delivery is the degree at which an individual in an organization discharges their assigned duties. It is also a way of assessing an employee unit input and output level compared to organization goals. World Bank, (2013) define service delivery as the method of business commitment to perform beyond profit-making which is the way man served the society. Parasuraman and Zeithaml (2014) described service delivery as the extent to which an organization meets or exceed the expectation of customers, these expectations are what beneficiaries think service should deliver rather than what would be offered.

Obiora and Ugwu (2016) explained Service delivery as a means by which government provides services of public interest to meet citizen desirable expectation and as a way of having social contract with the citizen. Services of public interest include security, healthcare, education, water, energy, water, and public transport. Nnaeto (2017) suggested that the best way to sustain the channel of public service delivery, if the beneficiaries are to get the best of such services is by making the project a government-citizens project. This entails the involvement of citizen in a project or a service delivery responsibility that suits them, this will likely make it more dynamic and effective as the government dedicated to the actualization of such project. Finally, expectation of public servants is to align with ethical standards which should provide minimum standards on the process of implementation of governmental programme to meet the needs and desires of the people.

4. The System Theory

The major proponents of this theory among others are Ludwig von Bertalanffy, (1950); David Easton, (1959); Katz and Kahn, (1966); Robert Ghin, (1969); Koontz et al. (1980); and Talcott Parsons, (1951). System theory is the collection of inter-related parts which form one whole. The General Systems Theory was adapted to political science by David Easton. The application of the theory in this context suggest that system theory has a strong emphasis on the pluralistic nature of public service. As a tool of analysis, it understands and simplifies the broadest facts and practices in public service where rules and procedures used in decision making that applies to a situation. This theory can be demonstrated in the southeast public service in areas of work ethics and are swayed by both internal and external environment. A system theory in its interrelatedness nature links the input and conversion process into the final stage as output within the whole system. Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo states symbolized the political system that endures so long and therefore produces expectable outcomes.

The states, as an entity comprises; organizations, structures, institutions, processes and subsystems designed to achieve the strategic objectives of government to its citizens. The public service is one of the sub-systems which confirm the overall accomplishment of government goals, which is the provision of essential social services and safeguards the security of lives and properties of its citizens. The three states are open system which receives inputs in the form of expectations, demands and needs from her citizens, use the relevant government institution to act on those demands and then feedback the citizens on government's decision/actions concerning their claims. Thus, the public service is the apparatus through which government (political system) executes policies geared towards addressing the needs and demands of her citizens. It implies that effective and efficient public service delivery could be hampered if the public service is not adequately motivated as well as made to conform to internal control mechanisms to carry out their official responsibilities.

5. Methodology

Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study was the public service in Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo state, Nigeria.

These three states were purposively selected with numerical population of 51,102. Stratified and simple random sampling techniques were used to select three MDAs (Ministry of Works and Infrastructure/Transport, Civil Service Commission and Water Corporation). The sample size was 786. Questionnaire was the major instrument of data collection complemented by interview guide. Reliability test of the instrument yielded Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the construct ranging from 0.77 to 0.82. The response rate was 87%. Data collected were analysed using descriptive and inferential (Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient) statistics.

Analysis Research Question One: What are the Trends of Ethical Practices in Selected Southeast Public Service.

Table 1: Trends and Patterns of Ethical Practice in South-East Public Service

	E	O	N	Y	I		E	N	U		G	U		I	M	O				ALL
	SA %	A %	U %	D %	SD %	Mn /SD	SA %	A %	U %	D %	SD %	Mn./ SD		SA %	A %	U %	D %	SD %	Mn/ SD	Mean & SD for the 3 states
My department formally evaluated its ethics training for effectiveness and is constantly updated and improved.	17 15.2%	18 16.1%	27 24.1%	30 26.8%	20 17.9 %	28/ 1.37%	87 26.9 %	115 35.5 %	47 14.5 %	35 10.8 %	40 12.3 %	3.48 /1.3 8		62 17.7 %	94 26.9%	39 11.1 %	98 28 %	57 16.3%	3.24/1 .23	3.27/ 1.33
The support from my supervisor in following organization ethical behavior is not encouraging	28(25)	37(33)	16 (14.3)	2017. 9)	11 (9.8)	3.45 /1.34	77 (23. 8)	78(2 4.1)	33 (10. 2)	101(31.2)	35 10.8	3.40 /1.2 4		79 (22.6)	88 (25.1)	15 (4.3)	99 (28.3)	69(19. 7)	3.42/. 16	3.42/ 1.22
There is fairness in rewards and promotion system in my organization	40 (35.7)	22 (19.6)	25 (22.3)	17 (15.2)	8 (7.1)	3.39/1 .56	42 (13)	97(2 9.9)	10 (3.1)	120(37)	55 17)	3.33 /1.0 0		66 (18.9)	45 (12.9)	69 (19.7)	92 (26.3)	78 (22.3)	2.89/1 .37	3.14/ 1.28
Enforcement of code of conduct help public servant moral reasoning of doing thing right	42 (37.5)	30(26.8)	14 (12.5)	17 (15.2)	9 (8.0)	3.69/1 .37	75 (23. 1)	103(31.8)	49 (15. 1)	72(2 2.2)	25 (7.7)	3.40 /1.3 3		110 (31.4)	76 (21.7)	41 (11.7)	78 (22.3)	45 (12.9)	3.48/1 .35	3.48/ 1.35
There is continuity of initiative even when there is changing in administration regime	6 (5.4)	23(20.5)	32 (28.6)	32 (28.6)	19 (17.0)	2.57/1 .25	69 (21. 3)	62(1 9.1)	50 (15. 4)	98(3 0.2)	69 (21. 3)	2.95 /1.2 57		65 (18.6)	56 (16.0)	110 (31.4)	110 (31.4)	43 (12.3)	3.07/1 .26	2.95/ 1.26
Overall mean		3.18	SD=1.38				3.31	SD= 1.24						3.22	SD = 1.28					
Grand Mean		3.23					Standard Deviation= 1.30													

Source = Field Study, 2019. NB. With 5-point Likert scale

Decision rule: If mean is ≤ 1.49 = poor, 1.5-2.49= fair, 2.5-3.99= good, 4.0-5.0= very good

Table 1 reveals that 72 (64.3%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean scores of 3.69; 178 (54.3%) respondents in Enugu State with mean scores of 3.40 and 186 (53.1%) respondents in Imo State with a mean scores of 3.48 agreed respectively that enforcement of code of conduct help public servant moral reasoning in executing their responsibilities. Also, 65(58%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean scores of 3.45 and 155(54.9%) respondents in Enugu State with a mean scores of 3.40; agreed that the support from their supervisors in following organization ethical behavior are not encouraging, on the contrary 168(48%) respondents in Imo State with a mean scores of 3.42 disagreed that the support from their supervisors in following organization ethical behavior are not encouraging. Similarly, 62(53.3%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 3.39 agreed that there is fairness in rewards and promotion system in the service. Differently, 175(54%) respondents in Enugu State with a mean score of 3.33 and 170 (48.6%) respondents in Imo State with a mean scores of 2.89 disagreed that there is fairness in rewards and promotion system in the service. More so, 50(44.7%) respondents in Ebonyi State with mean scores of 2.80; 202(62.4%) respondents in Enugu State with mean scores 3.48 and 156(44.6%) respondents in Imo State agreed that the departments formally evaluated its ethical training for effectiveness and is constantly updated and improved. However, 51 (45.6%) respondents in Ebonyi State, with mean scores 2.57; 167(51.5%) respondents in Enugu state with a mean scores of 2. 95 and 161 (48.6%) disagreed that there is continuity of initiative even when there is change in administration.

Furthermore, **t**he result reveals that in Ebonyi state, the trend of ethical practice is good (grand mean=3.18) as the respondents indicated that enforcement of code of conduct help public servant moral reasoning of doing thing right (mean=3.69), however, the support from supervisors in following organization ethical behavior is not encouraging (mean=3.45). In Enugu state, ethical practice implementation was also good (grand mean =3.31, SD=1.243) in which the respondents indicated that their departments formally evaluates its ethics training for effectiveness and is constantly updated and improved (mean=3.48); they also agreed that enforcement of code of conduct help public servants' moral reasoning and practice (mean=3.40), however, the support from supervisors in following organization ethical behavior is not encouraging (mean=3.40). The result also shows that the trend of ethical practice in Imo state was also good (grand mean=3.22), and the respondents indicated that enforcement of code of conduct help public servant moral reasoning and practice (mean=3.48), and that the support from supervisors in following organization ethical behavior is not encouraging (mean=3.42).

Objective Two: The Commitment and Integrity of Public Servants to the Service Delivery in the Selected States in Southeast, Nigeria

Table 2: Commitment and Integrity of Public Servants to Service Delivery

	EB	O	N	Y	I		E	N	U		G	U		I	M	O				ALL
	SA %	A %	U %	D %)	SD %	Mn /SD	SA %	A %	U %	D (%)	SD %	Mn./ SD		SA %	A %	U %	D %	SD %	Mn/ SD	Mean & SD
We are well acquainted with the ethics of our job	27(24.1)	48(42.9)	15(13.4)	22(19.6)		3.64/ 1.23	116 (35.8)	68 (21)	32(9.9)	65 20.1)	43(13.3)	3.60/ 1.34		97(27.7)	159(45.4)	33 (9.4)	39 (11.1)	22(6.3)	3.76/ 1.19	3.67/ 1.26
Awards of contract is offered to friends and relatives of the administrators	9(8)	37(33)	29(25.9)	32(28.6)	5(4.5)	2.93/ 1.32	107(33)	87 (26.9)	26(8)	56(17.3)	48(14.8)	3.62/ 1.29		96(27.4)	143(40.9)	55 (15.7)	35 (10)	21(6)	3.58/ 1.36	3.51/ 1.34
Receiving additional money and gifts is well accepted as a way of adding to our pecuniary income	11(9.8)	33(29.5)	21(18.8)	29(25.9)	18(16.1)	2.96/ 1.26	45(13.9)	122(37.7)	46(14.2)	62(19.1)	49(15.1)	3.22/ 1.26		108(30.9)	89 (25.4)	64 (18.3)	69 (19.7)	20(5.7)	3.45/ 1.44	3.28/ 1.35
Signing of conflict of interest is renew every year in my organization	20(17.9)	46(41.1)	16(14.3)	21(18.8)	9(8)	3.40/ 1.27	125(38.6)	95 (29.3)	40(12.3)	64(19.8)		3.82/ 1.29		120(34.3)	96 (27.4)	29 (8.3)	80 (22.9)	25(7.1)	3.72/ 1.23	3.72/ 1.27
I have strong attachment to my structural workplace	36(32.1)	20(17.9)	25(22.3)	27(24.1)	4(3.6)	3.34/ 1.51	78(24.1)	99 (30.6)	16(4.9)	86(26.5)	45(13.9)	3.55/ 1.14		92(26.3)	76 (21.7)	62 (17.7)	75 (21.4)	45(12.9)	3.26/ 1.43	3.39/ 1.33
Recruitment and selection of new employees is based on bias	12(10.7)	22(19.6)	49(43.8)	18(16.1)	11(9.8)	2.44/ 1.47	135(41.7)	37 (11.4)	30(9.3)	68(21)	54(16.7)	3.60/ 1.40		84(24)	99 (28.3)	58 (16.6)	69 (19.7)	40(11.4)	3.32/ 1.38	3.31/ 1.45
My organization has an institution or dedicated committee assigned to co-ordinate and manage the implementation of the ethics policy	39(34.8)	48(42.9)	13(11.6)	12(10.7)	-	3.89/ 1.22	116(35.8)	79 (24.4)	24(7.4)	77(23.8)	28(8.6)	3.73/ 1.24		119(34)	87 (24.9)	35 (10)	69 (19.7)	40(11.4)	3.61/ 1.32	3.70/ 1.27
Overall mean/SD		3.22/1.33					3.59/1.28							3.52/1.34						
Grand Mean =3.44 Standard Deviation = 1.31																				

Source = Field Study, 2019. NB. With 5-point Likert scale
Decision If mean is ≤ 1.49 = low, 1.5-2.49= average, 2.5-3.99= high, 4.0-5.0= very high

Table 2 reveals that 89(77.7%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 3.89; 195(60.2%) respondents in Enugu State with mean score of 3.73 and 206(58.9%) respondents in Imo State with a mean score of 3.61 agreed that state public service have an institution or dedicated committee assigned to co-ordinate and manage the

implementation of the policy on ethical practice. Similarly, 75(67%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 3.64; 184(56.8%) respondents in Enugu State with a mean score of 3.60; 256(73.1%) respondents in Imo State with a mean score of 3.75 agreed that they are well acquainted with the code of ethics in the service. In the same vein, 66(59%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 3.40; 220(67.9%) respondents in Enugu State with a mean score of 3.82; and 216(61.7%) respondents in Imo State with a mean score 3.72 agreed that Signing of conflict of interest is renew every year in the service. More so, 56(50%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score 3.34; 177(54.7%) respondents in Enugu State with a mean score 3.55; 168(48%) respondents in Imo State with a mean score of 3.26 agreed that they have strong attachment to their structural workplace. In addition, 47(42%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 2.96 disagreed that receiving additional money and gifts is well accepted as a way of adding to their pecuniary income. On the contrary 167(51.6%) respondents in Enugu State with a mean score of 3.22; and 197(56.3%) respondents in Imo State with a mean score of 3.45 agreed that receiving additional money and gifts is well accepted as a way of adding to their pecuniary income. Also, 46(41%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 2.94; 172(53.1%) respondents in Enugu State with a mean score of 3.62; and 234(68.3%) respondents in Imo state with a mean score of 3.58 agreed respectively that awards of contract is offered to friends and relatives of the administrators. In the same vein, 34(30.3%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score 2.44; 163(59.9%) respondents in Enugu State with a mean score of 3.60; and 183(52.3%) respondents in Imo State with a mean score of 3.32 agreed respectively that recruitment and selection of new employees is based on favouritism.

Table 2 is on the level of commitment of public servants to service delivery in the selected states of the south east. The result reveals that the level of commitment is high in Ebonyi (grand mean= 3.22, SD=1.33) in which the respondents agreed that the service have an institution or dedicated committee assigned to co-ordinate and manage the implementation of the policy on ethical conduct (mean=3.89), and that they are well acquainted with the ethical behaviour required in the course of carrying out their responsibilities (mean=3.64). In order to strengthen their commitment, signing of conflict of interest is renew every year (mean=3.34). In Enugu state, the level of commitment is also high (grand mean=3.59, SD=1.284). In this state, the respondents indicated that signing of conflict of interest is renew every year in the service (mean=3.82), as MDAs have dedicated committee assigned to co-ordinate and manage the implementation of the ethical policy (mean=3.73). However, they also noted that awards of contracts are offered to friends and relatives of the administrators (mean=3.62). The result equally has it that the level of commitment of public servants to service delivery in Imo state is high (grand mean=3.52, SD=1.340) as the respondents indicated that they are acquainted with the ethical requirement of the job (mean=3.76) and that signing of conflict of interest is renew every year in the state's public service (mean=3.72). The respondents also indicated that they have dedicated committee assigned to co-ordinate and manage the implementation of the ethical policy (mean=3.61). It can therefore be concluded that public servants in Enugu and Imo states have a higher degree of commitment to service delivery than their counterparts in Ebonyi State.

Objective Three: Observe Steps taken to Reduce Ethical Violation in the Selected Southeast States from 2011-2019

Table 3: Steps taken to Reduce Ethical Violation

	EB	O	N	Y	I		E	N	U	G	U		I	M	O				ALL
	SA (%)	A %	U (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mn /SD	SA (%)	A (%)	U (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mn./ SD	SA (%)	A (%)	U (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mn/ SD	Mean & SD for the 3 states
Our organisation has written guidelines for their operations in the state	48 (42.9)	59(52.7)	5(4.5)	-	-	4.29/ 866	148(45.7)	90 (27.8)	29(9)	37(11.4)	20(6.2)	3.95/ 1.27	98 (28)	169(48.3)	31(8.9)	33 (9.4)	19(5.4)	3.81/ 1.16	3.94/ 1.18
The ethical expectation of the organization is usually communicated to employees when they are hired.	30 (26.8)	22(19.6)	4 (3.6)	18(16.1)	38(33.9)	3.32/ 1.28	83(25.6)	128(39.5)	34(10.5)	52(16)	27(8.3)	3.61/ 1.24	97 (27.7)	128(36.6)	31(8.9)	69 (19.7)	25(7.1)	3.66/ 1.23	3.59/ 1.24
public servants is encouraged to report misconduct/suspected corruption committed by public servants without fear of reprisal or	10(8.9)	29(25.9)	26(23.2)	32(28.6)	15(13.4)	2.84/ 1.29	66(20.4)	93 (28.7)	36(11.1)	76(23.5)	53(16.4)	3.31/ 1.27	68 (19.4)	116(33.1)	31(8.9)	82 (23.4)	53(15.1)	3.39/ 1.21	3.28/ 1.26

retaliation																			
Inspection teams were often sent to evaluate public service delivery of the different arms of the public service in the state	18 (16.1)	28(2 5)	14(1 2.5)	37(3 3)	15(1 3.4)	3.19/ 1.22	110(34)	65 (2 0.1)	36(1 1.1)	64(1 9.8)	49(1 5.1)	3.51/ 1.38	86 (2 4.6)	98 (2 8)	34(9. 7)	54 (1 5.4)	78(2 2.3)	3.35/ 1.32	3.39/ 1.33
There is supporting institutions available and publicized for the public to expose wrongdoing committed by public servants	19(1 7)	37(3 3)	29(2 5.9)	18(1 6.1)	9(8)	3.07/ 1.46	116(35.8)	92 28. 4	45(1 3.9)	54(1 6.7)	17(5. 2)	3.67/ 1.37	12 5 (3 5.7)	98 (2 8)	27(7. 7)	65 (1 8.6)	35(1 0)	3.74/ 1.25	3.62/ 1.35
We receive regular on-the-job training on ethical standards concerning our operations	20 (17.9)	22(1 9.6)	7(63. 3)	34(3 0.4)	29(2 5.9)	3.17/ 1.18	57(1 7.6)	60 (1 8.5)	22(6. 8)	109(33..6)	76(2 3.5)	3.17/ 1.17	88 (2 5.1)	67 (1 9.1)	19(5. 4)	13 3(38)	43(1 2.3)	3.46/ 1.15	3.30/ 1.17
There is a periodic report on the state of ethics in the public service	18(1 6.1)	27(2 4.1)	2724. 1	29(2 5.9)	11(9. 8)	2.98/ 1.40	104(32.1)	67 (2 0.7)	26(8)	73(2 2.5)	54(1 6.7)	3.52/ 1.30	79 (2 2.6)	92 (2 6.3)	58(1 6.6)	79 (2 2.6)	42(1 2)	3.26/ 1.37	3.33/ 1.36

Source: Field Study, 2019. NB. With 5-point Likert scale

Table 3 reveals that 107(95.6%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 4.29; 238(73.5%) respondents in Enugu State with mean score of 3.95 and 267(76.3%) respondents in Imo State with a mean score of 3.81 agreed correspondingly that the public service has written guidelines that is operational in the state's public service. More so, 211(65.1%) respondents in Enugu State with mean score of 3.61 and 225(64.3%) respondents in Imo State with a mean score of 3.66 agreed that the ethical expectation of the organization is usually communicated to employees when they are hired, while 56(50%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 3.32 disagreed that the ethical expectation of MDAs is usually communicated to employees when they are hired. In the same vein, 52(46.4%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 3.19 disagreed that Inspection teams often sent to evaluate public service delivery of the different arms of the public service in the state while on the contrary 175(54.1%) respondents in Enugu state with mean score of 3.51 and 184(52.6%) respondents in Imo state with a mean score of 3.35 agreed that Inspection teams were often sent to evaluate public service delivery of the different arms of the public service in the state. Also, 63(56.3%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 3.17 agreed that they receive regular on-the-job training on ethical standards concerning their operations while on the contrary, 185(57.1%) respondents in Enugu State and 176(50.3%) respondents in Imo State disagreed that they receive regular on-the-job training on ethical standards in the execution of their duties. 56(50%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 3.67; 208(64.2%) respondents in Enugu State with mean score of 3.67 and 223(63.7%) respondents in Imo State with a mean score of 3.74 agreed respectively that there is supporting institutions available and publicized for the public to expose wrongdoing committed by public servants. Similarly, 45(40.2%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 2.98; 171(52.8%) respondents in Enugu State with mean score of 3.52 and 171(48.9%) respondents in Imo State with a mean score of 3.26 agreed that there are periodic report on the state of ethics in the public service. in the same vein, 159(49.1%) respondents in Enugu State with mean score of 3.31 and 184(52.5%) respondents in Imo state with a mean score of 3.39 agreed that public servants are encouraged to report misconduct/suspected corrupt practices committed by public servants without fear of reprisal or retaliation. On the contrary, 47(42%) respondents in Ebonyi State with a mean score of 2.84 disagreed that public servants are encouraged to report misconduct/suspected corruption committed by public servants without fear of reprisal or retaliation.

The result in table 5.3 has it that in Ebonyi state, the steps taken to reduce ethical violation include written guidelines for operations in the state (mean=4.29), communication of ethical expectations to newly hired employees (mean=3.32); and Inspection teams are also often sent to evaluate public service delivery in

the state (mean=3.19). In Enugu state, there are written guidelines for the operations in the state (mean=3.95), there are also supporting institutions available to the public through which wrongdoings of public servants can be exposed (mean=3.67) as well as communicating ethical expectations to newly hired employees. The situation is not different in Imo state as the respondents also indicated that there are written guidelines of the operations in the state (mean=3.81). There are also supporting institutions through which wrong doings of public servants can be exposed by the public (mean=3.74); also, ethical expectations are communicated to new employees.

6. Discussion of Findings

The findings from the data analysed are discussed in this section in tandem with other researcher's views and opinions in the related literature presented in this study.

Objective one: Identify the Trend and Pattern of Ethical Practices in Selected States in Southeast Public Service.

In view of research question analysed in table 5.7 which revealed the respondent's opinion on trend and pattern of work ethics in the selected states in southeast, the analysed data shows that the respondents from the states unanimously agreed that enforcement of code of conduct help public servant moral and ethical behaviour. This finding shows that the public servant in southeast were aware that applying code of ethics has positive effect on behaviour and attitudes of public servants. This findings were corroborated by Ebutu and Beredugo (2015) who maintained that ethics serves as ethical reasoning and considerations for decisions and actions taken during the completion of duties when working to provide general organization services. Also, an organization performance depends on the ethical work climate which often reflects in the collective moral reasoning such as attitude and behaviour of workers, communication skills, honesty and accountability of public servants. The findings in this research affirm Agi (2017) position that the fundamental basis of ethics is morality; ethics are moral rules or principles of noble behaviour governing the conduct of individual or society for deciding what is right and wrong.

However, in term of supervisors' ethical behaviour, majority of the respondents from the three states agreed that the support from their supervisors in following organization ethical behavior are not encouraging. This finding contradicts Beetseh and Kohol (2013) position where he emphasized the need for leaders to shows good example through adherence to ethical standards for the junior ones to follows. There is need for disciplined, selfless and purposeful leadership that has the capacity to propel civil service towards attainment of ethics and integrity in the modern society. In the same way, respondents from the three states with average mean score of 3.14 agreed that there is no fairness in the rewards and promotion system in the MDAs.

On training of ethical behaviour and conduct, respondents from the three states with average mean score of 3.27 agreed that the departments and agencies formally evaluate the behavioural conduct and train the public servants, especially on code of ethics. The essence of the exercise is to improve the effectiveness and to consistently remind them that ethical conduct is key to stability and productivity. More so, to equip them with adequate information on ethical issues so they will not claim to be ignorant.

In term of continuity of initiative, respondents from the three states with average mean score of 2.95 disagreed that there is continuity of initiative even when there is change in administration. This often led to abandoned projects because the new administration will intentionally starve such projects of fund. The implication of abandoned projects is that fund and resources allocated in the past will be wasted.

In an interviewed with the director of units, it revealed that ethical practices in the MDAs has improved within the period of study because there is awareness and serious monitoring in day to day activities of the public servants. It was acknowledged that they have not attained the expected standard but there is room for improvement in relation to ethical practices. Another interview conducted with the public about the trend of public servants' ethical practices in the states under investigation, revealed that public ethical practices has greatly improved for the fear of reprimand and termination of appointment. On the other hand, majority also highlighted the issues of persistent corruption, collection of bribes before services is delivered. This is the reason Manzel, (2010) opined that an ethical officers must be committed to high standards and professional behaviour, have knowledge about the essentials codes of ethics and law; must be able to involve in ethical reasoning during ethical dilemmas, identify and act on public service ethics and values, promotes ethical conduct and attitude in public institutions.

Objective Two: Examine the Commitment and Integrity of Public Servants to Service Delivery in the Selected States in Southeast Nigeria.

According to the research question analysed in Table 5.2, respondents from the three states with average score of 3.67 agreed that they are well acquainted with the ethical standards in the service. This is in line with the interview response from the permanent secretary and directors of units. There is evidence that MDAs have employee handbook for public service employees. This handbook outlines the ethical standard of the public service, disciplines and reports of misconduct in the service. However it was observed that not all the employee in the public service have access to civil service rules, especially some of the junior workers do not have personal copy of the handbook, therefore, some do not understand what the book contain and expectation toward ethical standard for effective service delivery. This finding corroborated Ananti and Umeifekwen (2012) position that Public servants must understand public policy and adequate ethical standard required in the service. It will help public servants to know how to execute their duties as well as limitations.

In an interview responses from the public on whether the public servants are well acquainted with the ethics of the job. Majority of the responses indicated that the attitudes among the public servants many a times contradict the ethical principles of their job. For instance, they engaged in selling during office hour, lateness to office, collection of bribes and favouritism, there is no respect for the public and clientele, insulting and abusing during concession.

On awards of contract, respondents from Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo States with average mean scores of 3.51 agreed that the awards of contract are offered to friends and relatives of the administrators. This finding corroborates Fukuyama (2014) position who highlighted the strong feelings people in power have for nepotism. He argues that the natural feelings of using power to promote self, family, relatives, religious group, business, and political party are already part of the service. Therefore, ethics help to consider others first with the commitment to the public interest.

On acceptance of gratification through receiving additional money and gift, Respondents from Ebonyi, with average mean score of 2.9 disagreed while average score of 3.22 from Enugu and 3.45 from Imo States agreed that receiving additional money and gifts is well accepted as a way of adding to their pecuniary income. This is purely against the ethical standard of the civil servants with the fact that they were acquainted with the ethics of their job. As a result of insufficient remuneration, receiving money and some other gifts to supplement their income has become the order of the day. This finding is in contrast with Public Service Rules (2008) that lays emphasis on the following: discipline and strict adherence to the rules and regulations guiding the public service; diligence in the discharge of duties; shunning official misconducts such as demanding or receiving monetary or other form of material compensation for services rendered.

Concerning signing of conflict of interest, respondent from the three states with total mean score of 3.72 agreed that Signing of conflict of interest is renew every year in the MDAs. The findings supported the application to the rules that guides public servants based on the Fifth Schedule of 1999 Constitution of Nigeria (as amended) that public servants should avoid conflict of interest during discharge of duties; public officers neither must engage in personal business during an official hour. Based on the finding Ssonko (2010) assert that conflict of interest arises when personal interest of an employee conflicts with his/her official position. This is a situation whereby the duties of the public official are not properly discharge according to the interest and mission statement of the organization. It was gathered from the interviewed conducted with the public that signing of conflict of interest is just like signing ordinary paper, there is no full commitment to the application. The public officers' behaviour contradicts the promises made through signing of conflict of interest in the organization. It was discovered that public servants go against ethical values of honesty, courtesy, integrity, respect and neutrality during implementation of policies.

As regards organization attachment, respondents from the three states with mean score of 3.39 agreed that they have strong attachment to their structural workplace. This implies that they have certain level of commitment to their organization. This finding affirms the position of Price (2011) where he stated that organizational commitment is the extent of employee involvement and identification with organization values, mission and objectives.

In an interview with the public on the issues of commitment and integrity of the public service towards service delivery, findings reveal that not all the public servants follow the laid down rules and regulations for effective public service delivery. Majority of the public servants are in the service but are not part of the service, many used official hour for their personal job, and their personal interests

supersede that of the public. Some challenges to the public servants commitment are payment of stipends to the public servants compared to their counterpart in private organizations, many highlighted a situation when earned salaries is not enough to take care of their family responsibility, therefore, many ride tricycle and some other business to complement their income.

Respondents from the three states with mean score of 3.32 agreed that the process of recruitment and selection of new employees is bias. The implication of this finding is that the inefficiency that characterized poor service delivery in Nigeria public service can be attributed to undue interference in the employee recruitment processes which led to emergent of wrong candidates. This is not in line with Section 2 of the public Service rules which states that appointment into the public service should be based on merit.

Finally, in the area of coordinate and implementation of ethical policy, the respondents from the three states with mean score of 3.70 agreed that MDAs have dedicated committee assigned to co-ordinate and manage the implementation of the ethical policy. This finding align with the provision of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria (as amended) that promoted high standard of decency in the conduct of government business and to monitor public officers' actions and behaviour in conformity with the highest standards of public ethics and accountability, it is structured to indorse the spirit of dedication and service, contribute to more efficient and effective service delivery and eradicate corruption in the public service. In an interview in the ministry with directors of units, it was revealed that the agencies have a human resources department that handles cases on ethical issues and implementation of policy.

Objective Three: Observe Different Steps taken to Reduce Ethical Violation in Selected States in Southeast Nigeria from 2011-2019

The analysed research data shows that the respondents from the three selected states Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo states agreed that their MDAs have written guidelines for operations in the state. This finding is supported by Ibietan & Joshua (2013) that ethics serve as guidelines used to regulate and control the behaviours of public servants for quality services and to make a profession values judgment when necessary. In addition, Daniel (2015) see ethics as essential tools for checks and balances of public servants against the arbitrary use of public power in their stewardship of public resources, at the border with citizens, and in the function of policy-making context. It is a dynamic way of creating and preserving confidence in government and its institutions. It provides a basis to check practices, conventions, and conduct, against which the public can be assured its interest served and that due process practiced.

On the basis of ethical communication, respondents in Ebonyi with mean score of 4.29 disagreed while respondent from Enugu state with mean score of 3.95 and Imo State with mean score of 3.81 agreed that the ethical expectation of the public service is usually communicated to employees when they are hired, The implication of not communicating the ethical expectation of the organization to the employee in the first place shows that they were not fully prepared to face any ethical dilemma that may arise during the discharge of the duties. Equally, respondents from Ebonyi with mean score of 3.32, disagreed while Enugu with means score of 3.61and Imo state with mean score of 3.66 agreed that Inspection teams were often sent to evaluate public service delivery of the MDAs in the state. this finding agrees with Cherrington (1980) that high quality work supervision can have a dramatic impact on work values. Supervisors hold top employees' expectations, including a commitment to excellence, are likely to develop employees who exhibit a strong work ethic.

In term of training, respondents from Ebonyi with mean score of 3.17 agreed while respondents from Enugu with mean score of 3.17 and 3.46 in Imo State disagreed that they receive regular on-the-job training on ethical standards concerning the operations. Aroge and Hassan (2011) affirms these findings and submitted that the important reason while most employees failed in their duties since the necessary training needed to function correctly were not identify as a management responsibility. Training means basic skills instruction and the needed knowledge by employees to perform their primary task, while development is the ability to improve on the necessary training, for better performance of relevant functions in the organization which may lead to the gaining of better rank within the organization

On the issue of exposure of wrongdoing, respondents from Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo states with mean score of 3.62 agreed respectively that there is supporting institutions available and publicized for the public to expose wrongdoing committed by public servants. As regards periodic report on situation of ethics, respondents from the three states with mean score of 3.33 agreed that there are periodic reports about ethics in the public service. This finding supports the

view of Wilson (2013) where he stated that good ethics codes draw public servants' attention to the result of doing things accurately; by examining their actions alongside with expected standards.

Finally, respondents from the three states with average mean score of 3.28 agreed that public servants are encouraged to report misconduct/suspected corruption committed by public servants without fear of reprisal or retaliation. The implication of this finding is that employee will cease from misconduct for fear of reporting and punishment, therefore it will help them to be compliant to the ethical practices. To this end, Nigeria has established a system for disclosure of misconduct and corruption, which, "inter alia," (among other things) encourages and protects whistle-blowers under the principle of confidentiality of official information, while providing adequate avenues and procedures for facilitating disclosure and investigation of misconduct or corruption cases.

7. Conclusion and Findings

It was discovered that public servants in these states are aware of the importance of codes of ethics to effective service delivery but, not all the public servants adhere the ethical principles for effective operation. Support received from supervisors concerning ethical practices are not encouraging, and the ethical principles are not properly implemented. Some public servants do not have personal copy of Public Service Handbook, therefore, were not familiar with the written codes of ethics.

The level of commitment of the public servants in the states is moderately high because there is dedicated committee assigned to co-ordinate and manage the implementation of ethical policy in the MDAs, therefore, public servants are acquainted with the ethics of their job but with low sense of integrity. Therefore, evidence on conflict of interest, corrupt practices, award of contracts to friends and relatives without due process, recruitment and selection of new employees are not based on merit.

Suggested steps taken to reduce ethical violation were not properly adhered to, despite that MDAs have guidelines for operation and ethical principles are been communicated to the employee when hired. However, regular on job training is not carried out consistently which are met to increase public servants' basic skill, ensure public servants meet the required attitude to enhance performance, and also to bring awareness on the risk of corruption inherent in public service delivery.

8. Recommendations

- State governments of Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo should put in place policies and practices that will encourage public servant to develop sense of integrity and commitment with the view to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery. In the view of this the researcher has made the following recommendation.
- The various government in southeast, Nigeria should adopt both compliance and integrity-based ethics management through consistent training, workshop, coaching on code of ethics in interactive and practical methods will improve public servants' awareness on the nature of public service ethical principles and its implication on service delivery.
- There is the need for government to encourage commitment by motivating employee morale and welfare packages and incorporate integrity into day to day operation of public servants in order to promote employee ethical behaviour, preventing destructive gaps when faced with ethical dilemmas as well as enhanced sustained productivity.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 67- 77

Determinants of Online Shopping among Civil Servants in Yenagoa City, Bayelsa State

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Abstract. This paper examined the socio-demographic determinants of online shopping among civil servants in Yenagoa, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. To achieve this aim, several internet platforms and computer applications for online shopping were explored. The study adopted the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) by Martin Fishbein and Icek Ajzen (1975, 1980). Data were collected through structured questionnaire administered to 160 civil servants from five selected government institutions. The data were analysed using descriptive (percentages and tables) and bivariate statistics (chi-square crosstab). Findings from the study indicates that age ($p<0.007$), ethnic groups ($p<0.001$), position in the civil service ($p<0.007$), ownership of internet enabled phones ($p<0.007$), and ownership of laptop ($p<0.007$) were the major socio-demographic and economic determinants of online shopping, with Jumia (67.5%) being the most patronised online shopping platform. Also, the major challenges of shopping online revealed by the study include; no refunds (46.3%), delivering wrong products (45%), and online fraud (40.6%). Additionally, shopping online is mostly done using phones (65.6%) amongst civil servants with middle income (60%), while electronics/computers (60.6%), clothing/footwears (50.6%), and home appliances (43.1%) were the most shopped items online. Given the findings, from the study, it is recommended that online retailers should accept responsibility for wrong items and products delivery, and make necessary refunds if the customer so desires. In addition, given the rate of fraud in online payments, the pay-on-delivery service which is mainly available in Lagos, should be extended to other cities.

Keywords: Determinants, online shopping, Civil servants, Theory of reasoned action, Yenagoa.

1. Introduction

The outbreak of modern technology, the Internet, and Information Communication Technology (ICT) provided the enabling platform for online shopping globally. Online shopping is an abstraction of the general family of electronic commerce (e-commerce); it is a single homogenous activity that involves the selling of goods and services via the World Wide Web (WWW). Furthermore, development and advancement in information and communication technology and the wide usage of internet services around the globe, have revolutionized business activities enabling new ways of conducting businesses with online shopping being one of these ways.

In addition, online shopping has made commercial activities less tedious and exhausting. From the comfort of one's home, office, school or wherever one is located, one can buy and sell whatever they want with just a few clicks from a computer or a phone as long as they have internet access. Several internet platforms and computer applications such as eBay, Amazon, Jumia, Konga, JiJi, OLX etc. have been created for this purpose. This undoubtedly has made buying and selling of goods a lot easier and more convenient, giving the consumer a wide variety of goods, brands and manufacturers etc. to select from locally and internationally. With this availability and abundance of products, services, information, technology, as well as retail stores and channels, consumers have become more sophisticated and demanding (Terblanche & Boshoff, 2004).

Currently, people from all works of life are shopping online because of the perceived benefits associated with it. Some of these perceived benefits are; convenience, effectiveness, ease of usage, swift services, and round the clock availability. People just want to avoid the stress of going to the market,

standing in queues and trying to beat traffic back home after they have finally gotten what they wanted, which will consume their precious time and energy. In this present day, online shopping is a widely and frequently used channel for stress-free shopping. It is in fact, a well-known channel of shopping within the web community (Bourlakis, Papagiannidis, & Fox, 2008).

Despite the established advantages associated with online shopping, a huge number of people do not find it of benefit to them, due to fear of fake delivery of goods, internet fraud, disappointment in delivery, poor internet connection, lack of knowledge on how to surf the internet and many more. These challenges reduces the acceptability level of the online commerce. Bayelsa State where the majority of the people are civil servants are fraught with this plight. Although Scholars have researched online shopping yet not much has been done to understand the behaviour of civil servants in this regard. Hence, this paper examined the factors that determine online shopping, the approach of online shoppers and the benefits as well as challenges associated with online shopping among civil servants in Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

2. Literature Review

The use of the internet and online shopping are twin behaviours that cannot be easily separated. Alley (2010), in a comparative study of online shopping behaviours of students in Sheffield and Nigeria discovered that internet use plays an important role in the use and non-use of online shopping. The findings indicated that almost all the students in Sheffield use the internet every day and as a result, almost all of them shop online. However, the rate of internet usage among students in Nigeria is lower than that of Sheffield leading to a commensurate low level of online shopping. This might be as a result of the excellent network and internet connection quality at Sheffield and the average more or less poor internet connection in Nigeria. Alley's study indicated that the greater the internet use, the greater the rate of online shopping. Similarly, a study on internet usage in the United Kingdom (UK) reveals that 82.5% of the total populations (62,348,447 people) are internet users and 29.4% (18,354,000 people) are broadband subscribers (Internet World Stats, 2018). This ease of access to the Internet has been identified as one of the factors encouraging the adoption and growth of e-commerce and online shopping in the UK (Soopramanien & Robertson, 2007). Furthermore, Nebojša, Milorad and Tanja (2018), highlighted other determinants of online shopping which include; quality of shipping services, quality of delivery services, quality of delivered product, duration of delivery, duration of shipping etc. In their study, they posited that customer's satisfaction with online shopping services is greatly dependent on the aforementioned determinants.

Furthermore, Nik (2004), noted that website quality is also a determinant of online shopping. The higher the website quality, the higher the intention for online shopping. It was revealed in Nik's study that quality site is one of factors that make them intent to online shopping. An attractive website makes it easy to navigate the website. The results of Lynch, Kent, and Srinivasan, (2001), also indicated that the website's quality explains purchase in tentions especially for high touch goods such as t-shirts,' which is known as experience products, but not for low-touch goods such as CD players.

Additionally, Olusoji, Ogunkoya, Lasisi and Elumah (2015), identified perceived risk and online shopping method as determinants of online shopping. Similarly, Nwokah and Gladson-Nwokah (2016), also noted that service quality, perceived time saved, product quality, repeat purchase, perceived risks, purchase policy etc. are major determinants of online shopping. Furthermore, another determinant of online shopping in Nigeria is the limited nationally acceptable and recognized payment method for online goods and services in Nigeria (Ajayi, 2008). The low level of e-Payment and online purchase infrastructure in the country, serves as a deterrent for online shopping (Ayo, 2008).

3. Theoretical Framework

The Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) was adopted for this study. The theory was propounded by Martin Fishbein & Icek Ajzen (1975, 1980). The TRA describes the psychological process behind conscious human behaviour, and aims to explore the determinants of that behaviour (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). According to the TRA, an individual's intention impacts the performance of her behaviour, and her attitudes towards such behaviour and subjective norms with respect to the behaviour comprise two antecedent factors that determine her behavioural intention. Behavioural intention measures "how hard people are willing to try [and] how much of an effort they are planning to exert, in order to perform the behaviour" (Ajzen, 1991). Generally, individuals' behavioural intentions have a positive impact on the performance of the intended behaviour. Attitudes toward a behaviour constitute an individual's evaluation of the behaviour. They are

determined by her salient beliefs about the benefits and costs of performing the behaviour. An individual's subjective norms are determined by her normative beliefs about the feasibility of a behaviour as evaluated by referent people, and her willingness to follow these beliefs. Further, the TRA assumes that external factors such as an individual's characteristics will affect her behaviour only indirectly, through their influence on the attitudes and subjective norms.

Through the TRA it can be said that an individual's willingness to carry out online shopping is determined by the individual's belief about online shopping. These salient beliefs collectively determine an individual's attitude towards online shopping. These individual's normative beliefs are constructed based on the individual's evaluation of the opinions of friends, spouse, colleagues, parents, siblings, social media or news media about online shopping. Furthermore, an individual's attitude toward online shopping is determined by perceived consequences associated with online shopping, past experiences, attitudes toward other shopping channels, its relative advantages, compatibility, and complexity which can all be regarded as the salient beliefs as postulated by the theory of reasoned action (TRA).

4. Method

The study area is the city of Yenagoa located at the North-Eastern part of Bayelsa State at the confluence of the Epie and Ekole creeks, the latter being a major tributary of Nun River. It is bounded on the North by Kolokuma/Opokuma Local Government Area, on the South by Southern-Ijaw Local Government Area, on the North-west by Sagbama Local Government Area and on the East by Ogbia Local Government Area. Based on the 2006 census, Yenagoa and its component settlements have an estimated population of about 266,008 people.

The study population for this research comprises of civil servants of both sexes (Male and Female) aged 18 and above working in Yenagoa. The sample size is a hundred and sixty (160) civil servants selected from five governmental institutions (Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa state Ministry of Finance, Bayelsa state Ministry of Education, Bayelsa state Ministry of health, and Bayelsa state Ministry of environment).
Data was collected through structured questionnaire, administered to 160 civil servants from the five selected institutions. The questionnaire was divided into different categories. The first category was made up of socio-demographic data of respondents, their; sex, age group, educational qualification, marital status, occupation, religion, and the second section include the measurement of the outlined objectives of this study.

The analysis of the data for this study was based on the measurement scale used for the measurement of data collected. This is to say that data that were nominal in nature were analysed using descriptive statistics such as; percentages and bar charts. On the other hand, the data that are ordinal and quantitative in nature were analysed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. For inferential statistics, the chi-square cross tabulations were use through the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)

5. Results

5.1 Socio-demographic and economic characteristics

This section of data analysis shows the result of the socio – demographic and economic variables cross-tabbed with shopping online. The result of this socio – demographic variables from the respondents is indicated in the table below. Hence, out of the eleven socio – demographic and economic variables five were found to be significantly related to shopping online namely; estimated age (0.007), ethnic group (0.001), position in the civil service (0.003), ownership of a browsing phone (0.007), and owning a laptop (0.001), while six of the variables were not significant viz; marital status (0.235), religion (0.114), level of education (0.096), income (0.295), number of children (0.079) and gender (0.501).

As indicated in the table above majority of the respondents that have shopped online are within the age range of 26-35 (40.0%), followed by 18-25 years (20.0%), whereby the age of 36-45 (11.9%), 46-55 (6.9%) and (0.6%) had the least percentage of respondents who have shopped online.

Table 1: Socio-demographic / economic characteristics

Variables	Have you shopped online before		Total	X^2	DF	P-Value
	No (N=33, % = 20.6)	Yes (N=127, % = 79.4)	160 (100.0%)			
Estimated Age						
18-25	8(5.0%)	32(20.0%)	40(25.0%)			
26-35	9(5.6%)	64(40.0%)	73(45.6%)	14.14	4	**0.007**
36-45	6(3.8%)	19(11.9%)	25(15.6%)			
46-55	7(4.4%)	11(6.9%)	18(11.3%)			
56 and above	3(1.9%)	1(0.6%)	4(2.5%)			
Gender						
Male	18(11.3%)	67(41.9%)	85(53.1%)	0.03	1	0.506
Female	15(9.4%)	60(37.5%)	75(46.9%)			
Marital Status						
Single	17(10.6%)	75(46.9%)	92(57.5%)			
Cohabitation	1(0.6%)	3(1.9%)	4(2.5%)	4.25	3	0.235
Married	14(8.8%)	49(30.6%)	63(39.4%)			
Divorced	1(0.6%)	0(0.0%)	1(0.6%)			
Religion						
Christianity	31(19.4%)	123(76.9%)	154(96.3%)			
Moslem	1(0.6%)	4(2.5%)	4(3.1%)	3.87	2	0.144
Traditionalist	1(0.6%)	0(0.0%)	1(0.6%)			
Ethnic Group						
Ijaw	11(6.9%)	53(33.1%)	64(40.0%)			
Ogbia	0(0.0%)	18(11.3%)	18(11.3%)			
Nembe	1(0.6%)	6(3.8%)	7(4.4%)			
Epie	2(1.3%)	21(13.1%)	23(14.4%)	24.70	7	**0.001**
Igbo	7(4.4%)	5(3.1%)	12(7.5%)			
Yoruba	6(3.8%)	15(10.5%)	22(13.8%)			
Hausa	1(0.6%)	0(0.0%)	1(0.6%)			
Others	5(3.1%)	8(5.0%)	13(8.1%)			
Level of Education						
Primary	2(1.3%)	7(4.4%)	9(5.6%)			
Secondary	8(5.0%)	12(7.5%)	20(12.5%)	6.35	3	0.096
Trained in skilled	6(3.8%)	18(11.3%)	24(15.0%)			
Tertiary	17(10.6%)	90(56.3%)	107(66.9%)			
Position in the Civil Service						
Administrative Staff	18(11.3%)	30(18.8%)	48(30.0%)			
Junior Staff	7(4.4%)	49(30.6%)	56(35.0%)	11.98	2	**0.003**
Senior Staff	8(5.0%)	48(30.0%)	56(35.0%)			
Income Level						
High	1(0.6%)	4(2.5)	5(3.1%)			
Middle	16(10.0%)	80(50.0%)	96(60.0%)	2.44	2	0.295
Low	16(10.0%)	43(26.9%)	59(36.9%)			
Number of Children						
No child	15(9.4%)	63(39.4%)	78(48.8)			
1-2	6(3.8%)	42(26.3%)	48(30.0%)	6.78	3	0.079
3-4	11(6.9%)	21(13.1%)	32(20.0%)			
5and above	1(0.6%)	1(0.6%)	2(1.3%)			
Browsing Phone						
No	4(2.5%)	1(0.6%)	5(3.1%)	11.11	1	0.007
Yes	29(18.1%)	126(78.8%)	155(96.9%)			
Laptop						
No	27(16.9%)	61(38.1%)	88(55.0%)	12.08	1	0.001
Yes	6(3.8%)	66(41.3%)	72(45.0%)			

Thus, we can infer that shopping online decreases with age. Meaning that the youths are more likely to shop online than the middle-aged men and women. As shown in the table below, most of the male (41.9%) and female (37.5%), respondents have shopped online, while only 11.3%male and 9.4%female indicated that they have never shopped online.

Furthermore, with regards to marital status more of the respondents who have shopped online are singles (46.9%), followed by married respondents (30.6%), while cohabiting (1.9%) and divorced (0.0%) respondents had the least percentage of online shoping. With regards to religion almost all the respondents affiliated to Christianity (76.9%) have shopped online, while only few Muslims (2.5%) indicated that they have shopped online.

In addition, with regards to the ethnic group of the respondents who have shopped online, majority are from Ijaw ethnic group (33.1%), followed by Epie (13.1%), while all the respondents from Ogbia ethnic group (11.3%) indicated that they have shopped online. Also, 10.5%of the respondents from Yoruba ethnic group have shopped online. Whereas, the ethnic group with the least percentage of respondents who have shopped online is the Hausa ethnic group (0.0%). Followed by Igbo ethnic group (3.1%) and other ethnic groups e.g. Ogoni and Isoko and Urhobo (5.0%).

Additionally, respondents with tertiary education (56.3%), have shopped online the most, regardless of that they also have the highest number of respondents who have not shopped online (10.6%), about 11.3% respondents with trained skills have shopped online while 7.5% of the respondents who have had secondary education have shopped online, 4.4% of the respondent with primary education have shopped online.

With regards to the occupational position of respondents, the study found out that those in the junior cadre (30.6%) have shopped more online, followed by the Senior staff (30.0%), while administrative staff (18.8%) have the least percentage of respondents who have shopped online. Furthermore, on income level, the result indicated that respondents at the middle-income level (50.0%) shop most online, followed by low income level earners (26.9%), while high income level earners (2.5%) shop least online.

With regards to number of children, a breakdown of the analysis shows respondents (39.4%) with no children have done more online shopping, 26.3% of the respondents with 1-2 children have shopped online, while about 13.1% of the respondents with 3-4 children have shopped online. Only 0.6% of respondents with 5 and above children have shopped online.

Furthermore, on ownership of browsing phone, it was revealed that out of 96.9% of respondents with a browsing phone, 78.8% have shopped online, while, only 0.6% of the respondents who do not own a browsing phone have shopped online. More so, majority of the respondents with laptops (41.3%) have shopped online while 3.8% of them with laptops have not shopped online, about 38.1% of the respondents who do not own a laptop have shopped online while 16.9% of them without a laptop have not shopped online.

Figure 1 below shows that more than half of the respondents 67.5% who have shopped online, did so using the Jumia online market site, this was followed by Jiji (5.6%), Konga (2.5%), others (2.5%) [e.g Ali express, Amazon] and OLX (1.9%).

Fig 1: Medium of Shopping Online

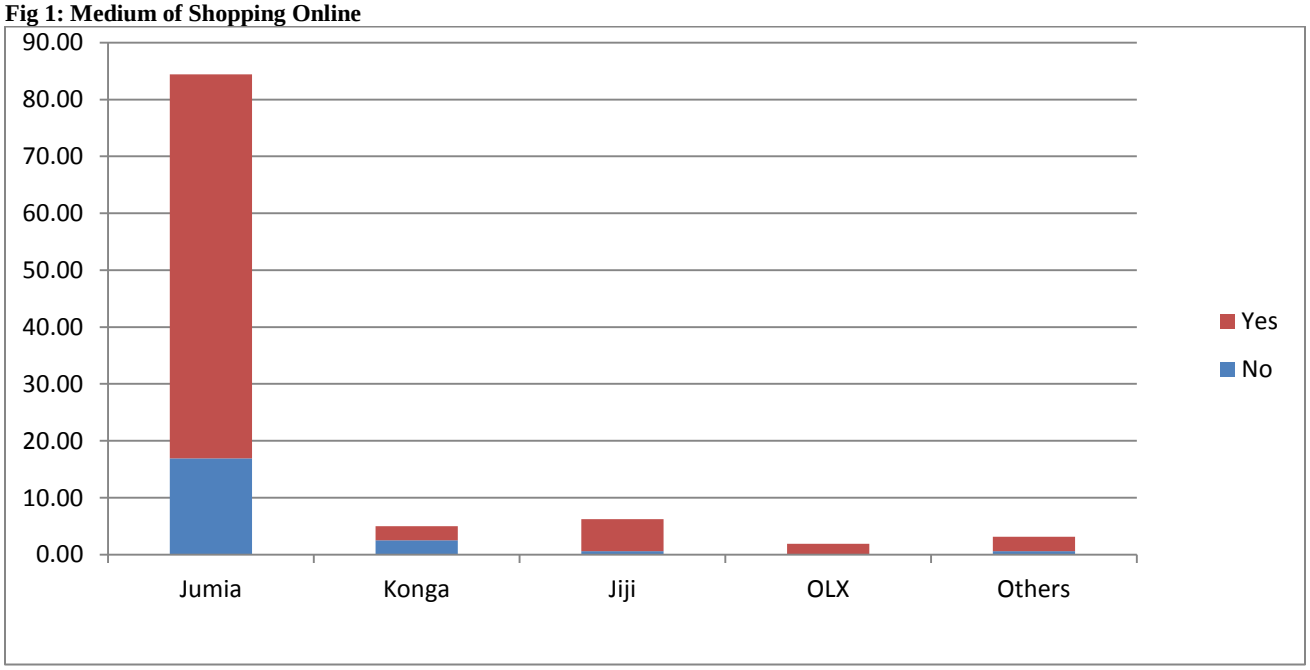

Table 2 below presents a statistical outcome from measuring the challenges faced while shopping online by gender. It vividly revealed that none of the variables in the cross-tabulation were significant at p<0.05 with gender. Specifically, all the variables had no positive relationship with gender namely; late delivery (p<0.443), wrong products (p<0.345), no refunds (p<0.353) online frauds (p<0.100), fake products (p<0.163), navigation failure (p<0.343) and poor internet services (p<0.407). A further breakdown of the statistical outcome in table 2 shows a variation in the responses of male and female concerning the challenges they encounter while shopping online. From the analysis 20.0% of the male respondents experienced late delivery of their products while 33.1% of them did not.

Table 2: Challenges of online shopping

Challenges in shopping on-line	**Gender**		**Total**	X^2	DF	P-value
	Male 85(53.1%)	Female 75(46.9%)	160(100%)			
Late delivery						
No	53(33.1%)	45(28.1%)	98(61.3%)	0.09	1	0.443
Yes	32(20.0%)	30(18.8%)	62(38.8%)			
Wrong Products						
No	45(28.1%)	43(26.9%)	88(55.0%)	0.31	1	0.345
Yes	40(25.0%)	32(20.0%)	72(45.0%)			
No Refunds						
No	44(27.5%)	42(26.3%)	86(53.0%)	0.29	1	0.353
Yes	41(25.6%)	33(20.0%)	74(46.3%)			
Online Frauds						
No	46(28.8%)	49(30.6%)	95(59.4%)	2.08	1	0.163
Yes	39(24.4%)	26(16.3%)	65(40.6%)			
Fake Product						
No	48(28.8%)	49(30.6%)	97(60.6%)	0.36	1	0.163
Yes	37(23.1%)	26(16.3%)	63(39.4%)			
Navigation Failure						
No	69(43.1%)	58(36.3%)	127(79.4%)	0.36	1	0.343
Yes	16(10.0%)	17(10.6%)	33(20.6%)			
Poor Internet service						
No	75(46.9%)	68(42.5%)	143(89.4%)	0.25	1	0.407
Yes	10(6.3%)	7(4.4%)	17(10.6%)			
Others						
No	85(53.1%)	75(46.9	160(100%)			

On the other hand, 18.1% of the female respondents did not experience the challenge of late delivery while a greater proportion of the female respondents experienced it (28.1%). Furthermore, (20.0%) of the male respondents face the challenge of buying the wrong products while (28.1%) of the male respondents did not. Meanwhile, 20.0% of the female respondents who shopped online indicated getting wrong product as a challenge. Additionally, a greater percentage of the male respondents face the challenge of no refunds if by any chance the product delivered is the wrong one. This also goes for the female respondents (26.3%). While a significant percentage of the male (25.6%) and female respondents (20.0%) get refunds on cases of wrong product delivery. Also, (24.4%) of male and (16.3%) female respondents have the challenge of online frauds while a higher proportion of both the male (28.8%) and the female (30.6%) do not face the challenge of online fraud.

Similarly, some of the male (23.1%) and female (16.3%) respondents face the challenge of buying fake products online while, (28.8%) of the male respondents and (30.6%) of the female respondents do not face the challenge of buying fake products online. Also, about 10.0% of the male respondents and 10.6% of the female respondents are faced with navigation failure while shopping online. On the other hand, 43.1% of the male respondents have free navigation and about 36.3% of the female respondents also have free navigation while shopping online. In addition, poor internet service is a challenge faced by 6.3% of the male respondents and 4.4% of the female respondents. Also, a good number of the male respondents do not face the challenge of poor internet service while shopping online, likewise a greater percentage of the female respondents. Finally, there are no other challenges respondents encounters while shopping online apart from the ones stated in the structured questionnaire.

The next section is concerned with the products shopped through online platforms and the devices used. The various variables were cross tabbed with the devices used to shop online to see if there is any relationship between them using a prevalent level of P<0.005. Two variables were found to be positively related to devices used to shop online such as Electronics/computer (0.004) and Groceries and toiletries (0.000), while variables such as clothing/footwear (0.012), household appliances (0.240), furniture and home accessories (0.157), jewelleries (0.007) and baby

products (0.007) were not significantly related to devices used to shop online. Hence, the highest percentage of respondents who shopped for electronics/computer online used phones (42.4%) followed by laptops (5.0%) and desktops (3.8%), while none of the respondents used iPad/tablet. It is important to note that about 39.4% of the respondents who shopped online did not shop for electronic/computers, while more than half (60.6%) of the respondents who shopped online shopped for electronic/computer. Furthermore, a significant number of 49.4% of the respondents who shopped online did not shop for clothing/footwear, while a good percentage of the respondents (50.6%) shopped for clothing/footwear. Among those that shopped for clothing/footwear, majority of them used phones (29.4%) for this purpose and a good number of them also shopped using laptops, followed by iPad/tablet (3.8) while desktop (2.5%) has the least percentage.

Table 3: Things shopped for online

Things shopped for online	Devices used to shop online				Total	X^2	DF	P value
	Phone (65.6%)	Laptop (20.6%)	Desktop (8.2%)	iPad/tab (5.6%)				
Electronics/computers								
No	37(23.1%)	20(12.5%)	6(3.8%)	0(0.0%)	63(39.4%)	13.08	3	0.004
Yes	68(42.5%)	13(8.1%)	7(4.4%)	9(5.6%)	97(60.6%)			
Clothing/footwear								
No	58(36.3%)	10(6.3%)	9(5.6%)	2(1.3%)	79(49.4%)	10.95	3	0.012
Yes	47(29.4%)	23(14.4%)	4(2.5%)	6(3.8%)	81(50.6%)			
Household Appliances								
No	63(39.4%)	16(10.0%)	9(5.6%)	3(1.9%)	91(56.9%)	4.21	3	0.240
Yes	42(26.3%)	17(10.6%)	4(2.5%)	6(3.0%)	69(43.1%)			
Furniture/home accessories								
No	76(47.5%)	26(16.3%)	11(6.9%)	4(2.5%)	117(73.1%)	5.21	3	0.157
Yes	29(18.1%)	7(4.4%)	2(1.3%)	5(3.1%)	43(26.9%)			
Groceries & Toiletries								
No	87(54.4%)	28(17.5%)	3(1.9%)	5(3.1%)	123(76.9%)	26.76	3	0.000
Yes	18(11.3%)	5(3.1%)	10(6.3%)	4(2.5%)	37(23.1%)			
Jewelleries								0.007
No	89(55.6%)	29(18.1%)	9(5.6%)	5(3.1%)	132(82.5%)	7.15	3	
Yes	16(10.0%)	4(2.5%)	4(2.5%)	4(2.5%)	28(17.5%)			
Baby products								
No	97(60.6%)	25(15.6%)	9(5.6%)	6(3.8%)	137(85.6%)	11.07	3	0.007
Yes	8(5.8%)	8(5.0%)	4(2.5%)	3(1.9%)	23(14.4%)			

Similarly, more than half (56.9%) of the respondents who shopped online did not shop for household appliances, but a good percentage of the respondents shopped for household appliances (43.1%). In addition, some of the respondents used phones (26.3%) to shop for household appliances, 10.6% of the respondents used laptops, 3.0% used iPad/tablet while 2.5% used desktops to shop for household appliances.

Furthermore, majority of the respondents (73.1%) who shopped online did not shop for furniture/home accessories, meanwhile a few percentage (26.9%) of them did shop for furniture/home accessories. The following is the breakdown of those who shopped for furniture/home accessories, phone (18.1%), laptop (4.4%), iPad/tablet (3.1%) and desktop (1.3%). And analysis of the data collected showed that a large proportion of the respondents (76.9%) did not shop for groceries and toiletries, while a low percentage of the respondents (23.1%) shopped for groceries and toiletries. A breakdown of this analysis shows that majority of the respondents in this category shopped for the stated products using phones (11.3%), followed by desktops (6.3%), laptops (3.1%) and iPad/tablet (2.5%). Similarly, most of the respondents (82.5%) who shopped online did not shop for jewelleries, while 17.5% of them shopped for jewelleries. On the devices used, 10.0% of the respondents shopped for jewelleries using phones, while the remaining devices have 2.5% of respondents who shopped using other kind of devices. Additionally, majority of the respondents did not shop for baby products, while a few (14.4%) of them did, with (5.0%) of them using laptops, (2.5%) of them using desktops and (1.9%) of them using iPad/tablet to do their shopping.

Table 4 below highlights the motivating factor to shop online cross tabbed with the level of income of the respondents to know if there is a relationship between the two variables. Some of the motivating variables were found to be significantly related to level of income using a prevalent level of p<0.005. Three of the variables that were found to be significantly are; cheaper price (0.000) payment method (0.003) and time saving (0.001). On the other hand, five of the variables were not significantly related to income level. They include convenience (0.521), home delivery (0.985), originality (0.726), variety of choice (0.645) and others (0.715). Hence, 24.80% of the respondents who shop online are not motivated by cheap price, while 57.5% of them are motivated by cheap price. Similarly, that middle income earners (43.8%) are the highest respondents motivated by cheap price, followed by low income earners (11.9%), while high income earners (1.9%) have the least percentage of respondents motivated by cheap price.

Table 4: Motivating factor for online shopping

Motivating factor for online buying	**Income level**			**Total**	X^2	DF	P-value
	High 5(3.1%)	Middle 96(60.0%)	Low 59(36.9%)				
Cheaper Price							
No	2(1.3%)	26(16.3%)	40(25.0%)	68(42.5%)	24.80	2	0.000
Yes	3(1.9%)	70(43.8%)	19(11.9%)	92(57.5%)			
Convenience							
No	1(0.6%)	44(27.5%)	27(16.9%)	72(45.0%)	1.31	2	0.521
Yes	4(2.5%)	54(33.8%)	32(20.0%)	88(55.0%)			
Home delivery							
No	2(1.3%)	42(26.3%)	26(16.3%)	70(43.8%)	0.03	2	0.985
Yes	3(1.9%)	54(33.8%)	33(20.6%)	90(56.3%)			
Originality							
No	2(1.3%)	47(29.4%)	32(20.0%)	81(550.6%)	0.64	2	0.726
Yes	3(1.9%)	49(30.6%)	27(16.9%)	79(49.4%)			
Payment method							
No	3(1.9%)	50(31.3%)	47(29.4%)	100(62.5%)	11.87	2	0.003
Yes	2(1.3%)	46(28.8%)	12(7.5%)	60(37.5%)			
Saves Time							
No	2(1.3%)	57(35.6%)	51(31.9%)	110(68.8%)	14.45	2	0.001
Yes	3(1.9%)	39(24.4%)	8(5.0%)	50(31.1%)			
Variety of Choice							
No	3(1.9%)	58(36.3%)	40(25.0%)	95(59.4%)	0.88	2	0.645
Yes	2(1.3%)	38(23.8%)	19(11.9%)	59(36.9%)			
Others							
No	5(3.1%)	95(59.4%)	59(36.9%)	159(99.4%)	0.67	2	0.715
Yes	0(0.0%)	1(0.6%)	0(0.0%)	1(0.6%)			

Also from the table above, 45.0% of the respondents do not shop online due to convenience while more than half (55.0%) of the respondents shop online due to convenience. Out of the 55.0% of the respondents who are motivated by the factor of convenience, 33.8% are middle income earners, 20.0% are low income earners and 2.5% are high income earners. Furthermore, home delivery is not a motivating factor for 43.8% of the respondents to shop online, but 56.3% shop online because of home delivery. From the analysis above, 33.8% of middle income earners 20.6% of the low income earners and (1.9%) of high income earners are mostly motivated by home delivery respectively.

In addition, most of the respondents (50.6%) are not motivated by originality of the products online; while 49.4% are motivated by originality of the products online. More than half (30.6%) of those motivated by originality of products online are respondents who are middle income earners, while 16.9% of them are low income earners and 1.9% are high income earners. Also, a significant percentage of the respondents (62.5%) are not motivated to shop online due to the payment method, whereas 37.5% of them are motivated by the payment method of online shopping. Middle income earners (28.8%) are mostly motivated by online payment method, followed by low income (7.5%) earners leaving high income (1.3%) earners as the least number of respondents

who are motivated by online payment method. Furthermore, time saving is not a motivating factor to 68.8% of the respondents, while 31.1% of them shop online because it saves time. About 24.4% of the respondents who shop online because it saves are middle income earners, 5.0% are low income earners while 1.9% are high income earners. Additionally, 36.9% of the respondents who shop online do so due to the fact that it presents a variety of choice for them. On the other hand more than half of the respondents (59.4%) do not shop online because of the reason stated above. 23% of those who shop online because of variety of choices are middle income earners, 11.9% are low income earners and 13% are high income earners. Almost all the respondents (99.4%) did not state other factors that make them to patronize online shopping, while 0.6% of the respondents who are middle income earners stated that online shopping makes things easier for him.

6. Discussion of Findings

From the socio-demographic data presented above, civil servants who have shopped online are within the age grade of 26-35 and 18-25. This finding corroborates that of Javadi, Dolatabadi, Nourbakhsh, Poursaeedi, and Asadollahi (2012) where it was also affirmed that online users in the age bracket of 21-39 shop more than the other age groups. This study contradicts that of Lian and Yen (2014), who found that online users below the age of 21 in India shopped more than the older age groups since the latter do not have much education on online shopping. Based on gender, it was revealed in this studies that males shop more online than the female folks. This also corroborates that of Javadi, et al, (2012), who discovered that male online users shop more than the females. However, it contradicts the findings of Brendan and Lybecker (2010) which states that females shop more online than the males. In the study of Lian and Yen (2012), and Davis, Lang and Diego (2013), there are no differences found among men and women who shop online. This study has further revealed that those who shop online are online users with tertiary education. This finding is similar to that of Case, Burns, and Dick (2001) and Javadi, et al, (2012) which also revealed that online buyers are those with mostly tertiary education.

Furthermore, convenience and price are the major driving forces for shopping online, the findings of this study are similar to that of Gabriel, Ogbuigwe and Ahiauzu (2016), Bashir (2013), and Ahmed and Sathish (2015) who also found that convenience is a very strong factor that makes buyers shop online. The most preferred device used to shop online according to data gathered from this study is the mobile phone as opposed to Desktop, laptop and iPad/tablets. This finding corroborates that of Adebayo and Kekere (2016) which revealed that online buyers prefer shopping online with their mobile phones as oppose to laptop, desktop and iPad.

Furthermore, most online buyers prefer shopping from Jumia online store based on findings, this corroborates the results of Adebayo and Kekere (2016) who found that online users prefer shopping from Jumia online store compared to the other online stores. In addition, middle income workers prefer shopping online than in physical stores as opposed to low income and high-income workers. This finding shares a relationship with that of Adebayo and Kekere (2016) whose survey revealed that middle income workers prefer shopping online than low- and high-income workers. Additionally, wrong products, no refund and online frauds were found to be the major challenges faced by online buyers in this study. This corroborates the finding of Bashir (2013) in Pakistain, which revealed that safe payment, low trust and high shipping cost are the major challenges online buyers face.

7. Conclusion

This study was designed to ascertain the socio-demographic and economic determinants of online shopping among civil servants in Yenagoa city, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The study revealed that age, gender, marital status, religion, level of education, income level, number of children do not determine online shopping among civil servants in Yenagoa city, Bayelsa State. Whereas, ethnic group affiliation and the positions of the civil servants are some determinants of online shopping among civil servants in Yenagoa, it was discovered in this study that the Ijaw ethnic group and Epie ethnic group shop more online than the other listed ethnic groups. Also, junior staff and senior staff in Bayelsa State civil service shop more online than the administrative staff. Majority of the civil servants in Bayelsa State have a browsing phone but this does have any effect on their online shopping habit. Access to and use of laptop is a strong determinant of online shopping among civil servants in Bayelsa State, as it makes online shopping a lot easier and more convenient. Furthermore, in order for online shopping to be made possible it is necessary for the existence of online stores which will give access to buyers to make their choices of products. Although, online stores such as; Jumia, Konga, Jiji, OLX, and others, ivil Servants in

Bayelsa state are more familiar with Jumia online than others.

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The main challenges Civil servants in Bayelsa State face while shopping online is the challenge of wrong product This has made many Civil Servants to consider online shopping for some particular products and products like Jewellery is viewed as a no go area when it comes to online shopping. Many online frauds use wrong (fake Gold) as original sample, or the original jewel will be displayed online and the fake one will be delivered. This challenge has hindered suitable buyers from buying such products online. Another challenge faced is that of no refund and online frauds. Making payment when shopping can be very tedious, it requires lots of processes which involves the buyer's financial information and bank details online and such information is personal and not to be shared with any third party. The fear of being hacked by hackers has made many civil servants to shop in physical stores where such details are not needed. Some products might be ordered via online to solve emergencies but they are delivered late to the buyer, which has also made late delivery a barrier to online shopping among civil servants in Bayelsa State.

Furthermore, development and advancement of different electronic devices has made it possible for online patrons to shop using diverse devices when shopping. However, this also affects the physical market as most people prefer virtual or online markets. Civil servants who buy electronics/computer and groceries/toiletries uses phones to shop for them the most. Most patrons of online shops use phones and laptops to shop more online. Lastly, price is a key motivator for online shopping, the price of products online is cheaper than in physical stores. This factor is one of the driving forces for middle income civil servants in Bayelsa state in terms of online shopping. Most civil servants in Bayelsa State prefer shopping online because it is more convenient to shop at your own pace and time than shopping in physical stores and delivery are made by the sellers instead of being stressed with the fatigue of conveying goods bought.

8. Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations have been proffered:

Mobile phone companies: the explosion of affordable browsing phones in Nigeria is increasingly encouraging online shopping activities on the internet. Since majority of the respondents who shop online do so with their mobile phones, it is advisable for mobile phone companies to produce more of affordable phones which can ease free movement of online user from one online site to another thereby increasing sales and making more profits for their companies.

Online Retailers: Due to the challenges, most online buyers encounter, they mostly patronize sites that they have visited before (i.e. if the service provided was satisfactory). The problems online buyers face in this study should serve as a feedback to online retailers so that they can work harder to provide a satisfactory service to their customers. This would ensure that online shopping limitations are addressed and this would go a long way to increase the business of online commerce in Bayelsa State and Nigeria in general.

Service providers: online buying is only possible with internet services. This shopping process requires fast internet services such as provide by Globacom 4G. It is expedient that all service providers follow suit to enhance online buying.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 79- 88

Macroeconomic Variables, Trade Openness and Tax Revenue in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract. This study examined the impact of trade liberalization and performance tax revenue in the context of macroeconomic variables in 22 sub-Saharan African countries. The study covered the period from 2005 to 2014. The research conducted a unit root test in examining the stationarity of the variables. The panel co-Integration and the Vector Error Correction model were deployed to determine possible long or short run connection among the series. This was in addition to the Granger causality test. The Serial correlation, and Breusch-Godfrey Lm, and the Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey techniques were also employed to validate the robustness of the estimated model. The result showed short run nexus between inflation, interest rate and trade openness on the one hand and tax revenue on the other. In the long run, inflation rate, interest rate and unemployment rate were positively affiliated to the performance of tax revenue. The post-estimation tests confirmed the absence of heteroskedasticity and serial correlation. The study recommended efficient and transparent tax collection in order to bring more payers into the tax net and promote voluntary payment. Stable macroeconomic fiscal, monetary and trade policies should be deployed boost the standard of living and disposable income of its citizens. Trade liberalization and commercial policies should be intensified in order to harness the tax benefits derivable from international trade.

Keywords: Tax Revenue Performance, Exchange Rate, Interest Rate, Inflation Rate, Trade openness , Unemployment Rate

1. Introduction

The significance of the scope and quality of tax revenue in engendering the economic growth and development of an economy cannot be over emphasized. This was view was reinforced by International Monetary Fund (2011) which recommended the policy of tax collection coupled with the diversification of the various economies from primary commodity base including oil and gas extraction. The diversification of the revenue sourcing has become more compelling give the recent volatility and indeed crash in the prices of primary agricultural commodities and extractive mineral and hydrocarbon products with deleterious effect on unemployment, exchange, inflation and interest rates. The opening up of the African economies to more global trade has been suggested by International Monetary Fund (2011) as a means of promoting export levels and enhancing export based tax revenue. For this to be achieved, the IMF recommended the establishment of deep institutional change and reforms

The role of trade, fiscal and monetary policies in shaping the magnitude and direction of government revenues have been examined in the literature. The impact of macroeconomic variables (Gross Domestic product, real exchange rate, exchange rate, inflation rate, unemployment rate) was investigated by Agbeyegbe, Janet, and Asegedech (2004). They contended that global economic policies and decisions including the elimination of tariff and trade openness promote tax revenue performance. Other authors with similar findings include Sumera, Khuda, and Sarfraz (2012), Micah (2015), Joseph and Ezra (2016).

The counter argument by Nicholas and Robert (2012) is that the closure of trade would have negative imports for the fiscal stability of these economies. Indeed, Dowrick and Golley (2004) contended that primary exports specialization in is inimical to growth and that although trade liberalization enhanced convergence in the 1960s and 1970s, the benefits of trade was more to the benefit of the developed economies from the 1980s. This is because of the significance of trade tariffs as a

veritable source of government revenue and its decline could result in reduced tax revenue. This was corroborated by Hamad, Burhan, and Stabua (2014)

The influence of the liberalization of trade, inflation, exchange, unemployment rates and on tax performance is also mixed in the literature. Sumera, Khuda, and Sarfraz (2012) reported that exchange and population rates adversely affected tax revenue. However, the trade portion of GDP was and trade openness positively impact tax revenue.

The need for this investigation is borne out of the inconsistent results reported in the literature. It seeks to examine the linkage in both the short and long run. The current closure of the land borders in Nigeria for example makes it imperative as a possible contribution to government policy in this regard. The investigation covers majority of African countries: Angola, Botswana, Lebanon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cape Verde, Egypt, Malta, Lesotho, Gabon, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Liberia, Nigeria, Mali, South Africa, Namibia, Zambia, Rwanda, Madagascar, Mauritius and Algeria.

The organization of rest of this research is as follows: section two is on the review of literature. The methodology and findings are presented in section three and four respectfully. Section 5 concludes.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Review

The nature of the research on the performance of taxation and trade openness in the milieu of macroeconomic variables lends itself to a number of postulations. The propounded theory of taxation by Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) as espoused by Islahi (2015) identified two different impacts of taxation on government revenue. These are the economic and arithmetic influences. The arithmetic effect is manifested in tax revenue reduction as a result of tax rate reduction. The converse also holds true when the tax rates are increased. The economic effect is felt positively on output and employment when the tax rate is lowered. Islahi (2015) submits that at a very high tax rate level, the adverse economic impact of economic effect outstrips its positive arithmetic effect. This causes the net tax revenue to decline.

The differences in the technological progress and / or factor endowments, is the basis of the theory of classical comparative advantage propounded by Ricardo (1817). This theory proffers that a producer, operating at a lower relative marginal cost prior to trade, enjoys a comparative advantage in production over another which underlines the submission of Maneschi (1998) that producers should utilise the opportunity cost of goods, including tax expenses across countries.

The combined effect of the theory of taxation deduced Ibn Khaldun and the Ricardo (1817) comparative advantage proposition offer a basis for examining the linkage between the performance of tax revenue and trade liberalization within in the context of macroeconomic variables in Sub-Saharan Africa.

2.2 Empirical Review

The results obtained from econometric techniques deployed to examine the linkages between tax performance and trade openness in the dynamics of fluctuating macroeconomic variables are varied and inconclusive. Some of the studies utilized the contribution of taxation to GDP as the dependent and modeled an admixture of several independent variables. The research by Martinez-Vazquez and McNab (2000) reported a positive and statistically significant influence of countries per capita income and trade openness on the ratio of tax revenue to GNP.

The effect of the trade liberalization of on tax revenue performance is measurable from both direct and indirect taxes. Some examples will suffice. Harvey and Sedegah (2011) reported the growth in the Ghanaian domestic Value Added Tax (VAT) by almost 300 percent of GDP. VAT reached about 4.4 percent of GDP in 2010. An average efficiency ratio of VAT growth rate of 0.21 percent was recorded in Uganda between 1998 and 2012 (Gaalya, 2015). The efficiency rate for sub-Saharan Africa stood at 0.27 percent (Ebrill, Stotsky and Gropp, 1999). Direct income taxes rose from 0.9 percent to 4.1 percent of GDP between 1991 and 2012 in a study conducted by Cawley and Zake (2010).

Gupta (2007) and Wonnacott Lutz (1989) identified trade reforms and consequential international trade openness and erosion of the tax base as the key determinants of effective performance of tax revenue. However, Tanzi (1989) contended that these traditional determinants of tax revenue alone are inadequate in explaining the wide variations in tax rate observed in many countries over short time periods. Tanzi submitted that the fiscal, budgetary and trade policies deployed in the management of macroeconomic policy account significantly for these variations.

The review of tax revenue derivable from international trade was, conducted by Ebrill et al (1999) who employed an instrumental regression

framework with fixed-effects between 1980 and 1992. The 105 country-study result showed that reduction in the revenue derivable from trade tax may not necessarily be due to tariff reforms. A similar study of 22 countries in Sub-Sahara Africa between 1980 and 1995 by Agbeyegbe, Janet, and Asegedech (2004) investigated the macroeconomic determinants of tax revenue performance using GMM instrumental estimation technique. They reported that for significant impact, the liberalization of trade needed to be complimented with reforms in monetary and exchange rate policies.

An adverse relationship was reported between total tax revenue and trade liberalization, in a research conducted by Khattry and Mohan (2002). They deployed a fixed-effects regression framework on an admixture of 80 economies, between 1970 and 1998. They also reported an insignificant link exchange rate and internationally derived trade tax revenue. This was corroborated by Nicholas and Robert's (2012) report which found that between 1980 and 2002, the restriction of trade Kenya led to a 2.2 percent reduction in tax revenue. However, Micah (2015) in a time series data study covering the period 1994 to 2012 utilised the fixed and reported positive linkages among the level of trade openness and tax revenue performance and exchange rates. The share agriculture to GDP and foreign aid was however reported to have negative effect on the performance of tax revenue.

The exchange rate regime in operation in an economy according to Yoon (2009) determines its patterns of behavior. When the rate of real effective exchange appreciates, the tax revenue may be positively affected through increased imports and lowered exports. However, where the exchange rate is overvalued, the overall economic activity effect may be experienced. Indeed, the impact on the overall tax revenue may be lessened in the face of exchange rate appreciation and increased rate of inflation depending on component of taxes.

The role of inflation in the linkage between trade openness and tax revenue is explained in the Tanzi-Olivera (O-T) effect wherein a reduction in tax collection is recorded during high inflationary period (Tanzi, 1989). The Excise duty on domestic production may not also move in concert with inflation. Investors may take steps to protect the real value of their wealth by making portfolio investment adjustments which may reduce the tax base. The position taken by McBride (2012) and Huang and Frentz (2014) is that high interest rate level raises the cost of production with consequential reduction in profit leading to lessened government tax revenue.

With respect to the impact of trade openness on tax performance in developing countries Gnangnon and Brun (2019) found that tax revenue as a proportion of GDP is contingent on the degree of trade openness. The two-system GMM analysis of 95 developing countries between 1981 and 2015 found positive and significant association. This contrasts sharply with the findings of Shubati, and Warrad (2018) on government revenue in Middle East and North African economies between 2000 and 2015. The panel data study which, utilized the modified least squares and reported negative effect of trade openness on government revenue. The level of corruption and population were also found to be moderating influences.

The discrepancies in the literature provide adequate justification for the conduct of this study.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data Source and Description

The tax ratio to GDP was proxied by tax revenue performance because it provides a more accurate picture than the absolute value for tax. The trade openness is the summation of the export and imports (current currency) divided by Gross Domestic Product (current local currency). These data were taken from the World Bank Development Indicators (2015). Data on the interest, inflation, official exchange, and unemployment rates were taken from the same source. The study covered ten years spanning 2005 and 2014 which witnessed major economic cycles in 21 African countries wide enough for a comprehensive examination of the effect of trade liberalization on the performance of tax revenue in the context of varying macroeconomic variable.

3.2 Model Specification

This research adapted the model utilized by Arellano and Bover (1995) and Muibi and Sinbo (2013). The formulated ECT model format is specified as:

$$Taxrgdp_{it} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2(LnExchrate)_{i,t} + \alpha_3\ Tradeopn_{i,t} + \alpha_4\ Infr_{i,t} +$$

$\alpha_5\ Intr_{i,t} + \alpha_6 Unempl_{i,t} + U_i + \gamma_i + ECT_{i,t} + \in_{i,t}$ (1)

Where:

$Taxrgdp$ = Tax to GDP ratio
Exchrate = Exchange Rate
tradeopn = Trade openness
Infr = Inflation rate
$Intr$ = Interest rate
Unempl = Unemployment rate
U_i , γ_i = Unobserved country, time effect
$\in_t$, t, i = Error term, t^{th} time period; i= i^{th} Country
ECT_{t-1} = The long term co-integration error term
$\alpha_1 - \alpha_6$ = Slope of the linear equation; $\alpha_1 - \alpha_6 < 0$

3.3 Model Estimation Procedure

The investigation adopted a three-phased estimation approach. The first, being the use of descriptive statistics to comprehend the nature of the variables. The *Jarque-Bera* values as recommended by Gujarati and Dawn (2009) are useful in this respect. The next step in this phase is the examination of the Unit root of the variables utilising Im, Pesaran and Shin W-stat, Levin, Lin & Chu, PP–Fisher Chi-square and Adf-Fisher Chi-square tests.

In the second phase, the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) was deployed in calculating the short-effect. The optimal lag length is selected using the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) and Schwarz Information Criterion (SC), Final Prediction Error (FPE), Hannan- Quinn information criterion (HQ) and LR: sequential modified LR test statistic and tested at 5% level. In the event of dissimilar lag length selection by the criteria, the and for observations in excess of 120; the SC and HQ are more appropriate (Gutiérrez, Souza, & Guillén, 2007). Thereafter, the panel co-integration tests (Kao and Panel Engle-Granger) was employed to establish the presence or otherwise of a long-run connection amongst the series.

The third phase is the post-estimation evaluation of the assessed model. The objective is to confirm the validity and robustness of regression model and it consistent applicability. This study deployed the heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation tests. It utilized the E-views version 9.0 software for estimating the model.

4. Findings and Discussions

4.1 Preliminary Analyses

4.1.1 Descriptive Statistics

The result of the descriptive statistics is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of the Variables

Statistics	*Taxrgdp*	*Exchrate*	*Tradeopn*	*Infr*	*Intr*	*Unempl*
Mean	20.84	4.42	1.02	7.33	8.03	10.78
Median	18.66	4.47	0.78	6.76	5.95	8.36
Maximum	65.91	7.87	3.64	26.23	52.11	37.61
Minimum	1.55	-1.18	0.26	-1.40	-42.32	0.61
Std. Dev.	13.23	2.39	0.67	4.64	10.41	7.55
Skewness	1.31	-0.41	1.98	0.90	0.95	1.11
Kurtosis	5.01	2.31	7.02	4.20	8.47	3.71
Jacque-Bera	99.14	10.49	294.55	43.54	305.39	50.72
Probability	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum	4586.74	969.75	222.75	1611.16	1763.85	2374.61
Sum Sq. Dev.	38,406.8	1,235.77	101.08	4,736.73	23,667.54	12,510.18
Observations	220	220	220	220	220	220

Source: Authors' computation (2019)

It showed significant variations in the series because of the large differences between the minimum and maximum values of the series. The variables are all skewed positively. Given a kurtosis value of less than 3, only the rate of exchange rate is platykurtic while others are leptokurtic in nature. The Jacque-Bera statistic which is a combination of the skewness and kurtosis reveals the non-normality of the variables. This is not unusual in a panel data model because of the heterogeneity differentials in the various economies (Gujarati and Dawn, 2009). Nevertheless, the stationarity test is conducted to further know the stability of the variables.

4.1.2 Unit Root Test Results

The panel unit root results is presented in Table 2

Table 2: Panel Unit Root Test Results

Series	PP – Fisher Chi-square		ADF-Fisher Chi-square		Equation Specification	Order of integration
	t-Statistic	Prob	t-Statistic	Prob		
Taxrgdp	237.57	0.00	181.07	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
Exchrate	111.63	0.00	86.75	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
TRADEOP	188.75	0.00	128.77	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
INF	236.99	0.00	158.45	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
IR	278.46	0.00	183.54	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
UNEMPLOY	129.38	0.00	115.85	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
Series	Levin, Lin & Chu t*		Im, Pesaran and Shin W-stat		Equation Specification	Order of integration
	t-Statistic	Prob	t-Statistic	Prob		
Taxrgdp	-50.18	0.00	-15.65	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
Exchrate	- 9.03	0.00	-3.78	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
Tradeopn	-13.24	0.00	-6.25	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
Infr	-16.72	0.00	-8.29	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
Intr	-19.87	0.00	-10.15	0.00	Intercept	I(1)
UNEMPLOY	-13.18	0.00	-6.02	0.00	Intercept	I(1)

Source: Authors' computation (2019)

The result in Table 2 showed that respective probability values are less than the 0.05 level of significance and the orders of integration are at the first difference. The appropriate panel co-integration evaluation method is the Pedroni

and Kao tests. Both methods are based on the Engle-Granger framework which was deployed after selecting the optimal lag length.

4.2 Estimation Results

4.2.1 Vector Error Correction Model Short –Run

The result of the short-run relationship Vector Auto-Regressive Model (VAR) presented in Table 3. It revealed that in the short run, trade openness, interest rate and inflation rate are significant influencers of tax revenue because the individual calculated t-statistics values are more than their respective estimated values.

Table 3: Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) Result.

Error Correction:	$Taxrgdp$	$Exchrate$	$Tradeopn$	*Infr*	$Intr$	$Unempl$
CointEq1	-0.01	-0.00	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.00
Std Error	(0.01)	0.00	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.00
T-stat (Cal)	[-0.84]	[-0.89]	[2.95]	[7.37]	[7.95]	[0.44]

Source: Authors computation' (2019)

4.2.2 Optimal Lag Length Selection

The result of optimal lag length selection is presented in Table 4. The SC and HQ selected zero period was selected.

Table 4: Optimal Lag Length Selection Criteria

Lag length	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-2,947.12	NA	57,781.05	27.99	28.09*	28.03*
1	-2,896.08	98.69	50,111.34*	27.85*	28.52*	28.12
2	-2,862.18	63.63	51,158.71	27.87	29.11	28.37
3	-2,830.97	56.80*	53,642.13	27.91	29.73	28.65
4	-2,812.74	32.14	63,724.24	28.08	30.47	29.05
5	-2,801.24	19.62	80,877.78	28.32	31.27	29.51
6	-2,790.40	17.88	103,599.0	28.55	32.08	29.98
7	-2,768.26	35.26	119,654.3	28.69	32.78	30.34
8	-2,751.08	26.37	145,488.6	28.86	33.53	30.75

Source: Authors' computation (2019)

* indicates lag order selected by the criterion

4.2.3 Panel Co-Integration Test Result

The result of the Pedroni and Kao tests at intercept and trend are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Result of Pedroni Panel (Engle-Granger Based) Test on both Intercept and Trend

	Statistic	Prob.	Weighted Statistic	Prob.
Panel v-Statistic	-2.02	0.98	-3.31	0.99
Panel rho-Statistic	3.61	0.99	4.46	1.00
Panel PP-statistic	-5.80	0.00	-6.01	0.00
Panel ADF-Statistic	-6.19	0.00	-1.07	0.14
Group rho- Statistic	6.83	1.00		
Group PP-Statistic	-6.70	0.00		
Group ADF-Statistic	-3.22	0.00		

Source: Authors' computation (2016)

Four of the seven parameters (Panel PP-statistic, Panel ADF-Statistic, Group PP-Statistic and Group ADF-Statistic) were significant. The safe deduction from this result is that only some of the explanatory variables have significant

long run relationship with taxation revenue. A confirmatory long run test using the Engle-Granger based Kao is required. The result as presented in Table 6 however revealed a different outcome.

Table 6: Result of Kao (Engle-Granger Based) Residual Cointegration Test

	T-Statistic	Prob.
ADF	12.51	0.00
Residual Variance	14.01	
HAC Variance	11.37	

Source: Authors' Computation (2019)

The probability value of 0.00 is well below the 5 percent significance threshold which means that in the long run, exchange rate, trade openness, inflation rate, interest rate, unemployment influence related to the tax ratio of GDP. The outcome of the normalised estimated regression was obtained by multiplying the values of the variables by minus one (-1) is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Normalised Regression Result of the Model

Variable	$Taxrgdp$	$Exchrate$	$Tradeopn$	*Infr*	$Intr$	$Unempl$
Coefficient	1.00	13.12	6.62	24.40	-4.38	2.26
Std Error		(1.20)	(0.64)	(13.33)	(4.13)	1.13
T-stat (Cal)		[10.91]	[10.37]	[1.83]	[-1.11]	[1.99]

Source: Authors computation' (2019)

The estimated model is shown as below:

$Taxrgdp_t$ =13.12$LnExchrate + 6.62Tradeopn + 24.40Infr - 4.38Intr + 2.26Unempl$ (2)

R-Squared= 0.36; Adjusted R-Squared= 0.31; F-Statistic: 8.57

The equation (2) showed that all the variables except interest rate are positively related to tax revenue performance. The coefficient of determination ($\overline{R^2}$ = 0.31) showed that Furthermore, only about one-third of the variations in tax revenue performance was explained by the exchange rate, interest rate, inflation rate, unemployment rate and trade openness. These variables are however significant as manifested in the calculated F-statistics which is greater in value than the F-tabulated.

4.3 Post-Estimation Results

The results of post estimation tests are presented in the next sub-sections

4.3.1 Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation Lm Test

The result of the serial relationship between the variables using the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM test is reported in Table 7.

Table 7: Result of Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM

F-statistic	0.05	Prob. F(2,211)	0.96
Obs*R-squared	0.10	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.95

Source: Authors' computation (2019)

The Null-Hypothesis cannot be rejected because the p- value of the Observed R-Squared (0.95) is more than the 0.05 level of significance. The model is considered suitable for evaluation.

4.3.2 Breusch-Pagan-Heteroscedasticity Tests

One of the Ordinary Least Squares assumptions is the absence of heteroscedasticity. The result is presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Result of Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey Test

F-statistic	0.44	Prob. F(2,213)	0.82
Obs*R-squared	2.23	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.82
Scaled explained SS	25.23	Prob. Chi Square(5)	0.00

Source: Authors' computation using (2019).

Since the estimated p-value of the Obs* R-squared of 0.82 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance, the presence of homoscedasticity is accepted. Nevertheless the model can still be relied upon because although it is inefficient given that the variance and covariance are underestimated, the OLS estimator remains unbiased. Gujarati and Porter (2009) submitted that there is no need to worry unless the unequal variance is serious because the model validity is not invalidated. Although the sequence of conditional variances may changes, the unconditional variance remains unaffected. The model can be relied upon as for reliability and policy formulation.

5. Discussion of Findings

This study on 22 sub-Saharan African economies upheld the both the economic effect propounded by Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) as espoused by Islahi (2015) reinforcing the positive influence of employment on tax revenue. Using the same methods with the work conducted by Dzingiari and Tambudzai (2014) in Zimbabwe between 1980 and 2012, the two researches arrived at the similar conclusion that in the long run, exchange rate, trade openness, interest rate, unemployment positively influenced tax revenue performance except interest rate. This study also concurred with the study by Mkubwa and Mtengwa (2014) that the relationship between trade openness and tax revenue performance was positive and significant.

Sumera, Khuda and Sarfraz (2012) in Pakistan despite utilizing the Ordinary Least Squares regression method the over 1975-2010 also reported positive linkage between exchange rate and tax revenue performance. This was contrary to the finding of Gaalya (2015) study of liberalization of international trade and tax revenue performance in seven (7) African countries.

The result of this research also concurs with Agbeyegbe, Woldemariam and Stosky (2004) which deployed a different method (Generalized Method of Moment regressions) in the investigation of the linkages between exchange rate changes, trade liberalization and tax revenue in Sub-Saharan Africa between 1980 and 1996 came to the same conclusion. This result also in concert with the outcome reached by Dhaneshwar (1998) in a 39-country study between 1985 and 1986 that trade openness and inflation positively and significantly affect the performance of revenue. The positive nexus between trade openness and tax revenue reported by this research is consistent with work of Gnangnon and Brun (2019) on trade openness, tax reform and tax revenue in developing countries. The rationale for the positive association is borne out of the consequential growth of the economic output due to increased trade and the tax derivable by the government therefrom.

This contrasts with the negative findings of Shubati, and Warrad (2018). The argue that one of the deleterious impact of trade liberalization is non-inclusive growth may depress and inhibit tax revenue in the country.

The implication of dynamic economic policies (fiscal, monetary and trade) causes variations in macroeconomic variables (inflation, interest rate and exchange rate) leads to higher unemployment levels and diminution in national output with consequential impact on the level of tax revenue. The self-reinforcing cycle in an autarky economy, coupled with the vagaries of international trade manifest in the periodic variations in the economic performance. This is more evident in the developing economies of the Sub-Saharan African countries.

6. Conclusion

The objective of this study paper was to empirically investigate the linkage amongst trade openness, tax revenue performance and macroeconomic variables in Africa. The result showed that in the long run, showed that all the variables except interest rate are positively related to tax revenue performance.

The recommendations of this paper is for government to deploy polices for the efficient and effective collection and computation of taxes and levies and bring more people into the tax net. In addition, such collections should transparently, properly accounted for in a stewardship interface with the public in order to engender further trust and promote greater voluntary payment of tax and levies. This would reduce the cost and time and save the government from having to perform back duty assessment due tax evasion.

Furthermore, programmes of capital and labour intensive nature are recommended so as to improve the creative skills and broaden the knowledge levels of the active labour force. The increase in labour

engenders greater production of exportable goods which may result in an upsurge in the standard of living of its citizen based on the efficient utilization of expanded tax revenue in the creation of social amenities and infrastructure. Trade liberalization and commercial policies should be intensified in order to harness the tax benefits derivable from international trade. The African Free Trade Area provides an opportunity for the realization of this value.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 89- 100

An Empirical Review of Corruption and Economic Output in the Nigerian Banking Sector: An Empirical Review

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Abstract. The study utilized quarterly series from 2004-2018 in logarithmic form to investigate corruption impact on real economic output; and the eviews10 statistical software was employed to conduct the analysis. Data were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) Statistical Database and the FITC Report on fraud and forgeries in banks. Results from the unit root test reveal stationarity of the variables at first difference. The Johansen test shows that a long run equilibrium relationship exists at the 5 percent level. The F-statistic from the VAR estimates signify that all of the lags of each of the individual variable is jointly significant. Lags of Suppression of Entries (SE) and Teller Fraud (TF) have significant explanatory power for real economic output in the causality test. In addition, the impulse response and variance decomposition test reveal that innovations to the system impact negatively on real economic output. Overall, the result strongly suggest significant influence of the variables on the variations in real economic output; thus, supporting the 'Sand the Wheels' hypothesis that corruption is an impediment to growth and development. Consequently, the study advocate that banks should put in place leading-edge technologies as well as stringent penalties to discourage corrupt acts. Also, the Central Bank of Nigeria should authorize that banks conduct monthly training and retraining of its workforce on good ethical benchmarks as well as improved reward systems to minimize corruption among its officials.

Keywords: Corruption, Real GDP, Financial Institutions, VAR, Wald test.

1. Introduction

Corruption is an evil seed that poses great difficulty in trying to eradicate. It is an ill that tends to bring so much pains and sufferings on ordinary citizens and the economy as a whole. It pulls abysmally into the structures of the society and creates so much wealth for the average few. Most developing countries have been associated with high levels of corruption in both military and democratic dispensations. The International Monetary Fund expressed corruption as "misuse of authority for private gain; and an inducement indulged in by public officials as well as those in positions of trust in both non-profit organizations and private enterprises (IMF, 2000). The United Nations Convention against Corruption define corruption as activities such as trading in influence, abuse of power, money laundering and embezzlement (UNCAC, 2002). The Independent Corrupt Practices Commission Act (2000) states that Corruption includes fraud, bribe taking or giving, and other related offences. According to Justice Emmanuel Olayinka Ayoola, a former Chairman ICPC, the widespread form of corruption in Nigeria was bribery but in contemporary times, this has been outdone by embezzlement and theft from public funds, coercion, abuse of discretion, abuse of public supremacy for private benefit, favouritism and partiality, conflict of interest, blackmail and illegal financing of political party's campaign expenditures. Ajie and Wokekoro (2012) see corruption as an enduring trait that is so wholly entrenched in the Nigerian society. According to them, corruption has eaten deep into the realm of culture and the value system; and is now a norm and no longer an eccentricity. Sachs (2007) opines that corruption remains a significant long-term challenge for the Nigerian political, social and economic environment. In this paper, we define corruption as a menace whereby someone enriches himself unlawfully at the detriment of the society at large.

In the case of public office holders, corruption is seen through abuse of power arising from non-availability

of social services, over invoicing of contracts, acceptance of bribes and budget padding. These corrupt monies are channeled through formal financial institutions like banks to make it cleaner and more legitimate. According to Transparency International policy brief #05 (2004), people in positions of authority known as Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) abuse their entrusted roles for their own personal gain leading to the fuelling of grand corruption.

Likewise corruption in private financial institutions is a recurring decimal. This is mostly seen in banks when they refuse to disclose their financial statements due to a conflict of interest between their jobs and their inability to whistle blow on wrong doings. Undoubtedly, the activities of corrupt bank officials have led to a breakdown in the financial system (CBN, 2018). The EFCC in 2012 published an article on "how Nigerian banks aid corruption", and held that Nigerian banks deliberately provide inadequate information or completely hide information from anti-corruption officials; take part in unscrupulous practices that destabilize both the economy and the Commission's fact-finding activities. Others include: non-compliance with know-your-customer (KYC) principle, doctoring or non-disclosure of true position of statement of accounts of suspicious account holders; and allowing the secrecy surrounding private banking. In the last quarter of 2018, Nigerian Deposit Money Banks conveyed that eighty-seven (87) employees were dismissed on grounds of corruption. Also, in the previous periods, a total of sixty-two (62) staffs had same issue which when compared, show an increase of 40.32 percent (FITC, 2018). Onibudo (2007) opine a rise in the number of bank employees involved in corrupt practices.

It was corruption that led to the consolidation reforms of the banking sector in 2009. In a publication by the CBN, non-performing loans totaled N1.69tn, representing 44.38 percent of the total loans; and capital adequacy ratio in the banks ranged between 1.01 and 7.41 percent, which were below the minimum ratio of 10 percent. According to the ex-CBN governor, Mallam Sanusi Lamido Sanusi, the bank's CEOs/chairman frequently exhibited a domineering effect on board members and some boards lack independence; directors repeatedly fail to make significant inputs to uphold the growth and development of their banks and had fragile moral ethics; the board committees were also repeatedly unproductive; CEOs set up specific channels to receive loans in order to maneuver share price, acquisition of private jets, establishment of phony companies to carry out their corrupt interest and a lot of the capital put up by the so called "mega banks" were fake capital bankrolled from depositors' funds e.g. 30 percent of the share capital of Intercontinental bank was purchased with customers' deposits (CBN, 2014)

In 2015, the government based on its 'fight against corruption' manifesto, burst the corrupt activities of six CBN officials and 16 commercial bankers to the tune of $40.2 million. According to the report, the bankers who were to destroy the defaced notes of the local currency, rather substituted them with newspaper cut to look like bank notes and took them. This act brings inflationary pressures on economic output.

Technological innovations are an avenue through which corruption is perpetrated more frequently too. A case of money laundering where criminally obtained money is converted into apparently lawfully obtained money by re-cycling the tainted money through banks and other legitimate financial institutions (NEPAD, 2003). The global financial market crisis of 2008 was as a result of unchecked abuses of non-transparency, proper accountability and risk management. Similarly, the sudden collapse of the Italian conglomerate, Parmalat, in 2003; and the US energy firm, Enron, in 2002 are cues of what can happen when accounting practices are used to misrepresent a company's true financial affairs (Transparency International, 2009).

The role of financial institution is financial intermediation. This means that banks are responsible for lending to deficit units of the economy to invigorate productivity which will in the long run contribute to overall growth and development. However the corrupt activities of bank officials have led to the inability of banks to contribute to the real sector (Olukotun and James, 2013). According to them, poor risk management approach, weak internal control structures, insider abuses and technical incompetence, are critical to bank failures. It reduces the capital base of banks and jeopardizes its organizational growth (Olukotun and James, 2013; Onibudo, 2007; Aderibigbe, 1999).

The objective of this study is to examine corruption as it relates to banks in the Nigerian economy using real gross domestic product as a proxy for economic output and; fraud and forgeries in banks as a proxy for corrupt activities of bank officials. These variables chosen for the study are strategic in explaining acts of corruption carried out by bank officials. Specifically, this study investigates how corrupt activities of banks' officials have in reality

dampened or improved real output in Nigeria. Existing literature have argued that corruption in banks have deterred good returns on investment but have not predicted the causal impact of shocks to the variables employed. This paper utilized an up-to-date data to examine the 'grease the wheels' or 'sand the wheels' hypothesis in the Nigerian banking sector. Quarterly series covering the period 2004Q1 – 2018Q4 was gotten from notable databanks like the National bureau of Statistics, the Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) Statistical Database and the FITC Report on fraud and forgeries in banks. More robust tests were conducted to enable quality policy deductions and suggestions be made for use by managers of financial institutions, foreign and national investors, government policy makers as well as research organizations. The remaining sections of this paper are as follows: section 2 deals with conceptual, theoretical and empirical literatures on corruption as it relates to banks. Section 3 give details on sources of data and the methods applied. Section 4 explains the empirical results and evaluates them and section 5 concludes, recommends, and justifies limitations.

2. Corruption in Nigerian Banks

The role of deposit money banks (DMBs) as financial institutions is to carryout financial transactions such as loans, deposits, currency exchanges and offer of other investment products. They are also involved in the custodian of valuable documents and jewelries for their clients, hence, they are vital to the economy as a whole. No economy can survive on its own without having a direct or indirect relationship with financial institutions who help to lubricate its activities. Banks assist customers to create credit by way of its availability to mediate between the deficit and surplus economic units. In addition, its provision of financial services ensures that the economic and social units secure sustainable and stable growth.

Corruption is an impairment of moral principles or integrity, or right virtues in an individual. It can be categorized into various scales of petty corruption, grand corruption or systemic corruption. Petty corruption is usually done in the civil service where public servants use their personal connections to offer small improper gifts to obtain favours like promotions or appointments. Grand corruption is when highly placed individuals subvert the legal, political and economic systems for their personal gains or interest. Systematic corruption is as a result of weaknesses in organizational processes and structures that cause failure of a system (Transparency International, 2009).

Corruption in the banking system is due to systemic failures or weaknesses (IMF, 2000). This leads to bank officials indulging in fraudulent activities to cause financial loses on its institution. According to Ojo (1994), systemic corruption are from weak internal control/accounting structures; below-average trainings/staff development; inadequate welfare packages; inability of senior colleagues to penalize staff on wrong doings; suboptimal supervision; lack of trust on the part of management to keep up with their commitments; little regard for an in-depth knowledge of who bank customers really are; poor information management of existing customers etc. In addition, other external challenges also pose threat to bank officials causing them to think and act fraudulently. Examples include peer pressure, fear of job loss, increasing poverty levels, societal expectations, and consistent financial burden especially from family members. Boniface (1991) identified the corrupt acts of bank officials to include the following:

- **Cash/cheques defalcation:** This is effectively done using dormant accounts. Bank officials take advantage of such accounts by not disclosing full information and use the incomes for his personal gratification.
- Theft of cash from tills. This is the fraudulent collection of monies from cash tills with the intention not to pay at all. They further manipulate their entries.
- **Forged cheques:** When a customer's cheque and signature are forged to enable withdrawal.
- The act of **opening and operating fictitious accounts** to which illegal transfers can be effected.
- **Lending to fictitious borrowers** through fictitious accounts at a particular branch of the bank.
- **Computer fraud:** The altering of computer software programs using remote sensors in order to gain access to accounts of high net worth customers.
- **Teller fraud:** The act of cashiers/bank tellers undermining the capital resources of the bank by not reporting the total deposits obtained from customers to the till.
- **Miscellaneous corruption** includes theft of physical assets, presentation of forged certificates, conversion of official equipment to personal property and the presentation of fake deposit slips.

- Suppression of entries. This is when bank officials restrict or delay a customer from having a true values of transactions made in his account.

3. Theoretical and Empirical Analysis

Basically, there are two hypothesis that explains corruption:

'Grease the Wheels' hypothesis views corruption as a growth stimulant. It holds that corruption is beneficial to an economy as it positively contributes to growth and development by compensating for bad policies and defective bureaucratic processes. Leff (1964) believes that corruption hedges bad policies of government and makes it friendlier to growth. It also raises the level of investment as bribes taken can be employed into more investment activities. Leys (1965) found evidence that public officials who take bribes speed up the bureaucratic system. Bailey (1966) suggested that perks in the civil service improves the quality of civil servants in attracting more efficiency, and improving the policy actions of government. Lui (1985) is of the view that corruption efficiently reduces the time spent while queuing, and speeds up a process. Lien (1986) argued that the higher the bribery, the more competent and efficient the firm that wants to execute the procurement contract. Klapper, Laeven and Rajan (2006) found that in corrupt countries, regulatory barriers do not affect market entry of new firms.

'Sand the Wheels hypothesis views corruption as an impediment to growth and development; and its impact is more on less rigid economies. Myrdal (1968) argue that public officials weaken a bureaucratic process in order to see more opportunities for bribe taking. Shleifer and Vishny (1993) opine that corruption has a very high cost when there are more persons in a project authorization process. This is also the views of Bardhan (1997) and Jain (2001). Kurer (1993) contend that corrupt officials tend to create more distortions in the economy so they can benefit from more illegal monies; specifically, is the deprivation of competent civil servants into strategic positions. Rose-Ackerman (1997) show that firms who pay high bribes to get an operational license end up producing substandard products leading to inefficiency. Campos, Lien and Pradhan (1999) provide strong evidence that corruption increases uncertainties leading to higher risk.

Previous scholars tends to either find support or oppose the corruption hypotheses. Benfratello, Del Monte and Pennacchio (2018) adopted a cross-country panel analysis of corruption and public debt. Employing data ranging from 1995-2015, they found that corruption increases public debt. This is more for advanced economies and less for low-income countries. Pyman (2017) examined how corruption in military institutions can be addressed. Using available data on countries from the World Bank, the study attempts to address the issue of abuses such as abuse of position, nepotism in promotion, corruption in procurement, infiltration by sectarian groups and the use of military intelligence for personal interest. The study recommends for a quantitative approach to combatting military corruption. Huang (2016) employed the bootstrap panel granger causality technique to examine if Asian-Pacific economies decline due to corruption, for the period 1997-2013. The analysis prove that for China and South Korea, an increase in corruption results to increase in economic growth rate which supports the 'grease the wheels' hypothesis. The study further recommends that countries in the Asian-Pacific region should employ stringent anti-corruption policies for them to be economically developed. Lučić, Radišić and Dobromirov (2016) examined the causality between corruption and economic growth level of the GDP from 1995-2011. They expressed corruption using the corruption perception index to measure its short term, medium term and long term impact on GDP movements in a fiscal year. Their analysis indicate a very strong medium term impact of corruption. Dzhumashev (2014) demonstrate how corruption and economic growth is been affected by the size of public spending, quality of governance and economic development. The study reveal that there is a decline in corruption due to economic development (a rise in wages). Hence, a target on tax evaders is a more effective way to reducing corruption and improving overall growth. Ugur (2014) report that for low-income countries, the marginal effect of corruption on per-capita GDP growth is unfavorable when the primary study estimates correlate to long-run growth. Zidi and Dhifallah (2013) conducted a panel analysis on corruption, governance and economic growth on a group of 30 developing countries from 1998-2011, sourced from the World Bank database. They employed institutional variables such as policy stability, democratic responsibility, bureaucratic quality, rule of law, regulatory quality and corruption index as independent variables; while the level of real GDP per capita is the dependent variable. From the findings, rule of law and corruption index has a negative correlation with economic performance with an index of -0.36 and -0.18. They conclude that for a nation to achieve stability in long term economic growth, then a high degree of democratization is

needed to address the poor quality of low-income bureaucrats as well as weak legal institutions. Rotimi, Obasaju, Lawal and IseOlorunkanmi (2013) analyzed corruption and economic growth in Nigeria spanning 1995-2010. They used lagged values of corruption and corruption index to measure its effect on the economy. The technique used to analyze the data were the OLS and Granger causality; which validate that corruption impair economic growth. They recommend that the government should employ public and private anti-corruption initiatives alongside campaigns against corruption. Dreher and Gassebner (2013) found support for the 'grease the wheels' hypothesis in 43 countries from 2003-2005. They argue that due to larger minimum capital requirements and larger bureaucratic procedures needed to start a business, corruption is beneficial as it tends to facilitate entrepreneurial activities significantly. Ajie and Wokekoro (2012) investigated the impact of corruption on sustainable economic growth and development in Nigeria from 1980-2011. The variables exploited were corruption, GDP, debt stock, unemployment rate, political stability and government expenditure. They found that Nigeria was seriously corrupt for 17 years; while a slight improvement was recorded from 1997-2011. d'Agostino, Dunne and Pieroni (2012) observed the impact corruption and military expenditures have on economic growth. Applying an endogenous growth model on public spending and resource allocation, they found that corruption and military spending have a significant burden on GDP per capita. Nguyen and Van Dijk (2012) model corruption, growth and governance in 741 private and 133 public state-owned firms in Vietnam. They utilized the multiple regression analysis to establish the effect of corruption on firm's growth. First, there is a negative correlation between the growth of private firms and corruption. Second, there is a positive but insignificant relationship between the growth of state-owned firms and corruption. They conclude that government should give a level-playing ground to all Vietnam firms so that corruption can be reduced to result to economic growth. Khan, Khan, Ahmed and Mehmood (2012) measured corruption as economic rent plus discretionary powers less accountability. They opine that the more opportunities for economic rent existent in a country, the greater the corruption; also, the greater the discretionary powers, the greater the corruption. From their findings, they recommend that the state may need to punish highly visible corrupt officials in order to establish credibility on its fight against corruption. Welsch (2011) assess the welfare cost of corruption. The direct (GDP per capita) and indirect (a self-rated subjective well-being) effect was used to proxy genuine indicators of welfare. The result demonstrate that non-material factors are directly affected by corruption to a very considerable level. Ata and Arvas (2011) stated that the main determinants of corruption are high inflation and skewed income distribution. Campos, Estrin and Proto (2010) argued if corruption is a barrier to entry. They find corruption as a barrier to creation of new firms hence reducing competition and economic performance. Further findings show that the act of bribery is strongly correlated with the performance of firms. Méon and Weill (2010) used five measures of governance and three measures of corruption for a panel of 54 developed and developing economies; and show support for the 'grease the wheels' hypothesis. Everhart, Vazquez and McNab (2010) explored the effect of corruption on private and public capital, investment in human and on governance. Employing data from the International Finance Corporation, the result show that corruption associated with the buildup of private capital is highly significant and hence more destructive. Also, corruption has a negative correlation with governance which is believed to really daunt economic growth. Dreher and Schneider (2010) found that in low-income countries, corruption and the size of the shadow economy are complements. Aburime (2009) questioned the impact of corruption on bank profitability in Nigeria from 1996-2006; using a step-wise multiple regression analysis. Variables utilized are company-level, industry-level and macroeconomic indicators that could affect bank profits alongside corruption index. The study observed that an increase in corruption index is significantly associated with an increased in bank's profits; thus finding support for the 'grease the wheels' hypothesis. Accordingly, its view is that banks are mercenaries for corrupt financial flows, hence, bank officials should be made to live by the code of good conduct in addition to stringent penalties for defaulters. Boerner and

Hainz (2009) studied on the political economy of corruption and the role of financial institutions using the Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient. For both developing and transition economies, there is a clear positive correlation between corruption index and the degree of financial intermediation. They advocate that a well-functioning financial institution can intensify the political backing for anti-corruption measures. Hudson and Jones (2008) debate on corruption and military expenditure cost using a panel analysis of countries with available data from 1984-2006. The result indicates that due to high external threats, the number of military personnel increased; also expenditure on arms imports increased with the extent of external threat,

corruption and GDP per capita. Finally, military expenditures and arms imports significantly impact corruption. Alam (2007) researched on the economic cost of corruption in less developed countries. The study attest that officials engage in supply-stretching whose long-standing cost are likely to offset any gains in allocative efficiency. In addition, the act of bribery imposes more cost as they tend to create more opportunities to receive bribe. Drury, Krieckhaus and Lusztig (2006) conducted a cross-sectional analysis under a 16 years period and observed that democratic governments do not suffer economic impairment from corruption. Méon and Sekkat (2005) tested the 'grease the wheels' and 'sand the wheels' hypothesis using corruption, growth, investment and some dimensions of governance in 63-71 countries from 1970-1998. They observed that a violent political state, a weak rule of law in addition to an inefficient governance worsens corruption and leads to low investment and growth. Thus, their result does not see corruption as a lubricant; thereby negating the 'grease the wheels' hypothesis. Gyimah-Brempong (2002) declared that either directly or indirectly, corruption decreases investment in physical capital and economic growth of African countries. Mo (2001) observed that political instability is the most significant path through which corruption affects economic growth.

4. Data and Methods

The intent of this study is to ascertain the impact of corruption in banks and how it impacts on overall real economic output. Time series were gotten from the Central Bank of Nigeria, Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) Statistical Database and the FITC Report on fraud and forgeries in banks. The data were logged to allow for precision, robustness of estimates, and a reasonable level of multicollinearity. The statistical E-views10 software was employed to analyze the variables. The tests adopted include: the Unit Root test to estimate if the variables are stationary at levels or after first differencing; the Johansen Cointegration test to ascertain if a long-run equilibrium relationship exist among the variables; the VAR and Granger causality test to describe the changing behavior of financial data and for forecasting. It better summarizes the causal impact of shocks to variables in the model since all the variables are endogenous with lagged terms. Finally, the impulse response and variance decomposition test to estimate shocks to a system. In accordance with the objectives of the study, the model in its functional form is specified thus:

RGDP = f (Teller Fraud, Forged Cheques, Clearing Fraud, E-Fraud, Suppression of Entries, Theft of Cash, Fraudulent Loans, Fraudulent Withdrawals, Miscellaneous corruption)

The functional relationship is modified into an econometric log-linear model as follows:

$$InRGDP_t = \gamma_0+\phi_1 InCF_1+\phi_2 InEF_2+\phi_3 InFC_3+\phi_4 InFL_4+\phi_5 InFW_5+\phi_6 InMC_6+\phi_7 InSE_7+\phi_8 InTC_8+\phi_9 InTF_9+\mu_t \ldots\ldots\ldots 1$$

Where;
RGDP =real gross domestic product
CF = clearing fraud
EF = electronic fraud
FC = forged cheques
FL = fraudulent loans
FW = fraudulent withdrawals
MC = miscellaneous corruption
SE = suppression of entries
TC = theft of cash
TF = teller fraud
γ_0 *= intercept*
ϕ_1**-** ϕ_9 *= sensitivity element*
μ_t *= uncorrelated stochastic error term that justifies other variables outside of the model*

It is therefore expected "apriori" that the coefficients of the models will follow thus: ϕ_1**-**ϕ_9 **<0.** This signifies an inverse relationship.

5.

6. Results and Discussions

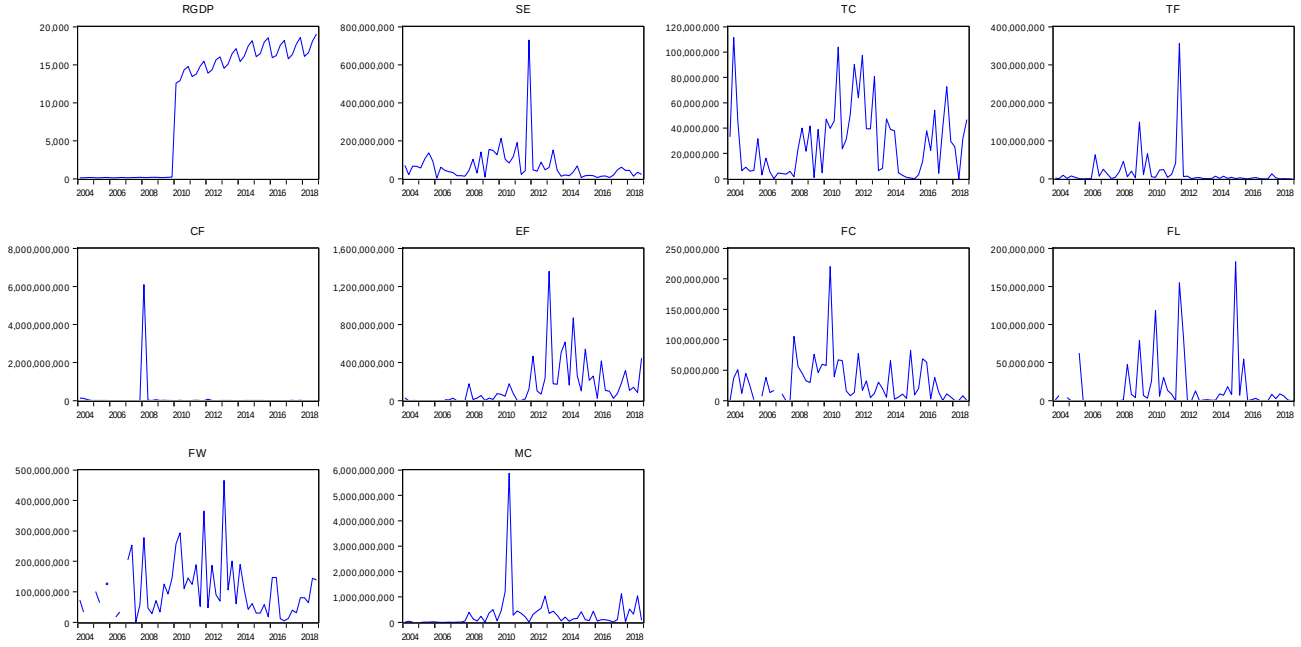

Fig 1: A graphical analysis of the variables (Eviews10)

From the plotted graph, all the variables exhibited periods of low and high volatility which goes to prove the frequency with which corruption occurred in the banking sector in all cases.

Table 4.1 Presentation of Results of ADF Unit Root Test of Stationarity

Variables	**ADF statistic @5%**	Test critical value @ 5%	**Prob.**	**Order of integration**
CF	-8.434315	-1.947665	0.0000	I(1)
EF	-9.218265	-1.947381	0.0000	I(1)
FC	-8.746960	-1.947665	0.0000	I(1)
FL	-12.20018	-1.947248	0.0000	I(1)
FW	-13.13483	-1.948140	0.0000	I(1)
MC	-11.85625	-1.946878	0.0000	I(1)
RGDP	-7.494006	-1.946549	0.0000	I(1)
SE	-10.96427	-1.966654	0.0000	I(1)
TC	-8.256689	-1.946654	0.0000	I(1)
TF	-13.08022	-1.946549	0.0000	I(1)

Source: Author's extraction from E-views10 computation

The first difference of the absolute test critical values in the ADF Unit root test are more than their test statistics; moreover, the probability values are less than their 5 percent level of significance. Consequently, we reject the null hypothesis that the variables are nonstationary.

From the cointegration analysis, the Trace test statistics indicate there are 7 cointegrating equations which are more than their critical values; and the p-values are less than their 0.05 level of significance which confirms the rejection of the null hypothesis that there is no cointegration between the variables. Hence, a long run equilibrium relationship exists among the variables.

Table 4.2 Johansen Test of Cointegration

Hypothesized No.of CE	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob. **
RGDP*	527.9615	239.2354	0.0000
CF*	355.0445	197.3709	0.0000
EF*	255.9905	159.5297	0.0000
FC*	190.6253	125.6154	0.0000
FL*	131.3254	95.75366	0.0000
FW*	86.43759	69.81889	0.0014
MC*	50.14334	47.85613	0.0300
SE	27.75612	29.79707	0.0845
TC	9.795002	15.49471	0.2968
TF	2.933937	3.841466	0.0867

Source: Author's extraction from E-views10 computation

Table 4.3 VAR Test

Vector Autoregression Estimates
Date: 01/11/20 Time: 06:01
Sample (adjusted): 2008Q1 2018Q4
Included observations: 44 after adjustments
Standard errors in ( ) & t-statistics in [ ]

	RGDP	CF	EF	FC	FL	FW	MC	SE	TC	TF
RGDP(-1)	1.134312	-60671.34	23373.88	4389.605	2827.876	11315.55	71921.88	348.1303	602.7674	-6240.390
	(0.18281)	(99472.5)	(33300.9)	(4041.64)	(5682.18)	(11507.2)	(68103.5)	(15373.5)	(2580.38)	(7871.80)
	[6.20472]	[-0.60993]	[0.70190]	[1.08610]	[0.49767]	[0.98335]	[1.05607]	[0.02264]	[0.23360]	[-0.79275]
RGDP(-2)	-0.604374	21672.00	23253.87	-4076.478	-907.8539	-3269.240	142804.7	5416.478	-1020.136	8110.181
	(0.24096)	(131113.)	(43893.2)	(5327.20)	(7489.56)	(15167.4)	(89765.9)	(20263.6)	(3401.15)	(10375.7)
	[-2.50815]	[0.16529]	[0.52978]	[-0.76522]	[-0.12122]	[-0.21554]	[1.59086]	[0.26730]	[-0.29994]	[0.78165]
RGDP(-3)	0.477080	-45158.52	-50996.23	-2650.725	-2682.353	-11643.69	-206278.5	-8477.691	3300.332	-3953.252
	(0.19905)	(108309.)	(36259.0)	(4400.66)	(6186.93)	(12529.3)	(74153.2)	(16739.2)	(2809.60)	(8571.06)
	[2.39674]	[-0.41694]	[-1.40644]	[-0.60235]	[-0.43355]	[-0.92931]	[-2.78179]	[-0.50646]	[1.17466]	[-0.46123]

R-squared	0.978886
Adj. R-squared	0.930162
Sum sq. resids	36914034
S.E. equation	1685.094
F-statistic	20.09033
Log likelihood	-362.5114
Akaike AIC	17.88688
Schwarz SC	19.14392
Mean dependent	13160.73
S.D. dependent	6376.435

Source: Author's extraction from E-views10 computation

In order to determine the appropriate lag lengths, the multivariate generalization of Akaike's information criterion (AIC) was applied; and the Lag Exclusion Wald test selected three lags that help eliminate VAR residual autocorrelation. Furthermore, an unrestricted VAR was employed with equal number of lags in each equation so it can effectively be estimated by means of OLS (Table 4.4). From the analysis, the F-statistic of 20.09033 establish that all of the lags of each of the individual variable is jointly significant. Adjusted R^2 also prove that 93% of the variations in real gross domestic product is due to variations in the independent variables. The Durbin Watson statistic at 0.05 level of significance is 2.100508 which is greater than 1.902. This means that there is no evidence of positive first-order serial correlation.

Table 4.4 Ordinary Least Square Test

Estimation Method: Least Squares
Date: 01/11/20 Time: 10:51
Sample: 2008Q1 2018Q4
Included observations: 44

Total system (balanced) observations 440
Equation: RGDP = C(1)*RGDP(-1) + C(2)*CF(-1) + C(3)*EF(-1) + C(4)*FC(
-1) + C(5)*FL(-1) + C(6)*FW(-1) + C(7)*MC(-1) + C(8)*SE(-1) + C(9)*TC(
-1) + C(10)*TF(-1) + C(11)*RGDP(-2) + C(12)*CF(-2) + C(13)*EF(-2) +
C(14)*FC(-2) + C(15)*FL(-2) + C(16)*FW(-2) + C(17)*MC(-2) + C(18)
*SE(-2) + C(19)*TC(-2) + C(20)*TF(-2) + C(21)*RGDP(-3) + C(22)*CF(
-3) + C(23)*EF(-3) + C(24)*FC(-3) + C(25)*FL(-3) + C(26)*FW(-3) +
C(27)*MC(-3) + C(28)*SE(-3) + C(29)*TC(-3) + C(30)*TF(-3) + C(31)
Observations: 44

R-squared	0.978886	Mean dependent var	13160.73
Adjusted R-squared	0.930162	S.D. dependent var	6376.435
S.E. of regression	1685.094	Sum squared resid	36914032
Durbin-Watson stat	2.100508		

Table 4.5 VAR Granger Causality/Block Exogeneity Wald Tests

Date: 01/11/20 Time: 06:06
Sample: 2004Q1 2018Q4
Included observations: 44

Dependent variable: RGDP

Excluded	Chi-sq	df	Prob.
CF	4.933166	3	0.1768
EF	1.358098	3	0.7154
FC	1.808660	3	0.6131
FL	5.376187	3	0.1462
FW	7.224604	3	0.0651
MC	2.766160	3	0.4291
SE	**11.78914**	**3**	**0.0081**
TC	6.186111	3	0.1029
TF	**23.09009**	**3**	**0.0000**
All	51.43750	27	0.0031

Source: Author's extraction from E-views10 computation

From the above analysis, only lags of Suppression of Entries (SE) and Teller Fraud (TF) have significant explanatory power for real economic output. This means that movements in SE and TF appear to lead movements in real gross domestic product as their probability values are less than the 0.05 level of significance.

In furtherance, two opposite orderings were applied to capture sensitivity of the system in the impulse response and variance decomposition test. From the impulse response test, innovations to CF, FL, MC, SE and TC have negative impact on real economic output due to negative shocks that do not die away even after 10 quarters. Also, the variance decomposition test reveal that, by the first period forecasting horizon, shocks to CF, SE and TF account for over 57.9 percent of forecast error variance in real economic output, while EF, TC, and MC together gave a forecast error variance of 10.7 percent. Nevertheless this indicate that CF, SE and TF have a contemporaneous rather than a lagged effect on real economic output. The absence of lagged effects could imply a speedy adjustment of real economic output to alterations in these variables.

Table 4.6 Variance Decomposition and Impulse Response test of RGDP

Period	S.E.	RGDP	CF	EF	FC	FL	FW	MC	SE	TC	TF
1	1685.094	28.52223	21.29845	5.810464	1.096207	0.016471	1.670781	1.933410	11.42540	2.983726	25.24287
2	2693.778	25.52174	30.55036	3.130463	2.254232	1.092245	1.803934	1.273203	6.490259	1.423266	26.46030
3	3430.321	19.70590	35.82847	2.029765	1.740533	5.731972	6.191207	1.748894	6.026322	2.176511	18.82043
4	4821.016	14.33800	37.17728	1.071621	0.973461	15.82844	5.630193	1.398791	3.398558	2.287457	17.89621
5	5652.138	13.49727	37.67432	0.931057	0.724722	16.13492	4.097610	1.171794	5.110522	1.667240	18.99056
6	6123.510	13.23853	39.85507	0.804539	0.621613	15.13777	3.924948	1.481652	4.603597	1.430901	18.90138
7	6485.833	12.87828	40.77708	0.726937	0.584408	14.12230	3.543753	1.781057	4.216281	1.308140	20.06177
8	6812.926	12.39558	39.90939	0.781195	0.577302	14.40652	3.214024	2.121770	3.880508	1.232187	21.48152
9	6990.051	12.16489	38.83996	1.069673	0.949337	13.96257	3.060854	2.058430	3.912661	1.302724	22.67890
10	7096.979	12.05101	38.38133	1.169693	1.123930	13.70067	3.011051	2.693651	3.924107	1.271473	22.67309

Source: Author's extraction from E-views10 computation

7. Conclusion, Recommendation and Limitations

This paper applied quarterly data on corrupt activities of banks' officials and real economic output in the Nigerian economy, for a period of fifteen (15) years. Data were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) Statistical Database and the FITC Report on fraud and forgeries in banks; and the Eviews10 statistical software was employed to analyze it. The data were converted to logarithmic form to ensure precision and robustness of estimates. From the unit root test, all the variables were stationary at first difference. The Johansen test shows that a long run cointegrating relationship exists at the 5 percent level. The F statistic from the VAR estimates indicates that all of the lags of each of the individual variable is jointly significant. From the Granger causality/Block Exogenous Wald test, only lags of Suppression of Entries (SE) and Teller Fraud (TF) have significant explanatory power for real economic output. In addition, the impulse response and variance decomposition test reveal that innovations to the system impact negatively on real economic output. Specifically, Clearing Fraud, Suppression of Entries and Teller Fraud account for over 57.9 percent forecast error variance in real economic output. Overall, real economic output can be explained by the variables used in this study. The result strongly suggest significant influence of the variables on the variations in real economic output. There is robust evidence that Clearing Fraud, Suppression of Entries and Teller Fraud have a contemporaneous effect in the Nigerian economy; thus supporting the 'Sand the Wheels' hypothesis that corruption is an impediment to growth and development in support of previous findings by Lučić, Radišić and Dobromirov (2016); Ugur (2014) and Rotimi, Obasaju, Lawal and IseOlorunkanmi (2013); that corruption impair per-capita GDP growth. . Consequently, the study advocate for banks to put in place novel expertise alongside stringent penalties to discourage corrupt acts. In addition, the Central Bank of Nigeria should authorize that banks conduct monthly training and retraining of its staff on good ethical standards as well as improved and transparent reward systems to minimize corruption among its officials.

This study's investigation is limited to secondary data and as such the validity and/or accuracy of the raw data utilized are not within this research control.

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The Transmission Channels of Corruption and Economic Growth in Nigeria from 1987 to 2017

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Abstract. While there is a plethora of empirical studies on the relationship between corruption and economic growth, the transmission channels through which corruption affects economic growth have not been well documented in the literature. This study therefore investigates the effects of corruption on economic growth in Nigeria especially with respect to the transmission channels using Seemingly Unrelated Regression (SUR) model (SUR). Secondary time series data sourced from Transparency International, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin and World Development Indicators (WDI) for the periods of 1987 to 2017 were used. The result reveals that corruption affects economic growth through investment (GFCF), human capital (HC) and ICT expenditure channel and recommends that government should strengthen the anti-corruption agencies in order to holistically fight corruption at all levels.

Keywords: Corruption, economic growth and seemingly unrelated regression model.

1. Introduction

The structure of the Nigerian economy with the current output level has not attained the desirable economic growth with equivalent welfare package considering its huge natural resources (Clement &Ighodaro, 2010). No doubt, corruption has being a clog in the value system responsible for many unresolved problems with slow growth which afflicted economic value of the endowed natural resource (Ayobolu, 2006). This menace is a canker worm which reduced socio-economic growth in all sectors whose problem is rampant and has remained unabated in Nigeria Shuaib, Augustine&Frank, (2016) thereby stymieing the government from fulfilling its major functions of efficient allocation of economic resources in all the sectors of the economy(Ogunlana, 2016).

Prior to the independence of Nigeria, there have been cases of official misuse of economic resources for personal enrichment, without appropriate sanctions. Without mincing words, the challenges of corruption during that era became a devastating issue in Nigeria (Ogbonnaya, 2018). It was widespread after independence, whereby government officials looted public funds with impunity which prompted a gang of middle-rank army officers to stage a military coup d'état on 15th January, 1966 to take over power from the first Republic politicians in order to eradicate the ill and put an end to corrupt habits and other related issues such as tribalism, bribery, regionalism or sectionalism, and free the masses from poverty and misery (Mainasara, 1982). Corruption later became institutionalized during the military regime where those leaders who were found guilty made their way back in order to reclaim their confiscated property. Corruption became pronounced during this era and transmitted into the democratic regime where wealth is the most important measure of success at the expense of the societal welfare (Adeola, 2015). It became pronounced during this era and transmitted into the democratic regime where wealth is the most important measure of success at the expense of the societal welfare. Economically, the existence of corruption in any economic system brings about economic stagnation, recession and retarded growth of the economic agents (Household, firm and government) which contributes to inefficient allocation of resources and slowed down economic activities (Egunjobi,2013). The effect of corruption on the Nigerian economy has geared government efforts and commitment to raise the standard of tackling this social menace. This informed the establishment of government anti- graft agencies such as; Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), Special Anti-Fraud Unit and other agencies responsible for fight against corruption through

robust Whistle-Blower policy targeted at stemming widespread of the menace. Its effectiveness is evidenced in the year 2017 appraisal of the Whistle-Blower policy which led to the recovery of about #11.6bn (Adeosun,2017).

Conversely, in the 2014 Nigeria GDP rebasing and subsequent gross domestic product growth rate recorded in 2017 which stood at 0.84 percent, its societal effect was on contraction of -1.58 percent recorded in the previous year (NBS, 2017). This evidence further substantiates in the positions of Nigeria as the poverty capital in the world (Demuren, 2018). Also, according to 2017 corruption index rating, Denmark and New Zealand were listed as most free corrupt nation in the world, closely followed by Finland and Sweden while Nigeria was ranked among the most corrupt nations where Somalia was taking the lead followed by Nigeria (CPI, 2017). According to EFCC (2019), a total of 1.3 trillion were being stolen through public procurement. This report is quite degrading, and has made people to lose hope in the ability of the Nigerian government to get out of this difficult situation as economic growth indices are poor despite her natural endowment. Transparency International (2018) ranking of Nigeria stood at 148 out of 180 countries with a score of 27 percent. This is worse compared to 2014 and 2016 Transparency International ranking when corruption was perceived to be on the increase with proportional gross domestic product. This proportional increase in the output nevertheless does not reduce spread of social vices. One will wonder how corruption flows into the economy as many unresolved questions are begging for answer in the literature hence the need to investigate the transmission channel through which corruption affects economic growth in Nigeria.

2. Literature Review

Farida (2010) maintains that the word corruption comes from the Greek word "corruptus" meaning an aberration or a misnomer. Alliyu, Kalejaye and Ogunnola, (2014) opine that the word corruption comes from the Latin verb 'rumpere' which means to break. This implies breaking of certain code of conduct for the personal benefit of the perpetrator.

Transparency International (2015) defines corruption as the misuse of entrusted power for private benefit. World Bank (1997) and Ngouo (2000) define corruption as the exploitation of public office for private or personal benefits. They explain further that the lack of civil spirit among civil servants leads to corrupt practices and misappropriation of public funds. Bertrand (2013) provides a definition synonymous to World Bank (1997) as a sale of government property for private gain. It stressed further that corruption is a betrayal of trust by public office holders. When the economic key players lack public trust, it could be a barrier to investors, with less investment leading to slower economic growth. Mo (2001) supported this argument and opines that corruption reduces the level of human capital and, investors are discouraged and the multiplier effects transmit to low productivity and private investment in an economy. This reduction in the level of human capital further stressed the perception of the Transparency International. For instance, since 1996, Nigeria has been labeled as one of the most corrupt nation three times viz: 1996, 1997, and 2000; and placed in the bottom five four more times: fourth from the bottom in 1998 and second in 1999, 2001, 2002 and 2003 (Goodling 2003; Ajie& Oyegun,2015). Transparency International (1996) ranked Nigeria as the most corrupt nation, among 54 nations with Pakistan as the second highest (Moore 1997). In 1998 Transparency International corruption perception index (CPI) of 85 countries, Nigeria ranked 81 out of the 85 countries pooled. In 1999 Transparency International (TI) released its annual report through Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranking where Nigeria stood at number 98 out of 99 selected countries and was only one ranked above its neighbor Cameroon. In the 2001 corruption perception index (CPI), the position remained unchanged as the second corrupt nation in the World (ranked 90, out of 91 countries pooled) with Bangladesh coming first. In October 2003 reports released in London, Nigeria stood at number 132 and only one ranked above Bangladesh, even though the number of countries in the latter poll had increased to 133 countries. In the year 2004, Corruption Perceptions Index, released by Transparency International (TI), the watchdog on global corruption again ranks Nigeria as the third most corrupt country in the world. Up till June 2007 Nigeria has not been exonerated from the list of the top ten leading countries on corruption. It assumes 121 positions in 2008 and 130, 134 143 in 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. It assumed 136 positions in 2014 through 2016 while the Gross Domestic Product worth 405.10 billion US dollars in 2016. This value represents 0.65% of the world economy. Nigeria recorded average of 92.65 billion dollars from 1960 and reaches 568.50 billion dollars in 2014 while recorded as low as 405.1USD in 2016 (WBR, 2016).

2.1 Classification of Corruption

Corruption is classified as follows; Moral, economic, electoral, educational, religious, family and

bureaucratic corruption. **Moral Corruption** is a form of corruption which manifests in the likes of greed, sexual seduction, leaking of official secrets, indecent dressing or appearance of male or female gender and all manners of corrupt communications between genders. **Economic Corruption** is a form of corruption that manifests in the form of rent seeking or imposition of excess tax on the price of goods and services to exit those producers who lack resources to bribe bureaucrats, manufacturing fake drugs with law enforcement agent coverage, adulteration of drinks, piracy and economic fraud at all levels. **Electoral Corruption** involves electoral malpractices or frauds during election such as rigging, manipulations, ballot snatching, and registration of underage and over voting.

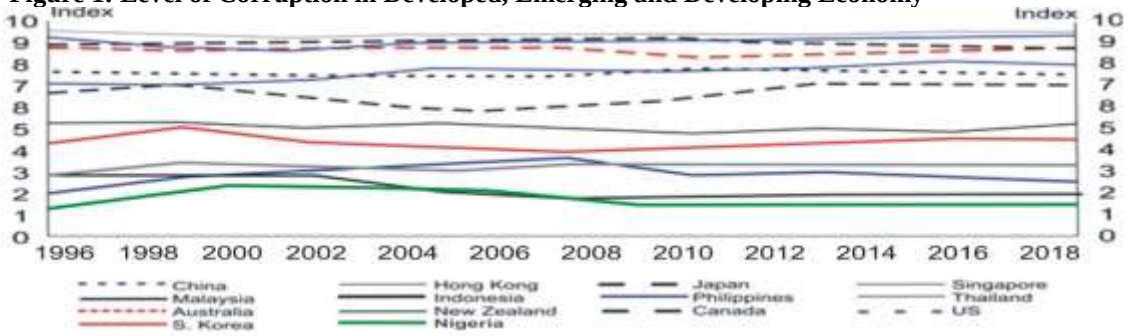
Educational Corruption manifests in the institutions of learning from the primary to tertiary among the teachers or lecturers and students. It is a situation whereby teachers and lecturers are found soliciting for bribe from the students, students dressing illicitly to attract marks from the lecturers or teachers particularly at the higher institutions and Plagiarism. **Religious Corruption** relates to the manipulation of postings amongst the Pastors in the Christianity and imam in the Islam, and boycotting evangelism which is their cardinal function. **Family Corruption is** a societal problem whereby children are being bribed with biscuit, Bobo and other juicy fruits to stop crying and host lot of what it is termed pampering children. **Political and Bureaucratic corruption** involves exploitation of one's political or official position for personal gain. It has to do with public affairs such as goods, fortunes, agencies and resources (Nageri, Guru and Abdul, 2013).

Petty Corruption is associated with smaller scale or low-income earners who often experience frustration and self-doubt in their places of employment. They are compelled to resort to corrupt practices very often in a desperate attempt survive. Supplementing of these lower income earners is affected through the creation of artificial bottlenecks especially at public service points such as tax offices, motor licensing offices, passport issuing offices and police motor registry unit to extort third party. **Grand Corruption** involves a large scale by government officials and occurs in the highest levels of government in a way that requires significant subversion of the political, economic and legal system. It involves senior executives and others in positions of power and authority. One of the distinguishing elements of this type of corruption is its high potential for tremendous social consequences. A common example is office of the security adviser of 2.1 billion dollars. Thus, it is Paradoxical that corruption, when it involves the proverbial rich men; it is not often receiving serious sanction. Indeed, in a developing country like Nigeria, status determines the nature of impunity enjoyed. The rich that involves in corrupt practices gets richer while the poor gets punished.

White-Collar Corruption is associated with the ruling class and bureaucrats. It is the misappropriation of public resources by those at the positions of authority both in the civil service and the private sector. **Ivory Tower Corruption** is associated with favoritism, nepotism and other acts, which border on misconduct of public officers. The universities, polytechnics, colleges and other higher educational institutions which involve in admission rackets, illicit sexual harassment, and examination malpractice and staff promotion delay are categorized under this classification (Samson, 2011).

However, the due to the endemic nature of corruption in Nigeria, the position of Nigeria market in the international market has been ranked low. This is illustrated in the figure 1, with index ranges from 0 to 10. From the graphical illustration, the developed and emerging markets viz United State of America, China, Canada, Singapore occupy the high index which implies low level of corruption within the limit of control of the economic system. The developing market with Nigeria inclusive operates at the lower index level of implying high level of corruption. Nigeria is located at the very lower level with green thick line which characterized it as one of the most corrupt countries. This was corroborated by Transparency International (2018) in their perception. The index of United State of America and other thick black dotted lines at high index is an indication corruption is less persistence in the advanced and emerging markets. The Blue and green thick lines depict high level of corruption which is attributable to the developing countries including Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand and others.The faraway of the index from the origin (0) implies low level of corruption and those under these categories are the advanced and emerging economies such as United State, New Zealand and Japan. Malaysia and other countries located within lower index signify high level of corruption. Nigeria, Phillippines, South Korea and Thailand are within this region

Figure 1: Level of Corruption in Developed, Emerging and Developing Economy



Source: Author 2019, adapted from Gordon (2003).

The Nigeria level of corruption when compared to other developed, emerging and developing has an average corruption score of 24.949% with Human development index of 0.504 and life expectancy of 49/50 (Demuren 2018). This has reduced the social welfare measured in Human Development Index as low as 0.504 as compared to Australia of 0.931, Japan at 0.888, and China at 0.70 and USA at 0.913. This economic effects brings about (1) Low labour productivity; (2) Low capital formation; (3) Inequity and poverty; (4) Low economic growth, (5) High level of unemployment and (6) Price instability. Others are; social insecurity, including crime, money laundering as well as trafficking in person and drugs. It leads to additional costs reflecting in the delay of policies and increases the capacity of bribes .corruption is an ailment in the Nigeria system, and regarded as a bane of social –economic growth and development. It has not only permeated the government and oil fields of Nigeria, but it has also attacked the entire nation (Hadi, 1999). Its effect rendered Nigeria public sector performance less efficient while the private sectors more efficient (Amadi, 2004).

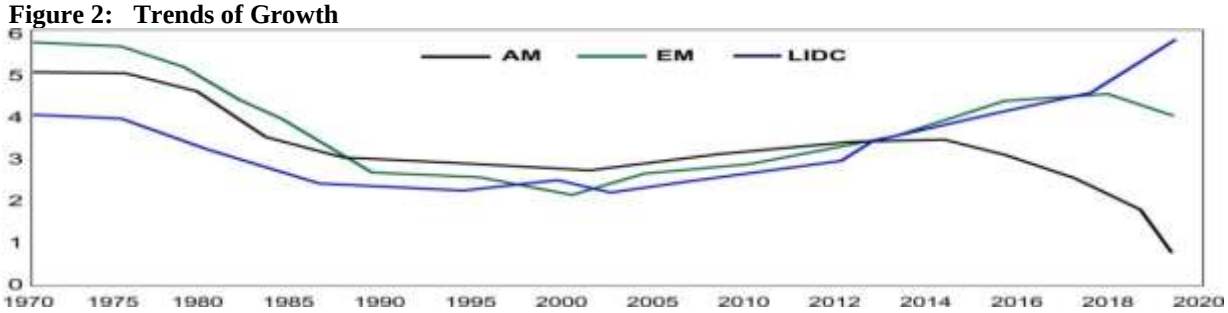
2.2 Economic Growth

Economic growth is often described as an increase in the volume of output in a given current fiscal year compared to the output in a given previous year. It is widely used in all fields of human endeavour synonymously with economic development, as it associates with growth in population, per capita, development of resources, technological advancement and increasing capital formation. Anyanwu and Oaikhenan (1995) define economic growth as the increase, over time, of a country's output level or an economic capacity to produce those goods and services needed to improve the well-being of the citizens. This definition is considered to be the crudest form and does not take into consideration vital issues such as whether or not the increased expenditure is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the real value of output in the reference period. Under the real value of output definition, the nominal value of output is deflated by an appropriate price index. Thus, applying this definition, an economy is said to have grown in real terms when there is an increase in aggregate output at constant prices over time. This is the transformation and increase in the output level of a country over a given period.

It implies more output Jhingan, (2007) and a steady change in the long-run which comes about by a gradual increase in the rate of savings and population (Schumpeter 1934). It is the steady process by which the productive capacity of the economy is increased over time which brings about rising levels of national output and income (Todaro and Smith, 2003). Ochejele, (2010) defines economic growth as the quantitative and sustained increase in the county's per capita output or income accompanied by expansion in labour force, consumption, capital and volume of trade. This definition links economic growth to rate of growth of potential output which is related to the rate of growth of labour force and of productivity. It also relates to growth in per capita income.

According to international monetary fund (2015), as growth is experienced in the developing market including Nigeria with projected growth of speed convergence, it's also being experienced in other economies of the world: Advanced and emerging. This implication is that the developing market will converge at their steady state to measure up with the advanced and the emerging markets. It is expected that by 2020, the developing and less developed countries would converge at a steady state given a strong institutional quality that will make impossible for corruption to strive. This shows a sustained increase in the county's per capita output. The international monetary fund IMF, 2015 depicted this projection in figure 2.5 to establish the rate of growth of various economies.

Figure 2: Trends of Growth



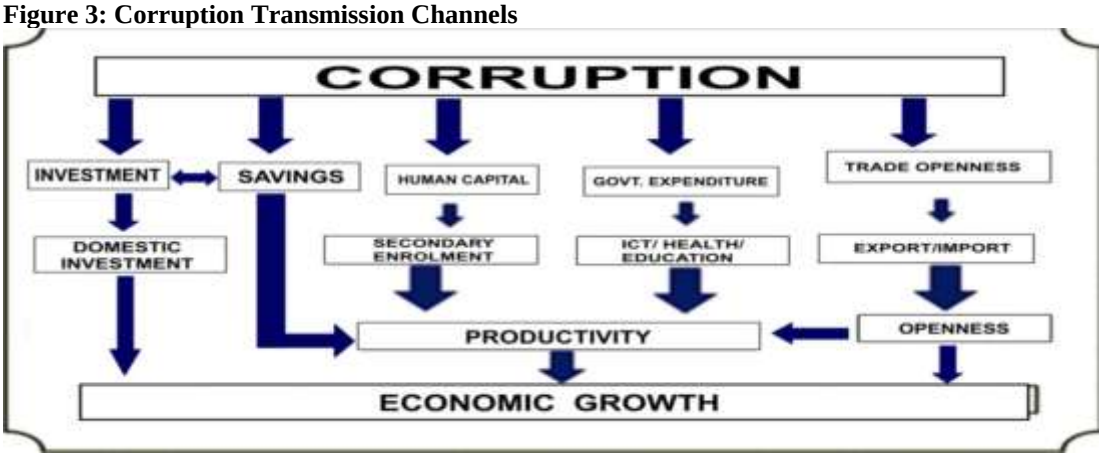
Source: Adapted from IMF 2015.

2.3 Corruption Transmission Channels

Corruption has both direct and indirect effect on economic growth Mo, (2001), and the variables identified in the transmission channels are investment (GFCF), human capital (HC), government expenditures on information and communication technology (ICT) and education (EXPED), Trade Openness (TRADE) and savings (GNS) which is an improvement on the work of Mo, (2001). These variables are identified because the effect of corruption on economic growth in Nigeria is mostly obscured when disaggregating economic growth into its component parts showing the direction of impact.

Economically, corruption as economic issues permeates through all these growth components and the end result is reflected in growth. The channels in figure 3 help to identify various possible medium through which resources are being diverted from societal function for private use. It essentially flows through misappropriation and expenditures on socio economic needs of individuals as against the entire population. The result of misappropriation of economic resources directly affects productivity, domestic and foreign investment and international trade through the growth components which has effect on economic growth. The schema below explains the transmission of corruption through the growth components.

Figure 3: Corruption Transmission Channels



Source: Author 2019, adapted from Ghua et al (2015).

2.4 Empirical Review

Obayelu, (2007) investigates the effects of corruption and economic reforms on economic growth and development with lessons from Nigeria, the study found a negative correlation between levels of corruption and economic growth in Nigeria. Shehu and Akanni, (2008) investigate the impact of corruption on economic growth in Nigeria from 1986 to 2007 using Barro-type endogenous growth model wand Cointegration and error correction mechanism (ECM) techniques. The results show that corruption exerts significant direct effect on economic growth and indirectly via some critical variables which include Government Capital Expenditure, Human Capital Development and Total employment. Adewale, (2011) examines the crowding-out effects of corruption and its destabilizing implications on the economic growth of Nigeria, using parsimonious error correction mechanism and Barro endogenous

model. The results of the regression show a negative relationship between corruption and output growth in Nigeria.

Fabayo et al. (2011) investigate the consequences of corruption on investment in Nigeria between 1996 and 2010 using the Ordinary Least Square technique. The result reveals that corruption lowered investment and economic growth in Nigeria. Nageri et al. (2013) investigate the impact of corruption on economic development in Nigeria. Secondary data were sourced from World Bank reports on Nigeria and corruption reports from Transparency International on Nigeria. The data are analysed using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression technique and result indicates that corruption negatively affects economic development. Rotimi, Obasaju Lawal and Ise, (2013) investigate corruption and economic growth analysis in Nigeria and introduce new perspective on the role of corruption in economic growth and provides quantitative estimates of the impact of corruption on the economic growth in Nigeria as well as their causal relationship. This study uses the ordinary least squares (OLS) to determine the relationship between corruption and economy growth and applies the granger causality method to measure the causal relationship that exists between corruption and the gross domestic product (GDP). The results reveal that corruption impairs economic growth. Egunjobi (2013) investigates the impact of Corruption on economic growth in Nigeria on an annual time series data from 1980-2009 using regression analysis. The study also used the Granger causality test and impulse response function. The empirical results reveal that corruption per worker exerts a negative influence on output per worker directly and also indirectly on foreign private investment, expenditure on education and capital expenditure per worker. Odunbumi and Agbelade (2014) examine the causality between corruption and economic growth in Nigeria and employed Johansen cointegration test, ADF unit root test, Granger causality test and Ordinary Least Square methods using time series secondary data 1990 and 2010. FDI inflow, Corruption Index, Gross Domestic Product, Gross fixed capital formation, openness of the economy and government expenditure were the variables employed. Five models were specified; the first four models examine the relationship between corruption and various economic growth determinants, while the last model examines the relationship between corruption and economic growth. The results reveal that there was no significant relationship between corruption and openness in the economy. The result reveals further that economic growth and other variables such as government expenditure, foreign direct investment, and Gross capital formation have positive significant relationship with corruption. The result of Granger causality tests show that corruption Granger cause FDI inflow, government expenditure, gross capital formation, openness and globalization of the economy. The result also shows that there is uni-directional causality from corruption to Economic growth and recommends among others that the activities of the anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria such as the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices and Related Offences Commission (ICPC) should be strengthened and that Nigerian youths need to be re-orientated on moral values. Alege et al. (2014) examine the effect of corruption on economic development in Nigeria and the result shows that there is a significant reduction in the level of corruption in Nigeria through the introduction of government anti-corruption instruments. The study in addition found a negative correlation between levels of corruption and economic growth which obstructed the growth of the Nigeria economy with recommendation that orientation should be a watch word in all the facet of the institution in Nigeria and reverse the prevailing culture in which corruption is viewed as permissible.

Ubi and Udah, (2014) investigate the impact of corruption, institutional quality on economic performance in emerging economy using Augmented Dickey-Fuller and co-integration econometric techniques and results indicate that corruption and institutional quality have significant effect on economic performance in Nigeria.

Ajie and Oyegun, (2015) investigate the impact of corruption on economic growth in Nigeria for the period 1996 – 2013 employing Ordinary least square of regression. Findings show that there is a negative relationship between the dependent variable (GDP) and corruption level in Nigeria and recommends that anticorruption agencies in Nigeria such as the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices and Related Offences Commission (ICPC) should be strengthened. Ogunlana, (2016) investigates the relationship between government spending, corruption and output growth in Nigeria and employs aggregated data from 1980 to 2011 with Barro (1990) model. The result shows that corruption influenced output growth negatively. Shuaib et al. (2016) examine the impact of corruption on the growth of Nigerian economy using time series data from 1960 to 2012 and employs Cointegration analysis test for the time series and error correction mechanism (ECM) to determine the short run relationship among the variables .The results of the findings show an inverse relationship with growth.

3. Methodology

This study is based on Endogenous Growth Theory developed in the 1990s by (Romer, 1986; Lucas, 1988; Jones& Manelli,1990; Barro,1990; Rebelo,1991) as a reaction to this omissions and deficiencies to attain long run growth . This theory enumerates the policy variables that can have significant impact on long-run economic growth. Unlike the Solow that considers technological change as an exogenous factor, the new growth model notes that technological change has not been equal nor has it been exogenously transmitted to long run growth in the most developing countries (World Bank 2000). Essentially, Barro(1990) emphasizes the role of corruption as it affects growth which possible enter through and its expressed thus:

$Y = AK^{\beta} G^{(1-\beta)} Lg_t$ ……..(1)

where Y=output a proxy economic growth which is measure in per capita income, A= Total factor productivity, K=investment measures by gross fixed capital formation and G= government expenditure which is disaggregated into health, education and ICT as an improvement over Barro(1990) model. Meanwhile, Based on the specific of the study as it relates to transmission channels through which corruption affects growth therefore, Seemingly unrelated regression (SUR) model which was proposed by Arnold Zellner(1962) is considered most appropriate. It is a generalized linear regression model which consists of several regression equations, each having its own dependent variable and different sets of independent variables. This model amounts to feasible generalized least squares (FGLS) with a specific form of covariance matrix. The transmission channels in this study are disaggregated into three economic effects viz; direct effect, total effect and Indirect/ Feedback effect. It considers a number of independent variables which ordinary least square method can no longer do justice to. Meanwhile, each of the channels shows a significant effect of corruption and the feedback relationship between corruption and economic growth. This feedback effect usually creates simultaneity problem, which will invariably renders OLS inappropriate to estimate the parameters of each equation individually. When a number of equations are identified Zellner's (1962) Seemingly Unrelated Regression (SUR) model is considered most appropriate (Achike, Onaja and Agu, 2009). Thus, it's expressed as;

$$y_{ir} = x_{ir}\beta_i + \in_{ir} \quad 2$$

Where i represents the equation number, r is the number of observation which is assumed to be large while x and β are parameters estimate. By representing the channel, equation 27 further decomposes to form;

$$y_{t1} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 y_{1t} + \alpha_2 y_{2t} + \alpha_3 y_{3t} + \alpha_4 y_{4t} + \alpha_5 y_{5t} + \alpha_6 y_{6t} + \alpha_7 y_{7t} + \in_{1t} \quad 3$$

$$y_{t2} = \beta_1 + \beta_1 y_{1t} + \beta_2 y_{2t} + \beta_3 y_{3t} + \beta_4 y_{4t} + \beta_5 y_{5t} + \beta_6 y_{6t} + \beta_7 y_{7t} + \in_{2t} \quad 4$$

$$y_{t3} = A_1 + A_1 y_{1t} + A_2 y_{2t} + A_3 y_{3t} + A_4 y_{4t} + A_5 y_{5t} + A_6 y_{6t} + A_7 y_{7t} + \in_{3t} \quad 5$$

$$y_{t4} = C_1 + C_1 y_{1t} + C_2 y_{2t} + C_3 y_{3t} + C_4 y_{4t} + C_5 y_{5t} + C_6 y_{6t} + C_7 y_{7t} + \in_{4t} \quad 6$$

$$y_{t5} = D_1 + D_1 y_{1t} + D_2 y_{2t} + D_3 y_{3t} + D_4 y_{4t} + D_5 y_{5t} + D_6 y_{6t} + D_7 y_{7t} + \in_{5t} \quad 7$$

$$y_{t6} = B_1 + B_1 y_{1t} + B_2 y_{2t} + B_3 y_{3t} + B_4 y_{4t} + B_5 y_{5t} + B_6 y_{6t} + B_7 y_{7t} + \in_{6t} \quad 8$$

$$y_{t7} = F_1 + F_1 y_{1t} + F_2 y_{2t} + F_3 y_{3t} + F_4 y_{4t} + F_5 y_{5t} + F_6 y_{6t} + F_7 y_{7t} + \in_{7t} \quad 9$$

4. Result/Findings

Table 1 Time Series Properties of Data Set

Variables	Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF)		Philips Perron (PP)		Order of Integration @ 5% using ADF
	Level	First Diff	Level	First Diff	
LOG(PCI)	2.80	-3.77	2.65	-3.81	I(1)
LOG(GFCF)	1.89	-4.97	2.47	-4.97	I(1)
LOG(GNS)	1.76	-7.33	3.62	-7.34	I(1)
EDEXP	0.25	-4.84	0.24	-4.84	I(1)
HEXP	1.19	-5.79	2.73	-5.82	I(1)
ICTEXP	6.33	-6.62	5.63	-9.61	I(1)
HC	4.15	-2.53	3.49	-2.49	I(1)
CORR	0.92	-5.62	1.58	-5.64	I(1)
TRADE	-1.39	-4.83	-1.60	-7.41	I(1)
CRV					
1%	-2.65	-2.65	-2.65	-2.65	
5%	-1.95	-1.95	-1.95	-1.95	
10%	-1.61	-1.61	-1.61	-1.61	

Note: CRV implies Critical Value
Source: Author, 2019

From Table 1 above, it is observed that all the variables are stationary at first difference, I(1) (such as PCI, gross fixed capital formation, gross national savings, education expenditure, health expenditure, and corruption) at 1% significance level using the Augmented Dickey Fuller Test However, human capital is significant at first difference I(1) but at 5% significant level. ICT expenditure was stationary at first difference I(1) at 1% significant level.
Similarly, the results of Philips Perron Unit Root Test indicate that all the variables are stationary at first difference, I(1) (PCI, gross fixed capital formation, gross national savings, education expenditure, health expenditure, and corruption) at 1% significance level. However, human capital is significant at first difference I(1) but at 5% significant level. ICT expenditure was stationary at first difference I(1) at 1% significant level.

4.1.1 Co-integration Test and Vector Error Correction Model

Having established the order of integration of our series, the study determined the number of long-run equilibrium relationships or Co-integrating vectors between the variables. The variables are found to be integrated of the same order, such as I (1) as shown in the unit root tests. The study therefore conducted long-run co-movement test using Johansen Cointegration technique and error correction mechanism to determine the short run speed of adjustment as presented in table 2 and 3. Thus, the result of the co-integration test revealed that there were four co-integrating vectors based on Trace statistic and Eigen values since the hypotheses of no co-integration were rejected at 5% level for both test using Mackinnon-Haug Michelis (1999) p-values.

Consequently, after establishing the long-run relationship among the variables, the study investigated the short-run dynamics of the model using Error Correction Mechanism (ECM). This shows the speed of convergence towards equilibrium among the variables. The coefficient of the ECM is negatively signed and statistically significant as expected. Thus, this indicates that the speed of convergence among the variables towards equilibrium exists.
The value of -0.57 for the coefficient of error correction term suggested that the fiscal policy variables and per capital income will converge towards its long-run equilibrium level in a moderate speed after the fluctuation in corruption and economic growth. Eliminating for instance, 95% of a fluctuation in corruption and economic growth would take a little more than 6 years or precisely 24.16 quarters.

Table 2 Johansen Maximum likelihood test for Cointegration (PCI, CORR, HEXP, ICT, TRADE, GNS)

Hypotheses	Trace Test	5% Critical values	Max-Eigen Statistic	5% Critical values
R = 0	347.75	159.53	182.42	52.36
R ≤ 1	295.33	129.62	167.16	48.23
R ≤ 2	138.17	55.75	63.11	42.08
R ≤ 3	78.07	49.82	44.86	33.28
R ≤ 4	32.21	47.86	28.81	29.58

Source: Author, 2019

Table 3 Parsimonious Dynamic Regression Result

Variables	Coefficients	Standard Error	t-Statistic
ECM(-1)	-0.57	0.21	-2.71**
ΔlnGFCF(-1)	0.32	0.11	2.91**
ΔCORR	0.42	0.60	0.70
ΔlnHEXP	-0.06	0.02	-3.01**
ΔlnGNS	0.85	0.15	5.67*
ΔlnTRADE	0.52	0.12	4.33*
ΔlnICT	-0.55	0.19	-2.89*
Adjusted R-square: 0.76 **Durbin-Watson stat: 2.05** **F-statistic: 16.09**			

Note: *(**) *** implies 1% (5%) 10% significance level. **ΔPCI** is the dependent variable
Source: Author, 2019

Results of the Transmission Channels through which Corruption affects Economic Growth

Table 4 Channel Model Result: Direct Effect

	Dependent Variables						
Explanatory Variables	**GFCF**	**GNS**	**EDU**	**HC**	**HEXP**	**TRADE**	**ICT**
C	25.17 (19.47)	17.34 (6.37)	-0.11 (-0.06)	3.05 (4.03)	1.55 (0.21)	6.81 (0.73)	-5.36 (-2.51)
CORR	0.69* (5.23)	0.83 (1.68)	0.14 (0.65)	0.24* (3.29)	-0.28 (-1.17)	-0.18 (-0.52)	0.90* (4.46)
EXPED				0.02 (0.27)	0.90 (12.57)		-0.53** (-2.26)
GNS	0.05 (0.79)		0.08 (1.07)	-0.04 (-1.11)	0.04 (0.49)	-0.26 (-2.43)	0.14 (1.43)
ICTEXP			-0.25 (-1.94)	0.24* (3.53)	0.39* (3.05)		
GFCF					-0.10 (-0.37)	-0.33 (-0.92)	
HEXP			0.97 (13.22)	-0.07 (-0.82)			0.62** (2.75)
HC		-0.90 (-0.81)					
TRADE	-0.10 (-0.92)	-0.96** (-2.77)					-0.53* (-3.12)
Combined Effect	0.62* (62.00)	-0.87 (-1.16)	0.94* (4.09)	0.39* (3.90)	0.95* (5.94)	-1.19 (-1.32)	0.60* (4.62)
R-squared	0.89	0.92	0.99	0.89	0.99	0.96	0.98
Adjusted R-squared	0.88	0.91	0.98	0.86	0.99	0.95	0.97
F-stat	52.29*	73.72*	450.81*	38.16*	494.70*	135.93*	216.55*
DW	1.61	2.02	1.45	0.41	1.53	1.81	1.13

***(**) represents 1% (5%) Level of Significance**
Values in ( ) are t - statistic
Source: Author, 2019

The channel result presented above revealed that the coefficient of corruption was positive and significant at 1% level of significance in gross fixed capital formation channel, human capital channel and government expenditure on ICT channel and this implies that corruption has positive and significant effect on gross fixed capital formation channel, human capital channel and government expenditure on ICT channel. The adjusted R- squared showed that total variation in all the identified growth variables is above 80% explained by corruption. The model however, has goodness of fit and no presence of serial correlation as the values of DW are within 2. This result shows that the coefficient of corruption was positive and significant at 1% level of significance in all the growth variables except for health expenditure and trade openness that exerts negative relationship. Hence the urgent needs for government to be aggressive in its fight against corruption as virtually all the growth variables were polluted by corruption.

5. Conclusion

The significant positive relationship between corruption and gross fixed capital formation, human capital and ICT expenditure observed in this study further validates the roles of bureaucrats' in circumventing government policies in the investment process and clearly discusses the possible channels through which corruption affects economic growth. Corruption does not only hinder welfare improvement but also hampered domestic and foreign investors in the economy due to bureaucratic policy. This has discouraged the engines of growth-small and the medium scale enterprises to critically focus on productivity and economic activities and has a great influence in welfare reduction of Nigerian. The outcome of this study has no doubt reflected the detrimental effect of corruption and its position in the transparency international despite Nigeria huge resources. The identified channels of transmission of corruption to growth further validate the **Greaser and Policy Oriented theories** of corruption. The improvement in the economy observed recently could be traced to the government efforts in improving the health expenditure and trade pattern through diversification of the economy in targeting agricultural products as export products in order to improve the strength of Nigeria currency. This has reduced the level of over invoicing and out of pocket expenditure. This achievement is sequel to the efficient government health policy and trade

openness policy through the single treasury account to check the inflow and outflow of currency and assists to overcome the problem of trade barriers and other corrupt practices.

6. Recommendation

From this study the following recommendations are suggested:

- There is need to strengthened the anti-corruption agencies (EFCC and ICPC) in the fight against corruption in Nigeria.
- There is need for government to establish strong institution that is ICT-driven to block every hole in the investment, human capital and ICT expenditure whereby it becomes impossible for people to corruption at all levels.
- Government should equally embark on direct measures capable of eradicating the bureaucratic policy in ensuring that small and medium scale enterprises are encouraged including domestic and foreign investors.
- It is also recommended that programmes of integrating ICT and anti-cyber-crime training into the educational system should be encouraged with a view of remodeling the youth orientation on sharp practices.
- Government policy that awards capital punishment for any corrupt public
- There is need to addressing the Nigeria value system which builds around right information in ensuring that corrupt practices are discouraged in the economy.
- Measures should also be put in place to ensure that serious sanctions are awarded on any corrupt young persons in both public and private offices given the right value system of her citizens.
- Government should build strong institution around the financial institutions to strengthen the Bank Verification Number and maintain single treasury account capable of monitoring the inflow and outflows of currency.
- Government is advised to provide the needed infrastructural facilities including the Central monitoring Camera to improve the effectiveness of the anti-graft agencies and strengthen the whistle blowing policy.
- Policy makers are advised to inculcate corruption prohibition act into the educational curriculum in all institutions of learning.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 113- 121

Comparative Study of the Corporate Social Responsibility of Rivers State University and University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria

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Abstract. Anchoring on the stakeholders and system's theories, these theories raises some central questions around the paradoxes of communicating about corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategies to enhance organizational effectiveness. Through the qualitative method of obtaining data in interviews, especially from respondents considered relevant to the study; these officers are the unit Heads of the Information, Publication, and Public Relations Units of both the University of Port Harcourt and Rivers State University, Port Harcourt. The researchers compared the corporate social responsibility of these Universities in Port Harcourt. Key to this is that communicating about CSR contributes immensely to the society. This premised however, revealed that both institutions have a similar peripheral CSR strategy that informed the need for a call for the corporate communications unit of both institutions to strategically communicate their corporate activities to the different stakeholder groups potentially interested in the institution from different contexts and sectors. This will help put the institutions of his/her learning on their toes on whether they are up and doing or otherwise.

Keyword: Corporate, social responsibility, comparative, Strategy, University of Port Harcourt.

1. Introduction

Engaging in the corporate social responsibility now is a key theme for many large corporations - and even small companies are looking for ways to improve their public image portfolio by announcing their involvement in various projects. The point that businesses operate not only the demand concerning the corporate social responsibility (CSR) or corporate citizenship, but also the challenges especially that experienced new communication channels such as the social media and new communications to a key audience, especially in corporations and government offices, which have different roles than corporations. Faced with a range of internal and external stakeholders needing more to show credibility, accountability and transparency in their operations, just as many companies responded with more voluntary participation, in partnership with, which could be called a business or legal partnership.

For most businesses, these new statements pose significant challenges in issues of skepticism and accountability. Getting started on the responsibility of the company has many responsibilities. Some are as simple as allowing employees to participate in equal opportunities, participating in volunteer work, or organizing volunteers with nonprofits. Other activities are more complex and include start-ups such as public-private partnerships, multinational meetings and partnerships or draw up the fundamentals of corporate relationships through trade and other activities. More and more companies are dealing with a variety of multinational corporations, ranging from standard organizations such as the International Trade Commission to legitimate business organizations and groups. Much of the latter refers to the articulation of responsibility and the promotion of success, which includes the whole business model and deepening business ideas, While the above is mostly outward practice, it also provides a way to communicating with employees who want to reflect and engage in organizational engagement. These different types of activities are related to different types of team members working in different roles and contexts.

CSR is the specific and social or environmental context in which organizations are committed to the public (Carroll, 1979). To wit, CSR is a catalyst for the benefit of society and includes volunteering,

multinational corporations and other incentives. While incentives can sometimes be used to help an organization "do well" financially, mostly, their overall impact is adjudged above average to excellent.

Corporate Citizenship (CC), is a term often used to replace corporate responsibility (CR), and it is also broader term than CSR. CC / CR is directly involved in the business model of the company and can be defined as living companies to provide transparency and value based on business in the companies that work, respect, and treat all stakeholders who risks investing, engaging in, or communicating with the company through positively in the first instance (Waddock, 2009). For similar reasons, Boston College's Center for Human Rights defines business corporate citizenship as "ways in which businesses understand, make decisions and report on their actions to ascertain the commercial implication and environmental impact on development, operations, management and service to the public who benefit from the business policies, practices products and services"(Edelman, 2009). Both of these points and implications suggest that a broader CSR business model may be more beneficial to stakeholders, especially if more, mergers and strategies for it, as it involves not only recognition but also the impact of the business model.

2. Statement of the Problem

Universities the world over are established with a view to build a man and for the man to build the community**.** Hence, the Rivers State University and the University of Port Harcourt were established by act of parliament as enshrined by the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The educational institutions house numerous faculties, institutes, Directorates, Departments and units aimed at promoting good neighborliness in other to still remain in business. Although, established or owned by two separate entities, via the Rivers State government and the Federal government of Nigeria but carry out the same obligation of "training ground" for total development of the country.

This study set out to compare the strategies of the Corporate Social Responsibility of both institutions and business relationship that benefit the institutions. Apart from teaching and learning, the institutions provide moral, financial, and technical support to the development of the society.

3. Objectives of the Study

The main aim of the study is to ascertain the strategies utilized by both educational institutions to discharge their corporate social responsibility.

Other specific objectives include:

- To identify the kind of corporate social responsibility of both the Rivers State University and University of Port Harcourt.
- To determine the extent to which these corporate social responsibility has enhanced cordial relationships with the public.
- To find out whether the CSR strategies of both institutions has helped in cementing good relationship with the students, staff and other public.

4. Theoretical Framework

4.1 Stakeholders' Theory

A participatory management strategy emerged in the mid 1980s. An important feature of this movement was the publication of Richard Edward Freeman. He often enjoyed working as a lawyer for the people. He stated that his philosophy was based on a philosophical organization. Freeman first described the stakeholders as a group without which the organization would not exist. Freeman (2004) has continued to use definitions as group modifications that are critical to the survival and success of the organizations. Freeman (2004) further identifies stakeholders, such as a group or individual, who may be affected by the achievement of the organization's goals. Similar to how different actors interact, you need to think about groups of people who have different relationships with the organization. Freeman (2004) identifies customers, employees, communities, suppliers, and suppliers and partners as key members of the organization. He also spoke; media, citizens, business partners, future generations, previous generations (founders), professionals, candidates, NGOs or managers in business, the private sector, financiers / creditors and the government / regulator / government as secondary stakeholders.

According to Freeman (2004), stakeholder theory aims in particular to develop methods for managing different groups and relationships that have resulted in a strategic manner. Freeman (2004) also believes that the idea of stakeholder leadership or approach implies that managers must formulate policies and implement processes that satisfy everyone and only

those who have an interest in the company. The main task of this process is to manage and integrate the interests of stakeholders in a way that ensures the long-term success of the Authority. The stakeholder approach goes far beyond a proactive business environment, relationship management and the promotion of common interests to develop development strategies. Therefore, the relationship between this theory and research is derived in a distracting way from the stakeholders of the Rivers State University and the University of Port Harcourt in leadership skills in building relationships, advocacy and harmonious university movement through the instrumentality of the Corporate Social Responsibility.

4.2 System Theory

System theory, according to Midley (2003), is an interdisciplinary study of the abstract organization of phenomena, regardless of their nature or spatial or temporal scale of their existence. It covers both principles that apply to all complex units and (mostly mathematical) models that can be used to describe them. Middles claims that he can say that the system consists of four things.

The first is objects - parts of a system, elements or variables. Midgley (2003) further suggests that they can be physical or abstract, or both, depending on the nature of the system. Secondly, a system consists of attributes - system properties or properties. Thirdly, the system had an internal relationship between its objects. Fourth, there are systems in the area. The system is then a collection of things that influence each other in the environment and form a larger model that differs from each component.

The basic interactive analysis system for organizational analysis contains flexible input, transit (processing) and output that demonstrate the concept of openness / proximity. According to Midgley (2003), a closed system has no interaction with its environment. It does not absorb information and may therefore have atrophy, i.e. disappears.

Medgley (2003) further explains that an open system receives information that it uses to effectively communicate with its environment. Openness increases the chance of survival and bloom. Physical characteristics are: merging and multiplying (anything more than the sum of all parts), affect, cause of observation, chain of bodies, levels, systems and systems, self-regulation and regulation, goals, environmental change, feedback / output, equality / homeostasis needed, change and adaptation (morphogenesis)) and equity: there are many ways to achieve those goals. The different types of networks are: cable, city buildings, timers and managers. Communication in this perspective can be viewed as a shared process, rather than a separate event (Midgley, 2003).

In the same spirit, Littlejohn (2001) sees the system as a system of things that interact with and create the whole. He added that every system has properties: including; material, behavioral, internal, and environmental. Equipment can be determined based on system settings, content, or variables. They can be physical or abstract or both. Attributes are characteristics or characteristics of a system and its components. The internal relationships of the system components are important for determining the quality of the system. The environment places the system in a fixed position because there is no system in the vacuum.

Rivers State University and Port Harcourt University are excellent examples of a system with tools (staff, students, parents, tools, etc.) and attributes (systems). rules, answers, etc.). The persistence / impact of these links is most important among colleges as the technology emphasizes the importance of research theory. That is, how do the various departments interact and how can they interact to achieve the overall goals of the school without friction?

5. Authenticity, Trust and Relationship

Passionate communication with the paradox of communication has two major challenges. One of the challenges is to build trust with a variety of stakeholders who, in different positions and contexts, interact with businesses and measure business-to-business efforts with the view of addressing critical public enterprise issues. The second challenge is to ensure that what is communicated to different stakeholders is not based on efforts to improve the business, but on real value, beliefs and practices within a company and are not really mere rotations (Leisinger, 2007; Fernando, 2010). These two factors are not state-based, but result from an ongoing process of interaction with the stakeholders.

The paramount idea is to build trust with stakeholders in the right direction. The problem, of course, is that in the environment of skepticism, the external and internal expectations of companies continue, both for employees and the outsiders. At the same time, not only do a few communication professionals truly understand the relationships between partners, ideas and clients in general, they are not yet aware of the growing importance of the corporate citizenship and

its relation to firm's reputation, operational permit and in the community with good long-term success.
This problem is partly due to the fact that companies themselves go through various stages of improving their corporate performance. In this process, leaders need to learn how to negotiate public engagement as soon as the business itself grows.

6. Reputation and it way Forward

Corporate membership communication has grown in importance in recent years as the reputation has grown significantly. Reputation, one of the unknown traits, became a key factor for business success in the 1990s and early 2000s, when 75% of the corporate value was questionably produced (Reich, 2007). The growth of business profiles and branding does not require companies to learn how to communicate their brand personality and improve corporate reputations that can be damaging the long-term reputation damaging (for example, of what happened to BP's green reputation immediately after the Gulf of Mexico oil spill in 2010), but also consider building trust around your CC as they begin to popularize it with the general public (Jahdi and Acikdilli, 2009). In a recent, the drivers of business are increasingly tied to corporate reputation as pointed out by Makinsey in (2009)
Building reputation with key stakeholders can also lead to market growth and the uncovering of new market opportunities. It aids in establishing trust in its relationship to regulators, NGOs and others (Fernando, 2010; Veleva, 2010), often providing a seat at the table that might not have been possible without this investment.
The growing importance of reputation as a critical CSR component also brings with it considerable challenges to organizations in terms of authenticity, transparency, and accountability, and it has been shown to have an indirect relationship to organizational performance (Surroca, Tribó & Waddock, 2010). Further, some firms that have done unethical things have been found to use their philanthropic initiatives to attempt to overcome these issues with respect to public perception of them (Koehn & Ueng, 2010). The public and the increasingly savvy group of NGOs and media outlets are quite tuned into the spin of traditional public relations approaches, which still remain surprisingly present as first responders in corporate communications strategy and efforts.

7. Stages of Corporate Citizenship and Communications Strategies

Companies develop their corporate responsibility strategies — and the need to communicate them to different stakeholders — through a series of documented stages (Mirvis and Googins, 2006). These stages reflect the changing social (and ecological) context within which corporate citizenship is evolving and more importantly how it is communicated both internally and externally. Companies are in an active mode of learning about the contextual factors that shape critical outcomes, such as reputation, trust, employee engagement and stakeholder management. By progressing through these stages, companies increase their awareness of the contextual complexity, create new mechanisms for dealing with these contextual factors, and incorporate them into their overall business and citizenship strategies.

They also need to become increasingly sophisticated in their communication strategies to different stakeholder groups operating in various contexts. According to Brammer and Pavelin, (2006) as they move through the stages, particularly as their commitment to responsibility and sustainability begins to become more deeply embedded or, is described as the "part of the corporate DNA."

The one-way communication does not engender much of a trusting relationship, but companies at this stage perceive little need to engage proactively with their stakeholders in any case, since any transparency they engage in tends to be what Mirvis and Googins (2006) called "flank protection". Companies may be "authentic" in this stage about their business strategy, but any commitment to or communication with external stakeholders, particularly those in non-business sectors, seems somewhat of an afterthought.

According to Mirvis and Googins' (2006) the second stage is called 'Engaged'. It is at this stage that companies begin introducing philanthropy and perhaps some degree of environmental management because their more supportive leadership becomes aware of the need to maintain their societal "license to Operate." Issues are still managed reactively, but because companies' leadership has become aware of the interest of various stakeholder groups in their activities and impacts, they may begin some form of stakeholder engagement and communication in a limited way. A dramatic rise in social and environmental reports was found at this stage of development, with the early efforts often more public relations-based than substantive.
It is at this 'Engaged' stage where charges of window dressing, spin, or public relations become noticeable, as the company has not yet engaged its business model in any real way. Because philanthropic efforts are generally aimed at civil society and

nongovernmental organizations, however, the company may find itself having to deal with these new audiences in a more serious manner.

8. Tough Demands from Stakeholders

In addition to the tough accountability and transparency demands, the prevalence of social networking media make organizations visible in ways that might not previously have even been imagined, creating rising stakeholder demands and expectations for disclosure about the company's responsibility practices (Holder-Webb 2009).

These developments pose enormous challenges for businesses, particularly in communicating across sector boundaries, where norms, standards of practice, and goals are quite different from those in business. In years past, communicating to employees was a major concern, and communications to outside publics could be handled by the public relations or communications departments. Today, however, global Internet access means that companies are in an ever- brightening spotlight from which it is virtually impossible to escape, and where stakeholders of all stripes can and do seek and obtain information.

Although corporate communications and corporate responsibility staff are often at the front line of receiving and hearing about stakeholder issues and concerns, increasingly departments and functions across the organization are faced with these challenges. Investor relations are witnessing a dramatic spike in shareholder resolutions.

9. Internal Focus: Employees and Associate Staffers

At the earliest stages of corporate citizenship, communications tend to be primarily focused on external issues. Environment, community relations, supply chains, and even contributions were always focused on external environments. Only recently have CR professionals and communications specialists begun to realize that internal constituents, employees, are absolutely critical to an authentic reputation and outcome. There are good reasons for this internal focus. Many managers and recruiters have noted that today's potential and current employees express both interest in and concern about how the company is fulfilling its obligations to societies. For companies in the Elementary, Engaged, and even Innovative stages of CC, the communications focus is likely to initially actually be public relations and corporate social responsibility-oriented, that is, it represents an effort by the company to potentially improve employee morale, recruiting and retention efforts, and make employees feel good about working for the organization by highlighting the discretionary good things that are done by the business.

Many surveys suggest that both potential and actual employees are deeply concerned about their employer's (or potential employer's) reputation for corporate responsibility (e.g., Greening and Turban, 2000). Heightened employee engagement is bringing a highly valued dimension not only p CSR, but to corporate reputation and vitality. Innovations are arising from areas where employees can use social networking technology (think blogs, for example) to express their views, or, more constructively to connect with emerging entrepreneurs, activists, and others, and engage directly in community and economic development, as does the social entrepreneurial organization, Kiva. These new avenues create amazing communications possibilities that have huge payoff to corporate reputation and increase employee engagement when they are positive, but also have the potential to be negative if employees spread dissatisfaction among their own networks and local communities (Fieseler, Fleck and Meckel, 2010; Cortini, 2009).

Largely disconnected from business activities, many CSR activities do have a certain "feel good" quality to them. They can be highlighted in internal vehicles, like the company's intranet, internal blogs, employee newsletters (either paper or online), and the like. In addition, company awards for community and internal service, employee of the month (week, year) recognition for volunteer activities or the organization of employee service activities (e.g., participation in groups can be highlighted in these types of outlets. Such activities inherently cross sector boundaries, as employees are working in the community, typically in NGOs or CSOs, creating relationships and establishing goodwill.

10. Research Methodology

This paper which is qualitative in nature, utilized a contextualized and interview/observation based research instrument to compare the Corporate Social Responsibility of the Rivers State University and University of Port Harcourt towards juxtaposing the outcome with the available body of knowledge in other to propose an up to date and appropriates style of deploying corporate social responsibility for institutional progress.

This approach recognizes the difficulty and complexity associated with changing environment and increasing private disposition of the 21st century

society (Blalock, 2005) To match words with action, the study made use of two subjects relevant to the study being the Deputy Registrar in charge of Information, Publications and Public Relations of the University of Port Harcourt and the Head of Information, Protocol and Publications Unit (IPPU) of the Rivers State University, Port Harcourt while the former was reached through a long telephone conversation cum interview, the latter was personally approached. The two unit heads/study participants are believed to be most fit and relevant to talk about the corporate social responsibility of their respective institutions given the fact that it behooves the units they head to superintend over CSR.

Data Presentation

Participant	Question	Response
University of Port Harcourt	Tell us about your professional background	My name is Dr. Williams Wodi. I had my first degree in English Literature at Uniport in the early 80s and have since then went ahead to get other professional certification from NIJ, NIPRS and so on. I have been in the services of this institution for over 20 years now.
	How does Uniport go about corporate social responsibility if at all?	First I must say that the University of Port Harcourt is one that is very mindful of its stakeholders and at such we hold corporate social responsibility in high esteem because it is a way to reiterating the importance of our stakeholders. From time to time we seek ways of bettering the lot of those we consider as co-owners of the university. We have constructed few roads around the Choba and Aluu communities, we give the host community some slot when we admit, employ or execute projects. We carry parents along in some decision making, infact we have a parents forum in this school. One thing you should know is that our strategies are not cast on stone, we adjust as the occasion demands.
	How it steers the wheel of progress in the institutions.	One thing I need to remind you is the fact that humans are largely insatiable, so while we may be making efforts tom reach out to our esteemed stakeholders as an institution, one may still experience pockets of uprisings that could indict our sincere efforts. But in summary 1 will boast that our CSR efforts positively affect the University of Port Harcourt especially in terms of relationship building which is a precursor to sustainable development.

Participant	Question	Response
RSU	Tell us about your professional background?	My name is Mr. Lekia Gonee. Thank you for this opportunity. I am a journalist by training having obtained a B.Sc degree in Mass Communication and I am equally a lawyer. I hold an LLB degree from the Rivers State University.
	How does Rivers State University go about corporate social responsibility if at all?	Rivers State University in several forms of strategic communication one of which is corporate social responsibility. In carrying out this all important function, we fact many variables into consideration. First of all we consider our internal publics and then our external publics. In practicing CSR on internal publics like staff and student, we reward hard work amongst staff, give out Christmas packages and amongst students we reward academic excellence. On the other hand, we also care about our external publics like host community, contractors, the media, security outfits and parents. In

	reaching out to this category of stakeholders by way of CSR we foster constant engagements, provide utilities such as calendar, diary etc. consideration is also given during recruitment and admissions. So as you can see. We are up and doing.
How it steers the wheel of progress in the institutions.	Oh I can tell you that CSR is hugely contributory to the seamless progress of Rivers State University. For example, when last did you hear of student or community protest? Have you heard of our staff complaining in recent past? That should tell you that we are working, CSR is a strong factor when it comes to boosting the morale of stakeholders, so it's working for us.

11. Discussion

The data obtained from the participants of the study so far has been revealing. On the professional background of the participants, Wodi said he had his first degree in English Literature at University of Port-Harcourt and have since then went ahead to get other professional certifications from NIJ, NIPRS and so on. For Gonee, he obtained a Bsc degree in Mass Communication as well as LLB degree from the Rivers State University. Both participants have experiences advantage having been working for over 15 years which puts them in good positions to occupy their respective offices. The second question dealt with how participants go about CSR in their respective institutions, for this Wodi said that the University of Port Harcourt intermittently seek ways of bettering the lot of those they consider as co-owners of the University. He summarized that they have done a few projects for the host community and are in such with parents of students as well as other stakeholders of the University. For his part, Gonee gave a breakdown of the CSR of Rivers State University to include staff welfare and the provision of Christmas bonuses, academic excellence reward for students, consideration of host community in terms of employment and admission and so on. The both participants said CSR has contributed to the progress of their respective institutions. In particular, Wodi said it has been helpful in terms of relationship building which according to him is a precursor to sustainable development. Gonee responded that student protests, community agitation and staff lethargy are all things of the past all thanks to CSR. This corroborates the view of (Fieseler, Fleck and Meckel, 2010; Cortini, 2009) which stipulates that CSR is anew avenue that creates amazing communication possibilities that have huge payoff to corporate reputation and increase employee engagement when they are positive.

12. Conclusion/Recommendation

Despite the growth in the need for transparent, trustworthy, and accurate communications about corporate social responsibility in recent years, Rivers State University and the University of Port Harcourt appear not to have come in terms with coherent and integrated strategies around these CSR in accordance with International Standard. Yet increasingly, the both institutions of learning are of the thinking that they are doing well CSR wise. University of Port Harcourt for example, is operating a partial CSR system given its focus on external CSR, a reality that may not be unconnected to why the institution often has altercation with students who are the most critical stakeholders of the citadel of learning. Rivers State University which attempts to run both external and internal CSR especially after it started given members of staff Christmas bonus still falls short of adequate publications of its CSR efforts. The researcher observes that the school's magazine production is not regular and that was why Strand, (2008) noted that communication professionals need to recognize that engagement means interaction, reporting, not simply one way communication: when organizations begin to pursue stakeholder engagement strategies, they need to be aware that they are sharing information that they think is relevant and important which must be taken seriously to encourage continues reliance and trust of the organization by stakeholders.

Ultimately, for communications to reflect the desired authenticity that can overcome the widespread skepticism that underlies organizational settings today, performance on social and environmental issues has to be linked to its reporting and communications to elicit trust, confidence and reliance of stakeholders on the University of Port Harcourt and Rivers State University. We have tried

to make it clear that constituencies in different sectors need to be dealt with authentically and by developing engaged and ongoing relationships rather than through one- way, one-time communication strategies only when issues arise. Particularly when stakeholders operate in sectors with values different than those of business, it is essential that the business engage in person over time to understand those values, the perceptions that, for example, University of Port Harcourt or Rivers State University, other-sector leaders have about the institution, and where issues and problems might arise.

Thinking holistically about the institution's corporate citizenship, understanding what stage of development the University is in, fully articulating and implementing the Universities' values throughout the campuses and beyond. Valuechain is a necessary component of an effective communications strategy. That is because only with an effective and authentic strategy with elegant practices, and a workable model that actually incorporates corporate responsibility integrally. Achieving this level of integration involves the communications professional, along with the corporate responsibility officer, and other key functional leaders within the university in an ongoing strategic process of change for the institution that attempts to create internal coherence in a value- and values-added fashion.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 123-134

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Conflict Management: A Case Study of SPDC's Framework in Rivers State, Nigeria

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Abstract. Earlier years had seen the Niger Delta of Nigeria as a hot-bed of violence and conflict owing to the concentration of rich natural resources qualified as the "black gold" in the region. In recent time the appetite to manage and quell crises in the region has become a very fundamental course, as both state and non-state actors have devised one approach or the other to salvage the situation, and one of such approach is the corporate social responsibility framework. This study examined the nexus between Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) corporate social responsibility framework and conflict management in oil bearing communities of Rivers State, Nigeria. Stakeholder theory was adopted as the theoretical framework. Data were collected through the use of questionnaire, interview and focus group discussion. The data were quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed using frequency tables, percentages, and charts. Chi-square statistical technique was used to test the hypotheses. The findings showed a significant relationship between non pro-poor corporate social responsibility and persistent social resistance in oil bearing communities. Findings further reveal that a positive relationship exists between economic growth, empowerment and reduction in social conflict. The study also reveals that Projects and policies based on need assessment are capable of reducing social conflict. The study recommends that SPDC should adopt a more functional approach to ensure pro-poor based corporate social responsibility investment**.** Evolve a sustainable Human capital development and further incorporate the local community as stakeholders.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility, Conflict, conflict management, social investment, SPDC, community resistance, economic empowerment.

1. Background

In the past, the Niger Delta of Nigeria was perceived as a hot-bed of violence and conflict owing to the concentration of rich natural resources qualified as the "black gold" in the region. Even in present times, especially in certain quarters, the region is still seen in that light – an epicentre of oil-related violence. As pointed out by World Bank (2003), a strong connection exists between eruption of armed conflict and the presence of exploitable natural resources. Such hypothesis has been tested and affirmed in various oil bearing communities in sub-Saharan Africa, especially the Niger Delta of Nigeria. The reason as adumbrated is obviously in the existence of continued neglect and persistent poverty in the midst of so much wealth and resources. Agreeing, Moro (2008) argues that:

"The poor conditions of life in the rural areas are generally the result of wrong policies, poor planning and misallocation of resources and a tale of unbelievable waste of huge chunk of the country's human resources".

Moro is not alone in this conclusion, as Ejumudo (2014), Nkpah et al (2013) and Newsom (2011) are equally on the same page on the basics of the problem arising mainly from economic front, neglect and complete disdain of stakeholders, which are attributable to a complete lack of a positive relationship between parties in a social network.

Over the years, conflict in the region has been quite recurrent and devastating so much so that it undermined the social relations between and amongst oil companies (especially the Multinational giant, Shell), the Nigeria State, and oil-bearing communities in the region. This strain continued without appropriate and fundamental solution. The aftermath of this as Ibeanu (2000) stated, is that the people, (in this manner communities) rose up in serious protest against petro-business and its political allies. Shell, the Multinational giant company however became the obvious victim, as a result of the company's greater footprint in the region and basically as a consequence of her belatedness in contriving clear-cut methodology to arrest the ugly

situation already created (see Figure 1.1 showing chronology of crisis in the region).Prior to the development of these negativities in the region, the Multinational giant's (Shell) direct contribution to community development was massive but without any clarity of purpose, hence the impact was completely unfelt. As corroborated by Okodudu (2008), Shell's funding of community development projects had overly increased within this period, yet did not amount to any substantial difference as oil-bearing communities were glutted in violence making productive activities very uncomfortable for the MNC. Unfortunately, it was clear from the emerging circumstances that the huge interventions to contribute to development in these communities only amounted to nothing, as the aggrieved communities in the region particularly Rivers state remained absolutely adamant and unappeased.

The continued violence in the region attracted the international community and obviously painted the Multinational Company malicious. This later led to a shift of strategies by the major players in the industry in a bid to launder their corporate image in the international community. Shell further intensified her funding of projects to communities to this end. In monetary terms, Okodudu maintained that Shell's annual expenditure in this direction increased from $25m in 1994 to a whooping sum of $60m in 2000.However, despite these determined efforts, the Company continued to pull steady and improved criticisms from its stakeholders, especially her host communities. It was clear from all angles that the company did not embrace corporate social responsibility in its plans in funding projects as it did not involve very key stakeholders in such decision to increase funding to enhance ownership of such projects and entrench sustainability. As such, the projects completely misaligned with community needs and ended up unused, abandoned, of course wasted.

Ibeanu (2000) in his position, stated that the renewed commitment adopted by multinationals were mere shift to rebrand their corporate image before the international community and nothing ethical. The attitude change was also geared towards maintaining a viable link with their host environment for the sole purpose of freedom-to-operate (FTO). Consequently, the claim in its review in 2009 that the Company (Shell) disbursed a superfluity of funds to the Nigerian State for the development of oil bearing communities. The joint venture operated by the Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) contributed more than $34 billion in the past four years (2005 – 2008). Similarly, Shell Nigeria Exploration and Production Company (SNEPCO) which manages offshore business in deep water for the group - Shell Companies in Nigeria (SCiN), claimed to have paid nearly $2 billion over the same period (Shell Review 2009), whereas the Niger Delta Development Commission, NDDC (a Federal Government Development Agency) had also claimed to have undertaken a total of 122 major infrastructural projects in Rivers State, ranging from roads, water projects, electrification and canalization projects and a host of others meant to enhance the social life of the oil-bearing communities. Unfortunately, the communities view these efforts as insignificant vis-à-vis the perceived value of resource exploitation in their environment; to that extent violence and conflicts equally received renewed commitment. During these times various reports had been made as to how to restore peace in the region, yet it appeared none were taken seriously. The most recent, however, being the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Ledum Mittee Technical committee on the Niger Delta. The report, according to Mefor (2010:2) which "prescribed 50% Fiscal Federalism – that is, partial resource control with at least 25% as starting point and the balance met in 5 ensuing years". This means the previously initiated measures were merely palliative and had no element of sustainability neither did they strengthen local inclusiveness in the sector. Therefore could not bargain for peace in the region.

There are laid down procedure to resolving conflicts, Nnoli (1998) would say, and when such arrangements and procedures have not been adopted, conflict would remain unabated. According to Onosode (2009) the current top-down approach to the endemic problem in the Niger Delta failed to deliver results that are simultaneously, socially and economically sustainable. This can be attributed to the lack of a common development framework and focus of Corporate Social Responsibility. The import of Corporate Social Responsibility in creating opportunities for sustained peace has been documented (Ioannou and Serafeim, 2014; Rangan et al. 2012; Bichta, 2003 and Fox et al. 2002); the problematic is basically a clear-cut dimension that embeds stakeholdership. The gap in literature underscored the import of this work, as most relevant literatures comprehensively viewed conflict without underscoring the significant role of corporate social responsibility in creating restraints and opening up the atmosphere for peaceful co-existence. The paper is therefore interested in understanding the following questions, what are the reasons for the continuous resistance and restiveness of oil-bearing communities in the Niger Delta in spite of continuous funding of projects in the area? Are needs-based CSR projects likely to be the catalyst in reducing conflicts and violence in belligerent oil-bearing host communities

in the Niger Delta? Do projects and programmes initiated in oil-bearing host communities have the capacity to stimulate the local economy of the people thereby reducing conflict and violence?

1.1 Objectives

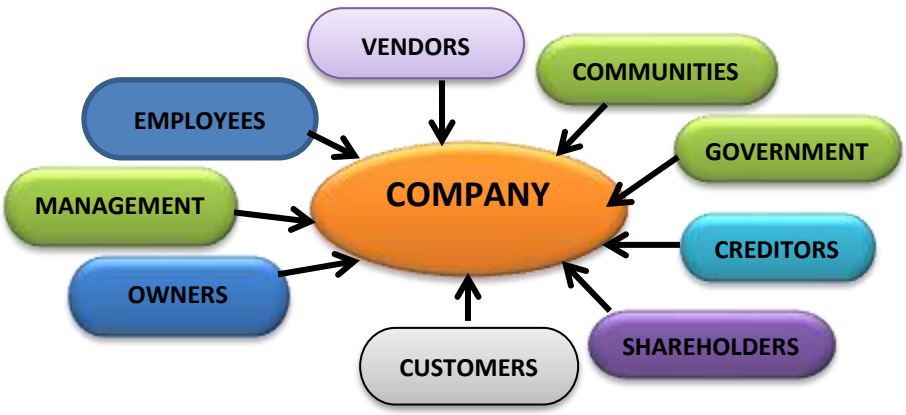
To determine the rationale behind continuous community resistance despite improvement in funding CSR projects.
To find out if corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects/programmes that are based on community needs are likely to mitigate social conflict in host communities.
To examine if implemented CSR projects can stimulate local economic growth and undermine conflict/violence in oil-bearing communities in the Niger Delta.

1.2 Hypotheses

The study has the following hypotheses:
H_1. The more the increase in funding Corporate Social Responsibility projects, the higher the resistance from the communities.
H_2. The more CSR projects are based on community needs, the more grievance/social conflict are likely to reduce in the near future.
H_3. The more implemented CSR Projects/programmes stimulate local economy the lesser the social conflict in the area.

1.3 Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework for this study is the Stakeholders theory. Business survival in very recent times is tied to various factors. These factors or components as it were are external forces that impresses on the outcome of corporate business goals. In the stakeholder space these are more or less seen in the direction of negative and positive influencers. Businesses are not in isolation; as such business success in the 21st century is directly connected to the prosperity, stability as well as health of the society and communities where businesses operate. The idea that businesses do not exists in isolation rather means that every organization exists to deliver value to its stakeholders. The question here is who are stakeholders? According to Freeman (1984), stakeholders are "groups and individuals who can affect or are affected by, the achievement of an organization's mission" (Amole et al. 2012:11). In a sense, stakeholders are divided into internal and external stakeholders and include everyone, anyone or any group who has interest in the business, who can equally affect and influence the business in diverse of ways. A critical feature of stakeholder theory is basically the identification of individuals and groups that businesses are accountable to (Anderson and Bieniaszewska, 2005). Through such identification, co-operation and interaction becomes essential for end-to-end benefits. There is no sustainable development without a good relationship and when there is no relationship, disputes, conflicts and violence become inevitable. Such scenario is never bargained for since business is all about profit and generating profits requires to a very large extent, a sane environment.



Source: *Marcello Palazzi and George Starcher, 2006.*

From a contextual perspective, the neglect of stakeholders in the Niger Delta over time has really fermented disputes and conflicts that did no one good. Supporting projects in the community without identifying and interacting with the stakeholders has always been a problematic that undermined both business success and community peace. In that

space, no amount of funds invested in projects can assuage conflicts, rather conflicts and violence are concomitantly renewed in the midst of increased projects funding. Realizing the importance of stakeholders in the business in the Niger Delta in the recent times have shown a progression towards sustainable development in many ramifications as both communities and the MNC can sit and reason identifiable impacts of a business decision and of course, the corresponding mitigation measures. When such co-operation and interaction takes place, value is shared for all parties involve and business becomes business for the communities and other stakeholders that are interested about development and for the corporation as well. As Freeman, would say, the best way to destroy shareholders value is to ignore stakeholders. Once stakeholders are recognized and involved in business decisions, the relationship towards success is already built.

2. Research Methodology

The study is purely a descriptive research based on a qualitative community survey method. The survey was carried out in the three senatorial districts of Rivers State namely: Rivers East Senatorial district, Rivers West Senatorial District and Rivers South-East Senatorial district. Rivers East and Rivers West Senatorial Districts consists of 8 local government areas respectively, while Rivers South-East Senatorial District is made up of 7 Local Government Areas. The cluster sampling technique was adopted in selecting communities within the senatorial districts. The adoption of this method is to enhance adequate coverage of the conceptual universe, since all communities in the specified local government areas could not be covered due to their vast geographical terrain and time constrain. Sample for the study (n=390, after distribution and collection of questionnaire) was determined using Taro Yamane method from a sampling frame of 5,198,716, which is the population of Rivers state (NPC, 2006). Whereas the questionnaire was the main instrument for data collection, data gathered was analyzed using both simple percentage and a non-parametric statistical technique - the Chi-square.

Socio-Demographic distribution of respondents

Fig 2.1: Socio-demographic data

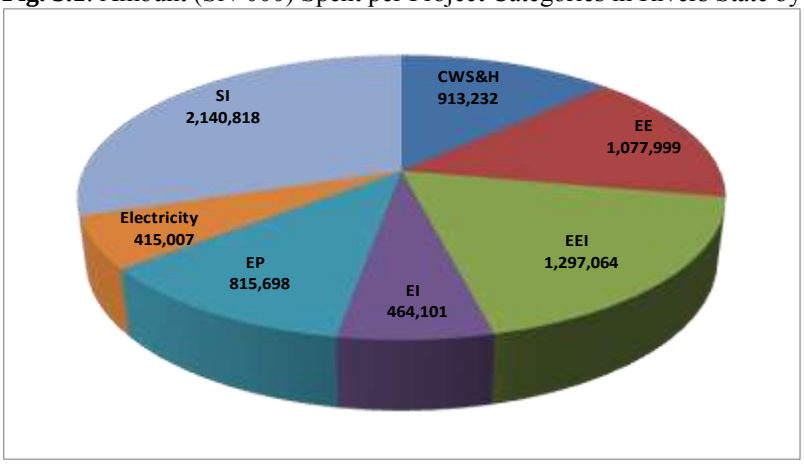
Age of Respondents		
Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-23	53	14
24-29	67	17
30-35	150	38
36 and above	120	31
Total	390	100
Sex of Respondents		
Sex		
Male	250	64
Female	140	36
Total	390	100
Education of Respondents		
Education		
Primary	89	23
Post Primary	211	54
Tertiary	80	21
Others	10	3
Total	390	100
Marital Status of Respondents		
Status		
Single	92	24
Married	270	69
Widowed	8	2
Divorced	20	5
Total	390	100
Occupation of Respondents		
Occupation		
Employed	90	23
Unemployed	89	23

Self-Employed	200	51
Others	11	3
Total	390	100
Religion of Respondents		
Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Christianity	311	80
Islam	12	3
African Traditional Religion	37	9
Paganisms	0	0
Others	30	8
Total	390	100

Figure 2.1 above provides data on the socio-demographic distribution of respondents. It reveals that majority of the respondents 150(38%) are within the age bracket of 30-35, while 120(31%) are 36 years and above. More of the respondents are males 250(64%), while 140(36%) of the respondents are females. The large population of males over females is based on household head status as defined by the target of the study. Hence we have more male dominated households than females. Educationally, the table shows that more of the respondents 211(54%) have post-primary education, 80 (21%) have tertiary education, while 10(3%) of them have other educational qualification. The data on marital status of respondents revealed that 92(24%) of the respondents are single, 270(69%) of them are married, 8(2%) of the respondents are widowed, while 20(5%) of the respondents are divorced.

The data on the occupational status of respondents revealed that 90(23%) of the respondents are employed, 89(23%) are unemployed, 200(51%) are self-employed, while 11(3%) of the respondents are engaged in other kinds of occupation. The table also provides data on the religious affiliation of respondents. It shows that majority of the respondents 311(80%) are Christians,12(3%) are Muslims, 37(9%) practice traditional religion, whereas 30(8%) worship something else.

Fig. 3.1: Amount (SN'000) Spent per Project Categories in Rivers State by SPDC (2007-2011)



Source: *Sustainable Community Development Management Information System (2012).*

In spite of looming hostility as shown in Figure 1.1 (see appendix), Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) had continually increased her funding and execution of CSR projects in host communities, especially Rivers state. The pie chart above (Fig 3.1)shows the sum of values in Naira for completed projects in Rivers State between 2007 - 2011. Social Infrastructure (SI) had higher percentage (22%) in cost, followed by Economic Empowerment (EE) (18%), Education Program (EP) (17%) and Economic Infrastructure (EI) (16%). The level of GMoU (Global Memorandum of Understanding – a new framework used by Shell to relate with the host community) money accrued to Social Investment does not necessarily reflect number/quantity but an outcome of the capital intensive nature of component projects such as construction of roads, bridges, town-halls, toilets etc. The data shows significant spending in CSR which in most cases have not translated into commensurate human development needs in the communities.

Fig. 4.1: Reasons for Host Communities continuous Resistance Despite increase in CSR Spending.

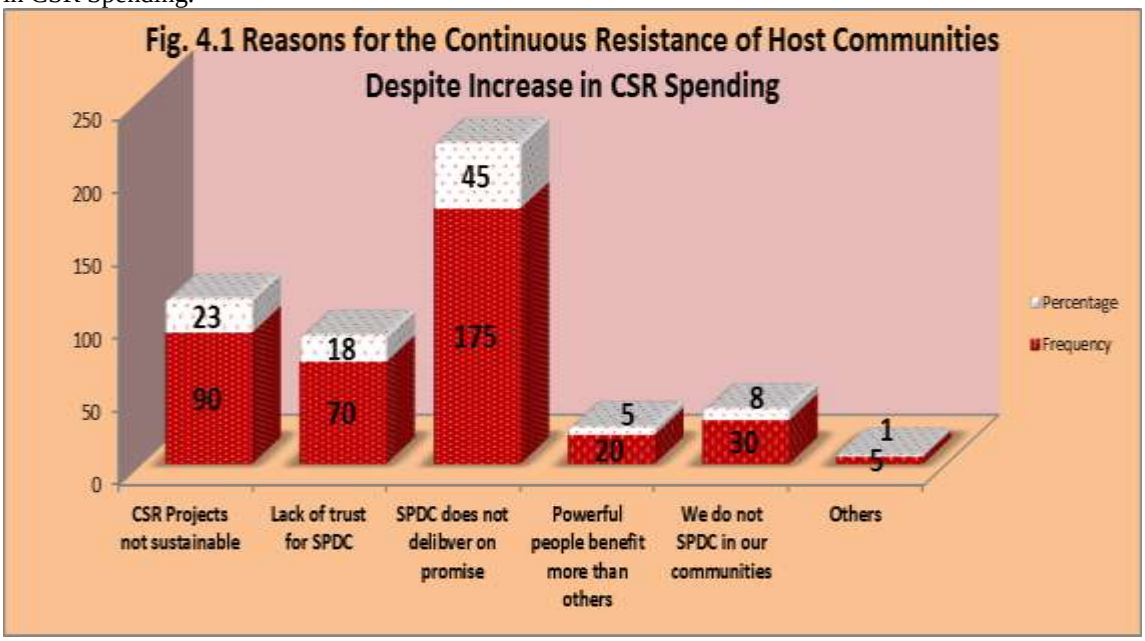
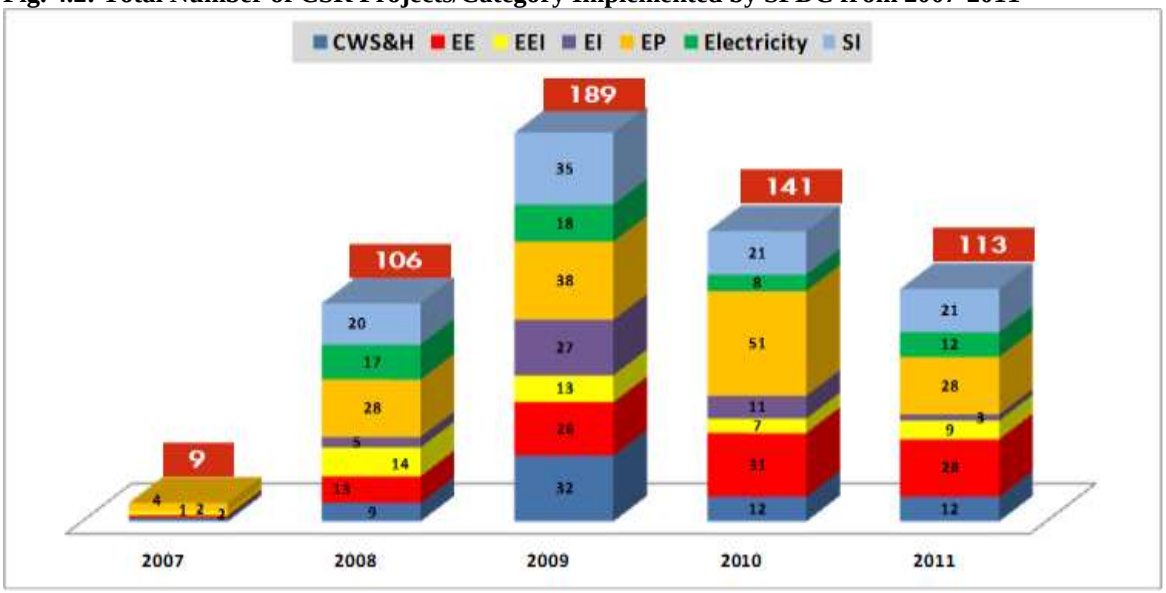


Figure 4.1 shows the various underlying reasons adumbrated for the continuous resistance by oil-bearing host communities. As shown above, a significant number of respondents 175(45%) point to the fact that SPDC does not deliver CSR commitments on time, 90(23%) of the respondents stated that CSR projects are not sustainable, 70(18%) of the respondents said they do not trust SPDC, 20(5%) of them said CSR benefits only goes to powerful people in the communities signifying the dominance of benefit captors, 30(8%) of the respondents said they don't want SPDC in their communities, while 5(1%) of them said other factors.

Fig. 4.2: Total Number of CSR Projects/Category Implemented by SPDC from 2007-2011



***Source**: SPDC Sustainable Community Development Management Information System (SCDMIS, 2012)*

To re-emphasize Figure 3.1, Figure 4.2 above shows the total number of projects completed by SPDC in its host communities in Rivers State from 2007 to 2011. From the above Fig. 4.2, it can be seen that a total of 533 projects were completed within the period of (2007-2011) with three categories of project dominating CSR investment in the

State. They are education programme, Economic Empowerment and Social Infrastructure. This further highlights the preference for human capital over infrastructural development in the State.These completed projects however involve huge sum of monies and are located in various communities hosting SPDC's business activities in Rivers state(one of the Niger Delta states) and these projects are supposedly to benefit the communities as it were. However, there are obvious gaps in CSR projects that tend to spark up grievance amongst community stakeholders, which explains the responses in Figure 4.1. In many instances, community members usually see CSR projects by SPDC as hurriedly done as such does not necessarily endure. We had to sample responses as to why this is so. The responses can be seen in the next diagram below.

Fig. 4.3: Factors responsible for Haphazard implementation of CSR projects.

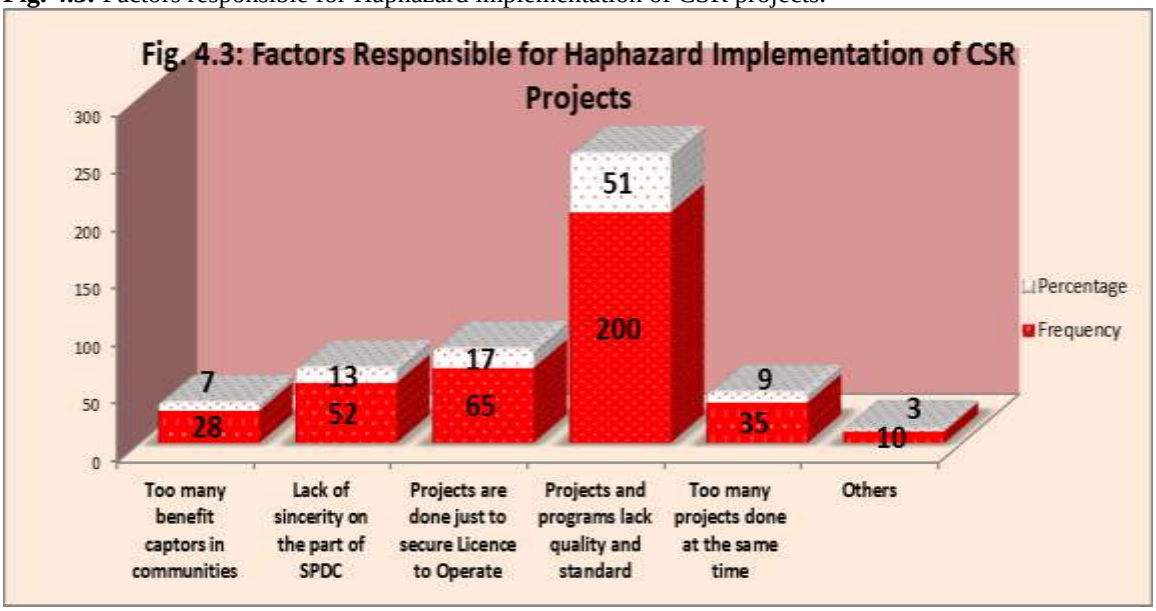
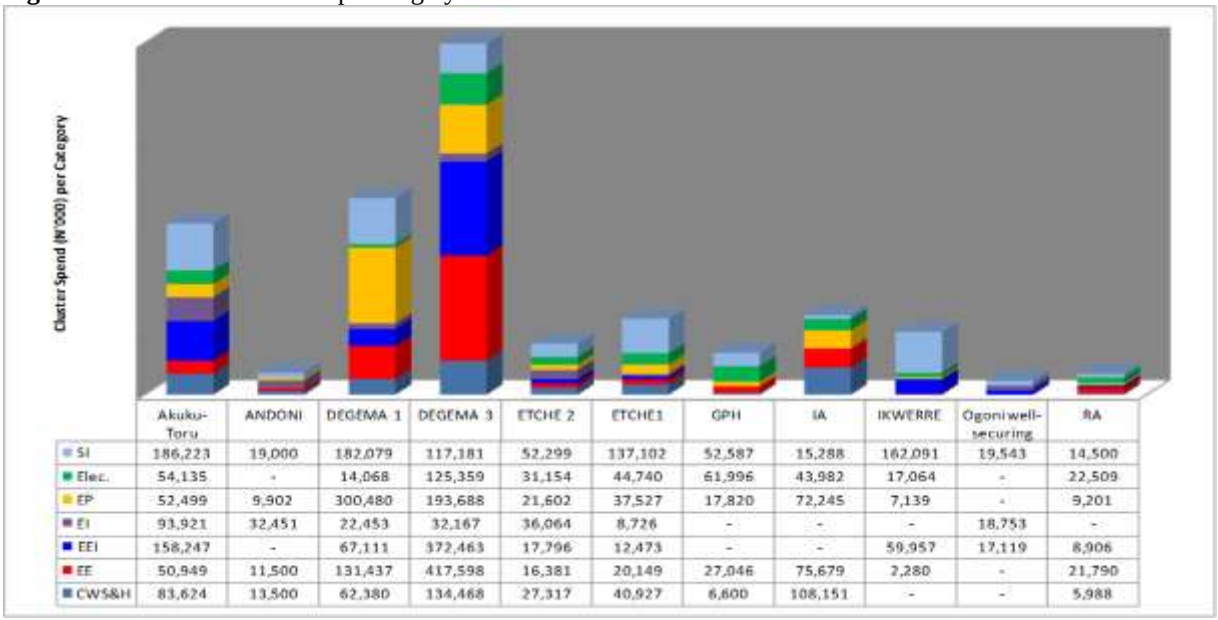


Figure 4.3 above shows data on the possible factors that are responsible for haphazard implementation of CSR projects in the State by corporate organizations such as SPDC. It is easy to see that a significant proportion of respondents 200(51%) point to the fact that CSR projects and programs lack quality and standard thereby making them unsustainable, 65(17%) of them said projects are done just to secure freedom-to-operate (FTO) rather than genuinely addressing development needs of the people, 52(13%) of the respondents said it is lack of sincerity on the part of Shell that is responsible for the haphazard nature of CSR projects and programs, 35(9%) of them said SPDC engages in too many projects at the same time, 28(7%) of the respondents said benefit captors in host communities undermine SPDC CSR efforts, while 10(3%) of the respondents said others.

Figure 4.4below shows money value for completed projects in the different asset areas of SPDC in Rivers State. Aggregated spending analysis shows that Economic empowerment and Educational Programs had a summative value of 58% while other project categories shared 42% of aggregate expenditure. Project implementation spending is tied to certain criteria which inform the level of activities of SPDC in related areas. These activities however, are tied to production equation and the business objectives of SPDC as a company. Where the company's productive activities are rather low in certain vicinities, the communities within that horizon would witness a rather low funding of CSR Projects and vice versa. As depicted by Fig 4.4 Degema and Akuku-Toru clusters witnessed more funding and completion of projects than any other areas within Rivers state. Also, in Degema, Etche and Greater Port Harcourt areas, there is a dominance of educational programmes, while others showed preference for economic empowerment or social infrastructure. This area based differentials in project implementation is a reflection of distinct and peculiar drivers for CSR in Shell.

Fig. 4.4: Distribution of CSR Spending by SPDC Asset Areas in Rivers State.



	Akuku-Toru	ANDONI	DEGEMA 1	DEGEMA 3	ETCHE 2	ETCHE1	GPH	IA	IKWERRE	Ogoni well-securing	RA
SI	186,223	19,000	182,079	117,181	52,299	137,102	52,587	15,288	162,091	19,543	14,500
Elec.	54,135	-	14,068	125,359	31,154	44,740	61,996	43,982	17,064	-	22,509
EP	52,499	9,902	300,480	193,688	21,602	37,527	17,820	72,245	7,139	-	9,201
EI	93,921	32,451	22,453	32,167	36,064	8,726	-	-	-	18,753	-
EEI	158,247	-	67,111	372,463	17,796	12,473	-	-	59,957	17,119	8,906
EE	50,949	11,500	131,437	417,598	16,381	20,149	27,046	75,679	2,280	-	21,790
CWS&H	83,624	13,500	62,380	134,468	27,317	40,927	6,600	108,151	-	-	5,988

Source: *SPDC' Sustainable Community Development Management Information System, 2012*

Fig. 4.5: On Whether Initiated CSR Programmes can stimulate growth in the Local Economy of the People.

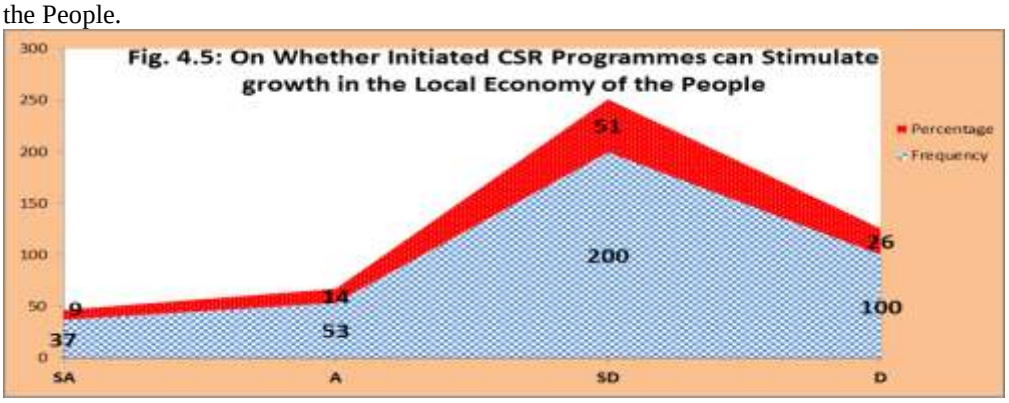


Figure 4.5 above shows data on whether CSR initiatives, projects and programmes can stimulate growth in the local economy of the people of Rivers State. From the above, it is easy to see that a significant number of the respondents 200(51%) strongly disagree to this item, 100(26%) of the respondents disagreed, 53(14%) of the respondents agreed, while 37(9%) of them strongly agreed. The reason for the negative response from respondents with respect to CSR projects and their inability to stimulate growth in the local economy of the people is likely to be related to the fact that such projects and or programs are not a reflection of the broad needs of the people. Hence, the people seem detached from the heavily funded projects implemented by SPDC.

2.2 Test of Hypotheses

The stated research hypotheses were tested using the Chi-Square statistical technique for a measure of relationship between observed and expected frequencies relative to the variables under study.

H_1.*The more the increase in funding Corporate Social Responsibility projects, the higher the resistance from the communities*

Senatorial District	Observed	Expected	o-e	$(o-e)^2$	$(o-e/e)^2$
Rivers East	**100**	**125.64**	**-25.6**	**657**	**5.2325**
	38	**24.67**	**13.33**	**178**	**7.2026**
	22	**15.7**	**6.3**	**39.7**	**2.528**
	15	**8.97**	**6.03**	**36.4**	**4.0536**
Rivers West	**90**	**79.69**	**10.31**	**106**	**1.3339**
	10	**15.65**	**-5.65**	**31.9**	**2.0398**
	8	**9.96**	**-1.96**	**3.84**	**0.3857**
	3	**5.69**	**-2.69**	**7.24**	**1.2717**
Rivers South-East	**90**	**74.67**	**15.33**	**235**	**3.1473**
	7	**14.67**	**-7.67**	**58.8**	**4.0101**
	5	**9.33**	**-4.33**	**18.7**	**2.0095**
	2	**5.33**	**-3.33**	**11.1**	**2.0805**
Total	**390**	**χ^2=35.29**			

Source: *Field Survey.*

Decision rule: The generally accepted decision rule for the application of chi-square (χ^2)test states thus: Accept null hypothesis if calculated value is less than the table value and reject null hypothesis if the calculated value is greater than table value.

Therefore, since calculated value for χ^2 is 35.29 and table value is 12.59, the hypothesis which states that "*the more the increase in funding Corporate Social Responsibility projects, the more the resistance from the communities*" is hereby accepted. This leads us to conclude that there is a significant relationship between non pro-poor corporate social responsibility investment and social resistance in host communities.

Based on the above, it is quite obvious that current CSR projects and programmes in the state are not entirely pro-poor. This finding supports that of Moon (2001) who in his study on corporate social responsibility in Latin American Countries (LAC) has shown that in communities where pro-poor initiatives underpin the CSR of corporations there has been a significant experience of peace than in areas where poor and vulnerable people are left out of the initiatives.

H_2. *The more CSR projects are based on community needs, the more grievance/social conflict are likely to reduce in the near future*

Senatorial District	Observed	Expected	o-e	$(o-e)^2$	$(o-e/e)^2$
Rivers East	**104**	**125.64**	**-21.6**	**468**	**3.7272**
	23	**17.95**	**5.05**	**25.5**	**1.4208**
	24	**15.71**	**8.29**	**68.7**	**4.3745**
	24	**15.71**	**8.29**	**68.7**	**4.3745**
Rivers West	**90**	**79.69**	**10.31**	**106**	**1.3339**
	10	**11.38**	**-1.38**	**1.9**	**0.1673**
	5	**9.96**	**-4.96**	**24.6**	**2.47**
	6	**9.96**	**-3.96**	**15.7**	**1.5745**
Rivers South-East	**86**	**74.67**	**11.33**	**128**	**1.7191**
	7	**10.67**	**-3.67**	**13.5**	**1.2623**
	6	**9.33**	**-3.33**	**11.1**	**1.1885**
	5	**9.33**	**-4.33**	**18.7**	**2.0095**
Total	**390**	**χ^2=25.62**			

Source: *Field Survey.*

As shown, calculated value for χ^2 is 25.62and table value is 12.59, the hypothesis which states that "*the more CSR projects are based on community needs, the more grievance/social conflict are likely to reduce in the near future*" is hereby accepted. This means that there is a significant relationship between CSR policies/projects derived from needs assessment and reduction in social conflict in host communities. It is important to note here, that a sound

community development framework is often derived from an equally sound needs assessment. In other words, when CSR projects and programmes reflect the needs of all social groups in the host communities, the initiatives will be inclusive and the people will own the outcomes of the needs assessment. This finding supports that of Breane (2007) whose study showed a positive correlation between needs assessment and sustainable community development projects through CSR.

H_3.*The more implemented CSR Projects/programmes stimulate local economy the lesser the social conflict in the area.*

Senatorial District	Observed	Expected	o-e	$(o-e)^2$	$(o-e/e)^2$
Rivers East	112	127.88	-12.9	166	1.2973
	21	16.6	4.4	19.4	1.1663
	22	16.15	5.85	34.2	2.119
	20	14.35	5.65	31.9	2.2246
Rivers West	88	81.12	6.88	47.3	0.5835
	9	10.53	-1.53	2.34	0.2223
	6	10.25	-4.25	18.1	1.7622
	8	9.11	-1.11	1.23	0.1352
Rivers South-East	85	76	9	81	1.0658
	7	9.87	-2.87	8.24	0.8345
	8	9.6	-1.6	2.56	0.2667
	4	8.53	-4.53	20.5	2.4057
Total	390	χ^2=14.76			

Source: *Field Survey.*

Calculated value for χ^2 is 14.76and table value is 12.59, the hypothesis which states that "*The more implemented CSR Projects/programmes stimulate local economy the lesser the social conflict in the area",* is hereby accepted. Meaning, a positive relationship exists between effective corporate social responsibility investment and economic growth, employment and concomitant reduction in social conflict in host communities. This finding aligns to previous works, Adeyemi (2005) and Breane (2007) who also found in their respective study that in areas of the Niger Delta where CSR projects have been effective and needs-based, local economic activities have been stimulated. This has invariably led to employment for youths thereby reducing potentials for conflict in such areas.

3. Conclusion

SPDC over the period had made concerted efforts towards addressing the perennial conflict that continues to engulf her host communities. However, the failure of the evolved community development paradigm through corporate social responsibility had been identified as the principal cause of the conflict in oil bearing communities in the Niger Delta. The study therefore concludes that the failure of CSR policies and projects of SPDC in Rivers State provided the platform that ignited conflict in oil bearing communities over time. This is as a result of the failure of the executed projects and programmes to transform and improve the economic base of the local people. Therefore, the local people resorted to conflict as a form of expression of their dissatisfaction against the perceived dislocation from the resources at their door-step and the destruction of their traditional economic activities without commensurate benefits.

It is the conclusion of this study that the haphazard execution of projects that has undermined community acceptance of projects and policies is politically motivated. This is to create an impression that the development of host communities is a priority of SPDC. This is responsible for non-sustainability of executed projects and programmes. Hence the periphery projects embarked upon is done to secure freedom to operate (FTO) and rebrand corporate image in the international community to the detriment of oil-bearing host communities.

After a logical examination of the above findings and conclusions, it is recommended that SPDC should adopt a new approach towards pro-poor based corporate social responsibility investment**.** These projects should be sustainable and standardized geared towards the economic and structural transformation of the local people. A sustainable structural framework consisting of development partners, communities' representatives, government and SPDC officials should be put in place to coordinate corporate social responsibility projects. This will ensure that projects and programmes attain the required quality and standard capable of

addressing the developmental challenges of the people. SPDC should incorporate the local community people as stakeholders in the distribution of surpluses and conduct broad needs assessment of the host communities and execute projects and programmes that would stimulate economic growth of the local people. Going forward, this study recommends that future studies should rather investigate the implications of community internal rivalry and development in oil bearing communities as well as engage a comparative analysis of conflict management strategies of multinationals oil companies in the Niger Delta using a rather more robust parametric statistical technique and perhaps larger sample.

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Part Two
Social Psychology

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 137- 144

Personality Traits and Birth Order as Correlate of Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students in Delta State

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Abstract. The study investigated personality traits and birth order as correlate of emotional intelligence among secondary school students in Delta state. A sample of 750 secondary school students was used for the study. Simple random and proportionate stratified sampling was used to compose the sample. Two research questions were answered while two corresponding null hypotheses were tested in the study at 0.05 level of significance. Two instruments titled Birth Order and Personality Trait Questionnaire (BOPTQ) were used for the study. The instruments were validated by experts in Measurement and Evaluation. A reliability coefficient of 0.83 was obtained using Cronbach Alpha. Mean, standard deviation, regression and ANOVA were used to answer and test the research questions and hypotheses respectively. It was revealed among others that birth order influences emotional intelligence of secondary school students. It was also revealed that there is a positive relationship between all the five personality traits and emotional intelligence of secondary school students. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that students should be thought measures on how to develop their emotional intelligence both by parents and teachers in school. The study has established empirically that personality traits significantly predict emotional intelligence among secondary school students in Delta state.

Keywords: Personality traits, Birth order, Emotional Intelligence and school students.

1. Introduction

The field of emotional intelligence has drawn the interest of the general public including educators and all spheres of education. Emotional intelligence has relevance to all parts of human needs including the knowledge of yourself and how such relationships are handled. Emotional intelligence is a different part of human mind which is sufficient enough in handling human intelligence by interpreting it in a more scientific method. When the human mind is understood, there is the tendency that success rate will also increase and this will affect all aspect of human activities. Thus, emotional intelligence essentially shows our ability to manage other people's behaviour while we control our own feelings. Inquisitiveness of the excellent academic requirements to study know emotional intelligence to achieve the relevant aspects of the heart of man. When an individual is able to control his feelings, needs and desires, he is said to be emotionally intelligent. It is a person's knowledge of his/her mental strength and personality towards coping and dealing with others in any environment you find yourself. Mestre and Barchard (2014) was of the view that when a person is able to understand and control his/her own emotions and that of others around them, they are said to be emotional intelligent.

Emotional intelligence comprises of five essential components which are self-awareness, self-regulation, self-motivation, empathy and social skills. Self-awareness is the capacity to know one's state of mind and to presently identify and name one's emotion. Managing emotion refers to the capacity to control or re-direct unrest urges and mood and the tendency to decisions, to reason before reacting. Self-motivation is the desire to carry out any task without financial reasons. Empathy is the ability to understand deeply how people feel by assuming ourselves in their situation for better understanding while social skill is the tendency to cope in a relationship with others and accommodate wrongs and right for flow of communication. Different researchers have revealed the relationship between high emotional intelligence and academics performance of students. (Parker, 2004; Downey, 2008). Moreover, emotional intelligence may have influence on academic performance of students with low cognitive (Qualter, 2012). It has been proved by

previous researchers that if emotional intelligence is improved, there is the tendency that it will benefit the entire public (Ruiz-Aranda, 2012; Castillo, 2013). In this light, one can consider that emotional intelligence could be used in educational settings as a primary and secondary school drop-out prevention tool. Mahanta (2015) in her study on EI and work-life balance in the service sector found that employees having high, moderate and low EI on various dimensions of work-life balance differs significantly. The results imply that for employees with average EI, there is low interference of personal life with work and work with personal life, and they have got a higher overall work-life balance compared to employees with low EI.

Birth order is a person's position in the family by age ranking among their siblings. Adler cited in Gilmore (2016) identified four types of birth order namely; first child, middle child, last child and only child. Arguments on the issue of birth order and emotional intelligence have never meant a consensus. It is theorized that our birth order begins to define us since early childhood. For instance, we may hear a mother explain that her little one has difficulty sharing because he or she is an only child, or that younger siblings must respect their older siblings as if they were their parents. One may expect or notice that a first-born child shows greater respect towards older family members, shows greater sense of responsibility, is more ambitious, and sometimes, even dominant or authoritative towards his or her younger siblings. These noticeable aspects provide a general basis for speculation of an individual's behavior to laymen. Eisenman (2014) points out that the behaviour of parents towards their children creates a significant effect on the child's behaviour and can influence the development of his or her personality as well. However, we cannot, of course, believe that every first-born child will show an anxious personality or develop a better emotional intelligence as exceptions to such cases are bound to exist.

Personality traits could also predict human behaviour. Personality traits describe that a person is talkative, warmth, success seeker, achievement oriented, depressed or tense. On the ground of the above, personality traits and emotional intelligence are the basic and relevant issues in the development of student life and their success in their academic life and also in their career (Beer & Nohria, 2000). Personality traits and emotional intelligence are related constructs as emotional intelligence has a concept of understanding and control of personality formation or construction. Emotional intelligence model given by the Mayer and Salovey (1993) which is also known as the pure model or ability model of emotional intelligence also have similar characteristics with some sub component of personality traits model such as agreeableness and openness to experience (Bracket & Mayer, 2003). The five models of personality traits as developed by Mayer and Salovey (extraversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness to experience) are the most commonly used personality models by researchers.

2. Review of Literature

Emotional intelligence is the tendency to know and coordinate emotions completely for better and positive internal and outside relationships results. The brain is the warehouse of our emotions which directs us on when to react, fight or flight towards achieving positive goals in life. Emotions are processed through the frontal lobe which is the higher otherwise called the "executive function" domain of the brain. Frontal lobes usually develop completely at or about the age of 25 which is above the adolescent stage of life therefore exposing the adolescent to poor habits or decisions in most cases. Emotional intelligence is the capability to carry out reasoning in respect to emotions and vice versa. There are 5 dominant components of Emotional Intelligence which explain the levels of emotional intelligence of a person according to Goleman's EQ model. They are Self-Awareness, Self-Confidence, Self-Control, Empathy and Social Competency. Self-awareness is the foundation of personal growth and success. It implies that you see how you feel and can precisely evaluate your own emotional state. Self-Confidence is a vital part of the Behavioral EQ Model. It refers to the emotions connected with self-worth and individual competence. Self-control refers to how we control or successfully deal with the practices our emotions trigger. Individuals with compelling passionate self-control figure out how to stay made and balanced even in distressing circumstances. Empathy is the "capacity" to share and know other people's "state of mind" or emotion. It is mostly seen as the ability to "put oneself into another's shoes", or in some way experience the outlook or emotions of another being within oneself. Empathy is the ability to feel what the other person is feeling. Social competence is the capacity of a person to understand and cope with others in or around him. It is a very vital aspect of emotional intelligence as it is required in our daily and day to day conversations with people and it helps us cope in relationship of all kind.

The concept Birth order refers to our position in the family whether we are the first child in a family, last

child or maybe only as the case may be. Some researchers are of the view that our level of relationship with our siblings could help develop us in life. Consequently, birth order could be part of the reason we are what we are today. Although, there is no single reason or determinant of what one would become in the future. The concept of birth order is usually tied to Alfred Adler who is usually known as the founder. The Firstborn child in a family receives the most attention until the second child is born, at which point they are often expected to take on more responsibility. The first child is a perfectionist, they are conscientious and reliable, they are list-makers and always well-organized, conservative, self-sacrificing, believer in authority and ritual, and self-reliant. A common characteristic of a first child is confidence in being taken relevant by people around him. Like the first children, the single child is always seen like little adults most times to the point of thinking they have never been children. The characteristics of describing the first children are also similar to that of the first child. If the only child becomes victim to perfectionism, they usually move forward to one or two extremes. The middle child is commonly called the "lost child" because they are sometimes high achievers, nor the favourite child of the family, they are meant to feel like strangers (Eckstein in Gilmore 2016; Healey, & Ellis in Gilmore, 2016). They tend to have the smallest "acting out" challenges and are highly sociable because they depend on outsiders and friends instead of family members for help and attention (Salmon, 2003). The Last child or youngest child is seen as the baby of the family and is often looked on as a carefree and spoiled position in the family. The last children in the family are usually the outgoing types, the personable puppeteer. They are also passionate, simplified, and at times an absent-minded person. Same way children are given preferential treatment by their parents; they may likely develop different level of emotional intelligence. Studies have shown that emotional intelligence of students differs in birth order. Ologbo and Anini (2013) stated in their study that the first born children have a better emotional intelligence than others.

Personality is "conceptualized as the entire mental organization of a person's traits, where traits are defined as a cross-situational and temporally stable set of individual attributes" (Wehrli, 2008). Klasa (2009) also defined personality traits as enduring personal characteristics that are revealed in a particular pattern of behaviour in different situations. The most commonly used type of traits is called the Big Five personality. They are usually known with the acronym CANOE: Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, Neuroticism, Openness and Extraversion. Each of the traits of the Big 5 can be segmented into facets to give detailed fine-grained understanding of a persons' personality. It is a dimension of personality which describe about a person that is he talkative, sociable assertive, energetic, outgoing, active, quite, reserved, silent and many others. Extraversion describes effective functioning and well-being in social setting (Ozer & Benet-Martinez, 2006). It is the ability to predict risk and resilience for different Psychopathologist (Trull & Sher, 1994; Widiger, 2005). Extraversion is an ability which shows that person focuses on external world while a person which lacks this quality means introvert focus on inner world and thoughts. Neuroticism dimension of personality explains emotional stability of person high scores on neuroticism show danger of severe Pathology or Psychological problem. High scores show four, sadness, Anxiety, tense, Irritability, depression, anger, guilt, embarrassment etc. Low scores on neuroticism show emotional stability of a person. According to Hormann and Maschke (1996) Neuroticism is the predictor of success or performance. Agreeableness shows co-cooperativeness of an individual. High score shows that person is co-operative, sympathetic to others, Trustworthy and anger to help others. While low scores show that person is competitive rather than co-operative, selfish and lack of empathy. According to Salgado (1997) agreeableness shows success in life, co-operative nature support or help in team-working. Less agreeable persons are proving their selves goods as managers.

Conscientiousness shows competency of an individual. High scores show efficiency, working in organized manner, self-discipline and active in planning process. It shows to complete a task in an organized and effective manner. High score shows hard working, goal oriented while low scores show criminal behavior, lack of success or lack of goal orientation and involve in anti-social activities. Openness to experience has six factors or dimension. These six dimensions are imagination or fantasy, attentiveness to inner feelings, aesthetic sensitivity, intellectual curiosity, adventurousness and performance for variety. High scores show loves to fantasize or have a creative imagination, aware of their own feelings. Appreciate arts or have interests in arts, loves traveling or visit new places of try new things, question or challenge traditional values or authority, loves to play with ideas or loves to debate, engage in intellectual discussions. Low scores show preference to facts rather than imagination, not so good to express their emotions and also not aware

about their emotions, no interest in arts, prefer routine, follow traditions and rules and think that intellectual discussions are waste of time. Severally studies have shown that personality traits could determine our level of emotional intelligence (Kola & Danki, 2015; Yang, 2006; Alafin, Odinaka, Okilo & Alabor, 2008).

3. Statement of the Problem

There is no doubt emotional intelligence can help individuals excel through life transitions starting from school to college, and later into the working world. At the college level, emotional intelligence is seen as a valuable skill that helps students to manage and cope with the demanding nature of the academy. Emotionally intelligent students are more successful in living their college life and thus, are able to learn and perform academically. Having this in mind, it becomes worrisome how secondary school students who are mostly adolescents facing problems of independence and identity with different personality traits and different family upbringing battle the development of trying to be emotionally intelligent so as to cope with others on day to day activities. It could also be observed by the researchers that most parents' give some children preferential treatment against others and this has made such children to develop specific behaviours and might have effect on the personality traits and emotional intelligence of the child. The problem of the study therefore is to investigate personality traits and birth order as correlate of emotional intelligence among secondary school students in Delta State.

4. Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to investigate personality traits and birth order as correlate of emotional intelligence among secondary school students in Delta State. Specifically, the study intends to:

- Examine the extent to which the personality traits of conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism jointly and individually predict emotional intelligence among secondary school students.
- Determine the influence of birth order (first child, middle child, last child and only child) on emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

5. Research questions

This study was guided by two research questions as follows:

- To what extent do the personality traits of conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism jointly and individually predict emotional intelligence among secondary school students in Delta state?
- What is the influence of birth order (first child, middle child, last child and only child) on emotional intelligence among secondary school students?

6. Hypothesis

Two corresponding null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance to guide this study:

- Personality traits of conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism jointly and individually does not significantly predict emotional intelligence among secondary school students in Delta state.
- Birth order does not significantly influence emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

7. Methodology

The ex post facto and correlation research designs were adopted for the study. The three (3) senatorial districts (Delta central, Delta North and Delta South) were used as the clusters for the study. A sample of 750 public senior secondary school students was randomly selected from each of the districts for the study. Two instruments were used for the study which is the Birth Order and Personality Trait Questionnaire (BOPTQ). Instruments were validated by experts in Measurement and Evaluation. A reliability coefficient of 0.83 was obtained using Cronbach Alpha. Research question one was answered using multiple regression while Mean and standard deviation were used to answer research question two (All birth order mean above the criterion mean was accepted and the reverse was the case). Hypothesis one was tested with ANOVA and t-test associated with multiple regression while hypothesis 2 was tested using ANOVA.

Research Question 1: To what extent do the personality traits of conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism jointly and individually predict emotional intelligence among secondary school students in Delta state?

Hypothesis 1: Personality traits of conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism jointly and individually does not significantly predict emotional intelligence among secondary school students in Delta state.

Table 1: Regression analysis of the extent personality traits of conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism jointly and individually predict emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

Variables	**N**	$\bar{x}$	**SD**	**R**	**R^2**	**Adjusted R^2**	**Std. Error of the estimate**
Conscientiousness	750	61.2	1.72	0.815	0.665	0.662	1.01578
Openness to experience		55.7	1.55				
Agreeableness		52.5	0.97				
Extraversion		69.4	1.34				
Neuroticism		63.5	0.77				

Table 1.2: Analysis of variance of the predictive powers of conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism jointly on emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1328.926	5	217.672	244.662	.000[b]
	Residual	712.338	594	1.065		
	Total	1725.692	599			

Table 1.3: Regression analysis of the predictive powers of conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism individually on emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	-.013	.197		-.065	.911	-.260	.294
	Openness to experience	.614	.069	.505	7.534	.000	.302	.549
	Extraversion Personality	.195	.044	.173	3.067	.002	.048	.200
	Conscientiousness Personality	-.027	.056	-.027	.879	.502	-.136	.077
	Agreeableness personality	.070	.070	.097	1.396	.163	-.026	.168
	Neuroticism personality	.255	.043	.184	5.991	.000	.163	.284

Table 1 shows that conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism jointly obtained a correlation coefficient of 0.815 which indicates a strong positive correlation. An R^2 of 0.665 was, however, for a more reliable result, adjusted R^2 obtained at 0.662 was used to answer the research question. The obtained adjusted R^2 showed that conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism combined accounts for 66.2% (0.662 x 100 = 66.2%) variation in emotional intelligence. Thus, joint personality traits of conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism predict emotional intelligence.

Table 1.2 above has shown that when converted to *F*, the correlation has an *F* ratio of 244.662 that is significant ($p \leq .05$). This implies that Conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism jointly significantly predicts emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

Table 1.3 shows that unstandardized multiple regression of .614 for openness personality trait, .195 for extraversion, -.027 for conscientiousness, .070 for agreeableness and .255 for neuroticism. The table has also shown that openness to experience with t-value of 7.534 is significant at .000, extraversion with t-value of 3.067 is significant at .002, conscientiousness with t-value of .879 is significant at .502, agreeableness with t-value of 1.396 is significant at .163 and neuroticism with t-value of 5.991 is significant at .000. Therefore, each of the personality traits has significant contribution to emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

Research Question 2: What is the influence of birth order (first child, middle child, last child and only child) on emotional intelligence among secondary school students?

Hypothesis 2: Birth order does not significantly influence emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of the influence of birth order (First child, Middle child, Last child and Only child) on emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

Birth Order	**N**	$\bar{x}$	**SD**
First Child	192	59.45	0.68
Middle Child	255	57.37	1.80
Last Child	173	54.52	1.63
Only Child	130	55.46	0.59
Total	**750**		

Table 2.1: One way Analysis of Variance for significant influence of birth order on emotional intelligence of secondary school students.

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	8182.828	3	2260.943	15.126	.000
Within Groups	13005.626	746	433.029		
Total	21188.454	749			

Table 2 above revealed that the first child influence emotional intelligence with a mean score of 59.45, middle child influence emotional intelligence with a mean score of 57.37, last child influence emotional intelligence with a mean score of 54.52 while only child influence emotional intelligence with a mean score of 55.46. Therefore, birth order influences emotional intelligence.

Table 2.1 shows that the computed F-value is 15.126, which is statistically significant at .000 level of alpha. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that birth order (First child, Middle child, Last child and Only child) does not significantly influence emotional intelligence is rejected. In other words, there is significant influence of birth order on emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

8. Discussion of Findings

This study revealed that personality trait of conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism combined accounts for 66.2% variation in emotional intelligence. This implies that Conscientiousness, openness to experience, agreeableness, extraversion and neuroticism jointly significantly predict emotional intelligence among secondary school students. This finding is similar to that of Alafin, Odinaka, Okilo and Alabor (2008) stated among others that the joint personality traits of extraversion, openness to experience, conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism and emotional intelligence of students relate positively. The study also revealed that each of the personality traits has individual significant contribution to emotional intelligence among secondary school students.

It was also revealed that there is significant influence of birth order on emotional intelligence among secondary school students. This indicates that the position of someone in the family can determine his/her level of emotional intelligence as it was revealed that the first born children have then highest level of emotional intelligence while the last born child has the lowest level of emotional intelligence. This finding agreed with that of Ologbo & Anini (2013) where they stated in their study that the first born children have a better emotional intelligence than others.

9. Conclusion

It was concluded that secondary school students with emotional intelligence is as a result of personality trait particularly conscientiousness personality trait. It was further concluded that students with poor emotional intelligence is as a result of their personality trait either, mostly neuroticism. It was concluded that all personality traits predicts emotional intelligence in different degrees. It was also concluded that first born children are

emotionally intelligent. Conclusively, birth order and personality trait can determine a students' emotional intelligence.

10. Recommendations

In view of these, recommendations were made as:

- Students should be thought measures on how to develop their emotional intelligence both by parents and teachers in school.
- Emotional intelligence should be embedded into the secondary school curriculum either as a topic or as a subject.
- Parents should learn to treat all their children fairly as this may influence their emotional intelligence.
- Students should learn to have consciousness of their behaviours as this may help for a long time in determining their emotions.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 145-150

Aerobic Exercise Intervention as Part of Management Options for Depression and Anxiety

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Abstract. From antiquity to the present day, exercise has been used as means of preventing diseases, and promoting health and well-being. Hence, this paper attempts to assess the results of several studies on the effect of aerobic exercise intervention in the management of mental health and well-being, precisely depression and anxiety. The data derived from this reviews shows that exercise is beneficial to mental health; it reduces anxiety, depression, and negative mood, and improves self-esteem and cognitive functioning. Exercise is also associated with improvements in the quality of life of those living with schizophrenia. The improvement in the depression and anxiety observed in most studies come as a result of body's ability to regulate and release pain killers during exercise. The natural pain killers produce physiological and psychological effects that lead to feeling of calmness and improve mental health. However, despite these positive effects derived from exercise, it seems that exercise is rarely recognized and utilized by concerned health care professionals as an intervention in the management of mental health problems. Thus, the essence of this presentation. Exercise of the aerobic nature performed at moderate intensity, three to five times a week is more beneficial in improving mental health. Such aerobic exercise may be in the form of brisk walking, rope skipping, cycling, swimming, jogging, stair climbing, dancing, gardening and so on.

Keywords: mental health, aerobic exercise, natural killers, schizophrenia

1. Introduction

Mental health is a broad topic that includes many conditions that affect the individuals' level of functioning. Mental health is much more absence than mental illness. It involves both the physical and mental well-being. It is about having the capacity to live full and creative life, and equally have the flexibility to deal with every problem. The mind arena (emotions and will) has needs just as the body has needs for physical fitness. As pointed out by Peck (1978), love is the basic of the mind, but for a good mental health we also need beauty, friendship, recreation, exposure to nature, challenges, meaningful work, a sense of self-worth and other mental trends. Some of the mental health conditions that affect millions of people today are depression and anxiety.

Depression can be described as an emotional disorder characterized by profound sadness. The pocket medical dictionary categorizes depression clinically in two types: neurotic and psychotic.

The neurotic type occurs as a recreation to stress, while psychotic arises spontaneously from the mind (endogenous). The symptoms of each vary with the severity of the condition, but generally, neurotic depression is presented with insomnia, headache, exhaustion, anorexia, irritability and emotionalism. The symptoms of endogenous depression are more severe but respond better to treatment. Some of the striking symptoms of depression are emotional changes. The emotional characteristics of depression are feeling of self-worthlessness, loss of interest in things close by, impaired concentration and occasionally, suicide thoughts. All of these feelings have negative health consequences.

The World Health Organization's report (WHO, 2000) shows that depression is a significant mental health problem afflicting people living in all member states. The condition ranked eighth accounting for 2.8% of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY's) among men and third (5.8%) of DALY's among

women. The organization (WHO) classified depression as one of the leading causes of disability worldwide.

Anxiety and stress are sometimes used interchangeably to indicate the level of arousal of the body system in response to a need. At every stage of life certain level of arousal is necessary for optimal performance. Anxiety and stress become health problems when they arise above a certain limit. Arousal can be positive or negative depending on the level and situation.

A lot of studies have demonstrated that regular exercise is associated with reduced risk of numerous life threatening illness. While most studies focus on the physical and health benefits of exercise, many other research works have also indicated that exercise promotes wellness and mental health. Many studies (Dimeo, Bauer, Varahram, Proest & Halter, 2001; Dunn, Trivedi & O'Neal 2001; Lappämäki, Partonen, Hurme, Haukka & Lönnqvist, 2002) have indicate that physical activity might be an effective measure in the treatment or even management of psychiatric conditions (Camacho, Roberts, Lazarus, Kaplan & Cohen, 1991; Paffenbarger, Lee & Leung, 1994). Peluso & de Andrade (2005) also observed that physical activity can be an auxiliary tool in the prevention and treatment of psychiatric diseases, and also a tool in the promotion of a more satisfactory quality of life. Studies by Booth & Laye (2010) and Lambourne & Tomporowski (2010) indicated that both physical and psychological symptoms are improved by physical exercise.

Caspersen, Powell and Christenson (1985) defined exercise as a subset of physical activity that is planned, structured, repetitive and purposive in the sense that the final or an intermediate objective is the improvement or maintenance of physical fitness. The authors defined physical activity as a term that describes any bodily movement that is produced by skeletal muscles that results in energy expenditure. According to National Heart, Lung and Blood institute (NHLBI) (2007), exercise is classified into three as follows: aerobic, anaerobic and flexibility exercises. This classification depends on the overall effect they have on the human body. For instance, Wilmore & Knuttgen (2003) asserted that aerobic exercises, such as cycling, swimming, walking, rope skipping, rowing , running, hiking or playing tennis focus on increasing cardiovascular endurance. Anaerobic exercise, such as weight training or sprining, increase short-term muscle strength, while flexibility exercise, such as stretching, improves the range of motion of muscles and joints.

Aerobic exercise is the most common form of exercise training and it is easily accessible and affordable by any individual. According to United States Department of Health and Human Services report (USSDHH) (1996), aerobic exercise utilizes the oxidation of glucose, fatty acids and amino acids in the mitochondria. In essence, aerobic exercise uses a great amount of oxygen to keep the muscle groups working continuously at intensity that can be maintained for at least 20 minutes, thereby placing a lot of demand on the cardio-respiratory system to supply oxygen to the working muscle. Bouchard, Shepherd, & Stephens (1993) reported that aerobic exercise improves physical and mental health in general population, thus it is recommended not only for the reduction of the risk of degenerative and hypokinetic diseases, but also for mental illness such as depression and anxiety.

Bearing the above assertions in mind, this paper attempts to look closely at the association between aerobic exercise and two mental health conditions (depression and anxiety) that are detrimental to effective functioning of people in the present life.

2. Aerobic Exercise and Depression

It is a well-documented fact that apart from physical benefits, aerobic excise can contribute to the improvement in mental health. As indicated earlier, one of the devastating mental health problems in the society today is depression. The physical benefits of regular exercise are much more than physical. Physical activity has huge mental benefits. Studies from empirical and anecdotal data show that exercise may have an antidepressant effect even in healthy individuals. Green & Reid (1999) reported that the effect of exercise among people with multiple disabilities. Similar results were reported by Faulkner and Sparkes (1999) for people living with schizophrenia. They reported that exercise reduces auditory hallucinations, raises self-esteem and improves sleep patterns schizophrenic individuals.

The relationship between depression and exercise cannot be over emphasized. Schmitz, Kruse & Kugler (2004) stated that exercise can improve mental health conditions such as anxiety, depression and general well-being. They explained that exercise is associated with a decreased risk of developing clinically defined depression, and also treated moderate and severe depression. The anti-depressant effect of exercise has been found to be the same with other psychotherapeutic interventions. North McCullagh & Tran (1990) reported that exercise improves depression by changing people's daily routine,

increasing their interactions with others, helping them loss weight, participate in outdoor recreation and master difficult physical and psychological challenges.

Mechanism by which exercise affects depression can be classified into physiological, psychological and social. The psychological mechanism is directly related to biological factors. The biological factors are explained by five hypotheses. These are the thermogenic, endorphin, monoamine, stress hormone and anti-inflammatory hypotheses. The proponents of these theories believed that exercise rises the core body temperature and this leads to improved mood. It is believed that when temperature rises in specific regions of the brain, precisely, the hypothalamus situated in the brain stem, it leads to overall feelings of relaxation and a reduction in muscle tension.

The endorphin hypothesis however explains that the mental benefits of exercise arise from the increase release of Beta-endorphin and this enhances the sensation of calmness Dunn & Dishman, 1991; Nicoloff, 1995). Monoamine theory explained the psychological benefits of exercise to the increase in neurotransmitters. It is believed that exercise increased the release of transmitters such as serotonin, dopamine and norepipherine. A balance in these substance will alleviate mental illness and improve mental well-being. Allen (2000) however, observed that inhibitory effects of these substances in the central nervous system (CNS) are responsible for the sensation of calm and improved mood. A lot of researchers have supported this theory (Ransford, 1982; Morgan, 1985). Pert & Bowie (1979) documented evidence from animal studies which suggest that exercise stimulates the secretion of endogenous morphines called endorphins that produce a state of euphoria. Equally, Taylor, Boyajian, James, Woods, Chicz-Demet, Wilson, & Sandman (1994) Stated that the body release endorphin during exercise and this increase the feelings of happiness, better sleep and more energy which collectively fight against depression and other chemical imbalance in the body.

The stress hormone theory explained the mental benefits of exercise on inhibition of the secretion of the stress hormone. This theory states that most mental health problems are as a result of imbalance in stress hormone such as cortisol, norepinephrine and noradrenaline. Research reports (Babyak, Blumenthal, Herman, Khatri, Doraisewamy Moore, Craighead, Baldewicz & Krishman, 2000; Lawlor & Hopker, 2001) have shown that exercise can reduce the levels of these hormones. It has suggested by Cotman, Berehtold & Christie (2007) that such mental disorders (anxiety, depression and schizophrenia) are associated with high levels of inflammation mediators and that exercise may be beneficial due to its anti-inflammatory and health promoting effects.

The psychological and social mechanisms are explained by the distraction and self-efficacy, and social interaction hypothesis respectively. The distraction hypothesis states that exercise distracts an individual from worries and distressing thoughts, while at the same time increasing the individual self-efficacy and self-confidence. This leads to positive self-image.

The social interaction theory sees exercise as a means of social interaction expanding the social horizon of the participants (peluso & de Andrade, 2005). The interaction has antidepressant effects leading to improved mood and reduced level of depression and anxiety. Bingham (2009) observed that exercise has a low to moderate effect in anxiety. While exercise training can reduce trait anxiety, a single exercise session can reduce short term physiological reactivity to brief psychological stressor and enhance recovery.

There are also epidemiological evidence which suggest that physical activity is associated with a decreased risk of developing clinically define depression. Experimental studies (Babyak et al., 2000; Dunn, Trivedi, Kampert, Clark & Chambliss, 2005; DeMoor, 2006) have shown that the antidepressant effect of exercise can be of the same magnitude with other psychotherapeutic interventions. Mutrie (2012) reported that a person's risk of becoming depressed is doubled if he/she is inactive. It has also been suggested by researchers at Yale University that a " natural high" gained from exercise could be formulated for use in medication to help people suffering from depression.

On the basis of a systematic review of the effect of exercise on depression as measured by Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) scores, Lawlor & Hopker (2001) reported that exercise produced a large decrease in depression symptoms when compared with no treatment. In other words those who exercised were less depressed and score lower on the BDI than those who did not exercise. However, Geddes, Butler & Hatcher (2003) posited that exercise has limited effectiveness in the treatment of depression. This view conflicts with National Quality Assurance Framework for Exercise (NQAFE) (Department of Health, 2001) which states that exercise has fundamental impact on mental health problems including depression. Also, Grant

(2000) commenting on the National Consensus Statements on exercise and mental health published by the Health Education Authority stated that exercise is cosnsistently associated with positive effect on mood and psychological well-being.

3. Aerobic Exercise and Anxiety

Barlow (2002) defined anxiety as an unpleasant mood characterized by thoughts of worry associated with adoptive response to perceived threats that can develop into a maladaptive anxiety disorder if it becomes severe and chronic. According to Korostil & Feinstein (2007), anxiety symptoms and disorders are common among individuals with chronic illnesses. Stein, Roy-Byrne, Craske, Bystrtsky, Sullivan, Pyne, Katon & Sherbourne (2005) were worried that health care providers often fail to recognize or treat anxiety and may consider it to be unimportant response to a chronic illness, despite the latter observation made by Korostil and colleague. Based on this neglect by health care providers, untold personal costs of anxiety are borne by patients. These costs, according to Kessler. Ormel, Demler & Stang (2003), Sareen, Jacobi, Cox, Beilk, Clara & Stain (2006) and Kroenke, Spitzer, Williams, Monahan & Lowe (2007), include increased disability and role impairment, reduced health-related quality of life and consistent health care visits respectively.

Petruzzello, Landers, Hatfield & Salazar (1991) conducted three meta-analytic reviews to examine the effect of acute and chronic exercise on state (current) anxiety, trait (dispositional) anxiety and psychophysiological correlates of anxiety and found that chronic exercise had a slightly better effect on anxiety than acute exercise. The effect of exercise was largest in pre-post test within groups designs aerobic exercise was better than anaerobic exercise, and high intensity exercise of 21-30 minutes duration had a better effect that low intensity exercise shorter than 20 minutes or longer than 30 minutes. Effect size was largest when anxiety was measured 20 minutes post-exercise. Effect sizes were largest in participants age between 31 and 45 years.

When trait anxiety was the outcome measure, the effect size for exercise was moderate. High intensity exercise aerobic exercise or more than 40 minutes duration, performed for more than 15 weeks produced the highest effect sizes. Effect sizes were largest in participants age below 18 years. For trait anxiety, exercise has the largest effect in people with psychiatric illness. When psychophysiological correlates of anxiety were the outcomes measures, exercise had a fairly large effect on anxiety. Acute exercise had a better effect on psychophysiological outcomes than chronic exercise. Pre-post within groups designs produced larger effect sizes than other designs. Lower intensity exercise of up to 20 minutes duration, lasting 4-6 weeks produced the largest effect sizes. Effect sizes were largest in studies using matched controls, among 18 to 30 years old and those with a psychiatric illness. The result from these detailed meta –analyses showed that aerobic exercise is associated with reductions in anxiety, although the effects were not uniform across the three outcome measures. The variable that was significant across all outcome measures was duration of exercise. Exercise of more than 20 minutes appears necessary for reduction in anxiety levels, irrespective of how anxiety is measured.

DiLorenzo, Bargman, Stucky-Ropp, Brassington, Frensch&LaFontaine (1999) investigated the effects of exercise on self-reports of depression, anxiety and self-concept, and aerobic fitness, heart rate and maximum oxygen uptake. Eighty-two participants aged between 18 and 39 years were randomly allocated to a 12-week programme of bicycle ergometry or a control condition and followed up 12 months later. At the end of the programme and at follow-up, the participants allocated to the exercise programme had more positive changes in all outcomes than the participants in the control.

Studies investigating the role of aerobic exercise on health using qualitative research methods are rare. However, Faulkner &Sparkes (1999) used an ethnographic design i.e. participants observation and interviews to explore therapeutic value of a 10-week aerobic exercise programme of twice weekly sessions for people living with schizophrenia. The authors found that aerobic exercise reduced the participants' perception of auditory hallucinations, raised their self-esteem, improved their sleep patterns and general behaviour. The scholars concluded that aerobic exercise provided distraction and social interaction, and these accounted for the aerobic exercise benefits. However, it is unclear from this study how aerobic exercise interacted with other interventions, like medication and counseling that might have produced the positive outcomes. Notwithstanding this limitation, the ethnographic design allowed the researchers to study intensively the participants' experiences. The results of their study supported the therapeutic value of exercise and it collaborates with the findings of many quantitative studies and this collaboration lends further support to researchers' claims that exercise improves mental health.

4. Conclusion

It can be concluded from the extensive review that exercise improves and promotes mental health and well-being, reduces depression and anxiety. Although exercise seems to improve the quality of life of those living with mental health problems, its value is seldom recognized by mainstream mental health services. The improvement in depression and anxiety observed in most studies comes as a result of the body's ability to regulate and release pain killers during exercise. These natural pain killers produce physiological and psychological effects that lead to feeling of calmness and improved mental health.

5. Recommendations

- It is important to realize that exercise can be taken in any form, but most importantly, it should be an activity to be enjoyed and cherished in order to derive its benefits as well as encourage adherence to participation.
- Exercise of aerobic nature performed at moderate intensity, 3-5 times a week is more beneficial in improving mental health. Such aerobic exercise may be in the form of brisk walking, rope skipping, cycling, swimming, jogging, stair climbing, dancing, gardening, etc.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 151-156

The Challenges Surrounding the "Biaken" Culture in Ogoni Land in the 21st Century

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Abstract. Biaken culture is specifically practiced by the Ogoni people in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria. It is a cultural practice that refuses a girl from getting married, rather they are allowed by their parents to have children with anybody of their choice. It was practiced to maintain the royal blood, to maintain status-quo and to ensure the continuity of the family. The study reveals that the Biaken culture are faced with several challenges, ranging from refusal of the young girls to be initiated into Biaken, the Christians preached against it, the educated girls and parents have also undermined it while most young girls eloped with their would be husbands and finally married in the court without the consent and approval of their parents. The study also reveals that greater proportion of the children born by the Biaken are not educated by their biological fathers, since the culture demands that these children must not bear the names of their biological fathers. The study also finds out that the Biaken culture increases single parenthood which gives birth to improper training of the children, poverty, lack of support, emotional trauma, truancy etc. Therefore, the following were recommended as panacea to the problems identified; the parents should no longer force their children into Biaken, and the practice of Biaken culture should be abolished.

Keywords: Biaken, Biaken Conflict, Saaro, Culture and Single Parenthood.

1. Introduction

The term "biaken" is a Khana language which simply refers to any daughter that was not given out for marriage by her parents. It was a common practice among the Ogoni people in Rivers State, Nigeria. Ogoni is one of the numerous ethnic minorities in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria.

According to Wiwa (1983) Ogoni Land is located approximately between latitude 4.05 and 4.30 degree north of the equator and longitude 7.166 and 7.566 degree east. It forms part of the coastal plain terrain which appears as a gently sloping plateau intersected by a few deep valleys which carry water intermittently. The central part of this plateau is about 100 feet above sea level. The Ogoni people occupy about 404 square miles of the coastal plains in the Niger Delta Region with a population of about 500,000 people (Ogoni Bill of Rights 1990).
It is important to point out that Ogoni consists of six clans and one hundred and six villages. The clans are as follows, Ken-Khana, Babbe, Nyo-Khana, Tai, Eleme and Gokhana (Nwideeduh, 1997). These six clans are spread into four Local Government Areas in Rivers State.

The term Biaken is called different names by the other three Local Government Areas of Ogoni. In Tai, they are called "Biabe", in Eleme they are known as "Njuuru", in Gokhana, they are known as "Gbebe". Inspite of the differences in the name, they all means one and the same thing.

Baridoma (2005) posits that the Biaken culture is as old as Ogoni ethnic nationality. There are no records as to when Biaken culture was first practiced but it could be said that the practice originated from the distribution of economic resources in Ogoni land.

The Biaken cultural practice empowers a father to retain and disallow one of the daughters from getting marriage. Ninyorne (2013) asserts that Biaken culture is meant to showcase the wealth of the family, to demonstrate father's love, especially in the case of an only daughter. Besides the above, several reasons have been attributed to its practice. The reasons are as follows, to showcase wealth, royalty, to get a large family to support agricultural activities. Above all, many families that were not blessed with male

children used to stop one of their daughters from getting married for the purpose of procreation and continuity of the family name.
Baridoma (2005) avers that a daughter becomes a Biaken by the desire of her father, but it takes some cultural ceremonies and rituals to initiate her. The father begins the process by informing the family members (Pya Yuguote, Zuute or Gan-te) of his intention with a jar of palm wine and a bottle of locally made gin Gan-te are members of the father's extended family (the man's kinsmen).

He buttressed further, that the father presents "to-pee" (customary basket) to them in preparation for his daughter's Biaken initiation. The "to-pee" as the culture requires, contains several tubers of yam, a bunch of plantain, a bottle of palm oil, a bag of salt, a good quantity of pepper and some quantity of "Suuri" (scent leaf), "akue-aka" (rack of aka fish) one bottle of schnapps, a goat and fowl and seven cowries (erebakpigi).

After this rituals and ceremonies have been concluded, the daughter automatically becomes a Biaken, which simply implies that she cannot get married to anybody. However, she is free to raise children with anybody of her choice. The man that exhibited the intention to concubine the biaken must notify the parents by presenting a jar of palm wine, two bottle of schnapps, food, other brand of drinks and in some cases a goat. The father of the Biaken will immediately libate to his ancestors, notifying them of the union or relationship.

Most importantly, all the children born in this relationship must bear the name of the Biaken's father. In the same vein, the father of the Biaken must share his properties to the Biaken and her children. This cultural practice is enshrined and embedded in the culture of the Ogoni people, therefore, nobody in the family can deny them of their rightful inheritance.

Barine (2014) posits that the Biaken cultural practice is passing through tremendous changes as against the earlier practice. Fathers no longer bother to go through the rigorous rituals that involved rite of passages for "Biaken", as the daughter to be chosen as Biaken was merely pronounced by words of mouth. Once such pronouncement was made with some libations, the chosen daughter automatically becomes a Biaken.

2. Conceptual Clarification

The following concepts were properly defined so as to properly understand the concepts as well as eradicating all forms of ambiguities:

Biaken: This simply means any girl in Ogoni, who is not allowed or permitted by her parents to marry out of the family. A biaken can raise children with any man of her choice. But not authorized to marry out of the family.
Culture: Culture is a very broad term that includes in itself all our works of life, our modes of behaviour, our philosophies and ethics, our morals and manners, our customs and traditions, our religious, political, economic and other types of activities (Shankar-Rao, 2011). Culture is the total ways of life of a particular group of people.
Challenges: In this context challenges referred to as the obstacles and hindrances standing against the Biaken people of Ogoni.
Biaken Conflict: This simply refers to the conflict that existed between the Biaken and other married women that are poised to protect their husbands from been snatched by the Biaken.
Saaro or Saro: It simply means the first son of the family.

3. Factors responsible for the Practice of Biaken Culture in Ogoni

The Biaken cultural practice is an intrinsic part of the Ogoni culture and was in existence from time immemorial. In fact, it is as old as the Ogoni ethnic nationality itself. However, this practice appears strange and awkward to some other ethnic groups. Others see it as barbaric and an infringement on the fundamental rights of women. But to the Ogonis, there were several reasons that were responsible for this cultural practice. The reasons are clearly stated and explained briefly below as follows:

3.1 Absence of a Male Child

Many parents that were not blessed with male children considered it wise and reasonable to disallow one of their female children from marrying out of the family. Apenu (1995) posits that the reason behind the keeping of first daughter at home was due to the absence of a male child in the family or where the Sira (First daughter) is the only daughter in the family. This is considered most important because Ogoni is a patriarchal society, where inheritance depends solely on the male children. Therefore, the male child produced by the Biaken automatically becomes the heirs to the throne as well as inheriting the properties of the family.

According to Loolo (2001) to avert this most dreaded phenomenon of discontinuity of family lineage, the Biaken culture was instituted. The male child born by the "Biaken" is treated and regarded as the biological son of the family with all rights and privileges. He buttressed further that in case where the male children in the family are weak and the female are more active the parents may force the active female child not to marry. She is to hold and defend the weak family members against any external aggression or internal insurrection.

Leton (2002) avers that "Biaken" culture becomes necessary because of a possible extinction of lineage especially in a family where there is no male child. This is because the people of Ogoni attached so much importance to family name and its continuity. In the same vein, Nsaro (1997) posits that there are some men who only bear the name of men. Such men are quite powerless, weak and unable to push forward in all things such men lack initiative. Quite agile woman was preferred to be at home to keep the name of the family alive.

3.2 Preservation of Royal Blood

It is a general belief that the practice of "Biaken" culture started with members of the royal families. Barine (2004) opined that the chiefs of old felt that giving their daughter in marriage may mean mixing up with people of lower class. Hence the refusal to give out their first daughter who was considered as the first blood of the family for marriage. In similar vein, Badey (2019) confirmed the above argument and position, that "Biaken" started among the noble or royal family as a way of maintaining the royal blood. The Biaken cultural practice was highly dignified, honoured and respected hence it was later adopted by other families who wanted to preserve their family blood and lineage from extinction.

3.3 The Need for more Children for Agriculture

Ogoni is basically an agrarian society, hence there was the need for more people to work on the large hectares of land. In the pre-colonial era in Ogoni, wealth were determined by the number of children raised, the number of land cultivated, greater number of livestocks available, the number of wives that were married, large band of yam, supplus food to feed the family and the extended family members, taking of titles, such as Gbene, chief, and belonging to several cultural organizations especially Awanikpo (Amanikpo or Naa-biradee) Koromo, Karikpo, Iyormabana etc.

At that time, it became imperative to disallow one of the daughters from marrying so that she can procreate for the family. The additional children, joined other children to work on the farm for the purpose of maintaining regular supply of food as well as maintaining the status-quo of the family. This implies that famers depended so much on the labour provided by family members since it was difficult to pay workers to work on their farms.

3.4 High Infant Mortality

In the pre-colonial era, there was high infant mortality rate in Ogoni, including other ethnic groups in Nigeria as a result of the prevalence of the six infant killer diseases which include, whooping cough, measles, yellow fever, poliomyelitis, chicken pox and hypertitis .

This pathetic and miserable situation forced many families to adopt the "Biaken" culture. This practice enabled the family to raise more children who were faced with the principle of survival of the fittest. In fact, it was seen as a means of raising more children because they were not sure of the number of children that will survive.

4. The Challenges confronting Biaken in Ogoni Ethnic Nationality in the 21st Century

In the past, Biaken was highly celebrated, dignified and respected in the family but the reverse is the case in this twenty first century. So many things including the culture and the effectiveness of some institutions are undergoing metamorphoses, things are no longer the same.

Introduction of Christianity: The born-again Christians are against the "Biaken" culture in Ogoni. According to them, it is un-biblical and should be abandoned. Presently, many daughters and sons of Ogoni who embraced Christian religion have stopped practicing the Biaken culture.

Education and women liberation movement: In this twenty first century, the power of western education has affected the practice of "Biaken" culture in Ogoni. So many people are now educated and are no longer interested to stay under the web of dehumanizing culture.

In addition to the above, several women liberation movements sprang up to sensitize and educate the women in the schools, churches and the villages about the negative consequences of the Biaken culture. It is believed that every woman is entitled to

have a husband, anything short of that is regarded as illegitimate means of raising children.
At this juncture, no girl is ready to be a "Biaken" having considered the numerous challenges and negative consequences associated with it. The feminists and Christians exposed the sufferings and pains encountered by the Biaken on daily basis. Desmond (2011) asserts that the pervasive influence of western education has led to the decline in the practice of "Biaken" in modern-day Ogoni. Kponee (2011) puts it that western education in the area brought a different world-view. He contends that the educational training started with the boy child but later the girl child joined in the band wagon of acquiring western education, and subsequently the people began to see the reasons to de-emphasized the practice of "Biaken".

Single Parenthood: The Biaken suffered and struggled with their children on daily basis without assistance from their biological fathers. Most of these men that raised children with the "Biaken" were already married, so they were only concerned about the wellbeing and training of their children and wives.
Smith (1980) succinctly puts that the social consequences of single mother (Biaken) can be seen in loneliness and the lack of social support.

Most of the men who raised children with them don't assist in training the children because they don't answer their names. Most of their children do not go to school, especially after the death of the Biaken's father. Most of them could not give proper upbringing to their children because of poverty and depression.

Psychological trauma and the status of "Biaken": All the "Biaken" suffered from psychological trauma arising from loneliness, depression, abandonment, insecurity, lack of support and other unmet needs. The social status of the "Biaken" is reduced to nothing. They are seen by some people as "free wives for all", with low self-esteem. They suffered from emotional pains because they are neglected and sexually abused by married men. They are no longer respected among the women folks and the entire society as before. In fact, no daughter is willing to be a Biaken, that is why they are resisting their parents and marrying in the courts without the consent, and approval of their parents.

The constant conflict between the Biaken and the Saaro: For the past two decades, there are constant conflicts between the "Biaken" and the Saaro (the first son) in most of the families in Ogoni. These conflicts mostly occurred after the death of their father, who disallowed the daughter from marrying. Traditionally, the Saaro (the first son) was not supposed to take any property that had been given to the "Biaken" because she is entitled to inherit from the family but the reverse is the case in recent times. In most cases, the first sons are always in constant conflicts with the "Biaken" over landed property and buildings. They have arrested each other on several occasions. Presently, the first son (Saaro) and other male children of the family have forcefully taken away properties that were allocated to the "Biaken". This situation has increased the misery and the deplorable condition of the "Biaken" in Ogoni land.

The conflict between the "Biaken" and other married women
Other married women are always fighting and molesting the Biaken over their husbands. Recently, several Biaken have been arrested by the married women for causing troubles in their families. They were also accused of using charms and other diabolical means to trap their husbands. All these fighting's and accusations reduced the socio-status of the "Biaken" as well as discouraging other young girls from becoming a Biaken, on the other hand, the Biaken have also arrested other married women that molested them

5. Theoretical Framework

This study hinges on the socio-cultural approach propounded by Ann Oakley, Bruno Bethechen, Enestine friend and sherry B orthner. However, emphasis will be placed on the approach and perception of Oakley (1974) who was the major proponent of the socio-cultural theory.

Oakley postulates that the mainstream culture, belief and practice of a particular society which in most cases are practical is the major setback to women as regards their participation in the activities of the society.
Oakley (1974) in Haralambos and Healds (1980) generalized that it is the culture that determines the roles and responsibilities bestowed on the both sexes. Most culture allowed women to carry out subservient and subordinate roles in the society while their male counterparts engaged in tedious activities that enabled them to dominate (win bread) the affairs of the family. The men were culturally empowered to control, dominate and determine the behavior, actions and roles of the women in the society.

The cultural approach deals with tradition, values, norms and practices that streamlined and influenced

the behavior of people. These socio-cultural practices are learned, shared and are transmitted from one generation to the other.
In this circumstance, the "Biaken" culture is a product of the Ogoni culture and it was imposed on the women by their male counterpart that dominated and controlled all aspects of human endeavour. They have been subjected to hardship, emotional trauma, sufferings and lack of love as a result of unmet needs and a sense of responsibility as well as care from a husband.

6. The Resiliance Nature of Biaken in Ogoni Ethnic Nationality

It is a well known fact that the "Biaken" culture had been facing a lot of challenges in this contemporary society. Therefore, many parents are no longer prepared to stop their daughters from getting married. It is also vital to point out that few illiterates, uncivilized and worshippers of African traditional religion are still observing this unique culture that was handed over to them by their forefathers.

However, greater proportion of the Ogoni people have stopped the practice of Biaken, but few people (parents) that are not blessed with male children are still forcing their daughters to become a "Biaken".

It is pertinent to point out that most of their daughters have disappointed them while few, fearfully obeyed their parents. Some of the young girls that are ready for marriage usually eloped with their lovers or would be husbands, just to avoid to become a "Biaken". Most of them got married in the court without the consent and approval of their parents.

Presently, the practice of "Biaken" is responsible for some of the crises in some families today. It causes division between husband and wife, as they no longer speak in one voice.

Most of their girls that are up to the age of marriage have the courage and faith that the libation and other rituals associated with "Biaken" will not have any effect on them because of their faith in God and level of education.

Finally, the Biaken culture has been reduced to its barest minimum, because greater proportion of the parents are no longer practicing it because of its adverse effects on women hood. In spite of the above, very insignificant proportion of the population of the Ogoni are still supporting the practice of Biaken culture. These people believed that it is an integral part of our culture that cannot be abandoned because of our exposure to other cultural practices. Presently, it is mostly practice by parents who do not have a male child and few illiterate traditionalists.

7. Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations were made:

- The practice of "Biaken" should be abolished since it is causing crises in some homes.
- The parents should no longer force their daughters to become a "Biaken". They should seek their consent and approval.
- The properties that were willed to them should not be taken from them by the Saaro (first son) of the family.
- The "Biaken" usually suffered from psychological trauma arising from single parenthood, therefore it should be abolished.

8. Conclusion

Biaken culture had been practiced by the Ogoni ethnic nationality in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria since time began. "Biaken" is a culture that brought pride to the father, and also enhanced his dignity and socio-status in the society. In the past, every family had biaken, but the reverse is the case in this 21st century.

The "Biaken" cultural practice is facing serious resistance from several quarters. The practice of "Biaken" is against Biblical doctrine, that specifies "one man one wife". The role of western education coupled with the impact and influence of globalization have actually changed the people's perception about their world view.

However, the psychological trauma and sufferings experienced by the Biaken and their children were known to everybody, hence so many parents and daughters are no longer willing to practice this culture. In fact, the practiced of the Biaken culture had been reduced to its barest minimum as no girl is interested to become a "Biaken".

In spite of the above challenges associated with the practice of Biaken culture, few people who are not blessed with male children considered it as the best option for the continuity of the family. On the other hand, few traditionalists and uneducated parents still consider the Biaken cultural practice as an integral part of our culture and cannot be abandoned because of our exposure to other cultural practices.

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Social Studies Teachers' Awareness and Attitude to Environmental Education among Secondary School teachers in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract. The study assessed Social Studies teachers' awareness of and attitude to Environmental Education among Secondary School teachers in Ibadan. Twenty-six secondary schools were randomly selected across the eleven local governments in Ibadan using sixty-nine Social studies teachers. It assessed social studies teachers' attitude to objectives and methods used in teaching Environmental Education as well as their view on the role they are to play in Environmental Education. The study made use of primary source of data, using a likert type questionnaire which tested areas of attitude and methodology with the descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings are based on 5% level of significance. The study identified no significant effect of gender, training in environmental awareness and experience in teaching social studies. It also revealed that teachers have positive attitude towards environmental education.

Keywords: Environmental Education, Environmental Awareness, Attitude

1. Introduction

The history of Environmental Education (EE) dates back to 1972 in Stockholm, the United Nations Conference where participating countries recommended that Environmental Education should be promoted. In 1975, at the Belgrade conference, the concepts and vision for environmental Education were drafted while an intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education at Tbilisi, 1977, formally approved the scope and action plan put forward from the previous conference. At the conference the role, objectives and characteristics of EE document were appended. Other notable efforts include:

- The World Conservation Union (1991) strategy suggested requirement for human survival and prosperity, putting forward the conservationist concept.
- Our common future' (1988) which emphasized the relationship between the underdeveloped nature of the part of the world and existing social and environmental problems.
- The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 which adopted Agenda 21, a programme for the implementation of actions to be taken at all levels. Above all education was seen as a veritable tool for solving environmental problems.
- UNESCO Thessaloniki Declaration in 1997 where sustainability was presented as an ethical and moral imperative and the objective to which education should devote itself as an instrument of choice.

Amosun (1997) agreed that the population crisis is contributing to the environmental problem and that it has also become a concern for the nations. People have also began to understand the effects of environmental problems on their health and are starting to demand remedies to stop the increasing deterioration of our environment. This environmental concern manifested in the increasing complaints against environmental degradation, received from different segments of the society. This indicates that the problems have reached a point which needs the support of everyone.

Environmental Education is a field of education in the school curriculum that enhances the awareness of people on environmental issues at all levels of

education. It is also meant to provide solution to the deteriorating relationship between human and the environment (Jekayinfa, 2008). Environmental E provides learners with values, attitudes, skills and knowledge (VASK) that are necessary for studying orations to the relationship between mankind and the environment in order to identify the problem of survival and proffer solutions to them (Adebisi and Olawepo, 2016).

According to Modal (2015) Environmental Education (E.E) objectives are centred on creating awareness, knowledge, acquisition of set of values for environment, development of skills and capacity required and creation of opportunities for individual to participate at all levels of environmental decision. Modal also classified the guiding principles of E.E. into resource use and rationalization; soil protection and maintenance of sustainable agriculture, soil erosion is irreversible loss of essential resources and prevention and protection of vegetation for the balance of nature. Wildlife protection, nature reserves and survival of wildlife which is linked to human. Others are environmental management principles that are beneficial to humans in rational manner and use of technology to eliminate waste through recycling and the relations between humans and their environment are determined by the culture, historical and architectural heritage that need protection.

This is in line with the goals of Social Studies Education, which is to inculcate usable knowledge, skills, attitude and values that are essential for the individual to survive. The only proper way to influence values, attitude and basic assumption in a democratic society is behaviour in the long run which can be changed through the process of education and the success of any curriculum in EE is dependent on the level of preparation and readiness of teachers (Noibi, 1990).

Agbogidi and Ofuoku (2007) and Omonfonma (2008) listed some of the environmental problems in Nigeria to include soil degradation and loss, water contamination, deforestation, gully erosion, fishery loss, coastal erosion, wild life and biodiversity loss, air pollution and water hyacinth infestation. Jekayinfa (2007) while citing Osuntokun (1998), also identifies some of the causes of environmental problems in Nigeria as uncollected urban and rural waste, indiscriminate and unplanned construction of houses, refuse and bush burning, industrial pollution of land and water all these affect not only the physical environment. The implication of this is that Nigeria is at the threshold of an environmental crisis and if care is not taken the drive for EE may end the way of earlier local, regional, and international initiative. This calls for the need to address human values and attitude that are associated with policy formulation and implementation. Hence Ogunyemi and Ifegbesan (2011) suggested call for appropriate educational and methodological approaches implicit in Environmental Education.

The theoretical framework is based on Piaget's theory of contructivism. The theory holds that learners are a blank slate on which the knowledge of others is simply written (Duit & Komorek, 2010). It believes that learning occurs as a result dynamic interaction between the learner and the environment. According to Ausubel and Wood (2008) the most important factor influencing learning is what the learner already knows, that learning takes place when the new idea or concept can be integrated into the learner's previous experience.

Consequently, upon the background above, the study is carried out to assess the social studies teachers in Nigerian Secondary School to:

- Ascertain the social studies teachers' knowledge of the objectives of environmental education.
- Find out the social studies teachers perception of their role in fostering environmental education.
- Assess the environmental related practices of the secondary school social studies teachers.

2. Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were raised to guide the study:

$H_{01:}$ There is no significant difference between male and female social studies teachers perception of their role in fostering environmental education.

H_{02}: There is no significant difference in the perception of male and female social studies teachers on methodology used in fostering environmental education.

H_{03}: There is no significant difference in perception of trained and untrained social studies teachers on their attitude towards environmental education.

H_{04}: There is no significant difference in social studies teachers in perception of their attitude on their roles in creating environmental awareness according to teaching experience.

3. Research Methodology

The study adopted survey design for its investigation. The population for this study is basically social studies teachers. The sixty-nine (69) respondents

used in the study were randomly selected from twenty six (26) secondary schools in Ibadan. The main instrument used for the study was a twenty eight (28) item researcher designed questionnaire. The scale was trial-tested and reliability coefficient of 0.68 was obtained. The scale was structured on a four point Likert format. Section A, provided personal information, B – Awareness on Environmental Education, C – Methodology, D – Purpose of Teaching Environmental Education and E – Role of Social Studies should play in environmental education. To collect information, the data collected were analysed using mean scores, T-test and Analysis of variance (ANOVA).

4. Findings

Distribution of Teachers by Level of Education

Table 1: Teachers' Highest Qualification

Qualification	F	%
Ph.D		
M.Ed	12	17.4
M.A.	1	1.54
M.Sc	4	5.8
B.A.	3	4.4
B.Ed	15	27.7
B.Sc	5	7.7
B.Sc (ed)	2	2.9
B.A (ed)	1	1.4
NCE	26	37.7
TOTAL	69	100

Table 1 shows that 37.7% possessed Nigeria Certificate in Education, 37.4% possessed first degree, 24.6% had second degree and none of the teachers possessed Ph.D degree. It is interesting to note that 62.3% of the teachers had university education which positioned them better to teach environmental education.

Table 2: Teacher's Teaching Experience (Social Studies)

Year	F	%
1 – 5	30	43.5
6 – 10	13	18.8
11 – 15	7	10.1
16 – 20	12	17.4
20 +	7	10.1

Table 2 above shows that 43.5% of the total number of social studies teachers have teaching experience within the range of one and five year, 28.9% have their teaching experience from six to fifteen years and 27.5% from sixteen and above.

The years of experience by these teachers are adequate for teaching experience needed to promote environmental education among students.

Table 3: Environmental Education Teachers the Trained in Workshop (In-Service Training)

Answer	Yes	No
Ever attended training	63 (91.3)	6 (8.7)

The table 3 above shows that the majority of the teachers have experience of environmental education at 91.3% the percentage of those who have no training in environmental education are 8.7%. It then means that environmental education is not new to the social studies teachers and it is expected that they should be able to create environmental awareness among the secondary school students.

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between male and female social studies teachers in perception of their role in fostering environmental education.

Table 4: Comparison of mean perception of male and female teachers' attitude in promoting environmental awareness

Gender	N	X	SD	DF	t_{cal}	t_{cri}	2Tail Sig
Male	39	34.33	6.88	67	1.75	1.98	0.86
Female	30	31.83	4.27				

P < 0.05 significance level, t calculated is less than t – critical value.

The table shows that there is no significant difference in the perception on the attitude in promoting environmental awareness among male and female social studies teachers.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in the perception of male and female social studies teachers on methodology used in fostering environmental education.

Table 5: Comparison of methodology of environmental awareness of male and female Social Studies teachers

Gender	N	X	SD	DF	tcal	tcri	Sig
Male	39	22.12	5.67	67	1.32	1.98	
Female	30	20.53	3.83				.190

P α 0.05 significance level, t calculated is less than t – critical value.

The table above shows that there is no significant difference in the perception on methodology used in environmental awareness among male and female social studies teacher.
Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference between trained and untrained Social Studies teachers in their attitude towards environmental education.

Table 6: Comparison of trained and untrained environment education teachers on their perception of their attitude in fostering environmental awareness

Training in Environmental Education	N	X	SD	DF	T		Sig
Trained Untrained	63 6	33.14 34.33	6.206 2.875	67	46	1.98	.645

The table above shows that t calculated (.46) is less than t critical values. It shows that there is no significant difference in the perception of trained and untrained environmental awareness. The trained are those who had attended workshops and seminar on environmental education. The untrained are those who have never attended.

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant difference in social studies teachers' perception of their attitude on their roles in creating environmental awareness according to teaching experience.

Table 7: ANOVA showing comparison of the Perception of the Attitude of Social Studies Teachers in fostering Environmental Education according to their Teaching Experience

Source of variation	Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Main effects	68.516	4	17.129	.463	.763
Residual	2368.295	64	37.005		
Total	2436.812	68	35.835		

Significance at 0.05 level probability; and significance of F(.423) the table above shows that there is no significant difference in the perception of the social studies teachers on their attitude to environmental education according to their teaching experience.

Table 8: Multiple classification analysis table showing perception of the teachers according to their teaching Experience

Grand mean = 33.25

Variable Category	**N**	**Unadjusted**	**Eta**	**Adjusted for dependent Derivation**	**Beta**
1-5	36	-.16		-.16	
6-10	11	1.39		1.37	
11-15	12	-58		-58	
16-20	6	-1.48		-1.42	
21->	4	2.75	.17	2.75	.17
Multiple R Square					.028
Multiple R					.168

From table 8 above, findings shows that 73.9% of the social studies teachers agreed that the teachers should play high role in fostering environmental awareness in our society.
Hypothesis 5: There is no significant difference in the perception of Social Studies teachers on purpose or objectives of environmental education according to teaching experience.

Table 9: There is no significant difference in the perception of Social Studies teachers on purpose of environmental education according to teaching experience

Source of variation	**Sum of Square**	**DF**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
Main Effects Residual	153.354 4243.806	4 64	38.338 66.309	.578	.679
Total	4397.157.159	68	64.664		

**Significance at 0.05 level probability and significance of F (.679) the table above shows that there is no significant difference in the perception of the Social Studies teachers on the objectives of environmental education according to their experience in teaching social studies.

Table 10: Multiple classification showing the perception of teachers on the objectives of environmental education according to their teaching experience.

Grand Mean =54.46

Variable category	N	Unadjusted	Eta	Adjusted for dependence Derivation	Beta
1-5	36	-.93			
6-10	11	1-2.46			
11-15	12	-1.63			
15-20	4	-.70			
21>	4	2.29	19		.19
Multiple R square					.035
Multiple R					.187

From the table 10 above the multiple R^2 of 0.035 indicate that 3.5% of the variance is accounted for based on the years of teaching experience. This could have been justified by the general awareness of environmental education by many of the social studies teachers.

5. Discussion of Findings

The major findings of this study as obtained from the analysis based on the hypotheses revealed that there were no significant differences in the attitude of the teachers.

The first hypothesis revealed no significant difference in the perception of male and female teachers on their role in fostering environmental education among students. Sadik and Sadik (2014) carried out a study on the environmental knowledge and attitude of teachers and discovered no significant difference. This study is in line with the study of Callam and Dopico (2016) while using a one way Anova between male and female compared the perception of teachers on environmental issues discovered no statistical significant difference. This study indicates that both the male and female teachers have equal knowledge on their roles in fostering environmental education among students.

The second hypothesis showed no significant difference in the use of methodology between male and female teachers in fostering environmental education among secondary school students. This study is in line with Callam and Dopico (2016) which claimed that acquisition of skills and knowledge in science education depends on factors such as age, gender and education level. To this end this study cannot guarantee the claim for the methodology used. The interest and the knowledge of the teachers could have been responsible for the non-significant difference.

The non-significant difference between trained and untrained social studies teachers' attitude to fostering environmental education. This result is against the study of Lee, Hye-Eunchu and Sonya (2018). The study measured teachers' awareness about generalized PCK in the context of environmental education company responses of teachers who completed programmes designed to improve teachers' knowledge and those who did not. Those who attended training showed positive influence. The interest of the teachers and personal background could have been responsible for the non-significance in this study.

The non-significant difference in social studies teachers' perception of roles in fostering and according to teaching experience recorded in this study runs contrary to the finding of Serikaya, and Sarac (2018). They reported while studying pre-service teachers attitude to environmental shows there were significant differences according to years and level. It also revealed significant differences in courses on environment and activities carried out on environmental issues. The personal efforts of the individual teachers in term of books and journals could have been responsible for the non-significant difference in this study.

It is clearly stated that education has an enormous important role to play in motivating and empowering citizens to participate in environmental improvement and protection as stressed in Brudtland report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (Noibi, 1990). It is further stated that environmental education requires changes in ways teachers conceive and act in their classroom. Invitation to change, or try innovating teaching strategies are almost inevitably seen as additions and hence extra time and effort.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

Environmental education is no longer new in the developing countries especially in Nigeria. However, it is obvious that there are problems inhibiting the growth of environmental education as it has not been fully incorporated into the school curriculum with

adequate concepts and stimulating methodology and evaluation.

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

- Example is better than precept. As long as the teachers have good environmental attitude, there is high tendering that the younger ones will hearken to the preaching of the teachers.
- The prevalence of environmental degradation suggests the need for the teachers to utilize their skills learnt and also re-orientate themselves in environmental education.
- There is need to follows environmental awareness with positive attitude capped with position practices so that the country's resources would not be exhausted and all manners of illness and epidemic will not reign in our land.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 163–169

Exploring Social Studies Teaching and Learning Capacity for tackling Corruption and Materialism in Nigeria

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Abstract. Social Studies Education is a problem solving discipline, hence the challenges of corruption and materialism confronting Nigeria is not an exemption. The course is a discipline in which the teaching and learning of attitudes and skills overshadow the acquisition of facts and information. The menace of corruption and materialism in Nigeria is a recurring decimal and it is through mass education like the being offer by Social Studies Education that can solve it. Therefore, this paper present the course as a catalyst in curbing the menace of corruption and materialism in Nigeria and proffer solutions like enactment of appropriate legislation, mass education and enlightenment on the evils of corruption, materialism, increase in salary, efficient accounting system, sanctions and protection of whistle blowers among others . Recommendations like enactment of appropriate legislation, training of staff of agencies fighting corruption, materialism, education, sanctions, efficient accounting system and international cooperation in the fight against corruption and financial crimes.

Keywords: Social Studies, Education, Corruption, Materialism

1. Introduction

Nigeria as a nation is blessed with human and natural resources which other nations are looking for to be great and greater than what they are but her development growth has been stagnated due to corruption and mind set of materialism among the elites that supposed to be agent of change.

The most populous black nation on earth with untapped mineral deposit like bauxite, columbine, tin, gold, coal, ore, diamond, crude oil among others. In fact, she is the most or one of the most endowed country in Africa in terms of human and natural resources. While other nations of the word have been able to utilize their actual and potential endowments for national development and progress, Nigeria has over the years, become perpetually saddled and bedeviled by corruption. Corruption, according to Bwai and Fwenji (2006), has become the biggest and most lucrative business in Nigeria and is believed to be a direct corollary of the critical phase of modernization and industrialization which the country is passing through. Corruption has become endemic, a cankerworm which are serious source of concern in this present day societies in many part of the globe but that of Nigeria is critical and exceptional (Chollom and Yuah, 2006).

According to transparency international, in a study carried out in 2004 on corruption in 146 countries of the world, Nigeria was ranked as the 3rd most corrupt nation in the world. The challenge of corruption in Nigeria has led government to enactment of laws and the enforcement of integrity systems, but success has been slow (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 2016). It further state that, as at 2012, Nigeria is estimated to have lost over $ 400billion to corruption since independence.

Social Studies as a discipline is a core subject in the primary and junior secondary school levels of education is a problem solving Social Science based curriculum which inculcates in the pupils/students knowledge, skills, attitudes, values and morals that will change individuals and society for development and foster harmonious relationship between man and man, man and his environment for the greater good of all.

2. Concept of Social Studies Education

Social Studies as a concept is of American origin. Its inclusion in the Nigerian educational system can be traced to the National Curriculum Conference of

1969; and has variously been defined by authors according to their perspectives and background as it covers a wide range of studies. According to Utulu (2004), Social Studies is the study of man as he interacts with his social and physical environments. It is an integrated approach to learning that helps to equips learners with appropriate knowledge; skills, values, and attitude that would enable them understand better their physical, social and technological environment and also contribute and participate as useful citizens of their societies. Social Studies in Nigeria was designed for functional citizenship and was meant to correct the irrelevant colonial education which was based on compartmentalization of Knowledge, facts and theories, Hence, Akor (2002)describe Social Studies as a study that serve as the great connector which splits Knowledge into real world in which citizens live and work not so divided.

Nigerian after independence needed loyalty, unity, and new commitment to nation building from her citizens particularly after the Civil War of 1967-1970. To this end, the Social Studies was designed to cushion effects of the Civil War bringing about reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconciliation of Nigerian citizen; and to inculcate worthwhile values into the students to enable them live and contribute meaningfully to the advancement of their immediate communities in particular and Nigeria as a democratic society in general. Philip-Ogoh and Adus-Salam (2014) citing Danladi (2005) and Akinseye (2008) explains that Social Studies entails lifelong education stressing on learning and acquiring of positive social, economic and political values, attitudes and skills for judicious utilization of human and natural progress; a discipline which seeks to develop attitude and desire by individual to make positive contributions to maintenance of sustainable environment that increases quality of life. If a learner is well rooted in the concept of Social Studies Education he or she will always be loyal and dedicated to the nation and avoid corruption and materialistic tendencies that can ruin the nation and leads to underdevelopment. In essence, the love of one's country will make a citizen to shun and avoid any negative acts capable of making one nation to be at disadvantage no matter the financial inducement.

3. Objectives of Social Studies in Nigeria

There are several objectives of Social Studies Education in Nigeria as enunciated by different scholars, the following are germane to this current discuss:

- To make the learners to understand the structures and functions of government.
- To make the learner to understand and appreciate the inter-relationship between him, other people, government and the global community.
- To develop in the learner a sense of national pride and loyalty.
- To develop in the learner, the spirit of self-discipline and selfless sacrifice and service to the country.
- To expose the learner to the peculiar needs problems and potentials of the county and to enable them to select democratic alternative for solving these problems.
- To develop the spirit of patriotism in the learner.
- To make the learner to become a good citizen (Dapel, Kyesmang, Fwang'an and Puusmut (2012).
- To make the learner to understand the inter-relationship between their rights and their duties within the country and beyond.

To Mu'azu (2015) Social Studies Education in Nigeria is to achieve the following objectives:

- Assist man to acquire skills for solving societal and environmental problems;
- Influence man's attitude positively to social, cultural, economic, political values and the total environment.
- Create awareness and sensitive to man's environment.
- Encourage voluntary participation in social and civic duties as well as develops the sense of responsibility.
- Equips men with the basic understanding of the knowledge of the total environment. Meanwhile the following are the general objectives of social studies to develop in the students;

- The ability adapt to their changing environment;
- A desire and capacity for independent; learning through the collection of facts and information, necessary for taking rational decision in human affairs;
- The right type of values, skills and attitudes;
- Good citizens, capable and willing to contribute to the development of the society;
- The spirit of national consciousness and national unity.

Social Studies class room should not be boring and the curriculum should be diverse to accommodate topical issues like corruption and materialism and the scope, sequence, aims and purposes of the field should not be described as unclear diffuse, or atypical (Darling Hammond & Bransford, 2005).
Ogundare (2010) is of the opinion that social studies classroom should be a stimulating "workshop" of ideas. A tag can be boldly caption "kill us". He also commented on d work of Corbin (1983) that there should be something on the wall, floor, and surfaces of the classroom which will help: (i) stimulate children to think critically and openly; (ii) motivate them to continuous effort; (iii) display individual and group achievement; (iv) display interesting and challenging ideas; (v) provide places for group and individual activities with instructional materials, and (vi) store equipment for use with instructional materials.

The issue of corruption and materialism in Nigeria can be tackled if appropriate legislation are enacted and curriculum strengthen it will go a long way in solving the menace.

4. Concept of Corruption

According to Umar (2013), Corruption is dishonesty, especially by people in position of power or authority. It is an immoral behavior which leaders practice in form of getting undue advantage or favor to themselves and their cronies. This of kind practice makes it possible to treat the equals unequally and placed mediocracy above merit, especially in socio-economic and political considerations. Mohammed and Ahmad (2007) quoting ICPC act section 2 say that Corruption Includes vices like bribery, fraud and other related offences. From the forgoing, corruption can be summarily be put as the abuse or misuse of power or position of trust for personal or group benefit which may be monetary or otherwise. Corruption is said to come in a systematic nature and affect the whole life of an organization or society if care is not taken.

The Black's Law Dictionary in Akinola (2013) define corruption as an act done with the intent to give some advantage that is inconsistent with official duty or rights to others; or the act of an official or judiciary person who under or fully uses his station or position to procure some benefits for himself or for another person contrary to duty and rights of others. It is the misuse of entrusted power for private benefits. These benefits could be money, power or status.

The Economic and Financial Crime Commission (2005) views corruption as a behavior which involves individual or group of individuals violating rules against the exercise of certain types of rights and duties for personal and private gains. Some of these are bribery, kick-backs, nepotism and misappropriation of funds, misuse of trust and many others. While Transparency International (2002) simply define corruption as the abuse of public office for private gains.

Based on the foregoing, corruption is a monster that can destroy the fabric of any society that allows it to thrive and once it has become cancerous, it is education that can adequately and efficiently tackle it. Therefore, Social Studies education is a veritable tool in tackling the menace of corruption that occurs as a result of materialistic tendency of many Nigerians.

4.1 Types of Corruption

Okpe (2015) identified the following categories of corruption:

Bribery: This involves the payment (in money or kind) that is taken or given in a corrupt relationship and includes kick backs, gratitude pay of sweeteners greasing palms etc.
Fraud: This involves some kind of trickery swindle and deceit, counterfeiting racketeering smuggling and forgery.
Embezzlement: This is the theft of public resources by public officials. It is when a state official steals from the public institution in which he is employed. This is very common in Nigeria.
Extortion: This is money and other resource extracted by the use of coercion violence or threat.
Favoritism: This is a mechanism of power abuse implying a highly brazen distribution of state

resources to favoured friends, family members and close associates.

Nepotism: This is a special form of favoritism in which an office holder prefers his/her kinfolk and family members. This occurs when one is exempted from the application of certain laws or regulations or given undue preference in the allocation of scarce resources.

5. Concept of Materialism

The word materialism is deeply rooted in consumer research. Belk (1985) views materialism as a collection of personality traits. His current view of materialism includes three original traits of envy, non-generosity, and possessiveness; and a fourth trait of preservation, which was added in sub-sequent cross-cultural studies of the materialism scale. He sees envy as a desire for others' possessions; the envious person resents those who own what he wants. Non-generosity is defined as "an unwillingness to give or share possessions with others", which also includes a reluctance to lend or donate possessions to others and negative attitudes toward charity. Finally, possessiveness is defined as a concern about loss of possessions and a desire for the greater control of ownership. Since this possessiveness focuses on physical objects, it was originally conceptualized as including a tendency to make experiences tangible through souvenirs and photographs. However, this tendency to make memories tangible was later redefined as a trait named preservation and is no longer subsumed within possessiveness.

In contrast, Fournier & Richins (1991); Richins (1994a, 1994b); Richins and Dawson (1992) sees materialism as a value (the basic enduring belief that it is important to own material possessions) rather than a behavior of personality variable. This includes beliefs about acquisition centrality and the role of acquisition in happiness and success. Acquisition centrality refers to the importance materialists attach to acquiring more possessions which allows acquisitiveness to function as a life-goal for them. Materialists also hold strongly to the belief that owning or acquiring the right possessions is a key to happiness and well-being. Finally, the definition of materialism can be sum up as people who believe success can be judged by the things people own.

6. Causes of corruption and Materialism in Nigeria

Several factors are responsible for corruption and materialism in Nigeria. Several scholars identified some of these reasons for increase in cases of corruption and materialism. For instance, Akinola (2013) attributed some of these reasons as responsible for corruption and materialism in Nigeria:

- Societal value
- Socio-cultural factor
- Love of money
- Leadership factor
- Followership factor
- Poor salary scale
- Family system
- Corrupt practices are not properly punished
- Higher levels of market and political monopolization
- Low levels of democracy, weak civil participation and low political transparency
- Higher levels of bureaucracy and inefficient administrative structures
- Low press freedom
- Large ethnic divisions and high levels of in-group favoritism
- Gender inequality
- Low levels of government decentralization
- Resource wealth
- Poverty
- Political instability
- Weak property rights

In Nigeria today, many people including the youth can go to any length to gain wealth and identification because of the high value placed on materialism. Some people marry many wives and give birth to so many children which they cannot provide for. This is coupled with the practice of being our brothers' keepers whereby an individual has to provide for

extended family members. Nigerian leaders do not lead by good examples, many of them goes into politics because of greed and materialism. During elections they buy votes, this is in turn breeds corrupt followership and these followers are always expecting their leaders to do the impossible to meet their demands and desires. Also contributing is among the issue of uneven smallest wages, whereby there is privileged salary scale for some sectors of the labour force particularly the political office holders. Most significantly is the obvious failure of the government through its relevant agencies to exactly deal with corrupt person to serve as restriction.

7. Social Studies, Corruption, Materialism and Education

Social Education is a multidimensional concept which can be described as the inculcation of adequate knowledge, skills and desirable attitudes cherished by the society and considered for harmonious living. The monster corruption has crept into education system in varying forms and nomenclatures such as cultism, alcoholism, examination malpractice, prostitution and pimping, drug abuse, misappropriation of funds, poor funding, politicking and unethical sharp and corrupt practices. Worst still is the fact that these anomalies have assumed pitiable proportions and a national tragedy that has weakened the credibility of our educational system (Bozimo, 2011).

Corruption in the education sector also includes mismanagement of funds leading to gross inadequacy of facilities and resources and of course mass failure due to overcrowded classrooms. All these can be attributed to attitude and value problems, which Social Studies Education primarily addresses. The almost total neglect of the National norms and values by the citizenry what one might call ethical deprivation; has in no small measure resulted in corruption in both low and high and high places.

In most developing countries and Nigeria inclusive certificate syndrome breeds corruption and materialism. Crazy for wealth and materialism make people to look for certificate at various levels of education as a matter of do or die. Some of these malpractices and sharp practices of corruption in educational sectors are:

- Certificate Racketing.
- Armed-chairs research by Academics.
- Plagiarism.
- Admitting unqualified candidates due to bribe.
- Graduating deficient students.
- Examination malpractices.
- Sex abuse and intimidation of students, and sex for grades.
- Defying minimum standards during recruitment of teachers.
- Extortion.

8. Ways by which Social Studies can curb Corruption and Materialism in Nigeria

Social Studies as a subject in the school Curriculum is intended to lead to the inculcation of knowledge, skills, attitudes, values and positive disposition to issues relating to public good. Hence, the issue of corruption and materialism in our society will be treated in classroom when discussing topic like values, nationalism and patriotism, among others.

Value as a concept can be used to address the challenges of corruption and materialism. Some of Nigeria value system includes: believes, behavior, patterns, attitudes, virtues, honesty, respect for sanctity of life and mutual respect for one another. Anything that can bring family name to disrepute in any form should be shunned away.

The primary aim of Social Studies Education is to help young people to develop the ability to make informed and reasoned decisions for public good and make them citizens of cultural diverse democratic society in an interdependent world. The subject Social Studies Education is also meant to produce society devoid of selfishness, callousness, greedy, violence, lopsidness, cheating, embezzlement, resources mismanagement and other social vices that are antithetic to the communal living and peaceful co-existence of human society.

Social Studies Education is also perceived as discipline on learning about people, how and where they leave, how they perform structures and societies, how they govern themselves and provide for their eternal and psychological needs, and why they love and hate each other and how they use and misused the resources on the planet. All these if well taught in

a classroom environment can arouse students to judiciously conserve scarce resources for future generation.

Social Studies also seek to prove that all forms of human knowledge are related and contribute essentially to the development of mankind. It gets information and knowledge from other disciplines such as history, (events of the past) geography (spatial distribution of human and natural phenomena) political science (power relations) economics (use of scare resources in satisfying unlimited human wants) sociology (values customs and cultures of groups and relationships among men in general). Information gathered from these disciplines is used in an integrated way to study understand and solve social problems.

There are some noticeable pedagogical strategies for meaningful teaching and learning in social studies education that can bring about change in attitudes to mitigate the menace of Corruption and Materialism in Nigeria. For instance role play can be used to teach learners of our past leaders patriotism in handling national wealth for the common goods of all citizens devoid of corruption and materialism. Leaders like Sir Ahmadu Bello, Tafawa Balewa, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Chief S.M Akintola, Murtala Muhammed among others serve diligently. Learners can emulate their patriotism in the service of their fatherland.

Dramatization as a teaching strategy can be used to act a play to depict the evils and consequences associated with corruption and materialism and what are likely to happen if not check. Therefore, dramatization is a strong strategy that can be channeled to change ills of the society to a reformative one.

Nigeria as a nation made concerted efforts to stem the tides of corruption and materialism among citizens. Some measures taken so far are as follows:

- The introduction of the National pledge to install commitment and participation in Nigerians (in 1976 by Obasanjo)
- Introduction of ethical revolution by Shagari regime in 1979
- Introduction of War Against Indiscipline (Buhari/Idiagbon regime)
- Introduction of code of conduct Bureau
- Introduction of Economic Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) and independent corrupt practices and other related offences commission (ICPC) (By Obasanjo in 1999)

9. Conclusion

The challenges emanating from Corruption and Materialism can only be effectively tackled with mass education at all levels, social studies education should be fully explored to remedy the situation for reorientation of citizens in other to achieve desire growth and sustainable development in Nigeria.

10. Recommendations

- Social Studies Education should be taught by experts at all levels so as to tackle the challenges pose by Corruption and Materialism.
- Corruption and Materialism should be declared as enemy of progress and an act abominable.
- Corruption and Materialism laws should be enacted in the constitution.
- Adequate enlightenment on the evils of Corruption should be given publicity.
- A special tribunal on Corruption related matter should be established to handle high profile corruption cases.
- Training of personal involve in anticorruption crusade.
- Need for transparent leadership in all levels of government.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 171–179

Facsimile Shaping of Subjective-Detrimental Demeanor Analogous to the Escalation of HIV/AIDS in Port, Harcourt, Nigeria

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Abstract. This article explores the state-of-the-art contention having to do with choosing spouse (positive (+) or negative (-) and being indiscriminately sexually active, in addition their trappings on the escalation of the HIV Virus and Aids infection. The emissary- established facsimile shaping is built to examine the fall out of these elements on the escalation of the disease amidst sexually- simmering, high-risk individual in Port Harcourt Nigeria. the outcome of the investigation conjecture that selecting a spouse (positive or negative), determination making usual procedure concerning if to truck with intercourse action hinged individual's HIV condition, is a compelling blueprint in accommodating the disease when exercised frequently. The parallel of lewdness has brewed aftermath concerning the escalation of the virus.

Keywords: Aftermath, lewdness, facsimile, escalation, high-risk, virus, disease, condition.

1. Introduction

Approximately forty years have elapsed since the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and the virus that induces it, the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), were diagnosed by the center for Disease control in the US. However, alongside Eminently Effective Anti-Retroviral Therapy, Several individuals who, are positive can live and go about their normal activities. Scientist remain confident concerning promoting an antidote, HIV is a sealed end point for persons who are positive. It was originally correlated alongside "four "H". Haitians, heroin/ HIV drug users, homosexuals and hemophiliacs. However, it expeditiously stretch to contact individuals. Presently, sub-Saharan Africa is the topmost on the list of regions. UNAIDS approximated that in 2009 more than thirty million individuals throughout the universe were carrying the disease, roughly two million died as a result of disease linked dilemmas and there were ascensions of thirty million recent HIV infections (UNAIDS Global AIDS Report fact sheet 2009. Irrespective of worldwide awareness of in what manner it is escalated and in what manner to prevent it, the cases of infection are still on the increase.

The proportion of infection started to come down amongst sexually active individually ensuring scads AIDs consciousness and secure enlightenment on sex lectures towards the end of 1980s and anticident 1990s. Advancing into the quadrant decennary of the pandemic, nonetheless, HIV is on the march again several states in Nigeria. Several link the aforementioned change to growing into adulthood of persons who did not witness AIDs-connected death of their friends and relations on the same frequency as those in the 1980s and 1990s. Some persons elude it to accelerated confidence concerning treatment amongst young adult male and female. Budding at the apex of a universe where AIDs medication and treatment are accessible, several active adults belittle the catastrophe of the virus in addition to the lethality of the disease. A trilateral assumption is that the imputation affixed to being HIV unmitigated is much higher at present than amid the ceiling of the disease impasse. Considering these present young adults has fully-developed and have an awareness concerning AIDs and in what manner and way to have secure intercourse, several view current HIV infections as an aftermath of self-Detrimental behaviour. The aforementioned stigma daunts individuals from submitting themselves to be tested and also from letting their partners know the HIV status. (Kershaw, 2008).

Augmented to folk assumptions concerning the explanations of the advance of current HIV communicability amongst active adults, accounted for several conjectures concerning in what way to counter the flow. A significant earliest in order has been the concept of culling a spouse that has or has not the virus. Amid the beginning of the AIDs catastrophe and the decimvir subsequently, condoms and secure sex were encouraged as most excellent manner to bring to the barest minimum the catastrophe of communicability amid intercourse. In a dialogue in 2004, AIDs enthusiast Kramer cautioned:

for the rest of your lives, probably for the rest of life on earth, you are never group to be able to have sex with another person without a condom. After years of apprehension, education and distribution of condom, it was without doubt that several persons would not use condoms all the time. (Kramer, 2004)

Choosing a spouse either positive or negative arose as a concession to permit intercourse without protection, however lessening the catastrophe of infection. Tim Dean in his text on bare backing examines choosing a spouse either positive or negative while the penchant to go after exposed intercourse isolated alongside those who are in the same situation (Dean 2009:12) To a degree the virus can singularly escalate through endangered antipathetic intercourse connection- in that a person is a carrier and the other is not, ignoring the above-mentioned conditions would doubtlessly edge the escalation of HIV. He points out new dilemmas with the aforementioned landing. Earliest in order, it does not inhibit other infections contacted through unprotected sex or re-communicability with subsequent tautness of the disease. More so, drawing power theoretically depends upon real advice in addition to conscientious confession before all sexual activities (Dean, 2009). Other investigators, like Andrew Sullivan have advanced a blueprint of the preference of a spouse. According to Sullivan. "If every HIV positive would do that, the epidemic would soon collapse" (Sullivan 2005:112). He contented that despite the horror of end of life did not put in place complete adherence to the use of condom, the stimulus of intimacy-sex not secured could be sufficient to strengthened choosing a spouse- positive or negative.

However, selecting a spouse that is either (+ or -) is universally encouraged, the reproach encircling ailment which demoralizes several from presenting themselves for test and disseminating the knowledge amid their spouse could make the approach fruitless. Nonetheless, according to him in addition to several other investigators, selecting a spouse- positive or negative is aloof component of a wider undertaking to modify sexual patterns. Andrews undertaking along with that of Larry Kramer, is a good effort to educate people who are indiscriminately sexually active by captivating them into an enduring affiliation with powerful regulating encumbrances- marriage. The two of them condemn lewdness any free for all sex for the epidemic. Sullivan, while less offensive, is also without doubt: he itemizes encompassed by the benefits of similar condition marriage, reduce proportions of lewdness amid the people and reduce proportions of virus escalation (Sullivan, 1997). Several persons who examines and determines do give room or plea for fluky intercourse; they instead carouse, it. For instance, Tim Dean (2009) contends that having intercourse alongside people you just meet is, really morally commendable. Douglas crimp, in reaction to one of Kramers Tirades adjacent promiscuity maintains, "they contend that lewdness will harm us when in reality it is our lewdness that will salvage us (Crimp, 1987:253) conceding to him, lewdness has given room to individuals to be innovative in terms of intercourse and to advance current approaches for secure sintercourse. The above-mentioned analysts contend that a gang sexual morality should be viewed like a means of reckoning with instead of like component of the dilemma.

Considering the escalation of HIV/AIDs disease the contentions germane to selecting a spouse- with or without the virus and lewdity amidst men/ women are frequently frenzied. In examining equivalent assertions, agent-hinged sexual behaviour models give sociologists and epidemiologists an uncommon tool to examine challenging assertions connected with the already stated dual elements which are the prime of a spouse and lewdity Epidemiologists have previously, utilized mathematical illustrations to adumbrate how firstly virus escalate through a current citizenry. Assistant hinged illustrations, as put forth by Foster and Purley (1989). Permits analysts to examine the trappings of advances in people's behaviour emanating from a developing ailment. Alongside the already stated illustrations, we can in addition examine the potency of distinct forestalling approaches and arbitrations to show what behavious can commit to or assist to minimize escalation of the ailment. However, greater intercourse transmitted infections (STIS) and several others escalated amongst individual in similar ways, may means making the escalation of ailment unique. The exclusive stigma attached to the disease, in addition advances the action of testing and confession amidst couples. The utilization of agent-hinged models to facsimile the ailment escalation is new. Several have

been fashioned to be the conditions unbiased and cross-examine the significance of being aware of an individual's condition (Wilensky, 1997). Some are nearly measured to a particular population, utilizing sexual structure information in visible form and medically precise models of fluctuating contagious proportions (Alam et al, 2008). To examine the assertions of the distinct perspectives, an illustration is needed which is particular to a community under examination. Particularly, the illustration need include an essential sexual connecting schema that allows spouse appropriateness. (Doherty *et al.*, 2005; Kretzschmar, 1995).

2. Explanation of the Illustration Utilized in this Investigation

Our illustration, cipher-termed named Nutmeg, is basically an over condensed fundamental universe inhabited by thousands of "agents"- fundamental creatures that stand in for male and female who engage in sexual activities. All spurt of the illustration, begins alongside a current citizenry of assistants who interplay alongside, in addition influence one another within the period of the spurt. Time systematic by pulsations: all assistant may play absolutely a single time according to pulsation in addition to their activities trappings endure through the spurt. A particular pulsation give the assistant chance to discover a current companion, engaged in sexual pleasure and conceivably pick up HIV, and stay a life or die. Operative the illustration of 1,500 pulsations allows us to view the concentrated chattels of several millions of interplays amidst agents facsimileing in what manner the disease can escalate within a period of time. Aside advancing the manner assistant act in distinct spurts of the illustration, we measure and examine the chattels which the above-mentioned behavious would have over time. Convergent to computerization of the illustration; 300 agents are created.

Created and incidentally placed across a framework. Each framework has trilateral effects particularly the status of the agents, the, the tabulation of their present spouse, and a twofold broad tip pen of certainly an assistant is watching out for a current partner. A condition is given incidentally to specific assistants situated upon the previous pervasiveness. Impressive tabulation of spouse starts to clear, however emerges inhabited and the annihilated as a result of the advancement of a run of the illustration.

Table 1: Variables utilized in the illustration, their explanations and standards utilized for modeling alongside relating antecedents where in order

Variable	Explanation	Value
conveyance	fluky of virus per intercourse	3% (Jin *et al*., 2011)
initSP	inchoate vogue ratio of virus in the high-risk group	19% (Center for Virus curb, 2011)
repopRatio	How frequently a current assistance is established	Standard every five pulsation
negFatality	Standard lifetime of negative assistant	500 pulsation
pozFatality	Standard lifetime of positive assistant	300 pulsation
avgRetDuration	Length of standard affiliation	50 pulsation
poolComeback	Standard time amidst starting a new affiliation and reuniting the "partner pool"	30 pulsation
Per choosing	Chunk contingent selecting a companion is practiced. passion of selecting a companion with (+/-) status.	Varied
percOI S	Chunk intercourse companion that are non-recurring. This variable is linked to one- night stand intercourse action	varied

Note: * A single pulsation correlates to one complete stride of the simulation.

Amid all impression of the facsimile that an assistant is not previously in the puddle, he has an opportunity to access the puddle. In the puddle, the assistant will check out for one current companion through pulsation before he sees one that is likeable. Antagonistic associates are dropped in line with the choosing criterion of than run of the illustration. A ready an association has being put in place, it is strong-willed to be deep-rooted or non-persisting positioned on the essential percOIS criterion. In antagonistic relationship, there is an opportunity for the negative agent to reorganized created on the illustration's escalation proportion. When the relationship put in place is continuous, the agents take themselves away from the puddle for a short time and tally each other to their spouse tabulation. With all the trail that an assistants companion tabulation is inhabited, he alternates through all companion. For every antagonistic companion in attendance is an opportunity to remodel. More so,

each associate has an opportunity to disengage, established upon the ordinary association period mutable. Lastly, each assistant has an opportunity of perishing with each pulsation. An impressive proportion of annihilation is driven by condition. An impressive Nutmeg illustration is necessarily put in place to test the consequences of selecting a spouse- who is with the virus or not and lewdity in impressive escalation of HIV and AIDs disease. Nevertheless, an impressive illustration doesn't include re-communicability alongside distinct brunt of the ailment, impressive accelerated catastrophe of getting a hold of HIVs and AIDs epidemic, although infected with other STIS, variable escalation proportion in the course of distinct stages of the epidemic, broad population vehement, differing proportions of change of spouse, and lack of knowledge of status prevalence of testing: choosing a spouse – positive or negative can be utilized as an intermediary for other approaches of catastrophe extenuation.

3. Experimental Examination with the Illustration

The illustration was run with many distinct criterion entrenches. The rate of not reappearing sexual behaviour linked to "one night stand" as practiced along all the sex joint in Port Harcourt – notably, Kasablanca, presidential road, sexual activities was examined established on these four concentration levels of lewdity illustrated, established on the idea of "one nightstand" sexual activity, 15%, 25%, 53% and 80%. The above-mentioned distinct lewdity illustrated, established on the idea of "one night stand" intercourse action (15%, 25% 80%, 99%) correlate toward: (a) a middle-of-the-road consummate (b) an averagely, middle-of-the-road, (c) an averagely flexible and (d) an appropriate averagely- consummate sexual moral principle amid the population illustrated. Selecting a spouse who is with the virus or not was examined by tetrad cohesion heights: 0%, 55%, 80%, 99%. At 0% level of choosing a spouse- positive or negative, correlates with a citizen that is totally impartial to status of the budding sexual partner. The 55% level of choosing a spouse- positive or negative, shows an approximately careless behaviour. The final dual values 80% and 99% shows serious consideration put in place in line with the condition of impressive hidden intercourse companion and certain attempts to discover a reliable companion established upon an impressive appropriate HIV condition.

The regulation criterion set- where choosing a spouse horizon = 100%, was utilized to examine in contrast empirical spurts to an "ideal world" in that an impressive epidemic may not escalate. On account that the virus is not at anytime escalated when choosing a spouse- positive or negative is exercised stringently 100% of the period, the rate of reappearing issues, established upon an impressive ferocity of "one night stand" intercourse action doesn't influence the level of spread of the disease ambulation. Every arrangement of criteria could be perceived to be a scheme and was given letter. All scheme was spurt twenty times. At Every run took absolutely 1,500 pulsations. The utmost prevalence and cessation prevalence proportions were taking note off for every run and moderately across all criteria. The statistics were correlated utilizing single appendage dual sample t-tests at a 0.05 alpha confidence level. Table two furnish the information in visible form upon the sixteen scenarios.

Table 2: Information in visible form on the 16 framework, bents or scenarios utilizing an grade features

Lewdity index hinged on single	Preference of a companion alongside(+/-) HIV condition			
Night stand intercourse action	0%	55%	80%	99%
12%	A	B	C	D
35%	E	F	G	H
69%	I	J	K	L
91%	M	N	O	P

4. Summary Results of Investigation

Amenable circumstances, the virus were annihilated from impressive citizenry in 16 faulty of the 21 spurts. In all of the other trilateral spurts, an impressive vogue proportion was beneath 1% by the termination of impressive spurt alongside only one assistant testing positive. More so, for the above-mentioned other trilateral spurts, the mean utmost vogue proportion of the disease was same to the previous vogue proportion of 18% and an impressive mean consummating vogue proportion was 0.16%. Table three and four, address the mean utmost prevalence and consummate proportions for all of the 16 scenarios. In consideration of these sixteen outlines (outlines A to P), the magnitude of selecting a spouse was discovered to have a additional discerning contact on impressive opportunities of elimination of the disease than an impressive magnitude of lewdity. Satisfactory to distinguish the confusing

consequences of the dual variables on vogue proportions, an impressive aftermaths from every scheme are singularly contrast alongside other schemas alongside similar appraisal for both empirical variables utilized in the investigation. While conventional, selecting a spouse- positive and skeptically paralleled alongside the escalation of the ailment. Just as the proportion of selecting elevated, impressive magnitude of the disease- as systematic through the height and serenity vogue proportions, declined. The above-mentioned discoveries were logical across distinct values of the lewdity, variable. The proportion of reappearing confrontations essentially distorted prevalence proportions of several magnitude of choosing a spouse- positive or negative however not all. Lessened magnitude of choosing a spouse- positive or negative, accelerated to the prevalence proportion of the disease. As conventional, greater magnitudes of selecting a spouse had the adverse consequence of reducing the vogue proportion.

Table 3: Estimated mean maximum prevalence rates of the disease for the 16 different scenarios

Lewdity index hinged on one-	Preference of a companion with (+/-) HIV condition					
Night stand intercourse action	0%	5%	80%	99%		
11%	91.4			88.0	63.3	22.2
55%	91.9			88.4	62.3	19.8
80%	91.6			88.0	58.2	19.6
91%	92.8			88.8	55.7	19.3

For schemas alongside percentage of selecting a spouse entrenched at nil magnitude, - schemas A, E, I, and M, accelerated lewdity seems to correlate to greater utmost vogue proportions, nevertheless, it does not have a cloudless consequence on impressive evenness or consummating vogue proportion of the disease. The distinction amidst mean utmost vogue proportions for schemas A and M is statistically important alongside p-value of 0.001 level. Nevertheless the aftermath is usually statistically significant, which propose that at 0% proportion of choosing a spouse- positive or negative, enormous magnitude of lewdity connected to reappearing sexual relationship do accelerate the prevalence proportion of the epidemic.

Table 4: Estimated mean equilibrium prevalence rate of the disease for the 16 different scenarios

	Preference of a companion alongside (+/-) HIV condition			
Promiscuity index based on one-	0%	55%	80%	99%
Night stand sexual activity				
11%	79.5	73.4	50.4	2.3
35%	81.3	75.7	43.9	2.2
69%	78.8	74.4	44.9	0.7
91%	81.8	78.0	44.5	0.7

Considering schemas, B, F, J, and N, the proportion of selecting a spouse- positive or negative is put at 50%. The utmost prevalence proportion in the aforementioned group of tetrad schemas do not differ much. Nevertheless, the balance vogue proportion for the aforementioned group does accelerate alongside impressive the lewdity variable as stated in table 3. Schema N- Lewdity variable of 90% has a higher balance vogue proportion than scheme B- Lewdity variable of 15% and scheme J- Lewdity variable 67% alongside p- values of 0.005 and 0.004, en masse. Schemas C, G, K and O all have 80% proportion of selecting a spouse- positive or negative. The outcome shows that the utmost prevalence proportion of the epidemic diminishes with accelerating magnitude of lewdity as explained by the rate of "one-night stand" involvement. Nonetheless, the mean balance prevalence proportion of the epidemic oscillates with accelerating magnitude of lewdity. The aftermaths in distinction to tables 3 and 4 shows that snowballing rates of non-spouse intercourse relationships lessen the vogue prevalence proportions of the epidemic.

The aforementioned study's discovery is statistically essential amidst C and K with p-value less than 0.001, amidst C and O alongside p- value less than 0.001, amidst G and K alongside p-value of 0.005, amidst G and O alongside p-value less than 0.005, and amidst K and O alongside p-value of 0.03. But the mean balance vogue proportions are not statistically importantly distinct amidst G, K, and O; however all of them as mean balance prevalence proportion essentially below C alongside p-value of 0.01, 0.02 and 0.006, in collaboration. The aforementioned disposition submits that an accelerated rate of lack of one night stands; do diminish the moderate prevalence proportion of the epidemic. Whereas schemas D, H, L, and P which include an established proportion of choosing a spouse- positive or negative, the outcome as stated in Table 3 and 4, suggest that the utmost vogue proportions and the mean balance vogue proportions of the epidemic diminish along with accelerating level of lewdity as explained through the magnitude of "single night stand intercourse encounter. The

flow is statistically important alongside p-value 0.048 amids D and L, and 0.001 amidst D and P for the values of mean utmost vogue proportions. An impressive distinction amidst the mean balance vogue proportions is much more extraordinary. The outcome is statistically important amidst D and L alongside p-value of 0.02, amidst D and P alongside p-value of 0.02, amidst H and L alongside p-value of 0.049 and amidst H and L alongside p-value of 0.049. The already stated results for the 16 schemas were in addition correlated with the control schema. The mean utmost prevalence proportion for scheme D was essentially greater than the curb scheme alongside a p-value of 0.02. Nevertheless, on-the-spot no statistically essential distinction in the utmost prevalence proportion of the epidemic amidst the curb scheme and the trilateral other schemas including a 91% proportion of choosing a spouse whether negative or positive, H, L and P. Considering the man balance prevalence, nevertheless, all of the sixteen schemas had a proportion that was statistically essentially higher than that of the curb scheme.

5. Discussion

5.1 Main Findings

The uttermost fascinating discovery is that impressive lewdity variable influences the vogue of the epidemic in distinct manners for above and less magnitudes of selecting a spouse whether positive or negative. Considering 0%, and 55% choosing a spouse- positive or negative magnitudes, accelerated lewdity induced to greater prevalence proportion considering the dual authentic high magnitudes of choosing a spouse- positive or negative- 80% and 99%, nonetheless, accelerated lewdness precipitated lower prevalence proportions of the epidemic. The maximum acceptable components trailing the earliest in order result ensues established practice secure- sex narrations. The escalation in the statistic of intercourse companions raised vulnerability to the ailment. On accounts that assistants are for a short time isolated from dating puddle when they invade a lengthy period association, assistants in less-lewdity spurts have much few and far between intercourse companions than those in high- lewdity spurts. The aforementioned discovery parallels an impressive assertions of middle-of-the-road that lewdity was partly to censure the acerbity of the ailments catastrophe in the 80s and 90s. But the consequence is small and singularly endures for approximately less magnitude of choosing a spouse whether positive or negative.

The complete additional astonishing consequence of the rate of re-appearing relationships is on high choosing spouse- positive or negative runs. Considering the 80% and 90% choosing spouse-positive or negative schemas, an acceleration in lewdity had the antagonistic consequence: It decreased the escalation of the disease. The aforementioned discovery was much assured. The situation was statistically essential for most criterion correlations in the 80% and 99% groups and alongside utmost vogue along with balance prevalence. There is partially trilateral logical description for this rare occurrence. Earliest in order, the situation is conceivable for above magnitude of affiliation arrangement- less lewdity and high magnitudes of selecting a spouse- positive or negative, negative couples will put antagonistic relationships in place everywhere more frequently. As the above mentioned couples are for a short time isolated from the dating puddle, positive assistants who have difficult period discovering an antagonistic couple are over- characterized, which means that the negative assistant admiring a companion will select antagonistic companions more frequently than the vogue numbers would convey. The aforementioned accelerates the acknowledgment of negative assistants to the ailment and accelerates the opportunities they will become defiled. Alternatively, with lesser associations put in place under circumstances of high magnitudes of reappearing relationships, asymmetry is less distinct and antagonistic partners happen less often, lessening the catastrophe of prevalence.

An additional clarification depends on relationship compatibility. Longstanding relationship can structure without difficulty amidst HIV negative antagonistic partners. However relationship readiness permits those couples to have other connections not beyond the procedure of the affiliation. Assuming that a companions becomes infected amid the progression of the affiliation, the partner does not selected another person, given room to another occurrence of antagonistic partners over a period than the selecting numbers conveys. The healthy companion on one of the already stated antagonistic relationships can easily become infected also, increasing the trappings of the earliest in order transmission. Hence partnership compatibility can trend deep- rooted affiliations into health problem when partners do not keep constant conscientious interaction concerning their status and catastrophic behaviours. Lastly the most common structure is that in deep-rooted affiliation, therefore is additional intercourse activities and hence additional chance to escape the epidemic. Consistently, an alluring

explanation of great magnitude of selecting a spouse- positive or negative, once an antagonistic affiliation is formed, the period of partnership almost attests that epidemic will escalated. For greater magnitudes of non-reappearing partnership, the aforementioned element accords less to the disease on account that it is more reasonable that antagonistic alliances will be "a single-night stand intercourse activity and thus have a distinct, low opportunity to escalate the virus.

Inconsiderate of an impressive sequence connected to the aforementioned discovery, the aftermaths are devastatingly precipitous. Even though the didactic composition of the conservatives searching to terminate ailment by enlightening lewd men /women, the already stated landing would imply to have an adjacent effect. When people make the attempt to select lewdity and non-reappearing intercourse partners, it may really reduce the catastrophe of the ailment escalation correlated to having a succession of deep-rooted companions that may include a single companion not being faithful, or having sexual communication with an infected individual. We need to look at the above stated numbers in the lambent of the outcome of the Health ministry investigation of Port Harcourt which stated that 44% of HIV carriers individuals were not aware of their conditions. Several of them- unfluctuated, regarded themselves to be at little catastrophe. Alongside such a great chunk of ambivalence or uncertainty, great magnitudes of choosing an appropriate partner- positive or negative, is a realistic futility. Constantly overbearing total clarity- as an impressive Nutmeg illustration does, a reasonably great magnitude of selecting a companion- positive or negative, singularly controls the epidemic at a balance; it does not do enough to eliminate the disease. Although more elements not put into consideration in the illustration could advance the prevalence down extra, it is cloudless that, if not completely put into practice, choosing an appropriate partner- positive or negative only is not adequate to bring to bare the vogue of the epidemic.

Basically, selecting appropriate companion positive or negative hinges on reliability and sincere confession concerning condition and the individual's positive assurance concerning that condition. Outside satisfactory positive assurance, trustworthy facts and reliability amidst intercourse companions, the magnitudes of selecting a companion positive or negative that could minimize the vogue proportion of the epidemic essentially and terminate the disease will prevail for a long period of time. However, it is an attractive amplification to curtail individual catastrophe and reduce the total vogue proportion, it does not look prone that parallel great magnitudes of selecting an appropriate companion can trunk the escalation of the ailment.

6. Effectiveness of Illustration

Our adjoining responsibility in explaining the findings created by the illustration is the act of finding their validity and our capacity to make wider assertions hinged on the already stated results. Conceivable the most astonishing aspect of the information in visible form gives room to great high proportion of vogue documented in several of the schemas correlated to the approximately discreet 18% that is presently examined both sexes. Accounted for are many deductions why we see such great vogue proportions in the illustration and why the outcome of the Nutmeg illustration are significant to the ailments forestalling drives.

Earliest in order, the illustration, by beginning at 18% vogue, is directed at conjecturing the forthcoming advancement of the epidemic, not really overhauling its previous or recent state. Furthermore, though we do not admit dependable assessments of the prevalence alongside both sexes selecting a companion- positive or negative engage several approaches, unscientific disposition. He opins that only a little percentage of both sexes are seriously impervious to or look out information, proposing that the most do take condition into explanation, hence the actual citizen number for percentage of selecting a companion positive or negative, is expected to be above 55% in normal circumstances. Next, the Nutmeg illustration particularly does not involve less-catastrophe both sexes who are completely modest stay away in distinction to catastrophic behaviour like anal sex or accept a real minimal figure of intercourse companion. The above-mentioned persons singularly assist to minimize the citizen vogue. Hence, it is absolutely conventional that the illustration's vogue numbers are greater than figures examined in the wider population. Lastly, nonetheless, the figures for prevalence proportions attained by the illustration do not presently correlates with examined proportions in the community, the consequence that dual variables have on minimizing vogue are sealed statistically essential.

An impressive prime of ethics for the variables inside the illustration in addition apt to inquiry. Being earlier noticed, several values, like the antecedent prevalence and escalation proportions per great-catastrophic intercourse activity, are established on current experimental examination done in Port Harcourt. For alternative values, the best current

academic findings are doubtful or not significant to the illustration. The figures of assistants in the illustration, for instance, was agreed at 200 to grant sufficient contingency for haphazard circumstances to be moderated out over the whole set of assistance, thus far, it is small ample figure to be controllable alongside the computer limited CPU effects. The pulsation in the illustration are not meant to connect to each particular period of time, however other variables like fatality proportions, tarn second time parallel affiliation duration and the repopulation proportion need be measured to the duration of the illustration in the pulsation. Any of these variables was placed in affinity to the others like companion compatibility was a circumstance, however, not essential for all affiliations, which the parallel figure of couple was not that miles not within the sphere of verisimilitude and an impressive illustration supported sufficient assistant to have substantial activity through the procedure of its spurt, computing for agents demise. Hence, the numbers for those who are negative or positive(-)motility proportions are not naturally significant; they are agreed in arrangement that closes examined fatality proportions in the investigation.

7. Conclusion

In terminating, it is significant to emphasize that the Nutmeg illustration has main basic constraints which attenuated the sphere of significance of its results. Earliest in order, analytical importance states that a consequence exists, however does not propose in what meaner and significance the consequence is. Several effects were discovered to be statistically essential but singularly lifted or minimized prevalence through a percentage point or two. Alternative learning had great higher-levels, however the statistical test does not regulate the magnitude of a circumstance, singularly that it exists. Nonetheless, we can put forth accomplished speculations concerning the significance of the circumstances from the information in visible form we have obtained, the statistical tests cannot affirm assumptions concerning level lf effect. For our objective the aforementioned is not a dilemma: the oversight of consequence- raising or lowering the magnitude of the disease- is also significant than an exact level of intrinsic circumstances in deciding forthcoming procedure and AIDs forestalling interpositions.

Furthermore, the already stated illustration's findings are narrow to an exact constant population of greater-catastrophe of both sexes in Port Harcourt. For instance, the opinion to eliminate scrupulous espousal in distinction to the last portrayal of the illustration was established in chunk on examination and unreliable proof concerning the community in inquiry. Amidst alternative citizenry, espousal is more general and people have miles lesser intercourse companions. The aforementioned are essential elements that could earnestly advance the results of a forestalling. Appropriateness is a significant part of several of the structures in the wake of the finding analyzed in the information in visible form. Hence, assuming that a population has very small partners appropriateness, it is wholly easy that accelerated lewdness, for instance, could have antagonistic circumstances than examined in the Nutmeg illustration.

Even though the constraints of the illustration, there are several procedure endorsements that can be put forth HIV/AIDs forestalling awareness should unequivocally emphasize selecting a spouse- positive or negative as catastrophic remission plan of action, however stress that its validity is restricted except followed closely. Whereas, inherently significant for both sexes to comprehend the significant effect of selecting a spouse- positive or negative, it is also significant that they embrace the measure of its capability also. If they do not, there is the tendency to abate them into fraudulent mental analysis of security, accepting that selecting a companion maximum of the period, 80% of the period is okay to alleviate their catastrophic virus. The fact is that flush for the already stated magnitudes of choosing a spouse- positive or negative, the virus can still be escalated and manage over a length of time. Its restricted potency must be seen alongside the actual impairment choosing a couple positive or negative can create. The assumptions of the discoveries in line with lewdity are less accurate. However in our illustration lewd sexual behaviour does limit the catastrophe of the spread the ailment when linked with great magnitude of selecting a companion, it place the person at higher catastrophe for alternative, more commonly escalating, intercourse escalated diseases. Whereas the already stated sexual transmitted infections are not death warrant, and several are healable, they are actually health dilemma that makes the purpose of lewdity repugnant.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 181–189

"Big Push" Hypothesis and Development Paradigm in Nigeria

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Abstract. The needed theoretical impetus for leap-frogging the economies of poor countries, Nigeria inclusive, over underdevelopment was provided by Professor Paul N. Rodestein-Rodan's "Big-Push" Theory in 1943. The cardinal thesis of the Theory is that, in contradistinction to "bit-by-bit" approach, massive capital investment in social and economic infrastructure is required to give an underdeveloped economy a "big-push" out of the doldrums. Evidence from the legion of theoretical literature and occasional commentaries supports the ineluctability of the critical and frontline role of Government in achieving the Herculean task. Unfortunately however, Government's attitude in Nigeria has smacked of incuriousity and exacerbated the situation, through derisory budgetary appropriation for capital expenditure. The key objective of this study therefore is to examine the nature, causes and implications of the observed Government's "anti-growth attitude". In the theoretical framework comprising of an admixture of "Big-Push" theory and Structural-Functionalism, content analysis and primary survey provide the research design; while Chi-square statistical tool was employed in examining the discrepancy between the observed and expected capital appropriations by the Federal Government of Nigeria during the study period, 2006-2019. The findings of the study largely support the priori expectation of a significant discrepancy. Accordingly, it is recommended that Government should re-prioritise huge capital investment, by appropriating a minimum of 60 per cent of annual total budgetary expenditure for capital or investment, an improvement over the 40 per cent benchmark prescribed by Rodestein-Rodan in the Big-Push Theory, adjusting for "time effect".

Keywords: Big-Push, Underdeveloped Economy, Capital Expenditure, Recurrent Expenditure, Budgetary Allocation, Discrepancy.

1. Introduction

The desire to maximize the quantity and quality of life underpins man's unending quest for economic growth and development. In the early days, growth was associated with the development of the economies of Western Europe: the United States of America (USA), Canada, Australia and Japan (Jhingan, 1997). Much later however, the need for growth became pervasive and extended to the desire of even the less developed countries (LDCs). The central issue in man's efforts at development through the evolutionary stages is how society can produce sufficient output, given resource constraint. Put differently, how can the economy grow to meet the needs and challenges of the growing society? Answer to this question can be aptly located in the realm of economic growth.

In order to understand the concept of economic growth, reliance is placed on Kutznet (1971)'s definition:

A long-term rise in capacity to supply increasingly diverse economic goods to its population, this growing capacity base on advancing technology and the institutional ideological adjustments that it demands (Ujo, 2008).

The journey to the desired growth destination is as tortuous as it is Herculean, given the enormity of resource requirement, in terms of investment, and the constraints. This was why at the dawn of the nineteenth century, the Keynesian economist proposed the involvement of the state, in order to sustain and improve the economy in the short run (Obansa and Ikechukwu, 2000). In LDCs, where resource constraint is acute, the intervention of government in economic planning process to foster growth and development is more critical as it is more imperative, in alignment with the received theory of

economic growth and development (Jhingan, 1997; Todaro, 1982).

In the view of Ghatak (1995), development or laying its foundation in LDCs is taken to be the responsibility of government through the process of planning. In this wise, Nigeria, like other LDCs, has produced several Development Plans upon attaining independence in 1960, with the cardinal objective of achieving economic growth, and the attendant implications for the welfare of the citizenry. The Development Plans which are normally long-term in nature articulate clear objectives often realized through short term annual budgets.

A cursory perusal of the appropriation of available financial resources between capital and recurrent expenditure as provided in various annual budgets of the Federal Government of Nigeria reveals a clear lope-sidedness in favour of consumption vis-à-vis investment. However, the preponderance of theoretical and empirical positions (Ellis and Wallich, 1961; Umoru and Onimano, 2018) gravitates towards higher appropriation of financial resources for capital or investment expenditure, in relation to recurrent or consumption expenditure by a rational LDC, in order to leapfrog her economy away from the doldrums to development.

This necessary condition for development is the central thesis of "Big Push" Theory (BPT), propounded by Paul N. Rosenstein-Rodan (1943) and subsequently elaborated by Ellis and Wallich (1961) in their "Notes on the Theory of Big Push" (Jhingan, 1997). The crux of BPT, put succintly, is that only big and wide-ranging investment package stimulates economic development. In effect, definite and substantial resources should be dedicated for development programmes.

Against the backdrop of the prescription of BPT, it is curious that Nigerian Government has habitually exhibited preference for the anti-development alternative "bit by bit" allocative policy in fiscal management. This study is motivated by the desire to examine the observed incuriousity and attitude of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN).

2. Statement of the Problem

That Nigeria, like most LDCs, is seriously challenged by acute underdevelopment is indubitable. The problem of pervasive poverty in Nigeria cannot therefore be individuated from the status elsewhere in Africa, Asia and indeed the range of LDCs. The problem cannot, by extension, be individuated from elsewhere in the developed hemispheres where pockets of underdevelopment are isolated, given that no society can be totally refracted (Riggs, 1961).

Latching on to the settled position that state intervention is a sine qua non for jump-starting or leap-fogging the economy of an LDC (Rodestein-Rodan, 1943; Jhingan, 1997; Chikeleze and Ezenwaji, 2003), it is confounding that the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and indeed the subnational and municipal governments have continually displayed conduct to the prejudice of growth. Beyond the rhetorics, evidence from annual budgetary exercises surmise a state of Government's incuriousity and inertia in confronting the seemingly "indomitable" underdevelopment and the attendant poverty, through massive allocations for capital or investment expenditure, as prescribed by BPT. Whereas BPT prescribes a minimum capital or investment expenditure threshold of 30-40 per cent of annual allocation, available statistics (CBN and NBS) reveal an average annual allocation of 20.09 percent by FGN during the study period, 2006-2019. On a yearly basis, the observation is a declining trend, from 31 percent in 2007 through 19 percent in 2012, 16 percent in 2015 12 per cent in 2016, to 16.8 per cent in 2019.

Notwithstanding the enormity of the danger which Government's attitude portends for development and welfare, there remains a paucity of empirical studies directed at collaborating with Government and "compelling" the need for "fiscal structural adjustment" in order to realise the objective of BPT, through proffering policy advice. This observed deficit is the core of this study.

3. Objectives of the Study

Flowing from the stated problem, the cardinal objective of this study is to investigate the factors in Government's lethargy with respect to massive budgetary allocations for capital development. As a corollary, other objectives are: to examine the implications of low capital investment for development and the welfare of the Nigerian citizenry; and to proffer policy antidotes.

4. Research Questions

Arising from the research problem and objectives of this study, the pertinent research questions posed include the following:

- What factors were critical in the observed disproportionately low public budgetary allocations to capital (or investment) expenditure by FGN during the study period, 2006-2019?
- What are the probable implications for the development of Nigeria of Government's

inertia through "restrictive" budgetary allocation against capital expenditure?
- What are the possible antidotes for mitigating the ineluctable consequences of a "no-big-push" public investment in capital development by Government?

5. Review of Literature and Empirical Studies

A review of conceptual clarifications sets the tone; while empirical review and theoretical underpinning conclude.

5.1 Concept of Development

By reference, modern economic growth relates to the development of the advanced countries of Western Europe: USA, Canada, Australia and Japan (Jhingan, 1997) aforestated. In his noble memorial lecture, Kuznet (1971) defined economic growth of a country as a long-term rise in capacity to supply increasingly diverse economic goods to its population. The capacity is based on advancing technology and the institutional and ideological adjustments that are required. Implicit in Kuznet's definition are some key elements: sustained increase in the supply of goods, advancing technology, efficient and wide use of technology and its development, and innovations through institutional and ideological adjustments.
Kuznet identified salient characteristics of modern economies among which include: high rate of per capita product and population, rise in productivity, high rate of structural transformation, urbanization, and outward expansion of resources (men, goods and capital). Essentially therefore, attaining these characteristics of the advanced economies is a strategic imperative and the desire of any development-ambitious economy, particularly in the emerging world. Countries which have attained modern development are better positioned to maximize the welfare potentials of citizens. Jhingan (1997) noted that to attain such status, ADCs committed huge resources to investment, initially.

5.1.1 Major Obstacles to Development

There is a legion of theoretical and empirical observations or positions on the obstacles to economic development, particularly in LDCs, as Nigeria. The major difference between the experience of ADCs and LDCs is that ADCs have, through sustained efforts, continually mitigated the adversities or effects of underdevelopment vis-à-vis the unmitigated deplorable conditions in LDCs, challenged by numerous constraints, some of which are highlighted: vicious circle of poverty, low rate of capital formation, socio-cultural sentiments, low agricultural productivity, human resources deficiency (quality and quantity) and foreign exchange paucity, among a plethora of obstacles. To be sure, the constraints drastically limit progress in the efforts at achieving meaningful development by LDCs.
Given that the requirement to overcome the obstacles and forge ahead with development by LDCs is in escapable, and given the paucity of private resources, it has been suggested (Ujo, 2008; Chikeleze and Ezenwaji, 2003; Obansa and Ikechukwu, 2000) that recourse to state intervention is inevitable. In support of this position, Chikeleze, et al resorted to the Machine Theory of the state: the society established the state machinery to perform government developmental function for the wellbeing of its members.

5.1.2 Need for State Intervention in Development

Whether in capitalist or socialist economies, the imperative of state intervention in economic management and development administration is very strong. The array of reasons include: correction of market imperfection, provision of social goods and services, provision of law and maintenance of order, creation of an enabling political, social and cultural environment, a sound economic and technological environment, income redistribution, strategic development of the economy, managing externalities, paucity of private sector investment capital (Tordoff, 1997), provision of products with long gestation period and holistic economic growth and development, among many others.
Chikeleze (2002) writes that of the several methods of government's intervention the budget is perhaps the most commonly used and effective. Nwabueze (1999) summarizes the concept of budget as "a financial and/or quantitative interpretation, prior to a defined period of time, of a policy to be pursued for that period to attain a given objective". In the budget, revenues and expenditure anticipated in the financial year are estimated. Thus, through budgeting and planning, government determines the tempo and direction of the economy, including the anticipated growth and development programmes. Implementation of budgetary provisions is, therefore, an effective tool for controlling the operations of the economy by government in any financial year (Adegoke, 1998). The responsibility of successful implementation of a budget is a joint venture between the public and private sectors. Other methods of government's intervention include monetary policy and direct actions.

Given that the annual budget is the most widely deployed and potent tool of allocating public resources, an understanding of the rationale for the observed preference by Nigerian Government for budgetary appropriation in favour of the less development-centric consumption (recurrent) expenditure, vis-à-vis huge appropriation for investment expenditure to push the economy out of underdevelopment is necessary.

5.2 Review of Empirical Studies

Although BPT has provided deep insights into an understanding of the imperative of making huge public investment by LDCs, in order to push their economies out underdevelopment, the body of empirical studies remains lean in relation to its relevance to growth and the desired attention. In any case, previous studies provide evidence of the utility of BPT as a leviathan of government monopoly of economic investment and management, when humongous resources are required. Studies by Collier (2004), Guillaumont (2007), Nelson (2012), Graham and Temple (2004), and indeed the pioneering work of Rosenstein-Rodan (1943), are of practical relevance in this regard. While Collier (2004)'s attempt was to press the need for a "big push", Graham and Temple (2004)'s work was directed at reconciling the varying equilibrium positions between ADCs and LDCs as a result of differentials in their levels of development. Other respective works by Guillaumont, and Nelson similarly focused on leveraging the big push to leap frog the economies of LDCs over their low-level equilibrium traps.

In Nigeria, studies conducted by Obansa and Ikechukwu (2000), using time series data for 1984-1998 and Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) analysis, attempted to investigate the impact of national budget on economic growth. With GDP as proxy for economic growth, the study formulated a functional relationship between economic growth and recurrent and capital expenditure depicted as follows:

GDP = f (recurrent and capital expenditure).

The study found a strong link between economic growth, high budgetary allocation and capital expenditure and recommended that "Government should allocate a huge amount of money to capital expenditure for it to achieve the noble objective of budgetary allocation as an instrument of economic growth".

Umoru and Onimawo (2018)'s study examined the general model of the BPT, with some policy predictions for Nigeria. Their conclusion emphasized the need for cooperation between public and private sectors. More concretely, the contribution provided a veritable and generalized theoretical reference for gaining insight into "big-push" model construction, criticism and implications for development.

5.3 Theoretical Framework

In the search of a theory suitable for adding impetus to the under development polemics in LDCs, the "Big-Push" theory, associated with Professor Paul N. Rosenstein-Rodan, has been widely acknowledged.

In its simplistic connotation, 'big-push' theory prescribes that countries needed to "jump" from underdevelopment to development by making huge volumes of investment in infrastructure and education. As a policy prescription, the theory holds that high minimum investment is required to suppress the impediments to development in LDCs and to jump-start it in the path of progress (Umoru and Onimawo, 2018). To be sure, the crux of 'big-push' is that only a huge and wide ranging investment package stimulates economic development, to wit, definite amount of resources should be dedicated for development. Unfortunately however, low national income has militated against high savings in LDCs. Although external aid is required, the capital requirements for social overhead in LDCs cannot be possibly all imported from elsewhere. As a bench mark prescription, LDCs are require to make a minimum of about 30-40 percent of their total expenditure in social overhead capital (Collier, 2004; Graham an Temple, 2002).

The relevance of BPT to this study is its utility in providing a useful guide to the imperative of committing a sizeable amount of available financial resources for economic development in Nigeria, through massive investment in social infrastructure, against the prevailing attitude and practice of derisory public investment. For one reason, the existing conduct or practice is improvident; for another reason, the practice is incautious. Indeed, it is incurious of the political elite.

As a major organ of the state, government has the crucial responsibility of performing state functions key of which is economic development, in order to guarantee the welfare of the citizens.

Government as a "structure" therefore owes the duty of performing the budget allocative function, in such manner to ensure that the critical infrastructure necessary for development are adequately prioritized. Success or failure of this core function is a major determinant of growth in Nigeria, and elsewhere in LDCs. Structural-Functional theory is therefore relevant in explaining the role or function of Government in resource prioritization, to meet development imperatives, as posited variously in literature and empirical studies.

6. Methodology

Two strands of research design are adopted: content analysis and survey. In the content analysis, secondary data on capital budget allocations for recurrent and capital over the study period were employed. In this wise, a trend analysis using simple per cent distribution is conducted. Secondary data sources included Annual Reports of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and Statistical Bulletin of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The discrepancies between actual and expected (40% BPT bench mark) with respect to capital expenditure allocations are analysed using the Chi-square (x^2) statistical tool, defined as:

$$x^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i},$$

where O = Observed frequency
e = Expected frequency

The Null Hypothesis (H_o) and the Alternative Hypothesis (H_1) are stated thus:

H_o: There was no statistically significant difference between the observed and expected annual budgetary allocations for capital expenditure during the study period, 2006-2019.
H_1: There was a statistically significant difference between the observed and expected allocations during the study period, 2006-2019.

The decision rule in a Chi-square test of significance is to accept the null hypothesis of no statistically significant discrepancy between the observed and expected frequencies, if the value of Chi-square computed (x^2_c) is equal to or greater than the corresponding table value of the Chi-square (x^2_t) at the specified critical value (0.05) and degrees of freedom (v-k) (13) (Spiegel and Stephens, 2008; and Gupta, 2013).
In the primary survey research method, a purposive stratified sample of three hundred and fifty (350) elite-respondents (top politicians, top technocrats of directorate cadre and above cadre, top professionals, public analysts and top academics across three geopolitical zones) was drawn and respondents were requested to complete copies of a questionnaire, to express their opinions about the factors in the observed disproportionate capital expenditure allocations.

7. Data Analysis and Findings

Table 1 below presents the data on FGN's annual budgetary expenditure as appropriated to capital and recurrent expenditures for the period 2006-2019

Table 1: Federal Government's of Nigeria's Annual Capital Budget Allocation for the Period 2016-2019

Year	Capital expenditure	% of total	Recurrent expenditure	% of total	Total expenditure*
2006	552.39	3	1,290.20	7	1,938.00
2007	759.32	31	1589.27	65	2,450.90
2008	960.87	29	2117.36	66	3,240.82
2009	1,152.80	33	2,127.97	62	3,452.99
2010	883.87	21	3,109.38	74	4,194.58
2011	918.55	19	3,314.51	70	4,712.06
2012	874.83	19	3,325.16	72	4,605.39
2013	1,108.39	21	3,689.06	71	5,185.32
2014	783.12	17	3,426.90	75	4,587.39
2015	818.37	16	3,831.95	77	4,988.86
2016	634.80	12	4,178.59	81	5,160.74
2017	2177.86	30	2,987.55	42	7,144.17
2018	2873.40	32	3,512.68	39	9,120.33
2019	1,443.11	16	2,546.86	29	8,916.96

Sources: (1) CBN Annual Report, various editions
(2) NBS Statistical Bulletin, various editions
The difference between the total expenditure and capital recurrent represents Transfer.

A perusal of Table 1 paints a clear picture of a declining trend in the budgetary allocation to capital expenditure during the study period. From a paltry 3 percent in 2006, the allocation rose from 31 percent in 2007, through 29

percent in 2008 and peaked at 33 percent in 2009. From 2010 however, the "southward" movement of the allocation commenced from 21 percent, through 16 percent in 2015, all-time low of 12 percent in 2016 to 16.8 percent in 2019. On the average, annual allocation to capital expenditure was 21.28 per cent during the period.

Table 2 is a summary of the observed (or actual) capital expenditure allocation and the expected allocation, under the assumption of 40 per cent minimum bench mark prescribed by BPT:

Table 2: Observed and Expected Capital Budget Allocations Under 40 Per Cent Minimum Prescribed by "Big Push" Theory.

Year	Total expenditure allocation	Observed capital expenditure allocation (o)	Expected capital allocation (e)*	Deficit
2006	1,938.00	552.39	775.20	-228.81
2007	2,450.90	759.32	980.36	-221.04
2008	3,240.82	960.87	1,296.33	-335.46
2009	3,452.99	1,152.80	1,381.20	-228.40
2010	4,194.58	883.87	1,659.84	-775.97
2011	4,712.06	918.55	1,886.83	-988.28
2012	4,605.39	874.83	1,842.16	-967.33
2013	5,185.32	1,108.39	2,074.13	-965.74
2014	4,587.39	783.12	1,834.96	-1,051.84
2015	4,988.86	818.37	1,995.55	-1,182.18
2016	5,160.74	634.80	2,064.30	-1,429.50
2017	7,144.17	2,177.86	2,857.67	-679.81
2018	9,120.33	2,873.40	3,648.13	-774.73
2019	8,916.96	1,443.11	3,566.78	-2,123.67

*40% of total allocation

Source: Computed by authors from table 1

In table 2, the picture of the "deficits" under the prescription of BPT is as clear as it is evident of acute capital underfunding.

In Table 3, a summary of the frequency distribution of the responses to the questionnaire is presented.

Table 3: Suggested Reasons for the low Annual Budgetary Allocations to Capital or Investment Expenditure by the Federal Government of Nigeria

S/N	Question/Factor	Frequency of Response				
		Yes	%	No	%	Total
1	Over bloated public service (political office holders and employees)?	350	100	0	0	350
2	Low priority to development by leadership as a culture in governance?	350	100	0	0	350
3	Corruption and poor accountability?	350	100	0	0	350
4	Illiteracy: low citizens participation in governance and demand for infrastructural development from leaders?	201	58	149	42	350
5	High marginal propensity to consume by Nigerians as a culture?	215	62	135	38	350

Source: Field Survey, 2019

From Table 3, it is discernable that respondents were generally agreed (100%) that over-bloated public service (political appointees, career public servants, political hangers-on, politically exposed persons, causal or adhoc "staff" and all whose economy derived from government sources) and low priority to development were central in the meagre allocations to capital or investment expenditure during the period.

Very important but sordid is the pervasive and intractably high corruption level. Corruption was either fuelled by or was fuelling the observed high marginal propensity to consume in Nigeria, given the conspicuous life style. Similarly discernable from the responses is the contribution of illiteracy and the attendant incurious posture of the citizenry, both of which exacerbated the poor leadership and accountability. Generally, there was a tendency of citizens to sleep over their rights and entitlements while leaders plunder public resources to their detriment.

Test of Hypothesis

Table 4 presents the computation of the value of x^2.

Table 4: Chi square computation for total capital expenditure (observed and expected)

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	182.000[a]	169	.234
Likelihood Ratio	73.894	169	1.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.155	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	14		

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	3.606	.234
	Cramer's V	1.000	.234
	Contingency Coefficient	.964	.234
N of Valid Cases		14	

Source: SPSS

While the respective annual actual capital budget allocations represent the observed frequency, the corresponding 40 per cent minimum benchmark value represents the expected annual capital expenditure for the particular year, assuming that BPT's prescription was adopted. From the computation, x^2_c, with a value of 182 is greater than the corresponding table value, x^2_t, of 5.89. The null hypothesis of no statistically significant discrepancy between the observed capital investment allocations and the expected allocations during the period is therefore rejected; instead, the alternative hypothesis of a significant discrepancy in the allocations during the period is accepted at the specified critical value of 0.05 and degrees of freedom (of 13). The SPSS Statistical Package was employed in processing the data.

Arising from the analysis and result of hypothesis testing, the key findings include the following:

There was a significant discrepancy between actual and expected annual capital budget allocations during the study period, 2006-2019

The situation regressed over time, gashing to 12 per cent in 2016, and rebounding ephemerally in 2017 and 2018 at 30 and 32 per cent respectively. Thereafter, the status quo ante returned at 16 per cent in 2019.

Core in the reasons for he observed anti-growth attitude were factors which included: over-bloated public service and the attendant cost overrun; and low priority accorded development, dating back to the colonial era and continuing in the post-independence era. Indeed, Ake (1996) had argued that development was at no time in the agenda of African leaders, including Nigeria. Furthermore, high marginal propensity to consume and high level of corruption, among others, depleted the residual funds available for development, given the high priority accorded consumption.

8. Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendations

The findings of this study provide a strong evidence of the nexus between Government's attitude towards investment in growth and the pace of economic development in Nigeria.

As previously argued (Coleman and Nixon,1985; Adelman and Morris, 1973, Obansa and Ikechukwu, 2002), economic growth decreases as more budgetary allocation is prioritized for general administration, social, community and recurrent expenditures. To the contrariwise, huge budgetary allocation to economic services and capital expenditure for provision of infrastructure is likely to generate economic growth. This imperative was recognized by the developed world of Western Europe which invested hugely in social and economic infrastructure designed to "push" their economies out of underdevelopment.

It is interesting that across board, the need for massive financing of public infrastructure as a precondition for leap-frogging national and sub-national economies to growth path is assuming a strategic priority. Cross River State, Nigeria in her 2020 budget allocated 82.3 percent to capital expenditure, to support the policy intention for massive investment in economic and social infrastructure.

Also, a bill to legalize minimum budgetary allocation of 40 percent of the total expenditure to the capital

component, sponsored by the Rt Honourable Femi Gbajabiamila, is undergoing parliamentary process at the Federal House of Representatives. With the reawakening, the essence of BPT would be invigorated and repositioned in the minds, psyche and policy direction of the arms of Government (Legislature and Executive) responsible for budget appropriation and implementation. The same should hold for state governments.

Any proposal or Government's effort at effecting a repositioning in the existing budgetary system that is not effectively backed with a concomitant "appropriate adjustment" in the factors which militate against the desired massive appropriation for capital investment would likely be futile. Thus, "rightsizing" the over bloated public service, and upgrading the status of economic development to a higher priority scale, fighting corruption to a stand-still, massive political and civic education and mobilization of the citizenry for effective participation in governance and accountability, and reordering the consumption habit of Nigerians remain key issues to be addressed. When these issues are tackled, more financial resources would be available for capital appropriation.

Concluding, with the anticipated change in psyche, and reprioritization of growth as a cardinal agenda, the new development paradigm will provide the much needed impetus or "big push" for growth. Accordingly, a number of policy recommendations are proffered.

9. Recommendations

- Government at all tiers should reprioritize development as a very important agenda, in the interest of the ultimate welfare of the citizenry.
- Since massive investment in social and economic infrastructure is a sine qua non for development, Government should appropriate huge proportions of annual public budgets to capital expenditure. A minimum bench mark of 60 percent should be set and legalised.
- Government should sustain and even push the anti-graft war against corruption, to a higher level, because the evil currently depletes the highest proportion of public resources, leaving little or virtually nothing for financing meaningful development in infrastructure.
- Achieving a "big push" is a psychological warfare: changing the mindset of all for proper positioning of development agenda; reversing the high marginal propensity to consume for a high marginal propensity to save; sustaining and increasing the impetus to continue the anti-graft war; and effecting the required "right sizing" of government operations and "people", even at the expense of its political inexpedience. Nigeria and indeed LDCs should follow the path, which ADCs followed earlier, in order to reverse the state of vicious circle of underdevelopment and its major implications for poverty.

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Part Three
Organizational Management

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 193–206

Do Leadership Styles impact on Organizational Commitment of Workers? Evidence from Champion Breweries PLC, Nigeria

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Abstract: The question whether leadership styles impact on organizational commitment of workers is a rhetorical one that common sense answer does not suffice. It requires scientific inquiry. This study therefore undertook an exploratory investigation of the impact of autocratic, democratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' punctuality, innovativeness and creativity, tasks performance, job retention and participation in decision making process among employees of Champion Breweries Plc Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. A total of 180 workers including managers were studied. Questionnaires were used for data collection and the data were analyzed using simple percentages and regression analysis. Findings revealed that leadership styles influenced workers commitment. Workers were punctual to duties when democratic and autocratic leadership styles were used as against laissez-faire. Equally, democratic style of leadership had significant influence on workers innovativeness, tasks performance, job retention and participation in decision making. On the contrary autocratic and laissez-faire styles had significant negative influences on workers job retention and participation in decision making. The study recommended the use of contingency approach in the management of behaviour. Particularly, democratic leadership style should be combined with other two styles where necessary, since it had more positive influence on organizational commitment.

Keywords: Leadership-styles, Organization, Commitment, Workers, Champion Breweries and Nigeria.

1. Introduction

The efficiency in resource mobilization, utilization, and coordination depend largely on managers and their style of leadership. According to Jeremy (2012), leadership is the process of influencing others' commitment towards realizing their full potentials in achieving specific goals. The nature of this influence is such that the members of the work-group cooperate voluntarily with each other in order to achieve set objectives. The appropriate leadership style to be adopted by managers to extract workers commitments towards organizational efficiency still remain a management issue (Jeremy, 2012; Marturano and Gosling, 2007). Managing people and resources in organizations is one of the key factors in measuring organizational health (Obiwuru, Okwu, Akpa and Nwankere 2011).

According to Michael (2010) leadership style has direct impact on the successes or otherwise in the organization. For instance, leadership styles determine workers adherence to organizational values, culture, change, motivation as well as shape institutional strategies including their execution and effectiveness. Hackett (1979) identified three types of leadership styles as Autocratic, Democratic and Lasses-faire. According to him, the autocratic leadership style is one whom managers closely supervise the subordinates by issuing precise and detailed instructions to cover every task undertaken. He sees democratic leadership style as that which the managers communicates and consults with subordinates or groups more often, with group members taking active in part in the decision making process of the organization. While the laissez faire leadership style, for Hackett (1979) is the type that promotes subordinates to take decisions they deem necessary to complete their work. Other variant include: Authoritative, Participatory, Consultative, Persuasive, Paternalistic, Exploitative and Management by Walking Around (MBWA). This study aligns with Hackett classification system.

Earlier study of brewing industries in Lagos by Dehinsilu (1999) revealed that democratic leadership seemed to have had impact on workers satisfaction.

Udoh (2009) in his study of leadership styles in Nigerian industries also noted that democratic leadership style adopted in firms promoted workers motivation and productivity. Given these findings, it is pertinent to ask; what reasons could account for high employee turnover in Champion Breweries Plc in recent times? How about the bickering by the workers about the management of the company? These and other issues necessitated this study. There is also dearth of literature linking management styles and workers commitment in the company. This therefore calls for an evaluation of the style of leadership currently in use in the firm as leadership styles tend to be dynamic.

2. Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study was to:

- To examine whether democratic, laissez faire and autocratic leadership styles influences workers` punctuality in Champion Breweries Nigeria Plc.
- To examine whether democratic, laissez faire, autocratic leadership styles influence Job retention of workers in Champion Breweries Plc.
- To find out which among democratic, laissez faire, autocratic leadership styles influence tasks performance among workers in Champion Breweries Plc.
- To investigate the influence of democratic, laissez faire and autocratic leadership styles on workers innovativeness in Champion Breweries Plc.
- To find out if democratic, laissez faire, autocratic leadership styles influence participation in decision making among workers in Champion Breweries Plc.

3. Research Hypotheses

The study investigated the following hypotheses:

Ho1: There is no significant influence of democratic, laissez-faire, autocratic leadership styles and workers punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc.
Ho2: There is no significant influence of democratic, laissez faire, autocratic leadership styles and job retention in Champion Breweries Plc.
Ho3: There is no significant influence of democratic, laissez-faire, autocratic leadership styles and task performance among workers in Champion Breweries Plc.
Ho4: There is no significant relationship between democratic, laissez-faire, Autocratic leadership styles and workers innovativeness in Champion Breweries Plc.
Ho5: There is no significant relationship between democratic, laissez-faire, autocratic leadership styles and Participation in decision making among workers in Champion Breweries Plc.

4. Review of Related Literature.

4.1 The Concept of Leadership

Leadership may be described simply as the process of influencing behaviour towards the achievement of some particular goals. Koontz (1996:123) sees it as "the art of influencing people so that they will strive willingly towards the achievement of group goals". Underlie the concept is the ability to extract obedience and to translate the obedience into something meaningful or valuable. Therefore, the core task of management is to get work done given available resources be it material or human or a combination of both. Hence, productivity in organizations is tied to leadership capabilities. Leadership and management are sometimes used interchangeably.

4.2 Leadership Styles

Leadership style is viewed by Jeremy (2012) as the combination of traits, characteristics, skills and behaviours that managers use when interacting with subordinates. Fiedler (1969) see leadership style as a pattern of managerial behaviour designed to integrate personal or organizational interest and effect, in the pursuit of some objectives. In modern organizational theories, three classical leadership styles have been identified; they are (i) autocratic style (ii) democratic style and (iii) laissez-faire style (Yuki, 1994; Bass and Avolio 1994, Sashin, 1996; Sergiovanni, 1987). Each of the leadership style is discussed in detail below:

(a) Autocratic leadership style

Autocratic leadership style, according to Gordon (2013) is often termed to as "do as I say" types. They noted that authoritative managers retain for themselves the decision-making rights and shared no vision with workers and little motivation them beyond coercion. Commitment, creativity and innovation are typically eliminated by autocratic managers. This style of leadership as suggested by Gordon (2013) is based on the traditional premise that managers are good leaders who direct and control their people. Michael (2010) observes that those followers (employees) are obedient subordinates who follow orders. This position is supported by Gordon (2013) that employees under

autocratic leadership style are expected to follow the orders of their manager even if they do not agree or do not receive any explanation.

Gordon (2013) stated that organizations with an autocratic style of leadership have instances of employee absenteeism and unusually high turnover. Gordon (2013) maintained that employees' problems with autocratic leadership include the idea that managers do not trust their employees, the fact that managers often use punishment or threat to motivate employees, and the fact that employees' input is generally not valued. She further stressed that autocratic leadership often has a negative effect on employees' morale. She went further to state that when talented employees are confronted with an autocratic manager, they become more passive, aggressive, and often tend to leave the organization and, in some cases, the employees may also feel resentful and look for ways to get their managers in trouble, a situation which may lead to paranoia on the part of the manager.

Despite this identified drawbacks of autocratic leadership style, Swarup (2013) argued that autocratic leadership is not all bad. He posits that sometimes it is the most effective style to apply in situations when: new and untrained employees who may not be acquainted with the tasks to perform or are confronted with problem of which procedure to follow, effective supervision can be provided only through detailed orders and instructions, in circumstances where employees are averse to any other leadership style, there are high-volume production needs on daily basis, there is time constraint to make a decision, a managers' power is challenged by an employee, the workplace is ineffectively managed, and when work needs to be coordinated with another department or organization. He however, suggested that autocratic leadership style should not be used when: employees become tensed, fearful and resentful, employees expect to have their opinions heard, employees begin depending on their managers to make all their decisions, and there is low employee morale, high turnover and absenteeism and work stoppage.

(b) Democratic Management Style

Tannenbaum and Schmidt (1958) describe democratic leadership as one where decision-making is decentralized and shared by subordinates. The democratic leadership style is also referred to as the participative management style. The potential for poor decision-making and weak execution is, however the major motivation of this style. The focus of this style is on performance and people (Puni, Offei and Okoe 2014). Daft (1999) describes the democratic manager as one who delegates authority to subordinates or employees, encourages contributions from employees and depends on the knowledge of the subordinates to complete tasks as well as on their respect for influence. It is a leadership style that encourages employees to participate in decision-making process in the organization. In the views of Iheriohanma, Wokoma, and Nwokorie (2014), democratic leadership style tends to foster responsibility, flexibility, and high morale that will result to improved employees' performance. They further argued that since employees are engaged in decision-making, delegation and planning in the organization, there is a tendency for them to be more realistic about organizational needs. This suggests that in democratic leadership, the employees feel comfortable with the trust reposed in them which gives them the confidence to build a strong cooperation, team spirit, high morale and jettison any element that will work at cross propose with the organization.

Despite the benefits associated with democratic leadership style, it has some pitfalls. According to Tannenbuam and Schmidt (1958) the biggest problem with democratic leadership is its underlying assumption that everyone has an equal stake in an outcome as well as shared levels of expertise with regard to decisions. Iheriohanma et al (2014) on the other hand suggest that there is potential for poor decisions to be made by the subordinates as a result of the manager depending on the contributions made by the employees or subordinates. They also stressed that the democratic leadership is marked by several drawbacks that must be overcome to ensure its effectiveness in the organization. He pointed out five basic challenges of the democratic leadership style to include: competency, crises, consensus, pseudo-participation, and adherence. He further concluded that overcoming these five negatives of the democratic leadership style will allow organizations to fully benefit from the advantages of this management style such as higher employee performance, satisfaction and better retention rates. This is because a working environment with democratic leadership style creates opportunities for employees' empowerment, creativity, initiative, participation, career growth and development (Iheriohanma et al, 2014).

(c) Laissez-faire Leadership Style

Laissez-faire leadership style is the opposite of autocratic style. In Laissez-faire leadership style,

responsibility of decision making process is passed to the group; as the manager has no confidence in his leadership ability. Decision making under a manager that adopt this style is performed by whoever that is willing to accept it. Decision making is also very slow and there can be a great deal of "buck passing". Bass and Aviolo (1994) describe the laissez faire leadership style as one in which the leader has no faith in their ability to supervise. He further stated that the manager has no clear set goals towards how they may work, do not help the group in making decisions and so leave too much responsibility with their subordinates. It is the leadership style that the manager provides little or no direction and gives employees as much freedom as possible (Swarup, 2013).

In this style of leadership, all authority or power is given to the employees and they must determine goals, make decisions, and resolve problems on their own (Swarup, 2013). Ronald (2011) described the laissez-faire manager as one who believes in freedom of choice for the employees, leaving them alone so that they can do what they desired. He argued that the basis for this leadership style is in two folds: the first is that there is a strong belief that employees know their jobs best, so leave them alone to do their jobs. The second is that, the manager may be in a political (election-based) position and may not want to exert power and control for fear of not being re-elected. He stressed that a laissez-faire manager provides basic but minimal information and resources. He emphasized that in this management style, there is virtually no participation, involvement, or communication within the workforce. He further explained that the understanding of the job requirements, policies, and procedures are generally exchanged from employee to employee in laissez-faire leadership work environment.

4.3 Leadership Styles and Workers Job Retention

Michael (2008) is of the opinion that one of the critical roles of management is to create a work environment that will endear the organization to the employees. It also includes influencing employees' decision to be committed and remain with the organization even when other job opportunities exist outside the organization. Beardwell and Claydon (2007) observe that the role of leadership is crucial in workers' retention, and argues that employees leave managers not companies. According to Beardwell and Clayton (2007), responsibility and accountability for retaining workers need to move out to the front lines and into the hands of managers. Managers and their skills in building a climate of retention, a culture that speaks to employees in a way that encourages them to stay, will be an organization's best defense against unwanted turnover. Managers are therefore the secret weapon in keeping valued workers longer. Netswera, Rankhumise, and Mavundila (2005) affirmed that incompetent management results in poor employee performance, high stress, low job commitment, low job satisfaction and turnover intent. Research conducted on the state of South African Training Industry indicated that democratic leadership style was the most prominent job retention factor in South Africa (Netswera, et at 2005). Netswera et al (2005) found that majority of the employees in the organization surveyed planned to remain with the organization at least for the next five years because of the prevailing culture of management care associated with the democratic leadership style in use.

In study that examined leadership styles and organizational commitment in the Mining Industry in South Africa, Walumbwa (2011) found that employees at a mine in Mpumalanga perceived the leadership styles in use (democratic) to be capable of making workers committed, to retaining their jobs, than autocratic and laissez-faire. Such findings, although conducted in different contexts, relate closely to the results found by Walumbwa (2011). Moreover, Netswera et al (2005) examined the link between leadership styles, and workers job retention in University Libraries in Nigeria. The findings showed that the leadership style, particularly autocratic and laissez-faire, did have influence on the commitment of employees in university libraries in retaining their jobs. The majority of library professionals tended to be extremely committed to their institutions because they appreciated a result-oriented culture. Skudiene (2008) examined the influence of leadership styles on employees job retention in a manufacturing industry in Malaysia, The study found a laissez-faire leadership style as negatively associated with employees' job retention rate. The study found that a democratic leadership style have a positive connection with workers job retention as against laissez-faire and autocratic styles.

4.4 Leadership Styles and Workers Punctuality

Leadership style and punctuality are two factors that have been regarded as fundamental for organizational success. Employees with high rate of punctuality are likely to exert more efforts in their assigned tasks and pursue organizational interests. Therefore, leadership styles of an organization can influence the punctuality of the workers (Voon 2011). Akram (2012) conducted a research entitled: How leadership styles affect workers punctuality in Pakistan. The findings revealed that democratic leadership have high positive impact on workers punctuality as against laissez-faire and autocratic.

4.5 Leadership Styles and Workers Innovativeness

Jung, Chow and Wu (2003) has examined the link between management and innovation at organizational level. He found that innovation is the characteristics of leadership styles. In Bass and Avolio (1994), democratic leadership style is found to be more effective than other leadership styles in promoting innovation, insight, and craze for high achievements among the employees. Judge and Piccolo (2004) in their study found a positive relationship between democratic leadership and work effectiveness and found innovativeness to be an important component of effectiveness. The numbers of creative ideas generated have also been considered as a component of leadership effectiveness (Kahai, Sosik and Avolio, 2003). Democratic leadership style has also been found to lead to innovative work behaviour in school, colleges, and universities (Bass and Avolio (1994). Judge and Piccolo (2004) for example, interviewed human resource managers, scientists, and technicians from new biotechnology firms and concluded that giving employees operational autonomy encouraged an innovative culture. In a study among the employees of a manufacturing plant, Axtell (2000) found a positive relationship between participation and employees' innovative behaviour.

4.6 Leadership Styles and Workers Task Performance

Empirical evidence has demonstrated that management behaviours influence employees' task performance (Burns 1978). In the Canadian financial industry, it was found that democratic leadership style is more strongly correlated with higher employee task performance than autocratic and laissez-faire styles (Meyer and Botha, 2000). Literature reveals that under democratic leadership style, employees receive individualized attention from the manager. As a result, they tend to reciprocate by supporting the managers' agenda by performing beyond expectations. Hence, democratic leadership style develops high quality leader-member exchange relationships with followers (Wang, Law, Hackett, Wang and Chen, 2005).

Rassol (2015) studied leadership styles and its impact on employee's performance in health sector of Pakistan and concluded that democratic leadership styles have more positive effect on workers performance than autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles. Results of the study also revealed that the impact of democratic leadership styles was not much stronger as compared to laissez-faire and autocratic leadership styles on job task performance. The study added some additional knowledge for a better understanding of the preferred management approach and appropriate style for using with subordinate in various professional levels. By using the results, leaders can adjust their behaviours in practical ways to enhance subordinates' job performance, thereby reaping increased productivity for their organizations as a consequence. They emphasized the need for managers to have the ability to influence their subordinates, and to set clear standards of performance to their peers. Ojokuku, Odetayo, and Sajuyigbe (2012) conducted a research on the Impact of leadership styles on employees task Performance: A Case Study of First Bank in Nigeria, findings showed that there was positive and negative correlation between performance and leadership style. There was 23 percent variance of performance found in leadership style jointly predict organizational performance. This study concluded that democratic leadership styles have positive effect on both workers task performance and followership.

Leng (2014) found that there was a significant impact of leadership styles towards employee's participation in decision making. It was discovered that democratic leadership styles offers this participation as against laissez-faire and autocratic styles, hence there is greater organizational commitment among workers. Sakiru, Enoho, Kareem and Abdullahi (2013) study found that there is a substantial relationship between worker participation in decision making with emotional intelligent and leadership styles.

5. Methodology

5.1 Research Design

This study adopted the descriptive survey research design. Data were obtained from the respondents without imposing on them any values.

5.2 Population/ Sample of the Study

The population of the study comprised 180 (one hundred and eighty) workers in Champion Breweries Nigeria Limited who were directly on the payroll of the company excluding Outsourced staffers. Of the 180 population, 13 were managerial staff, while 167 were lower level workers (Office of the Human Resource Manager, Champion Breweries Nigeria Limited, 2018). In view of the small number of workers in the company the study purposively adopted the 180 employees as its sample size as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Department and Number of Staff in Champion Breweries PLC

S/N	DEPARTMENT	NUMBER OF STAFF
1	Account	9
2	Administration	19
3	Brewing	32
4	Engineering	17
5	Human Resource	9
6	Packaging	21
7	Quality Control	12
8	Warehouse	35
9	Sales	26
10	Security	11
	TOTAL	180

Source: Office of the Human Resource Manager Champion Breweries Plc, 2019.

5.4 Methods of Data Collection

Questionnaire was used to obtained data for the study. Two instruments were prepared, one was for the workers to rate the leadership styles of managers in the company, the other was for the managers to rate the organizational commitment of the workers. The Data obtained were subjected to a reliability test using Cronbach Alpha Statistical tool and result yielded reliability coefficients of 0.82 for leadership style questionnaire and 0.78 for organizational commitment questionnaire which are high enough to justify the reliability of the instrument.

5.6 Method of Data Analysis

Simple percentages were used to analyze the bio-data of the respondents, while multiple regressions were used to test the five hypotheses. To enhance data analysis and computation of results, the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS 22.0) was used.

6. Data Analysis

Table 2: Demographics of the Respondents

Variables	**No. of Respondents**	**Percentage (%)**
Sex:		
Male	114	63.3
Female	66	36.7
Total	180	100.0
Level of Education:		
SSCE/WASSCE	123	68.3
OND/NCE	18	10.0
HND/B. Sc	39	21.7
M. Sc		
Total	180	100
Years of Experience:		
Less than 5 years	122	67.8
5 – 10 years	43	23.9
Above 10 years	15	8.3
Total	180	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Result in Table 2 revealed that 114 respondents representing 63.3 percent were male and 66 respondents representing 36.7 percent of the respondents were female. Result revealed that the larger percentages of the respondents were male. This can be attributed to the fact that factory work is best suited for men, hence the higher number of males than females in the Company. The Result on educational qualification also revealed that 68.3 percent of the respondents were holders of SSCE/Equivalent, 10.0 percent were holders of OND/NCE while the remaining 21.7 percent were holders of HND/B. Sc certificates. The result showed that the majority of the respondents were holders of SSCE/Equivalent (68.3%). Equally, 122 respondents (67.8%) had less than 5 years of work experience, 43 respondents (23.9%) had 5-10 years of work experience while 15 respondents (8.3%) had more than 10 years of work experience. From the result, more than half of the respondents (67.8%) had less than 5 years of work experience.

7. Test of Hypotheses

H_o1: There is no significant influence of democratic, autocratic and Laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc.

Table 3: Model summary for the influence of democratic, autocratic and Laissez-faire leadership styles and workers' punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.253[a]	.064	.048	2.24425

Result in Table 3 presents the model summary for the influence of leadership styles on workers punctuality in Champion Brewery. Result reveals correlation coefficient of 0.253 and coefficient of determination of 0.064 which implies that the three leadership styles accounted for 6.4 percent of the variation in workers' punctuality in Champion Brewery. To determine the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc, Analysis of Variance was used and the results presented in Table 4.

Table 4: ANOVA result summary showing the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and workers' punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	60.539	3	20.180	4.007	.009
	Residual	886.456	176	5.037		
	Total	946.994	179			

Table 4 presents the result of ANOVA for the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and workers punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc. The result reveals F-calculated of 4.007 and p-value of 0.009 with F-critical of 2.66. The F-calculated is greater than the F-critical which implies that there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and workers' punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc. Also, to determine the nature of the influence of each of the leadership style on workers' punctuality, the regression coefficient as well as the t-statistic with their respective p-values was computed and the result is as presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Regression coefficient and t-statistic results testing the influence of each of the leadership style on workers punctuality

Model		Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	6.865	1.105		6.22	.000		
	Democratic leadership Style	.154	.062	.199	2.49	.014*	.835	1.197
	Autocratic leadership Style	.090	.054	.128	1.67	.098	.905	1.105
	Laissez Faire	-.107	.060	-.140	-1.79	.075	.874	1.144

*significant at 5 %($p<0.05$), F-critical = 2.66

Table 5 presents the result of the regression coefficient and t-statistic results testing the influence of each of the leadership style on workers punctuality. The assumption of no multi-collinearity among the predictors' variables (democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire management styles) was tested using Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and VIF values of 1.197, 1.105 and 1.144 were obtained for democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles respectively. The VIF are all less than 10 meaning that there is no evidence of multi-collinearity among the explanatory variables. Result of beta coefficient reveals standardized beta coefficients of 0.199, 0.128 and -0.140 for democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles which implies that the more the superior apply democratic and autocratic leadership styles, workers' punctuality will improve. But for laissez-faire leadership style, the reverse was the case meaning that the more laissez- faire the managers are the lesser the punctuality of workers in the company.

Result also shows that among the three leadership styles, democratic management has the significant positive influence on workers' punctuality while the influence of other leadership styles were not significant (p >0.05). But for the fact that F-calculated (4.007) is greater than the F-critical (2.661), the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc.

Hypothesis 2

Ho2: There is no significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on job retention in Champion Breweries Plc.

Table 6: Multiple regression summaries showing the influence democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on job retention in Champion Breweries

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.279[a]	.078	.062	1.46443

Result in Table 6 presents the model summary for the influence of leadership styles on job retention in Champion Breweries. Result reveals correlation coefficient of 0.279 and coefficient of determination of 0.062 which implies that the three management styles accounted for 6.2 percent of the variation in workers punctuality in Champion Brewery. To determine the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' punctuality in Champion Breweries PLC, Analysis of Variance was used and the results presented in Table 7.

Table 7: ANOVA result summary showing the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and job retention in Champion Breweries

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	31.761	3	10.587	4.937	.003[b]
	Residual	377.439	176	2.145		
	Total	409.200	179			

Table 7 presents the result of ANOVA for the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and job retention in Champion Breweries Plc. The result reveals F-calculated of 4.937 and p-value of 0.003 with F-critical of 2.66. The F-calculated is greater than the F-critical which implies that there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and workers punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc. In order to determine the nature of the influence of each of the leadership style on job retention, the regression coefficient, the t-statistic with their respective p-values was computed and the result is as presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Regression coefficient and t-statistic results testing the influence of each of the leadership style on job retention

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	9.266	.721		12.854	.000		
	Democratic leadership style	-.017	.040	-.032	-.409	.683	.835	1.197
	Autocratic Leadership style	-.078	.035	-.169	-2.216	.028*	.905	1.105
	Laissez Faire leadership style	.132	.039	.262	3.378	.001*	.874	1.144

*significant at 5 %(p<0.05), F-critical = 2.66

The result of the regression coefficient and t-statistic results testing the influence of each of the leadership style on the influence of democratic, autocratic and Laissez-faire leadership styles on job retention in Champion Breweries Plc. Result of individual leadership style influence on job retention show that autocratic leadership style (β = -0.169, t-cal. -2.216, p =0.028, p < 0.05) had significant negative influence on job retention while laissez-faire leadership

style (β=0.262, t = 3.38, p =0.001, p < 0.05) had significant positive influence on job retention. This means that where autocratic leadership style is used, the level of workers job retention is low, and when laissez-faire is applied, the level of job retention is high. For democratic leadership style, its influence was not significant (β=0.032, t= -0.409, p = 0.683).

In summary, the F-calculated (4.937) is greater than the F-critical (2.66). This led to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Hence, there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on job retention in Champion Breweries Plc.

Hypothesis 3

Ho3: There is no significant influence of democratic, autocratic and Laissez faire, leadership styles on task performance among workers in Champion Breweries Plc.

Table 9: Multiple regression summary showing the influence democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on task performance in Champion Breweries

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.202[a]	.041	.025	1.97656

Result reveals correlation coefficient of 0.202 and coefficient of determination of 0.025 which implies that the three leadership styles accounted for 2.5% of the variation in workers task performance in Champion Breweries. To determine the influence of democratic autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' task performance in Champion Breweries Plc, Analysis of Variance was used and the result presented in Table 10.

Table 10: ANOVA result summary showing the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and Job Retention in Champion Breweries Plc.

Model		Sum of Squares	D f	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	29.384	3	9.795	2.807	.041
	Residual	687.594	176	3.907		
	Total	716.978	179			

Results of the ANOVA for the influence of democratic autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' task performance in Champion Breweries Plc, reveals that F-calculated of 2.807 and P-value0.041 with F-critical of 2.66. The F-calculated is greater than the F-critical which implies that there is a significant influence of democratic autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' task performance among the workers. To determine the nature of the influence of each of the styles on task performance, the regression coefficient as well as the t-statistics with their respective P-value was computed and the results presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Regression coefficient and t-statistic results testing the influence of each of the leadership style on workers' task performance

Model		Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	9.431	.973		9.694	.000		
	Democratic Style	.014	.053	.0211	.2.666	.008*	.835	1.197
	Autocratic Style	-.021	.047	-.035	-.446	.656	.905	1.105
	Laissez-faire style	.173	.055	.108	1.333	.184	.874	1.144

*significant at 5% (p<0.05), F-critical= 2.66

Results from the Table 11 reveal that democratic leadership style (β = 0.211, t = 2.67, p = 0.008) has significant positive influence on task performance. This implies, that democratic leadership style brings out high task performances from workers, while autocratic (β = -0.035, t = -0.446, p = 0.656, p > 0.05) and Laissez-faire leadership style (β = -0.108, t = -1.33, p = 0.184, p>0.05) both had negative influence on task performance (p>0.05). It can therefore be said that, both autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles do not bring out high task performances from workers. The F-calculated (2.807) is greater than the F-critical (2.66) at 0.05 levels of

significance. Hence, there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-fair leadership styles on task performance among employees in Champion Breweries Plc.

Hypothesis 4

Ho4: There is no significant relationship between democratic, laissez faire, autocratic leadership styles and workers' innovativeness in Champion Breweries Plc

Table 12: Multiple regression summary showing the influence democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' innovativeness in Champion Breweries

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.314[a]	.098	.083	1.57596

Result in Table 12 presents the model summary for the influence of leadership styles on workers innovativeness in Champion Breweries. Result reveals correlation coefficient of 0.314 and coefficient of determination of 0.083 which implies that the three leadership styles accounted for 8.3 percent of the variation in workers' punctuality in Champion Breweries. To determine the influence of democratic autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers innovativeness in Champion Breweries PLC, Analysis of Variance was used and the result presented in Table 13.

Table 13: ANOVA result summary showing the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and workers' innovativeness in Champion Breweries

Model		Sum of Squares	D f	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47.676	3	15.892	6.399	.000[b]
	Residual	437.124	176	2.484		
	Total	484.800	179			

Table 13 presents the result of ANOVA for the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and workers innovativeness in Champion Breweries Plc. The result reveals F-calculated of 6.399 and p-value of 0.000 with F-critical of 2.66. The F-calculated is greater than the F-critical which implies that there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and workers innovativeness in Champion Breweries Plc. Also, to determine the nature of the influence of each of the leadership style on workers' punctuality, the regression coefficient as well as the t-statistic with their respective p-values was computed and the result is as presented in Table 14.

Table 14: Regression coefficient and t-statistic results testing the influence of each of the leadership style on workers' innovativeness

Model		Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	9.800	.776		12.633	.000		
	Democratic Style	.014	.043	.025	.324	.746	.835	1.197
	Autocratic Style	-.051	.038	-.101	-1.339	.182	.905	1.105
	Lassez-faire style	.170	.042	.310	4.052	.000*	.874	1.144

*significant at 5 %($p<0.05$), F-critical = 2.66

The influence of each of the leadership style was investigated and the result reveals that democratic leadership style (β=0.025, t = 0.324, p = 0.746) and laissez-faire leadership style (β = 0.310, t = 4.05, p = 0.000) had positive influence on workers' innovativeness. This result means that democratic and laissez-faire leadership styles enhance workers' innovativeness. But for autocratic leadership style (β = -0.101, t = -1.34, p = 0.182) its influence was negative. Therefore, autocratic leadership style doess not enhances workers innovativeness. Result also reveals that among the three management styles, only laissez-faire leadership style has significant positive influence on workers' innovativeness ($p < 0.05$). This means laissez-faire leadership style, enhances workers' innovativeness higher than democratic style, while autocratic do not, at all. The F-calculated (6.399) is greater than the F-critical (2.66) which means that there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' innovativeness. This led to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Hence, there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' innovativeness.

Hypothesis 5

Ho5: There is no significant relationship between democratic, autocratic and laissez faire, leadership styles and Participation in decision making among workers' in Champion Breweries Plc.

Table 15: Multiple regression summary showing the influence democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' participation in decision in Champion Breweries Plc.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.608[a]	.369	.359	1.68079

Table 15 presents the model summary for the influence of leadership styles and workers' participation in decision making in Champion Breweries. Result reveals correlation coefficient of 0.608 and coefficient of determination of 0.359 which implies that the three leadership styles accounted for 35.9 percent of the variation in workers' participation in decision making in Champion Breweries. To determine the influence of democratic autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on participation in decision making in Champion Breweries Plc, Analysis of Variance was used and the result presented in Table 16.

Table 16: ANOVA result summary showing the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and workers' participation in decision making in Champion Breweries Plc.

Model		Sum of Squares	D f	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	291.116	3	97.039	34.349	.000[b]
	Residual	497.212	176	2.825		
	Total	788.328	179			

Table 16 presents the result of ANOVA for the influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and workers participation in decision making in Champion Breweries Plc. The result reveals F-calculated of 34.349 and p-value of 0.000 with F-critical of 2.66. The F-calculated is greater than the F-critical which implies that there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles and workers punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc. Also, to determine the nature of the influence of each of the management style on workers' participation in decision making, the regression coefficient as well as the t-statistic with their respective p-values was computed and the result is as presented in Table 17.

Table 17: Regression coefficient and t-statistic results testing the influence of each of the leadership style on workers' participation in decision making in champion Breweries

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	5.085	.827		6.146	.000		
	Democratic leadership Style	.392	.045	.561	8.758	.000*	.835	1.197
	Autocratic leadership Style	.081	.040	.127	2.015	.045	.905	1.105
	Laissez-Faire leadership style	.015	.046	.021	.325	.000	.874	1.144

*significant at 5 %(p<0.05), F-critical = 2.66

Result reveals that democratic leadership style (β = 0.021, t = 0.33, p = 0.746), laissez-faire leadership style (β = 0.127, t = 2.02, p = 0.045) had positive influence on workers' participation in decision making while autocratic leadership had negative influence on workers' participation in decision making (β = -0.127, t = -2.015, p = 0.045, p < 0.05). Results reveal furthermore that democratic leadership style has significant positive influence on workers' participation in decision making while autocratic leadership style has significant negative influence (p < 0.05). This means, democratic and laissez-faire leadership styles allows more participation of workers' in decision making than autocratic style. The F-calculated (34.349) is greater than the F-critical (2.66). The null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant relationship between democratic, autocratic and laissez faire, leadership styles and participation in decision making among workers' in Champion Breweries Plc.

8. Discussion of Findings

This section discusses the findings of the study with regards to the hypotheses of the Research.

Result from analysis of hypothesis one show that the F-calculated (4.007) is greater than the F-critical (2.66) which means that there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' punctuality in Champion Breweries Plc therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Results further reveal that, the more the superior applies democratic and autocratic leadership styles, workers' punctuality will improve. But for laissez-faire leadership style, the reverse was the case meaning that the more laissez-faire the managers are the lesser the punctuality of workers' in Champion Breweries Plc. The latest finding is not an isolated one. For instance, Akram (2012) on a study of how leadership styles affect workers punctuality concluded that democratic and autocratic leadership styles have high influence on workers' punctuality as against laissez faire. Also Nasir (2014) study on the relationship between leadership styles and workers punctuality, arrived at the conclusion that management styles are interrelated and influence workers punctuality.

In analysis of hypothesis two, the F-calculated (4.937) was greater than the F-critical (2.66). This led to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Hence, there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on job retention in Champion Breweries Plc. Also, result of individual management style influence on job retention show that autocratic leadership style had significant negative influence on job retention while laissez-faire leadership style had significant positive influence on job retention. For democratic management style, its influence was not significant. Similarly, Michael (2008), in their work on organizational commitment and leadership styles in a mining industry in South Africa agreed that autocratic management style had a negative influence on job retention and that workers preferred democratic and laissez-faire styles more.

With respect to hypothesis three, the result reveals that democratic leadership style has significant positive influence on task performance, while autocratic and laissez-faire leadership style both had negative influence on task performance. The F-calculated (2.807) is greater than the F-critical (2.66) at 0.05 levels of significance. Hence, there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-fair leadership styles on task performance among employees in Champion Breweries Plc. Nasir (2014) had asserted in his research on nurses' perception of democratic, autocratic and laissez faire leadership styles and its associated outcomes, that democratic leadership style had a positive correlation with task performance and negative correlation with laissez faire and autocratic leadership styles. He concluded that a combination of leadership styles contributed to an increase extra effort, satisfaction and overall employee performance.

In hypothesis four, the individual influence of each of the leadership style was investigated and the result reveals that democratic management style and laissez-faire leadership style had positive influence on workers' innovativeness. This result means that democratic and laissez-faire leadership styles enhance workers' innovativeness. But for autocratic leadership style its influence was negative. The F-calculated (6.399) is greater than the F-critical (2.66) which means that there is a significant influence of democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on workers' innovativeness. This result is similar to the assertions of Judge and Piccolo (2004) study's found a positive relationship between democratic leadership style and work innovativeness.

For hypothesis five, result reveals that democratic leadership style and laissez-faire leadership styles had positive influence on workers' participation in decision making while autocratic leadership had negative influence on workers' participation in decision making. The F-calculated (34.349) is greater than the F-critical (2.66). There is therefore, a significant relationship between democratic, autocratic and laissez-faire, leadership styles and Participation in decision making among workers in Champion Breweries Plc. This finding agrees with Leng (2004) study which found significant positive impact of democratic and laissez-faire leadership styles on employees' participation in decision making as against autocratic style, whose impact was negative in a retail Industry in Malaysia.

9. Conclusion

This study was undertaken to find out if leadership styles impact on organizational commitment of workers in Champion Breweries PLC, Nigeria. The study found out that democratic leadership style is the common style adopted by the managers in the company, although other leadership styles have been used interchangeably. Democratic leadership style has allowed workers participation in decision making, high task performance, innovativeness and productivity in the company. The study concludes, that democratic leadership style should be maintained in the company in view of its benefits to the workers and the company.

10. Recommendations

In view of the findings made in this work, the following recommendations are made:

- Democratic and autocratic leadership styles have a positive influence on workers punctuality, therefore managers should improve workers punctuality by rewarding punctual workers, punish workers who are not punctual and for workers who are consistently not punctual, the managers should get to the bottom of the situation as to why such workers exhibit such attitude. If this is done it will enhance the commitment of workers.
- The study found that job retention is influenced by democratic leadership style, as such managers should create an environment that makes employees have satisfaction, recognize their contributions, treat them with fairness, that way would boost their desire to remain in the organization.
- Democratic and laissez-faire leadership styles also impact on task performance hence, managers should provide comprehensive training regularly to their managers to enable them know the weaknesses and strengths of the workers. Knowledge of the latter would enhance managers to fit the right employees at the right task. It is nice to be rewarded for a task well done; offering incentives will help improve task performance.
- Democratic leadership style promote workers innovativeness hence, managers should encourage them to offer ideas, regardless of their rank or tenure at the company. This allows for a diverse range of opinions, ideas and perspectives.
- Since democratic leadership style influences participation of workers in decision making, managers should apply this leadership style more especially in areas to which committed workers have a desirable performance.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 207–216

Impact of Labour-Management Relationship on Lecturers' Performance in Tertiary Institutions in Taraba State

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Abstract. This paper examined the impact of labour-management relationship on lecturers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State. The researcher adopted the cross-sectional survey research design. The population of the study comprise of all the 4 tertiary institutions in the State with a staff strength of 3,214. The simple stratified random sampling technique was used to select a sample of 280 staff stratified along principal officers, academic, non-academic and union executives who participated in the research. A 15-item researcher-developed questionnaire titled "Labour-Management Relationship Questionnaire (LMRQ)" was used as instrument for data collection. Three research questions and one null hypothesis guided the study. Data collected were analyzed using Mean, standard deviation and percentage scores. The Chi-Square statistic was used to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that unhealthy labour-management relationship negatively affect lecturers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State. Conclusion was drawn and it was recommended that Administrators of tertiary institutions and government should endeavour to maintain cordial relationship with their labour force to enhance lecturers' productivity and or performance.

Keywords: Labour Union, management, Lecturers' performance, tertiary institution.

1. Introduction

The role that education is expected to play in a society is multi-faceted. It is expected to build the character of the learner, to get him or her informed about what is worthwhile, socially acceptable, desirable and purposeful about him or herself, his or her environment and society. It is also expected to make the individual worth living and worth living with (Tella, 1990). Education is not only a social service, but an instrument of political socialization that informs the learner as to his or her privileges and basic human rights (Taiwo, 1995). Every social organization such as the school is an embodiment of human beings who interact with one another in one way or the other and having specified roles to perform in line with their assigned duties. However, there is need for effective labour-management relation so as to avoid conflicts and equally manage conflicts when they inevitably occur.

Tertiary education is the education given after secondary education in universities, colleges of education, polytechnics, monotechnics including those institutions offering correspondence courses. The goals include among others: to contribute to national development through high level relevant manpower training; to develop and inculcate proper values for the survival of the individual and society; to develop the intellectual capability for individuals to understand and appreciate their local and external environment (FRN, 2013). They are expected to achieve these goals through teaching, research and community service.

Over the years, the Nigerian labour history experienced several industrial disputes dating back from the colonial period to independence and to post-independence era. These usually arose out of disagreements or clashes of interest between the actors in industrial relations. Similarly, Wogu cited in

Chukwuka (2013) highlights major industrial disputes experienced in Nigeria starting from 1912 to 1966. In 1929 an attempt to introduce direct taxation in Eastern Nigeria sparked off the historic Aba Women's Riot. In 1938 the agitation of rail workers for a good working conditions gave rise to the industrial action of 1938; which was later granted to them in January 1938. In 1941, the Civil Service Union in collaboration with the Nigerian Union of Railway Men began the agitation for a cost of living allowance which was then known as 'war bonus' after the second world war.

Wogu cited in Chukwuka (2013) further stress that the general strike of 1945 is one of the most important events in the Nigerian labour history with the exception of Iva valley shooting incident of 1949, and the general strike of 1964. The immediate cause of the 1945 strike was the unwillingness of the regime to honour its pledges to workers. On June 21, 1947 there was a brutal shooting by the police on the defendless UAC employees in Burutu, which led them to strike in furtherance of a wage demand. Two years later, in November 18th, 1949 there was also brutal shooting of the striking coal miners at Iva Valley coal mine who were agitating for an improved working conditions and the inhuman treatment of the local miners by the colonial government. About 21 miners were killed and many of them injured. Wogu referred to the event as Enugu Blood Bath. Progressively, on December 14, 1950 the mercantile workers embarked on strike demanding for a cost of living allowance of which 29, 866 workers were involved and 239, 663 man-days were lost. Nine years later precisely on January, 1959 the Airways Workers Union organized a strike over a wage claim and improved conditions of employment. To beat the strike, the management promised to offer ten pounds to any worker who fails to join the strike.

In 1964, there was a general strike carried out by the United Labour Union over the non-implementation of the revised salary structure. Workers demonstrated their grievances in the streets of Lagos and some labour leaders were tortured in the process by the police. In 1994 during the regime of late Sani Abacha, the academic staff union of universities (ASUU) carried out an industrial action throughout the federation which lasted for more than one year over good working conditions. Also in 2002 ASUU also embarked on six months old strike action over the better working conditions. Similarly, in 2007 during Olusegun Obasanjo's regime, the Nigerian Labour Congress embarked on a nation-wide strike protesting the increase on the fuel price with the aim of fighting for the interest of Nigerian citizens who are the primary consumers of the product. In 2009 the ASUU also embarked on six months old strike demanding for a revised salary structure and better working conditions. In 2010, the academic staff union of universities in the south East States of Nigeria embarked on five months strike over the non-implementation of the 2009 FG-ASUU agreement. In that same vein, other sectors of the economy, such as the health workers' union, judiciary workers' union, downstream sector, etc. embarked on strike over poor salary and poor working conditions at several times across the country. On August, 2011 the Nigeria Labour Congress also embarked on nation-wide warning strike over the non-implementation of the new national minimum wage by the federal government as promised by the President, Goodluck Jonathan during his campaign. Also labour unions in States such as Ebonyi, Edo, Benue, etc also embarked on strike over the unwillingness of the state Government to pay workers the new national minimum wage as enshrined in the 2004 pension Reform Act.

Recently, the ASUU of Taraba State University embarked on strike over non-payment of salaries and allowances, just as the national body is threatening to shut down Nigerian universities over enrolment into the IPPIS. Also Nigerian Labour Congress threatened to embark on a nation-wide strike before the federal government reluctantly signed the new minimum wage into law, which is yet to be implemented.

However, considering the past history of Nigerian industrial relations, one may conclude that industrial conflict is a dominant factor in the Nigerian Labour Relations. Therefore, a study of labour-management relation is necessary especially in tertiary institutions in Taraba State. Industrial conflict has been a canker worm that has eaten deep the marrow of Nigerian industrial and social development. It has been a dominant factor in the history of Nigeria labour relations. They have been so many cases of disputes or disagreements either between the employers and the employees or between the government and the civil servants. The disagreements usually result in strike, lockout, sabotage, output restriction, boycottism etc. The effects of these industrial conflicts fall on the citizens who in one way or the other depend heavily on the services of the conflicting organizations. One would begin to ask question, why is it that Nigeria do experience constant industrial conflicts? It is either the Nigeria Labour Congress and other trade unions pursuing an increase in wage nor the academic staff union of universities fighting over better working conditions

etc. All these industrial actions adversely affected the performance of lecturers and academic achievements of the students.

Egwu cited in Ekundayo (2012) states that industrial conflict extended the number of years the students were expected to stay before graduating from the university. During periods of industrial unrest, most students would have engaged themselves in some anti-social acts such as political thuggery, armed robbery, drug trafficking, kidnapping, prostitution, etc. There are other attendant negative consequences of these strikes. This calls for serious attention. However, one would begin to ask why is industrial conflict a dominant factor in the Nigerian Labour history especially in the tertiary education system? What could be the cause of the action, the effects as well as possible alternatives to the problem of industrial conflict in Nigeria and the tertiary education system? These are questions sort to be answered by this study.

Taraba State is one of the States in the North-East Geo Political zone of Nigeria, it was created in 1991 by the regime of General Sani Abacha from the former Gongola State. It has sixteen local government areas and four state-owned tertiary institutions, which are: Taraba State University, Jalingo; Taraba State Polytechnic, Suntai, Taraba State College of Education, Zing and Taraba State College of Agriculture, Jalingo. The following labour unions exist in these institutions: Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU), Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (SSANU), National Association of Technologists (NAT), Non-Academic Staff Union (NASU), Academic Staff Union of Polytechnics (ASUP), Colleges of Education Academic Staff Union (COEASU), etc.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Industrial conflict has been a canker worm that has eaten deep the marrow of Nigerian industrial and social development. It has been a dominant factor in the history of Nigeria labour relations. They have been so many cases of disputes or disagreements either between the employers and the employees or between the government and the civil servants. The disagreements usually results in strike, lockout, sabotage, output restriction, boycottism etc. The effects of these industrial conflicts fall on the citizens (parents and students) who in one way or the other depend heavily on the services of the conflicting organizations (tertiary institutions). Observation has shown that some Nigerian graduates are deficient in communication skill and the ability to apply technical and professional knowledge in solving personal and work- related problems. Some of them are poor in oral and written expression in English language. They lack leadership competence and good sense of judgment. Some of them are deficient in the proficiency for time management and self-control. This shows that the quality of tertiary education graduates is deteriorating. This has been blamed on the unhealthy labour-management relationship in tertiary institutions in Taraba State and Nigeria at large, which has led to several strike actions thereby making the teacher inefficient.

Despite the immense benefits of tertiary education to nation building, the potentials of the system in developing countries like Nigeria to fulfill these responsibilities is frequently thwarted by long-standing problems bedeviling the system. Prominent among the problems facing the system is the constant conflict between the various unions in the systems and the tertiary institutions' administrators. Unions and management tend to have opposite views because of the divergence between the expectations of management and labour in organizations, which often leads to conflicts. It is a fact that the trends in strike activities and poor labour-management relationship in Nigeria leads to reduction in workers' productivity, it is therefore identified as a problem towards the realization of educational objectives. In any educational institution, it is the work of the teachers that determines the degree of success or failure in the institution's effort to achieve its goal. This study therefore intends to examine the impact of labour-management relationship on the performance of teachers in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general purpose of the study is to examine the labour-management relationship, and its effect on teachers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State. Specifically, it intends to:

- Find out factors that influence labour-management relationship in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.
- Evaluate the impact of labour-management relationship on teachers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.
- Determine the impact of labour-management relationships on students' academic achievements in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study intends to provide insight into labour-management relationships and its impact on teachers'

performance vis-à-vis students' academic achievements in State owned tertiary institutions in Taraba State.

The findings of this study might serve as guide to the management of tertiary institutions in Taraba State, by exposing the factors that contribute positively and negatively to labour-management relationships, and help them to develop relevant strategies that will help to improve the relationship positively.

The findings might also help teachers, students and labour unions in tertiary institutions in Taraba State to acknowledge the implications of strike actions on their performance, thus device alternative means of resolving conflicts.

The findings of this study might serve as a reference to other scholars who may wish to conduct research on related issues.

1.5 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study.

- What are the factors that influence labour-management relationships in tertiary institutions in Taraba State?
- How does labour-management relationship affect teachers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State?
- Does labour-management relationship affect students' academic achievements in tertiary institutions in Taraba State?

1.6 Hypothesis

The following null hypothesis guided the study, and was tested at 0.05 level of significance:

H_o Labour-Management relationships has no significant impact on teachers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study is on the impact of labour-management relationship on teachers' performance and students' academic achievement in State owned tertiary institutions in Taraba State. The scope of the study is the four (4) tertiary institutions in State, which are: Taraba State University Jalingo, Taraba State Polytechnic Suntai, Taraba State College of Education Zing and Taraba State College of Agriculture Jalingo. Particularly the study was delimited to all principal officers, labour union leaders and teachers of these institutions. It will focus on the following variables: factors influencing labour-management relationship, impact of labour-management relationship on teacher performance; and impact of labour-management relationship on students' academic achievements.

2. Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

According to Gordian cited in Ige, Adeyeye and Aina (2011), labour-management relation which could be seen as industrial conflict is an expression of dissatisfaction within the employment relationship especially those pertaining the employment contract and the collective bargaining. Similarly, Marshall cited in Anyim (2009), viewed industrial conflict as resulting from the incompatible interest of workers and employers in the work place; disagreement arising from the terms and the conditions of employment clashes resulting from opposing views held by the management participant in the work place fashioned according to their steps and position on the organization location. This is also in line with the view of Roundhouse et al cited in Chukwuka (2013), that industrial conflict as a whole range of behavior and attitude that expresses opposition and diversant or orientation between mankind, individual owners {management) and the working people (Employees) and their organization on the other hand.

According to Tudor cited in Anyim, Ikemefuna and Oluseyi (2012), despite the best management practice in administration and communication, which improves labour-management relation, industrial conflict will still occur in organizations. A total absence of conflict would be unbelievable, boring and a strong indication that such conflicts are being suppressed. One of the characteristics of a mature group (government and employees) is its willingness and ability to bring suppressed conflicts to the surface where they may be discussed with a greater opportunity of resolving them.

Burton cited in Chukwuka (2013), conflict like sex, is an essential creative element in human relationship. It is the element in human relationship. It is the means to change, the means of our social values of welfare, security, justice and opportunity for development to be achieved. Conflict is neither to be depreciated nor feared; that conflict like sex, is to be enjoyed. Thus perceives conflict essential as a social phenomenon with both creative and destructive manifestation. In a similar notion, Hill cited in Chukwuka (2013) however, argues that based on these assumptions, the interpretation of conflict is that human beings make

choice regarding their behavior, and conflict may arise from the interplay of these choice.

To a large extent, the pattern of staff relations or labour-management relations determines the level of cooperation among the various staff which in turn determines the general atmosphere of the institution; to this end there is the need for proper coordination of the activities of the various departments in the school. Industrial conflict is the inability of two conflicting parties to reach agreement on any issue connected with object of industrial interaction, whether or not, this conflict results into a strike, lock-out or other forms of protestation. Amusan cited in Ekundayo (2012) opined that industrial conflict is a situation characterized by the inability of those concerned to iron out their differences and reach an agreement on issues of common interest. Meanwhile, the task of managing conflict is a major preoccupation of the tertiary institutions' administrators. Conflict management is essentially about the ability to balance the primary interests of the employers with those of the employees such that tensions are deescalated and disharmony in industrial relations avoided, hence, labour-management relationship.

The primary objective of the school system according to Nwagwu cited in Owojori and Asaolu (2010), is to ensure effective teaching-learning process. For this objective to materialize, the school head must be able to plan, organize, direct, coordinate and control the activities of the staff and students in an atmosphere devoid of persistent and unresolved conflicts. To this end, there is need for clear-cut policy concerning staff relations, duties and functions and most importantly, motivation in terms of remuneration and other staff welfare oriented policies. In Nigerian educational institutions, teachers are very vital if the objectives and aims of education as stated in National policy of education are to be achieved. Mahar (2004) emphasize the importance of teachers' job performance when she observed that school teachers are the principal instruments in awakening the learners' cultural value, in preparing the learner for his or her later professional training and in helping him or her adjust normally to his or her environment. Ololube (2006), posited that teachers are the most important group of professionals for our nation's future. In any educational institution, it is the work of the teachers that determines the degree of success or failure in the institution's effort to achieve its goal of integrating morality and learning. The teacher is the vehicle through which the subject matter is presented to the students.

Based on the foregoing, it could be asserted that cordial labour-management relationship devoid of protest and strikes, is a sine qua non to the achievement of the objectives of tertiary education and enhance teachers' performance in Taraba State.

3. Theoretical Framework

This study is hinged on the theory of Organizational equilibrium by Simon-Barnard, it is an offshoot of the theory of organizational behaviour or what is known in some circles as the nomothetic-ideographic model, which was propounded by Getzels and Guba (1957). This theory is about human behaviour in organizations. Getzels and Guba argued that the observed behaviour in an organization is a function of the interaction between the organizational (nomothetic) and the individual (personality or ideographic) dimensions. They contend that to understand or judge the behaviour of a leader or educational administrator, it is important to understand the institution, the leader's roles and his expectations as well as the individual, his personality and his need disposition. Getzels and Guba base their theory on the assumption that achieving the tasks of a social system like the school requires the combined effort of the staff with different functions and responsibilities.

The focus of this theory emphasizes the fact that the school or educational administrator endeavours to achieve the goals of education as well as satisfying the personal needs of the individuals. According to Getzels & Guba, such administrators who reconcile the school goals with individual needs (equilibrium) can be described as "Transformational". Thus in a school set up, there is need to achieve equilibrium in terms of achieving school goals as well as the needs of the staff working in the school. This theory is relevant to this study because it is assumed that though tertiary institutions were established to train high level relevant manpower for the nation, teachers working in these tertiary institutions have their other personal needs, which informs their behaviour and consequently affects their performance. This theory is therefore relevant to this study because it will help the Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Provost and other principal officers to balance the ideographic and nomothetic dimensions, thereby enhancing labour-management relationships in their various institutions so as to achieve school objectives.

4. Research Methodology

The research design adopted for this study is the cross sectional survey method; which being both descriptive and exploratory, entails to assess the

labour-management relationships. This will involve physical visits to the study area, use of observation, and administration of questionnaire to obtain data from groups of respondents with similar characteristics at a given period of time. The population of this study covers all four (4) State owned tertiary institutions in Taraba State; with a staff strength of three thousand two hundred and fourteen (3,214) which is made up of two thousand two hundred and sixty (2,260) academic staff and nine hundred and fifty-four (954) non-academic staff.

All the four (4) tertiary institutions in the State served as the sample of the study. From each of the school ten (10) principal officers were drawn, twenty (20) Union executives/non-teaching staff, forty (40) teaching staff, giving a total of 280 respondents that participated in the research. They are stratified along male and female. The study employed the use of structured questionnaire, for principal officers, teachers, union leaders and non-teaching staff of all the four tertiary institutions in Taraba State as instrument. A 15-item, three clusters with four points rating scale questionnaire titled "Labour-Management Relationships Questionnaire (LMRQ)" developed by the researcher constitutes the main instrument used for data collection. The questionnaire consists of two sections (A & B). Section A comprised general information e.g. name of school, sex of respondent, age group, category of respondent, etc. Section B contains questions on labour-management relationships in tertiary institutions in Taraba State; in the following areas: factors influencing labour-management relationships, impact of labour-management relationship on teachers' performance and impact of labour-management relationship on students' academic achievements. The scoring procedure or rating scale to be used is Likert modified scale of Strongly Agree (4), Agree (3), Disagree (2), and Strongly Disagree (1). The labour-management relationship questionnaire was face validated by experts in the Faculty of Education, Taraba State University, Jalingo. The validated instrument was tested for reliability using five principal officers, five union leaders and ten lecturers of Federal Polytechnic, Bali; making a total of 20 respondents. The co-efficient index using the Pearson product moment correlation statistic, was 0.73, 0.81 and 0.87 for the three clusters respectively. The instrument was therefore adjudged to possess high reliability.

A total of 280 copies of the Labour-Management Relations Questionnaire (LMRQ) were administered through the help of four (4) research assistants, who were trained on the purpose and nature of the study. two days was allowed for respondents to complete and return the instrument, in all a total of 268 copies were retrieved. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistic (Mean and Standard Deviation), Chi-square and percentage scores. Arithmetic Mean of 2.50 was used as the scale mean (cut-off point) in answering research questions; to determine the degree of impact (2.50 and above = high impact, 0 – 2.49 = low impact). The Chi-square was used to test the hypothesis to determine labour-management relationship variables. All tests were performed at a probability level of 0.05, using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), latest edition.

5. Data Analysis and Findings

Research Question 1: What are the factors that influence labour-management relationships in tertiary institutions in Taraba State?

Table 1: Mean response of management staff, lecturers, non-teaching staff and union leaders on factors that influence labour-management relationship in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.

S/N	DESCRIPTION	SA	A	D	SD	M	SD	Decision
1	The undemocratic leadership style of principal officers influences labour-management relationship in tertiary institutions.	103	81	43	41	2.9	1.07	Agree
2	Poor and erratic funding of tertiary institutions by State government influence labour-management relationship.	118	73	45	32	3.0	1.04	Agree
3	Increased student population with deteriorating teaching-learning facilities influence labour-management relationship.	121	88	29	30	3.1	0.04	Agree
4	Poor condition of service and irregular payment of staff entitlements influence labour-management relationship.	136	92	28	12	3.3	0.003	Agree
5	Violent trade unionism influence labour-management relationship in tertiary institutions.	96	134	60	22	3.5	0.005	Agree
	Cluster Mean					**3.2**		**Agree**

Scale Mean = 2.5

Table 1 show that respondents agree that undemocratic leadership styles of principal officers of tertiary institutions influences labour-management relationship; with a mean of 2.9 and standard deviation of 1.07. They also agree that poor and erratic funding of tertiary institutions by State government influences labour-management relationship, with a mean of 3.0 and standard deviation of 1.04. The respondents further agree that increased student population without a corresponding increase in teaching-learning facilities and infrastructure, influences labour-management relationship in tertiary institutions in Taraba State; with a mean of 3.1 and standard deviation of 0.004. They also agree that poor condition of service and irregular payment of staff entitlements influence labour-management relationship in tertiary institutions in Taraba State; with a mean of 3.5 and standard deviation of 0.005. With a cluster mean of 3.2 which is greater than the scale mean of 2.5, it could be concluded that the above mentioned factors influence labour-management relationship in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.

Research Question 2: How does Labour-Management Relationship affect Teachers' Performance in Tertiary Institutions in Taraba State?

Table 2: Mean response of Management Staff, Lecturers, Non-Teaching Staff and Union Leaders on how Labour-Management Relationship affects Teachers' Performance in Tertiary Institutions in Taraba State.

S/N	DESCRIPTION	SA	A	D	SD	M	SD	Decision
6..	Unhealthy labour-management relationship negatively affects teachers performance in tertiary institutions.	127	89	32	20	3.2	0.003	Agree
7..	Most teachers take to other trades or part-time jobs during strike actions or dispute.	67	84	91	26	2.7	0.003	Agree
8..	During strike actions or dispute, teachers do not attend to students on academic matters.	111	82	45	30	3.0	0.004	Agree
9.	Teachers rush students in lectures after strike actions may have been suspended, in order to cover the syllabus within a very short period; to meet academic calendar.	97	91	69	11	3.0	0.003	Agree
10.	Most teachers (lecturers) are not able to effectively cover or finish their course work due to time constraints occasioned by strike actions.	89	87	66	26	2.9	0.004	Agree
	Cluster Mean					**3.0**		**Agree**

Scale Mean = 2.5

Table 2 show that respondents agree that unhealthy labour-management relationship affects lecturers' performance negatively in tertiary institutions; with a mean of 3.2 and standard deviation of 0.003. They also agree that most lecturers take to other trades or part-time jobs during face-off between management and labour; with a mean of 2.7 and standard deviation of 0.003. They further agree that during strike actions, lecturers do not attend to students on academic matters; with a mean of 3.0 and standard deviation of 0.004. They agree that lecturers rush students on lectures after strike action may have been resolved or suspended, to enable them cover syllabus within a short possible time, to meet up with academic calendar of their various institutions; with a mean of 3.0 and standard deviation of 0.003. They further agree that most lecturers are not able to effectively cover or finish their course work due to time constraints, occasioned by strike actions; with a mean of 2.9 and standard deviation of 0.004. With a cluster mean of 3.0 which is greater than the scale mean of 2.5, it could be stated that that labour-management relationship affects lecturers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.

Research Question 3: Does labour-management relationship affect students' academic achievements in tertiary institutions in Taraba State?

Table 3: Mean response of management staff, lecturers, non-teaching staff and union leaders on how labour-management relationship affects students' academic achievements in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.

S/N	DESCRIPTION	SA	A	D	SD	M	SD	Decision
11.	During strike actions, students resort to some anti-social acts such as: thuggery, armed robbery, drug trafficking and kidnapping.	93	84	32	59	2.8	0.005	Agree
12	Unhealthy labour-management relationship (strike) contribute to the poor performance of students in their final examinations.	81	88	51	48	2.8	0.004	Agree
13.	Students suffer more during labour-management face-off, than staff and management of the institution.	99	78	32	59	2.8	0.005	Agree
14.	80% of final year students are able to pass at Credit, upper credit or second class upper level from tertiary institutions.	51	62	98	57	2.4	0.004	Disagree
15.	Unhealthy labour-management relationship cause students to stay more than the stipulated number of years for their course of study.	87	76	58	47	2.8	0.004	Agree
	Cluster Mean					**2.7**		

Scale Mean = 2.5

Table 3 shows that respondents agree that during strike actions, students resort to some anti-social behaviours such as thuggery, armed robbery, drug trafficking and kidnapping; with a mean of 2.8 and standard deviation of 0.005. They also agree that unhealthy labour-management relationship in terms of strike, contribute to the poor performance of students in their examinations in tertiary institutions; with a mean of 2.8 and standard deviation of 0.004. They further agree that students suffer more during labour-management face-off than staff and management of tertiary institutions; with a mean of 2.8 and standard deviation of 0.005. They however disagree that eighty percent of final year students are able to pass at second class upper, upper credit or merit level as the case may be; with a mean of 2.4 and standard deviation of 0.004. They agree that unhealthy labour-management relationship cause students to stay more than the stipulated number of years for their course of study; with a mean of 2.8 and standard deviation of 0.004. With a cluster mean of 2.7 which is greater than the scale mean of 2.5, it could be concluded that labour-management relationship affects students' academic achievement in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.

Testing of Hypothesis

H_o "Labour-Management relationship has no significant impact on lecturers performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State".

Table 4: Chi-Square analysis of null hypothesis

SCALE	Frequency	%	X^2 Cal.	X^2 Crit.	Remarks
Strongly Agree	491	37			
Agree	433	32			Null Hypothesis
Disagree	303	23	5.393	21.026	not accepted
Strongly Disagree	113	8			
TOTAL	**1340**	**100**			

P= 0.05 *DF = 12* *Chi-Square* = $\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$

The table is a contingency table of 5 columns and 4 rows which gave a degree of freedom (df) of 12, going by the formula (C-1) (R-1). From table 4, a total of 491 respondents representing 37% strongly agree, 433 representing 32% agree, 303 representing 23% disagree, while 113 representing 8% strongly disagree. The table show that the Chi-square (X^2) calculated is 5.393 while the Chi-Square critical or table value at 0.05 level of significance stood at 21.026. Going by the decision rule, since the chi-square calculated is less than the chi-square critical, the null hypothesis which states that "Labour-Management relationship has no significant impact on lecturers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State" is not accepted. This means that the alternate hypothesis which states that "Labour-management relationship has significant impact on lecturers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State" is upheld.

6. Discussion of Findings

The findings of this study reveal that certain factors such as leadership style, poor funding, students' population explosion, decaying facilities, and poor conditions of service for staff influences labour-management relationship in tertiary institutions in Taraba State. This finding is in consonance with Ige, Adeyeye and Aina (2011) who found out that changes in wage rate, price expectation and union membership concentration, were the factors influencing industrial conflicts in Nigeria. It is also in agreement with Owojori and Asaolu (2010) who discovered that prominent among the problems of personnel management in the Nigerian school system are: disagreement on policy matters, disparity in salary structure, dictation from the political class and violent trade unionism. Ekundayo (2012) supports the above as he found out that causes of conflicts between trade unions and university management include: poor funding of the system, poor condition of service and bad leadership style of university administrators.

The finding also reveal that unhealthy labour-management relationship negatively affects lecturers' performance in tertiary institutions to the extent that most times, lecturers are not able to cover the syllabus and course outlines for their respective courses. On the other hand, they have to rush students to compensate for time lost, thereby reducing the quality of instruction. This finding is in agreement with Odiagbe (2012) who revealed that internal and external factors, economic and political factors such as low wages and condition of service, poor and erratic funding, rising student population, deterioration of teaching-learning facilities, weak institutional autonomy and macro-economic policies contributes to the intensity of the disputes between

trade unions and management which makes teaches ineffective.

The study went further to reveal that incessant strike as a result of labour-management face-off, negatively affects students' academic achievements in such a manner that some students has to spend more years on campus, and most time the tertiary institutions loses some academic semesters or even a session, through disrupted academic calendar. This finding is in tandem with Egwu as reported in Ekundayo (2012) who opined that industrial conflict extended the number of years the students were expected to stay before graduating from the university. During periods of industrial unrest, most students would have engaged themselves in some anti-social acts such as political thuggery, armed robbery, drug trafficking, kidnapping, prostitution, etc. It is also in agreement with Uchefuna (2001) who posits that considering government's huge investment in public education, its output in terms of quality of students have been observed to be unequal with government expenditure. Consequent upon the observed deterioration in the academic achievement, attitude and value of tertiary institution students, one may wonder if the high failure rates and the poor quality of the students is not a reflection of the instructional quality in the schools. In other words, the ineffectiveness of teachers in classroom interaction with the students could be as a result of constant strike actions, which is responsible for the observed poor performance of students and the widely acclaimed fallen standard of education in Nigeria.

The study revealed that labour-management relationship has significant impact on lecturers' performance in tertiary institutions in Taraba State.

7. Conclusion

Despite the immense benefits of tertiary education to nation building, the potentials of the system in developing countries like Nigeria to fulfill these responsibilities is frequently thwarted by long-standing problems bedeviling the system. Prominent among the problems facing the system is the constant conflict between the various unions in the systems and the management or administrators. Unions and management tend to have opposite views because of the divergence between the expectations of management and labour in organizations, which often leads to conflicts. It is a fact that the trends in strike activities and poor labour-management relationship in Nigeria leads to reduction in workers' productivity, it is therefore identified as a problem towards the realization of educational objectives. In any educational institution, it is the work of the teachers that determines the degree of success or failure in the institution's effort to achieve its goal. In this 21st century, efforts must be geared towards a sustainable cordial labour-management relationship to enhance lecturers' productivity and students' academic achievement in tertiary institutions in Taraba State and Nigeria as a whole.

8. Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are put forward:

- Government and tertiary institution administrators should ensure proper funding, judicious use of funds, better condition of service, principle of democratic governance, conducive teaching-learning environment and better communication channel so as to strengthen the relationship between unions and management authorities.
- Tertiary institution administrators must adopt transformational leadership style that will cater for the idiographic and nomothetic dimensions in the management of their institutions, thus reduce conflicts to its barest minimum.
- Labour leaders must as a matter of fact find other alternatives to strike in resolving industrial or labour-management disputes to avoid the attendant consequences on lecturers and students, associated with strikes.
- Government must be pro-active in responding to labour genuine demands before it gets to the level of strike or shutting down the institution(s).
- Government and tertiary institution administrators should endeavour to involve union leaders in decision making process and policy formulation to enhance cordial relationship.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 217–222

Impact of Work Environment on Employees' Performance in Federal Polytechnic, Offa, Kwara State, Nigeria

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Abstract. This study examined impact of work environment on employee performance using academic staff in Federal Polytechnic Offa, Kwara State as study focus. Survey research design was adopted with the use of questionnaire for data collection from the academic staff in the polytechnic. Data analysis was carried out with inferential statistics (regression and correlation matrix) and results established that the polytechnic work environment has significant effect on academic staff teaching effectiveness and that of research output. It was discovered that academic staff teaching potency is weak and research output is low. The study concluded that the polytechnic work environment has not promoted effective teaching and quality research. It was recommended that management should reposition the polytechnic work environment and make it more supportive to the academic staff performance especially in the areas of proper illumination and ventilation of lecture rooms, provision of internet facility, class control, lecturer/students ratio and conducive office arrangement.

Keywords: Academic staff, Effective teaching, Performance, Research output, Work environment

1. Introduction

The success and failure of educational activities highly depends on the performance of academic staff which has been linked to the quality of graduate. The inability to turn out quality graduates have been attributed to the inability of academic staffs in Tertiary Educational Institutions (TEIs) of learning to have fulfilled their two major responsibilities; teaching and research. Like other TEIs in the world, Nigerian tertiary educational institutions were established to pursue how to increase current knowledge through research and spread it to the new generations through teaching in other to provide high-quality research and high-quality teaching (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2004).

To achieve high-quality research and high-quality teaching, it is expedient to attach teaching effectiveness to the criteria for promotion of academic staff in TEIs while some authors such as Chiemeke, Longe, Longe and Shaib (2009) and Agboola and Oduwole (2005) have argued that research output should be the primary criterion for promotion of academic staff in TEIs. It is reasonable to combine both teaching effectiveness and research output as the leading criteria for promoting academic staff in TEIs because both complement each other.
In a situation where the essence of floating Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) among which are the deliverables of academic staff are not attained, a lot of factors could be responsible. Notable among these factors is the state of staff working environment. A pleasant working environment no doubt promotes comfort and convenience required by workers to propel their performance level. Therefore, improving work environment is a top agenda of managers/management in this contemporary age.

This laudable objective is presently threatened by poor work environment of academics in the polytechnic system which is affecting their job performance (research, teaching, mentoring and community service). For instance, the official lecture/student ratio for polytechnic is along two lines; first is the science category which is 1:30 and for the social sciences category is 1:40. However, the situation is quite different as classes are overcrowded with students who at time hang around classroom windows to receive lecture. It was in this regard that the study examined how work environment affects

academic staff performance and evaluated the extent to which work environment have contributed to encouraging or discouraging academic staff performance such as teaching effectiveness and research output.

2. Statement of Problem

Poor educational standard has been reported in Nigeria by notable scholars (Mohammed & Abdullahi, 2011; Dauda & Mohammed, 2012; Aigheyisi & Obhiosa, 2014). These authors also attributed the fallen standard of education at tertiary level to poor performance of academics while it is evident that the unpleasant work environment of academic staff is one of the factors impeding their desire to put up excellent performance. Without mincing words, ensuring proper work environment considering the continued rise in demand for tertiary education without proportionate increase in academic staff and enabling environment for both teaching and learning has been seriously challenged in Nigeria TEIs. Similarly, research output has been at lowest rank. Okiki (2013) found out that research productivity of academic staff in the Nigerian Universities was lower in the publishing of textbooks, book chapters, monographs, and patents and certified inventions. It was against this backdrop that the study examined work environment and performance of academic staff in Federal Polytechnics Offa, Kwara State, Nigeria. To achieve this objective, two (2) hypotheses were developed and stated below in null forms:

$H0_1$: Work environment of academic staff of Federal Polytechnic Offa has no significant effect on their teaching effectiveness.

$H0_2$: Work environment of academic staff of Federal Polytechnic Offa has no significant effect on their research output.

3. Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Discussions around performance have been at the front burner in both public and private sectors from time immemorial. It is a multi-dimensional construct, which permits value to be created on differing dimensions (Borman & Motowidlo, 1993; Campbell, Gasser & Oswald, 1996; Cameron, 1986; Dess & Robinson, 1984; Murphy, Trailor & Hill, 1996). Performance is related to work (what must be achieved by someone) and working conditions. This view reiterated the importance of good working conditions in job performance. At the micro level (individual), performance is defined as the extent to which employee is able to accomplish the task assigned to him or her (Byars & Rue, 2006).

Work environment can be attractive and supportive or discouraging to individual job holders. While an attractive working environment could encourage individual to perform effectively, a discouraging working environment can be demotivating and make individual to be ineffective on the job. This is the interface of the working environment and job performance. A study carried out by Chandraseker (2011) confirmed that unsafe and unhealthy workplace environment in terms of poor ventilation; inappropriate lighting, excessive noise etc. affect workers' productivity and health.

Extant studies examined the effect of illumination, temperature, noise, and atmospheric conditions on performance of the workers (Bennett, Chitlangi aand Pangnekar 1997). In a study conducted by Chandrasekar (2011) in Malaysia, it was established that brightness of office light promotes alertness, concentration, and task performance. In a study conducted by Okiki (2013) on research productivity of teaching faculty members of Nigerian federal universities, he established low internet bandwidth as a significant barrier to research productivity by teaching faculty members in the universities.

Satisfactory explanations through theories have also been provided on work conditions and its effect on job delivery of workers. Notable among them are scientific theory (1856 - 1915), Human relations theory (1920), and Hertzberg two factors theory (1959). Hawthorn Experiments traced to Elton Mayo (1920) studied the impact of human relations on productivity, and to represent an important beginning in the transformation of Western management thought as a whole from the traditional school of thought to the human relations school, then to behaviourism school. Elton Mayo and his Harvard Colleagues (1920) in their work "Horthorn effect" on human relations approach to management". The first experiment was carried out in Philadelphia Textile Industry which had a high rate of labour of required average of 4000 employees yearly to be able to maintain. Effects of fatigue and monetary compensation were examined on output and rate of retention. It was discovered that the workers were pessimistic and less productive with high rate of labour turnover under the normal condition of service. This work is considered relevant to this present study because it affects workers and desire normal condition of service.

Herzberg (1959) two factors theory argues that employees are motivated by internal values rather than values that are external to the work .In other words, the impulse to perform on the job is driven by certain variables among which are work environment and salary. To Herzberg assumption, giving monetary performance incentives to teachers therefore will promote teaching effectiveness. This theory is relevant to this study in that it recognizes certain factors as impulse to job delivery of employees. Studies such as; Arsalani, Fallahi-Khoshknab, Ghaffari, Josephson, and Lagerstrom (2011) identified physical and psychosocial working conditions to have impact on job performance while Khan, Azhar, Parveen, Naeem, and Sohail (2011) concluded that incentives at workplace had a positive impact on employee's performance while infrastructure at workplace had no significant impact on employees.

A number of related studies have been carried out in both developed and developing countries. Erjem (2004) found that a significant percentage of public high school teachers working in Istanbul did not feel committed to their work places, because of the working conditions at schools. Most of the teachers were not happy with their school administration, physical conditions, crowded classrooms, and workload. In a study carried out by Bello and Adebanjo (2014) in Nigeria on reward system and employees performance in public secondary schools. It was discovered that reward system is not adequate for teachers in public schools here by affecting their morale which contribute to their low job performance.

Based on a review, academic staff who constitute a vital tool for this service delivery seems not to be comfortable with their work environment specifically those in the polytechnic system. The following gaps have been identified: There is no substantial literature on working conditions and job performance among academics specifically in Nigeria and more importantly the polytechnic sector. A somewhat close work is that of Mawoli and Babandako (2011) which looked at staff motivation, dissatisfaction and job performance in academic setting in Niger State which isolated working conditions as proxy under motivation in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai. A study that looks at work environment as a variable is thus imperative on the one hand, while on the other hand looking at another form of tertiary educational system such as Polytechnic is germane.

4. Methodology

Ex-post type of descriptive research design was utilized in this study. In ex-post-facto type of descriptive research, the researcher has no control over the variables of interest and therefore, cannot manipulate them (Nworgu, 2006). This research design was considered adequate for the study because the purpose of the study was to describe the nature of work environment and examines the relationship that exists with the dependent variable (Academic Staff Performance: teaching and research).

The population of study was made up of academic staff in the six (6) schools (faculty) of the Federal Polytechnic Offa, Kwara State. According to the Establishment Department of the Federal Polytechnic Offa, academic staff in the polytechnic was four hundred and sixty-six (466) as at 31st January, 2017 (See table1 for the details).

Table 1: Academic Staff Strength in Federal Polytechnic Offa, Kwara State, Nigeria as at 31st January, 2017

S/N	Name of Schools	Campus	Number of Academics
1	School of Communication	Mini Campus	58
2	School of Applied Science	Mini Campus	96
3	School of Business and Management Studies	Main Campus	112
4	School of General Studies	Main Campus	42
5	School of Engineering	Mini Campus	86
6	School of Environmental Studies	Main Campus	72
	Total		466

Source: Establishment Department of the Federal Polytechnic Offa, Kwara State, Nigeria.

A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to pick participants in the study. First, a stratified sampling technique was used to cover both campuses (Main and Mini) that is, along campuses location. Secondly, purposive sampling was used to pick two schools in each of the campuses. For that of the schools; Main campus: School of Business and Management Studies and School of Environmental while Mini campus; School of Applied Sciences and School of Engineering. Thirdly, simple random sampling technique was used to pick respondents among the academic staff in the schools. In the opinion of Owojori (2002), a good sample represents at least 10% of the total population. In this wise to give room for adequate representation 19% of the total population (366) was chosen (89) for the study.

Questionnaire was used for data collection. The instrument was in sections; Section A: This was a self-drafted instrument tagged work environment of academic staff and teaching effectiveness with five (5) items on Likert five scale: Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4). Undecided (3), Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1). Section B: This was a self-drafted instrument tagged nature and content of work environment and research output with five (5) items on Likert five scale: Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4). Undecided (3), Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1). Ten (10) copies of the instrument were assessed by three (3) Senior Lecturers in Business and Entrepreneurship Department of Kwara State University for face validity and reliability.

Data generated were analysed with inferential statistics in the form of correlation and regression. The decision rule: where tcal > ttab, null hypothesis is rejected and alternative is accepted and where tcal. < ttab, null hypothesis is accepted and alternative is rejected.

5. Data Analysis and Interpretations

Hypothesis One

Work environment of academic staff of Federal Polytechnic Offa has no significant effect on their teaching effectiveness.

The Model Equation

$Y = f(X)$

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + U_r$

Where: Y = Dependent Variable: Teaching Effectiveness **(TE)**

X = Independent Variable: Work Environment (**WE)**

Therefore, $TE = \beta_0 + \beta_1 WE + U_r$

β_0 = Constant Term,

β_1=is the coefficient of X.

U_r= Error Term

Table 4.1:Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	WE[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: TE

Table 4.2: Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.766[a]	.587	.217	.07727	2.859

a. Predictors: (Constant), WE

b. Dependent Variable: TE

The tables 4.1 and 4.2 give an R square value of 0.587, Durbin Watson (DW) 2.859, F value of 19.933 with degree of freedom of 1 and 2, and p-value of 0.000. This shows that the work environment has a significant effect on teaching effectiveness at 1% level of significance. More so, the equation has a good fit as R-square (R^2) equals 59% indicating a 59% variation in teaching effectiveness as caused by work environment. Since the p-value (0.000) is less than 0.01 and 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and accepts the alternative hypothesis. That is, the work environment of academic staff of Federal Polytechnic Offa has significant effect on their teaching effectiveness.

Hypothesis Two: Work environment of academic staff of Federal Polytechnic Offa does not have significant effect on their research output.

The Model Equation

$Y = f(X)$

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + U_r$
Where: Y = Dependent Variable: Research Output **(RO)**
X = Independent Variable: Work environment **(WE)**
Therefore, $RO = \beta_0 + \beta_1 WE + U_r$
β_0 = Constant Term, **β_1**is the coefficient of X.
U_r= Error Term

Table 4.3: Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	WE[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: RO

Table 4.4: Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.951[a]	.904	.635	.03487	2.365

a. Predictors: (Constant), WE

b. Dependent Variable: RO

Table 4.5: ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.(p-value)
1	Regression	.005	1	.005	14.481	.021[a]
	Residual	.001	1	.001		
	Total	.007	2			

a. Predictors: (Constant), WE

b. Dependent Variable: RO

From tables 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 it was revealed that R square value of 0.904, Durbin Watson (DW) 2.365, F value of 14.481 with degree of freedom of 1 and 2 and p-value of 0.021. This implies that work environment significantly affect research output at 5% level of significance. More so, the equation has a good fit as R-square (R^2) accounts for 90% of the total variation in research output as caused by work environment in the model, since the p-value (0.021) is less than 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and accepts the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, the work environment of academic staff of Federal Polytechnic Offa has significant effect on their research output.

6. Discussion of Findings

It was established that work environment of academic staff of Federal Polytechnic Offa has significant effect on their teaching effectiveness. This was similar to the view of Chandraseker (2011) which confirmed poor ventilation; inappropriate lighting, excessive noise etc. affect employees' performance and health.

Secondly, the study also revealed that the content of work environment significantly affects research output of academic staff. Therefore, if academic staff desire to increase their research output they must be provided with working tools that can promote research activities. This finding agrees with Okiki (2013) position that low internet bandwidth as a significant barrier to research productivity of teaching faculty members. Aside this, the survey revealed that academic staff research output were pronounced in article publications than textbooks (Co-authored and chapters in book).This finding agrees with the position of Okiki (2013) which pointed out that research productivity was lower in the publishing of textbooks, book chapters, monographs, and patents and certified inventions.

7. Conclusion

The Nigerian polytechnic has no doubt fall short of meeting her mandate over the years. One of these areas has been teaching ineffectiveness and low level of research output as overt in the research quality of lecturers and graduates over the years. This study has reviewed factors which has contributed to this and empirically examined two critical components of working conditions that is teaching workload and work environment which are found to be related to

academic staff performance in Federal Polytechnic Offa, Kwara State. From the survey, it was empirically established that the proxies of working conditions examined affects academic staff performance. However, there is need for academic staff and management to work on some areas to guarantee teaching effectiveness and research output in the polytechnic.

8. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were suggested to ensure teaching effectiveness and increase research output among academic staff in the polytechnic:

- Management of the polytechnic needs to work on the working environment in the school to make it more conducive for teaching and learning. Effort should be made towards proper illumination and ventilation of lecture rooms, adhering to lecturer/students ratio and sensitization of the polytechnic community on the importance of maintaining noiseless environment at all time.
- Management of the polytechnic should also work on the provision of functional working tools such as computer systems and internet facility and regulate social activities of students on campus to minimize distraction to boost research activities of academic staff.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 223–228

Evolution of Ceramics Association in Nigeria

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Abstract. Ceramic plays an important role in the sustainable industrialization of Nigeria in the light of its strategic application in numerous industrial sectors. Evolution of ceramics association in Nigeria reappraised the development of different ceramic Professional association in Nigeria. Evolution theory was adapted for the study. The paper gives details of Professional bodies' achievements, journals' growth and development of ceramic in Nigeria. It also highlights the important of technical ceramics to everyday life in the 21st Century and proffers some thought for the way forward for a brighter future for ceramists and ceramics in general.

Keywords: Ceramics Evolution, Development, entrepreneurship and professionalism

1. Introduction

Ceramic is a living and growing form that seems to know no bounds. Knowledge of it is important because its development is the driving force of economic growth, and transformation of rural communities. Harris (1975:95) opines that ceramic is a metallic oxide boride, carbide, nitrate or a mixture of compound materials; while Van (1980) sees ceramic as architectural materials, polycrystalline materials formed from the firing of natural clays and mineral admixtures at high temperatures. Those materials are produced by the sintering of oxides of various metals and other high melting point inorganic substances.

In engineering, ceramics are considered to include a wide variety of substances such as glass, brick, stone, abrasives, porcelain, enamels, dielectric insulators nonmetallic magnetic materials, high temperature refractories. Generally, the term ceramic applies to an inorganic non-metallic solid made up of either metal or non-metal compounds that have been shaped and then hardened by heating to high temperatures.

As for Sub-Saharan Africa discovery in 2007, Swiss archeologists discovered pieces of the oldest pottery in Africa in Central Mali, dating back to at least 9,500 B.C. The findings from the Borno area are the oldest known examples in Nigeria, assigned to about 6000 B.C. Allsworth–Jones. (1992). Other earlier Nigeria archaeological evidence as recorded by kalilu (2006) are:
Dutse Kongba, a rock shelter near Jos indicates that pots other ceramic wares were produced as early as 4000 B.C. York, (1978). Also, excavations by Shaw and Daniel (1984) associated ceramic wares, dated to about 3000 B.C., with a late Stone Age site at Iwo Eleru in the present Ondo state. Other late Stone Age sites associated with ceramic manufacture are rock shelter at Rop in Plateau State, Kagoro in Kaduna State, Ukpa in Abia State, Aba-Pele in Osun State and Iffe-Ijumu in Kogi State Fatunsin, (1992). The Nok culture has been assigned to 500 B.C. Fagg. (1990) while ancient Ife in Southwestern Nigeria has been assigned to around 1100 A.D. Shaw, (1978). The foregoing show that pottery and ceramic production was undoubtedly very wide in Nigeria as early as the Late Stone Age.

Pottery has helped in knowing about the civilization of Nigerian Culture, such as the Nok Culture, Igbo Ukwu and Benin. Barley (1994) is of the opinion that

"pottery is intimately connected with social and cultural milieu that creates it". While Igwilo (1983) referred to pottery as "the mirror of civilization, Ceramic plays an important role in the sustainable industrialization of any nation in the light of its strategic applications in numerous industry sectors that include but not limited to aviation, automobile, building and construction, defense and security, electrical and electronics, engineering, industrial manufacturing, medicine, power and energy and many more. Currently Nigeria is spending approximately US$900 million yearly on ceramic importation, out of which ceramic tiles imports per year is over US$500 million and is projected to reach US$2.1 billion by the year 2025 (Oaikhinan 2019). Despite the economic downturn, Nigeria remains a nation with great growth potentials for ceramic tiles and other products.

2. Evolution of Contemporary Pottery in Nigeria.

According to Agberia (1998.66), the earliest efforts at revolutionizing pottery production in Nigeria is recorded by Duckworth. This attempt was by a British potter, Mr. D. Roberts in 1904. His efforts met with no substantial success. At Ibadan he attempted to train some male folks in new pottery art fusing clay and glazes. This experiment did not succeed as a result of two main reasons. First, the tradition of pottery making was singularly in the hands of women who essentially produced pots on part-time basis. Secondly, the trainee potters could not cope with technical complexities in pottery production.

Between 1930 and 1938 another futile attempt was made by K. C. Murray in the Eastern region of Nigeria at Umuahia. Although he recorded failures in the aspects of craft pottery, his efforts however yielded results in the general art curriculum development which he established for the teacher's colleges, as recorded by Evelyn Brown (1966.56), Agberia (1988 and 1996), Idowu (2006.135) and Danladi (2002). In 1949 the Nigerian Government advertised for a Potter, as a Colonial Civil Servant, Cardew came to Nigeria in 1950 and wrote a survey proposal on Pottery Prospects in Nigeria for the development of commerce and industries.

In August 1951 Mr. Michael Cardew (British potter) established a pottery training centre in Suleja recorded by Telkins (1971:3), Ahuwan (2003:19) and Ozioma (2004:43). In April; 1952 Abuja Pottery Training Centre was officially opened with 6 (six) trainees. Cardew was invited by the then Northern Regional government to set up a training school where local potters from the rural villages all over the Northern Nigeria could be trained in modern methods of making pottery using locally available raw materials. Prominent among the trainees recruited at the centre was a woman Hadjiya Ladi Kwali who brought both fame and glory to the centre and the entire Nigerian nation.

Between 1958 and 1972 Cardew organized an exhibition for Ladi Kwali in Great Britain, Germany and America where she gave her lecture on art too. Her contribution to ceramics earned her distinguished national and international awards. The achievements of Ladi Kwali at the pottery training centre are important not only from the angle of pottery as an art but also from how traditions have been adapted for modern use. The marriage of the indigenous and modern techniques inherent in her pottery art helps as a model for experiments aimed at managing the two traditions of art in aesthetics with modern technology in contemporary Nigerian pottery.

Following this initiative and the success recorded pottery workshops and ceramics centers were established by ex-trainees from these early centers between 1960 and 1984. Different centers were established such as the Jacaranda and Maraba pottery in Kaduna, Ekiti, Okigwe, Oji River, Badagry and Pidev in Warri, between 1970 and 1990 different institution started ceramics departments, e.g. ABU, Ife, Nsukka, Auchi Polytechnic and Colleges of Education. More and more students were turned out. Just when pottery workshops were developing, Nigeria witnessed a tremendous increase in the establishment of new techniques of mass-production. These were reported by Mcrow (1955.84 - 87) established at Korodu for the manufacture of tea pots, jug, cups, saucers, plates etc. other ceramics industries are Riceware, Ilupeju-Lagos, modern ceramics at Umuahia, in late 70's we have ceramics manufacturers ltd. In Kano and Royal ceramics Abuja specialized for the production of sanitary wares. Between 1978 and 1985 other ceramics industries established were Quality ceramics ltd. Uyo, Plateau ceramics ltd. Jos, Shagamu, Ipetumodu, Ede and Sokoto. Bricks and refectory companies also sprang up such as Ezenachi, Enugu, Maiduguri, Bauchi, Kaduna, Ibadan, etc.

By 1984 when Ladi Kwali died, modern pottery practice had become firmly rooted among ex-trainees of the pottery centre. Among those recruited is one madam Asibi Ido who worked with Ladi Kwali for 26 years and as a senior pottery instructor at the Dakin-Gwari, a special room for the production of all the randa and tulu pots. Other grandaunts of the

centre in the era of Ladi Kwali are now in towns and communities still holding forte. In Minna, Mr.Danlami Aliu works with the ceramics centre. In Zaria, Dr. Abbashiya Ahuwan (now retired) and Mohammed Tankko Asjada, teaching and working at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Mr. Kofy Athey (now retired) and Saidu Na'Allah are in Jos, Augustina Kauta in A. T. C. Akwaga, Michael O'Brien (also retired) A.O. Ike in Okigwe, Sam Pugala in Uganda and others. In all these, there is no doubt that the popularity which the training centre gained through Ladi Kwali had helped to establish pottery workshops and factories.

In 1990 Dr. Abbashiya Ahuwan and other lecturers in A.B.U. Zaria tried to form ceramics academic association which was a failure. Along the line, between1985 and 1987, a British Woman Joy Voisey and Ben Drew first visited Nigeria in Borno state to work in Bama, a technical Teachers Training Programme where they built oil Kiln for firing. In 1987 – 1990 Joy returned to U.k. where she arranged a commonwealth grant for Ayuba Gadzama. During this period Joy worked as an advisory teacher in the U.K. In U.K. Joy met Tony Ogogo, a Nigerian who owns and runs the Heritage ceramics workshops in London. Tony, Ben and Joy became interested in the prospects of a resource centre in Nigeria for the development of ceramics. Between 1990 and 1992 Joy returned to Nigeria to assess, as far as possible, the major set-backs facing potters at that time. And where they felt their main problems lay. Margaret Mama of jacaranda Pottery, Kaduna, was introduced to the ideas at that time and she was able to help set up links with the British High Commission in Nigeria, University ceramics departments and many individuals. In 1993 the second commonwealth foundation grant was negotiated for Mr. Umar Sulaiman (ceramics lecturer in Industrial Design, A.B.U. Zaria) to study semi-industrial ceramics in U.K. from April – July 1993. Ben and Joy traveled to Nigeria with general questionnaire on the possibility of establishing a Resource Centre for ceramics in Nigeria. Joy founded the ceramics Voice in Nigeria as a forum for dealing with contemporary ceramics issues in Nigeria.

3. Craft Potters Association of Nigeria (CPAN)

In 1996, with the help of British council, Joy Voisey, Tony Ogogo, Ben Draw and Margeret Mama, organized an exhibition of contemporary Nigeria ceramics hosted by the British Council at Kaduna in February 1st to 7th 1996.

TABLE 1: LIST OF PIONEERING EXHIBITORS AT THE EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA CERAMICS, AT THE BRITISH COUNCIL, KADUNA 1ST – 7TH FEBRARY, 1996

Reg. No	Name	State	Address	Status
96/CP/001	Abubakar Lawal	Abuja	Arts Council, P.M.B. 199	Corporate
96/CP/002	Capital Ceramics	Abuja	P.O.BOX 656 Suleja	Corporate
96/CP/003	Okoeguale O. A	Edo	Federal Poly Auchi	Ind. Potter
96/CP/004	Alasan Shaibu	Edo	Federal Poly Auchi	Ind. Potter
96/CP/005	Ibude Ikechukwu	Edo	Federal Poly Auchi	Ind. Potter
96/CP/006	Ohimai John	Edo	Federal Poly Auchi	Ind. Potter
96/CP/007	Uzzi Festus O.	Edo,	33. 1st Republic Lane U/Sakpoba Rd. B/C	Ind. Potter
96/CP/008	Margeret E. Mama	Kaduna	Jacaranda Pottery, Kaduna	Corporate
96/CP/009	Umaru Aliyu	Kaduna	Mararaba Pottery Box 3213 Kaduna	Corporate
96/CP/010	Cuthbert Ilika	Kaduna	305 Dantina palace 25 Yakwo street.	Ind. Potter
96/CP/011	Ester Dokyoung	Kaduna	National Museum	Ind. Potter
96/CP/012	Suzia Shok	Kaduna	National Museum	Ind. Potter
96/CP/013	Dahiru Makama	Kanu	Sch. Of Technology PMB. 3348 Kano	Ind. Potter
96/CP/014	Fatima Bello	Kanu	Sch. Of Technology PMB. 3348 Kano	Ind. Potter
96/CP/015	Jide Ayodele	Kashina	Fed. College of Technology PMB. 2041	Ind. Potter
96/CP/016	Rosemary Ojugbana	Lagos	1 Adeshina close, Iwaya Onika Yaba	Ind. Potter
96/CP/017	Akintunde Oke	Lagos	1 Adeshina close, Iwaya Onika Yaba	Ind. Potter
96/CP/018	Levi Obem Yakubu	Benue	Dajo PotteryP.O.Box 2242, Makurdi	Corporate
96/CP/019	Sam Egbadho O.	Niger	Ceramic Centre P.M.B 92 Minna	Ind. Potter
96/CP/020	Okpan Oyeoku	Enugu	University of Nigeria Nsukka	Ind. Potter
96/CP/021	Ali Vincent	Enugu	University of Nigeria Nsukka	Ind. Potter
96/CP/022	Jeremaial Tuhenba	Rivers	Fed. College of .Educ. PMB 1038 Obudu	Ind. Potter
96/CP/023	David Olukotu	Kogi	Fed. College of .Educ. PMB 26 Okene	Ind. Potter

96/CP/024	Habila Gukas	Plateau	Fed. College of .Educ. PMB 27 Pankshin	Ind. Potter
96/CP/025	Royal Ceramics	Abuja	P.O.Box 1141, Suleja	Corporate
96/CP/026	Dave Ampah	Kaduna	22 Kings rd Sabor bari Zaria	Ind. Potter
96/CP/027	Sanusi Abdulkadir	Kaduna	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Ind. Potter
96/CP/028	Umar Sullayman	Kaduna	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Ind. Potter
96/CP/029	Eric Okpoko	Kaduna	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Ind. Potter
96/CP/030	James Ewele	Kaduna	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Ind. Potter
96/CP/031	Elizabeth Ewele	Kaduna	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Ind. Potter
96/CP/032	Abbas M. Ahuwan	Kaduna	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Ind. Potter
96/CP/033	Mike Aluwong	Kaduna	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Ind. Potter
96/CP/034	Adele Garkide	Kaduna	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Ind. Potter
96/CP/035	Ozioma Onuzulike	Enugu	University of Nigeria Nsukka	Student
96/CP/036	Patience Ugbekile	Enugu	University of Nigeria Nsukka	Student
96/CP/037	Bala L. Abubakar	Kaduna	Jacaranda Pottery, Kaduna	Student
96/CP/038	Haruna Hussein	Kaduna	Jacaranda Pottery, Kaduna	Student

During the week exhibition, a steering committee of five (5) was elected on February 7th, 1996 by the exhibiting potters to manage the affairs of ceramics Voice for 12 mouths. In march 12th 1997, a new association was formed i.e. Craft Potters Association of Nigeria (CPAN) and the third Commonwealth foundation grant was awarded to David Isa Ampah, a member of CPAN to enable him undertake a training attachment in the UK and a joint exhibition was held in the U.K. i.e. Scotland/ Africa '97 sponsored by British Council. Joy Voicey's contribution to Nigeria ceramics has enabled most potters all over Nigeria to come together to formed a professional body called CPAN and hold an annual convention.

Since the birth of craft potters Association of Nigeria, the Association has set up a resource centre to provide a shop for pottery raw materials. The Association has also provided an avenue for training for all potters, as well as information centre for Arts. CPAN after eleven years made some progress in achieving its goals despite some setbacks, the Association meets annually to show case its products. CPAN also, has been able to own a piece of land in Abuja as well as secretariat inside the National Museum and monument Onikon Lagos.

4. Ceramics Researchers Association of Nigeria (CERAN)

The first move to organized Nigerian ceramists under a professional body was in 1986. Led by Benjo Igwilo as recorded by Ozioma (2004.46) but the ceramics association of Nigeria could not survive the high rate of 'infant mortality' plaguing most laudable corporate initiatives among artists in Nigeria. The second attempt was by Dr. Abbashiya Ahuwan and other lecturers in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria tried to re-organize the Association which was a failure. Until 2002 when the lecturers in ABU Zaria has to fought hard to organized and bring back ceramics Association of Nigeria with a successful conference and exhibition held in September 2002, at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The outcome of the conference gave birth to the first journal of ceramics called ASHAKWU. VOL. 1 No 1 Published in June 2003. Ceramics Researchers Association of Nigeria aims are to promote the advancement of ceramics and allied sciences, organize seminars, conferences, workshops and exhibition to foster technical interaction and exposure among members, cater for the general welfare of members, and co-operate with organizations with similar objectives. Since 2002 Ceramics Researchers Association of Nigeria (ceRAN) continued to grow from strength to strength with over six (6) volumes of Ashakwa Journal of ceramics. Institutions now rotate the hosting of ceRAN conferences and workshops yearly.

The establishment and operations of selected cottage ceramic industries which are currently Operational in Nigeria are Maraba pottery at Kaduna, Dajo pottery at Markudi, Buhari pottery and Ushafa pottery both at the Federal Capital Territory, Sweet art Nigeria Ltd situated in Lagos, (Atamora pottery) close to Ikire in Osun state, Pot-purit Pottery centre located in Lagos, Saubana and son's pottery at Ibadan and Heritage ceramics established in Lagos,

5. First African –American Ceramics Exchange Exhibition

Interchange and Exchange exhibition of Nigerian and Texas Artists was introduced to Nigeria by Professor Duo Chan from Dallas Texas. The South Dallas Cultural Center was pleased to present an exhibition of ceramics

works featuring artist from two different cultures, America (Texas) and Africa (Nigeria). Ceramic pottery hold the common thread among these artists.

These group exhibition includes twenty-two artist including eleven from Texas and eleven from Nigeria. The show, "Interchange" exhibition from September 7 to October 26, 2019. An artist reception was held September 7 from 6-8pm. Professor John Agberia, Dr. Uzzi Festus and Professor Du Chau, a Vietnamese Taxan, have curated the exhibition.

In May 2019 the first African –American exhibition titled "Exchange" was held in the Complex Museum at the University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria. The second exhibition "Interchange" was held in Dallas, Texas, at the South Dallas Cultural Center September 7 to October 26, 2019. Professor John Agberia and Dr. Uzzi Festus invited the artist from Nigeria and Professor Du Chau invited the artists from Texas. On a recent trip to Nigeria, Du Chau transported ceramic art by eleven Texas artists in his luggage to Nigeria. At the conclusion of the Nigeria exhibition, the eleven- ceramic works by Texas artists were added to the permanent museum collection. On his return trip to Texas, Du Chau carried the Nigeria art to Dallas for the upcoming exhibition at the South Dallas Cultural Center. Eleven Nigerian artworks will be added to the Dallas African American Museum Collection after the exhibition. This is an amazing exchange between artists of different cultures, working across the globe from one another.
The first African –American Interchange Exhibitors are:
John Agberia, Du Chau, Uzzi Festus, Lisa Ehrich, Anthony Etuokwu, Barbera Frey, Juan Granados,Dan Hammett, Virginia Marsh, Emmanuel Mordi, Victor Nwokeogu, Anthony Okonofua, Elizabeth Onyebi, Edem Peters, Marty Ray, Louise Rosenfield, Tammie Rubin, Charlotte Tam-George, John Umoh, Uwa Usen,Merrie Wright and Marla Ziegler.

This exhibition provided a platform for the exchange of ideas and dialogue between cultures through artists who practice the universal language of art.

6. Oaikhinan Ceramics Foundation

Prof. Oaikhinan *E. P. is the founder of* Oaikhinan ceramics foundation. The Foundation is to empower youths, particularly young girls that make up 51% of employees in ceramic business, to become ceramic entrepreneurs. It also supports faculty members to become advocates in their institution for ceramic education in Nigeria. The Foundation is setup to give opportunity and deliver youths from criminal tendencies, give them a career that will make them contributing members to national economic growth.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, the long tradition of fine ceramics table ware manufacturing, to bricks, roofing tiles, wall and floor tiles, sanitary ware and clay pipes, the Ceramic Industry in Nigeria plays a major role in our daily environment. Technical ceramics are now used in a whole range of high-tech products including computers, jet engines, lasers, radars, thermal imaging devices and artificial joints, to name but a few. Equally important is the abrasive industry producing grinding tools. Last but not least, the manufacture of any steel, cement or glass is impossible without refractory ceramics. In fact, the importance of ceramics to everyday life in the 21st century cannot be overstated.

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Part Four

Religious, Peace & Conflict Studies

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 231–241

The Practice of Polygyny among Contemporary Yoruba Muslims in South-Western Nigeria: Its Implications for Societal Peace

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Abstract. Polygyny had been in practice among the Yoruba people from time immemorial due to many reasons, among which are, inability of the wife to procreate, health challenges, the need for more hands to assist in agricultural works, and a mark of status. However, in the recent time, many of the Yoruba Muslim men practise polygyny lustfully to marry more than one wife and abandon them to fend for themselves. This practice which is common among the Yoruba Muslims has given rise to a lot of problems in marriages which result in increase in dysfunctional families thereby posing a great threat to societal peace. This paper therefore, examines the practice of polygyny among the contemporary Yoruba Muslims in South-western Nigeria with the view to proffer practical solutions for curbing syncretic practices in Yoruba Muslim polygynous marriages. The study adopts the descriptive research design of a survey type. The target population for the study consists of the Yoruba Muslims living in the South-Western part of Nigeria - Oyo, Ogun, Ondo, Ekiti, Osun and Lagos States. A total of 600 Muslim men constituted the sample for the study. Also, the researcher made use of two focus group discussions with 15 (fifteen) children and 15 (fifteen) women from Muslim polygynous families. As shown in the findings, majority of contemporary Yoruba Muslims do not comply with Islamic principles on polygyny despite their understanding of those principles. The study then recommends that Muslim clerics and Islamic organisations should intensify efforts in educating Muslim couples on why polygyny is acceptable and the conditions attached to its practice.

Keywords: Polygyny, Yoruba Muslims, South-western Nigeria, Societal Peace

1. Introduction

"Polygamy" an umbrella term for the words 'polygyny' and 'polyandry' is defined as marriage in which a spouse of either sex may have more than one mate at the same time. Polygyny is the state or practice of having more than one wife or female mate at a time while polyandry on the other hands is the state or practice of having more than one husband or male mate at one time (Ambali, 1998: 160). In this paper, the focus is to study the practice of the restricted form of polygyny introduced by Islam among the contemporary Yoruba Muslims of South-Western Nigeria and its implications for societal peace. For the sake of clarity, the word 'polygyny' is used in this paper as a term that conveys plurality of wives.

1.1 Polygyny among the Yoruba People

Polygyny is not a new phenomenon among the Yoruba in South-West Nigeria. It has been part of the Yoruba culture prior to the advent of Islam into the region. Being an agrarian community, multiplicity of wives and children was the surviving mechanism for their agricultural enterprise. Besides, polygyny was also seen as a status marker for it was prerogative of the affluent people (Johnson, 2009). Therefore, in the ancient Yoruba society, the number of wives a man had and the number of children he gave birth to determined his social status in the society and his financial security at old age (Johnson, 2009). This was the situation when Islam came, and as a religion that permits multiple marriage system though in a restricted form, the Islamic system of polygyny easily fitted into the agrarian economy of the Yoruba Society. However, with the advent of colonialism which resulted in the introduction of western civilisation, the Yoruba economy, like those of other

African countries, changed (Akintoye, 2010). This led to change in taste, attitude and even sources of income. Many left the agrarian life of the village for urban cities and the demand for material wealth became high (Oni, 1991). The new status however, did not change the polygynous life of the people, particularly the Yoruba Muslims whose religion sanctions it. Today, the injunctions of Allah on polygyny are grossly abused as the condition of necessity for marrying up to four wives and the maintenance of justice as well as equality among wives being conditions for practising it are being undermined. What is rampant among Yoruba Muslims today is multiplicity of wives and children without the corresponding financial wherewithal to sustain it. Many of them ceded their matrimonial responsibilities such as feeding, sheltering, clothing and settling medical and educational bills of both wives and children to their wives. There are stories of such husbands asking their wives for food when they did not provide the means by which the meals can be prepared. The implication is that such wives and children are driven to unpleasant behaviours. There are also situations in which two or more women and their children are kept in a single room where the husband mate with them while the children pretend to be asleep. This is indeed total abuse of Allah's injunction on polygyny which stipulates that husbands are maintainers of wives and children (Qur'an 4:34). There are also cases of co-wives fighting one another on account of the husband inclining towards one and neglecting others in terms of finance and sexual satisfaction. Such cases often lead to chaos, and even murder within the family all of which disrupt the peace of the society in one way or another. Hence, the Yoruba say:
'Ile Olorogun, Ile Ariwo,' meaning 'a polygynous house is prone to uproars/ hostility'

However, this could not happen in Muslim families if the Islamic injunctions of fair play and equity among wives are embedded by the husband.

This paper therefore, examines the practice of polygyny among the contemporary Yoruba Muslims in South-western Nigeria with the view to proffer practical solutions for curbing syncretic practices in Yoruba Muslim polygynous marriages. It adopts the descriptive research design of a survey type. The target population for the study consists of the Yoruba Muslims living in the South-Western part of Nigeria - Oyo, Ogun, Ondo, Ekiti, Osun and Lagos States. A total of 600 Muslim men constituted the sample for the study. Also, the researcher made use of two focus group discussions with 15 (fifteen) children and 15 (fifteen) women from Muslim polygynous families. As shown in the findings, majority of contemporary Yoruba Muslims do not comply with Islamic principles on polygyny despite their understanding of those principles. The study then recommends that Muslim clerics and Islamic organisations should intensify efforts in educating Muslim couples on why polygyny is acceptable and the conditions attached to its practice.

1.2 Polygyny in Religion

The issue of polygyny is not restricted to Islam alone. There are also some Biblical records that indicate the practice of polygyny by many Prophets of God who were embodiment of virtues for their followers and even in the present generation. Among the many Prophets of Allah who entered into plural marriages were Prophet Abraham (Ibrahim) who had two wives; Prophet Jacob (Ya'kub) with four wives and Prophet David (Daud) with ninety-nine wives. Prophet Solomon (Sulaiman) had seven hundred free noble women as wives and three hundred other wives who were slave women (Polygamy in Judaism and Christianity, 2019). Below are the Biblical passages that attest to these facts:

Genesis 16:3, 1 king 11: 3, 2 Samuel 12 verses 7 and 8, Gen. 29:23, 28; 30:4, 9).

1.3 The Position of *Shariah* on Polygyny

Islam allows a Muslim to marry up to four wives but with the condition that he will be able to deal justly among them. The Muslim Jurists also agree on the permissibility of a man marrying up to four wives at the same time (Ibn Rushd, 2005). This agreement is based on three verses in the Glorious Qur'an which are central in the discussion on multiplicity of wives. These are; Suratun- *Nisa*' Qur'an 4 verses 3, 20 and 129. The first verse reads:
If you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly with the orphans, marry the women of your choice, two, or three, or four. But if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly with them, then only one or (the captives) that your right hands possess. That will be nearer to prevent you from doing injustice (Quran 4:3).

In the above Quranic verse, Almighty Allah recommends marrying up to four wives at a time with proviso that the husband will be able to deal justly between them. However, Allah (SWT) explains further in verse 5 the possibility of replacing a wife with another if there is reason for such which include death of a wife or a wife being divorced but the number must not exceed four wives at a time. This in

Islamic term is called *Istibdãl Zawj* (wife replacement). On this Almighty Allah says: "But if ye decide to take a wife in place of another, even if ye had given the latter a whole treasure for a dower, take not the least bit of it back. Would ye take it by slander and a manifest wrong?." In the third verse Allah says:
"Ye are never able to be fair and just as between women even if it is your ardent desire. But turn not away (from a woman) altogether so as to leave her (as it were) hanging (in the air). If ye come to a friendly understanding, and practice self-restraint, Allah is oft-forgiving and Merciful (Qur'an4:129).

From the above Quranic verses, one can deduce that the first one permits taking up to four wives while 4:129 cautions against hazards of multiplicity of wives.

Doi (1994) looks at the issue of polygyny from a historical perspective and traces the cause of revelation of the two verses to the post *Uhud* war period when many Muslim men were killed, leaving widows and orphans. It is in view of this that many scholars argue that these verses were revealed because of God's concern for the welfare of women and orphans who were left without husbands and fathers who died fighting for Islam. They are verses about compassion towards women and their children, not about men or their sexuality.

Another interpretation given to Qur'an 4:3 is contained in the commentary credited to 'Aisha the wife of Holy Prophet (SAAS) who said:

O my nephew! (This Verse has been revealed in connection with) an orphan girl under the guardianship of her guardian who is attracted by her wealth and beauty and intends to marry her with a *Mahr* less than what other women of her standard deserve. So they (such guardians) have been forbidden to marry them unless they do justice to them and give them their full *Mahr*, and they are ordered to marry other women instead of them (Khan, 835).

Also, Habib (2010 :39-40) attests to another interpretation of the Quranic verse thus:

Sa'id bn Jubayr, Qatadah and some other commentators are of the view that the verse was revealed to safe guard the interest of the wives. They opine that even before the advent of Islam, injustice to orphans was looked upon with disdain but with regard to wives, it was different. They would marry as many as they liked and treat them cruelly and unjustly. Therefore, Allah warned them that they should refrain from doing injustice to their wives as they did in case of the orphans. They were restricted to marry not more than four wives, if only they would do justice to them.

Another view on the interpretation of these Quranic verses is that of Hadrat Ibn Abbas and his disciple, Ikrima who contend that:

It was revealed to eradicate injustice prevalent at the time. They opine that the pre-Islamic Arabs used to marry a large number of wives, and when they could not meet the increasing expenses, they used to grab the property of their orphans, nephew and other helpless relatives. Thus, Allah (SWT) restricted the maximum number of wives to four and conditioned that they should do justice to all of them (Habib, 2010:39-40).

It is obligatory for a polygynous husband to treat his wives equally and to appropriate the time he spends with them justly. Qur'an 4:29 says '…So do not incline completely (towards one) and leave another hanging…' Abandoning one wife and inclining to other(s) is an act of *Al-Adrār* (domestic abuse). Whoever does that is inviting the wrath of Allah not only in this world but also in the hereafter. The generality of Muslim Jurists (i.e four Islamic schools of thought) agree that the husband must deal equitably among his wives in terms of feeding, clothing and sheltering, according to his means. They equally have consensus opinion on the fact that the background of each wife would determine what they need.

Furthermore, scholars agree that it is not humanly possible to have equal love and equal sexual performance among wives (Al-Juzaery, 1998). This agreement is based on the Qur'anic recognition of this human weakness as stated in Qur'an 4:129 and also the submission of the Prophet (S.A.A.S) when he declared his incapability in sharing equal love among his wives and then supplicated to the Almighty Allah to pardon him for that. However, the husband should not allow his emotional feelings for one wife to lead to the neglect of another. The Holy Prophet (S.A.A.S) demonstrated the principle of justice among his wives. Despite his love for Aisha (R.A) because of her beauty, intelligence and the fact that she was the daughter of his bosom friend, Abubakar, he did not portray other wives to be of low intellect or lineage and neither did he differentiate between them with regard to financing and bed sharing. An example of his acts of justice among wives is that whenever he (S.A.A.S) wanted to travel, he would

draw lots among his wives and travel with the winner (Hadith recorded by al-Bukhari cited in Al-Jibaly,nd).

Islam stipulates regulations which guide both husbands and wives in discharging their individual matrimonial responsibilities. The husband is to be the head of the family and he is to see to the feeding, sheltering, clothing, medical care of his wives and children (Quran 4:34) & (Quran 2: 233). Also, Islam requests payment of dowry (*Saduqah*) by the husband as a demonstration of his financial commitment to the marriage contract. All these are meant to ensure the workability of the marriage. It has been said that women outnumber men and that provides the opportunity for men to have access to many women. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.A.S) is reported to have predicted it:

From among the portents of the Hour are the following: Religious knowledge will be taken away: General ignorance (in religious matters) will increase; illegal sexual intercourse will prevail; *men will decrease in number and women will increase in number so much that fifty women will be looked after by one man* (Khan, 1996).

In his justification of the practice of polygyny, Ahmad, (1997) is of the opinion that one cannot blame the excessive number of women left without husbands for attempting to entice and seduce married men particularly in societies which are not deeply religious, alluding to the fact that after all, women are humans too. As a result, they have their own emotions and unfulfilled desires. He concludes that:

If such women are not lawfully accommodated and assimilated on the principle of give and take, it can play havoc with the peace of the society. They will, anyhow, illegally share the husbands of married women. The outcome is bound to be preposterous. Loyalties will be spilt. Married women will begin to lose faith in their husbands. Suspicions will grow. The increasing lack of mutual trust between husband and wife will rock the foundations of many homes…

However, it is necessary to note that this prediction which had become a reality from the time immemorial till the contemporary time is not a genuine reason for indiscriminate multiplicity of wives without corresponding emotional and material care for them. Furthermore, when the husband finds out that the woman is of bad character, or he feels that he cannot do without having a second wife in order to satisfy his natural desire, polygyny becomes the solution (Doi, 1994). Ambali (1998) in his comments makes a brilliant analogy on the issue of polygyny when he likens monogamy to food which is a basic necessity of life and describes restricted polygyny as drugs which are taken as and when the need arises.

Notwithstanding the position of Islam on polygyny as discussed above, it is necessary to react to the views of some critics of Islam who always make ample reference to the number of wives of Prophet Muhammad (SAAS) and allege him to have contracted his marriages for sexual gratification. A general look at the Prophet's marital life shows that he did not marry these widows for the sake of sexual enjoyment but for socio-political reasons. In other words, the Prophet (S.A.A.S) did that to unite the quarrelling tribal and clannish factions into the Muslim community and to strengthen the bond between his companions (Abdal'ati, 1997). At that age, coupled with his tight schedules as a head of State, a judge, a teacher and a war commander, among others; how would he have got the strength to sexually satisfy them all?.

2. Results of Data Analysis

Table 1: The Description of Respondents by Profession

Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Farmers	127	22
Artisans	139	24
Civil servants	124	22
Business men	181	32
Total	571	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents by profession. Out of a total of 571 respondents, 127 (22%) are farmers, 139 (24%) are artisans, 124 (22%) are civil servants and 181 (32%) are business men. The fact that majority of the respondents are business men could be a reason why the practice of polygyny is common among contemporary Yoruba Muslims, especially because those wives could assist their husbands in their businesses. The adequate care of the wives would therefore not be a burden to the husband if such businesses are profitable.

Research Question 1: What is the perception of contemporary Yoruba Muslims on the practice of polygyny in relation to Yoruba Culture?

Table 2: Distribution of Yoruba Muslims' Perceptions on the Practice of Polygyny in Relation to the Yoruba Culture

S/N	Items	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Decision
1	Polygyny is an acceptable practice in the Yoruba culture.	476 (83%)	95 (17%)	High
2	Polygyny was widely practised in ancient Yoruba societies.	452(79%)	119 (21%)	High
3	The Yoruba culture allows unlimited polygyny	369(64%)	202 (36%)	High
4	Economic benefit was a factor for the practice of polygyny in the ancient Yoruba societies.	520 (91%)	51 (9%)	High
5	Sexual satisfaction was a reason for the practice of polygyny in the ancient Yoruba societies.	535 (97%)	36 (3%)	High
6	The agrarian nature of the ancient Yoruba societies was a reason for the practice of polygyny.	439(77%)	132(23%)	High
7	Polygyny was practised as a status maker in ancient Yoruba societies.	399 (70%)	172 (30%)	High
8	Domestic abuse between or among wives was not common in the ancient Yoruba polygamous families.	252 (44%)	319 (66%)	Low
9	Unhealthy rivalry between wives was not common in the ancient Yoruba polygamous families.	221 (39%)	350 (61)	Low
10	Polygamists in the ancient Yoruba societies showed love and compassion to their wives.	332 (58%)	239 (32%)	High
11	Polygamists in the ancient Yoruba societies took good care of their children.	349 (61%)	222 (39%)	High

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

This Table 2 shows Yoruba Muslims' perceptions on polygyny in relation to the Yoruba culture. It reveals that out of the 11 items raised to measure perception, majority (9 items) have higher decision above those who disagree implying 82 % level of agreement. This implies that majority of the Yoruba Muslims perceived polygyny as being largely influenced by the Yoruba culture. The overwhelming responses confirm the fact that Yoruba culturally practise unlimited polygyny for various reasons among which are economic benefits, sexual satisfaction, the agrarian nature of the Yoruba people, and for social prestige because polygyny then was a prerogative of the rich and affluent ones. However, majority of the respondents disagreed on the questions that incidences of domestic abuse and unhealthy rivalry were not common among wives in the ancient Yoruba society. The reason for this level of disagreement could be linked to the fact that rivalry between wives is natural practice that cuts across ages and periods. The history of Islam also reveals that even the wives of the Prophets (S.A.A.S) at one time or another rivaled among themselves and that sometimes led to his boycotting them for a month. Allah (SWT) attests to this in (Quran 66: 1-5). A case of unhealthy rivalry among the wives of Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.A.S) is also recorded in his traditions. The Prophet (S.A.A.S) was in Aisha's house with some of his companions. Umm Salamah sent to him a plate of food. When Aishah (R.T.A) saw it, she took a piece of stone and hit the plate with it, breaking it into two pieces. The prophet (S.A.A.S) gathered the plate's parts and told his companions "eat, your mother was overcome with jealousy: eat, your mother was overcome with jealousy!" so they ate. The Prophet then kept the broken plate in Aisha's house, sent a good plate of Aisha to Umm Salmah and said. "A comparable plate for a (damaged) plate, and a comparable food for a (damaged) food" (Al-Jibaly, n.d:105-107).

Also, majority of the respondents agreed that men in ancient Yoruba society showed love, compassion and care for their wives and children. This is correct according to tales and stories often told by many ancient Yoruba people on how well they cherished their wives and children and as a result, did everything possible within their means to make them comfortable socially, financially, medically and intellectually. The ancient Yoruba men mostly engaged in farming and spent the proceeds from it for themselves and for the up-keep of their family. Therefore, hunger and poverty was not rampart among them as these could only be noticed among lazy families.

Research Question 2: What is the Attitude of Contemporary Yoruba Muslims to the Practice of Polygyny?

Table 3: Yoruba Muslims' Attitude to the Practice of Polygyny

S/N	Items	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Decision
1	Polygyny is a good thing because both Yoruba and Islamic cultures approve it.	545 (95%)	26 (5%)	Positive
2	Polygyny can be practised to satisfy one's lust.	496 (87%)	75 (13%)	Positive
3	Financial capability may not be a consideration for the practice of polygyny.	348(61%)	223 (39%)	Positive
4	The high population of women compare to men may be a good reason for the practice of polygyny.	456 (80%)	115 (20%)	Positive

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 3 shows the attitude of Yoruba Muslims to the practice of polygyny. The responses reveal that polygyny is commonly practised among them. The reason is that both the Yoruba and the Islamic cultures approved it even though Islam approves it with certain restrictions such as a maximum of four wives at a time for example, while Yoruba culture allows unlimited polygyny also for other reasons earlier mentioned. However, the responses also reveal that there is an imbalance in its practice by many contemporary Yoruba Muslims as this reflects in their non-consideration of financial capability before marrying additional wives, whereas consideration is given to sexual gratification. This attitude runs contrary to both Islamic principles and the Yoruba culture on marriage in the sense that in Islam, consideration of financial capability is very germane to a successful marital life either in a monogamous or polygynous system of marriage (Quran 4: 34). Also, the Yoruba believe that abject poverty could mar one's marital life be it a monogamous or polygynous type of marriage. In fact, the Yoruba emphasise the importance of financial capability to a successful marital life as they, in their adage, say that àti *gbéyàwó kò lẹ́jọ́, owó ọbẹ̀ òun ló ṣòro* meaning getting married to a woman is not as challenging as discharging one's financial responsibilities towards her).

Research Question 3: What is the level of understanding of Contemporary Yoruba Muslims on Islamic principles and the practice of polygyny?

Table 4: The level of Understanding of Contemporary Yoruba Muslims on Islamic Principles and the Practice of Polygyny

S/N	Items	High	Low	Decision
1	Islam permits limited polygyny with restriction to a maximum of four wives at a time.	522(91%)	49 (9%)	High
2	The ability to deal justly among wives is a fundamental principle in the practice of polygyny in Islam.	400(70%)	171(30%)	High
3	The provision of comfortable and separate shelter for each wife is one of the principles of the practice of polygyny in Islam.	399 (70%)	172 (30%)	High
4	Sharing bed equally among wives is a fundamental principle of the practice of polygyny in Islam.	415 (73%)	156 (27%)	High
5	Equitable treatment of wives is fundamental in the practice of polygyny in Islam.	195 (34%)	376 (66%)	Low
6	Adequate provision for wives and children by the husband is enjoined by Islam.	439 (76%)	132 (24%)	High

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 4 shows the level of understanding of contemporary Yoruba Muslims of the Islamic principles on the practice of polygyny. The table shows that five of the six items to measure contemporary Yoruba Muslims' understanding of the Islamic principles on the practice of polygyny were positively responded to. This implies 83% level of understanding. The high level of understanding of Islamic principles by the contemporary Yoruba Muslims could be linked to the fact that these principles are often discussed by some Muslim clerics on Islamic occasions, especially during *Nikkah* (Wedding) ceremony. However, one would want to know here whether there is a level of compliance with these principles (based on the high level of understanding of Yoruba Muslims on the Islamic principles on marriage) in their practice of polygyny or not. Responses to Research Question Four will provide explanation to this. Research Question 4: What is the Level of Compliance of Contemporary Yoruba Muslims of South-Western Nigeria with the Islamic principles on polygyny?

Table 5: Distribution of the Level of Compliance of Contemporary Yoruba Muslims of South- Western Nigeria with Islamic Principles on Polygyny

S/N	Items	Agree	Disagree	Decision
1	I can marry more than four wives at a time.	375(66%)	196 (34%)	High
2	I do not consider financial capability before practising polygyny.	443(76%)	128(24%)	High
3	I practice polygyny in a room and parlour apartment.	515 (90%)	56 (10%)	High
4	Wives/Women in the contemporary Yoruba polygamous homes are left by their husbands to fend for themselves.	524(91%)	47 (9%)	High
5	I multiply wives to satisfy my sexual lust.	233(40%)	338(60%)	Low

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 5 shows the level of compliance of contemporary Yoruba Muslims of South-Western Nigeria with Islamic principles on marriage. It indicates 80% level of non-compliance. Responses to Research Question Four show that majority of contemporary Yoruba Muslims do not comply with Islamic principles on polygyny despite their understanding of those principles. The reasons for this could be as a result of their flagrant disregard for Allah's injunctions which could be attributed to the handiwork of *Shaytan* (devil), the poor economic situation of the nation

which renders many husbands financially irresponsible and morally bankrupt, the effects of various social media platforms such as face book, twitter, youtube, imo etc. which have lured many Muslim couples into extra-marital affairs culminating into indiscriminate practice of polygyny. In addition to these, many Muslims take advantage of large number of single women- widows, divorcees, spinsters as an excuse to satisfy their sexual desires, and once pregnancy is involved, marriage takes place. This eventually leads to indiscriminate practice of polygyny.

Research Question 5: What are the implications of the level of compliance of contemporary Yoruba Muslims with Islamic principles on the practice of polygyny on the Yoruba Muslim families and the society?

Table 6: The Implications of the Level of Compliance of Contemporary Yoruba Muslims with Islamic Principles on the Practice of Polygyny on the Yoruba Muslim Families and the Society

S/N	Items	Agree	Disagree	Decision
1	Non-compliance of Yoruba Muslims with Islamic principles on the practice of polygyny will result into dysfunctional family.	384(67%)	187 (33%)	High
2	An indiscriminate practice of polygyny in Islam would result into divorce.	439(78%)	132(22%)	High
3	Non-compliance of Yoruba Muslims with Islamic principles on the practice of polygyny could lead to sexual anarchy in the family.	515 (90%)	56 (10%)	High
4	Non-compliance of Yoruba Muslims with Islamic principles on the practice of polygyny could cause domestic abuse among wives and children.	525(91%)	46 (9%)	Low
5	Children of such family could become miscreants in the society.	325(60%)	246(43%)	High
6	When a society constitutes of many dysfunctional families, it could lead to threat to societal peace.	416(73%)	155(27%)	High

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The responses on the implications of level of compliance of contemporary Yoruba Muslims with Islamic principles on polygyny on the Yoruba Muslim families and society show that of six items raised, five were highly rated indicating 80% agreement by the respondents on the high rate of negative implications which the non-compliance with the Islamic principles on polygyny has on Yoruba Muslim families and society. Majority of the respondents- 384 (67%) agreed that non-compliance with the Islamic principles of polygyny results in dysfunctional family. This is true in the sense that a critical look at happenings in many Yoruba Muslim homes reveal that many Muslims only multiply wives without corresponding love and care for them and their children. Improper feeding and inadequate sheltering of wives and children have been the order of the day. The results of this, as observed by the respondents, include sexual anarchy, most especially among grown up children of opposite sex living in a choked apartment, children becoming miscreants due to failure of the parents to empower them economically. In fact, it is disheartening to note that most of the out-of-school children in the contemporary Yoruba society are children from Muslim homes and products of dysfunctional polygynous Muslim marriages. This invalidates the excuse often given by many Muslims who claim that they practice polygyny in order to take care of the surplus ladies and women who are yet to be married or remarried. But the reality is that many wives in polygynous homes are sexually starved and financially neglected, the consequence being that, many of such wives either engage in extra-marital affairs or seek divorce.

Research Question 6: What are the ways towards achieving peaceful Polygynous homes among Yoruba Muslims in the contemporary time?

Table 6: The Ways towards Achieving Peaceful Polygynous Homes among Yoruba Muslims of South-West Nigeria

S/N	Items	Agree	Disagree	Decision
1	Muslim clerics should intensify efforts in educating Muslim couples on why polygyny is acceptable and the conditions attached to it.	524(91%)	47(9%)	High
2	The establishment of marital counselling units for Muslim couples at various Islamic gatherings must be ensured to address the problems caused by indiscriminate practice of polygyny.	515 (90%)	56(10%)	High
3	Muslim Jurists (*Muftis*) should deduce laws to regulate the practice of polygyny among contemporary Muslims in south-western Nigeria.	375(66%)	196 (34%)	Low
4	The empowerment of Muslim couples is necessary to enable them discharge their financial responsibilities well	443 (76%)	128 (24%)	High

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The rating of responses on practical solutions towards having peaceful a polygynous homes among Yoruba Muslims in South-West Nigeria shows that item (1) which reads: "Muslim clerics should intensify efforts in educating Muslim couples on why polygyny is acceptable and the conditions attached to it" was rated the highest- 524 (91%) followed by item (2) which states that the "establishment of marital counselling units for Muslim couples at various Islamic gatherings must be ensured to address the problems caused by indiscriminate practice of polygyny- 515 (90%)." A total of 443 (76%) respondents agreed to item (4) which reads "Empowerment of Muslim couples is necessary to enable them discharge their financial responsibilities well". The item (3) which states that "Muslim Jurists (*Muftis*) should deduce laws to regulate the practice of polygyny among contemporary Muslims of South-western Nigeria" was rated low with 375(66%). Therefore, a clarion call on Muslim clerics to intensify efforts in educating Muslim couples on why polygyny is acceptable and the conditions attached to it in Islam is recommended as the best practical solution towards a balanced practice of polygyny by Yoruba Muslims who have exposure to both the Yoruba culture and the Islamic principles on polygyny. Also, the decision of the respondents as stated in item 4 might have arisen from the fact that there was no much problem with the practice of polygyny among the Yoruba of ancient times because there was food security as the society then, solely relied on agricultural production. Farmers then produced food and cash crops. No matter how lazy a farmer may be, he would be able to cultivate land for subsistence purpose. This informed the Yoruba adage that reads: *"bí ebi bá kúrò nínú ìṣẹ́, ìṣẹ́ ku fẹ́ẹ́rẹ́*" meaning (when the problem of hunger is solved, then poverty becomes reduced). However, the poverty level among many contemporary Yoruba Muslims is very high and quite alarming. This is as a result of the high rate of unemployment in the country occasioned by people's preference for white collar jobs (Yoruba Muslims inclusive).

Focus Group Discussion for Contemporary Yoruba Muslim Wives in Polygynous Families

A significant amount of time was spent on focus group discussion with wives from polygamous families. Most of the participants claimed that their husbands married other wives on mutual agreement, while others said their husbands married them without their consent but they had no choice than to accept them (i.e other wives).

"On what condition did your husband marry you and your co-wife (wives)?"

One participant stated that he just felt like marrying more than one wife "We had no quarrel," he said. (Participant 2)

On how well does the husband discharge his responsibilities (feeding, shelter, sexual satisfaction, showing love and compassion, and medical attention), the following were recorded:

Everyone cares for her children since our husband doesn't have money that can go round we wives (participant 4)

Especially during festive periods, there is always internal struggle as each wife wants to make her children look better than others (Participant 9)

No, there is no way he can satisfy me because in most cases, it is not my turn when I feel like having him around (Participant 6)

Description of Relationship among Wives

There seems to be ethical relationship among wives from polygynous family. This is as a result of the firmness of the husbands' decision to make their family remain united. Some of the participants revealed that:

We have good relationship. Even if anyone has contrary opinion, she dares not show it (Participant 12)

Our husband must not hear we quarrel at any point in time unless such wife wants to leave. I remember he sent away the last wife when she became disrespectful to the first wife (Participant 3).

There is good relationship among us since he sought my consent before marrying other wives (Participant 7).

Experiences in Polygamous Homes

Discussion on experience in polygamous homes showed mixed results. While some were positive, others reported negative experiences. The report on negative experiences was not peculiar to status of wife (either as first, second or third wife).

I think I'm enjoying our home since we maintain different apartments (participant 12)

I won't advise anybody to marry more than one wife. The experience is nothing to write home about. We are just pretending as if all is fine (Participant 15).

… the festive period is when you experience the beauty of a polygamous home, where all the children dress in the same attire… (Participant, 14)

… nobody can say truly she is enjoying the polygamous home. What my husband is supposed to give me alone is shared among three of us" (Participant 8)

Implications of Non-Compliance with Islamic Principles on Polygyny

Majority concluded that non-compliance with Islamic principles has led to broken homes and mockery of the system. For instance, participant 5 said

… the idea is fine if only men can follow the conditionality attached to it. It is because they have not been following it that we mostly have broken home.

… it has led to serious fights among wives and in some cases, domestic violence… (Participant 2).

…lack of respect and cooperation among the wives and husbands… (Participant 4).

Focus Group Discussion with Children from Yoruba Polygynous homes

Number of fathers' wives

Majority of the respondents came from homes where their fathers have more than two wives

Describe the relationship between your mother and your father

It can be deduced from the discussion that mothers and fathers of the children used in this group have cordial relationship. Although, some agreed that their parents do quarrel but not to the extent that the children have an idea of what prompts the quarrel.

... they don't use to fight… (Participant 3)

… i don't always see them eat together, they eat separately… (Participant 5)

… they talk for a long time when Alhaji comes back from work before Alhaji goes to sleep in his room… (Participant 7)

What is the relationship between your mother and other wives?

There appears to be a poor relationship between and among the wives in some cases. The relationship between the husband and wives seems to be more cordial than the relationship among the wives.

"…they can fight any time…" (participant 6)

"….my mummy said we should not eat from them (other wives)"(participant 4)

"…yes, mama use to greet her but she won't answer…" (participant 3)

"The last wife is the only one always looking for my mummy's trouble" (Participant 13)

In which type of house do you live?

Conclusion arising from the discussion shows that most of the children live with their parents in apartments that are less conducive considering the number of wives their fathers have

... we are not living in a fine house, because we all have to manage to find where to sleep" (Participant 4)

…we have to queue to use the toilet in the morning. It's first come first served" (Participant 9)

"…room and palour, Mum and Dad sleep in the room we sleep in the palour". (Pariticipant 1)

"Seven of us sleep inside a room and only my brothers and sister sleep on the mattress, I sleep on the floor" (Participant 13)

…three bedroom flat, with two toilets…..(Participant 5)

Who is financing the family?

Financial role is played by the father and the mother, meaning that they share responsibilities on financial roles. The children attested to it that their fathers only cater for financial responsibilities like payment of house rent and payment of school fees.

"…anyone of them gives me money when I need money…" (Particiapnt 9)

"…Sometimes, when I ask Alhaji for money, he will ask me to go and meet my mummy…" (Participant 8)

"Daddy always buy everything we need at home since mummy is not working" (Participant 6)

"Daddy pays for my school fees but mummy will always buy me cloths during festive periods" (Participant 1)

"I get everything from my mummy. She is the one taking care of us. She always complains that Daddy said he didn't have money" (Participant 4)

"I don't know how they share it, but either of them pay for things we use at home" (Participant 7)

"...My Daddy always comes to my school to pay my school fees…" (Participant 9)

Describe the nature of relationship with step brothers and Sisters?

From the discussions, there appears to be good relationship among step brothers and step sisters

"… we talk and play together…" (Participant 8)

"…We attend the same school; it is my step brother that takes me to school…" (Participant 4)

"…we always fight, already mummy don't want me to play with them…" (Participant 3)

"...Daddy always say we should do things together, so that's what I am always doing…" (participant 2)

"...i don't usually have any problem with them, we have good relationship…" (Participant 5)

3. Discussion of Findings

At this juncture, the summary of the responses from the focus group discussions with wives from polygynous family is that many contemporary Yoruba Muslim polygamists do not consult the first wife before marrying a new wife. This act in anyway does not run contrary to Shariah regulations on marriage and neither does it against Yoruba culture. However, many husbands would have loved to

consult the senior wives before marrying new wives but the practical experiences show that such proposal would be turned down by the senior wives. The Yoruba culture explains this attitude in its adage that says : *Òrìṣà jẹ́ n pé méjì obìrin kò dénú* meaning (No woman would sincerely consent to her husband marrying a new wife).

Also, the respondents complained about the inadequate discharge of matrimonial responsibilities by their husbands. They lamented they suffer in terms of feeding, sheltering, love and even sexual satisfaction. This is the attitude of many contemporary Yoruba Muslim polygynists. Many of them take delight in multiplying wives without corresponding discharge of their matrimonial responsibilities. Consequently, they put their families in untold hardship such as hunger and begging. In fact, some women in this situation result into having extra-marital affairs to earn a living. The descriptions of relationship among wives in polygynous marriages varied as some wives are united while some are disunited. However, the role played by the husband also determines the level of unity among the wives. The experience in the contemporary Yoruba Muslim polygynous families is that many husbands fail to relate equitably among their wives in so many ways such as feeding, sheltering, and sharing of their beds etc., an attitude which is totally against the Islamic principles on justice and equity among wives and children.

Similarly, the responses of children in the focus group discussion show that majority of the children in polygynous marriages are suffer morally, financially, and intellectually. Many of them complained that their fathers do not discharge their fatherly responsibilities, and claimed that it is their mothers who struggling to feed them and get them educated. These acts of irresponsibility from many fathers create disunity in many Yoruba Muslim families. Many children who do not enjoy fatherly care and affection would also not give due honour and respect to such fathers because respect, they say is 'reciprocal'. This bad phenomenon is not peculiar to polygynous marriages alone. It also happens in monogamous homes. When men fail in providing responsive fatherhood to their children, the tendency is that such children will not care for them nor will they obey them if eventually they become successful in life except a few who are God-fearing and have better understanding of the responsibilities of children towards their parents in Islam.

4. Conclusion

Without mincing words, it is crystal clear that polygyny is a global phenomenon. It is also widely practised by contemporary Yoruba Muslims of South-western Nigeria. However, results show that there is an imbalance in its practice by many Yoruba Muslims in relation to Yoruba culture and Islamic regulations on polygyny. This is evident in the indiscriminate multiplicity of wives by many contemporary Yoruba Muslims without corresponding emotional, sexual and financial wherewithal to take care of them. The cumulative effects of this are that many wives in such relations suffer in silence. While some wives endure the hardships in terms of sexual starvation, emotional stigmatisation and financial neglect, many others cannot endure and as a result, they opt for extramarital affairs or divorce. In addition, many children of such relationship grow up in the society as miscreants, hoodlums, thugs, armed robbers etc. as they are more often than not denied the right to qualitative education by their warring parents. They therefore become liabilities to the society.

The practice of polygyny among the contemporary Yoruba Muslims of South-western Nigeria, rather than helping to reduce the population of unmarried women in the society, renders many Yoruba Muslim families dysfunctional and thereby posing a great threat to societal peace. Therefore, Muslim clerics, Islamic organisations and Muslim human rights activists must brace up to these challenges by organising seminars, workshops etc. for Muslim couples on Islamic regulations on polygyny. Also, it is high time the Yoruba people, especially the Muslims invested in agriculture of different types (e.g. farming, poultry, fishery, animal husbandry etc.) to combat unpleasant conditions of hunger, poverty, financial difficulty etc. which cripple many Muslim homes in Nigeria today.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 243–248

Religious Factor in Nigeria External Relations

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Abstract. Religion builds human belief system. It is a weapon that shapes one's attitude, norms, culture and deed in life. When religion is taken to a large extent it makes its followers so submissive that scarcely can they do anything in their life times without using it lay sown principles as guide. Nigeria is a notable country in the western part of African continent which practices three dominant religions. However the imbibed/accultured religion (Christianity in the South and Islam in the North), have over powered the cultural ones (traditional religion). Religion can also be seen as an act of God fearing and of a monastic order and that belief in the existence of a supernatural ruling power the creator and controller of the universe, who has given to man a spiritual nature which continues to exist after one's death. These religious groups play several roles in tilting the policies of Nigeria internal and external dealings as a Muslim leader prefers to work with Muslim administrators while those of Christians have faith in co-Christians irrespective of the competency and experiences of governance of the sect members. This also affects the external relationships these leaders propose or entered into while they are in power.

Keywords: Religion, human; attitudinal weapon; submissive followers; Christianity, Islam and Buddahism, monastic order; Traditional

1. Introduction

Religion has come to play more prominent factors in Nigeria external relation starting from the first Republic in Nigeria (1960-1966) the issues raised by the involvement of the Northern Peoples' Congress in Arabia world by the Action Group which was then southern dominant part was the factor that while there are Muslims in both Northern and Southern Nigeria, It is possible to talk of a Muslim North and a Christian South, in the sense that the way of life and the pattern of thought of the dominant political elite in the North are influenced by Islam, while the society and political ideas in the South are more secular (Brith (2010), Olajuwon (2014).

Brith submits that this was to say that the Northern people's Congress was an Islamic party, but if one tried to separate the ideas of the party which were due to its traditional and conservative nature from those that were due to Islam, one would find that there is a considerable overlap. For instance the refusal of the Northern Peoples' Congress government of Northern Nigeria to disenfranchise Northern women: Compactable with Northern women being kept in Purdah an Islamic tradition, although thus decision could be traced to the conservation of the party. However, the most important fact is that the Northern leaders; believed that their political ideas were sanctioned by Islam, and this belief was shared by the vast majority of Northern society as posited by Emil and Jude (2011).

The consequence of the role of Islam in Northern Nigeria was the creation of a society that was sensitive to political and social development in the Arab world. For example, the suppression of the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt by Nazzer was actively discussed among the Mallams in Northern Nigeria and probably among the Emirs and other leaders of the Northern people's congress; it was this awareness of and interest in the events happening in the Arab world that demonstrates the faith factor in the influences of Islam (Lead (20069), Abraham (2009) and Jude (2011).

The second factor was the conscious decision made by the Sarduanan, the leaders of the Northern people Congress then, to transfer a situation of sensitivity to development in the Arab World to active

involvement in the developments in the Islamic World, Olajuwon (2011) submits that during the colonial period, British authorities were aware that the nature of Northern society was one of potential development in the politics of the Arab world; hence the fear of the British authorities about the possible spread of Mahidism from the Sudan to Nigeria and the influences' of Nazzar on Northern Nigeria. After independence, the Sardauna began such a policy of involvement. In June 1961, he went on a tour of the Muslim State in the Middle East and Asia. In Pakistan he announced that he had convinced Ayub khan as to the need for a summit conference of all Muslim State and that he would canvas Iran, Lebanon, United Arab Republic, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The Daily times strongly criticized the Sardauna as posted by Eli (2007) and Caston (2010).

It pointed out that because of Nigeria internal politics, a confederation of Muslim state was unacceptable to Nigeria's African policy and that there was need to establish time relationship with "Yellow black Africans" and then to stretch pan Africanism to those heads that are geographically in Africa but whose hearts are not in the continent. The Daily times was asserting that the North African Arab Commitment to pan. "Africanism was less than" it should be, and hence the Sardauna should exert himself to get a serious commitment to African from the Arab instead of essaying to push Nigeria into an Islamic politics confederation.

The Northern regional government issued a clarification saying that what Sir Ahmadu meant was that he was seeking "a Unity of mind on cultural and spiritual matters and not planning for a political confederation of Muslim State". But rather than accepting this face-saving explanation by his government, the Sardauna repeated his call for an Islamic summit and a resurgence of Islamic nationalism. In Iran he announced that he had discussed diplomatic, economic and cultural agreement between Nigeria and Iran, and in Saudi Arabia he announced that he had invited the king of Saudi Arabia to visit Northern Nigeria as retreated by Ebimene (2014).

The Southern press was incensed by those pronouncements of the Sardauna and called on the Prime Minister Alhaji Tafawa Balewa to repudiate the views of the Sardauna. The Prime Minister tries to walk the tight-rope, while accepting the Sardauna's proposal for Muslim Summit, he rejected the ideas of a confederation because of the geographical dispersion of the state involved. He affirmed the right of any region to invite a foreign Head of State as long as the request have the approval of the Federal Government. (Constitutionally, Balewa was wrong in this matter). Moreso the Prime Minister attacked the Nigeria press for inaccuracy and mischief-making. In reply, the Daily service quoted extracts from the Sunday Statesman to disprove the charge that the Nigerian Press had misquoted the Sardauna. Actually, the daily service missed the point. Alhaji Tafawa Balewa knew that those reports were accurate since they were quoted from the root source but he insisted that the Serdauna did not say those things; because he had no right to say them. In other words, Alhaji Tafawa Balewa was telling Nigerian press, "I don't believe you; he could not have said those things" (Ajadi and Brill (2000).

The National Convention of Nigeria Citizens also supported Alhaji Tafawa Balewa's submission in playing the message of the Sadauna down. It dissociated itself from all criticism of the Sardauna's statement, including that of its National Convention of Nigeria Citizens said that if the Muslims' Body advocation was non-political, like the World Council of Churches, it welcomed it. However, if it was meant to be a political body the National Convention of Nigeria Citizens would look into the whole affairs from a well-meaning and bordered perspective while considering its full implication; having due regards to the multi-religions nature of our society and make their own sober views Known" as reported by Abdullahi and Rasaq (1999).

None of those controversies deterred Sir Ahamdu bello, who later became Vice President of the World Islamic league. The league is a non-political organization and its pronouncements on "Zionist aggression" are to be regarded as routine and National but of non-political significance. However, the Sardauna continued to mix his involvement with the league to foreign affairs. In 1964, he announced that he had settled differences between Saudi Arabia and United Arab Republic by appealing to their common interests in Muslim brotherhood. In 1965, he appealed to Ethiopia and Somalia to settle their differences in accordance with the principles of the world Islamic League, ignoring the fact that Ethiopia is not a Muslim State. Apart from the accusation that Sir Ahmadu's activities were a violation of the constitution, there were accusation that his activities had resulted in Egyptian involvement in the Nigerian political conflict as recorded by Osho (2008), Allan (2008) and Hybid (2000).

The pattern of politics conflict in Nigeria had been on a North/South basis. It was to maximize this conflict

that a southern party, National Convention of Nigeria Citizens founded a coalition with the Northern people congress in 1960. This strategy worked for three years during which both parties succeeded in destroying the Action Group. After 1963, however, the National Convention of Nigeria Citizens became the Chief Political Opponent of the northern peoples' Congress. It was during this time that National Convent ion of Nigeria Citizens alleged that Egypt had given half a million pounds to the Northern people's Congress. :more ominous was the allegation that an Egyptian plane Loaded with arms (or UTE Northern government, unloaded its Cargo in Kano in 1965") while these allegations were denied by the Northern people's Congress, the Northern government and the Egyptian Embassy in Lagos, they were believed by the Southern Nigerian as truth (Alabi, 1996 and Eyo, 1997).

The third factor which influences relations between Nigeria and Arab world was low to adopt attitudes on the Arab/Israel conflict which would be re-conceivable with the joint membership of Nigeria and the States of Arab-Africa in the organization of African unity. Before independence, there were already economic ties between the government of western and Eastern Nigerian and Israel. The Northern people's Congress called on the federal government to end all negotiation with Israel for financial assistance and to withdraw recognition from the state of Israel. "When the Federal Government ignored this call the Northern government dissociated itself from the loan agreement from a tiny country subsidized by "the voluntary contributions from the American Jews. The immediate reaction came from NEPU another Northern party, in a warning to the Northern people's congress not to introduce religion into the politics of Nigeria (Brill, 2000 & Rasaq, 1999).

These sentiments were echoed by the National Convention of Nigerian Citizens and the Southern press. Alhaji Tafawa Balewa rebuked the Northern Regional Government. He said that Nigeria and Israel were friendly and would co-operate for their mutual development. Secondly, he said Nigeria would not become entangled in any quarrel between the Jews and the Arabs. Thirdly, he said, Nigeria would receive genuine assistance from any country except South Africa. He ended by issuing a warning to his party "It will be the end of happiness in this country when religion is brought into politics" (Gomwalk, 1976 & Ebram, 1995).

In January 1962, the Nigerian Contingent to the Common Wealth Education Conference held in India stopped in Cairo to change planes. 'the Egyptian government invited both the Federal and Northern Ministers of Education to stay in Cairo as quests of the government, but ignored the Western and Eastern ministers. The regional governments became partisan and irresponsible in the Arab/Israel conflict. On a visit to Israel, Chief Akintola, Premier of the then western region assured them of their loyalty, he was quoted to say, "You can be assured of our friendship and support at any place, and he promised never to withdraw this". In the same vein, M. I. Okpara reader of the National convention of Nigerian Citizens premier of the East said "I myself from almost an Israelite". I love and admire Israel. For my past I shall always go to Israel and any aid offered to us would be accepted." Sir Ahamadu of course, offered his support to the Arabs: Jordan is my second home. To my mind, it is Israel that does not exist. And if it will exist, I don't know what it is" (Allan, 2008). Esho (2008) and Caston (2010).

However, the regional governments had no power to commit Nigeria to either side in the Federal Government, which they have powered on and taking ideas/decision and almost succeed in resisting pressures on Nigerian to do so. However, by stopping short of opening an Embassy in Thi-Aviv, although the Israel government had an Embassy in Lagos, the Nigerian government was bowing to pressure from the North which would have seen hostile to such a move. Nigeria attitudes to North Africa were determined by the complexities present in its internal system. "The North had both cultural and religious affinity with Arab North Africa and it was only natural that the Northern would seek to and their isolation from the world by responding and strengthening these contacts with South Africa.
"However, the Sardauna's emphasis is on religion rather than trade, and his allowing the religion's affinity with North Africans' to dictate his stand on the Arab/Israel and were taken as unfortunate" (Emil and Jude (2011), Load (2008), Olajuwon (2011). It is not possible to equate the implications of the Sardauna's attitudes toward North Africa with those of the political leaders toward Israel. Firstly, both the stem and Eastern regions sought ties with Israel for such needed technical assistance and although empatric religiously to Israel. Sir, Ahmadu Bellow wanted the federal Government to join the Arab and anti-Israel policy in, the Middle East.

The national Convention of Nigerian Citizen, while favouring a pro-Israel policy or words, the North had pro-Arab sympathies, while the South had pro-Israel sympathies. To preserve the unity of the country, government polities had to be middle of east.

However, there are still some, unanswered questions. How did Alhaji Tafawa Balewa managed to defy Sir Ahmadu Bello on this issues? Could Sir Ahmadu not have say on the Northern people's Congress members to oppose Alhaji Tafawa Balewa's opinion? Or it could be that Sarduana had behind his mind Koranic sympathy for balewa in which he did not want the Christian counterparts to say he was confronting his Muslim member (Balewa) (Rasaq (1999), Hybid (2000), Jacob and Irish (1999).

2. Organization of Islamic Conference and Nigeria: The Case of Religious Factor in Nigeria's External Relations

Quite unknown to many, Nigeria has been a part of the Organization of Islamic Conference from its inception, Sir Ahamdu Bellow, the late Sardauna of Sokoto, representing Nigeria was one of the founding father in the Sardauna body of the organization which then comprised an alliance of Muslim States of Algebria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Libra, Syria, and Northern Nigeria (Balogun (1998), Eli (2007) and Irish (1999).

The league was formed primarily to fight "Zionism" as represented by Israel, complain and where feasible, eclipse Christianity, using in these Modern days of organization., economic aids is bait and effective weapon instead of sword and arrow. By this time the organization was expanded and formally established in May 1971, Nigeria was only be given an observer status because Nigerian's permanent representative the one body of the organization of Islamic conference, Sir Ahmadu Bello was already and had to be substituted by groups of people with Islamic affinity, and partly because of the fact of the three regions North, West, East, it was only in the Northern part that Islam could be said to be mostly pervading (Olajuwon (2014), Ajadi (2010) and Ojo (1997).

At the world of Islam festival that was held in London summer 1977. The following nations were tabled and adopted: that Muslim Organization should set up a centre in respective areas to resist Christian Missionary activities. That Islamic Radio and television be established "That all Christians activities, no matter what be the expression be stopped," "that Muslim Organization should set up internet centres, Christians activities". "That all Christians' literature be banned in Muslim countries, the economic strength of the Muslim would be utilized so that no financial support is to any country where Missionary activities are carried on against Islam.

From this premise, the debate started in Nigeria again, as a result of news carried down open by a foreign medium (Agence France Press) A.F.P after the 46th Membership on 18th January, 1986 which followed Federal Military governments planning silence over the matter was frightening until Babangida confirmed the mission issued on February 3rd, 1986.

Since then, different schools, of thought have emerged over the issue, firstly a class taught was championed by Dr. Lavi Ogunbarabi, senior Research fellow at the Nigeria Institute for International Affairs, Lagos and the Executive secretary of the Nigeria, Arab Association gave a sample of ten countries belonging to the organization, of Islamic conference which are constitutionally secular states with some of them having, dominant Christians population, Benin, Cameroon, Comoro, Island, Gambia, Garbon, Sierra-Leone, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Uganda and Upper Votal. It is true that these countries are members but they were not told whether they are admitted into the organization secretly or openly and for what reason.

Second school of thought believed that organization of Islamic conference is not a religious organization. Alhaji Yusuf Muitama Sule, Nigeria's former permanent representative at the United Nations is among those advancing this idea. According to him, Nigeria's joining of the Organization of Islam conference is not religious body but a financial first aid groupj" (Gomwalk (1970), Esho (2008), Alabi (1996) and Abraham (2009).

Some other proponents of Nigeria's Membership of the Organization of Islam conference even say that the organization is like the organization of African unity, E.E.C, COMECON, UNO and ECOWAS. But one can easily pick out the organization because the name of the organization of Islam conference which is "Organization of Islamic Conference" clearly identifies it as the religious organization. Alos, most of the specialized committees or commission of the organization of Islamic conferences bear the "Islam" which in their titles for example the Islamic commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs', Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development; Islamic Civil aviation Council.

The first and the second school conflict with Dr. Ogunbambi's expression that the Organization of Islamic Conference viable soft loan entails "borrowing by Islamic rules, with little or no interest, and payment spread over a long period of time with little or no interest. (see African Guardian, Abdullahi

(1998), Brill (2000), Lead (2008), Deion (2000) and Jacob (1999).

3. Economic Consequences Postulated Under O.I.C

Nigeria's membership of Organization of Islamic Conference holds in the economic gains that Nigeria can get from the organization that idea has been deliberately wayed up while suppressing the religious nature of the organization of Islamic conference by many people. Some idealists have capitalized on the present economic hardship in the country and the need to revive Nigeria's economy. The soft organizational loans which bear little or no interest, and with a long term spread payment periods is an a "Financial first aid group"

One could say that there is nothing wrong in Nigerian suggesting economic and from anywhere to revive Nigeria's economy. What one may quarrel with, is the situation where such Nigerians fail to analyse, and understand the present day politics of international aid (Even food has become a weapon of international politics), and the likely adverse socio-political effects such foreign aid will have in the domestic front. Nigerians rejected the International Monetary fund loan and opted for itself reliance because it was clear fact that a borrower is a slave to the lender.

There is political, "diction that states "he who pays the piper dictate the tune". The foreign policies of nations are not based on charitable intents and no foreign aid goes completely without conditionality's (Courtesy of International Monetary Fund). If not why must one think of joining the Organization of Islamic conference to get aid when not all of Nigerians are Muslim: protagonists of Organization of Islamic conference asserted that Nigerians need Islamic conference loans. Antagonists explained that organization of Islamic conference then should be regarded as Arab imperialist and who is even sure that the body is not central by these.

Professor G. O. Nwanko (former Executive Director of the Central Bank of Nigeria) according to Vanguard (October 28, 1985, Page 16 said that "Shagari's administration capitalizing on religious sentiments and connections, and approached Saudi Arabia in 1982 for some loan. Saudi Arabia had the good intention to give Nigeria's N1.0million interest free loan but this blocked by western imperialists").

4. Conclusion

It is true therefore that by forcing the decision makers, this approach also helps to determine both the internal as well as the external sources of specific policies. For advance internally made policies may be influenced by domestic politics or public opinion or by the decision maker's social, ethnic, or religious background; while normally, the policies may be influenced by the forces to which the decision-maker would be exposed beyond the boundaries of his own generated areas by either internal or external factors.

Lastly, at the seminar jointly organized by the Ministry for special Duties (Federal in the Department of History, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, the following solutions were adopted: President Ibrahim Babangida said that major controversies, between Muslims and Christians in the country were potentially dangerous to the nation's interest. This message was delivered on his behalf by Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe (the then chief of General Staff, at the opening of a National seminar on "The question in Nigeria) often assumed regional over-tones". The President said although the two religious promote ideological and Cultural unity amongst ethnic groups and nationalities, they tend to intensify contra-diction at the higher level. The president said that it was regrettable that politicians, top government functionaries and business men had exploited Nigeria's ethnics, religious and linguistic differences to their advantage. He told participants at the ethnic group held office that their lot could be improved, irrespective of the personal qualities of the individual. President Babangida added that individuals in government have acted and exercised power in a manner to lend credence this belief.

The former Minister for Special duties, Air vice Marshall Ishaya Shekari who was the Chairman of the Seminar, said that Nigeria was presently standing on the hold of foregoing its national identity". He stated that after 25years of independence, there was need to have another local look at the divisive factor of our past to chart a new Historical Society of Nigeria, Professor Obaro Ikime, suggested that promulgation of "Act of Union" in the country, adding that it was imperative to have such an act in the presence of a proper chatter of rights. The act, he said should spell out what it means to be Nigeria and what the people could expect from the state in return for their loyalty and suffices".

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 249–253

Understanding Globalization and Christianity, Challenges, Prospects and Solutions

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Abstract. Globalization is the most current ideology in contemporary world which is now becoming or is already a global village. This coming together of the entire world does not only cover the economics, political, social and cultural realm but, also the religious spheres of life with its attendant benefits, challenges and prospects. Hence, this paper sets out not only to examine the benefits, challenges and prospects of globalization and Christianity but, also to proffer solution or recommend the way forward in the issue of globalization and Christianity.

Keywords: Globalization, Christianity, Challenges, Prospects, Solutions

1. Introduction

The saying that 'no man is an island" can rightly be justified through globalization. Globalization as a concept has emerged as a defining process of our time. In almost all the leading core industrialized economies, the opportunities and gains of this process have been publicized by its opponents and supporters (Ezeanyika & Oruebor, 2001:78). It has also come to be accepted as the big idea of the late twentieth century. This however has not changed the fact that it lacks a precise definition.

The above opening statement notwithstanding, the term globalization succinctly explains elements of a widespread perception, that there is a broadening and spreading up of international interconnectedness and interrelationships in all aspects of life, religion inclusive. The bone of contention in globalization seems to be a global shift that is, a world presumably being shaped, by economic and technological forces into a shared economic, cultural, religious, and political arena.

2. Meaning and Definition of Globalization

Globalization constitutes a great hope for some people and nations, and a great threat for others. This is so because, for the defenders of free-market economies and non-Christian extremists, it is sort of panacea for expanding the opportunities for increased wealth, employment, and liberty worldwide. Others including the Christian extremists however, see it as an expression of an unjust system that favours the rich and marginalizes the poor, distorts the polities of social aid, and destroys local cultures.

Globalization can usefully be conceived as a process (or set processes), which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions, generating transactional or interrogational flows and net works of activities, interaction and power. Four major types of change generally characterize it.

It involves a stretching of social, political, economic, religious and cultural activities across political frontiers, regions and continents. It suggests the intensification, or the growing magnitude of connectedness and flows of trade, investment, finance, migration culture etc.

The growing extensity and intensity of global interconnectedness and interrelationship can be linked to a speeding up of global interactions and processes, as the evolution of international systems of transport and communication increases the velocity of the diffusion of ideas, information capital and people. The growing extensity and velocity of interactions can be associated with their deepening impact such that the effects of distant events can be highly significant elsewhere and even the most local developments may come to have enormous global consequences. In this sense, the boundaries between

domestic matters and global affairs can become increasingly blurred (Ezeanyika, 2004:127)
Based on the above, (Ezeanyika, 2004:127) defined globalization as the widening, intensifying spreading up and growing impact of international inter-connectedness interrelationships. Kiely (1995:207) defines globalization as "a world in which societies cultures, politics, and economics have in some sense, come closer together". He further states that the concept can be seen "intensification of worldwide social relation which link distant localities in such a way that the local happenings are shaped by events occurring miles away and vice versa. The implication of this view is that more and more parts of the world are brought together in global system and are so affected by happenings elsewhere such that all components of life are each brought into compartment of one single system.

Geoffrey Peterson and Peter Gill (1993:8 1) see globalization as dealing with increasing globalization scope of a wide range of issue affecting the welfare of citizens of nation states arid the consequent reduction in the autonomy of individual nation states.

According to Anthony Giddines as quoted by G. Peterson arid P. Gill (1993:91), globalization is the increasing integration of world economic activities made possible by improvement in technology and improved means of communication resulting in the situation in which the national state becomes increasingly weakened and subsumed under the forces of the market.

Inferred from the above, globalization can be seen as a movement towards a global economy in which national boundaries cease to matter. It corresponds to an unprecedented concentration of space and time through the development of new means of communication and information technologies across the globe (world).

It is aimed at creating new avenues for the regulation and functioning of a social order that goes beyond that of the nation-state.

3. The Concept of Christianity

William, H. Harris and Judith S. (1978:551) Ed. defined Christianity as a religion founded in Palestine by Jesus Christ and his followers. It has become one of the world's major religions predominating Europe and America where it has been a powerful historical force and cultural influence, but which also claims adherents in virtually every country of the world.

Similarly, the new Encyclopedia Britannica Macropaedia Vol. 4 (1768:5 19) sees Christianity as a religion founded in the 1' century A. D. by Jesus Christ of Nazareth, which has become the largest of the religions with a membership of over 1,000,000,000, its largest group being the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern orthodox churches and the Protestant churches.

The central teaching of traditional Christianity is that, Jesus is the Son of God. The second person of the Holy Trinity of God the father, God the son, and God the spirit; that his life on earth, his crucifixion, resurrection and ascension into heaven are proofs of God's love for man and forgiveness of man's sin; and that by faith in Christ, man attains salvation and eternal life; its guiding principles are contained in the Holy Bible.

4. Globalization and Christianity

The term globalization of Christianity has some religious connotations. For it was the Lord's command for people to go out to the world to preach the gospel. "Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the father and of the son and of the Holy Spirit. (Matt.28: 19) Globalization in itself is the joining of all the people, the planets over into a single interrelated system of economic, political and cultural ties, increasingly medicated by the computer and above all internet (Victor Ferkiss 200:14)

Christianity as a religion is greatly rooted in, if not interwoven with, globalization. For Christianity to survive and travel to other parts of the world (i.e. the great commission), it becomes inseparable from globalization. Through globalization, the ideas of Christianity and culture of the Jews are being sold across the world. Globalization therefore aids the spread of Christianity. According to Thomas L. Friedman (1999:378) globalization is rooted in the idea of library, which is rightly understood as the offspring of Christianity.

From the above, it is clear that Christianity has been interested in globalization from the earliest days of the faith. We inherited from Israel a story about the whole world. So we have understood ourselves in the context of global history. And with the implantation of the Christian churches in almost all countries of the world, Christianity has become a global religion. We have emphasized the importance of the indigenization of Christianity in many cultural contexts in which it now exists. We have developed a world council of churches in which younger churches

have equal place with the older ones, more importantly, perhaps since the world parliament of religion in 1984, emphasis shifted from proselytizing to dialogue and cooperation.

In the same vein, through globalization, Christianity has come to recognize that it has to learn from other religious traditions. All these attempts could be seen as "ecclesiastical globalization".

Christianity has concern for the whole world. It opposes parochialism. In Christianity, we believe that people everywhere are just as precious in God's sight as our next-door neighbours. We are convinced that our concern for the well being of others should extend to all of them. Economic globalization scores quite well in this regard. It brings people all over the world into contact with one another. Ethnic prejudices decline. People from various parts of the world are treated more or less equally.

More so, Christianity affirms the enjoyment of economic goods. Good food, fresh water, adequate clothing, comfortable homes, reliable health and other goods and services produced by the economy are positive values: the global economy is producing a vast increase in goods and services. In this respect, Christians support the goal of supplying more goods and services, and the global economy is doing this.

In essence, therefore, globalization as it appears to be at first sight, a movement resulting from the daily need of people in general to deal with an advanced, integrated and all-inclusive economy is possible only through advanced technology. This liberal economy and free trade without any old restrictions accepted or imposed will bring about a new way of dealing with each other, among people; countries or nationalities. It will not only affect the economy but the people's lives and their relationships. Globalization with its modern technological means does not intend at all to limit those international relationships only in the field of buying and selling, for the buyer and the seller are always connected to other. Economic matters are the factors that give life its taste for man; not only in its economic dimensions, but also in the spiritual forms.

5. The Challenges of Globalization and Christianity

Thomas Friedman (1999:320) states that deliberate planning and massive human efforts have created the present system of globalization. This system exploits the poor and enriches the wealthy. Christianity on the other hand cares about the world's poor'. We all live on one planet, and technology has brought us much closer together. To this end Christianity sees inevitable the scientific, economic, and social development (i.e, globalization).

However, in spite of the interwoven and interrelatedness of globalization and Christianity, there still abound some challenges. Christianity seeks the value of man as well as to preserve man as a person. Considering profit (Globalization) a reason, and a goal of the universal economy is a destructive starting point at the expense of people's lives.

According to Paul Yazigi (2004:173) profit cares for the self-interests but does not care for human relationships. Profit does not look for the value of man other than from the side of what man owns. Also, it is hoped that economic globalization will bring about more jobs opportunities and a fair and humane distribution of gifts, with no ethnic, skin colour, or religious limitations. However, it is inevitable to point out here that, globalization has put all the international stock exchange business in the hand of six nation (i.e. America, Britain, Germany, Japan, France, and China). Globalization is therefore not development where wealth does not become global but people and the world become an arena under the tyranny of a few. Furthermore, contemporary man lives in the smallest village and is following in details, the events happening in the largest cities of the world. Man is following the development of thought, and even clothing. The problem here is, what then becomes the future of local matters? Does it mean that it will not attack them but will cease to compete against them? May be norm of life that whatever is weak dies away and whatever is strong remains, according to its strength is applicable here.

Considering the above question, Yazigi observed that there are some habits we may call "stupid" in economic terms (i.e. globalization) but which have a precious 'humane' value, such as generosity and forgiveness, and like the presence of social and moral rules that are not focused on gaining profit or self-interest.
Globalization therefore invades the consuming mind at the expense of Christian values of sacrifices, Charity, and respect for others. A quick glance at the advertisements and universal television programme show that Christian values such as love, Chastity, obedience to the divine world, spiritual meekness, etc. have been replaced by the tools of globalization with self interest, desires and luxuries.

Kawall, Jason (2003:37), Nathan Rosenberg and L.E Birdzell (2003: 3 -7) see globalization as the agent of

impoverishment and inexorable slow agent of enrichment; globalization has also destroyed a lot old ways of knowledge. Christianity on the other hand instead of enriching and empowering people does the opposite. It weakens people's ability to think rationally. It conditions them to believe that they are sinful depraved people living in a state of sin without Jesus in their lives. This is a controlling spirit of fear because they are led to believe that without Jesus they will be punished in the everlasting eternal fires of hell. It is this fear of hell that keeps a Christian in bondage to the church.

Therefore, we may say that globalization in itself is self centered with its economic motives and destroy human communities as well as devastates the natural world. While Christianity has respect for man, it does not allow one to think rationally. It also negates local culture since it tends to overshadow traditional aspect of life. However, both globalization and Christianity are threat to the local matters e.g. dress, language etc. nevertheless while globalization emphasizes rational thinking, Christianity talks about faith in God thereby restricting man's rationality or thinking.

Furthermore, while globalization emphasizes the coming together of the whole world to maximize profit, Christianity emphasizes the universality and oneness of man. The two ideas when viewed together becomes contradictory but inseparable. For globalization is part and parcel of Christianity

The problem of Christianity in the current globalization is that, it falls in the trap of theory and speculation of globalization. This is because, it uses the mind to talk about the ways of life. It is therefore always in danger of becoming speculation in the language of specialists, thus remaining separate from practical life. Even though the church (Christianity) has earlier played a large role in the early development of the scientific method (Globalization) but today due to the rapidity of scientific and technological advances it cannot react quickly enough to give sound moral advice to those who are looking for guidance.

Similarly John B. Cobb (2006:7) observes that through globalization and Christianity, we have confused the gospel with North Atlantic culture. We have linked missions with colonialism. We have disrupted traditional cultures. And we have failed to appreciate the wisdom of other traditions from which we sought converts.

6. The Prospects of Globalization and Christianity

It is true that man is both a social and religious being. As a social being, he tends to interact and relates with other people. He is therefore not an island to himself neither is he dependent only on himself hence, the need for globalization. As a religious being, he places high regard to the value of man and considers all people as one before the Supreme Being (Christianity). Thus in spite of the inherent challenges of globalization and Christianity the future is still clear for its continuity.

We can be reasonably confident that globalization and Christianity will affect the future because of two reasons. First because, it is already here and second, because the forces by which it was decreed promise to make its mandate even more enforceable in the foreseeable future. Its most salient attributes manifest themselves in commodity trade, exchange of technology and intellectual property as well as religious ideas i.e. Christianity.

Furthermore, since man was in the image of God the creator, he is always trying to create new things. With these innovations, technology transfer and technology change and Christianity, more and more people of the world are coming together as one people. Globalization and Christianity according to Baumil Willian J. (2002:85) have revolutionized transportation and communication. They have facilitated communication around the world or globe from a period of months to a day or two in the case of transport of physical products, and virtually to an instant in the case of information.

We must therefore not forget that until the middle of the 1 80 century, travel by land was an excruciatingly daunting and difficult activity. And until near the middle of the nineteenth century, information ordinarily could not be delivered more rapidly than a horse could gallop. Landes (1999:745) observed that, globalization and Christianity through innovation has reduced the real cost of transportation to a small fraction of its previous levels, and has changed the activity from one that was incredibly perilous to one that is among the economy's safest. It has also changed the old local cultures that were so dreadful and dehumanizing. For example, travel by legs and horses been substituted with cars, plains, ships etc face to face communication with telephones, computers etc, the killing of twins been stopped among other things.

In conclusion, one could say that with promises of globalization and Christianity alongside with their advantages it will continue to show-case even in the future. Above all, with man's interdependent nature as well as his respect for his value which continue to

exist, globalization and Christianity will have a brighter prospects.

7. Panacea to the Challenges of Globalization and Christianity

It has earlier on been established that globalization and Christianity pose some challenges to the human race. It is therefore our intention here to suggest ways by which these challenges could be solved or eliminated.

Globalization should be substituted with the ecumenical movement. The former is based on or primarily motivated by the desire to enlarge the market and to merge different cultures into a new one, in accordance with the conviction of those who are in a position to influence the world wide public. While the latter is that primarily based on love for one's brother and sister and respect of the human person whom it seeks to serve as well as unity or oneness of the Christians worldwide.

According to Anthony Giddens (1990:64) it will help proclaim the fact that, the highest pursuit of humanity is not economic enrichment or expansion but respect for human value. This becomes clear when we consider the gospel saying "Man shall not live by bread alone". (Mt. 4:4). This should be broadly understood. We cannot live by economic development alone, but must seek the "word that proceeds from the mouth of God". We should stress the values and principles that transcend economic concerns. Once we accept this, the economy becomes a servant of humanity, not its master (http:www.org).

The logic of this therefore is that we should seek an alternative way for the new global village. One that works for a world cultural community which respects the human person, the environment and seeks a value rather than a profit oriented standard for global integration.

Christianity instead of conditioning our mind to look helpless without Christ should make a provision for man to think and explore the world to his advantage. Until this is done we cannot be said to be the real image of God.

In summary, globalization and Christianity should shift its emphasis from material needs to the human person and primarily of human matters over material needs. Social and moral rules should also be emphasized.

8. Conclusion

Globalization and Christianity are two separable instruments that aim at bringing the whole of the human race as a single family. Each helps the other in achieving its distinctive goals and at the same time each contradicts the other, each has its unique challenges. All these notwithstanding, both has the possibility of surviving the future and above all when Christianity and globalization accepts each other, modifies its approaches and strategies, then, it will become the best institutions ever in the society.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 255–266

The Insecurity of Inequality in Africa: A Review of Recent Developments

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Abstract. This article examines the paradoxical and problematical relationship between inequality and insecurity. Leaning on Karl Marx's structural approach in explaining social inequality and conflicts, a discussion of specific inequality-propelled conflicts that have made the continent to be plagued by a broad spectrum of traditional and non-traditional security threats was made. The inequality-insecurity nexus is particularly made daunting by constant intimidation of the lower-class by powerful rich which drives the socially excluded into conflict, terrorism and other behaviour that threaten security. Indeed, the cycle of insecurity occasioned by socioeconomic inequality can only be broken by deliberate policy interventions with political commitment.

Keywords: Africa, Conflict, Development, Gender, Inequality, Insecurity

1. Introduction

Inequality is a global problem that has continued to rise, attaining a mind-boggling gap between the rich and poor, and between men and women. Its growth has seen to the surging sense of disenfranchisement which has culminated into alienation and anger, and even facilitated nationalism and xenophobia (Rustad 2016; Odusola 2017; AUC/OECD 2018). Observations of Oxfam International (2017), indicate that the world's eight richest people now own as much wealth as the poorest 3.6 billion. This observation is in tandem with human development indices and some other measures used to determine the rate of inequality across the world (UNDP 2017; AUC/OECD 2018). There has been a continuous struggle by the masses all over the world to hold on to their share of social wealth which has been shrinking, as their anxiety has generated a political opening for opportunistic populists, and in the process, shaking the world order.

Indeed, the African continent has been bearing the consequences of being the most unequal in the world (UNDP 2017; AUC/OECD 2018). According to UNDP (2017), ten of the nineteen most unequal countries in the world are from Africa. All over the continent, inequalities within the socioeconomic realm manifest in the conspicuous consumption by a few, together with the majority of people being in state of poverty (Solomon 2015). This is further exacerbated by infrastructure deficits and dysfunctional schools and healthcare have led to deep feelings of injustice and hopelessness among Africans, especially the youths. Meanwhile, lack of opportunity, pervasive corruption and a capricious political culture have destroyed institutions and entrenched a climate of impunity in the continent (African Union Commission 2015; Anyanwu, Erhijakpor & Obi 2016; Rustad 2016). An avalanche of these challenges across the continent has resulted into an attitude of self-help by Africans and unprecedented insecurity.

At present, the security environment of Africa is a dynamic one, characterized by a volatile mix of conflict, instability and state weakness. The continent is being plagued by a broad spectrum of traditional and non-traditional security threats whilst at the same time has been witnessing an array of regional and international security consciousness and activism (Solomon, 2015). The insecurity challenges across several African countries have been identified as one of the major impediments of development across the continent (Ewetan & Urhie 2014; African Union Commission 2015). The continent's security concerns span from urban crime to terrorism by insurgents groups like Boko Haram and Al-Shaabab, from political instability in Libya and Somalia to civil wars in South Sudan. Aside from affecting all aspects of production and growth, the consequences of insecurities in the continent also include massive displacement of people, loss of lives and investments, as well as scaring away investors. Consequent on this

realization, there have been persistent calls by stakeholders for the need to improve security in the continent.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the security implications of widening income and social inequalities across African states. Specific inequality-propelled conflicts and security threats within the continent at the national, sub-regional and regional levels will be reported and analyzed. The article starts by providing an analysis of the income gaps that pervade in modern African states, which often serve as a catalyst for security issues to manifest. The second part of the article is devoted to emergent factors that are widening the gap of inequality across the continent and the inequality-insecurity nexus in different regions of Africa. It concludes by suggesting measures that can be taken by various by governmental and intergovernmental bodies in and outside the continent to stem the growth of inequality and, by extension, solve security problems.

2. Problematizing Inequality in Africa

In its Human Development Index (HDI) report on inequality in Africa, UNDP (2017) stated that the continent, for the African masses, is currently less equal than it was in 2010. This implies that the trickle-down effects of growths in economy experienced in several countries within the continent have been relatively small. Specifically, countries like South Africa, Rwanda, Tanzania, Morocco, Ghana have witnessed economic growth and are among fastest growing economies in the continent, yet the inequality gap of these countries have continued to grow (African Development Bank 2018). Though the problem of inequality in Africa is pervasive, its effects from one country to another vary with its different degrees of security threats and manifestations across the continent.

In recent years, Nigeria, which is the most populous country in the continent, has been climbing through the ranks of the Human Development Index of the UN, a global index of key development indicators such as literacy, income and life-expectancy. However, the success of the country in the HDI shadows a widening gulf between the haves and the have-nots in the country. In fact, by the time the country's current placement in the index is checked against income inequality, it fell behind by nine places – three more than in 2010 (UNDP 2018). By implication, Nigerian elites' standards of living have further moved ahead of the quality of life of the majority. Recently, based on a report by the Brookings Institution, the World Poverty Clock's data shows that the people living in poverty in Nigeria is now over eighty-seven million, this makes that country to have the highest number of poor people in the world, taking over from India (Punch 2018). This is quite ironic for a country that has as one of its citizens, Africa's richest man, Alhaji Aliko Dangote, with a fortune estimated at $14.1 billion (Africa News 2018) and one of the richest black women in the world, Folorunsho Alakija, with an estimated wealth of $1.6 billion (Forbes 2018).

For South Africa, the statistics of income inequality in the country between 2011 and 2016 point to a rising trend in the phenomenon. Ketton (2014) discovered that income inequalities in South Africa are aggravated by two factors: high wage disparities in the workplace and the gap between those employed and unemployed. The findings of the survey conducted by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) also attested to the grappling effects of income inequality on South Africa in which it reported that the country has not made any significant progress in reaching income equality after apartheid (OECD 2013).

Kenya is reported to be experiencing an out-of-control extreme inequality in spite of the impressive economic growth that the country has been having since 2005 (Shifa & Leibbrandt 2017). Less than 0.1% of the country's population (8,300 people) own more wealth than the bottom 99.9% (more than 44 million people) (Africa Development Bank 2018). The richest ten percent of people in Kenya earned on the average twenty-three times more than the poorest ten percent (AUC/OECD 2018). The number of mega rich people in the country is one of the fastest growing in the world (Oxfam International 2017b), which implies a steady growth of income inequality in the country.

Morocco, in a 2018 report released by OECD in collaboration with the African Union's Department of Economic Affairs, was identified as the country with the highest inequality index in North Africa (AUC/OECD 2018). This is in spite of the commendable progress recorded by the country on its socio-political reforms. The report, highlighting Africa's performance in relation to African Union's Agenda 2063 initiative, focused on growth, job opportunities and social inequalities. Morocco's Gini Coefficient of 40.3 percent, was found to be the highest in North Africa, above Algeria (23%), Egypt (30.8%) and Tunisia (35%). This measure made Morocco to be North Africa's highest income-unequal country, having the largest gap between the

top and bottom placed on socioeconomic ladder within the region (AUC/OECD 2018).

In the entire continent, the challenge of tackling inequality has been identified as one of the key impediments to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 of the African Union (African Development Bank, UNDP and OECD 2015; African Union Commission 2015; Igbuzor 2017). Specifically, in its study on income inequality in sub-Saharan Africa, the United Nations Development Programme stated that African countries cannot achieve decisive progress towards poverty reduction and the SDGs except the challenge of income inequality across the continent is addressed (UNDP 2017).

3. Theoretical Consideration

Sociological-inclined studies that examine inequality have often been categorized into three main traditions, which are, structural, intermediate and quantitative. While the origin of quantitative tradition has been attributed to economics and its development in sociology was by Talcott Parsons' school of thought, Karl Marx was credited as the main proponent of the structural tradition. As against the quantitative tradition that is more descriptive, the main approach of the structural tradition is theoretical. The intermediate, which is the third strand, tries to connect empirical research with theory, and this can be connected to the work of Max Weber, though it does not constitute a homogenous school.

The main argument of the structural tradition in sociology centres on the notion of class and that inequality exists and persists due to unequal access to socially relevant resources that different social groups possess (Dahrendorf 1979). The persistence of this unequal distribution is as a result of the passing of resources from a generation to the next, so that power and resources "remain in the family" (Chambliss & Seidman 1971). The acclaimed originator of structural tradition, Karl Marx, developed the idea from the theory of Adam Smith as it relates to an unalterable utility-maximizing individual (Quinney 1970). The position of Marx is that inequality in societies leads to a situation where only some segments of a society interacts with the world as labour, while the rest merely benefits from the profits without performing labour.

Consequent on the negative effects of inequality in capitalist societies, Marx and Engels perceived crime, conflict and insecurity to be a self-evident social phenomenon (Dahrendorf 1959). Marxism submitted that capitalism, like other socioeconomic systems of the past, would inevitably lead to internal tensions that will cause its own destruction (Shantz 2012). He postulated about radical change, advocating proletarian revolution and freedom from the ruling classes. For Marx, the division between social classes will widen and the condition of the exploited worker will deteriorate to the extent that social structure will collapse: the class struggle is transformed into a proletarian revolution (Marx & Engels 1848). This position has made several Marxists in their literature to submit that the high rate of insecurity in African countries is a factor of the high level of inequality within the continent (Amzat & Olutayo 2009; Ewetan & Urhie 2014; Solomon 2015; Rustad 2016). Their position is given credence by reports and studies that have suggested that higher levels of insecurity are observed in income-unequal societies than those relatively equal (TIME 2011; Oxfam International 2017).

At present, Africa is witnessing new reactions and new revolutionary pressures from civil society organizations, representing labour unions, mass protests, as well as the left wing of the petty bourgeoisie to confront the excesses of the state by demanding for the remaking of the state through reforms and restructuring. To this end, modern Africa can be described as a new emergent, un-integrated, multi-ethnic region and its key threat to stable democracy and socioeconomic development is social disintegration occasioned by conspicuous gaps in its social classes. Therefore, different forms of ethnic, political, religious and industrial conflicts have pervaded the entire continent, while extreme cases of terrorism are recorded in West and East Africa. In the year 2011, Northern Africa witnessed democratic uprising known as Arab Spring which arose independently and spread across the Arab world, originating from Tunisia in December 2010 and swiftly took hold in Egypt, Libya and other Arab countries outside Africa.

Inequality Drivers and Factors Widening the Gap of Inequality in Africa

Africa's inequality story is one that is more complex than a mere widening gulf between the very poor and the very rich. In the continent, there are various facets of social stratification that border on 'life chances', as propounded by Max Weber (Dahrendorf 1979), which eventually impact on income inequality within the continent. Some of these determinants of life chances are gender, ethnicity, social class and religion. In most African communities, the identified factors are very potent determinants of opportunities

and possibilities that individuals can access in the quest to move up the socioeconomic ladder. The strength of these factors within the continent has often gravely limited social mobility both at inter- and intra-generational levels. Some studies have identified the constraining effects of these factors as one of the key reasons for the widening gap of inequality in Africa and why the continent has continuously being tagged as the most unequal region in the world (Anyanwu et al. 2016; Rustad 2016). However, aside from the aforementioned factors that impact on life chances within the continent, there are other factors responsible for the widening of gaps of inequality in the continent.

There is the problem of retrogressive taxation across the continent. The tax system in Africa is hardly designed to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. While the poor are made to bear the brunt of tax payment, the rich and powerful have their ways in engaging in unfair tax practices, bypassing payment of tax, and in some cases, they are granted unnecessary tax waivers (Aiko & Logan 2014). Corruption in tax administration has been identified as a fundamental barrier to effective and fair taxation and to building trust between African governments and their citizens (Martini 2014). Most African tax laws have loopholes that allow for tax avoidance by influential business people, made possible by the pervasive corruption that prevails in these countries. The ineffectiveness of tax administration in many African countries has been perceived to be responsible for successive failure of governments within the region to bridge the inequality gap (Africa Renewal 2017).

Traditional discrimination against women is a problem that cuts across African countries. Women and girls are not accorded the same recognition as their male counterparts and this goes far in affecting the life chances of feminine gender in the continent. Transparency International (2018) reported that women in Africa are disadvantaged in land ownership due to strength of cultural and customary traditions. In a study covering Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zimbabwe, TI reported that women are often excluded from negotiation on land deals, not made aware of their rights to own property and land, vulnerable to sexual extortion and are often forced to trade sexual favours for land deals. Similarly, in Nigeria, the lives of women are negatively impacted by a number of discriminatory traditions and sociocultural practices that restrict and impede their social mobility in a number of areas when compared to the male folks. According to Oxfam International (2017), Nigeria fell further down the rankings of the Global Gender Gap Index, as it dropped nine places from its 2014 position to rank 125 out of 145 countries in the 2015 ranking.

The fact that the rate of unemployment in Africa is very high is no longer new. However, current discussion on employment in Africa centres on how it is equally a factor that widens inequality gap in the continent. These include unstable wages, insecure jobs, no access to pensions or health insurance, arbitrary treatment on the job. The factors all impact on income equality that pervades in the continent, as it is very prominent in Africa industries. For instance, there have been a wide range of reports of 'secret employments' of children and relatives of influential people into 'juicy' jobs like Central Banks of Nigeria (CBN), Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), and other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), while children of the poor are left to grapple with the problem of unemployment (Nigerian News Direct 2016; Premium Times 2016).

One of the factors that widen inequality gaps in Africa is the astronomical cost of governance in the continent. This is quite visible in many African countries where large percentages of annual budgets go into paying huge earnings to a small fraction of public office holders and political elites. For example, lawmakers in Nigeria gets one of the highest remunerations in the world, with an average annual salary of $118,000 which is equivalent to sixty-three times the country's GDP per capital in 2013 (Oxfam International 2017). In addition, maintenance costs of government's machineries are usually inflated by the staff, which themselves are excessive in number. Issues like inflated salaries and benefits, hidden allowances, oversized retirement packages, excessive increase in government's committees and agencies, as well as padded budget often prevail (Anyanwu et al. 2016; Odusola 2017). These large payments constitute a drain of public resources for the benefit of a few while the majority grapple with high rate of maternal mortality, out-of-school children, youth unemployment, and multi-dimensional poverty. Standard of living of millions of Africans could have been improved by these sorts of resources in the form of healthcare and education funding, in addition to providing potable water, sanitary materials, and other non-negotiable infrastructure. Inequality is effectively reinforced by prohibitive governance's cost which implies that inadequate resources will be left to cater for the essential basic services to Africa's wider and growing population.

Unlike what obtains in other climes in the world, there is an unusual overlap between economic and political power in Africa. This enables vested interests to favour the rich by tilting allocation of opportunities, wealth and income, and biasing policy-making to favour them (Odusola 2017). Those that occupy political positions often ensure that they acquire economic advantages by arrogating resources to themselves taking advantage of their political power (Amzat & Olutayo 2009). In the continent, a lot of people aspire for political positions with an ulterior motive of amassing wealth for themselves (Anyanwu et al. 2016). Therefore, they spend lots of money during the electioneering process, which they perceive as 'investments' to attain the political position and ultimately economic power that accrues. This explains why a number of such politicians are corrupt and enrich themselves corruptly in order to recover the amount they must have expended during the campaign and election. In most African communities, the management of public resources is subjected to corruption and rent-seeking, as well as elite capture, which facilitates the reproduction of inequality and compromising opportunities for inclusive growth (Oxfam International 2017).

Empirical studies and analysts have argued that inequality and poverty in Africa are not as a result of the continent lack in resources, but the misuse or misappropriation and misallocation of such resources (Africa Renewal 2017; UNDP 2017). There is indeed a history of inequitable distribution of resources across the African continent. What this implies is that more African people are unable to access basic services which translate into negative outcome in human development. A syndrome of the rich growing richer while the poor continues to be poorer. For instance, in allocating infrastructural development projects and incentives, the urban areas continuously get favoured over the rural areas, while within the urban areas, the highbrow areas that accommodate the rich continue to get more state presence over and above the suburbs dominated by the poor (Odusola 2017). This leads to higher rate of social exclusion, which breeds criminals and criminalities that negatively impact on the security of such society.

The Tangled Web: The Inequality-Insecurity Nexus in Africa

Empirical studies, opinion leaders, government and nongovernment agencies both at local and international levels have been unequivocal in their submissions that social inequality is a major cause of conflict, crime and insecurity in Africa (Solomon 2015; IMF 2016; Rustad 2016; AUC/OECD 2018). Recent studies have pointed out that social cohesion suffers reduction in society with social inequalities, especially as it concern interpersonal trust between different groups which is due to economic equality and equality of opportunities (Khambule & Siswana 2017). In some developed countries such as Japan and those in Scandinavia, which have the lowest levels of socioeconomic inequality, people living in these countries also enjoy overall greater life expectancy, lower heart diseases, infant mortality, reduced obesity and mental illness, and lower rates of addictions and murder, as against nations with high inequality like the U.S., U.K., and even more so, African countries (TIME 2011). It will be pertinent at this juncture to examine case examples of some African countries with specific insecurity challenges borne out of social inequality.

4. Intergroup and Xenophobic Violence in South Africa

A prime example of a country that is mired in inter-group violence occasioned by high level of inequalities is South Africa. In particular, the violence that trailed the apartheid regime which was believed to be caused by social inequality suffered by the Black majority was expected to abate when the country transited to democracy in 1994 (Mashele & Qobo 2014; Tshishonga 2015). However, the country has been facing socioeconomic challenges of inequality, poverty, and unemployment which have continued to impede economic growth with an unemployment rate of over twenty-seven percent and a youth unemployment rate of over fifty percent (Khambule & Siswana 2017). This has implied that the promises that followed the demise of apartheid which has to do with 'better life for all and equal opportunities' have not been met. The disparities that accrued have led to retrogression or undermining of reconciliation projects that South Africa is committed into achieving after 1994 due to the fact that privileges are still drawn along racial lines (Ketton 2014).

Recent xenophobic attacks in addition to pockets of violence across South Africa have also been attributed to the problem of social inequality in the country (VOA 2010; Van der Westhuizen & Swart 2015). Though, widespread xenophobic violent attacks have been recorded since 1994 in provinces such as Western Cape, Gauteng, Free State, Limpopo and KwaZulu Natal, recent surge of the violence has generated appreciable global concern (Khambule & Siswana 2017). Human Sciences Research Council (2008), in its report identified four broad causes for the violence. These are relative deprivation, which borders intense competition for jobs, housing and commodities; the second is group processes, which

include psychological categorization processes that are nationalistic rather than superordinate; third, South African exceptionalism, or a feeling of superiority in relation to other Africans; and finally, exclusive citizenship, or a form of nationalism that excludes others. Several attacks involving maiming, arson, destruction of properties, and killings of foreign nationals have been carried out by youths that blamed influx of immigrants for the high rate of unemployment and crime in the country (VOA 2010). In the last twenty-three years, over 200 foreign nationals have been killed while thousands have been displaced (Khambule & Siswana 2017).

5. Terrorism, Militancy and other Insurgencies in Nigeria

More severe violence has been experienced in Nigeria as a result of social inequality and its derivatives like poverty, relative deprivation, and social exclusion. Both the North and Southern parts of the country have witnessed severe effects of terrorism, ethnic, communal and religious violence as well as political upheavals (Akinbi 2015; Fawole 2015). The rampage of Boko Haram, Niger Delta Militants as well as other violent groups in the country has led the government identifying national security as a major issue and expending huge resources and budgetary allocations to security. The growing awareness of the masses on the disparities amongst the citizens has led to grievances by a large number of people (Fawole 2015; Aborisade & Adedayo 2018). Large proportions of the Nigerian population, especially the youths and ethnic minorities, are frustrated and have lost faith in social cohesion of the Nigerian community (Aborisade & Adedayo 2018). Consequently, they have in different ways, expressed disillusionment about socioeconomic and political inequalities in the country, which they deemed pervasive and unfair.

There are a number of militant and insurgency groups that have come into existence in the quest of aggrieved youths and ethnic sects to violently attract attention and make government authorities to accede to their demands. For example, Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force (NDPVF), Niger Delta Vigilantes (NDV), Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), Niger Delta Avengers, Niger Delta Revolutionary Crusaders are some of the Niger Delta militants that have caused a lot of havoc of blowing up oil installations, kidnapping expatriate workers of oil firms, thereby, reducing the output of exploration and production of oil to an abysmal level (Rustad 2016). Their main agitation has been to have total control of natural resources within their region, as they are miffed by what they perceive as unfair revenue allocation to their states in spite of the location of the resource that amounts to national wealth in their locality (Moses & Olaniyi 2017). The development of the region is believed to have been neglected by successive governments, while people living within the areas have to grapple with deplorable conditions of the physical environment as a result of oil exploration in the region.

Similarly, the perception of marginalization has been attributed to be the main factor that has continued to fuel the agitation of the people of the South-Eastern parts of the country for secession, to form a country of their own. In recent activities of the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB), and the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), there has been huge uproar of violence with several casualties and wanton destruction of properties (Achumba et al 2013; Enuokora 2015; Nwabueze 2015). Though, the agitation for free and sovereign state of the Republic of Biafra dates back to 1967, the cause of the agitation at that time and now remains relatively unchanged (Nwabueze 2015). The demands of secessionists include the creation of additional states borne out of perceived abnormal imbalance in the federal structure (the Eastern region has five states as against six of other regions in the country). Also, the composition of political leadership and top Federal civil servants are believed to be lopsided with indigenes of the region at a numerical disadvantage. They are also advocating for resource control, acceptable formula that will arrive at equitable share of nation's revenue and several others.

Although, terrorist groups perpetrating violence in the North Western and Eastern parts of the country have not directly claimed being marginalized or fighting against social inequality, there are widespread beliefs amongst scholars that the activities of Boko Haram and other ethno-religious insurgency groups are fuelled by high rate of socioeconomic inequalities and neglect suffered by the region. For instance, the poverty rate in the country's northeast (the centre of Boko Haram activities) is seventy-six percent, while that of the Northwest is eighty percent (Usman 2015). Meanwhile, UNICEF report also indicated that the Northern region has the world highest number of children not going to school, with a particularly low girl-child school enrolment rate of twenty percent in the North-East and North West twenty-five percent (New Telegraph 2018). This invariably leaves many out-of-school children as vulnerable pool for recruit by Boko Haram and other insurgent groups to

perpetrate violence within the region and beyond. This is in consonance with the position of a body of literature on the development of violence within Northern Nigeria (Tella 2015). As Akinbi (2015) argued, Boko Haram is deeply entrenched in the social and economic marginalization of a large section of the Northeast region.

Ethnic Contests, Electoral Violence and Terrorism in Kenya

Kenya has been one of the scenes of violent attacks and acts of terrorism in Africa within the last two decades. One of the most conflict-prone areas of the country is the northern part, which hosts two counties of Isiolo and Marsabit that are often at war with each other **(**Osamba 2001). Being a region that is largely semi-arid, in which most residents are pastoralist nomads, the main cause of the constant violent strife in these counties are access to scarce pasture and water. In addition, local political competition between the two counties emanated and became intensified from a new devolved system of government, especially for the powerful elected governor positions (Obala & Mattingly 2014). This has made general elections to also be prone to occasional intercommunal fighting. Main impediments towards achieving peaceful coexistence of ethnic groups in the country have been identified as political structures, which imply 'winner-takes-all' for the presidency, regional marginalization, and inequitable development (Schilling, Scheffran & Weinzierl 2012). Although devolution brought services closer to the people, it has also deepened ethnic schisms in counties and galvanized communities to install one of their own into the many elected county-level seats. In March 2013, the outcome of election in the region was devastating, leading to bloody intercommunal clashes that claimed dozens of lives and 38,000 people forced to leave their homes, with many fleeing to Ethiopia (Obala & Mattingly 2014).

Terrorist attacks in the country date back to 1970s, with a significant incident being that of 1975 twin bombing of central Nairobi inside the Starlight nightclub and in a travel bureau near the Hilton hotel (Aronson 2013). After this incident, there were series of bombings in the country which included 1980 Norfolk Hotel attack that claimed twenty lives, 1998 United States' embassy bombing that killed 213 people, with an estimated 4,000 people wounded. There was also the 2002 Kikambala Hotel bombing and Arkia Airlines missile attack, Mombasa targeted at Israeli tourists, 2012 Al-Shabaab attacks, 2013 Westgate Mall shooting, 2014 Mpeketoni attacks and 2015 Garissa attack (Nyongesa 2017).

Analysts have identified poverty, marginalization, state neglect of large number of communities, and inadequate police presence as some of the main factors that led to the emergence and development of terrorism in the country. In particular, Lowen (2014) posited that the high rate of poverty in rural Kenya creates fertile grounds for terrorist groups to recruit members, mostly youths. According to Oxfam International (2017), "less than 0.1% of the population (8,300 people) owns more wealth than the bottom 99.9% (more than forty-four million people)." Ten percent of the country's richest people earned on average twenty-three times more than the poorest ten percent. There is also unequal access to opportunities, such as healthcare and education, which leaves many youths to be vulnerable to be criminal or other violent activities.

6. Manifestations of Inequality that Facilitates Insecurity across Africa

The daunting role that inequality plays to jeopardize the security and order of Africa is diverse and pervasive. There are certain manifestations of inequality that often spur grievances among the poor and socially excluded in the continent. These are signs and evidences of the gaps that exist between the rich and influential in the society and the low-income poor. In Africa, social classes are overwhelmingly visible with the lower class constantly intimidated. This makes social cohesion difficult to attain as the division between the poor and the rich are made evident in every facet of the society with little or no effort from the state to bridge the gap. Consequently, the demonstration or exhibition of this social division often spurs the poor and socially excluded into conflict, industrial action, civil unrest, violent crime, and other behaviours that threaten the security of their communities.

In Africa, the desperate drive for wealth is submerged in a materialistic culture where those that flaunt their riches are distinguished and respected. Ostentations often accompany corruption by the elites. They throw extravagant parties, own fleets of expensive vehicles and tastefully built mansions (Konadu-Agyemang & Panford 2006). Many of them are given chieftaincy titles by traditional rulers while some gets national awards as well without recourse to how they came about their wealth. The practice is widespread and institutionalized and has gone on for decades. The ostentatious lifestyles of wealthy Africans have been quite influential in driving many people into acquiring wealth through dubious means in order to enjoy such lifestyle (Odusola 2017). Many youths have taken to both violent and nonviolent crimes for

the sake of making such money as they are aware that official income from legitimate job or business cannot bankroll extravagant lifestyle (Ewetan & Urhie 2014). Violent crimes like armed robbery, political thuggery, assassination, kidnapping for ransom, ritual killing, and less violent crimes like internet scam, money laundering, and drug peddling are some of the activities that desperate people turn to for acquisition of wealth.

Generally, law enforcement agencies and other instruments of the law have been rendering unbalanced service to African societies based on social classes. This has encouraged impunity as many people in the lower-class now take laws into their own hands because of the perceived failure of the state in entrenching rule of law and practicing its tenets (Shifa & Leibbrandt 2017). For example, in Nigeria, the continuous poor handling of herdsmen and farmers' conflicts have degenerated into massive killings and maiming in the country's middle belt. At present, the farming population are of the belief that the destructive activities of the Fulani herdsmen on their farmlands are orchestrated and supported by security forces since the president of the country is of Fulani extraction (Ajibefun 2018). This has made many of the farmers to take laws into their hands to attack the herdsmen, while there are retaliatory attacks as well from the herdsmen, culminating in endless chaos and gruesome killings.

Rural areas in most African countries suffer neglect and absence of state apparatuses. Basic amenities like roads, potable water, electricity, telecommunication services, as well as social facilities like healthcare, education are often inadequate in these areas (Odusola 2017). This makes such communities to serve as fertile breeding grounds for crime and criminalities as criminals take advantage of uneducated youths to perpetrate evil (Osamba 2001). The inadequacy of state controlled security in such areas also make them vulnerable to terrorists' attacks and other nefarious activities as witnessed in the case of Nigeria and Kenya where substantial attacks are carried out in rural areas (Aronson, 2013; Obala & Mattingly 2014). In Nigeria, Boko Haram has taken over a number of such rural areas in the north eastern parts of the country. Meanwhile, communities engage in intercommunal conflicts in northern parts of Kenya as a result of limited resources (Nyongesa 2017; Shifa & Leibbrandt 2017). These conflicts could have been averted if there are adequate provisions of resources for agriculture and other wellbeing as visible in urban areas.

The strife for wealth and desperate bid to escape from poverty that pervades in Africa has often exposed the sentiments that overshadow merit in the offering of opportunities for financial and materially-related incentives. The gross inequality experienced in the continent is often aggravated by high sense of injustice felt by the masses when they are confronted with nepotistic patterns of allocating societal scarce resources. There have been several reported cases where job opportunities, contract award, government incentives like scholarship and other state benefits are awarded to people based on their class, ethnic, religious, political and other social affiliations rather than merit (Ewetan & Urhie 2014; Van der Westhuizen & Swart 2015; Premium Times 2016). This has heightened the rate of social exclusion, especially among the poor in the continent, leading to violent reactions in most cases (Moses & Olaniyi 2017). The multi-ethnic and multi-religious nature of Africa in this case, has been seen to be an albatross to development rather than an opportunity to create unity in diversity.

7. Conclusion: Addressing Inequality and Insecurity in Africa

The article set out by examining how inequality has occasioned high rate of insecurity in African state. Discussions on how the continuous rise inequality in Africa has tampered with social cohesions and posed huge threats to the unity and growth of the continent have been done. It is evident that measures taken by African governments to bridge the inequality gaps in their different countries have failed to materialize. However, the cycle can only be broken by policy interventions that are purposeful, supported by enlightened proactive citizens as well as active and vibrant civil society. Economic growth across the continent that has been applauded will mean nothing to the larger population, until the time that governments in the continent initiate strategic transformation in policy development, management, implementation/enforcement and evaluation. It is the belief of this author that remarkable transformations will be achieved and visible if governments understand the imperatives of wealth creation and ensure the distribution gets to African masses who are in the majority.

There is a need for the countries in the continent to pursue progressive taxation in order to put a stop to the present state where taxes are disproportionately fixed, making the middle and lower-income earners to bear the brunt. In order to bridge the current gap in inequality in the continent, there should be the strengthening of tax mechanisms, to make sure that

every citizen, sector and institution complies with prompt tax payment. Corrupt practices in this system will have to be addressed; questionable tax waiver and tax holidays should be checked.

In addition, policies and laws that are targeted at promoting and engendering gender equality in the continent should be strengthened. Bills on Gender and Equal Opportunity that have to do with protecting women's' rights, outside and within marriage, should be considered across Africa. This bill will also cover areas of inheritance, punishing violators and providing women with equal access to services and opportunities in education, healthcare and employment, as well as political and social participation. This legal protection, and ensuring its implementation across the continent, will help to bridge the gender dimension-gap of inequality across the continent.

Targeted action is required to encourage women participation in political spaces in the continent; at present, this is very low. The possibility of amending constitutions to effectively adopt the proportional representation of women in lower and upper parliaments can be explored. African women need to be empowered to be free from discrimination and violence, participate in decision making, as well as exercise their full economic rights to make their contributions to nation building. There is a need for a common realization in the continent that in order for nations to grow to their full potentials, concerted efforts of men and women in an equal social environment is required.

Serious and sustained efforts should be taken by African countries to address the problem affecting the continent especially as it relates to its youthful population. More importantly, state-based employment agencies should ensure fairness and equity in the recruitment process into government establishments. Nepotism needs to be addressed in the continent to reduce the high level of social exclusion which is inimical to social cohesion and security. Also, conscious efforts should be made to ensure that those that are unemployed gets to work under safe conditions and receive minimum wage that can sustain healthy living. Equally important, the governments should harness the spirit of entrepreneurship of African youths.

The high cost of governance, money laundering and corruption needs to be checked in the continent as these constitute the conduits for illicit financial flows out of Africa. Evidently, African cannot record considerable success in fighting corruption in the absence of strong political will from its leadership. It is imperative for African governments to lead and exhibit examples in the show of zero tolerance to corruption. Attentions should be given to the establishment of special courts to see to the possibility of speedy prosecution of corruption cases in the continent. It is a common belief in the world that the slower the wheels of justice, the more the judicial processes become open to manipulation. If ill-gotten wealth are not paraded on the streets of Africa by corrupt politicians and public servants, there will be less temptation for potential offenders to disrupt the peace and security of African society in a bid to make money at all cost.

Equitable distribution of resources between the rural and urban areas of the continent should also be paramount in any effective effort to ensure equality. Indeed, in empowering rural communities, there will be a reduction in the vulnerability of the youths in these areas to be recruited for criminal activities. Meanwhile, there is a strong potential for agriculture to speedily transform the mono-product economy of many African states into multiple products with large-scale agricultural industrialization that will ensure food security, boost employment, reduce social exclusion, and promote equality, particularly for the youths and women. In order for this to be achievable, committed political actions of governments across the continent is important.

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Insecurity and Deprivation Impeding Citizens Education and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: The Psychosocial Factors Imperative

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Abstract. Education is recognized the world over as a veritable tool for human capacity development. Nigeria shares in this idea hence a reasonable amount of money is budgeted annually for education sector, citizens also enroll in schools for acquisition of knowledge and skills for effective functioning in society. Unfortunately, Nigeria in recent years have been experiencing cases of insecurity and deprivation which impede citizens' education. The paper discusses insecurity and deprivation as impediments to citizens' education and sustainable development; and the psychosocial factors imperative. It was recommended among other things that psychosocial factors such as motivation, social interaction skills and environmental support should be emphasized; National Orientation Agency should foster the right types of attitude and values on students through enlightenment campaigns the government should rise up to the challenge of protecting lives and property; social security such as monthly allowances, bursaries, scholarships etc should be provided; professional guidance counsellors should be employed to counsel students.

Keywords: Inequality, deprivation, citizens, students, education

1. Introduction

Education is highly prized not only in Nigeria but globally. It is on this premise that the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2004:4) states that "education in Nigeria is an instrument 'par excellence' for effecting national development". Education is seen as a vehicle for development because it illuminates the minds of those who have acquired it. Education eliminates ignorance and keeps people informed. It is also a means of eliminating or reducing poverty because the educated persons acquire skills with which to function effectively in the society. No wonder in 1990, Education for All (EFA) by the year 2000 was declared in a World Conference on Education for All at Jomtien, Thailand (Obanya, 2002:5). Consistent with the forgoing, the launching is an eloquent global recognition of education as a pivot on which the citizens and human societies develop.

It is therefore not surprising that each country invest huge amount of their resources on education. It is also not surprising that in some countries, education takes lion share of their annual budget. The budgetary allocations to the education sector are demonstrations of the acknowledgement of the importance of education. Consequently, citizens enroll in schools and other educational programmes. Citizens enroll in schools in order to acquire knowledge and skills which of cause is a means to an end.

Unfortunately, the much cherished citizens education is impeded by insecurity and deprivation. Insecurity is prevalent as exemplified by insurgency, cult related activities and herdsmen-farmers clash. Due to insurgencies and farmers-herdsmen clash, some parents die leaving the children as orphans. These children are supposed to be sponsored in schools by their dead parents. Also some communities are razed resulting in the occupation of school premises as emergency refugee camps. These Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who occupy school premises for weeks, months or years hamper academic programmes in such areas. Apart from that, citizens are traumatized as a result of the activities of the insurgents, cultists and herdsmen-farmers clash because a lot are killed, maimed and houses as well as properties are destroyed before their eyes. More so, deprivation which is exemplified in poverty is

also impeding citizens' education. This situation is worrisome and needs solution. This is why this paper not only defined some concepts such as education, deprivation, sustainable development and psychosocial factors but also insecurity and deprivation as impediments to citizen's education as well as the psychosocial factor imperative.

2. Meaning of Deprivation

Deprivation is derived from the word or verb deprive which means to prevent something or somebody from either gaining access to something, somewhere or prevent somebody from doing something important. Deprivation is a noun form of deprive. According to Hornby (2000:313) deprivation is "the fact of not having something that you need, like enough food, money or a home; the process that causes this".

On another perspective, Aberrombie, Hill and Turner (2000:92) posit that "sociological analysis defines deprivation broadly as inequality of access to social goods. It includes poverty and wider forms of disadvantage". In the same vein, Townsend (1979) posits that relative deprivation should be thought of in terms of the resources available to individuals and households and the styles of living that govern how these resources are used". For Townsend, poverty can be defined objectively and applied consistently only in terms of the concept of relative deprivation.

3. Education as a Concept

The concept of education has been viewed by various people or scholars in different ways. It is important to remark that each of the definitions of education is quite important and meaningful. For instance, education has been viewed from three dimensions of process, product and discipline. As a process, education deals with the transmission, preservation, development, and advancement of the people's culture; As a product, education refers to the outcome from the process of education; And as a discipline, education is seen as a body of knowledge such as what are those things to be taught and learn Why is it worthy to be taught? What ways should it be taught? What group or category of people should it be taught? (Ukeje, 1979). Also Yolaye cited in Akpomedaye (2010:122) defined education as a tool for elimination of ignorance, poverty and disease". Meanwhile Fafunwa (1974) defined education as the totality of the process through which an individual acquire abilities, skills including other products that are useful to him and society.

Furthermore, Onwuka cited in Gomor and Danjuma (2014:131) looks at education as "a corner stone of building understanding among peoples, cultures and civilizations and helping to achieve peace and development in the global level".

4. Sustainable Development as a Concept

The term sustainable refers to continuity. It refers to an idea or anything that can continue or be continued for a long time.

Sustainable development therefore may be viewed as development in its entirety that can continue or be continued for a long time to keep humanity improved and happy. According to the United Nations cited in (Ojie, 2005:212) sustainable development is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs". Expatiating on the above, Ajie (2005:212 – 213) posits that "sustainable development is a development process that adequately articulates and meets the present needs of the people and also projects to the future to ensure that the needs of posterity are unhindered". In the same vein, Oghiagbephan (2017:45) views sustainable development as "the provision of better qualities of life through good governance now and for the generations to come".

5. Meaning of Psychosocial Factors

The term psychosocial connotes two concepts – 'psychological' and 'social'. Psychological refers to the individual person while social refers to the environment. Social factors comprise general factors at the level of human society concerned with social structure and social processes that impinge on the individual. Psychological factors include individual-level processes and meanings that influence mental states. Psychological factors have such examples as social control, loneliness, motivation, self-regulation, social status, social disruption, stress, school environment etc (Oladipo, 2016).

Meanwhile in current education, psychosocial factors (PSFs) such as motivation, social interaction skills and environmental support have been accepted as being salient for academic success (Clouder, Dicsktra, Berrocal, Heys, Lantieri & Paschen, 2008). According to Oladipo (2016:18) psychosocial factors can be simply defined as "social conditions influencing individual psychological factors and vice versa. It is interaction between social (environment) and psychological (individual) factors".

6. Insecurity and Deprivation as Impediment to Citizens' Education and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Every action has certain consequences. Whenever acts of insecurity occur, such as Boko Haram attack, farmers – herdsmen clash or cult related activities, there is bound to be grave consequences. Such consequences could be on education of the citizens as well as sustainable development. In support of the above assertion, Nanmwa (2013) reported that *"a week after the deadly attack on gunmen suspected to be Fulani herdsmen in three villages of Bolgan, Karkashi and Magama in Langtang South Local Government Area of Plateau State, the death toll has risen to 74 …Nigerian pilot checks revealed that over 7,000 people have been confirmed displaced and are taking refuge in several public schools especially at IGEA pilot Central Primary School"*. (Mabudi: 1-2).

The excerpt above clearly stated or revealed that several public schools were turned refugee camps which means or implies that academic activities were hampered during those weeks or months. Buttressing further on how insurgency had affected citizens' education and other activities, Bornu Elders Forum led by Shettima Ali Monguno have appealed to the Jama' atu Ahlus Sunnah Lid da' wanti Wal Jihad to ponder on the happenings in the state as residents have been subjected to harrowing and dehumanizing conditions. The Bornu Elders Forum according to Ola (2012) stated that:
The people cannot perform the five obligatory prayers in congregation in Mosques near their houses or perform Friday prayers in several mosques in the city. We no longer practice our religion as desired. Our markets and other places of businesses are no more. Many people can no longer access schools. All the things we held dear as a people – our tradition, culture and pride are gone (p.11)

The above excerpt clearly revealed that insecurity brought about by the activities of insurgents is an impediment to citizens' education. The appeal of the Bornu Elders Forum to the jihadists is an indication that important sectors of the society are affected. When schools can no longer be accessed by many pupils and students as stated by the Elders Forum, then the country is losing something very great. It is important to note that learning also takes place in both mosques and churches. Religion teaches a lot and when insecurity does not give citizens the freedom to attend mosques and churches to learn about their creator and how to relate with fellow humans then development is hindered. In churches and mosques, morality is taught. Apart from the teaching, fellow Muslims and Christians ensure that members of their religion observe the doctrines taught. This had helped in the times past to mould characters. In fact, the mosques and churches are agents of social control in the society. Unfortunately, insecurity had made it difficult for people to worship their God the way they desire hence the education received in worship centres are no longer accessible in some areas especially the North East of Nigeria.

Insurgents have started to attack government institutions and establishments irrespective of how important and formidable such institutions are. Reporting Boko Haram attack of military formations, police posts and the International Airport in Bornu State on 2nd December, 2013, a police source according to Olanrewaju (2013) informed that:
The insurgents were dressed in Air Force camouflage, adding that they were armed with sophisticated weapons including Armoured Personnel Carriers (APCs). They operated till about 8am and it was the military fighter jet deployed from Yola, Adamawa State that dislodged them right in front of the Air Force base … schools, markets and other commercial institutions that had earlier in the day opened were compelled to shut down as the government imposed a 24 hours curfew on the metropolis (p.5).

The excerpt again reveals that there was a heavy bombardment by the insurgents which is capable of causing emotional instability. People become traumatized and their education is affected as a result. Besides, when schools and other commercial institutions that had earlier in the day opened were compelled to shut down as government imposed a 24 hour curfew, the academic calendar is affected at the detriment of the citizenry (pupils and students). This is because before normalcy returns, it sometimes takes some weeks or months. The joy and peace of mind necessary for improved academic performance is now lacking. People live in terror all through the year. No wonder Monguno reported in Ola (2012:11) stated that "thousands of lives have been lost, many maimed or traumatized while several others have been displaced due to the sect's insurgence and the soldiers counter-attacks in the state. The people totally became desolate as refugees in their own land". The condition people are subjected to is not education friendly and it is generally pathetic.

In support of the above, a year two senior student of the Government Girls Science Technical College, Dapchi, Rakiya Adamu, has said she will not return to the school, even after Boko Haram returned 105 abducted students. On 19th February, 2018, Boko

Haram insurgents struck the school and kidnapped dozens of the students but Rakiya luckily escaped. She later shared her horrific experience. Succinctly, she said "I will not go back to Dapchi again" (Adamu, 2018:12). Worse still, according to Olanrewaju, Abare, Itua, Orji and Paulinus (2018:8), "two of the girls abducted by Boko Haram at the Government Girls Science Technical College (GGSTC) Dapchi, Yobe State, On Monday have been reported dead in a failed rescue operation. Their bodies were recovered on Wednesday by the Nigerian military".

Still on insecurity, gunmen suspected to be members of a notorious cult group on 12th July, 2017 shot dead the vice principal of Community Secondary School Nkek in Ukanafun Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State. The vice principal, Mr. Sunday Brownson Essien was shot at the school premises which caused pandemonium in the school as students and staff scampered for safety (Effiong 2017:4). Such occurrence or action in the school no doubt must have an impact on the school especially among the students. After such experience, some students might withdraw from attending such school and stop going any other school. This is because people react to actions in various ways.

Closely related to the above is a 2010 research which shows that Bauchi State accounts for 578, 746 out-of-school children. Meanwhile experts argue that this figure may have increased due to insurgency. It is said that in most communities where education is under severe threat there is no existing model for schools to borrow from on how to stay safe and secured. Most communities are incapable of withstanding challenges confronting the education of their children as well as the community at large (Orude, 2016:21 & 27).

The spate of insecurity had led the Nigerian President, Muhammadu Buhari to approve $1bn for arms purchase. Emmanuel (2018) reports that:
President Muhammadu Buhari yesterday approved the release of $1billion (₦360 billion) for the procurement of military equipment to fight the Boko Haram insurgency and other security crisis in the country. The approval was given at a meeting between the President and security chiefs at the Aso Rock Villa, Abuja yesterday (p.6).

Ordinarily, this huge amount of money could have been used for educational development such as provision of infrastructures and improvement in the condition of service for staff in the education sector. It could also be used for the education of the orphans and other less privileged in the society. Unfortunately such money is approved for arms procurement rather than meaningful development. Insecurity obviously is an impediment to citizens education and sustainable development in Nigeria. This assertion is factual as acts of terrorism has remained unabated. Huge amount of national resources is spent on security yet the impact is not felt. For instance on the 5th of December, 2016, gunmen stormed Osun State College of Technology Esa-Oke. They shot sporadically causing panic in the school as both students and staff ran for safety. Eventually, a staff was killed and 5 other staff of the college were kidnapped. (Killete, Omolehin, & Adeyi 2018:4).

Having discussed insecurity as a factor impeding education and sustainable development, it is also pertinent to discuss deprivation as another factor impeding education of citizens and sustainable development in Nigeria. When deprivation is viewed as inequality of access to social goods, it means that if some persons are not privileged to get or attain certain heights, they are deprived. Deprivation in this wise is highly related to poverty. The fact that sometimes one who intends to study up to Doctorial (Ph.D) degree stops at Bachelors' degree not because he is not coping academically but because he is not able to meet up the financial requirement is the issue. Giving credence to the above, Ojukwu (2017) asserts that:
With the nexus between poverty and early education, according to research, it is evident that impoverished persons often lack access to quality education and its multiple benefits. Other issues that impact negatively on school enrolment include lack of safe schools, malnutrition, terrorism, poor learning facilities and insufficient trained teachers (p.17).

The above excerpt pinpoints poverty as a major cause of lack of access to quality education. It further specified malnutrition and poor learning facilities which put together boils down to deprivation. This further means that low enrolment or increasing rate of out-of-school children are direct consequences of deprivations.

In this regard, Townscend cited in Haralambos, Holborn, Chapman and Moore (2013:235) argues that "poverty prevents participation in social activities that are considered normal, such as visiting friends or relatives, having birthday parties for children and going on holiday… individuals suffer deprivation if they cannot afford even the cheapest form of such activities". It therefore stands to reason that poverty can deprive one from enrolling in school. It can also deprive one from providing certain school

requirements such as payment for class excursion trip, fees for practical aspect of courses etc. It is worth remarking that whatever that negatively affects acquisition of education (knowledge and skills) invariably affects sustainable development.

7. Psychosocial Factors Imperative to Ensure Nigerian Citizens Education

It is quite understandable that insecurity and deprivation implies citizens education. It is also factual that factors that there are factors that enhance education inspite of the situation of insecurity and deprivation. In line with the forgoing, Oladipo (2016:18) posits "that in contemporary education, psychosocial factors (PSFs) such as motivation, social interaction skills, and environmental support have been widely acknowledged as important for academic success". Discussion would be made on each of these psychosocial factors to unravel how it can help citizens become or complete their education in the face of impeding factors like insecurity and deprivation.

Motivation as one of the psychosocial factors refers to what propels someone into doing certain things. According to Davidoff (1981:211) motivation is "the arousal of an individual towards a certain stimulus and such arousal directs and maintains the behaviour of the individual towards achieving the goals". In the same vein, Wittig and Williams (1984:357) posit that motivation "is a set of one or more conditions which activate, turn on behaviour, direct the behaviour toward some goals, and maintain behaviour until the goal is reached". The two definitions above show that motivation is a very powerful factor. However, it relies much on the extent to which one understands the value of the goal he or she intends to achieve. If an individual understands the value of education, he goes all out to acquire it. He sees that education is precious and one who has acquired it has achieved something that is worth-while. The argument here is that in spite of insecurity and deprivation as factors impeding education of citizens, the students who are knowledgeable of the value of education would persevere. They would be so enthusiastic that they become unstoppable.

The explanations above are in line with two schools of thought that explicate the concept of motivation. The mechanistic school views that motivation is innate and it has to be expressed towards events or situations automatically. Whereas the cognitive or rationalistic school holds that individuals are motivated not because motivation is innate, but because individuals can use their cognitive processes or rationality to direct themselves in whatever activities they wish. This means that individuals get aroused when they want depending on the value intrinsic or extrinsic held for the particular situation or event (Nwankwo, 1996). Motivation is a psychological asset common to mankind and its application or expression in acquisition of education follows either the mechanistic school of thought or the rationalistic school of thought. To this end, motivation as a psychosocial factor can enhance acquisition of education irrespective of conditions of deprivation.

Next is the social interaction skills. According to Macionis (1994:76) social interaction is "the process by which people act and react in relation to other. We interact, moreover, according to particular social guidelines". This means that society has put in place social structure which guides peoples lifestyle. The value one places on education ordinarily ought to reflect the societal value on education. If that is done, then the individual member of the society would leave no stone unturned to acquire education which is more or less socialization. No wonder Macionis (1994:76) posits that "our humanity only flowers in social interaction, producing distinct personalities as people blend their unique qualities with the values and norms of the larger culture". Knowledge of social interaction skills encompasses knowing social structure, status and role. If one is conversant with the social structure guiding everyday life, it means that the individual is aware of his being part of a system in spite of the fact that we still emphasize individuality. In addition to the above, status is another component of social interaction. Status is a recognized social position that an individual occupies. Every status involves various rights, duties and expectation (Macionis, 1994:76). The rights of citizens include right to education, life etc. Education is one of the media or means of acquiring a status especially the achieved status. There is emphasis on achieved status in contrast to ascribed status because the latter is received at birth or involuntarily by very few persons while the former is received through hard work. Therefore one who is conscious of acquiring a status would persevere in things of education irrespective of the odds. Another important component of social interaction is role. Role refers to normative patterns of behaviour for those holding a particular status. Role is relational as it organizes our behaviour toward some other person. For instance, the student role involves responsibilities to his teachers as well as his fellow students. Moreover, the role of the student is to devote much time to reading and studying so as to perform well academically. The interest to perform well in academics would spur

curiosity for education irrespective of the prevailing situation.

Lastly among the psychosocial factors that have been widely acknowledged as being important for academic success is environmental support. Environmental support refers to conduciveness of both the home and school environment for learning. The availability of good reading table at home, lighting, computer, books etc can enhance academic consciousness and performance. In the same vein, the availability of libraries, qualified teachers, good classrooms etc in the school also help the child to be education conscious. Moreover, if provisions are made such as bursaries, scholarships and other incentives, citizens would be certain of their education. In support of the above assertion that psychosocial factors also impact on school completion, Rumberger and Lim (as cited in Oladipo, 2016), succinctly remarked that *"reviewed studies of dropouts conducted over the past 25years and found that PSFs such as attitude and characteristics of family and school personnel, along with prior academic achievement and learning behaviours, can differentiate between students who graduate and those who drop out of high school"* (p. 19).

8. Conclusion

Insecurity is the situation in some parts of Nigeria as exemplified by the activities of insurgency, farmers-herdsmen clash etc with its attendant consequences. Pupils and students are traumatized and some are made to become orphans. Often school premises are occupied by those whose houses were razed and this affects education of the citizens. Besides, deprivation is also impeding citizens education as many can neither afford the school requirements nor feed adequately. All these have implications on education and sustainable development. Psychosocial factors can serve as antidote to the effects of insecurity and deprivation on citizens' education.

9. Recommendations

In order to ensure that citizens' education and sustainable development is not impeded by insecurity and deprivation, the following recommendations were made:

- Motivation as a psychological asset should be generated by students themselves by using their rationality to persevere in educational pursuit even in the face of deprivation.
- The National Orientation Agency should embark on public enlightenment programmes to foster on the right type of attitudes and values which would help students to remain focused on their academic career.
- The school child should be innately and rationally motivated
- The government should ensure that the lives of human beings as well as property are protected.
- The government should ensure the provision of social securities such as bursaries, scholarships, orphanages, free education schemes etc.
- Professional guidance counselors should be employed to counsel students.

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Crisis and Reform in the Nigerian Oil Industry, 1999-2015

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Abstract. Despite the wealth flowing into the country from oil revenues many of Nigeria's socio-economic factors were worse between 1999 and 2015 than they were several decades before the era. According to the World Bank, most of Nigeria's oil wealth gets siphoned off by 1% of the population. Corruption in the government is rampant, in fact since 1960 it is estimated that 300 to 400 billion dollars has been stolen by corrupt government officials. As the government officials in connivance with the Multinational Oil Corporations siphon off much the money generated from oil sales the economy suffers and the people bear untold hardship. It is as a result of the above mentioned catastrophic consequences that this paper concludes that rather than being a blessing to Nigerians, Oil has become a curse because the oil sector of the country "is killing the economy" almost the same way it is impoverishing the people. But all hope is not lost if the stakeholders could come up with serious agenda towards reforming the sector. As a modest contribution to efforts at transforming the sector, with a focus on between 1999 and 2015, this paper critically analyses issues that are generating crises and offer some pragmatic ways to reform the Nigerian oil sector to serve greater interest of the economy and the people.

Keywords: Oil, Nigeria, Corruption, Economy, Hardship, Stakeholders, Reform, People

1. Introduction

Nigerian economic history since independence in 1960 has been dominated by ebbs and flows of crisis and lackluster recovery (Luqman and Lawal, 2011). In spite of the abundant human capital, mega oil economy and the all persuasive reforms: Nigeria remains one of the most fragile countries in the world. Several international reports confirmed this. For instances the 2005 US intelligence report predicted the possible disintegration of the country before 2020 (Oyeranmi, 2013:168). 2006 World Bank Report also branded the country as one of the world's 25 most fragile states due to: high infant and maternal rates; low life expectancy, mass extreme poverty; and ferocious intra and inter group conflicts. Global Economic competiveness report 2006-2007 equally had it that Nigeria fell 18 places (83rd to 103rd position) pushing "deepening corruption and widening insecurity as the greatest bane." David Cameron, former British Prime Minister in 2016 described Nigeria as "fantastically corrupt" and was reported to have re-affirmed this in 2017 when he submitted that: "if the amount of money stolen from Nigeria in the last 30 years was stolen from the UK, the UK would cease to exist." While corroborating the corrosive nature of corruption in Nigeria, Chatham House in a report estimated that about $582 billion has been stolen from Nigerian treasury by public officials since independence, 1960. Specifically, the report revealed that close to $400 billion public money was stolen from Nigeria from 1960 to 1999, adding that between 2005 and 2014 some $182 billion was lost through illicit financial flows from the country.

With this calamitous corruption, it is not surprising that internally people are groaning under a seemingly unending hard economic burden. Hence, their hope in the State is fast disappearing as they are equally losing sleep over the future of the beleaguered country. The ugly situation was captured vividly by Saka Luqman, and Fatima Lawal in 2011 when they submitted that:

Though blessed with large reserve of oil and gas and other precious minerals, Nigeria's resources endowment has been more of a curse than blessing to

the course of the nation's development. Like most resource dependent developing economies Nigeria economy exhibit most of the pathologies associated with the 'Dutch disease' syndrome while a rentier mentality pervades the process of national wealth management. Though numerous reforms have been embarked upon, faulty conception and poor implementation has work to diminish their intended positive impacts.

This paper takes a cursory look at the series of crises facing the oil industry such as: global economic recession, militancy, environmental issues, oil theft, corruption, pipeline vandalism, poor leadership among others ; evaluate the recent attempts at revamping the sector and suggest some ways out of the crises. The period 1999 to 2015 is chosen to provide historical background to current all pervasive developmental challenges for the citizens to show the needed understanding with the Federal Government in its efforts towards addressing the problems through the reformation of the oil industry which is the mainstay of the Nigerian economy. This is because "if men of the future are ever to break the chains of the present, they will have to understand the forces that forged them,(Moore ,1966)

2. An Overview of the Nigerian Oil Industry

As observed by Oyeranmi and Omotoso (2015:271), developers in the pursuit of commercially available oil struck it big in 1956. Prior to the discovery of oil, Nigeria like many other African states strongly relied on agricultural exports to other countries to supply their economy. In fact, that was what many Nigerians thought the developers were looking for at the early stages of oil exploration. But after nearly 50 years searching for oil in the state, Shell-BP discovered the oil at Oloibiri in the Niger Delta. Wishing to utilize this newfound oil opportunity, Shell-BP made sure the first oil field began production in 1958. Ever since foreign oil companies have been in charge. There are six petroleum exportation terminals in the country. Shell owns two, while Mobil, Chevron, Texaco, and Agip own one each. Shell also owns the Forcados Terminal, which is capable of storing 13 million barrels (2,100,000 m^3) of crude oil in conjunction with the nearby Bonny Terminal. Mobil operates primarily out of the Qua Iboe Terminal in Akwa Ibom State, while Chevron owns the Escravos Terminal located in Delta State and has a storage capacity of 3.6 million barrels (570,000 m^3). Agip operates the Brass Terminal in Brass, a town 113 km southwest of Port Harcourt and has a storage capacity of 3,558,000 barrels (565,700 m^3). Texaco operates the Pennington Terminal.

Nigeria is Africa's largest oil producer and has been a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries since 1971. The Nigerian economy is heavily dependent on the oil sector, which, accounts for over 95 percent of export earnings and about 40 percent of government revenues, according to the International Monetary Fund. According to the International Energy Agency, Nigeria produced about 2.53 million barrels per day, well below its oil production capacity of over 3 million barrels per day, in 2011 (James,2015:23). Nigeria was an important oil supplier to the United States. For the last nine years, the United States has imported between 9-11 percent of its crude oil from Nigeria; however, United States import data for the first half of 2012 show that Nigerian crude is down to a 5 percent share of total United States crude imports. According to the International Energy Agency, in 2011, approximately 33 percent of Nigeria's crude exports were sent to the United States, making Nigeria its fourth largest foreign oil supplier. Although total crude imports into the United States are falling, imports from Nigeria have declined at a steeper rate, according to the International Energy Agency. The main reasons underlying this trend are that some Gulf Coast refiners have reduced Nigerian imports in favor of domestically-produced crude, and that two refineries in the U.S. East Coast, which were significant buyers of Nigerian crude, were idled in late 2011. As a result, Nigerian crude as a share of total United States imports has fallen to 5 percent in the first half of 2012, down from 10 and 11 percent in the first half of 2011 and 2010, respectively, according to the International Energy Agency. According to the CIA World Factbook, Nigeria's main export partners are the United States, India, Brazil, Spain, France and the Netherlands. A 1997 report showed that Shell has been working in Nigeria since 1936, and currently dominates gas production in the country, as the Niger Delta, which contains most of Nigeria's gas resources, also houses most of Shell's hydrocarbon assets.

The report quoting the Ministry of Petroleum Resources further indicated that Nigeria has a total of 159 oil fields and 1481 wells in operations. The most productive region of the nation is the coastal Niger Delta Basin in the Niger Delta or "South-south" region which encompasses 78 of the 159 oil fields. Most of Nigeria's oil fields are small and scattered, and as of 1990, these small unproductive fields accounted for 62.1% of all Nigerian production. As of 2000, oil and gas exports accounted for more than 98% of export earnings and about 83% of federal government revenue, as well as generating more than 14% of its GDP. It also provides 95% of foreign

exchange earnings, and about 65% of government budgetary revenues. Nigeria is also blessed with gas. Natural gas reserves are well over 187 trillion ft^3 (2,800 km^3), the gas reserves are three times as substantial as the crude oil reserves. The biggest natural gas initiative is the Nigerian Liquified Natural Gas Company, which is operated jointly by several companies and the state. It began exploration and production in 1999. Chevron is also attempting to create the Escravos Gas Utilization project which will be capable of producing 160 million standard ft^3 of gas per day (Oyeranmi, 2011.46-57).

Beyond all the aforementioned positive impact, Oil and gas industry also had many negative effects which are often irreversible for host communities. This shall be explained one after the other.

3. Environmental Issues

Most of the environmental crises generated by Oil industry in Nigeria originated from the heinous operations of the Multinational Oil Corporations and had become more corrosive due to the surge in globalisation. To many, globalisation has been producing inequality and deterioration in living standards particularly in sub-Saharan Africa without the improvement in efficiency which was predicted. But according to its proponents, globalisation has aided the integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, foreign direct investment etc. But as opined by Paul Harrison (2003: 441) this did not happen without enormous costs; especially environmental cost. It has placed uncontrollable pressures on the global environment by straining its capacity to sustain itself, majorly due to the activities of the MNOCs.

Multinational Corporations (MNCs), Transnational Companies (TNCs) or International Corporations (INCs) control the largest share of Third World economies, with a huge capital base and a body of international networks (Marchand, 2002:18). These companies hold themselves accountable to no one but their shareholders, and largely dominate many areas like oil exploration and production, extracting, mining, production and merchandise sectors of their host economies. Nevertheless, they are subject to no control or regulation, and their negative impact have more devastating effects on both the lives of peoples and environment, due to their orientation towards profit making and internationalism– which is often an effective guarantee of their immunity against punishment for crimes including the destruction of their host communities' environment.The Multinational Corporations have activities in areas like gold mining, petrol, chemicals and food industry which have potentially large impact on the environment in developing countries like Algeria, Angola, Congo, Libya, Malaysia, Indonesia and Nigeria.

The ugly environmental impact of oil industry was eloquently enunciated by the Greenpeace International in one of its reports that:
We witnessed the slow poisoning of the waters of this country and the destruction of vegetation and agricultural land by oil spills which occur during petroleum operations. But since the inception of the oil industry in Nigeria, more than twenty-five years ago, there has been no concerned and effective effort on the part of the government, let alone the oil operators, to control environmental problems associated with the industry.
Some of the problems include: Oil spills and water contamination which are a common occurrence; it has been estimated that between 9 million to 13 million barrels have been spilled since oil drilling started in 1958. Natural gas flaring is also posing a great danger to the people. Nigeria flares more natural gas associated with oil extraction than any other country, with estimates suggesting that of the 3.5 billion cubic feet (99,000,000 m^3) of associated gas (AG) produced annually, 2.5 billion cubic feet (71,000,000 m^3), or about 70% is wasted via flaring. Statistical data associated with gas flaring is notoriously unreliable, but AG wasted during flaring is estimated to cost Nigeria US $2.5 billion on a yearly basis.

Another problem facing the people of the Niger delta is the illicit use of land by oil companies. In the community of Umuebulu, Rivers State, hardly 50 meters away from its perimeter, there is an unlimited chemical waste out belonging to shell. The company reportedly acquired this land under the pretense of building a "life camp" – Shell's lingo for an employee housing complex.[19]The construction of infrastructure for oil facilities is done with little or no regard for environmental consideration. To facilitate road construction, waterways are frequently diverted to the detriment of fish population. Sudden and drastic changes to the local environment by oil companies are sometimes accompanied by direct loss of human life. For example, the Egi community has reportedly lost five children in the last few years who during the rainy season drowned in "burrow pits" dug by Elf to extract sand and gravel for road construction.

The Niger Delta region could experience a loss of 40 percent of its inhabitable terrain in the next thirty

years as a result of extensive dam construction in the region.The carelessness of the oil industry has also precipitated this situation, which is best encapsulated in a report by the Greenpeace International, already quoted above.

Multinational Oil Corporations are the most culpable of fostering these negative impacts on their host communities. According to Human Rights and Environmental Activist, Oronto Douglas (2004), "the multinational companies are assassins in foreign lands". Their mission is to maximize profit, suck and rape their host natural resources with little or no regard for the environment. Aside the relative economic prosperity that goes along with transnational trade, the cost benefit- in terms of the heavy environmental degradation, coupled with dwindling of natural resources (especially on the part of developing countries like Nigeria) is alarming! The most enduring impact of the environmental degradation is the twin evils of grave poverty and chronic underdevelopment. The people of the delta states live in extreme poverty even in the face of great material wealth found in the waters by their homes. According to a 2006 by Amnesty International 70% of the six million people in the Niger River Delta live off of less than 1$ US per day. It is therefore not surprising that the Niger Delta people often result to violence in reaction to the brazen rape of their land and resource by both Nigerian Governments and the MNOCs.

4. Militancy

Nigerians on many occasions have engaged in protests against oil-related corruption and environmental concerns, but are frequently met with harsh suppression by government forces. One example of this occurred in February 2005. There was a protest at Chevrons Escravos oil terminal in which soldiers opened fire on the protestors. One man was killed and 30 others were injured. The soldiers claim that the protestors were armed, a claim the protestors deny. Another, more extreme example happened in 1994. The Nigerian military moved into a region called Ogoniland in force. They razed 30 villages, arrested hundreds of protestors, and killed an estimated 2,000 people. One of the protestors they arrested was Ken Saro Wiwa, a Nigerian TV producer, writer and social activist. Ken wrote and spoke out about the rampant corruption in the Nigerian government and condemned Shell and British Petroleum. In 1990, he founded the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP).He was later arrested by the Nigerian Government and imprisoned for 17 months. Then in a kangaroo trial, Ken and eight others were condemned to death and were consequently hanged in 1995 (Aghalino,2006).

As the government officials siphon off most of the money generated from oil sales, the infrastructure suffers. Most of the villages do not have electricity or even running water. They do not have access to good schools and medical clinics. For many, even clean drinking water is difficult to come by. The deterioration of the infrastructure (due mainly to the extreme corruption within the government circles) in the Niger Delta states is so severe in both rural and urban areas. One example of this is the airport at Port Harcourt. Part of a fence was not properly maintained and an Air France flight recently hit a herd of cattle on the runway. The airport has to be closed for a very long time.

A number of reasons have been adduced for the rise of militancy in Niger Delta. For a long time, the communities of the Niger Delta have had serious grievances that have not been well addressed. Foremost, although the bulk of crude oil, the country's main source of revenue, is derived from their lands, they belonged to the ranks of the most backward, undeveloped, and politically marginalized groups in the country. This has been attributed to the fact that they are minorities. They accused the major ethnic groups of using oil wealth to develop their areas at the expense of the areas from which oil is derived. Another is that several years of oil exploration and the hazards of spillage and gas flaring which accompany it have degraded their environments, and left their communities desolate. Not only have farming and fishing, the main occupations of the mostly riverine minorities been decimated, but their territories have continuously lacked basic infrastructure and amenities. These grievances have been directed against both the state and the oil companies, which have been accused of contributing too little in return for the huge profit they get from oil exploration and exploitation. Though, this exploitation had a long history it became exceedingly manifested during the petro-military alliance (1970-1998) when Nigerian sovereignty was conveniently shared between the military central state, its branches in the state governments and the multinational oil corporations.

Closely related to the above is the all-pervasive poverty amidst immeasurable opulence in the region. In the opinion of D. Dafinone, so much wealth is derived from the bowel of the region, yet the scourge of poverty is grim with people lacking basic human needs and the environment willfully and constantly

degraded by oil companies.[32] When the World Bank carried out a comprehensive study of the region in 1995, it arrived at the following conclusions:
The Niger Delta is the least developed area of Nigeria. Per capita income was less than $280 per annum, with a high rising population. Indices of development such as education, health, sanitation, job creation, water and other physical infrastructures, were far below acceptable standards. Environmental resources were gradually being degraded, and there was an extremely poor human capacity and basic skills.

From the above analysis, the creation and spread of many ethnic militant groups in the Niger Delta and the eventual escalation of the crisis from 1999 seemed a natural outcome of several decades of absolute injustice meted out to the oil communities which has been exacerbated during the current so – called democratic experiment. To my mind there are four direct dimensions to growth of these dreadful outfits. On the first note, many marginalized peoples of the Niger Delta, especially young men, saw militancy or business of war as an alternative way of making a living in an environment where other roads to a decent and respected life are blocked or simply non-existent. Second, these groups enjoyed unbelievable fraternity and patronage from high places which were twofold: on one hand as demonstrated by Kemedi (2002), there was a very close link between the security needs of oil companies and the formation of militant youth groups in some important oil-producing areas. Indeed, some oil companies not only sought protection from these militants but also reinforced their financial base and as a consequence made them buoyant enough to purchase more fire arms. On the other hand, many of these were direct offshoots of a power game which characterized Nigerian democracy from 1999 till date. As a matter of fact, in Bayelsa, Delta, and Rivers States, the root of militancy which later engulfed the Niger Delta and Nigeria was the political patronage enjoyed by these militias who were most times rewarded by juicy oil bunkering routes by the political patrons (in connivance with the oil companies) within their states (Eberlein, 2006,44:4). The third point is that, average Deltans saw the activities of the militants as liberation struggle against the age long criminal domination and reckless economic exploitation of the areas by both the Nigerian governments and the MNOCs. Hence, they gave tacit approval and sometimes open support to their activities.

Lastly, the high handedness of the government of Obasanjo also contributed to the escalation of the crisis and the seeming popularity of the militants. For examples, at around 2 p.m. in the afternoon of Saturday November 20, 1999, barely six months after inauguration, President Obasanjo was to fire his first salvo of what was to come in his government by approving the invasion of Odi (a small community of less than 15,000 people in Bayelsa state) by military forces. The troops demolished every single building and hundreds of unarmed civilians were killed. Press reports stated that 2,000 soldiers were deployed from the Second Amphibious Brigade. They were transported in more than twenty vehicles, including several armored personnel carriers (APCs) mounted with machine guns, three 81 mm mortars and two 105 mm howitzers were used to shell the town. By the time the soldiers left on December 1, every single building in the town except a bank, the Anglican Church and the health centre had been destroyed, with only walls left standing at best and all items of value looted (Douglas, 2004:40).

Also, just a few weeks before the crisis in Odi, the community of Choba, Rivers State, faced its own confrontation with soldiers. Choba is an Ikwerre community which is the site of the federal University of Port Harcourt . On October 28, 1999, a number of soldiers and mobile police came to Choba and dispersed demonstrators at the Willbros Nigeria Limited gates. Several people were killed, many injured and at least sixty-seven women were raped. Again, in March and April 2000, repressive force was used in Ogoniland, River State, home of the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) of which Ken Saro-Wiwa was leader before his 1995 execution. Paramilitary Mobile Police were deployed following disturbances in objection to development projects to be funded by Shell, killed at least one civilian, razed down a number of buildings, and arrested several Ogoni activists, including Ledum Mitee, a MOSOP leader. A later example of government's heavy handed approach came on 19th February, 2005, when troops attacked the town of Odioma, in Bayelsa State. The military said it had come under fire from militants in the village. As recorded by Aghalino 2008:129), at least seventeen people were killed, including a two year old child and an elderly woman, both burnt to death.

It was in the Ijo town of Oloibiri in the minority-populated Rivers State that oil was first discovered in commercial quantities in Nigeria in the 1956. Since then, according to *Tell Magazine* of June 9 (2008: 22-29), the Niger Delta has produced more than 85% of commercial oil production in the federation. Oil revenues currently provides for 80% of government

revenues, 95% of export receipts, and 90% of foreign exchange earnings. Unfortunately, ethnic minority communities of the Niger Delta have been at the receiving end of the country's inequitable distributive politics and revenue sharing policies and have been in the forefront of the political agitation for the promotion and protection of the economic and ecological rights of the oil producing areas. More mysteriously, the discovery of oil in Nigeria, (with an annual oil revenues put at $40 billion currently), has ushered in a miserable, undisciplined, decrepit, and corrupt form of 'petro-capitalism'. After a half century of oil production from which almost $300 billion in oil revenues have flowed directly into the Federal exchequer (and perhaps fifty billion promptly flowed out only to 'disappear' overseas) and for the majority of Nigerians, living standards are no better now than at independence in 1960. And most pathetically, oil-producing states in the federation have benefited the least from oil-wealth and yet they bore the ecological costs of oil spillage and the highest gas flaring rates in the world. Therefore, a generation of movements of militant 'restive' youth with deep frustrations among oil producing communities seemed to be a natural sequence with the attendant consequences. Indeed, since the return of the so-called democracy on May 29,1999, there has been mounting communal violence accounting for thousands of deaths; leveling of several communities in and around the oil producing areas and general sense of insecurity in the areas. This prompted all the major oil companies to withdraw staff, to close down operations and reduce output by over 750,000 barrels per day (almost half of national output) *(The News Magazine,* June 1, 2008, 20-27).

In response, President Obasanjo dispatched large number of troop to the oil-producing creeks leading to indiscriminate military actions. In reaction, the militants have repeatedly invaded and blockaded oil installations in the areas and threaten on many occasions to destabilize the entire country. Apart from the strikes on the offshore oil platforms, a new dangerous twist which has become a major feature of recent agitation in the Niger Delta area is the kidnapping of expatriate oil company workers and the demand for ransom. Obviously, oil is to Nigeria what blood is to Nigerians and as it is now, the country's economy depends solely on it and any attack on oil meant a direct attack on the soul of Nigerian government at all levels. This explains why the Nigerian economy naturally became the real victim of the crisis. As a direct consequence of the crisis, through the massive damage of pipelines, demolition of oil installations, direct attacks on oil staff in the Delta; the Nigerian economy was practically brought to its knees. In fact, the losses cannot be adequately quantified for both the oil companies and the Nigerian governments. On the part of the MNOCs Shell appeared to be the worst hit. According to a source close to the company, apart from the inability to fulfill many contracts since the escalation of the crisis, the massive destruction of its facilities has forced SPDC to cut production by almost half of its normal production capacity (Amnesty International, 2005). As a result of dwindling economic fortunes, Shell also drastically down sized its work force as many workers and contractors were owed backlog of salaries. The cost of doing business also increased astronomically. For example, most of deep sea oil well operators, for fear of kidnappers, now housed their expatriate workers in Lagos. The Tell magazine in its June 1, 2008 coverage of the Niger Delta tragedy reported that, the workers were usually flown to the air strip base in Port Harcourt, from where they are flown by helicopters to the oil rigs.

The economic losses recorded by Nigeria were almost inestimable. With the forceful cut of MNOCs production, the country faced economic woes in multi-dimensional ways. For example: the Nation Newspaper of 2nd October 2010, claimed that Nigeria was said to have lost 477,000 barrels per day and about 14 billion dollars in taxes and royalty due to the violence in the region. The NNPC also submitted that the moribund state of the three refineries in Warri, Kaduna, and Port Harcourt should be seen as an extension of the Niger Delta crisis. The power sector was equally affected. According to reports, the vandalizing of Shell gas supply installations inUtorogu/Ughelli in 2007 resulted in the shutting down of the biggest thermal station in Nigeria at Egbin leading to the loss of about 800 megawatts of electricity. However, Angola's overtaking of Nigeria as the number one oil producer seemed to be the height of the economic dimension of the crisis. Official reports showed that Angola produced 50,000 barrels per day more than Nigeria and worse still, the country has not been able to meet its OPEC quota (Oyerami,2013:167-170).

There are Seven oil producing States (Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross-River, Delta, Edo, Ondo and Rivers) but the activities of the MNOCs are more pronounced in three States-Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers because most oil wells are located there. So, they experience more oil drilling with dire consequences on the people and the environment. Hence, the States also became the most dangerous dens of the dare devil militant groups such as the Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta (MEND) led by Henry

Orkah; Asari Dokubo's Niger Delta Volunteer Force (NDVF);the Joint Revolutionary Council (JRC);Movement for the Survival of the Ijaw Ethnic Nationality (MOSEIN) and many more. Although, the Amnesty programmes initiated by late Yardua's government in August,2009 yielded positive results; but the bomb blast during the 50th independence celebration on October 1st 2010 (where scores of precious lives were lost),which MEND claimed responsibility clearly demonstrated how deadly militancy could be.[49] Industrial output fell by 3.5%, attributable mainly to the 5.9% drop in crude oil production occasioned by the Niger Delta crisis. By year-end 2007, the crude oil production shut-in stood at 0.9 million barrels a day. Official confirmation from the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) showed that the country lost N16.9 billion to petroleum pipeline vandalism. The downstream sector of the petroleum industry remained comatose and the country relied on imported refined petroleum products for domestic and industrial operations. Official confirmation indicated that Nigeria consumed about 14.13 billion litres of refined petroleum products or 38.7 million litres per day during 2007, with premium motor spirit accounting for 9.81 billion litres.

5. The Global Financial Crisis and Oil Industry in Nigeria

As reflected in the opinions of Olu Ajakaiye and Tayo Fakiyesi, the adverse impact of the global financial crisis was (and still) more evident and direct on international prices of oil. This became obvious with the unprecedented decline of oil prices from record highs of about US$147/barrel in July 2008 to about $50/barrel in January 2009. The figures on the daily basket price hovered between $38 and $44 in the third week of February and the first week of March 2009. As mentioned by Yussuf (2015), the global economic crisis resulted in about a 71% decline in basket price of crude oil prices. Expectedly, Nigerian policymakers adjusted the benchmark price on which the 2009 budget was based. During this period, demand for crude oil in the US and Europe dropped as a result of the positive outcome of their highly intensified search for alternative and cheaper sources of energy with the serious consequence of crash in oil prices. The drop in the price of crude oil affected federal and state governments' spending due to the obvious reason that Nigeria's economy is based on only one commodity, crude oil, and negative developments on the global oil market must have similar impacts on government funding. Simply put, a persistent drop in crude oil prices means that the government will have less to spend for capital projects in the years' ahead.

According to Austin Nweze , the fall in oil prices (between 2014 and 2015) has reduced revenue receipts, forcing the government to look for money to run the economy. He stressed further that, despite becoming the largest economy in Africa, the Nigeria economy faced major headwinds last year, from the substantial decline in international oil prices in the second half of 2014 which left the country hammered by the 50 percent fall in oil prices, with crude sales accounting for more than 70 percent of government revenue. Thus the cash shortage caused by low oil prices have practically brought Nigerian economy on her kneels by forcing the country to borrow heavily through the early part of 2015, with the government struggling to pay public workers at all levels. After moments of intrigues and denials, the federal government through Okonjo-Iweala, the then Minister Finance admitted that, "We have serious challenges. Things have been tough since the beginning of the year and they are likely to remain so till the end of the year."Nothing could actually depict the gloomy state of the Nigerian economy than the inability of most states of the federation to pay salaries of their workers (ranging from three or six months and one year) and even the federal government is said to have not paid April, 2015 salary. Mounting debt profile is a natural outcome of the cash crunch. As at December 31, 2014, Nigeria's debt burden was put at N11.24 trillion. According Okonjo-Iweala the federal government had a projected borrowing allowance for 2015 of 882 billion naira ($4.4 billion/4 billion Euros), out of which N473billion had already been used up to meet recurrent expenditures, including public worker salaries. It is as a result of this reckless fiscal policy of the Jonathan regime, people in most sectors of the Nigerian economy have argued that the in-coming administration of Mohammadu Buhari will actually inherit empty treasury (Yussuf, 2015).

6. Corruption and Oil Theft

There is equally crisis of massive corruption and oil theft. One of the greatest threats facing the people of the Niger River Delta has actually been their own government at all levels. The Nigerian government has total control over property rights and they have the authority to seize any property for use by the oil companies. Most of the dollars that comes out of the ground in the delta goes to the government of Nigeria. As a result of the enormous amounts of sweet light crude that comes out of the delta every day Nigeria has the second largest GDP in Sub-

Saharan Africa (Amnesty International,2006). AI maintained that despite the wealth flowing into the nation from oil revenues many of Nigeria's socio-economic factors are worse between 1999 and 2015 than they were previous three decades. While corroborating this ugly submission, Akinbajo (2012), in exclusive report rated as the "Nigeria's biggest oil fraudsters" , the writer that argued: "Nigeria has never seen anything like it, this story explains how unscrupulous marketers fleeced the nation of N382 billion without supplying a drop of petrol." According to the World Bank, most of Nigeria's oil wealth gets siphoned off by 1% of the population. Corruption in the government is rampant, in fact since 1960 it is estimated that 300 to 400 billion dollars has been stolen by corrupt government officials (Akinbajo,2012). The corruption is found at the highest levels as well. For example a former inspector general of the national police was accused of stealing 52 million dollars. He was sentenced to six years in prison for a lesser charge (Akinbajo,2012) . Sadly, corruption in the oil industry got to an unprecedented height during the Jonathan Presidency. The oil subsidy imbroglio and recent $20 Billion scam will go a long way in substantiating this claim.

Under President Jonathan, Nigeria experienced what *The Premium Times* (2012) labeled as the worst subsidy scam ever perpetrated by Nigeria's biggest oil fraudsters to the tune of about$6.8 billion. Expectedly, the oil subsidy heaped a lot of pressure on Jonathan to prosecute those implicated, many of whom were his cronies which clearly explains why he could not really go after the culprits in order to keep his power base intact. Nevertheless, a string of investigations, audits and committees were set-up to investigate the fuel subsidy scheme. These enquiries were greeted with rampant claims and counter claims. The first major report was produced by the lower house of parliament which indicted some individuals, oil firms, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), central bank and other government agencies. According to the report:

"False claims were rampant. The scheme became an avenue for all forms of patronage," the fuel subsidy was a "limitless drain on the economy". We also now know that in 2006 there were just six fuel importers. By 2011 the number had inexplicably soared to 140.The subsidy regime between 2009-2011, the period the report covers, was fraught with "endemic corruption and entrenched inefficiency". This was an effort to hide a scam in which companies were paid hundreds of million of dollars to import fuel - but they never delivered a drop. Investigators looking into the subsidy found importers were being paid for 59 million litres a day, while the country only consumes 35 million. Mismanagement and theft by fuel marketers and government officials cost $6.8 billion over three years -- about a quarter of Nigeria's annual budget. Nigeria spent 2.587 trillion Nigerian naira ($16.46 billion) on the fuel subsidy in 2011, 900 pct more than the 245 billion naira in the budget. The overspend is equivalent to over half of the 2011 federal budget. The state-owned oil company NNPC is accountable to no one. It owes the government 704 billion naira for various violations of the subsidy scheme and it owes a string of fuel traders, including Trafigura, $3.5 billion -- about the amount in the Excess Crude Account, meaning that Nigeria essentially has no savings (Business Insider, 2012: 10).

Ostensibly, as a follow up to this startling revelations, some of the accused individuals, firms were being prosecuted by Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) .For instances: the EFCC has filed 11 cases before Lagos High Court and the Federal High Court in Lagos where it is prosecuting many individuals and firms before four judges. Some of those being prosecuted by the EFCC for fuel subsidy support fund scam include Mahmud Tukur, son of the former PDP Chairman, Alhaji Bamanga Tukur, who is being prosecuted for alleged N1.8billion fuel subsidy fraud. Others are Ochonogor Alex, Abdullahi Alao, son of the late prominent businessman, Alhaji Abdullazeez Arisekola -Alao, who is being prosecuted for N1.2 billion fuel subsidy. The suspects also include Oluwaseun Ogunbambo, Mamman, son of a former PDP Chairman, Dr. Ahmadu Ali, and Christian Taylor, who are facing N4.4billion fraud. Others are Chinyere Anike Nweze, Ogundipe Olaniyan, Olarenwaju Olalusi, Opeyemi Ajuyah, Samuel Owa, Oassisi Wajutom, Rowaye Jubril, Walter Wagbatsoma, Adaoha Ugo-Ndagi, Fakuade Baba Femi and Ezekiel Ejike. EFFC is prosecuting Wagbatsoma over his alleged involvement in N414million fraud. Some of the firms being prosecuted include Stone Bridge Oil Ltd, Vibrant Ventures Ltd, Majope Investment Ltd, Axenergy Ltd, Geacan Energy Limited, Petroleum Brokers Limited. Others are Eterna Oil and Gas Plc, Brila Energy Ltd and Ontario Oil and Gas (Reuters,2012).

While Nigerians are still yet to come terms with the outcome of the oil subsidy scam,another $20 billion scandal hit the beleaguered oil industry. The events surrounding the alleged missing $20 billion began with a letter in September 2013 by the former Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (now the Emir of Kano) HRH Sanusi Lamido Sanusi to the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria,

Goodluck Jonathan stating that from January 2012 to July 2013, NNPC had lifted $65bn worth of crude on behalf of the FGN but remitted only $15.2bn into the Federation Accounts1, with $49.8bn as outstanding to the FGN. In his letter, Sanusi alleged among other things that:

"Your Excellency, you will recall that as far back as late 2010, I had verbally expressed deep concern about what appeared to be huge shortfalls in remittances to the Federation Account in spite of the strong recovery in oil price….. The central bank found that between January 2012 and July 2013 NNPC lifted 594 million barrels of crude oil valued at $65 billon and out of that amount NNPC only repatriated $15 billion, representing 24 percent of the value…. "This means the NNPC is yet to account for, and repatriate to the Federation Account, an amount in excess of $49.804 billion or 76 percent of the value of oil lifted in the same period(Mead,2014).

Despite the initial denials, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and the Nigerian Petroleum Development Company (NPDC) were indicted by the investigative forensic audit carried out by Price WaterHouse Coopers into the allegations of unremitted funds to the Federation Accounts. In the report, the accounting firm asked both organisations to refund to the federation account a minimum of $1.48bn.

7. Oil theft

A report analysing the effect of oil theft in Nigeria revealed in July 2013 that Nigeria lost out on $10.9 billion in potential oil revenues between 2009 and 2011. Royal Dutch Shell, the largest foreign oil operator in Nigeria, reported some $1 billion worth of oil and natural gas were stolen in 2013. In response, the Nigerian navy announced that it shut down some 260 illegal oil refineries and burned 100,000 tons of stolen oil. In the opinion of Festus Keyamo:

one of the sad reality of Jonathan's government is the brazen crude oil theft which became so legalised that there was now what is known as "Bayelsa diesel" in the market, a fall-out of the 400,000 barrels per day of crude oil valued at $60billion stolen in Nigeria, which is the equivalent of the daily crude oil production of Equatorial Guinea. Besides, he said, another case in point is the $20 billion missing oil funds which ought to have accrued to the Excess Crude Account (ECA). "The crude oil benchmark for 2014 budget was $77.5, in which Nigeria made $33 per every barrel of oil, which amounted to about $24 billion in a year. But we recorded less than $6 billion in the ECA. So, the question is what happened to the remainder?" he queried. Sadly, Keyamo said, over N1 trillion was budgeted for defence in 2014 with little or no result to show for it. The Jonathan administration reportedly built a new banquet hall at the presidential villa to the tune of $100 million just as it bought a brand new private jet to add to the presidential fleet, much bigger than those of more endowed nations as well as most airlines across Africa (Yussuf 2015).

A former senior World Banker, Oby Ezekwesili, also reckons that $400 billion of Nigeria's oil revenue has been stolen or misspent since the country's independence in 1960.

8. Poor Leadership

Over the years, the major drive for politicians has been to acquire both political and economic power predicated on oil wealth, thereby neglecting to put in place structures for the proper management of the nation's natural resources. General Muhammadu Buhari (then the Presidential candidate of the All Progressive Congress but now the President of Nigeria), on September 19, 2014 blamed President Goodluck Jonathan, as well as former rulers Ibrahim Babangida and Olusegun Obasanjo, for killing the nation's oil industry.[71] He said that the administration of General Ibrahim Babangida was responsible for the high level of corruption and destruction in the petroleum industry, and added that the corrupt practices in the oil sector during the eras of Babangida, Obasanjo and Jonathan are to be blamed for the pauperization the masses and the general ruin of the Nigerian economy. He stressed further that:

"…Inability of these industries to work has brought mistrust and corruption to Nigeria. Therefore, our leaders have to be sincere and lead with the fear of God and carry all along for Nigeria to be a better place."The nation's leaders must honour promises made to the people as Nigeria cannot move forward if things that are supposed to be put in place are not. In that regard, the money which was siphoned in the recent pension scam and the petroleum industry scam must be brought back into the government's coffers for good leadership.

In addition, the poor leadership in the Niger Delta region is mostly responsible for most of the underdevelopment in the region.There is large scale corruption amongst the elected leaders especially governors and the leaders who have helped sponsor the militants groups kidnapping innocent people and sabotaging efforts by the federal government for any infrastructure development. The Niger Delta people themselves must equally share part of the people as they often cheered their Indicted corrupt leaders

instead of chastising them and condemning their actions (Austin,2007).

9. Low refining capacity of refineries

Nigeria has four oil refineries (Port Harcourt I and II, Warri, and Kaduna) with a combined crude oil distillation capacity of 445,000 bpd. The refineries chronically operate below full capacity because of operational failures, fires, and sabotage mainly on the crude pipelines feeding the refineries. The combined refinery utilization rate was 22 per cent in 2013. As a result, the country must import petroleum, although its refinery nameplate capacity exceeds domestic demand. Nigeria imported 164,000 bpd of petroleum products in 2013(Okere,2015). For several years, the Nigerian government has planned the construction of new refineries, but the lack of financing and government policies on fuel subsidies have caused delays.

Nigerian refineries managed to record an average capacity utilization 4.19 per cent for KRPC, 19.24 per cent, for PHRC1 &PHRC II and zero per cent for WRPC respectively in December last year. According to the NNPC report released recently, 1,044 thousand barrels of dry crude oil, condensate and slop was received by the four refineries, KRPC, PHRC 1 and PHRC 11 and WRPC. "With an opening stock of 2,933 barrels, total crude oil available for processing was 3,977 barrels out of which 1,396 barrels was processed. Total national domestic refining produced 165.54 thousand mt of finished and intermediate products[77]. PPMC, which lifts products from the refineries evacuated 126.66 thousand mt of products", it added. It said that altogether 10.63 mt of products was used by the four refineries as fuel and loss, consumption as fuel was 5.81 per cent while loss and flare accounted for 8.59 per cent of production.

10. Reform

With all the above mentioned catastrophe in the so called oil producing country, one cannot blame those who have concluded that rather than being a blessing to Nigerians Oil has become a curse. In February 2013, the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA) claimed that the oil sector of the country "is killing the economy." The then NACCIMA's Director General Dr John Isemede said the oil sector is affecting businesses in the country negatively by failing to add real value to them. He said the oil sector has caused substantial decline in agricultural exports, which began in the mid-1960s and continued to date. Interestingly, several attempts have been made by governments through promulgation of legislations to reform the oil and gas industry to eliminate corruption and increase efficient productivity. It has been generally agreed that, the passage the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB) holds the key to the much needed positive turnaround of the oil and gas industry.

The Petroleum Industry Bill, PIB, is a piece of legislation initially intended to address endemic structural, policy and managerial issues in the Nigerian oil and gas sector. Its goals were to enhance the value of the asset for the Nigerian people by: curbing corruption, plugging loopholes in policies and management and improving transparency and efficiency of the sector(Oyeranmi, Omotoso, 2015:280). It was an attempt to redress observed weaknesses and abuses by operators and stakeholders, eliminate corruption and restructure the industry to make it more responsive to social and economic needs of Nigerians and foreign investors with basic key concerns such as equity, responsibility and sustainability target.

11. The Projected Benefits of PIB to the People and the Economy

Many keen watchers of the Nigerian oil and gas industry are so elated that, a more refined version of the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB) has been sent to the National Assembly for deliberation and enactment in to law. In the words of Adisa Adeleye (2013) , "to be fair, taking a cursory look at the bill, it looks like an elegant document – a Dictionary of the Petroleum Industry." In the same manner, the then Senate President, David Mark described PIB as the 'Bible' of the petroleum industry that meant well. PIB, in the opinion of its proponents, is a necessary document to explain the petroleum industry and to mark its relevance to the welfare of the people and economic development of the country. Numerous Nigerians are also optimistic that the bill would open the gate to prosperity and change the perception in many quarters that oil is not a blessing but a curse to the nation.

The PIB is projected to achieve an all-inclusive legitimate structure for the Nigerian oil and natural gas industry, which will propel varied government goals and aims, related to the petroleum sector. Some of those goals are: Enhancing the state Revenue, breaking the chain of dependency on the part of Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC], from the federal government making it generate its own revenue, deregulation of the downstream sector and increased production of natural gas as it relates to

the Gas Master Plan of 2008. At the moment, NNPC remains "Nigeria's dominant hydrocarbon regulatory body". It is the national oil and gas company, which has under its auspices several responsibilities in the energy sector of the nation. One might say that NNPC is the largest bureaucratic entity in the history of the present day Nigeria.

The argument is that the PIB would craft stand-alone entities from a number of existing NNPC divisions, redistributing responsibilities for policy-making; technical matters; upstream, midstream and downstream operations; natural gas regulation; and research and development. Also, joint ventures between international oil companies and the NNPC would then be altered to form incorporated joint ventures, with the NNPC centering solely on commercial operations. The bill is supposed to include a revised taxation and royalty regime that would measurably increase the government's revenue. Accordingly, these new agencies will be created from the existing NNPC under the PIB: "National Petroleum Directorate (NPD) to take the place of the Ministry of Petroleum Resources and would primarily focus on policy formulation. It is hoped that this new entity will provide and procure complete benefit of the industry for Nigeria. National Petroleum Inspectorate (NPI) to replace the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) and will become the regulator on technical issues within the industry. Petroleum Products Regulatory Authority (PPRA) focusing primarily as regulator for the downstream sector. Nigeria Petroleum Assets Management Agency (NAPAMA), which will replace and monitor and regulate the finances of the upstream sector through proven and tested benchmarks. Nigerian Midstream Regulatory Agency (NIMIRA) to regulate midstream and gas operations. National Petroleum Research Centre will be the R&D institute of the entire industry and will have world class standards".[82]

While corroborating the above impending transformation agenda of the bill, Njideka Kelley opined that the PIB is crafted to transform the NNPC from a bureaucratic organization with major overhead and no tangible profits into a national oil company with profit and capital gains as the its core objective. The intended new structure under the PIB will encompass all the existing subsidiaries, which will be governed by a board of directors under a non-executive chairman. The new name is likely to be called the National Petroleum Company of Nigeria. According to him, "the NNPC will therefore serve only as operator and no longer serve as both regulator and operator as NAPIMS and the Crude Oil Marketing Department will form the new National Petroleum Assets Management Agency (NAPAMA)."

Although there may be problem in its sustainability, PIB when passed into law is expected to change the face of Nigerian economy with new policies and regulations in the oil industry. It will introduce reform, change and restructuring of a major bureaucratic organization as never seen in the history of Nigeria. The local content aspects of the reforms are supposed to improve indigenous involvement in the industry, encouraging the participation of Nigerians in both the exploration and the production side of the petroleum industry. The International Oil Companies will then have to, as part of their commitment, train Nigerians to take over specified jobs after a specified time. According to Njideka Kelley:

The PIB aims to bring sanity to the long felt inefficiency of the NNPC, create order in the Oil and gas sector of Nigeria's economy as well as earn traceable and tangible money from the soon to be defunct (literally speaking) organization. Many are hopeful that the PIB will achieve all of its aims and live up to the view that it proposes a better regime than the one currently in place.

The provisions for environmental health, safety and compensation for hazards of oil exploration and production in the PIB appear to be the most fundamental possible benefits for the people in the oil communities. Section 406 of the bill mandates every company engaging in upstream and downstream sectors of the petroleum industry in Nigeria, to comply with all environmental health and safety laws, regulations, guidelines or directives as may be issued by the Ministry of Environment, the Minister, or the Inspectorate, as the case may be.[85] Section 407 of the bill contains the conduct of operations in the oil and gas industry. This part compels every company engaging in any activities requiring a licence, lease or permit in the upstream and downstream petroleum industry in Nigeria shall conduct its operations in accordance with internationally accepted principles of sustainable development which includes the necessity to ensure that the constitutional rights of present and future generations to a healthy environment is protected..Section 412 sub section s 1 and 2 also stipulate specific compensation oil corporations must pay in case of their liability and the processes involved. According to 412 (1):

The holder of a petroleum exploration licence, petroleum prospecting licence or petroleum mining

lease shall, in addition to any liability for compensation to which he may be subject under any other provision of this Act, be liable to pay fair and adequate compensation for the disturbance of surface or other any other rights to any person who owns or is in lawful occupation of the licensed or leased lands, in accordance with written guidelines as shall be issued by the Inspectorate.

12. **Conclusion**

No doubt, Nigerians have limitless expectations from the new government of President Mohammadu Buhari which will place an enormous pressure on the new administration. Yes, the task is extremely tortuous but it is not impossible. As some experts have warned, for Buhari to make headway in the herculean task of rebuilding Nigeria and sanitise the oil and gas industry, he must live up to his billing as the 'acclaimed anti- corruption General' on corruption must begin with the most polluted oil industry, particularly-the NNPC. His war experts have indeed suggested a number of ways to make the Corporation more accountable to the people and more profitable for government. Some of these include that: The government should urgently find a new vehicle for selling oil to the refineries. The current government must also look into the works of past committees and task forces with the intention of drawing from their positive recommendations. An example of this is the Kalu Idika Kalu-led, National Refineries Special Task Force, set up in 2012.The task force explored available options, but the executive has not acted on them. The executive should also order an independent review of PPMC's arrangements for delivering crude oil to the refineries.

Besides, the new administration has to contend with maintaining the level of government investment in oil and gas while meeting pressing social needs; funding required to achieve gas flare out is significant and grows with increased oil production. The government should also revive\modernise the ageing oil production facilities built in the early and mid-seventies ; build indigenous technology capability in complex deep water environments; encourage indigenous participation; enhance the pace of human capacity development (Institutional development and organisational strengthening) ;adopt zero tolerance on corruption; develop a business friendly electricity tariff; stop crude oil and petroleum product theft. Most importantly, the Buhari/Osinbajo administration should ensure the speedy passage of the Petroleum Industry Bill. But before the new administration could scale the hurdle, it should understand main reasons against the passage of the Bill which will be summarised below.

There are many provisions in the PIB which many interests dislike. For instances: foreign oil companies and even foreign nations see it as an unwelcome intrusion into their traditional monopoly over the industry and an assault on their stranglehold over production and profits. The NNPC see it as an effort to force it to be more open and transparent, a virtual death sentence for an institution which thrives on lack of openness and accountability. Northern legislators feel it represents a declaration of economic war on their poorer region and as further enriching a zone which already takes more than it is entitled to, and impoverishing their region. South-South legislators think it makes too little provision for more and therefore non-negotiable. Government thinks the legislation is poorly understood by Nigerians, and has become unduly politicised.

In the final analysis, as demonstrated earlier, the PIB is designed to have broad developmental impacts on Nigeria by laying the foundation for diversification of the Nigerian economy (which is a fundamental basis for industrialisation); ensure environmental sustainability and job creation; contribute to reduction of both poverty and inequality in our country.As a consequence, we offer some proposals on how the Bill can be improved to ensure that it lays a foundation for sustained development. But to realise all these lofty ideals, all well meaning Nigerians must work together to ensure that the final version of the legislation that will be passed by the National Assembly ensures that all the segments of the Nigerian societies and the economy maximise the benefits from oil and gas industry.

In consonance with the analysis of the Centre for Africa's Progress and Prosperity (CAPP), it is indisputable that Nigeria is ripe for a comprehensive review of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to its oil and gas industry.However, if the PIB is to achieve its worthy objectives (which will undoubtedly benefit the Nigerian oil and gas sector) care must be taken by the legislature to ensure that the Government's legitimate interest in seeking a progressive fiscal framework that optimises revenue for the Government is balanced against the equally important objective of ensuring that the Nigerian oil and gas sector remains attractive to both existing and prospective investors. Most importantly, all the sections the PIB that have to do with interest of ordinary Nigerians (such as 10% special fund for oil communities ,Nigerian content, environmental health and safety, compensation and corporate social responsibility of the Oil Corporations) must not be

sacrificed on the alter North/South dichotomy or for lack of time. Since Nigeria as a country still largely remains a work in progress, if the need be, related bills can also be sponsored to care of other communities where mining of other resources apart from oil is taking place current in form 10% special fund or even higher as the case may be.

All said and done, we urge both the executive arm of the Federal Government and the Federal legislature to show commitment and patriotism in harmonising the contentious issues in the PIB in order to ensure an expeditious passage of the Bill. However, they must not also sacrifice the quality of the final product on the altar of speed.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 289–298

Paper Management of Conflicts and Preventing Terrorism: A Case Study of Islamic Movement in Nigeria

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Abstract. Proper management of conflict provide avenue for peaceful co-existence between parties such as religious groups and the state particularly in multi-ethnic/religious societies like Nigeria requires multi-faceted approaches with sincere political will from the state to tackle insecurity and terrorism. This study 'Managing Conflicts and Preventing Terrorism: A case study of Islamic Movement in Nigeria' was undertaken to provide insight on the conflicting situation characterising the relationship between Nigerian government and the Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN) with the view to proffer solution to the present standoff. The study adopts Content Analysis approach to explore data and used Frustration Aggression Theory for framework analysis. The study concludes that the phenomenon of the IMN will remain in the foreseeable future as the group's rigidity may linger for a while and fundamental difference between IMN and other Shiites groups in Nigeria is also likely to deepen as these groups have now resolved to take the fight to the doorsteps of the IMN upon which it does not have the intellectual wherewithal to withstand. Therefore, in order to successfully manage the growing threats of the IMN, it's imperative for the government to adopt a multi-pronged approach or carrot and stick policy by consciously encouraging the likes of RAF, ATF and SHIMA in their ideological rivalries with the IMN. The use of excessive force might be counter-productive because it risks given the IMN a pristine of martyrdom that could force some to go either underground or deploy terrorist measures.

Keywords: Conflict, Group, Islam, Religion, Shi'ism, Terrorism, Violence.

1. Introduction

The phenomena of conflict and terrorism have always been an integral part of human existence. As long as two or more people exist, conflicts and terrorism are bound to happen. Scholars of peace studies believe that conflict and crisis could only be managed while terrorism whether it emanates from the state or non-state actors is inevitable due to man's desire for power and influence.

On the other hand, the resurgence of the Islamic movements worldwide began at the height of the cold war in 1979 when the Mullahs (Islamic clerics), led by Ayatullah Khomeini spear headed an Islamic revolution which led to the obliteration of the 1,500 year old monarchy under the King Shah Pahlavi (Abrahamian, 2008). The spectre of terrorism might be new to Nigeria but it has always been a trend known by man. The killing for political gains by man is as old as the nation-state itself, and causing terror to make a political point enjoys a similarly ancient if not always respectable pedigree. In the first century after the birth of Christ, Jewish radicals fought to free Palestine of Roman rule. According to Josephus, the Sicarii were brigands who took their name from a dagger carrying in their bossom. Their favourite trick was to mingle with crowds and through their plausibility entirely defied detection (Paul, June 7, 2004).

The Assassins a millennium later emerged from the same troublesome part of the World. They were members of the Ismaili sect of the Shi'a Islamic School of thought and were very active in the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries. Their contemporary notoriety in the West lay in their resoluteness to kill the leaders of the Crusades that were then pillaging the Holy land with Conrad of Montserrat being their most prominent victim (Daftary, 1998). At the peak of the cold-war, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) a catholic militia in the Northern Ireland brazenly deployed terrorist means such as assassination and

bomb attacks both in Ireland and the British mainland. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE), Shinning Path in Peru, FAC guerrillas in Columbia. The popular front for the liberation of Palestine general command as well as the Black September groups were also active during the cold-war politics.

2. Literature Review

In an attempt to provide an analytical framework for a deep appreciation of the causes of violence and conflicts, it is pertinent to analyze the various forms in which conflicts and violence manifests. As noted by Wolff (2006:2), the term 'conflict' is used to describe "a situation in which two or more actors pursue incompatible, yet from their individual perspectives entirely just, goals". He further argues that sometimes, conflict is as a result of the struggle for power and material gain by leaders and followers alike. Conflict and violence can be categorized as either small or large-scale depending on the intensity. Large scale violence is difficult to control and its consequences are hard to predict (Coady, 1999).

Violence has also been categorized as physical and psychological. Psychological violence is an act of violence in the absence of a violent act. The destructive effects are gradual and cumulative. It involves brainwashing, indoctrination and threats. On the other hand, physical violence is an act that involves physical means such as bombardment, whipping, stabbing to death, overpowering, poisoning, forceful intrusion, malevolent intrusion among others. Its destructive effects are swift and direct (Turpin and Kurtz, 1999).

The micro and macro approach to violence and conflict is one of the several approaches. This approach draws a web of casual links between the personal biological impulse and psychological disposition on the one hand, and global structures, processes, and behaviour on the other. At the micro level the propellant of violence is identified as individual psychological factors and biological impulse, while at the macro perspective socio-cultural factors are adduced for violence (Turpin and Kurtz, 1999).

Studies have also shown that conflict and violence has been perceived as an instrument of survival under difficult circumstance. In this perspective, the frustration-aggression theory is the most explored. The exponents of the theory identified major conditions in which the individual or group deploy violence. To them, the obstruction or blockade of efforts by the individual intended to achieve desired ends such as power, wealth, social status, security, equality and freedom leads to frustration that breeds violence.

Furthermore, a relationship has been drawn between relative deprivation and violence. In this sense, the objective material condition is believed not to nurture violence but rather the sense of deprivation in relation to others around them, or their own past condition is believed to be responsible for violence with the intent to redress the situation (Dowse and Hughes, 1982)

The greed and grievance analytical framework ascribes violent conflicts to grievances arising from limited economic opportunities, poverty and inequalities. There are two strands of contentions in this analytical framework. The first perceive violent conflicts as under-girded by irrationality originating essentially from hatred. In the second perspective, violent conflict is hinged on a number of grievances such as systematic discrimination and gross human rights violation, inequality in economic and political power, or dearth of resources especially in multiethnic state. In this regard, violence is perceived as instrumental like any means for seeking redress (Jega, 2002).

Violent conflict has also been explained from the industry perspective. It is believed that the dominant propellant of violence is economic benefits and commercial interest rather than grievance. This presupposes that the preoccupation of the belligerents and insurgents is the economic spoils and booty that they appropriate from the protracted violence (Jega, 2002).

Another theoretical explanation for violent conflicts is systemic pathologies arising from the dialectical changes in the structures and processes of society. According to Deeka (2002) when a system does not deliver what its leaders had promised and the political elites continue to ask the masses to make sacrifices that the elites themselves are unwilling to make much of the aura of legitimacy gained during the decolonization period will be dissipated. In another theoretical prism, eruption of violent conflicts is linked with group pluralism and interactions to achieve their diverse objectives (Deeka, 2002). In seeking relevance or retention of political power, the elites manipulate and massage religious and ethnic sentiments. Many of the ethnic clashes and sectarian conflagrations are rooted in the context of the group conflict theoretical assumption.

Violence has also been perceived as structural and institutional (Coady, 1999). Structural violence is the

form of violence rationalized on the basis of a great range of social injustice and inequalities prevailing in a state. In this perspective, reformers, leftists and even terrorists rationalize their violence and opposition against the state on the basis of seeking to correct the prevailing social injustice and inequalities in the state. The form of violence in this context often involves a direct physical attack in response to and defense against acts perceived as unjust and inequitable in the society.

On the other hand, institutional violence is a quiet violence that arises due to systematic deprivation in the way of transactions within a state (Abah, 2009). Several other factors such as over population, impotence, loss of power, displacement, the quest for social values, as well as natural phenomena such as natural disasters, earthquake, environmental scarcities, disease outbreak, drought, and famine can be identified as contributory to violence of which many scholars contributed in understanding conflicts.

3. Theoretical Framework

To further investigate the activities of Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN), the Frustration Aggression Theory is also adopted in this paper. Proponents of the theory are John Dollard, Neal E. Miller, Roger Barker and Leonard Berkowitz, Yate A. and others.

The frustration-aggression model is a theoretical framework developed by John Dollard and his associates in 1939 but was expanded and modified by Yate (1962) and Berkowitz (1963), drawing mainly from the psychological basis of motivation and behavior. The theoretical framework provides explanation for violent behavioral disposition resulting from the inability of a people to fulfill their human needs. It is based on the general premise that all humans have basic needs which they seek to fulfill and that any blockade to the fulfillment of these needs by individuals or groups elicit violent responses (Dollard et al, 1939).

Frustration-aggression theory emphasizes the difference between what people feel they want and the discrepancy however, marginal, between what is sought and what they get, the greater the violent reaction. In the face of these frustrated expectations, a group is most vulnerable to embark on violent destructive behavior or be a ready army to be used to cause crisis (Feierabend and Feierabend, 1972).

Central to this explanation is that aggression is the natural outcome of frustration. In a situation where the legitimate desires of an individual or group is denied either directly or by the indirect consequence of the way a society is structured, the feeling of frustration can compel such persons or group to express their anger through violence that is directed at those perceived to be responsible for their misfortune or others who are indirectly related to those frustrating their expectations (Yate, 1962 and Berkowitz, 1963).

3.1 Criticism

Frustration Aggression theory has its shortcomings which may not be unconnected with lack of having single definition together with coherent agreement of divergent scholars' views on the theory. In addition, the theory suggests frustrated, prejudiced individuals or groups would end up acting more aggressively towards other groups or parties they have grudges with, but other proven scholarly outcomes have shown that they are more aggressive towards everyone that comes across them (Friedman & Schustack, 1999).

3.2 Relevance of the Theory to this Research

The Frustration Aggression theory is relevant to this study because it highlight the kind of relationship that exist between the divergent ethno-religious groups that make up Nigeria and the government on the other hand which is of struggle. Such is the case between IMN and the Nigerian state particularly with that of Kaduna state which at many times, transformed to violent encounter with the security agencies that often result to loss of lives and properties.

4. IMN: From Sunni Activism to Shi'a Evangelism.

The metamorphosis of the Islamic movement of Nigeria from Sunni activism under the guidance of Muslim Brotherhood philosophy to Shi'a evangelism began to gather momentum after the polarisation of the movement in 1994. There was a state of ambivalence and prevarication on the part of the IMN on whether the movement should embrace shi'ism as a vehicle for the realisation of the movement's cherished dream that is Islamic revolution (Ibrahim, 2015).

The emergence of Shaikh Ibrahim Ya'aqub Zakzaky as the leader of the IMN was a watershed in the history of the movement. The Zaria born activist was one time Vice President of the Muslim Students Society (MSS). He was an undergraduate student of

economics until his expulsion in 1979. The IMN or Muslim Brothers have been greatly influenced by the ideals of Muslim Brotherhood and the works of great ideologue of the Brotherhood, Sayyid Qutb. His famous book, the Milestone was the 'Green book' of the IMN until 1994 (Okoli, 2019).

Although series of efforts had been made to dissuade the IMN from opting for Shi'ism, but to no avail. Sheikh Abubakar Abdullahi Tureta as the guest speaker of the IMN at ABU Zaria, Central Mosque in June 1994 took time to show Zakzaky and his followers about the challenges and complexities of their planned ideological volte-face. He cited a number of empirical examples in Northern Nigeria, Iraq and Iran but without success. This development has led to numerous repercussion especially in the movement's relationship with the majority of the Sunni Muslim whether the Salafist or Wahhabi, oriented such as the powerful Jama'atu Izalatil Bid'ahWa'ikamatissunna and to some extent the Sufi orders such as Tijjaniyyah order led to by Sheikh Dahiru Usman Bauchi and Late Sheikh Nasiru Kabara of the Qadiriyyah order.

Although the IMN did not have any historical animosity with the Sufis largely because both groups have been at the receiving end of the Izala and other Salafy groups in Northern Nigeria (Zakzaky, 1999). They (IMN) have been largely accepted and permitted to carry out their activities in Sufi or Tariqa Mosques until recently when Dariqa members began to refuse them permission to use their mosques in some states such as Kaduna and few Northern states (Ibrahim, 2015).

4.1 Structure of the IMN

Since the break-up of the IMN in 1994, the movement has borrowed a number of models and structures from dominant Sunni groups in Nigeria and to some extent the Hizbullah and other Iranian allied Shiite organisations. Apart from the position of sheikh Zakzaky as the undisputed leader of the movement, IMN has several branches or units that at times operate in dependently. These are:

Academics Forum: the academic forum consists mainly of academics from the nation's tertiary institution and provides the necessary intellectual guidance. This branch or unit is not too conspicuous because of the current composition by the movement (IMN).

Resource forum: this forum sometimes its function over laps with the academic forum. However, its main pre-occupation is to ensure that needed resources are obtained and utilized.

IM Production: This is mainly involves with the IMN's forays into film making.

Sister's Forum: This forum is basically concerned with Da'awah (preaching) and mobilisation as well as advocacy work among women in the IMN and the larger Muslim society in the North.

Shuhada Foundation: This foundation is charged with the responsibility of catering for the needs of the families of deceased members, who are considered by the IMN as Martyrs. They sponsor the education of the children of these members in addition to the provision of small capital to the widows. This scheme has ensured the continued loyalty of their families especially the children to the ideals of the IMN.

Madrassah (Islamic schools): The IMN has hundreds of Islamiyya schools across the Northern state, especially Bauchi, Katsina, Nasarawa, Niger, Sokoto, Kebbi, Kano and Zamfara states. These schools offer both Islamic (based on Shi'ite jurisprudence) and western education.

IMN Publication: IMN publication publishes newspapers in English and Hausa (Almizan and Pointer Express). In 2017, the Kaduna state chapter of the Nigerian Union of Journalist deregistered both papers.

The Poets: there are talented artists who are involved in both Hausa, English and Arabic poetry. They also have in their midst singers and even drummers who galvanises the IMN Youths especially during the Shura Marches, Quds Day and the Arba'een trekking. The most prominent among them is Mustapha Gadon Kaya.

ISMA Medical Care Initiatives: This group consists mostly of medical doctors and other paramedics sympathetic to the IMN cause. They offer medical service to members during the IMN activities such as the Arba'een or Quds-day. They also embark on medical outreach around Zaria and its environs (Ibrahim, 2015).

The Guards (Horras): The guards or horas are considered as the vigilante of the IMN. They were responsible for the security of sheikh Zakzaky during his sojourn at Gyellesu. They sometimes synergize with the local vigilante that earned them the accolades and respects of some of the local residents. There are different assumptions and apprehensions

about the guards as few of them were alleged to have received training from the Hizbullah. As a result of the naivety and shallow knowledge of the IMN members about international politics, they (guards) were somehow equating themselves with the armed wings of the Hizbullah in Lebanon or Ezzeldeen-Alqassan Brigade (the armed) wing of Hamas).

Sources of IMN funding: Although IMN's sources to some extent are surrounded in mystery, there are obvious sources as confirmed by a prominent IMN member. There was no doubt that the IMN had once enjoyed some level of funding from abroad such as Iran and other organisations based in Europe and North America. However, since the September 11, 2001, world trade centre bombing the West led by the United States have tightened their noose on the sources of funding for Islamic organisations and other charity bodies. The crippling economic sanctions imposed on Iran have further blocked potential sources of funding and assistance. In my interaction with the IMN activist and few sympathizers, three sources of funding of the IMN have been established (Interview with IMN members):

The IMN gets its finances from individual members, who willingly contribute 100 naira per month equivalent to ₦1,200 per annum. Other sources come from the Resource Forum, which mobilised resources from wealthy individual members and civil servants and even security personnel.

This group consists of Ahlil Sukh that is businessmen and other traders within the IMN.
According to my source, the main reason behind the dispersal of these sources of funds is to avoid a situation where only one group controls the finances of the movement. Another reason according to my source was to avoid infiltration by government (Interview with IMN members).

4.2 IMN Relationship with Christians

Before the IMN opted for Shi'ism in 1994, there were frosty relations between the Movement and the Christians especially in the campuses of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Kaduna Polytechnic as well as Bayero University. However, in the last two decades, there is a growing rapprochement between the IMN and the Christians especially in Kaduna and Plateau States. The IMN members used to invite Christians to grace their activities especially Ashura mourning period as well as the Arba'een commemoration. Pastor Yohanna Buru a Kaduna based cleric once declared that although he was not a Shiite, Sheikh Zakzaky is his leader (AhlulBayt News Agency, April 30, 2018).

Many Christians including Pastors Buru and the likes of Rev. David Abeya, Pastor Joel Zego, Pastor Maxwell Sanda and Mr. Adua A. Adua had participated in the IMN organised Ashura Day mourning procession on the 24th October 2015 which took off from the Maiduguri Juma'at Mosque Kaduna. The IMN members have been participating in Christian celebrations in a number of churches in Kaduna, Zaria and Jos (Abdullahi, 2015). At the last Christmas celebration, some IMN members led by a medical doctor and University lecturer had teamed up with the Christian worshippers at ECWA Church, Karji Kaduna on 25th December, 2018. They were received and ushered into the church by Rev. Istifanus Musa.

4.3 IMN Relations with Other Muslims in Nigeria

The IMN record of relationship with Muslim organisation in Nigeria has been a mixed bag. While IMN has been locked in a prolonged ideological and doctrinal difference with the Izala groups (Kaduna and Jos factions) as well as other Salafi oriented groups as represented by some Charismatic scholars such as Late Sheikh Ja'afar Adam and Sheikh Albani. Other include Sheikh Bn Othman Sheikh Aminu Daurawa and Dr. Mansur Sokoto.

On the other hand, IMN had enjoyed relative peace with the Dariqa or Sufis in the Northern part of the country. They however have had some misunderstanding especially on the issue of the use of mosques (mostly or entirely owned by the Sufis). The other contentions issue is the Sufis objection to the castigation of some of the companions of the prophet by the IMN. The Post- December crisis in Zaria, has somehow strengthened the ties between the Sufis (Yan Darika) and the IMN as a result of the attacks that the IMN suffered from some Muslim youths allegedly Izala members during the Ashura mourning procession in Kaduna and Jos. Barely 24 hours after the attacks, two prominent Darika leaders Sheikh Dahiru Bauchi and Sheikh Halliru Maraya called on Tijjaniya followers not to participate in any anti-IMN riots. According to Sheikh Dahiru Bauchi, the crisis was just a prelude to the eventual actualisation of the Izala and other Salafist's dream to attack the Sufis and obliterate them from Nigeria, which according to the sheikh was a well thought out plan by the Saudis in Cohort with the Nigerian Government.

4.4 Internationalisation of the IMN and its Repercussions

One of the biggest draw backs of the IMN is its warped comprehension of the internal dynamics of other Muslim nations and the complexities of international relations. The IMN under Sheikh Zakzaky has swallowed hook line and sinker a number of events and activities associated with some prominent groups in the Middle East such as Hamas and the Hizbullah. Hamas is recognised by many States such as Russia, Iran, Turkey, Qatar and Syria as a legitimate political organisation in Palestine, the West led by the United States and some Arab States like Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Israel consider it a terrorist organisation. Hamas consists of both political wing and the armed wing (Ezzeldeen Alqassam Brigade) and had contested for election in the occupied territories of Gaza and West Bank in 2007 and defeated the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) a secular political organisation.

Similarly, Hizbullah is both a political and military organisation and has a number of its members elected into the Lebanese parliament. The Lebanese government also recognises the military wing of Hizbullah which almost single-handedly forced the Israelis to pull out of Southern Lebanon in 2000 after more than two decades of occupation. As earlier mentioned, IMN is either oblivious of these facts or are ignorant. They have somehow modelled their activities along the modus operandi of these organisations.

The ignorance or naivety of the IMN manifest in a variety of ways. For instance Quds Day or Jerusalem popularly known as Quds Day has been an annual event in the last Friday of Ramadan that was declared by the Late Ayatullah Khomeini 1979 is observed in hundreds of countries peacefully. However, the story is always different in Nigeria since the IMN's internationalisation of its activities. The establishment of Horras (guards) with all the Military paraphernalia such as uniforms and parades has further exposed the group's shallow-mindedness. They see themselves as the Hizbullah of Nigeria. In the IMN's response to this criticism, they often cite other groups such as the Izala first aid ('Yan Agaji) and the Boys Brigade. The difference between these groups and the IMN's guards is that they ('Yan Agaji and Boys Brigade) are hardly seen marching on the major streets.

The arba'een trekking though quite permissible in Shi'ism, the arba'een (40^{th} day) trekking embarks upon by the Shiites is only observed in kabala and Najaf where fourth caliph Ali (companion) and the prophet's grandson Hussein were buried. Countries with Shiite majority such as Iraq, Lebanon and Bahrain hardly practice arba'een trekking. The IMN is also pathologically obsessed with the United States especially its support for Israel as well as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The IMN's leader had consistently berated successive heads of Muslim states as well as Nigerian leaders as imperialist's agents.

4.5 IMN and the Islamic Republic of Iran

Since the 1979 revolution in Iran, thousands of Muslim Youths have continued to identify themselves with the ideas of the Islamic revolution in Iran. Thousands had been offered scholarship in Iranian Schools and seminaries. The relationship naturally blossomed after the IMN embrace Shi'ism. Iran has established cordial relationship with many Muslim states and organisations in the last four decades Nigeria has also enjoyed similar relationship. While in many Arab States, Islamic movements and groups friendly to Iran such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad have maintained their sectarian identity as Sunnis, the IMN simply submitted the Shi'ism doctrine. This development has further cemented IMN-Iran ties. Many members of the IMN have studied in Iran and Iraq in different fields.

There are different competing political and ideological strands in Iran despite the monolithic outlook of the revolution. The IMN enjoys some support from some disparate organisation and institutions but the emergence of Rasul A'azam foundation (RAF) and Ath-thaqalain foundation has somehow reduced the IMN's standing in the country. The varying degree of sanctions on Iran and the emergence of President Hassan Rouhani (sees as a pragmatist leader) are other contributory factors to the limited access of IMN to Iran's patronage.

4.6 Implications of the Emergence of ATF and RAF to IMN

Many onlookers may be oblivious of the fact that an average IMN supporter sees Ath-thaqalain foundation led by sheikh Hamza Mohammed Lawal and the Sheikh Nura Dass as the biggest existential threats. While the IMN could boast of large followership, these foundations or factions of the Shiite, consists of the most knowledgeable and intellectually endowed members of the Shiite Muslims in Nigeria.

While almost all of them were at one time or the other Sheikh Zakzaky students, they had the

opportunity of acquiring jurisprudential and the exegesis of the Holy Quran based on Shi'a scholarship. As soon as they returned to Nigeria from Iraq they began to question the academic and intellectual capacity of Sheikh Zakzaky. They have also rejected the idea of intense activism such as rallies, protests and outright rebellion against the constituted authority.

According to Sheikh Nura Dass leader of RAF there are four fundamental differences between IMN and the two foundations: The IMN and advocates for the overthrown of government, while on their own part its counter productive and anti-theatrical to the teaching of Shi'ism. The IMN have never built a single mosque, they sometimes try to 'colonise' other people's mosques. RAF and ATF have built their own mosques; thirdly, while IMN is against active participation in politics, these groups have been taking part in electioneering campaign and the general elections.

Fourthly unlike IMN, RAF and ATF have never disdained active participation in government and enrolment in the Nation's military and other para-military organisations. IMN has been known for the opposition to such participation until recently. Fifthly, IMN derives pleasure in castigating traditional rulers calling them all sort of derogatory names RAF and ATF abhors such acts. The IMN hard-core loyalists and Sheikh Zakzaky believers that those two groups are faint-hearted and are just acting out a script prepared by the government of Nigeria and some organisations in Iran.

4.7 IMN and the Aftermaths of the December 12, 2015 Confrontation with the Army

The fall-out of the killings of some IMN supporters in Zaria by the Army was a watershed in the history of the IMN. While the confrontation with the security agencies by the IMN was uncountable the repercussion of the incident has had a devastating impact on IMN and its supporters. In 2014 there was similar confrontation between the members and the army in Zaria which led to the death of three of Sheikh Zakzaky's sons.

There was a sense of victimhood and at the same time a sense of bewilderment about the Mythical invincibility of the IMN leader in the eyes of his followers. Many of the dim-witted supporters of the IMN never believed that their leader could be subjected to the kind of treatment he had suffered in the hands of the Army. Some still believes that it was because of his spiritual powers that he survived the army onslaught on his residence.

Dozens of groups in both Nigeria and abroad began to express sympathy to the IMN and its leader. International human right organisation such Amnesty International, Human rights watch, Islamic Human Rights Commission and Muslim Rights Concern (MURIC) – a Nigerian based Muslim right group. Christian leadership of different denominations also condemned the Army's action and warned the government of the possible consequences. Prominent anti-government individuals and groups such as Femi Kayode, Bring Back our Girls campaigners, Ren Omokri, IPOB, Dr. Ahmad Gummi (known for his anti-government stance) and some government in the South-South were also not left out.

Islamic Human Rights Commission with its headquarters in London has been at the forefront of internationalising the IMN problem especially the continued detention of its leader Sheikh Zakzaky. Rallies and protests have been organised in numerous Western and American cities as well as India, Kashmir Yemen, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan. There were allegations that the IMN had reached an understanding with the opposition Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) before the 2019 general election.

Many leaders and supporters of the IMN had actively campaigned for the opposition candidate Atiku Abubakar. The violent protests embarked by the IMN supporters for the release of their leader especially in the last five months have invariably affected negatively, the relative sympathy that the IMN had hitherto enjoyed. We should also remember that the IMN deliberately refused to make any submission at the commission of inquiry set up by Kaduna state Government in the wake of the December 12 crisis in Zaria. One of the major recommendations of the commission was the proscription of the IMN which the Kaduna State government accepted. The bungled medical trip of Sheikh Zakzaky has also somehow diminished the level of solidarity and support for the IMN.

5. Government and the Need for a Delicate Balancing Act

In order to confront the menace of the IMN, Nigerian governments especially the federal government needs to strike a delicate balancing act in its relations with the various Muslim organisations, sects and governments around the world. Most Muslims especially the Sufis (Yan Darika) and the IMN are

accusing the federal government under President Muhammad Buhari of hobnobbing with the Saudis and United Arab emirates in order to undermine them.

They also cite some indisputable facts about the role of Saudi Arabia and Wahabi ideology in the proliferation of many terrorist groups such as Alqa'ida ISIS, ISIL and Al-shabab. Not quite long ago Sheikh Dahiru Usman Bauchi was emphatic in his criticism of Buhari's government of favouring the Izalas and other Salafi groups. No wonder, Sheikh Dahiru Bauchi openly campaigned for PDP especially in Bauchi state in the last general election.

Some IMN members are still aggrieved that despite the stance of the IMN leadership on elections in Nigeria, some members of the IMN actually voted for president Buhari in 2015 which is why it is necessary to handle government relations with all the religious groups carefully, we should be conscious of the fact that ninety nine percent of the IMN recruits are from the Sufis, who as earlier mentioned have a soft spot for the IMN. Nigeria should maintain its ties with Iran in order to leverage diplomatically and strengthen its monitoring of Nigerians that are in Iran.

The government should also be careful about taking side in the complex and murky politics of the Middle East. Northerners especially the Hausa speaking people are always glued to their radio sets and other sources of information. In 1991 at the height of the gulf-war the listeners of the Hausa service of BBC London unanimously voted for Saddam Hussein as their man of the year (BBC, 1991). Many markets and mosques have been named after some hot spots in the Muslim World. For instance, a temporary market in Kaduna was set-up after central market was gutted by fire in 1996. It was named Chechnya the restive caucuses region of Russia, a popular mosque in Kano was also named Qandahar. The erstwhile stronghold of the Taliban, a shanty settlement in Abuja removed by the FCT in 2006 was called Tora Borah, a cave where Osama bin laden and his lieutenants were believed to have hidden from the US bombardment in 2001.

Iranian government is faced with multitudes of challenges and will not risk its ties with Nigeria - an important OPEC member, more engagement is needed. In my conversation with one of the leaders of RAF he informed me of the concerted efforts they were making to influence the Iranian ambassador on the IMN crisis. They have since made some breakthrough according to the source (Interview with leaders of RAF). Governments at all levels need to tacitly support the non IMN Shi'ites in order to effectively control and possibly weaken the movement. The IMN has since lost control of tertiary institutions though they still have some support among the lecturers but it's very negligible. The support base of the IMN is the disenchanted mostly uneducated youths and traders as well as nomadic Fulanis especially in Kaduna, Kano and Katsina states. They also utilise effectively social media and their local publication. The establishment of Shi'ite Muslim Association (SHIMA) should also be seen as a well-come development.

The government should encourage engagement with the association, thereby blighting the propaganda of the IMN and its supporters worldwide. While some members of the IMN might be tinkering with the idea of terrorism, a number of their leaders appear not at home with the idea of any armed campaign. Another constraining factor is the role of Iran which based on its foreign policy will not be amenable to such move. We might ask of Hutsis or Ansarullah and Hizbullah, these groups have virtually nothing in common with the IMN. They are a bye product of prolonged historical sectarian rivalry and animosity in the Middle East.

6. Conclusion

The phenomenon of the IMN will remain with us for the foreseeable future. IMN's rigidity may also linger for a while and the sense of victimhood will continue to be exhibited by the movement. The fundamental difference between IMN and other Shiites in Nigeria is also likely to deepen as these groups have now resolved to take the fight to the doorsteps of the IMN. According to Sheikh Hamza Lawal the era of hibernation is over. The IMN does not have the intellectual wherewithal to withstand this fight.

The ongoing flirtation between the federal government and the Saudi authorities and the apparent influence of some Salafists and Wahabi oriented groups will continue to hurt the mainstream Sufis thereby providing more breeding grounds for the Shiites, especially the IMN. Similarly many international organisations, human rights groups, opposition groups and individuals as well as other detractors of the Nigerian state will continue to capitalise on the IMN-government face-off to hurt the nation's interests or even encourage outright rebellion as many are not convinced that the government's proscription of the movement may be the ultimate panacea.

7. Recommendations

In order to successfully manage the growing threats of the IMN, it's imperative for the government to adopt a multi-pronged approach or carrot and stick policy. Government should consciously encourage the likes of RAF, ATF and SHIMA in their ideological rivalries with the IMN. The use of excessive force might be counter-productive. It risks given the IMN a pristine of Martyrdom which could force some of them to go either underground or deploy terrorist measures. Government should reach out to some notable personalities such as Sheikh Dahiru Usman Bauchi, Sheikh Abduljabbar Nasir Kabara and the Sultan for a possible dialogue with the movement.

Many radio stations in the North have kept the Rasul A'azam foundation and the Ath-thaqalain foundation away from their radio stations. These groups have to rely on social media only in order to counter the IMN. Government should prevail on these media outfit to allow the groups to counter the destructive narratives of the IMN. Government should also strengthen its ties with the Iranian government by trying to broker peace between Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE and other gulf states. This may go a long way in depriving IMN of any actual or potential support from Iran, Iraq and Lebanon.

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Part Five

Gender and Literary Studies

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 301–306

A Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis of the Representation of the Feminine Gender in Nigerian Hip-Hop Music

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Abstract. Hip-hop music has become a popular trend in Nigeria, with it enjoying a high level of acceptance among the Nigerian youths. It is characterised by the construction of different themes woven around vibrant styles and rhythmic patterns. This paper examines the linguistic and non-linguistic choices in hip-hop music and the messages that these choices convey about the feminine gender. Excerpts from the lyrics of randomly selected hip-hop music serve as data. These are analysed in line with the multimodal critical discourse analysis approach which combines both Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis Approach – an exploration of the relationship between texts and wider socio-cultural processes - with the investigation of meaning arising from the integrated use of semiotic resources and visual images within the text as expressed by O' Halloran and Kress. These are based on Halliday's systemic functional theory. It is evident that females play major roles as characters in hip-hop music videos. The use of vulgar expressions in the description of these female characters portrays them mainly as sex commodities and this questions the dignity of the African woman and the virtues she is expected to project to her fellow female folk, home and abroad.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Feminine Gender, Hip-hop Music, Socio-Cultural Processes, The African Woman

1. Introduction

Hip-hop is a popular music genre in Nigeria, sung and popularly enjoyed by young people. It explores various themes drawn from social, cultural, religious and political contexts. Its vibrant beat and systematic rhythm lend it to a higher level of acceptability by the Nigerian youths. As expressed by Adedeji (2017:76):

> The global influence of hip hop and its accompanying urban cultural manifestation from America is undisputed and this music genre has found itself in the forefront in many countries'.

This shows that hip hop originates from a cultural context different from that of Africa. Its central theme was known to be marginalisation. The thematic contents of hip-hop become very necessary in discourse due to the wide range of acceptability it enjoys, the world over. The advancement in science and technology has helped greatly in facilitating the popularity that hip-hop, particularly Nigerian hip-hop, enjoys today. This popularity is also marked by the increasing number of artistes who emerge daily on the scene and whose musical videos are displayed on television screens, you tube, and other social media platforms.

Every community has its cultural beliefs and practices which distinguish it from other societies. These beliefs and practices form the identity of members of the community. Due to the dynamic nature of hip-hop music, it readily becomes an avenue through which the socio-cultural values of a people are propagated and publicised. The implications, therefore, are that the contents of hip-hop music portray the identity of a people and this music genre can serve as a vehicle for the sustenance of the African culture for onward transmission to oncoming generations and its conveyance to communities or contexts beyond the shores of Africa.

2. Hip-hop Music in Nigeria and its Socio-Cultural Implications

Over the years, hip-hop music has thrived greatly in Nigeria. This is due to the multilingual and heterogeneous nature of the country. Very many hip-

hop brands have emerged, ranging from linguistically-tied hip-hop (especially based on English language and the three major languages in Nigeria – Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba), religion-based hip-hop, drawing materials from the two major religions in Nigeria – Christianity and Islam, culture-bound hip-hop, drawing materials from folklore, to other forms ofperformances by freelance artistes with no specified pattern ofcategorisation. Again, Adedeji (2017: 76) submits that:

It is an undisputable fact that one of the major cultural exports from Nigeria today apart from Nollywood is music and the genre is Hip hop. This is indexed through the arrays of artistes that can be termed as the country's hip hop ambassadors representing Nigeria's cultural identity on the national, continental and international scene.

Adedeji (2017:75) earlier explains that:

In Nigeria the popular music scene is vibrant and dynamic parading various music styles and genre among which is hip hop - a product of global cultural flow. Hip hop enjoys greater acceptability and popularity among youths and the genre's new wave artistes are now using its popularity and the vibrancy of the music industry to push their Nigerian identity agenda and express their Africanity to the fullest.

At this point, it is pertinent to ask: 'How well, how frequently and how accurately is this music genre daily expressing this 'Africanity to the fullest'? The lyrical features of Nigerian hip-hop and the pictures communicated in them speak volumes about the norms and values of Africans, particularly Nigerians.

Issues about moral values are fast fading in Nigerian hip-hop music. Values of dignity, decency, discipline, contentment, consideration for others, etc. are undermined in the lyrics and visuals in this music genre. There seems to be a move from serious socio-political and economic issues identified with the hip-hop of the earliest times to loose talks hinged on sex and sexuality, with the feminine gender acting as a key player.This is confirmed in the words of Endong (2016: 63):

As a popular genre, the Nigerian Hip-Hop musicians capitalize on themes that are of burning interest to various audiences, particularly the youths. Such themes appeal to listeners' emotions of surprise, romance, sexuality and the like. Of all these themes, sex and sexuality seem to be the most dominant. In fact, most popular music makers in Nigeria have been capitalizing on humanity's sustained interest in sex, romance and sexuality to feed the public (especially their fans) with heavily prurient songs. Such songs, according to conservative Nigerian critics, may be equated to obscenity and immorality. And on such an appreciation, they (these songs) are condemnable.

Adebanjo (2011) submits that 'when the morals of a people break down, the people have sacrificed their culture and devalued their world'. In addition to the loss of culture, there is identity crisis. While Ojukwu *et al.* (2016:117) assert that 'popular music is a very powerful process of socio-cultural and inter cultural communication and strong source of economic growth of a nation', the perversion in the music industry, occasioned by the consistent parading of lyrical contents wound around the thematic preoccupation of sexual promiscuity and immorality calls for concern.

3. Critical Discourse Analysis and the Multimodal Discourse Analysis Approach

Language is a very important phenomenon in human life. It is a means of social exchange in any given communicative context and by it, certain ideologies about the world we live in are explored. Fairclough (1993:135) describes critical discourse analysis (CDA) as:

…discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemony.

He perceives language as a phenomenon which is inextricably connected to other aspects of social life so that any analytical exercise on social life and research must consider language use as a very important resource.

vanDijk (1998a) describes Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as a field that studies and analyses written and spoken texts. This is with the aim of identifying the discursive sources of inequality, power, dominance, etc. CDA examines how certain ideologies are explored by means of linguistic components. It addresses how these discursive sources are engaged in specific social, political and historical contexts. Halliday's (1985) Systemic Functional Linguistics forms the basis for this critical analysis of discourse, particularly due to his perception of language as a social act, and hisidentification of the three metafunctions of

language which are the textual, interpersonal, and ideational functions.

For a more robust analysis of discourse, the multimodal discourse analyses combines means other than the linguistic components to explre meaning in a given text. As explained by O' Halloran (2011:1),

Multimodal discourse analysis (henceforth MDA) is an emerging paradigm in discourse studies which extends the study of language per se to the study of language in combination with other resources, such as images, scientific symbolism, gesture, action, music and sound.

O' Halloran (2004:1) further describes it as the investigation of meaning arising from 'the integrated use of semiotic resources'. According to him, MDA marks 'a shift of focus in linguistic enquiry' which de-emphasises language use as 'an isolated phenomenon'.Kress (2009:1), in his submission on the essence of MDA, profers a three-dimensional resource for investigating meaning by illustrating with a traffic sign showing the way to the car park of a supermarket. He explains that a combination of 'writing', 'image' and 'colour' will provide an all-round meaning of such a text. Linguistic strings used in isolation of other meaning-reaching resources such as visual images and signs, will only provide a lean resource for meaning investigation. Again, Halliday'ssystemic linguistics becomes relevant as it accommodates semiotic resources in the analysis of language in use.

4. The Dignity of the African Woman

Omer (2018:31) discusses women and sexual morality as a cultural component. The practice of nudity is not a common phenomenon in the lifestyle of the African woman who represents strength and virtues that describe her as an epitome of morality and dignity and a propagator of the African culture. How true is this, particularly with regard to the African woman in this modern era? How well is the Nigerian hip hop music portraying the African woman and the ideals she represents 'on the national, continental and international scene' going by the trends we see in the lyrical and pictorial features of Nigerian hip hop music? How are we telling our stories to the world?

5. The Representation of the Feminine Gender in Nigerian Hip-Hop Music

Females' body parts form the focus of hip-hop music

Slangy Expressions Suggesting Sexual Overtures

I wanna**twerk** twerk twerk twerk
den go dey on deck deck deck deck
na who say something 'bout speck speck speck
Na cash you want abina check check check check (*FalilaKetan*,Olamide, 2014)

The way she dey **wine**
Make me want mess up my mind.
the way you dey **roll your behind**
you fit make a man to go blind
Me love the beat o the way she wine **make my music sweet** oh
The way she dance it oh everybody them are loving it oh.
Yeah **shake** all **your bum bum** everybody rump hump hump yea

The way you wine wine they make me go down low
The way you wine wine they make me go down low (*Bumbum*,Timaya 2012)

The action words -*to wine* and *to twerk*exemplified above, depict the deliberate shake of the bombom to arouse the sexual interest of the opposite sex. It is quite a shameful thing to see our glorified African women in this debased form,twerking and shaking their God-given buttocks seductively (to entice men) in the name of dancing for whatsoever reason. This further questions the dignity and virtue that a typical African woman should represent in our society. This case of media libertinism needs to be addressed urgently.

Den want to sample
Den wan do collabo (*Wanted*, Tiwa savage, 2016)

Sample and *collabo*, as used above, are verbs indicating the intention of men to share sexual intimacy with the opposite sex.

Sentential Forms:
Exclamatory Forms
Yoruba: Aseopotoyi, Aso le fi bo! (*O po to yi*,Naira Marley, 2019*)*
English: What a great backside, covered in clothings!

Metaphorical Constructions Describing Females' Buttocks
Yoruba:
…ileke to n ro yen maje koja

Ki leleyi okesuna
Ki leleyi okekpokpo
Ki leleyi oshodi okè

ki le leyi okesuna (*Okesuna*,Olamide, 2018)

English: Do not allow the rolling beads to break into pieces (beads tied around the waist)
What is this? suna mountain
What is this? kpokpo mountain
What is this? Oshodi mountain

The lines above are used to describe the size of the female breasts and buttocks.

Other forms of Metaphorical Constructions
Turkey nla, want to follow Wande
Onion booty want to make man ke (*mofeke*) (*Totori*, Olamide, Wizkid, and Id Cabasa, 2019)

In this excerpt, the Nigerian female is likened to turkeys and onions.

d. Vulgarity at its Climax
Yoruba: *Awonomo* soak away, *won niki n suck am well*
*O nwo mi o, o da bi enipe o fe**do** mi o*
O fegbenus'enu, baby girl can you gbenu…
Ayakinkini, bi obo Tiger,
Sexy girl, *je kin gborisi e laya…*
La nkan to fe la, je ka mope aiye la bola
English: The rotten girls ask me to suck it well… ('It' here means the woman's breast)
You keep looking at me as if you want to have sex with me
Your chest like that of the vagina of a tiger
Sexy girl, let me place my head on your chest
Lick what you want to lick, let them know that you came to this world to enjoy

(*O po to yi*, Naira Marley, 2019*)*

Pidgin: …*Idi nlala* hey idi nlala anyhow I will give it to you hey. (*Bumbum*, Timaya, 2012)

English: Big buttocks, hey big buttocks. Anyhow, I will give it to you.

Yoruba: *Okoti le ta lo febami sun?* (eh)
Wake up please do not sleep (*Pumpum*, Naira Marley and Dayo Chino, 2018)

English: I am feeling horny. Who will satisfy my sexual needs?

Female body parts are frequently mentioned in hip-hop music as seen in the excerpts above. Some of these include *breast, chest, vagina,*

Women as Promo Materials for Hip-Hop Music
Me love the beat o the way she wine **make my music sweet** oh
The way she dance it oh everybody them are loving it oh.
Yeah **shake** all **your bum bum** everybody rump hump hump yea (*Bumbum*, Timaya, 2012)

Lodun to yi omo lo dun toyi, Lodun to yi orin lodun toyi (Pumpum, Naira Marley and Dayo Chino, 2018)

The excerpts above conceptualises females as means of promoting hip-hop songs. People are attracted to these songs as a result of the presence of half naked females. Such hip-hop songs can therefore sell fast in the market.

Women as Sexual Stimulants
Your hair smell like the tropics, your body look nice
One fuck cyaan hold me, we gotta go twice
I'm here for you, **just tell me what youlike**
I wanna**putyou** in my life

…Everything I want, she gimme
She tell me everyday she wanna see me, ooh-yeah
Bad-boy Wizzy, Star BoyWizzy-boy
I make her dance, I give her mwaan (*Come Closer*,Wizkid and Drake, 2017)

Oya totori mi one time (*tor*)
Totori mi two time (*tor tor*)
Totori mi three times (*tor tor tor*)
Totori mi four times (*tor tortor tor*)(*Totori*, Olamide, Wizkid, and Id Cabasa, 2019)

In Nigeria hip-hop music, females are made to act as objects of sexual arousal in men. They are seen as sources of sexual pleasure, and they seem to be rated as best suited only for this purpose. *Totori me one time* means arouse me, put me in the mood, awake in me, the passion, feelings or desire for sexual pleasure.

Repetitive Forms Suggesting Sexual Intentions
I want to *roma, roma roma roma*
I want to *fisi, fisi fisi fisi*
I want to *debe, debe debe debe*
I want to *panke, panke panke panke* (*Wanted*, Tiwa Savage 2016)

'I want to *roma*'means 'I want to engage in romance'
'I want to *fisi*' means 'I want to insert it' (having to do with the manhood)
'I want to *debe*' means 'I want to get in there (into the female private part)

African female hip-hop artistes seem to have come to accept the roles imposed on them by their male counterparts as sex workers, sex objects and sex 'commodities' or sex toys. These lines from Tiwa Savage,*wanted*,illustrate the continuous thematisation of women in this light. This emphasises the superior of men over women.

Females as Mere Edibles

Yoruba: *Odun bi ti suya.* (*Okesuna*, Olamide, 2016)
English: Sweet like the barbecue

I'm a fisherman
Are you a fish?
Girl I hunger hunger
I want to eat (*Agege* by Tekno, featuring Zlatan, 2019)

Mo ko e je bi …alata sue sue
Isalejollof to ta o snesnesne…
O dun bi ti abode (*Totori*, Olamide, Wizkid, and Id Cabasa, 2019)

English: I devour you like a peppery meal
Like the burnt peppery jollof rice

Delicious as the offals (most-preferred parts of the cow meat)
There are people who savour the taste of the burnt jollof rice which is usually at the bottom of the pot. In fact, most children struggle to get this portion of the rice. It is unfortunate that the Nigerian hip-hop artistes liken the Nigerian females to mere edibles.

Pictorial Representations of the feminine Gender in Nigerian Hip-hop Music

Visuals or images that accompany most Nigerian hip-hop music display females who are almost nude. They are featured at different times in the music video.

Lyrico-Visual Conflicts

In some instances, the lyrics of some hip-hop songs have nothing to do with the pictures or images projected in the music videos. In such music videos, females are used as 'promo' as earlier explained.

Lyrico-Visual Agreement

In most of the hip-hop songs, females are paraded in such a way that they provide the viewers with the pictures that illustrate the lyrical contents (being most often, on sexuality) in such a way that there is a blend of visuals and lyrics. Examples are shown below:

(*Pumpum*, Naira Marley and DAYO Chino, 2018)

(*O po to yi*, Naira Marley, 2019*)*

(*Falila Ketan,*Olamide, 2014)

(*O po to yi*, Naira Marley, 2019*)*

6. Conclusion

The African woman is known for her dignity and virtues which she wields in the training of her children and in the care of her husband. She teaches moral values to her children and upholds same by her exemplary living. It is sad that today, most Nigerian hip-hop songs present a scenario that displays Nigerian females in a sense that suggests a complete departure from this lifestyle. The vulgar words used in describing the secret parts of the woman body, the unrestricted display of these sensitive parts, the reference to women as sexual objects and stimulants for the arousal of sexual pleasure in men, the description of females as mere edibles to be devoured by men, all indicate that the woman exists only for the sexual pleasure of man. This is not the case. The Nigerian woman has major contributory roles, other than sex or sexual tendencies, for the development of the world around her. Since hip-hop is a universal phenomenon enjoyed by most people home and abroad, the way her story is told in the Nigerian hip-hop songs should reflect her dignity and essence in the home, the nation, and the world at large. It is high time artistes moved away from the increasing thematisation of sexual feelings and the parade of half naked females in Nigerian hip-hop music videos. There are better attributes of the Nigerian female to showcase, there are greater values in the African woman to propagate.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 307–310

Cultural Issues Influencing Women's Participation in Recreational Activities in Zaria Educational Zone of Kaduna State

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Abstract. This paper is on "Cultural Issues Influencing Women's Participation in Recreational Activities in Zaria Educational Zone of Kaduna State". Eight (8) cultural issues as variable statements were the focus. A Chi-Square analysis of a six-item structured questionnaire was used to collect data for analysis which showed a significant influence of cultural beliefs and practices on women's participation in recreational activities of the zone in question. The paper made some recommendations, among others, that Physical Education agencies should work hard with the traditional rulers of the area of study, through seminars, conferences, etc, to educate and create awareness on the rights and importance of women to recreational activities, especially in the zone of study. It also recommended the restructuring of Women's Education with emphasis on physical activities and recreation for leisure values.

1. Introduction

The role of culture in man's life cannot be overemphasized. Bucher (1989), Fathauer (2018) and Galli (2008) reported that cultural variables such as beliefs and practices have significant influence on women's participation in individual and group sports and recreation. Cultural issues examined in the study are as follows: Beliefs in religion and other related issues, spiritualism, re-incarnation as it affects deformities, and women being created as a weaker gender. Others are cultural practices and related issues such as folk medicine as opposed to creational exercises; nutrition in terms of food taboos and recreation; mode of dressing in relation to recreation, as well as customs in terms of folk dances as opposed to sexual dances.

1.1 Recreation Defined

Recreation is defined as any emotional, mental, moral, physical or social activity voluntarily engaged in, and voluntarily withdrawn from by an individual or group during leisure time for purposes of self-enjoyment and satisfaction. Examples include: watching a football match, singing religious songs, playing tennis and attending parties respectively.

1.2 Research Hypotheses

Two null hypotheses were formulated and tested. They were:

- Cultural beliefs and practices have no significant influence on women's participation in recreation in Zaria Educational Zone.
- There is no significant mean difference in influence between cultural beliefs, and cultural practices with regard to women's participation in recreation in the Zone.

2. Methodology and Procedures

Due to the empirical nature of the study, the methods and procedures used are as outlined and explained below:

- Population for the Study
- Sample and Sampling Methods
- Instrument for Data Collection and Validation
- Administration of the Instrument
- Procedure for Data Analysis

2.1 Population for the Study

Kayit (2001) and Kayit (2004) reported that for ease and convenience in educational administration, the

twenty-three (23) Local Government Areas in Kaduna State were divided into twelve (12) educational zones (see table 1).
Consequently, all the 12 zones constitute the population for the study. Similarly, all the women from ages 21 old and above form the population for this study. The Nigerian National Population Census (NPC) (1992) put the women population in these zones at 20,928. From these human and material populations, samples were drawn.

2.2 Sample and Sampling Method

The sample for the study cut across female athletes (students), apprentices, traders, teachers, other civil servants, farmers and housewives. Using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) population and sample size table, twelve (120 out of the twelve (12) zones were sampled using simple random sampling method. Furthermore, from the 20,928 female adult women population, a sample of three hundred and ninety (390) were randomly sampled as shown in table 1.
The choice of simple random sampling method was considered the most appropriate because it allowed equal opportunities of being selected or otherwise. Krejcie and Morgan (1970) are of the view that in a relatively homogeneous population, a large sample is not necessarily required. The target population had the data collection instrument administered on them.

Table 1: Population and Sample for the Study

S/No.	Zones	Adult (Women) Population*	Sample **
1.	Anchau	1640 -	31
2.	Birnin Gwari	1748 -	31
3.	Giwa	1344 -	25
4.	Godogodo	1630 -	30
5.	Kachia	1753 -	33
6.	Kaduna	2246 +	42
7.	Kafanchan	1745 -	33
8.	Lere	1438 -	27
9.	Regachikun	1516 -	28
10.	Sabon-Tasha	2123 -	40
11.	Zaria	2004 +	38
12.	Zonkwa	1741 -	32
	Total	**20,928: X = 1774**	**390**

Notes: * (Source) National Population Census Office Kaduna
* Adapted from Krejcie and Morgan (1970)
+ above average population
- Below average population

2.3 Instrument for Data Collection and Validation

A six-item structured questionnaire was used as the instrument for data collection. The questionnaire consists of a three-point rating scale of agreed (3 points); undecided (2 points) and disagreed (1 point). The instrument was subjected to both face and content validity and reliability through test-retest method at an interval of one week to counter the possible hollow effects on the same subjects. A reliability coefficient of 0.84 was obtained and computation after administration.

2.4 Administration of the Instrument

A total of 390 copies of the questionnaire was produced and administered to a corresponding number of respondent athletes and spectators from Zaria Zone during the 18th edition of Nigeria Universities Games Association (NUGA) competitions at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) Zaria from 18th to 28th April, 2001. The administration was carried out by the researcher and his twelve (12) research assistants, one from each of the twelve (12) zones sampled.
The distribution of the copies is as shown in table 1 based on the samples. Table 2 shows the distribution and the percentage return rate.

Table 2: Questionnaire Distribution and Return Rate

S/No.	Zones	Quantity Administered	Quantity Returned	Sample **
1.	Anchau	31	29	94%
2.	Birnin Gwari	31	30	97%
3.	Giwa	25	25	100%
4.	Godogodo	30	29	97%
5.	Kachia	33	30	91%
6.	Kaduna	42	42	100%
7.	Kafanchan	33	31	94%

8.	Lere	27	27	100%
9.	Regachikun	28	28	100%
10.	Sabon-Tasha	40	39	96%
11.	Zaria	38	38	100%
12.	Zonkwa	32	30	94%
	Total	**390**	**378**	**390**

Source: The Researcher's Survey

2.5 Procedure for Data Analysis

As shown in Table 2, 378 out of the 390 copies were returned and collated as being correctly filled. The copies were tallied and built into simple frequency tables for analyses. Descriptive statistical tools of frequency (f), mean (X) and percentage (%) were used in analysing the data. Also used in data analyses were inferential statistical tests of Chi-Square (X^2), and t-test to test for significant difference, and significant mean difference respectively in the stated null hypotheses. Probability (alpha) level was set at 0.05 (one-tail for X^2, and both one and two tails for t-test) for the rejection or otherwise of the null hypotheses. The mean values (not shown in table 3) based on the three-point rating scale were used in compacting the t-test value. The details are as shown in table 3.

3. Results

The results were presented in a tabular format using the following abbreviations or symbols: A = agreed; U = undecided and D = disagreed. Others are: X^2 = Chi Square value; df = degree of freedom; t = t-test value; p = probability level; ∞ = infinity; CV = critical value/values.

Table 3: Influence of Cultural Beliefs and Practices on Women's Participation in Recreation (Rec.) n = 378

S/No.	Cultural Variables that Influence Women's participation in Rec.	A (f)	U (f)	D (f)	X^2	t
1.						
a.	Religion and other relates issues such as social interaction etc.	152 40%	106 28%	120 32%	8.442	
b.	Belief in spiritualism in terms of use of diabolic powers.	156 42%	120 32%	106 26%	10.561	
c.	Belief in re-incarnation as it affects deformities.	152 40%	108 29%	118 31%	8.444	
d.	Belief in women being created as weaker gender (sex).	126 33%	91 24%	161 43%	18.444	
2.	**Cultural Practices and relates issues:**					2.143
a.	Practice of folk medicine as opposed to recreational exercises	163 44%	89 23%	126 33%	21.730	
b.	Nutrition in terms of food taboos and recreational exercises.	186 49%	93 25%	99 26%	23.615	
c.	Mode of dressing in relation to recreational exercises.	177 47%	85 22%	116 31%	22.501	
d.	Customs in terms of folk dances as posed to social dances.	126 33%	112 30%	140 37%	6.110	
	CV of X^2 = 5.991; df = 2; p = 0.05 (one tail), CV of t = 1.645 and 1.960; df = 754 (∞); p = 0.05					

Source: Researcher's Survey

4. Analysis and Discussions

Table 3 reflects the responses of the two null hypotheses. The responses in serial numbers 1 and 2 are for null hypothesis one (Ho1), while their mean values and the consequent t-test value is for null hypothesis two (Ho2). The major highlights of the table are as follows:

With regard to the influence of cultural beliefs and related issue on recreation participation by the women, the respondents were of the view that belief in spiritualism exerted the highest influence. This represents 42% response. The respondents however, disagreed that the belief portraying women as a weaker gender influences their participation in recreation. This represents 43% response.

As regards cultural practices/related issues, and their influence on recreational participation by the women, it was shown that nutrition in terms of food taboos exerted the highest influence on recreational participation by the women. This represents 49% response. It was followed by mode of dressing with 47% response.

In all the eight-variable statements, the Table shows that the obtained Chi Square values are greater than the critical value of 5.991 at 2 df and alpha level of

0.05 (one-tailed X^2 test). Consequently, null hypothesis one is rejected. The alternative is accepted. This implies that cultural beliefs and practices significantly influence women's participation in recreation in Zaria Educational Zone of Kaduna State.

Similarly, in testing Ho2, the table shows that the obtained t-test value of 2.143 is greater than the critical values of 1.645 and 1.960 at both one and two tails of t-test. Therefore, Ho2 is also rejected. The alternative is accepted. This implies that there is no significant mean difference in influence between cultural beliefs and cultural practices with regard to women's participation in recreation in the zone.

The findings in Ho1 and Ho2 agree with the reports by Bucher (1975), Fathauer (1980), and Galli (1978) that cultural variables such as beliefs and practices have significant influences on women's participation in individual and group sports and recreation. Although Butcher, Fathauer and Galli made their reports more than two decades ago, their findings still hold true in the Y2K millennium in keeping with the saying that culture as a way of life dies hard (i.e. resists a change).

5. Findings and Implications

Based on the revelations in table 3, the study shows that:

- Culture is a significant factor in women's participation in recreation in the Zone.
- Cultural beliefs and practices are two major factors exerting significant influence on recreational participation by women in the Zone.

The implications of these findings for Physical and Health Education practitioners in particular, and women education in general, are:

(a) Some of our cultural values, norms, mores, habits and customs appear to be at variance with the present-day women education and the bid for women empowerment, equality and parity.

(b) Such curricula require restructuring and re-orientation tailored towards an alignment with our rich cultural heritage.

6. Recommendations

Based on the findings, it was recommended as follows:

- Physical and Health Education as a professional agency should work hard with other women agencies to create awareness on the importance of women participation in recreational activities, especially in the area of study.
- Also, the professional body should join synergies with the traditional rulers and/or custodians of cultures in the area of study, to preach the rights and privileges of the women to participate in recreational activities, be it traditional or modern recreational activities.
- Adequate and meaningful facilities and equipment should be provided that will help the women participation in recreational activities.
- The curriculum of study in Physical and Health Education need to be reviewed to accommodate modern and current realities in the professional training, especially regarding the women.
- Further study is needed in similar consideration in other zones and states in Nigeria.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 311–318

Institutional Factors and Gender Role in Rural Technology Adoption in Nigeria

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Abstract. Rural development agenda could be affected by institutional issues and gender differences in access to rural based technology. This study examines the influence of institutional factors from gender perspective, on rural technology adoption decision of rural households in Nigeria. Primary data were collected for the study using structured questionnaire. The data collected from randomly sampled respondents were fitted to Heckman selection model. Results show that access to credit and new seed technology exerts significant influence on adoption decisions of male and female rural households. While institutional factor of access to credit affects both male and female, access to the technology is more favourable to male. The findings suggest the need for inclusive support, through institutional intervention, for both rural male and female households to achieve rural developmental objectives.

Keywords: rural development, gender, credit access, adoption, heckman.

1. Introduction

Among several challenges facing most developing economies, rural development is foremost due to peculiarities of rural inhabitants, shortage of infrastructural facilities, low income earnings and limited availability of productivity enhancing technology in most rural communities (Epstein & Jeseph, 2001). Existence of suitable technology in the rural sector is capable of boosting food production and enhancing livelihood strategies of most peasants, who constitute the largest population in various rural communities (Hesselberg & Yaro, 2006). Part of the importance of ensuring availability of appropriate rural technology is potential for reducing rural-urban migration, unemployment and poor earnings (Lanjouw & Lanjouw, 2001). Nonetheless, involving rural people in development related programmes is important to deliver the necessary technological needs of the rural people.

Technological needs of the rural people vary and depend largely on socio-economic conditions of the people residing in the rural areas (Sofoluwe, Tijani & Kareem, 2013). In a largely agrarian rural set-up, farming related technologies such as improved seed varieties, fertilizer and machinery would be more appropriate. With special consideration for overall populace of the rural people and infrastructural needs, communication technology, efficient transport system with good road networks could be of importance. However, one of the vital expectations from the rural areas is provision of food for the teeming population of a country. Consequently, the most required technology in the sector, should be food related and this would include provision of new seed varieties and related innovations.
Evidence from the developing world indicated that men and women do not use new technologies at the same rate or do not benefit equally from them. Understanding gender differences in use of such technologies may help agricultural research systems develop new varieties and technologies, aid extension systems in identifying the most binding constraints to their use, and help development practitioners and policymakers address the gender specific constraints (Meinzen-Dick et al., 2010). It will also suggest some criteria for evaluating the gender-specific impact of new technologies, which may help guide the prioritization of technologies to be developed and the choice of technology to disseminate in particular settings.

Gender differences in agricultural sector arising from socio – economic, cultural and institutional factors impose real costs on society in terms of untapped potential in increasing agricultural productivity,

financial and productive assets acquisition of farmers. Therefore, strategies and approaches promoting gender equality in productivity enhancing technology and access to productive resources and economic opportunities should be devised and adopted. This will not only lead to the empowerment of rural farmers irrespective of gender, but also important for agricultural and increasing food supply for overall economic development (Meinzen-Dick *et al*., 2010).

Provision and availability of technological innovations are not as important as adoption of such innovations by the expected populace. Hence, understanding the possible determining factors driving acceptance of innovations in the rural sector would remain of significant interests to academics, researchers, practitioners, government agencies and international donors. Studies have indeed examined the drivers of technological innovations in rural areas. But, some of the identified factors have not been adequately classified. On a broad scale, institutional factors include access to credit, land ownership and acquisition in addition to government and non-governmental influence in the life of the rural people (Sofoluwe, 2015).

In spite of numerous studies carried out to examine adoption of innovations in developing countries like Nigeria, to the best of our knowledge, there is limited focus on institutional factors affecting adoptions of innovations in rural sector of Nigeria. Hence, the aim of the study is to determine and examine the institutional factors driving adoption of seed technology innovations in addition to individual characteristics of rural dwellers along gender line, and proffers possible strategies for enhancing acceptance of development related innovations in developing countries using Nigeria experience.

The rest of the papers are organized in sections. Review of relevant literature with reference to adoption of technologies and innovations is next, followed by methodology of the study, results and discussions. The last section concludes the paper.

2. Literature Review

The work of Rogers (1962) on innovation remains a premise for understanding adoption related studies. An important outcome of Roger's study is that technology adoption could be measured in binary form; whether an individual adopts or not and that individual factors are relevant to providing clear understanding of technology adoption process. Subsequent studies have utilized this approach to explain adoption behaviour of individuals with respect to technology adoption (Sunding & Zilberman, 2001; Rogers, 2003). However, in rural settings of most developing nations like Nigeria, a lot of deficiencies in basic infrastructural needs could make individual factors less productive. The control exerted by institutions on rural governance could affect reactions and behaviour of rural dwellers to new technological innovations (Sofoluwe, 2015).

In the analysis of institutional and individual factors affecting adoption in Zimbabwe, Mazvimavi & Twomlow (2009) found that institutional support from government and non-governmental agencies are critical to adoption decisions of individuals. Meanwhile, they do not find any significant effect of individual factors on adoption. The findings of Ghimire, Wen-chi & Shrestha (2015) showed that individual characteristic such as education significantly explains adoption while institutional factors such as access to seed varieties and extension services also paly significant role in explaining adoption of technologies. In an effort to understand the factors driving adoption, Duvel *et al*. (2003) identified number of individual characteristics of gender, experience, education and capacity affect adoption of innovations. They also identified institutional factors of access to extension and credit. Weir and Knight (2004) also found that individual characteristics of education have significant influence on adoption of technological innovations. Similarly, Masangona & Miles (2004) found individual characteristics of education and gender to have significant influence on adoption of technologies. The finding puts an exception to institutional characteristics of respondents. Earlier study of Lemchi *et al*. (2005) in Nigeria showed that plantain technology adoption is directly influenced by social status, primary occupation and market factors.

Matuschke & Qaim (2006) in the analysis of adoption of hybrid wheat found that either farm size or primary occupation status have significant effect on adoption decision. Therefore, recommendation was made on the need to look at access to credit. Other findings from Zarale *et al*. (2006) included prices of new seed technology as part of the factors affecting adoption. Suggestions were also made with respect to analysing institutional related factors of access to credit, extension services and provision of rural infrastructure to understand adoption patterns of technology. Bertuglia & Calatrava-Requena (2006) studied adoption of plastic technology in horticulture farming business. They observed that education plays limited role in adoption but suggest that increase in farm size is significantly related to adoption of technological practices.

The finding of Bakshoodeh & Shajari (2006) on adoption of new seed variety by rice farmers showed that adoption decision is more associated with risk than other factors. The factor of risk is likely to increase probability of adoption alongside cost of production. Farm specific factors were also found to have negative effect on the decisions to adopt new seed varieties. Adekoye (2007) in the analysis of adoption of technologies found that variation in awareness about new technologies could be attributed to variations in adoption decision. Also Okuro *et al.* (2007) analysed the factors affecting adoption of maize seed technologies. Findings showed that gender, labour availability and extension services are important drivers of adoption. In Nigeria, adoption decisions have been conceptualized largely on socio-economic factors of adopting individuals, households and communities. This is largely due to poor poverty condition of the masses (Fashola *et al*., 2007).

However, most of the problems that influence behaviours and decisions could actually be institutional based since most people are directly or indirectly under institutional regulations. The literature suggests that a wide range of individual, farm specific and institutional factors influence gender differences in technology usage decisions. Proxies for individual characteristics such as age, education, and farming experience; proxies for farm characteristics such as farm size; proxies for institutional factors such as tenure status, access to credit and access to maize seed were included in the analysis to identify key determinants of gender differences in the use of improved maize variety.

The review of extant literature shows that most studies are largely interested in the specific nature of the technology being disseminated rather than the regulatory related factors. The consequence as observed is existence of inconclusive and recurring factors of adoption in most studies. This study takes a gap from these and focuses more on institutional factors that could drive technological adoption in rural communities.

3. Methodology

The study covers south-western geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The Southwestern zone lies between latitude 4˚N and 9˚N and longitude 3˚E and 6.2˚E. The climate of Southwest Nigeria is tropical in nature and it is characterized by wet and dry seasons. The temperature ranges between 21^{o} C and 34^{o} C while the annual rainfall ranges between 1500mm and 3000mm. The wet season is associated with the Southwest monsoon wind from the Atlantic Ocean while the dry season is associated with the northeast trade win from the Sahara desert. The study used random sampling techniques to select 1560 respondents from rural communities in the study area. Primary data were collected using questionnaire and covers information on individual characteristics of respondents and institutional factors of access to credit, land ownership and acquisition. Data collected were analysed using Heckman selection model which was implemented through maximum likelihood approach.

The general Heckman selection model can then be implicitly stated as:

$$Y_{1i} = X_{1i}\beta_1 + \mu_{1i}$$

$$Y_i = \begin{cases} Y_{1i} & iff\ Y_{1i}^{*} > 0 \\ no\ observation & iff\ Y_{1i}^{*} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

The dependent variable Y, is measured as proportion of land allocated to new seed technology variety. The independent variables are stated as follows:

Age (Measured in years), age squared (quadratic measure of age variable measured in years), access to credit (Dummy: 1 if yes; 0 otherwise), experience (measured in years), Farm size (Measured in hectares), access to seed (Dummy: 1 if yes; 0 otherwise), membership of Association (Dummy: 1 if yes; 0 otherwise), Productive asset (Naira value), Education (Measured in years).

4. Results and Discussion

Socio Economic Characteristics of Respondents

Socio economic characteristics of respondents vary (Table 1). Age of male farmers using improved maize variety differs significantly ($t = 1.79$, $p > 0.10$) from the female farmers. Whereas the average age of male farmers was found to be 52 years; that of female farmers using improved maize variety was approximately 50 years. The lowest age bracket of both male and female was between 20 and 30 years with approximated percentage of 5 and 1 respectively. However, the highest age bracket of male farmers is greater than 70 years with a very low percentage

(3%). Female farmers using improved maize variety were within the highest age bracket of 61 to 70 years with an estimated percentage of 19 approximately. Overall, most (40%) of male farmers were within the age range of 51 to 60 years. On the contrary, most (48.2%) of the female farmers of improved maize variety are in the age range of 41 to 50 years. Results across groups showed that the highest percentage (38.8%) of sampled improved maize variety farmers were within the age range of 41 and 50 years. The estimated average for all respondents was found to be 51 years.

Table 1: Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents

Variables	Male	Female	Pooled	Mean difference
	Frequency (%)			
Age				
20-30	9(4.5)	2(1.4)	11(3.3)	
31-40	16(8)	17(11.7)	33(9.6)	
41-50	63(31.9)	71(48.2)	134(38.8)	1.79*
51-60	79(40)	45(30.7)	124(36)	
61-70	24(12.1)	13(18.9)	37(10.8)	
> 70	6(3)	0(0)	6(1.8)	
Mean	52.11	49.82	51.13	
Standard deviation	9.80	8.19	9.2	
Farm size				
< 1	41(20.7)	56(38.0)	97(28.3)	
1-2.5	137(69.5)	78(52.7)	215(62.3)	
3-3.5	16(8.1)	13(9.5)	30(8.7)	
4- 4.5	1(0.5)	0(0)	1(0.3)	3.69***
≥ 5	2(1.0)	0(0)	2(0.6)	
Mean	1.68	1.29	1.52	
Standard deviation	0.84	0.83	0.86	
Farming experience				
1-5	4(2)	8(5.4)	12(2.5)	
6-10	47(23.9)	36(24.32)	83(24.1)	1.75*
> 10	146(74.1)	104(70.27)	250(73.4)	
Mean	19.38	17.82	18.71	
Standard deviation	10.31	9.82	10.12	
Years of education				
0-6	91(46.1)	106(71.6)	197(57.1)	
7-12	61(30.9)	22(14.9)	83(24.1)	4.11***
> 12	45(23)	20(13.6)	65(18.8)	
Mean	8.16	5.30	6.93	
Standard deviation	5.58	1.43	5.69	
Mode of land acquisition				
Rent	38(20.7)	22(16)	60(18.7)	
Inherited	86(47)	70(51.1)	156(48.8)	
Purchased	24(13.1)	21(15.3)	45(14.1)	-0.73
Leased	27(14.8)	16(11.7)	43(13.4)	
Gift	8(4.4)	8(5.8)	16(5.0)	

*, ***, significant at 10% and 5% respectively

Average farm size of male farmers was found to be significantly higher than that of female farmers ($t = 3.69$, $p < 0.05$). Average farm size of male farmers was 1.7 hectares while that of the female farmers stood at an average of 1.3 hectares. This indicates a significant gender differences in area of land cultivated by male and female farmers of improved maize variety. Further descriptive statistics showed that majority of respondents among male (69.5%) and female (52.7%) farmers using improved maize variety cultivated between 1 and 2.5 hectares of land for improved maize variety respectively. About 21 per cent of the respondents among male farmers cultivated less than 1 (one) hectare of land for improved variety whereas 38 per cent of female farmers using improved maize variety cultivated similar size of farm land. The higher percentage of female farmers with lower farm size, relative to the male farmers underscores gender differences in access to productive assets acquisition. Furthermore, gender distribution of respondents according to farm size showed that none of the female farmers cultivated above 3.5 hectares of farm land for improved maize variety. Across gender groups, the average farm size was found to be approximately 1.52 hectares.

Accumulated years of experience in maize farming also differs significantly ($t = 1.75$, $p < 0.10$) between male and female farmers using improved maize variety. Average years of experience were estimated to be 19 and 18 years respectively for male and female farmers. However, more (5.4%) female farmers were found to have acquired farming experience of between 1 and 5 years relative to 2 per cent statistical value obtained for male farmers using improved maize variety. Also, approximately 24 per cent of both male and female farmers have acquired farming experience ranging between 6 and 10 years. But higher percentage (74%) of male farmers was found to have accumulated years of farming

experience above 10 years relative to percentage (70%) of female farmers who acquired similar years of farming experience. For all the sampled respondents, the average years of farming experience was approximately 19 years.

Furthermore, descriptive statistics showed gender differences in years of education of male and female farmers using improved maize variety. Average years of education (8 years) of male farmers was found to be significantly different ($t = 4.11$, $p < 0.05$) from average years of education of female farmers (5 years). Most (46 %) of the male farmers had between 0 and 6 years of education whereas it was majority of female farmers (72%) that had similar range of years of education. Years of education of about 31 per cent of male farmers were within 7 to 12 years while it was approximately 15 per cent for female farmers of improved maize variety. More male farmers (23%) had over 12 years of education relative to about 14 per cent of female farmers who had similar years of education. However, average years of education for all the respondents were approximately seven (7) years.

Most of male (47%) and female (51%) farmers using improved maize variety acquired land for farming through inheritance. However, the percentage of male farmers (21%) who acquired land through rent was higher relative to female farmers' (16%). But more female farmers (15%) purchased the land compared to male farmers (13%) using improved maize variety. About 15 per cent of male farmers were able to acquired land through leasing while about 12 per cent of female farmers acquired the land through same source.

Factors influencing gender differentials in adoption

Maximum likelihood estimates of Heckit model of factors influencing gender differentials in the use of IMV are presented in Table 2. In the estimated model, β is a vector of Heckit Maximum Likelihood estimates. The Lambda is significant indicating the goodness of fit and its consistency compared to the use of least square approach. The null hypothesis in the maximum likelihood estimates is that the independent variables are not significantly different from zero in assessing the expected value of the decision to use improve maize variety by male and female farmers. This null hypothesis was rejected, implying a significant difference from zero for the independent variables. Some of the coefficients were significantly different from zero at the 0.10, 0.01, and 0.05 levels of significance.

From the MLE estimates, the individual factors influencing gender differentials in the use of improved maize variety are age and productive assets. Institutional factors such as access to credit and seeds were the significant factors influencing gender differentials in the use of improved maize variety. But, only access to credit is positive and significant for both farmers; access to seed does not significantly influenced decision of female farmers. The farm specific factors that significantly ($p < 0.05$) influenced gender differences in the use of improved maize variety are farm size and location characteristics.

Specifically, the results revealed that the coefficients of individual factor such as age and its quadratic form (age square) were statistically significant ($p < 0.10$) and positive to male and female farmers decision. The positive coefficient associated with age of both male ($\beta = 0.07$, $p < 0.10$) and female ($\beta = 0.05$, $p < 0.10$) farmers using improved maize variety indicated that older farmers among male and female are more likely to use improved maize variety (Mazvimavi, 2004).

Table 2: Maximum Likelihood Estimates of Heckit Model

	Maximum Likelihood Estimate	
Variable	Male	Female
Age	0.07* (1.81)	0.05***(4.92)
Age square	0.01*(1.88)	0.04**(4.92)
Access to credit	0.030**(2.49)	0.062**(2.80)
Experience	-0.001(-0.88)	-0.002(-1.26)
Farm size	0.114***(4.73)	0.121**(2.97)
Access to seed	0.03*(1.89)	0.02(1.23)
Membership	0.013(0.65)	0.017(0.79)
Asset	0.010**(2.79)	0.04***(3.29)
Education	-0.001(-0.92)	0.01(0.62)
O_y-D	0.014**(2.16)	0.05**(2.43)
O_s-D	0.121(1.57)	0.04(1.62)
O_g-D	0.022(0.99)	0.46**(1.98)
Constant	0.031**(2.38)	1.11**(4.68)
Lambda	-0.09**(-2.06)	-0.11***(-2.43)

***, **,*, significant at 1%, 5% and 10% respectively

Values in bracket are z values

The influence of changing life cycle of male and female farmers was captured with addition of quadratic function to the age and the ML estimates showed a negative and significant influence of changing life cycle on decision of male ($\beta = -0.01$, $p < 0.10$) and female ($\beta = -0.04$, $p < 0.05$) farmers to use IMV. As farmers grow older, they become more skilful, through learning by doing. But this trend attenuates as they reach middle age and their physical strength begins to decline. Consequently, very aged farmers become more risk averse and less willing to adopt new farming technologies (Mazvimavi and Twomlow, 2009). The influence of changing life cycle on female farmers using improved maize variety is significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) than its influence on male ($p < 0.10$).

Parameter estimates of institutional factor such as access to credit was significant and positive to decision of both male ($\beta = 0.03$, $p < 0.05$) and female farmers ($\beta = 0.06$, $p < 0.05$) to use IMV. The positive sign associated with access to credit indicates the importance of access to institutional services such as credit to decisions of male and female farmers to use IMV. In line with Doss (2001) and Tiwari (2010) credit is needed to finance a new agricultural technology. Credit may be tied to purchase of IMV, hence access to credit may be crucial to using IMV. Institutional support in the form of access to credit can build the confidence of male and female maize farmers leading to increase in their investment on farm activities despite uncertainty, as this can help individual farmers smooth consumption and maintain productive capacity by reducing the need to liquidate the acquired assets.

Results further showed that parameter estimate of another institutional factor- access to seed is only significant and positive to decision of male farmers ($\beta = 0.03$, $p < 0.10$) rather than the female farmers ($\beta = 0.02$, $p > 0.05$), to use improved maize variety. This implies that access to productive resources such as improved seed variety is crucial to balancing gender differentials in the use of improved seed variety. The positive sign and significance of the variable 'access to seed' implies that the provision (public or private) of maize seed variety in the right quantity, form, and time has been more favourable to male farmers in the study area. This finding affirms assertion in theoretical literature such as Tiwari (2010) and Holden and Bezabih (2007) that one of the sources of gender differences is limitation of female farmers in accessing productive agricultural resources.

Parameter estimates of total farm size (farm specific factor) was significant ($p < 0.05$) and positive to decision of both male and female farmers to use IMV. The positive coefficients of farm size showed that the use of improved maize variety by male ($\beta = 0.114$, $p < 0.05$) and female ($\beta = 0.121$, $p < 0.05$) maize farmers increases as available land for cultivation increases. The significance of the variables lies in the necessity of increase in farm size to agricultural intensification and its attendant effect on productivity. The influence of farm size suggests that male or female farmers who hold large farms are more likely to invest in improved maize variety. This finding is line with the argument that larger farm owners have more flexibility in their decision making, greater access to discretionary resources, and more opportunity to use new practices on a trial basis with more ability to deal with the associated risk

Location characteristics captured by location dummy was found to have significant influence on gender differences in the use of IMV. Parameter estimates of Oyo state dummy showed that the use of IMV by both male and female farmers is significantly ($p < 0.05$) by differences in farm location. More specifically, female farmers using IMV in Ogun state are more significantly ($p < 0.05$) influenced by farm location characteristics than male. The results indicate the need to assess gender issue in IMV wholistically; incorporating the view of all other agricultural scientists (soil and crop scientists) alongside agricultural economists in managing gender differences in the use of IMV.

The coefficient of productive asset has a positive and significant influence on decision of male ($\beta = 0.01$, $p < 0.05$) and female ($\beta = 0.004$, $p < 0.05$) farmers to use IMV. The results showed that increasing the productive assets of male and female maize farmers such as implements and means of transportation for maize farming activities can increase the likelihood of use of improved maize variety. Existing studies such as Nkonya *et al*. (2012) have shown the importance of assets acquisition in increasing the cropping areas under improved agricultural intervention. Asset acquisition represents alternative source of credit to male and female farmers which could help the farmers in solving liquidity problems. Further, asset enables different livelihoods, with a greater stock and diversity of assets being associated with more diverse livelihoods and better well-being outcomes.

5. Conclusions

Individual factors that influenced gender differentials in the use of IMV were individual factors of age and changing life cycle of male and female farmers using

improved maize variety. Institutional factors influencing gender differences in the use were access to resources such as credit and seed. Whereas both male and female farmers are significantly influenced by institutional factor of access to credit, male farmers are additionally influenced by access to seed. Farm size and location characteristics are the farm specific factors that significantly influence gender differences in the use of improved maize variety. The strength of the influence of the individual, institutional and farm specific factors however, differs across gender.

The findings of this study also lead to the conclusion that gender differentials in the use of improved maize variety are shaped by a host of individual, institutional and farm specific factors. More importantly, changing life cycle, access to credit and farm size are crucial factors to understanding causes of gender differentials in the use of improved maize variety. In order to address differences in the use of improved maize variety by male and female farmers, attention of agricultural research officers, extension agents, policy makers and social analysts should be focused on farmer, farm and institutional segments based on characteristics such as age, farm size, location characteristics and access to credit.

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KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 319–328

Communication Source of Seeking Health Information among Women: A Study in Orerokpe, Delta State, Nigeria

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Abstract. Through different communication sources, people seek health information for various reasons. Health information is important for people to understand their health situations and how to go about it. The study examines communication source of seeking health information among women in developing countries. The main objective of the study was to determine the communication source of seeking health information among women. The scope of the study was Orerokpe, a semi-urban town in Delta state, Nigeria. Substantial literatures on health-seeking information were reviewed. The study was anchored on the Wilson's theory of information seeking behaviour, which explains that people seek information in order to satisfy some information needs. A total of three hundred and thirty-eight (338) women between the ages of 20 to 65 years were surveyed using the instrument of the questionnaire. The study among others showed that the internet is a major communication source for seeking health information on regularly basis among educated women in developing countries but for clarity and complexities of health-care service and information, medical practitioners, pharmacists and nurses were sources of health-seeking information. The study also showed that while participants access health information but only consult a medical practitioner when it is a serious case. It should be noted that frequent seeking for health information reduces uncertainty regarding health status and help to improves lives.

Keywords: Communication source; health; health-seeking information; information; women

1. Introduction

Seeking health information from different media is imperative for health management. In the past decades, health information was obtained only through the conventional mass media of radio, newspaper and television, as well as science health books and academic journals. However, with the present information and communication age, health information seeking behaviour (HISB) has greatly increased among individual, group of individuals, communities and nations. With the burden of diseases on the increase and various health problems plaguing humanity, nations have become worried about health related issues. Every year, huge amount of money is spent by different nations, medical research organizations or institutions on finding solutions to various health problems facing us. The need to have results on health development, enhance focus on self-monitoring and self-care, as well as renewed interest in health promotion and illness prevention knowledge and activities, contributed to HISB's taking centre stage (Lambert & Loiselle, 2007). As a result of the increasing knowledge on health related issues, researchers have become interested to understand where and why individual go and retrieved information. Ikoja-Odongo and Mostert (2006) say information seeking behaviour is concerned with understanding how people seek and make use of information, the channels they use to get information, and the factors that inhibit or encourage information use. Thus, the need for something drives people into information seeking. Information seeking is a process of getting knowledge to take care of some needs. In other words, information is sought in order to satisfy a particular need or needs.

Studies on Health Information Seeking Behaviour (HISB) abound. For instance, Lambert and Loiselle (2007) have examined health information seeking behaviour on scientific literature from 1982 to 2006. They studied the concept of health information–seeking behaviour to determine its level of maturity

and clarify the concept's essential characteristics. A study that examined factors associated with health information seeking from the internet, traditional media and health care professionals among a diverse population of US adults, showed that one in three US adult use the internet to diagnose or learn about a health concern (Jacobs, Amuta & Kwon Chan, 2017). A study had shown that parents' used digital media in seeking information on the context of child's health (Jaks; Juvalta; Baumann & Dratva, 2019). On this, Jaks, et. al. study showed that nearly all parents (91%) in Switzerland used digital media for seeking information on their child's health and development. This means there is easy accessibility of health information especially through the Web.

Many studies have been carried on the Internet as a major source of health information seeking. Pang; Chang; Pearce; and Verspoor (2014) say people tend to carry out online HISB than other media. Due to the development of the technologies and networks, people have a trend of seeking health information on the Internet. A study had indicated that health information seekers in Iran were passive information seekers rather than active ones (Gavgani; Qeisari; & Jafarabadi, 2013). Gavgani and his colleagues' results showed that most common resources for seeking health information were television and discussions with people. A study exists to show that women are more likely than men to search for health information (Atkinson; Saperstein; & Pleis; 2009; Fox; & Jones; 2010). Also, students' usage of the internet for health information seeking in a Ghanaian university was researched by Asibey,; Agyemang; and Dankwah (2017). Results from their study showed that university students are active users of the Internet to seek online health support. However, the use of the Internet was constrained by unreliable and slow connection, high cost of internet, and unreliable power supply. Similarly, a comprehensive literature review commissioned by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in 2011 on health information seeking behaviour showed that the Internet is a major source of information for health professionals and patients, and this has increased.

Be that as it may, many studies point to the internet as a major source of seeking health information but studies have not adequately looked at sources of health information to women in developing countries like Nigeria. Studies in this area are grossly inadequate. Unlike other studies, this study focuses on women. Significantly, the study will provide valuable contributions to existing theories, concepts, studies, and researches in women's source of health information. The study is will help to adopt best approach in health information seeking.

Consequently, the aim of this paper among others is to:

- Determine the communication source of seeking health information among women in developing countries, and
- Ascertain the rate of access to health information

2. Literature Review

There are various publications on gender health information seeking behaviour. Many of these studies were based on factors that influenced health-care information seeking. Das; Angeli; Anja; Krumeich, and Schayick (2018) have shown that that the relationship between health-seeking behaviour and diverse gender elements, such as gendered social status, social control, ideology, gender process, marital status and procreative status, changes across settings. Their study as carried in India, showed that women preferred informal healers in seeking health-care information. Their study provided reasons for this to be: cultural competency of care, easy communication, gender-induced affordability, avoidance of social stigma and labelling, living with the burden of cultural expectations and geographical and cognitive distance of formal health care. To them, the way in which different health care practitioners offer their services determines women's health-seeking behaviour. Social-cultural norms also have a strong impact on women in terms of influencing their health beliefs and habits. The study by Das and his colleagues further showed that women find communication a mutually comfortable process, in which they feel at ease while sharing their health-related experiences. The lack of independent finance often affects women when considering the type of treatment to seek. Also, the fear of being labelled or stigmatised seems to play a major role in determining the choice of health-care information seeking from medical experts or practitioners. In addition, inaccessibility to health-information also determines behaviour to health-care. These factors are evident among women in developing countries especially in the rural areas.

The above study largely present socio-cultural factors why women seek health information whereas, another study presented a demographic factor. The characteristics of patients visiting primary care providers in response to a variety of health concerns were examined by Asibey et. al. (2017). The study specifically investigated the extent of women's and men's health care-seeking behaviours in response to mental and physical health concerns. The result showed that women visit a family physician in

response to both physical and mental health concerns to a greater extent than men. This finding correspondence with that of Mackenzie et. al. (2006) result that women seek more health care in response to both physical and mental health concerns than men. In other words, women seek health-care information than men.

In view of this, Asihey and his colleagues' (2017) study further explain reasons for women's health-care information seeking. Men are underrepresented in primary care information service. As obtained in the study, age, knowledge of illness, illness prevention, trust in physicians and chronic conditions significantly predicted the extent to which women would visit their primary care physician in response to health concerns. As shown in the study, women with greater trust in physicians were more inclined to seek health care. In addition, women who were younger, had greater confidence in their ability to prevent illness, had greater trust in physicians and visit their primary care physician for health concerns to a greater extent than women who were older. On the whole, women behaviour towards seeking health-care information is high since it is predicated upon certain health factors. Health maintenance seems to be the basic underlying factor for seeking health information.

Studies have also examined characteristics or dimensions that determined health information seeking behaviour (Lambert & Loiselle, 2007). The authors believe that health information seeking behaviour is determined by two dimensions namely: the information dimension and the method dimension. The information dimension emphasises the characteristics of the information sought, particularly in terms of type and amount. The type refers to the content and diversity of the search. The amount refers to how much information or details about a given topic one seeks, under- lining the depth of the search. Individuals have been found to vary greatly along this dimension. The method dimension of HISB focuses on the discretionary actions individual use to obtain health- related information and sources of information used. Discrete information seeking activities or strategies include direct and indirect questioning. In sum, HISB is characterized by the type and amount of health-related information sought, the specific actions implemented to obtain the information, and the sources individuals use.

Similarly, while Lambert and Loiselle identified the dimensions of HISB, a study had examined determinants of HISB. For example, Jung (2104) had identified factors that determine health-seeking behaviour to be: demographic factors; psycho-social factors; perceived efficacy and norms, and health beliefs, media advocacy. To Jung, health information-seeking behaviour (HISB) is active need-fulfillment behaviour whereby health information is obtained from diverse sources, such as the media, and has emerged as an important issue within the transforming medical environment and the rise of medical cancer. The author stresses the importance of media-source of health information. Importantly, all these factors point to media advocacy. Invariably, public enlightenment campaigns through the media are imperatives for health information-seeking especially among rural women.

Many of the studies on sources of seeking health information focused on online source (Tustin, 2010; Jacobs et.al. 2017; Jaks, et.al. 2019). Interest in the internet as communication source for health-related information is ever increasing (Tustin, 2010) since the internet is a major source of information globally. Jacobs et. al. for example, showed that the Web is an easily available source of health information but could also create inequalities in health information accessibility especially among the elderly, those with low income, minimal education, and of certain ethnicities. The study further showed that many people still rely on alternative sources of health information such as personal networks, traditional media, and health care providers. To Jaks and her colleagues, the internet has become a highly frequented source of information for Swiss-German parents on children's health with largely valuable perceptions of its utility. The study also showed that parents also accessed health information for their children through the use of social media, various apps, websites and, chats, and posts. In a review on internet source for information-seeking among doctors and nurses in Ireland, , Younger (2010) found that doctors access online information for update on health development especially in their area of specialty, clinical care, continuing professional development and patient information. The internet is perceived as a good resource of health information.

Public library had been shown to be a source for health information-seeking (Gavgani et. al., 2013). The results of their study indicated that among persons going to public libraries, there was a group that referred to public library for finding information about health and for using information sources such as medical magazines, books and etc. In review of relationship between socio-demographic variables such as age, gender, education and job and the use of health information resource, the study concluded that there is a meaningful relationship between education

level and use of internet for getting health information and between age, job and discussions with family, relatives or close friends for receiving health information. However, the problem with this source is that is directed only to the educated ones, it cannot be assessed by the local people.

3. Theoretical framework for Analysis

The study is anchored on Wilson's Model/Theory of Information Seeking Behaviour. The Wilson's information behvaiour seeking theory was adopted for this study because of its integrated components of variables explaining information seeking behaviour. Wilson T.D theory of information behvaiour seeking was first developed in 1981. The aim was to outline the various areas covered by what he proposed as information-seeking behaviour as an alternative to information needs. Referring to Wilson's theory of information-seeking behaviour, Ikoja-Odongo and Mostert (2006) posit that information seeking behaviour incorporates a series of encounters with information within a space of time. Finding information is therefore an engagement an individual gets involved in to try and rectify uncertainty in the process of moving through space and time. Information seeking behaviour theory involves a process and form of problem solving that goes through problem recognition, problem articulation, source selection, query formulation, search execution, examination of results, extraction of required information, and reflection Marchionini (1995, as cited in Ikoja-Odongo & Mostert, 2006) to get needed result.

Wilson later in 1996 revised his 1981 theory by bringing other elements of information behvaiour seeking. Wilson suggested that information-seeking behaviour arises due to the need perceived by an information user in different stages or sequences. In order to satisfy that need, user makes demands upon formal or informal information sources or services. These demands for information result in success or failure to find relevant information. If the result becomes successful, the individual then makes use of the information found and may either fully or partially satisfy the perceived need or indeed. Ikoja-Odongo and Mostert (2006) put it in this way that the satisfaction of information need is proposed to be the driving force behind the action taken by a user. In order to satisfy a perceived information need, demands are made upon either formal or informal sources/services resulting in failure or success. Success leads to the utilisation of the information, which results in fully or partially fulfilling the perceived need. Should this not be the case, the search process is repeated. The theory also highlights that part of the information-seeking behaviour may involve other people through information exchange and that information perceived as useful may be passed to other people, as well as being used or instead of being used by the person himself or herself (Kundu, 2017).

To Wilson, information needs and use are motivated by these variables namely; psychological, demographic, role-related or interpersonal, social environmental factors and the characteristics of information sources in determining information seeking behaviour that affect motivation. These variables or characteristics guide information-seeking behaviour. Using specific theories, Wilson explains how needs prompt people's information seeking behaviour, source preference, and why some people pursue a goal more successfully than others. This theory also seeks to explain the role played by various activating mechanisms or motivators influencing the 'what', 'how' and extent of a search. At the end, information-seeking behaviour could be passive attention, passive search, active search and on-going search depending on the individual personal characteristics and purpose. Invariably, information use is the guiding or main principle of information behaviour. The Wilson information seeking behaviour postulation is very much applicable to health information seeking behaviour. Information seeking behaviour explains how needs prompt information seeking. Information-seeking behaviour arises due to the health needs by an individual. The need is important to fulfill or satisfy some health desires.

The relevance and application of this theory is based on health information needs. People seek for health information in order to be healthy. Health challenges drive people into seeking health-related information. Health information need comes from the fact that something is missing or needed to be corrected, and this necessitates the seeking of information that might correct the missing items. In other words, the need for health information and use are motivated by the need to promote a healthy living. Behaviour towards health information seeking could be active or passive. Active behaviour towards health information are those individuals who are very much concern and worry about health issues and situations and they are one way or the other involved. They required health information on a regular basis from different sources namely radio, television, newspapers, magazines, health journals, the social media, medical and health experts and so on. Passive behaviour towards health information are those individuals who are need

information for personal consumption but not on a regular basis.

The theory gives an insight in explaining women's behaviour towards health information-seeking. Wood (1997, as cited in Griffin, 2006) and Das et al. (2018) have differently studied that women seek health care information due to social expectations. For Das et.al., the role of women in following and maintaining socio-cultural norms leading to contrasting health-seeking outcomes. In other words, socio-cultural beliefs expect women to seek health information for the family than men. A study had found, for example, that women in developing countries seek both formal and informal health-care information than men (Drummond et. al,. 2011). This health-seeking behaviour of women can be related to their lower (perceived) position in the community than men (Das et. al., 2018).

On a whole, the theory showed that socio-cultural expectations and the need to be healthy make women to seek health-care information in developing countries.

4. Research Methodology

4.1 Scope/Area of the Study

The conceptual scope of the study is communication sources of seeking health information. The demographical scope is restricted to women from the age of 20 years and 65, which adequately represent age work force (National Bureau of Statistics, 2016). The geographical scope is Orerokpe, the administrative headquarters of Okpe Local Government Area of Delta State, Nigeria, and the traditional headquarters of the Okpe kingdom dating back to the 17th century. Okpe is the largest kingdom in the Urhobo ethnic nation. The choice of Orerokpe is because it is one of the oldest local government areas in Delta State. Orerokpe is a semi-urban enclave. The major state government presence is the Okpe local government secretariat and the central hospital that is ill-equipped, and a health centre at Oha, a nearby town. There is also one commercial bank, the Unity bank but some of the inhabitants preferred to go a micro finance in Oha to do their bank transactions.

The population of Orerokpe as at the 2006 National Population Census exercise was 5,893 (See www.population.gov.ng and www.nigerianstat.gov.ng). However, by population growth rate of 3.3 according to National Population Commission (NPC), by 2019, the population stands at 8,133. According to the NPC, women make up an average of 49.3% of any population in every town. By this, the population of women in Orerokpe stands at 4, 013. Using the Krejcie Robert and Morgan Daryle sample size developed in 1970, the sample size for the participants was 351. In other words, 351 women made up the participants for the research. However, only 338 of the participants could be reached. This represented 96% of the population of the participants or respondents. To reach these women, research assistants were hired for the purpose of administering the instrument. Questionnaire was the instrument used to collect data. They were nine (9) research assistants. The copies of the questionnaire were administered in November, 2019. During the administration of the questionnaire, eleven (11) residential houses were visited; ten (10) lock-up business shops in the streets were contacted; eleven (11) market shops were reached; the central hospital was contacted and the local government secretariat was also reached by the research assistants. This means that thirty-five (35) places were contacted. Eight of the research assistants were given 37 copies of the questionnaire while the research assistant that covered the hospital was given 42 copies. The questionnaire was made clear and simple to the local participants since some of them were secondary school certificate holders. It should be noted also that similar design of the questionnaire had been used by Babalola; Babalola and Okhale (2010).

5. Results Presented in Tables

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Data of Respondents

Characteristics	Frequency (N-338)	Percentage (%)
Age Characteristics		
20-30	87	25.7
31-40	101	29.8
41-65	150	44.4
Marital Status		
Unmarried	109	32.2
Married	229	67.7

Educational Level		
Primary Education	43	12.7
Secondary Education	73	21.5
Higher Education	222	65.6
Occupation		
Traders	58	17.2
Teachers	57	16.8
Farmers	46	13.6
Nurses	26	7.69
Civil Servants	82	24.2
Students	21	6.21
Hair Stylists	14	4.14
Other artisans	34	10.1

Source: Data collected from the field study, 2019

Table 2(A): Sources of Health Information to Respondents
Which one of these media sources has been your source of seeking health-Information?

Options	**Frequency (n-338)**	**Percentage (%)**
Radio	77	22.7
Television	79	23.4
Newspaper	00	00
Internet	133	39.3
Social media chat	39	11.5
Town crier/mobile van announcement	10	2.95

Table 2(B): Interpersonal Sources of Health Information to Respondents
Which one of these interpersonal (person-to-person) sources has been your source of seeking health-Information?

Options	**Frequency (n-338)**	**Percentage (%)**
Medical practitioner	121	35.7
Pharmacist	99	29.3
Nurse	87	25.7
Local midwife	12	3.55
Herbal practitioner (trado-medical)	19	5.62

Table 3: Most Effective Source of Seeking Health Information
Which one of these to you is the most effective source of seeking health information in terms of accessibility, cost, and clarity?

Options	**Frequency (n-338)**	**Percentage (%)**
Medical practitioner	113	33.4
Pharmacist	133	39.3
Radio	00	00
Television	00	00
Newspapers	00	00
Internet	00	00
Nurse	81	23.9
Local midwife	00	00
Herbal practitioner (trado-medical)	11	3.25

Table 4: Rate of Access to Health Information Seeking
Rate your access to health information seeking based on interpersonal source?

Options	**Frequency (n-338)**	**Percentage (%)**
Highly accessible	146	43.2
Slightly accessible	125	36.9
Delay in accessibility	67	19.8
Inaccessible	00	00

Table 5: Constraints in Seeking Health Information
Which one of these is the main constraint when seeking health information?

Options	**Frequency (n-338)**	**Percentage (%)**
Service fees	140	41.4
High cost of drugs	137	40.5
Poor health services and facilities	36	10.6
Lack of time	25	7.39

Table 6: Frequency of Seeking Health Information
Rate the frequency at which you sought for health information

Options	Frequency (n-338)	Percentage (%)
Daily	00	00
Weekly	00	00
Monthly	112	33.1
Occasionally	129	38.2
Whenever needed	97	28.6
None at all	00	00

Table 7: Most Frequent Aspect of Health Information Sought by Respondents'

Which one of these aspects of health information you sought frequency? Please note that the researcher recognize that this aspect is personal but it is strictly for research purpose.

Options	Frequency (n-338)	Percentage (%)
Malaria	121	35.7
Typhoid	86	25.4
Yellow fever	00	00
Measles	00	00
Immunization	07	2.07
Pneumonia	00	00
Tuberculosis	00	00
Rheumatism	12	3.55
Diarrhea	00	00
Hepatitis	00	00
Cough	00	00
Eye care	10	2.95
Tooth problem	00	00
Sexual transmitted issues	54	15.9
Pregnancy related issues	48	14.2

6. Discussion of Results

The data collected were analysed in percentage. It should be noted that in some of places visited, there were women who could not read or write. The resident research assistant had to speak the local language (Urhobo) and explain everything in the questionnaire to them. Results on socio-demographics of respondents showed that 44.4% of the respondents were between the ages of 40 to 65 years. This was followed by 29.8% of the respondents who were between the ages of 31 to 40 years. Studies have not been proven enough on whether age is a determinant factor for seeking health information. Although Asihey and his colleagues (2017) identified age as a determinant factor for seeking health information, however, as an individual grow older he/she is likely to seek health information. On marital status, 32.2% of the respondents were unmarried. This also includes single parent (mothers) while 67.7% of the respondents were married. This study like others (Das, et al., 2018; Jaks, et al., 2019) showed that married couples as well as single parent are likely to seek health information to a single woman. Health information on health care for their children ir child formed such reason.

On the educational level, 12.7% of the respondents had primary education, 21.5% of the respondents had secondary education while 65.6% of the respondents had higher education. Individuals with higher education are likely to seek health information more to those with lower education especially through the internet (Asihey, et. al., 2017; Jacobs, et. al., 2017; Jaks, et. al., 2019). The results on occupation indicated that 24.2% of the respondents were civil servants working in the local government secretariat. The local government secretariat and the central hospital are the only major government's establishments.

The first main objective of the study was to determine communication or media source of seeking health information among women. The communication source was classified into Media Source and Interpersonal Source in order to present sufficient options to the respondents. Using percentage analysis, data showed that 39. 3% of the respondents used the internet to seek for health information. This implies that the internet is the most communication source of seeking health information among women in developing countries, though this is for educated women and those women who could use the smart phones to browse for information. The result of this study corresponds with many other

results (Atkinson, et. al., 2009; Fox & Jones, 2010; Asihey, et. al., 2017; Jacobs, et. al., 2017; Jaks, et. al., 2019) that the internet is a major communication source of seeking health information. The convention media of television and radio and trado-media like town crier are more appreciable and better understood by women rural and semi-urban areas in developing countries like Nigeria. This is why the Nigeria Demographic Health Survey Report for 2013 (NDHS, 2013) wrote that exposure to information on television and radio and in the print media can increase people's knowledge and awareness of new ideas, social changes, and opportunities as well as affect their perceptions and behaviours, including those related to health. The NDHS further showed that exposure to media increases health information and knowledge. For example, 66 percent of women with a secondary education or higher listen to the radio at least once a week, as compared with 23 percent of women with no education. Radio, for example has no language barrier when it comes to rural or semi-urban listenership. Health information on local language from the government, or its relevant government agencies or NGOs can be used on radio to reach all persons in the community.

Communication source of seeking health information also included interpersonal communication. Though the study showed that the internet is a major communication source for seeking health information, however, many of the not 'too educated' or rural women preferred to see a medical practitioner (35.7%), pharmacists (29.3%), nurses (25.7%), local midwife (3.55%) and herbal practitioner or trado-medical (5.62) in terms of clarity and complexities of the health service or issue. Oral data or information was obtained from some respondents that they only consult medical practitioner when the case is serious or complicated but for minor case, they consult a pharmacist or a nurse. This is common among individuals in developing countries, when pharmacists or nurses are consulted first for drugs and treatments before seeking a medical doctor. As also obtained through oral discussion with some respondents, some pregnant women consult local midwife for delivery while some use trado-medical treatment when they are sick. It is only in complicated cases that a medical practitioner is consulted. Das et. al. (2018) in their study of health-seeking behaviour in urban slum in India showed that women preferred informal healers in seeking health-care information.

Objective two was to ascertain the rate of access to health information. In terms of accessibility, cost, and clarity to the patient or seeker, consulting a pharmacist was considered by 39.3% of the respondents as the most effective source of seeking health information. This was followed by 33.9% of the respondents that indicated a medical practitioner and well as seeking information from a nurse, as indicated by 23.9% of the respondents. The results indicated that seeking the professionals for health information was the most effective source of health information. Also, respondents were asked to rate their access to health information seeking based on interpersonal source. As shown in Table 4, 43.2% indicated highly accessible. While there are availability and accessibility to health information among women in developing countries, however, high service fees (41.4%) and high cost of drugs (40.5%) were the major constraints why women in rural areas go to informal or trado-medical practitioners.

Frequent seeking for health information enables an individual to know his health status and understands his body system or mechanism better. This is why Tardy and Hale (1998) see health information-seeking behaviour (HISB) as series interaction that reduce uncertainty regarding health status but also to construct a social and personal sense of health. Wilson (1999) as cited in Ikoja-Odongo and Mostert (2006) notes that information seeking behaviour arises as a consequence of a need perceived by the information user, who in order to satisfy it, makes demands upon formal or informal information sources or services, resulting in either success or failure. To Lambert and Loiselle (2007), HISB is a key strategy for people to understand their health problems and to cope with illness. Invariably, frequent seeking for health information reduces uncertainty regarding health status.

As the study showed, 33.1% of the respondents seek health information and service on monthly basis while 38.2% of the respondents occasionally sought for health information. Aspects of health information respondents sought frequently were ascertained. Data in Table 7 showed that 35.7% of the respondents frequently seek health information and service for malaria treatment. This was followed typhoid as indicated by 25.4% of the respondents. Also, 15.9% of the respondents frequently seek information on sexual transmitted diseases while 14.2% of the respondents indicated pregnancy related issues. On malaria, the World Health Organisation (WHO) 2019 Reports on malaria has it that African region was home to 92% of malaria cases and 93% of malaria deaths. WHO Report on malaria corresponds with this study that respondents frequently seek for malaria treatment. On information on sexual transmitted diseases (STD) and pregnancy related

issues, the National Bureau of Statistics Report on women and men for 2015 showed that women appear to live longer than men in all the states in Nigeria. However, among reported cases of diseases, HIV/AIDS affected females most. On the average, the disease accounted for 58.6 percent of female deaths and 41.4 percent of male deaths in the period 2010-2015. This explains that health information is not only needed for life expectancy and diseases prevention and control but also for health related issues.

The finding in this study that women seek formal and informal means for health information finds credence to the theory adopted for this study. Wilson's theory on information seeking behaviour posits that information-seeking behaviour arises due to the need perceived by an information user in different stages or sequences. In order to satisfy that need, user makes demands upon formal or informal information sources or services. Wilson also wrote that information seeking could be active search or passive search depending on the personal characteristics of the individual purpose or need. Purpose or need therefore defined level or rate of health information seeking behaviour. It was showed in the study that participants were active in seeking health information but passive in seeking medical practitioner service due to cost unless in serious case.

7. Implications of the Finding

Arising from the study, the findings imply that:

Women only seek health information from medical practitioners when the case is serious but not because they want to have knowledge on the best practices of prevention and management on health issues. While there are availability and accessibility to health information among women in developing countries, however, women are not proactive in health treatment. Cost of medical treatment was ascertained as a major constraint why participants employ informal means of seeking health information and service. This is the case in many rural areas in developing countries.

Frequent seeking for health information reduces uncertainty regarding health status and better the lives of people.

8. Conclusion and Recommendations

On daily basis, new medical knowledge, practices and treatments are developed by researchers in order to solve health problems. People need health information to prevent and manage health issues. Information-seeking behaviour is therefore stem from concerns of how people use information to better their lives. However, behaviour of women in developing countries towards seeking health information do not stem from the fact to be proactive but for management. Health information seeking among women is sought only when they have ailment to treat not because they want to have knowledge and best practices of health management. Future researcher in this field should look at young adults' attitude towards health-seeking information.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 329–336

An Evaluation of Aspects of Culture and Grammatical Metaphors in Selected Tunde Kelani's Films

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Abstract. This paper analyses aspects of culture and grammatical metaphor in Tunde Kelani's films. Both primary and secondary sources of data are employed for the analysis of this study. The primary source includes five purposively selected films of Tunde Kelani. The study is restricted to only five of Kelani's films because of their richness in grammatical metaphor. Books, journals, articles and the internet form the secondary source of data. Data were analysed within the provision of Halliday's theoretical notion of grammatical metaphor introduced in 1985 within his Systemic Functional Grammar. The results show that Tunde Kelani employs interrogative construction for statement to clear the interrogator's doubt, to achieve diplomacy, to suggest lack of direction, to dodge subsequent question, etc. Second, the analysis of grammatical metaphor in the films reveals that Kelani utilizes statement in the directive mood for politeness purpose. Third, the study shows that statement could be used to express the directive mood. This reflects indecision from the part of the speaker. It also reflects the power relation between the interlocutors involved. In conclusion, the complexity of the information in Nigeria's films is as a result of the different forms of grammatical metaphors used. In a nut shell, grammatical metaphor creates tension, suspense and dramatic irony in Tunde Kelani's films, thereby making them interesting enough. Therefore, the aspects of grammatical metaphor of Nigeria's films should be studied to get the whole thematic concerns therein. In this paper it is suggested that further studies be carried out with some attentions on stylistic analyses in order to have a holistic understanding of Tunde Kelani's films.

Keywords: Culture, metafunctions, grammatical metaphor, results, films

1. Introduction

Context-dependent aspects of language are subsumed under pragmatics. This understanding, according to Levison (1983) has little connection with linguistic structure. This assertion might be responsible for Kempson's (1977:68) claim that the study of Pragmatics aims at giving an explanation with regards to how speakers of any language may use the sentences of that language to convey messages which do not necessarily have any relationship with the linguistic content of the sentences actually used.

The pragmatic study according to Dairo and Onadeko (2008:80) involves "speech acts, conversational structure, conversational management, discourse organization and sociolinguistic aspects such as choice of address form." It also encompasses grammatical metaphors, which according to Norgaard et al. (2010:96-7), "refer to grammatical constructions which are employed to perform grammatically non-typical task". A fact that is obvious from the definitions of Pragmatics and Grammatical metaphors given by Kempson (1977) and Norgaard et al. (2010) respectively is that the grammatical metaphor interpretation of any text is pragmatic.

The propagation of a functional notion of language is credited to Halliday (1985). Kress (1976:19-24) as cited in Opara (2005) opines that even though there are copious social purposes for which users of any language use them, they are chopped down to a sizeable number of functional aspects (that is, metafunctions). The matafunctions include: the ideational functions, the interpersonal functions and the textual functions. The ideational function of language presents language as a tool for representing

and shaping experience. The interpersonal function focuses on how language is used to establish relation between interlocutors. The textual one concerns itself with textual organization of language, that is, data organization.

In order to futher explain the meanings involved in the first two metafunctions, Halliday then introduces the concept of **grammatical metaphor**. We therefore have two types of grammatical metaphors: **interpersonal** and **ideational** grammatical metaphors. Interpersonal type concerns the areas of modality and mood.

Grammatical metaphors of mood are found more usually in spoken discourse. However, the second type (that is, metaphors of modality) are commonly found in written language. According to Halliday (1985) as cited in Aritonang (2014) a written text seems to be lexically saturated with little grammatical intricacy, but a spoken language possesses a high grammatical intricacy with sparse lexical items. Since 1985 when the theoretical notion was developed by Halliday, many papers have been written on grammatical metaphor. A large number of these works which have appeared in journals and chapters of books have concentrated on written text. For instance, Suhadi (2015) examines the aspects of interpersonal metaphor in some verses of the Holy Quran. The present study focuses on the spoken mode, specifically on the Nigerian home videos by analysing Halliday's interpersonal metaphor as an influential factor enhancing the messages of home videos in Nigeria.

As for the Nigerian film industry, Etuka (2019) claims that the industry is the second-largest in the world considering the number of films produced in the country. The Nigeria's home videos have equally served as the agents of socialization as they help us in the study of the society. What this means is that either it is capable of influencing the behaviour, lifestyle, culture, as well as language attitude of individuals. This is apart from its huge contribution to the GDP of Nigerian economy. Dabbling into the aspects of grammatical metaphor in Tunde Kelani's films is worthwhile. The insight gained from the work will enhance the reader's linguistic position.

As stated earlier, the theoretical notion of grammatical metaphor is divided into: ideational and interpersonal metaphors. Here, the selected home videos used are subjected to only the latter for thorough analysis. For the purpose of this study, four of Tunde Kelani's films were watched and analyzed.

Before proceeding to examine some aspects of grammatical metaphors in Tunde Kelani's films, it is important to note that Kelani is a higly rated Nigerian film-maker, storyteller, producer, cinematographer and photographer. He is popular for his interest in the adaptation of literary materials to home vedios. Elegbe (2018) opines that nearly all of his films have benefitted from this style of film production. Some of the works produced and directed by this London Film School graduate are "Oleku" (1997), "The Narrow Path" (2006), "Thunderbolt" (2000), "Kosegbe" (1995), "Abeni" (2006), "Ayonimofe" (1996), "Dazzling Mirage" (2013), "Campus" "Queen" (2004), "White Handkerchief" (1998), and "Maami" (2014).

Our exemplification of Tunde Kelani's grammatical metaphor comes from "Saworoide", "Arugba", "The Narrow Path" and "Maami", four of his works considered most mature. The films' subtitles are used directly but "corrected" where necessary as our data. We equally number the utterances for easy identification. The aim of the study is to investigate aspects of interpersonal metaphor in Tunde Kelani's films in order to enhance the reader's linguistic position.

2. Theoretical Framework

This work operates strictly within the provision of Hallidayan theoretical notion of grammatical metaphor introduced in 1985 within his Systemic Functional Grammar. Grammatical metaphor, according to Norgaard et al. (2010: 96), "refers to grammatical constructions which are employed to perform grammatically non-typical task." Saenz (2000) views grammatical metaphor as a semantic choice made from a variation in the grammatical construction. Romero and Soria (2015) refer to the notion of grammatical metaphor as non-typical grammatical variation of typical grammatical forms. From these scholars' definitions, we see grammatical metaphor to be congruent constructions used for incongruent purposes. This is achieved when a grammatical form is used to perform a "strange" task. Halliday (1985) distinguishes between the two main types of grammatical metaphors: ideational metaphors (or metaphors of intransitivity) and interpersonal metaphors. Here, only the latter type of grammatical metaphor is of interest to us, even though efforts are made to explain the former briefly. In an attempt to explain what it is, Halliday further makes a sharp distinction between the two areas, modality and mood, concerned in the interpersonal grammatical metaphors.

With regard to **mood**, three basic kinds of interactive functions exist: statement, question, and command

(Miriam, 2004). "The prototypical mood choice", according to Norgaard et al. (2010:96) "for a statement in English is that of a declarative clause, commands are typically imperative and questions interrogative." This is what Suhadi (2015:231) calls "the congruent coding." The point, here, is that transference of mood from congruent coding into incongruent coding is possible in interpersonal grammatical metaphor. This is when grammatical construction performs grammatically non-usual function. Example is when interactants can make choices among the moods. One can choose to answer a question by means of an interrogation.

A: Who is the executive governor of Osun state?
B: Isn't it Gboyega Oyetola?

The semantic implication of the above response by Mr. B suggests uncertainty. Also, what is meant to be an imperative construction for the window to be closed, according to Norgaard et al. (2010), may be encoded as a statement ("Gosh, it's cold in here"). The semantic implication of this suggests a marker of politeness and it reflects the "power relation between the interlocutors involved."

Modality is an alternative way of expressing modal meaning (Behrooz, 2015). Miriam (2004) opines that modality is the way evaluation is expressed about the possibility of happenings. According to Suhadi (2015:229) "modality covers modalization and modulation." The former concerns probability ('maybe') and usuality ('sometimes') while the latter obligation ('want to') and inclination ('want to'). Both modulation and modalization could be expressed through modal auxiliary verbs and modal adverbs. With this understanding, modality here, suggests the judgment of the speaker concerning the clause.

Halliday (1994) categorizes modality into three aspects of type, orientation and value. Types of modality cover modalization and modulation (see above). The values of modality are meant to analyse the degree and scales of modality. They are of three (high, median and low). Halliday further allocates values to each of the modal verbs as in:

High: must, ought to, need to
Median: will, would, shall, should
Low: may, might, can, could.

Apart from the above, Halliday (1994:358) summarizes the three values of modality as follow:

	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
High	Certain	Always	Required	Determined
Median	Probable	Usually	Supposed	Keen
Low	Possible	Sometimes	Allowed	Willing

The orientation of modality performs the function of determining how explicitly the speakers want to absorb themselves into the propositions or statements. Orientation of modality is classified into four kinds:

Orientation

Subjective	**Objective**
Explicit	Implicit
Inplicit	Explicit

(Halliday, ibid)

To sum up, in order to modalize his messages, the speaker should take all these three aspects of modality into consideration. Halliday (1994:75) sees modality as "the speaker's judgment of the probability, or the obligations involved in what he is saying."

3. Review of Related Literature

Aritonang (2014) examines impacts of interpersonal metaphor in the text of presidential debate between Barrack Obama and Mitt Romney. Two types of interpersonal grammatical metaphor are found in the text. According to the scholar, the presence of interpersonal metaphor adds the colour of spoken language such as immediate feedback, everyday lexis, non-standard grammar and hesitations to the debate.

Hadidi (2012) investigates a comparative study of ideational grammatical metaphor in business and political texts. Part of the aims of the study is to discover the kind of ideational metaphors that are used and what their semantic functions are in business and political texts. Hadidi's (2012) analysis confirms the hypothesis that ideational metaphors dominate political and business texts. In the same manner Aritonang (2014) observes that interpersonal metaphor gives room for immediate feedback in a political debate. Hadidi (2012) opines that ideational grammatical metaphor is used by politicians to convince voters and people at large to believe them. The scholar also notes that ideational grammatical metaphor is a persuasive tool for business men to achieve certain desirable effects. Suhadi (2015) studies the aspects of interpersonal metaphor of mood

in some verses of the Holy Quran. The results of the study affirm that some verses of the Holy book contain grammatical constructions that are used to perform grammatically non-typical tasks. That is, some of the verses employ incongruent coding in sending messages.

Huyen (2013) examines interpersonal metaphor in English and Vietnamese stories. The aim of the study is to find out the ways in which interpersonal mode works in English and Vietnamese. That is the similarities and differences between interpersonal metaphors in both languages. It is discovered that there are various areas of differences in terms of semantics due to lexical features peculiar to the two languages. Also, the structures of interpersonal metaphor in English and Vietnamese stories are significantly different. It is found out that the two types of interpersonal metaphors of mood and modality exist in the two languages.

In an effort to better understand L2 writers' use of grammatical metaphor, Alfredo (2016) carries out an investigation on grammatical metaphor in the writing of apprentice scholars using English as an additional language. The aim is achieved through the analysis of the writes-up of some four Japanese.Ngongo (2016) carries out a systemic analysis of grammatical metaphor in texts of Waijewa language. The aim of the study is to describe grammatical metaphor in texts of the language. The study relies on observation and interview as its sources of data. The result of the analysis shows that interpersonal metaphors are more than ideational ones in the text of Waijewa language.

In the same vein, Dong (2013) investigates interpersonal metaphor in legal discourse. Four discourses of cross examinations were analysed. The analysis reveals that there is a significant difference between the lawyers' modality and witnesses'. The reason is that lawyers consciously and carefully select their words and questions. On the other hand, witnesses speak without certainty.

4. Analysis

In this section, the analysis is carried out based on the theoretical issues already discussed:

4.1 Statement expressed in the interrogative mood

Normally, the congruent form of a statement is realized through a declarative. To illustrate, the speech function of a statement might be realized as declarative,e.g, The spoon is in the kitchen. Alternatively, the transference of mood from congruent coding into incongruent coding is possible in interpersonal grammatical metaphor of mood. Here are instances of statements realized with interrogative moods:

Interaction 1
Film: Arugba
Background: King, Ifa priest and other chiefs are deliberating on who is to be the Calabash's bearer for the next Osun festival.
Ifa priest: Your highness, from our investigation, Adetutu is fit to perform the task this year
again.
King: Let's forget about the investigation and simply look out for a new offering bearer.
Otun: But why your majesty? Arubga has expressed her willingness to perform the task
the only thing left is to consult Ifa oracle about the ceremony.
King: Lets's choose another bearer from the royal house and forget Adetutu who's been
long in the University environment.
Ifa Priest: Hmmm, this is Ifa's message o. We should not distort it.
King: Ifa didn't say this o. It is the girl who expressed her willingness.
Chief Ayegoro: Can't 'Mobandele be the bearer?
Ifa priest: **Aigoro, is it Omobandele that we asked to look at the Ifa tray that refused in**
the palace that day?

Hedging remains one of the potent tools at the disposal of the interlocutors to avoid giving direct answer to a question. The question asked in (h) is not necessarily performing a question role. At least, the function of hedging, beside several others, is to help the listener to clear his/her doubt. The metaphorical expression utilized by the "Ifa priest" in (h) above may be to clear his doubt as to whether "chief Aigoro" refers to the already known "Omobandele" or another. There are up to four options open to a listener for dodging a question. He may choose not to answer, turn the tables, answer another question or lie. Turning the table means exchanging roles. Here, the listener takes control of the situation with higher authority. One of the ways the person being interrogated can turn the table is by asking a question in return.

The utterance (h) above is a question in form but the purpose is a statement. Implicit in the question is "Omobandele cannot be the bearer". It is used to achieve diplomacy and to avoid being clearly antagonistic. Answering a question by means of a question is to let the interrogator realize that he can find the answer by reasoning. This, in return reflects the power relations between the interlocutors involved. Context, we know, plays a crucial role in

language use. True pragmatic meaning is often given to the interllocutors' utterances by context. The environment of the speech event is one of the contexts. The physical setting of Arugba is Oshogbo, a Yoruba land and its plot is expected to evolve from the Yoruba culture. The customs and beliefs of the Yorubas require the title holders to be respected. They take appelation before their real names or titles. Only the people in the older age group are exempted. The vocative or term of address ("Aigoro") without any appelation used by the Ifa priest to introduce his question suggests that he is older than chief Aigoro.

Apart from the above, sarcasm is also achieved when answering a question by means of question. Though no single word of this utterance states it, the incongruent expression crystalizes the incompetence and sexual promiscuity of Omobandele. The moral and social value attached to the virginity reflects the general cultural values among the Yoruba. The Yoruba must have set a premium on virginity for them to think that a deflowered girl's vision is blurred spiritually and this prevents her from doing certain things. For example, she cannot be the Calabash bearer for the Osun festival or look at the "Ifa tray". The Ifa tray is a flat piece of wood used for divination. It can also be compared to the modern day close circuit camara through which the perpetrators of crimes are detected. From the film, we are aware that Omobandele refuses to look at the Ifa tray in oreder to know who is responsible for the stealing of her mother's bracelet. This is because she is not a virgin as expected of girls of her age.

Interaction 2
Film: Arugba
Background: After some hired killers have killed "Aare Alasa" for not being interested in the appointment given to him by the king, the king's daughter ("Yejide") comes to ask about the incident from her father.
Yejide: Kabiyesi, is it true that Chief Alasa was assassinated?
King: That was how it happened o. It was the most gruesome. Actually, his murderers were not assassins; they were robbers.
Yejide: But how can you be so sure they were robbers when you didn't conduct any investigation?
King: **So, I should take over the police work and neglect the state's duties**
because Alasa is dead?

Another typical example of answering a question by means of question is found in "the king's" response to Yejide's question in (d) above. It also suggests lack of suitable responses when an interrogative construction is employed to answer a question. Here, the metaphorical utterance as utilized by "the king" signals indifference to Alasa's assassination. This act of indifference further reveals the theme of criminality in the film. This is not a surprise to the audience as it is evident from the previous scenes that "the king" is the architect of Alasa's death. He employs this metaphor for at least two reasons. First, to dodge any subsequent questions from Yejide and second, to assure Yejide that the police are already conducting investigations to unravel the mystery behind the death of Alasa. Though the utterance is a question in its form, the purpose is a statement. The congruent form of the question is: "The police are meant to conduct investigation and not the king."

4.2 Statement expressed in the directive mood

Normally, the congruent form of a statement is realized through a declarative. Here are instances of statements realized with directive moods:

Interaction 3
Film: Arugba
Background: Dr Atanda comes to introduce the set of medical practitioners posted to the town from Orile by the WHO to the King in his palace.
King: Is the lady one of the delegates? (He points to the only female doctor among them)
Dr Atanda: Yes Kabiyesi, they are all specialists in the HIV/AIDS pandemics. The gentleman sitting next to me is Dr Adigun and the lady sitting adjacent to him is Dr Itiola.
King: (beckons on Dr Itiola) Come closer to me, come and greet me.
Dr Itiola: (stands to greet him)
King: Come closer still. Come and greet me properly. How are you? So, this
beautiful girl is a medical doctor?
Dr Itiola: Yes my king.
King: Wonderful! Dr Atanda, is she single? Can she be living with us in the
palace?
Dr Atanda:**(laughs) Your highness, let's move on.**

Apart from turning the tables by means of questioning, interlocutors employ command for dodging interrogation. It is metaphorical to use imperative construction instead of the prototypical words "yes" or "no" used to agree or disagree with somebody. A typical example is in the directive used by "Dr Atanda" to parry the king's questions in utterance (h) above. Using this means has some pragmatic implications. First, it is an indicator of politeness and further crystalizes the cultural background of the interlocutors. It is believed by the

Yoruba people that a king is the direct deputy of the almighty God. Some even see kings as deities that must not be questioned or disagreed with. "Can she be living with us in the palace?" is a euphemistic way of saying "can she marry me?" Therefore, saying "No, she can't" may incur the wrath of the king. Also, the fundamental right of "Dr Itiola" would have been trampled upon had "Dr Atanda" said "Yes, she can". In this case, the metaphorical expression used trivializes the issue.

Second, it is a sign that the question asked by the "king" is irrelevant to the subject of discussion or their mission in the town. In essence, discussion about marriage at that point is inimical to the interests of the WHO and society at large, especially at the time when HIV/AIDS should be seen as the sole enemy of humanity in Africa.

3.3 Command expressed in the declarative mood

Normally, the congruent form of a command is realized with an imperative. Here are instances of commands realized with declarative moods:

Interaction 4
Film: Narrow Path
Background: "Odejimi" who has been having a secret love for "Awero" calls her from the company of her friends to tell her his mind.
Odejimi: Awero! (smiling) Believe me, Awero. That very day I saw you dancing at
the festival, I felt something and I said to myself, this is my future wife dancing.
Awero: (surprised) Wife?
Odejimi: Yes, wife Awero! You see, I fell in love with you that very day, but I didn't
want to tell you. I had to be sure first. So, I asked people about you and they spoke well of you. You come from a good home, you are gentle and I will want you to be my wife.
Awero: You want me to be your wife just like that?
Odejimi: No! Not just like that. I also come from a good family. A family of honour.
We are the children of Ogundele Amerinwolu. I know what is to be done and I will do everything. My family will do everything that needed to be done if your reply is good.
Awero: (smiling)
Odejimi: You are only smiling. Talk to me! Ok, what's your reply to all I've told you?
Awero: Hemmm, let me think about it.
Odejimi: Does that mean yes?
Awero: I said let me think, haaa! I thought they said you hunters are very patient people?
Odejimi: We are, we are patient and I will be patient with you, Awero. So, when do
I see you again?
Awero: I don't know. **My friends are waiting for me**. (she looks at the direction where her friends are standing and makes a sign of leaving)

Parts of the pragmatic tools are conversational maxims. Tunde Kelani blends conversational maxims with grammatical metaphors. Here in utterance (l), one of Grice's maxims has been broken. This is the maxim of manner which refrains interlocutors from being obscure and ambiguous in their utterances. She communicates non-literal meanings via her utterance "…My friends are waiting for me". What is meant to be an imperative construction for Odejimi to quickly say what he has got to say is encoded as a statement ("My friends are waiting for me"). It suggests congruent form "try to be quick" even though no single word from the utterance explicitly states such command. The utterance (l) is in the form of a statement but its essence seems to be a command. The reason for using this metaphoric utterance can at best be inferred. Awero chooses this incongruent utterance in order not to be openly hostile towards Odejimi. It must have been inconsiderate of the former if she had used the congruent form. We see that she is no more patient with all entreaties coming from Odejimi. She initially reveals her tiredness for his unending entreaties through her linguistic choice in (j) "I said let me think about it, haaa! The metaphorical expression seems to be polite when compared with its congruent form ("try to be quick"). This in turn enhances the theme of love prominent in the film.

Interaction 5
Film: Maami
Background: Kashi who just returns to the country (Nigeria) after several years he has been playing football for one of the English football clubs (Arsenal). Coming back to the country reminds him of the death of his mother and he is disturbed. Despite of his state of mind, the Nigeria Football Federation wants to win him via his personal assistant (Dolapo) to play for Nigeria.
Dolapo: Kashi, look here. Have you decided whether you are going to play for the
Super Eagles and report to camp tomorrow? The Secretary General is issuing a press statement in the morning and we don't want him to say negative things about this time.
Kashi: Look, I'm still thinking of what's the best for my country.
Dolapo: But Kashi the nation wants to know where you stand.

Kashi: I've not made up my mind yet.
Dolapo: So, why on earth did you fly thousands of mile back to Nigeria if you had
no intention of playing? I mean what's the big idea about that?
Kashi: Good because there might just be other important reasons why I'm in this
country that has nothing to do with 140 million football fans, ok.
Dolapo: Ok!
Kashi: **I will send for you when I need you.** (he turns back and Dolapo departs)

In spite of hatred that permeates the whole film, Kashi is able to conceal his feelings through some metaphorical utterances used. The utterance (h) above is also a statement in its structure but the essence is a command. It has the congruent form of "don't talk about this again" and it could have been harsh if used. The incongruent expression makes it easier to deduce the employer-employee relationship between Kashi and Dolapo. Prospective employers often use this type of metaphor and others such as "we will get back to you" especially when they don't want the candidate to feel sad that he/she is not picked. In the real sense, the tone is magisterial than polite. The utterance (h) is a polite way of dismissing her from his presence. The tone is more formal than when he says "don't talk about this again". The incongruent expression suggests love and politeness. Its use at least reduces the immediate disappointment that should have come with the congruent form.

Interaction 6
Film: Saworoide

Background: After the king's thugs have killed Adedigba, chief Bada comes to inform her father, Ayangalu that these thugs are also coming for him too.
Ayangalu: (there is a serious knock at the door) Who is that? Haa, Bada.
Chief Bada: Baba, what happened and why are you crying?
Ayangalu: They have killed my daughter, Adedigba. That's her son over there (points
at a small boy).
Chief Bada: **Haa! Please, baba. Some people are coming to arrest you and take**
Saworoide to the palace. If you dare refuse, they will kill you. I'm off oooo (he dashes off)**.**

The grammatical utterances in (d) above are statements but the essence is a command. Even though Ayangalu is not directly told to leave the town it becomes imperative for him to do so. The four utterances are intended to persuade Ayangalu to leave the town. The departure has to be urgent as death may be involved. No single line of the utterance has told him to leave but it is suggested. The utterances are statemnets but imperatives.

5. Discussion of Findings

The analysis of aspects of grammatical metaphor of Tunde Kelani's films reveals that the film maker employs different metaphors to enhance the storylines and carry home his different messages. First, the analysis of "Arugba", one of Kelani's films shows that he employs declarative construction in interrogative mood to "garnish" his thematic concerns. Such grammatical metaphor is used in the film for some purposes. It is used to clear the speaker's doubt, to achieve diplomacy and sarcasm, to dodge possible subsequent questions and to turn the table.

Second, the analysis of grammatical metaphor in the films reveals that sometimes statements could be expressed in the directive moods. Interlocutor may employ command to achieve statement. The analysis shows that when this is done the play writer achieves some semantic purposes. It is an indicator of politeness and unpreparedness. It suggests that the question asked is irrelevant and not worth of answering. With these findings, the present study is in line with the position of Aritonang (2014) when he opines that when grammatical metaphor is used it results in the complexity of the information. In Aritonang (2014:7) the same metaphorical expression was utilized by Barrack Obama "to avoid direct question and keep the close distance to the audience."

Third, the analysis shows that a statement could be used to express the directive mood. The utterance in the form of a statement which its essence is a command, according to the analysis is used for politeness. Generally, it is a marker of respect as it reveals the age differences between the interlocutors. This is what Norgaard etal. (2010:96-7) says "is a marker of politeness and which reflects the power relation between the interlocutors involved". In a nut shell, grammatical metaphor creates tension, suspense and dramatic irony in Tunde Kelani's films, thereby making them interesting enough.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 337–342

The Artistic and Dramatic Values of the Okposo Festival of the Itsekiri People of Ugbuwangue

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Abstract. The Okposo festival of the Itsekiri people of Ugbuwangue is highly spiritual. It recreates in dramatic and poetic mode the people's closeness to the marine (Okun) ecology of the Niger Delta. Its yearly enactment has served in recent years as not only a means of cultural unification but also a platform family renewal. The festival has as part of its aesthetic realization, the complete elements of modern theatre such as dance, song, ritual, costume, chants, and imitation. This paper thus examines the cultural values and dramatic aesthetics that constitute the performance of the Okposo festival of the Itsekiri people of Ugbuwangue in a bid to highlight the elements of drama and its modes of cultural redefinition in contemporary societies. The paper adopts the participant observation method as the theoretical framework to enable us obtain adequate information from the society and interpret same with regards to the metaphor of traditional theatre and ritual efficacy of African festivals. The paper concludes that African festival not only serves as a means of entertainment but also as a mode of preserving the cherished cultural values of the people.

Keywords: Aesthetics, Festival, Itsekiri, Okposo.

1. Introduction

Around Africa before the arrival of colonial masters, the continent was teeming with performance activities in form of ceremonies, festival, religious rites, storytelling and various forms of celebrations, all interwoven into the diverse African culture (Brocketts 568). The African is a very superstitious, expressive and religious person, who believes in the involvement of the gods in the daily experience of the people, hence the controlling impulse to appease the gods. It is an inborn belief system that guides his path through life and destiny, believing in the existence of the gods that they control every aspect of man's life and existence. Iyeh and Aluede attribute their voices to this fact saying;

Religion permeates deeply into the fabric of the African's earthly life is expressed in all facets of their life and endeavors. Africans are religious people who go everywhere with their religion, hence they are always in touch with their God. Africans communicate individually and collectively with their God, and this accounts for why rituals and ceremonies are observed both individually and collectively. When such ceremonies and rituals are observed collectively by a people at a set time of the year, it is called a festival (86).

From the foregoing, it is obvious that festivals grew out of utilitarian purpose of the African in line with subconscious drive to communicate and collaborate with the supernatural world, with an attempt to appease and soothe the gods saw the emergence of diverse kinds of festival. As a celebration of life is an integral part of African existence. The word "Festivus" means a feast, joyous or mirthful. Festival is the commemoration of gods, spirits, ancestors, kings or historical events. Bame (72) describes African festival as;

Seasonal…. Propitiatory, sacrificial and laudatory ceremonies by me means of which African ethnic groups acknowledeged the blessings of the supreme creator and the lesser deities and ancestral spirits manifest in good health, good harvest and abundance of children.

Public performances in a medium of expression and communication in indigenous African cultures. African festivals are as old as the people; examples are Okere Juju festival (Umale Okere) of Okere in Warri, Egungun festival, New Yam festival,

Olorogun festival of Ayakoromo, Ekine festival of Calabari and lots more. Most festivals are myth based, carnival, ritual dances and drama. Oyin Ogumba (4) defines festival as "an indigenous cultural institution, a form of art nurtured of the African soil over the centuries which has features and whose technique are sometimes totally different from the borrowed forms now practiced by many of our contemporary artist" he further observes that:

Traditional festivals are staged from time to time.
In a town
Of modest size, say twenty thousand habitants, there may
Be as many as ten to fifteen festivals in a year's cycle of Ceremonies.
Such ceremonies are woven around diverse
Beings and physical phenomena
ranging from powerful
gods and goddesses to hills and
water spirit and generality
of illustrious ancestors (Ogumba 3).

Geoffery Gorer attests in his book titled *Africa Dances*, published 1935 that; the customs of Africa people is rapidly fading under the advancing attack of European civilization. This is 2018, how much do Africans and the Itsekiris in particular have to show, hence the urgent need to preserve and document.

The Okposo festival is a festival of the Ugbuwague people of Warri-South, in Delta state, that women children and non-initiates can partake in. It holds every ten years during the festive season for seven days, because it is particularly special and honorable. Every masquerade performs, in Itsekiri it is called 'Lu ekun tan' It is a cultural based occasion bringing Itsekiris from all walks of life and non Itsekiris together. During the celebration there is renewal of bond with ancestors and the gods, vows fulfilled and renewed for protection and provision, and pledges made by suffering injustice. The language used is Itsekiri because language is the core of cultural liability.

This paper looks at the religious and social elements and would enable Itsekiris and non- Itsekiris, at a glance to know the origin, preparation, costume and performance as it concerns the Okposo festival.

1.1 Historical Background

The Ugbuwangue community was founded by Prince Iyonwuren (Yonwuren) and his sister Princess Agbenje (Agbeje), both children of the late King Akengbuwa 1, the 16th Olu of Warri, after they left their elder brother Prince Oritsemone in Usele. Prince Yonwuren and his elder sister established Ugbuwangue town, which is on the mainland of Warri. Masquerades are very important to the Ugbuwangue people, when a family or community have a special guest of high admiration, masquerades are used for entertainment.

In the past some gods come in form of birds, strange objects in the river, while some trouble residents at night or destroy their fishing nets until the oracle is consulted. The Okposo is a goddess that existed before Prince Yonwuren and Princess Agbeje migrated to the present day Ugbuwangue. This is same with Oginaga of Usele that existed before Prince Oritsemone elder brother to Prince Yonwuren and Princess Agbeje moved to Usele. In other Itsekiri communities the umales are invited by umales already existing in the land or by those who migrated. This is a proof that umale exists in the Itsekiri cosmology. The Itsekiris of Ugbuwangue like other Itsekiri community maintain a cotton relationship with the marine for provision and protection in return for sacrifice and celebration of the gods and deities.

After years of dwelling in the land, the people of Ugbuwague started experiencing strange occurrences that forced them to consult the oracle. It was discovered that there is a goddess living in the land called Okposo. The goddess says the people occupying the land did not recognize her presence nor honor her. The people pledged their allegiance to the goddess, which was the beginning of the Umale Okposo festival. Initially it was celebrated every thirty years because it is a masquerade of honour and very high esteem, It was reduced to fifteen years, presently it is ten years, make the people familiar with the ritual process and performance.

1.2 Glossary of Itsekiri Terms

Eteshe	Headdress
Ebura	Ancestor
Agbakara	Crocodile
Ilele egbele	Feather
Imerigo	Fresh palm frond
Ude	Rattles
Uda	Cutlass
Okwa	Lead drummer
Okposo	Goddess
Okposo	Old women above seventy years
Oritsenebubuwe	Almighty God
Umale-Okun	Sea-god
Okparan-Umale	Chief Priest
Uleghe	Elegance
Ugba	Calabash/Gourd

2. Preparatory Ceremony for the Okposo Festival

The Okposo festival a decennial festival of the Ugbuwangue people holds during the festive period in December. The Okposo is a water-godess that has power to influence commerce, fertility and maintenance of moral order. In the course of preparation series of rituals for public and private participation takes place, to cleanse the land, appease deities, ancestors, gods and invitation of the masquerades from the Umaleokun kingdom because they don't dwell with men. The opkaran umale (Chief priest) is the one that coordinates all ceremonies and talks to the gods on behalf of the people. The ceremony for public participation are takes place at the altars of all deities in the, village square and front of the shrine. While that of private participation happens in the big shrine and very late in the night by the initiated and Oojo- Orun (night masquerade). Preparation for the Okposo festival starts at the beginning of the year with 'Awerewere', which has to do with the cleansing of the land by chasing out evil spirits from the community.

The iwe awere (awere leaves), same as that used for Igue festival in the Benin kingdom is used for this ceremony. On the day of the awerewere, at about 4:00am before the cock crows, one of the women raises one of the awere songs to wake all sons and daughters in the community informing them that they are about to invite happiness into the community. Each one rises to hold a wood with fire, the fire symbolizes the exit of darkness as a result of the light they are holding. With the firewood in hand they pray to the gods and shout "Ubi re!" (ill-luck /evil go away). The tide also plays a prominent role like it does in the "Mu ikpa ri eri". Everyone throws their wood into the river for the tide to take away, meaning the tide has taken away all evil from the land. Participants come together for the eldest man or his representative to bless, while palm wine, kolanut and local gin is served. Thereafter, songs will be sung to praise Oritsenebruwe (the almighty God) and the ebura (ancestors) of the land. By 6:00am they start dancing visiting almost all household to drop the awere leaves, with a menopausal woman or a young virgin carrying a calabash on her head. The contents of the calabash are white kaolin chalk and kolanut. Their host can decide to put money inside the calabash or entertain them with drinks. The awerewere dance round the community is to bring in peace, comfort, joy and prosperity.

Few months later the 'Mu Ikpa ri eri' (appeasing gods of the river) ceremony is carried out. This ceremony is to appease and send food to the gods of the river. Mu ikpa ri eri highly depends on the tide, if its wrongly calculated then the ritual cannot be carried out. It has to do with individuals bringing food stuff and canned food to the village square, when the tide time clicks. A small broken canoe is brought out for all to put their food inside by those in attendance. A baby goat is slaughtered inside the canoe, the okparan umale (chief priest) drops his own food first, the Iyeloma (mother of all the masquerades) drops hers before other people in attendance will drop theirs in the canoe. For this ceremony three Hippi from the Okiribowe (big shrine) are present. With everyone circled around the canoe, the Hippi goes round to purify them. Immediately after that the first Hippi with few initiated, takes the small canoe with food into a bigger canoe to deliver the food to the gods of the river. The second Hippi runs round the community to cleanse the town and fortify the awerewere ceremony. While the third Hippi takes banga, fufu and other sacrificial food to the entrance of the community to appease the gods residing there and gods who pass through the highway.

Every first Sunday of August there is another masquerade dance called 'Umale-awaran'. Awaran means weather condition, example is the August break. All these are annual procedural rituals to appease the big goddess Okposo because her celebration is not annual. The ritual continues daily while the festival is ongoing to the end. Deities in Ugbuwangue are Okribowe, Ukpejuku and Eebi. Okribowe is the deity in the big shrine, Ukpejuku is the minister of defense, god of war also called Agbakara (crocrodile), that fights against enemies of the community whenever there is a war. Ukpejuku accepts only ram and fowl as sacrifice. The last is Eebi, that accepts only roasted food like yam and chicken. The chicken for appeasing eebi is roasted with the feather. Eebi makes available a good weather for the masquerade and other events in the community. Other ritual takes place at night when women and uninitiated are asleep. The festival is accompanied by huge celebrations

3. Dramatic Content of the Okposo Festival

For this festival the emphasis is on the costume. The festival exhibits different kinds of masquerades using both human and animal motifs. The feet of all the masquerades are red showing the red nature of the palace and throne of the god of the sea (Umaleokun), like the feet of the Egyptian Hippi showing the color

of the Nile soil. In Ugbuwangue the Hippi though a male god has female attributes; glamorous female head-tie, vibrating buttocks and other head decoration. Fresh palm frond is also common with all masquerades except the Ode, Oyobo, Ole and Agbo Ode.

Mask forms a part of the costume and it symbolizes the supernatural. The masks are usually a part of the costume that adorns the whole body. There are three types of African mask namely; the face mask, helmet mask and the headdress. The Okposo and other masquerades use the headdress, called Eteshe in Itsekiri language. The eteshe, which is the most symbolic of African artistic representation looks like a carved wood which serves as a means of communication between the gods, spirits and man. It also means head, depends on the usage. There is the representation of human, animals, deities and fishes through the use of the headdress. Masks are:

Carved in the likeness of spirits, animals, human beings
and other strange characters
found in the environment.
Masks in most traditional societies are used to represent the spirits or ancestors. Thus the masquerades explains
the entrance of the spirit actor (Clive 27).

The dance masquerades are distinguished by their eteshe. The eteshe of Okposo is expansive, that of the man has the face of the man that of the woman has the face of the, with lots of colorful feather. The feather symbolizes motherhood, just as the mother hen shields her chicks from danger and cold. Feather is called lelegbele in Itsekiri. Feather deals with ascension and spiritual evolution to a higher plane. As a symbol across many cultures, feathers represent a connection to divinity. Eteshe of Ogoni is Agbakara (crocrodile) representing one of the deities of Ugbuwangue community, Igodo eteshe looks like the head of a goat, Udugbo is like man while Adumu is human head with hair like a mermaid. Udele and Oki have fish as their eteshe, the former also called Ugbode and smallest of all masquerades has the hammer head shark, and the latter, which is the smartest and most active of them all has the sword shark. Tikoro with a cutlass is violent like the Igwe is made of all eteshe. Olisha's eteshe is very unique like rainbow trees or colorful long spoke of an umbrella. The eteshe of the Igwe, the commander general is red, symbolizing danger. Igwe is always holding a big cutlass ready to destroy, but he restricted by the rope tied around his waist and respects only Okposo. The rope is held by the strongest amongst the initiated. Oyobo, a servant to Okposo is covered with plantain leaf symbolizing his ordinariness, with no eteshe. Ole covered with wrapper does not hail imerigo or ude, instead fresh coconut fronds around his ankles like Umale Okere, holding a stick with imerigo tied around it. Whenever ole steals anything he quickly dips the stick inside so that women and the uninitiated won't be able to retrieve from him.

The masquerade costumes are elaborate with faces covered with wrapper. All masquerades except Ole, Agbode and Oyobo have the big (oma in Itsekiri) and small bells around their waist and rattles (ude) around their ankles, thus making their presence known.

Relating to the elements of performance of oral literature, the masquerade takes the place of the oral artist. This is because like the oral artist he engages in a certain atmosphere that puts it in a special light and indeed encourages a certain atmosphere of confrontation between him and his audience. The performance takes place in the village square called "ogwa baba" where they seclude a part for masquerades to perform. The most significant class of dramatic class of dramatic material is what has been referred to as masquerade performances of mask dances. It is a performance of very rich treat. The secluded space which can also be called the acting place is a ritual and sacred space that women and uninitiated cannot go to until the masquerade leaves the arena. Also when the masquerades are seated, take a break to the mini shrine or go round the community to greet the ancestors and deities, the dancers take the stage. The dancers are all dressed in beautiful attires, men and women opposite with a big space between them. There is interplay of all elements of performance; space, time, action and audience.

Songs and musical instruments play a very important role in the Okposo performance, without which performance cannot be achieved. Both help to generate and sustain a desired level of physical upliftment for the masquerades and dancers. It is important to note that the African oral performance does not distinguish the audience from the performer. The recognition of the audience is an alliance with the community where the performance took place.
The audience in a truly traditional
setting of oral performance
is a force to be reckoned with…. there is
no physical separation
between performer and audience
members. The artist is practically
surrounded by them and in some cases
moves through the midst in

the course of the performance (Okpewho 65).

The audience in most cases is participants that are used to the masquerades performance. They sometimes interprets, applauds of criticize the masquerade dancing. Hence the masquerade on stage must in a artful manner dance to the delight of the audience.

The seven days festival has a timetable, with three outing daily; morning, afternoon and evening. This excludes the Agbode, Ole and Oyobo. During the break men, women, boys and girls form groups and dance round going from house to house for financial benefit and entertainment. This dance is called 'Ukpukpe' which means war dance.

Day One:
Every morning the wives and mother of the masquerade wait in front of the shrine dressed in white. The first masquerade to appear aside the domestic masquerades; Ole and Agbode is 'Ogheye'. The Ogheye does not dance but, comes to inform people of Ugbuwangue community the mother of all masquerades, Okposo will be performing on the second and also does a critical supervision to know if all arrangements are in place, warns evil doers in the community to abstain from evil, prophecies, by telling what is to happen and points out wherever evil things takes place happen in the community so it could be cleansed. Offenders are taken to the Ogheye and he does well to punish them.
Day Two:
On the second day it is only the Okposo that performs, while the Ogheye goes around prophesying and administering justice. The Okposo comes out with her husband and son Ode, at about midday, goes through the ancestral route to greet the ancestors and all deities of the land, returns back to the village square, dances a little and departs. It is a masquerade of huge element of pageantry display that does not walk on bare ground like others but on expensive damask wrapper. Okposo is the only masquerade that walks elegantly and dances slowly. Ode means hunter, this kind of hunter does not hunt animals but hunts women at the arena. It is different from other masquerades because it does not have the sacred imerigo around its body, making it possible for women touch it. The Ode never comes out with other Ode but with his mother and father. Ode is always in the middle receiving protection from his parents, also has a younger brother that comes out with Olisha and his wife.
Day Three:
On the morning of the third day is Ogoni, afternoon is Agbakara and Uleghe. From the third day all masquerades comes out in three, all the same with the best dancer in the middle.
Day Four:
Agrija performs in the morning, with dance steps like that of Ishan masquerade of Edo State. In the afternoon there is Udele also called Ugbode also the smallest of all masquerades. The last for the day is Oki, which is the smartest and most active of all masquerades
Day Five:
On the fifth day it gets more interesting with Igodo in the morning, Udugbo in the afternoon Olisha in the evening.
Day Six:
The sixth day is known as 'oko gun oko gua' which simply means boats coming and going. On this day there is a repetition of all that masquerades that performed from the third day to the fifth day. It is like a carnival for the masquerades.
Day Seven:
A special ritual takes place before comes out, it is carried out by old women above seventy. They are also called Okposo because of their age. The will be in front of the shrine with each holding old trays and cane to hit the tray. Their duty is to sing nine traditional songs before the Okposo comes out of the shrine, and then escort the Okposo to the arena. The seventh day is the grand finale, and the last day of the last outing, the Ode comes out of the shrine three times to announcing the coming of the big masquerade called Okposo with her husband "Urun ebobo wa ren" "Something wonderful is coming". It makes a strange noise that is a mixture of vocal sound with rhythm. He is a woman's masquerade that makes women happy and very friendly with beautiful voice. The Ode, like the Ole is a bundle of humor. When the Okposo is performing or takes its eyes of Ode, the Ode runs after women using the wood it is holding to poke their buttocks. He does this until the women would grab and take him into hiding. He is captured to test the strength of his mother Okposo. When the mother discovers the child is missing she gets violent and starts crying looking for her son Ode, very attentive at the same time to hear the Ode's voice. The Ode loves singing it is his voice that would make it easier for his parents to rescue him. The father is involved in the search too, but goes a separate way from the wife to search.
Ole: Ole means thief and lazy, he is a mischief maker, serves as a catalyst endowed with negative qualities, but has very high regard for the Okposo and Igwe. The Ole steals from men to feed others in the shrine. He does not come out of the shrine like others but sneaks out, to make it stealing easier. But whenever he is sighted by kids or women they scream Ole!!!!! So others would be aware that the

stealing masquerade is out. Followed mostly by children singing and clapping for Ole to dance.
Agbo-Ode: Agbo-Ode means outside sweeper that sweeps the community. He starts from the shrine, town square, through the ancestral route and back to the shrine. It is a masquerade without a headdress, all it does is sweep.
Oyobo: this masquerade is a servant to the Okposo that takes upon himself all the curses, ill-luck and evil in the community. Oyobo is very powerful spiritual, but very lazy and likes sleeping.

After the dance festival ritual continues, for another seven days with the Hippi/Ipi. The Hippi is a water-god believed to be the senior child of the sea-god (Umaleokun), and a symbol of unity of all people of the kingdom. The Hippi is stubborn, quarrelsome, pursues his offenders to no end, protects and guards the throne of his father. In some communities like Okotomu-Irigbo of Ode-Itsekiri, the Hippi is usually the first masquerade to appear to keep the community in contact with the spirit of the sea-god, Umaleokun. But in Ugbuwangue the Hippi is always the last to appear, after the seven days of feasting. Apart from representing the Umaleokun the Hippi can also represent other water-gods in rituals like Mu Ikpa Ri Eri ritual, that has do with giving food to Umaleokun. The Hippi is the only god allowed to take the offerings of food, water, drink, kola, alligator pepper and kaolin (white chalk), no other god however big or small is allowed to do so. Boat Regattas are associated with the Umaleokun and so the Hippi is the masquerade that comes out during such. The Egyptian Nile-god also called Hippi is responsible for communal sanctification by driving out evil spirits like the Itsekiri Hippi. Whenever there is suicide by hanging, there is traditional ritual the Hippi performs at the place the suicide takes place.

The belief holds that the Okposo festival destroys bareness in the land, averts sickness and ill-luck, lastly, and ensures prosperity and protection. It is a feast that would be well cherished by tourists because it creates an avenue to display African art and modernize African tradition, towards a sustainable tourism development by showcasing the rich cultural heritage of the people. As a result of this study the festival will not fade into the oblivion

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Part Six

Educational Management

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 345–350

Assessment of School Plant Maintenance Practices in Renovated Public Secondary Schools in Edo State

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Abstract. This study is an assessment of school plant maintenance practices in renovated public secondary schools in Edo state. Three research questions were raised to guide the study. Sixteen (16) schools across the three Senatorial districts of Edo State which constituted 20% of the 82 renovated schools from 2009 to 2017 were sampled for the study. A Questionnaire titled 'School Plant Maintenance Practices Questionnaire' (SPMPQ) was used to collect data from the sampled schools. The Mean and Standard deviation, Simple percentages and Frequency were used for analysis. The findings of the analysis revealed that the extent of observance of school plant maintenance in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State is high, the prevalent school maintenance practice is emergency maintenance practice and government do not provide maintenance funds. It was therefore recommended that, though the high rate of observance of maintenance practices was found to be high, these were more of repair maintenance practices. Preventive maintenance practices should be adopted by school heads; this way, a breakdown is prevented before they occur. To be able to do this, it was recommended that government should as a matter of policy, provide adequate funds for a holistic maintenance of school plant.

Keywords: Assessment, School Plant, Maintenance Practices, Renovated Public Secondary Schools

1. Introduction

Edo State government over the years has spent billions of naira renovating schools some of which were built in the 50s and 60s. Since 2009, massive renovation of public primary and secondary schools tagged 'Red Roof Revolution', commenced across the State. The government has again selected 230 public schools for renovation in 2019 with a budget of six billion naira (Edo State Ministry of Education). They also plan to provide furniture and toilet facilities. The schools being renovated were originally meant for students whose number has multiplied over the years as a result of the Universal Basic Education launched in 1999 which is an offshoot of the Universal Primary Education introduced in the 50s. This increase has put a lot of pressure on school plant as the facilities have become overstretched without maintenance. Hence most public schools in Edo state are replete with dilapidated buildings and obsolete equipment, neglect and vandalization which could indicate poor or lack of maintenance plan. School plant should be properly maintained for its continuous existence and uninterrupted services. Therefore, maintenance as an ongoing process is always necessary in any school no-matter how well built, furnished and equipped. Laudable as the Edo State government's efforts at renovation of public schools is, the need to ensure maintenance practices that will elongate the lifespan of the school plant as long as possible is paramount.

1.1 Problem of the Study

Despite the importance attached to school plant, the environment of most public schools in Nigeria is less desirable. This has led to the growing concern to the maintenance of school plants in public schools; it is common to see broken windows, chairs, collapsed ceilings, damaged roofs, cracked walls, broken furniture and faded paints even in schools shortly after undergoing renovation with billions of naira expended. This pathetic situation has become a major concern to stakeholders in the system. Could this be due to the extent of observance of school plant

maintenance practice in public schools by school administrators? Could it be due to the school plant maintenance practice adopted? Do school administrators receive funding for maintenance? These questions form the basis for the study on school plant maintenance practice, particularly in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State.

1.2 Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to assess school plant maintenance practices in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State.

1.3 Research Questions

- What is the extent of observance of school plant maintenance practices in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State?
- What is the prevalent school plant maintenance practice observed in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State?
- Do Principals receive maintenance funds from government in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State?

2. Literature Review

Odigwe and Eluwa (2013) asserts that the decline in the education performance of students in secondary schools in African nations is evident from cross sectional studies, and this steady decline has being traced to the growing concern about adequate provision, maintenance and management of the school plant. School plant refers to everything within the school premises which include the site, buildings, equipment such as machines, laboratory equipment and so on. Ajayi (2007) and Yusuf (2008) in Amanchukwu and Ololube (2015) expanded this description of school plant as comprising the machinery which in turn includes machines and tools used in the workshop in addition to duplicating machines. They also include school site which is the building, equipment, furniture, vehicles, electrical fittings, water supply infrastructure, playgrounds, lawns, and so on as part of the school plant. Odor (1995) also describes school plant as the space and physical resources which the school administrator and his reference groups harness, allocate, utilize and maintain for the purpose of effective school administration. Onwurah (2004) also defines school plant as the school building, the playground, equipment and other material resources provided in the school to facilitate effective teaching and learning operation. Summarily, school plant involves all the material resources in the school that facilitate teaching and learning.

School plant maintenance requires a continuing effort at ensuring that facilities such as furniture, playground, laboratories, library and school infrastructure remain in good condition and lasts the entire life circle of the facility. Many building materials, furniture and equipment may not last too long and may require upkeep maintenance and inevitable replacement to defer building obsolescence. Unfortunately, managing school plant have historically received much less attention than facility planning. This view was earlier articulated by Manga, Aliyu and Garba (2013) who cited the basic problems affecting school plant maintenance in Africa to include inadequate finance, poor supervision, inadequate tools, negligence and maintenance culture. In maintaining the school plant, attention must be paid not only to the structure but to the wellbeing of the learners.

It is the statutory responsibility of school administrators to ensure that the school plant is maintained to ensure a conducive teaching and learning environment and to justify the huge resources expended by government in renovating schools with dilapidated structure. The provision and maintenance of physical facilities are the primary responsibility of the Government who should provide maintenance funds and the school leadership whose role it is to expend the funds in maintenance activities. Principals must be fully concerned with the physical environment and other facilities around the school; dilapidated buildings, leaking roofs, abandoned projects, over-grown trees and lawns, dingy and dark buildings all of which have demoralising effects on people, especially the adolescents (Ekundayo 2010). Heads of school must therefore put in place strategies to ensure that School plant maintenance practices are observed as a culture in the school. School plant maintenance practices include ensuring availability of working tools necessary for maintenance, regular inspection to detect damaged building, equipment, furniture and so on, regular supervision to ensure that school maintenance are executed on daily basis based on clear schedule of duty allocated to guide staff with job descriptions of maintenance activity stating what they should do and how they should do it, promptly providing finance to purchase maintenance tools and to pay for labour that will be employed to carryout maintenance, enlightenment programme to educate staff on the need to embrace maintenance culture among others. Onwrah (2004) also suggests maintenance practices for effective management of

the school plant to include regular inspection of school plant so as to detect defects and effect repairs or replacement. All staff of the school should be involved since they are direct users of these facilities. They should identify and report defective facilities to the school administrators to ensure prompt repairs. He also advised that proper arrangement should be made by the school administrator to keep the school compound well swept daily, grass-lawns and hedges should be constantly trimmed.

The maintenance options open to school administrators in school plant maintenance include: preventive maintenance, emergency maintenance, remedial maintenance, adhoc maintenance and no-maintenance at all as the case may be (Ogunu 2002, Dilworth 2003 and Onwurah 2007). Preventive maintenance is planned to prevent a breakdown of the system or one of its components. It allows an equipment and building remain in its original state and is carried out before they malfunction. This option is taken where there is periodic inspection and servicing of school facilities and equipment to avoid breakdown. What is common to school plant in Nigeria is that it is allowed to deteriorate until there is total breakdown because there is lack of maintenance culture in the system. Emergency maintenance option on the other hand takes place where the school plants are repaired only when the need arises. Here servicemen are called in when an equipment is out of use; this is prevalent in Nigeria. Remedial maintenance option is embarked on when school plants are repaired before breakdown has occurred. According to Ogunu (2002), adhoc maintenance option takes place where a substantial sum of money is budgeted to finance unplanned maintenance activities while no-maintenance option occurs when school administrators neglect school plant maintenance because the maintenance cost responsibility is not well defined between the school and management board. Another important type of maintenance is recurring maintenance. Here, an equipment is maintained on a daily basis. This is tied to the operationality of the equipment. For instance, daily maintenance of a photocopier, computer and so on.

For schools as well as for all types of facilities, preventive maintenance is a pragmatic way to ensure that facilities and equipment are serviced regularly to protect against new deficiencies in order to greatly extend the useful life of the structure. Corrective maintenance is also necessary in order to address observed deficiencies; this way, a breakdown is prevented before they occur (Odigwe and Eluwa, 2013). The result of a study carried out by Ogonor and Sanni (2001) on adequacy of maintenance by school personnel revealed that while school personnel were adjudged to be very adequate (66%) in carrying out routine checks to detect faults, they were perceived to be non-responsive to the need to effect repairs on the detected faulty facility (12%). This need necessitated Onwurah (2004)'s position that school plant maintenance entail repairs and replacement of school buildings and equipment in order to keep them in as near their original conditions as possible. It appears that this is not peculiar to public schools in Nigeria; in a study carried out by Tabbasi (2014) in Malaysia, it was revealed that most of the school buildings do not possess their own school plant management practices and they lack preventive or planned maintenance culture. Libraries and laboratories are generally in poor condition in many schools (Otu 2002, Jagaba 2004) whereas school plant maintenance is a very critical input in the provision of quality education.

This study is hinged on the Social System theory which views schools as a social system that have input-process-output circle. Inputs being financial, human (teachers, school managers, students and support staff) and material resources (buildings, furniture and other infrastructure). These inputs are processed and transformed to produce desired results or outputs. The implication of this theory to this study is that the provision and maintenance of physical inputs will create a teaching and learning environment that will produce well-trained students.

3. Methodology

The study adopted descriptive survey design. The population of the study comprised all the 82 renovated public secondary schools from 2009 to 2017 (Edo South; 37, Edo Central; 13 and Edo North; 32) in the three Senatorial district of Edo State. Twenty percent (20%) of the schools was randomly selected constituting 16 schools (Edo South; 7, Edo Central; 3 and Edo North; 6). A Questionnaire titled 'School Plant Maintenance Practices Questionnaire' (SPMPQ) was used to collect data from the selected principals in the sampled schools. The instrument was validated by a senior lecturer in the Department of Educational management, University of Benin. Responses to the instrument were weighed on a four point Likert scale which was later collapsed into two scales of low and high to answer research question 2; items with mean score from 1.0 – 2.49 is regarded as low while 2.50 – 4.00 is high. A Reliability coefficient of 94% of the instrument was obtained after administering the instrument to renovated private schools in Edo State using the Test-re-Test method at an interval of two weeks. The Mean and Standard deviation, Simple percentages and Frequency were used for analysis.

4. Presentation of Result

Research Questions 1: What is the extent of observance of school plant maintenance practice in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State?

Table1: Descriptive Statistics of the extent of observance of school plant maintenance practice in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State

S/N	**Items**	N	Sum	Mean	Std.dev	Test mean	Remarks
1	Cleaning of school ground/environment	16	62.00	3.88	.341	2.5	H
2	Filling up of potholes on school ground as they occur	16	55.00	3.44	.814	2.5	H
3	Cutting of unwanted grass/weed	16	62.00	3.88	.342	2.5	H
4	Scrubbing floors and furniture	16	46.00	2.88	1.26	2.5	H
5	Fixing of broken chairs and windows as they occur	16	41.00	2.56	.963	2.5	H
6	Replacing electrical appliances when they expire	16	30.00	1.88	1.025	2.5	L
7	Fixing electrical sockets and lamp holders in bad condition	16	28.00	1.75	1.065	2.5	L
8	Repairing fans/airconditioners when faults develops	16	28.00	1.75	1.000	2.5	L
9	Servicing the generator to ensure that it is in good working condition	16	23.00	1.44	.814	2.5	L
10	Servicing equipments such as photocopy/machines,/refrigerators, computers, TV, video machines etc	16	20.00	1.25	.683	2.5	L
11	Cutting and trimming trees/flowers for safety from snakes, reptiles, mosquitoes etc	16	59.00	3.69	.793	2.5	H
12	Disposing off refuse and sewage	16	58.00	3.63	.885	2.5	H
13	Clearing blocked gutters	16	52.00	3.25	.856	2.5	H
14	Flushing and washing latrines/toilets/floors/wash hand basin	16	41.00	2.56	1.315	2.5	H
15	Treating/toilets/latrines/floors/wash hand basin with insecticide	16	34.00	2.13	1.088	2.5	H
16	Mending fences to prevent illegal outlet	16	45.00	2.81	1.276	2.5	H
17	Manning the school gate to check movement of persons and vehicles	16	51.00	3.19	1.223	2.5	H
18	Lubricating machines and machineries for effective use	16	25.00	1.56	.814	2.5	L
19	Keeping laboratory/workshop equipment in top condition	16	37.00	2.31	1.138	2.5	H
20	Checking safety devices like fire extinguishers to ensure that they are in good working condition	16	25.00	1.56	.964	2.5	L
21	Keeping water supply infrastructure like tap. Pipe, borehole, water tanks in good condition	16	31.00	1.94	1.124	2.5	L
22	Reporting defective equipment	16	39.00	2.44	1.365	2.5	H
23	Availability of cleaning tools	16	40.00	2.50	1.095	2.5	H
24	Supervising personnel in charge of maintenance	16	41.00	2.56	1.209	2.5	H
25	Inspecting the school plant for defect.	16	29.00	1.81	1.109	2.5	L
	Average	**16**	**39.23**	**2.45**	**.513**	**2.50**	**L**

H= high, L= Low

Table 2 shows the descriptive data with respect to the extent of observance of school plant maintenance practices. Total schools sampled (N) is sixteen (16) and twenty five (25) items were raised. From the 25 items, responses showed that sixteen (16) items were highly observed school plant maintenance practices while nine (9) recorded low observance. The composite yielded average values are of =39.23, mean=2.45 and standard deviation=.513. Though, with a general mean value of 2.45 which is less than the theoretical mean of 2.50, it can be said that the extent of observance of school plant maintenance is low, item by item analysis shows however indicates that, with 16 schools rated as high and 9 schools rated as low, the extent of observance of school plant maintenance practices in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State is high.

Research Questions 2: What is the prevalent school plant maintenance practice observed in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State?

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of school plant maintenance practices observed in Renovated Public secondary Schools in Edo State

S/N	Maintenance Practices	Responses	
		Freq	%
1	Preventive	06	37.6
2	Emergency	**08**	**50.0**
3	Remedial	00	00
4	Recurring	02	12.4
	Total	**16**	**100.0**

Table 2 shows the school plant maintenance practices in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State. From the table, 37.6% of the sampled schools carry out preventive maintenance practice, 50%; emergency maintenance, 0%; remedial maintenance and 12.4%; recurring maintenance. From this analysis, emergency maintenance with 50% is the prevalent maintenance practice in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State.

Research Question 3: Do Principals receive maintenance funds from government in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State?

Table3: Descriptive Statistics of receipt of funds for school plant maintenance in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State

S/N	Item	Frequency	Percent %	Cumulative Percent	Remarks
1	Do you receive school maintenance funds?	No 15	93.8	93.8	No
		Yes 1	6.2	100.0	
	Total	16	100		

Table 2 shows that, out of the sixteen (16) schools that responded to the item on receipt of maintenance funds, one (01) School affirmed receipt while fifteen (15) Schools indicated no receipt. Therefore, it can be concluded that renovated public schools in Edo State are not given maintenance funds.

5. Discussion of Results

Results of the finding revealed that though generally, the extent of observance of school plant maintenance in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State is low with the mean value of 2.45 which is less than the theoretical mean of 2.50, item by item analysis showed that, more maintenance practices (16) were observed while fewer practices (09) were not observed. The result of this study is at variance with the result of a study carried out by Ogonor and Sanni (2001) on adequacy of maintenance by school personnel which revealed that school personnel were adjudged to be very adequate (66%) in carrying out routine checks to detect faults though low in repairs on the detected faulty facility (12%). This study revealed the opposite as observance of routine checks was lower (9) while observance of repairs was higher (16). The study also supports Onwurah (2004)'s position that school plant maintenance entail repairs and replacement of school buildings and equipment in order to keep them in as near their original conditions as possible. Hence observance of school plant maintenance in Edo State renovated public secondary schools is more of repairs than checking for faulty facilities.

The result on the finding on the prevalent school plant maintenance practice observed in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State which revealed emergency maintenance (50%) as against preventive maintenance practice (37.6%), remedial maintenance (0%) and recurring maintenance (12.4%) is not surprising as the earlier result revealed high observance of repair maintenance practices whereas, Odigwe and Eluwa (2013) had earlier posited that for schools as well as for all types of facilities, preventive maintenance is a pragmatic way to ensure that facilities and equipment are serviced regularly to protect against new deficiencies in order to greatly extend the useful life of the structure.

On receipt of maintenance funds from government in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State, findings revealed that 15 of the 16 sampled schools received no maintenance funds. The question arising from this finding is; where do they get the funds expended on repairs? Perhaps as suggested by Ekundayo (2010), that it is the responsibility of Heads of school to put in place strategies to ensure that School plant maintenance practices are observed as a culture in the school by ensuring availability of working tools necessary for maintenance and promptly providing the finance to purchase maintenance tools and to pay for labour that will be

employed to carryout maintenance among others and not necessarily waiting for government, the schools have devised strategies to raise funds for school maintenance. This finding further collaborates that of Manga, Aliyu and Garba (2013) who cited the basic problems affecting school plant maintenance in Africa to include inadequate finance, poor supervision, inadequate tools, negligence and maintenance culture.

6. Conclusion

In view of the findings of the study, it could be concluded that the extent of observance of school plant maintenance in renovated public secondary schools in Edo State is high because they observe more of the repair practices as against preventive practice which implies that they do little or nothing about dilapidating facilities till it goes bad, then repair. Consequently, the prevalent school maintenance practice is emergency maintenance practice rather than the preventive practice. The reason for this prevalent practice is because schools do not receive maintenance funds. Hence whatever funds the school is able to source is expended on sundry repairs which appear cheaper in the short term than preventive and remedial maintenance practices. This way, school plant is managed till it runs aground and becomes irreparable or requires huge and unavailable funds to fix.

7. Recommendations

- Schools should observe more of preventive maintenance practice. This way, a breakdown is prevented before they occur. As the saying goes, 'Prevention is better than cure'
- Government through the Ministry of education, should as a matter of policy, set aside funds for maintenance of public schools so that school heads would have adequate resources for a holistic maintenance of facilities instead of adhoc repairs.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 351–356

The Influence of Learning Strategies on the Mathematics Achievement of Students as it relates to School Factors

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1. Introduction

Mathematics is usually seen as the language of science and technology. Without doubt, it is the bedrock for technological advancement of any country and a requirement for effective study of other school subjects in areas like numbers and numeration, variation, graphs, fractions, equations and also in volume. Hence, it was made compulsory for all students from Basic Education up until senior secondary school level. In spite of its importance, the performance of students in the subject has been a great concern to the society as poor performance is obtained year after year in the subject by students. For example, Zalmon and Wonu (2017) shown the percentage performance of students from year 2010 to year 2016 in Mathematics for grade levels A_1-C_6 as follows; 33.55%, 38.93%, 49.00%, 36.00%, 31.30%, 34.18% and 38.68% for 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 respectively.

Mathematics is expected to be well learned by students due to its importance but it is a subject most students find difficult to learn effectively. To effectively learn the subject, Mathematical intelligence is a tool that must be possessed by the students. Gardner (2001) in Elmore (2002) identified logical/Mathematical intelligence as one of the eight (or more) intelligences that people have and that people vary considerably in the innate levels of Mathematical intelligence that they are born with. Elmore (2002) noted that a certain amount of Mathematics knowledge and skill is innate - genetic in origin. Elmore (2002) was of the view that Mathematics learning is based on natural endowment (nature) and environmental influences (nurture). He however stressed that Mathematics knowledge and skills come from excessive learning by engaging part of the brain to learn Mathematics content the brain was not naturally designed to learn being that the brain can greatly accommodate large contents of information or knowledge.

Two basic factors that enhance Mathematical knowledge, skills, and interest are genetic makeup of the individual and environment they grow up. The two factors help to shape the level of Mathematical skills that the individual student can acquire. Therefore, for Mathematics to be effectively learned, various methods have to be employed by all stakeholders to arrest the interest of students (Elmore, 2002). Thus, deliberate and dedication in the learning of Mathematics can go a long way to enhance better understanding of the subject. This is because learning involves strengthening correct responses and weakening incorrect responses as well as making sense of the presented material by attending to relevant information, mentally reorganizing it and connecting it with what is already known (Clark & Mayer in Malamed, 2019).

Therefore, for students to effectively benefit from the learning process, they need to effectively and intentionally strategize plans of actions that will enable them to meaningfully learn. Learning strategies involves students' self-generation of thoughts, feelings, and actions which are systematically oriented toward attainment of their goals (Hasanbegovic, 2019). Also, learning strategies according to Freeman (2004) is an individual's way of organizing and using a particular set of skills in order to learn content or accomplish other tasks more effectively and efficiently in school as well as in non-academic settings. Oxford (1990) noted that the use of specific actions, procedures to promote one's own learning is known as learning strategies.

Primary English Community (2013) noted that strategies employed by students to learn become a useful tool kit for active, conscious, and purposeful self-reputation when the learner deliberately apply strategies that fit his or her learning strategies. The primary English community (2013) also emphasized

that more successful learners are those who know many learning strategies, able to decide on which strategies to use and apply the chosen strategies in a deliberate and consistent manner as well as use learning strategies that suit their learning styles.

Learning strategies of students have been found to positively and highly correlate with Mathematics performance of students (Osarumwense, 2015). Pintrich and DeGroot (1990) also found in their study that the use of good cognitive strategy and self-regulation (meta-cognitive) highly relate to high academic achievement of students and that poor performance of students is usually as a result the students not using high self-regulation strategies.

Environmental factor has been traced to effective Mathematics learning (Elmore, 2002). In this study, environmental factors were viewed as school related factors. School factors could be viewed with respect to ownership and location. The owner of a school has significant role to play in the goal actualization of the school. This is because, the owner has full right to decide on the level to raise the school up to and how the school should be adequately run. Schools attended by students can greatly influence their academic achievement. When schools are in good form that is, having standard structures, well equipped with learning facilities and having sound, dedicated, qualified and experienced teachers to teach, the students will be motivated to learn. The owner of the school whether government or private individual does not actually have any influence on the academic achievement of the students, but what influences the academic achievement of students are adequate provision of conducive learning environment, human and material learning facilities and the individual student' learning styles and strategies.

School owned by private individual or government and situated either in urban or rural or suburban areas, so long as the school is adequately furnished with learning facilities such as well-furnished library, well equipped laboratories, adequate sitting facilities well-built and well equipped classrooms, well equipped staff offices, adequate and constant power supply and other basic useful facilities as well as supply of required number of members of staff. Such school is bound to actualize its goals. Another crucial aspect of consideration about school factors is the location of the school. The place where a school is situated is of paramount importance to the effective running of the school. School location simply describes the settlement or area in which a school is situated. This settlement could either be urban or rural or suburban. To Chianson (2012), the area where school is located has significant influence on the achievement of students. Brown and Swanson (2001) noted that differences that exist in students' achievement could be due to school factors such as the area where the school is situated, provision of technology and adequate supply of qualified teachers. Although, the differences that exist between urban and rural schools and between public and private schools are not in the name location or ownership but in inequality in the provision of adequate school facilities.

However, in most parts of Africa and Nigeria in particular, there is great difference between government owed schools and most schools owed by private individuals as the above mentioned learning motivational opportunities are not provided for in most government owned schools (Osarumwense & Oyedeji, 2011). For example, Federal Ministry of Education (FME, 2016) found in their study that teacher/pupil ratio in Nigerian public primary schools was 1:49 and in Edo State in particular was 1:42. However, in private owed schools, the ratio was 1:15. Okeogeohene (2019) also found out that most public schools lack necessary instructional and infrastructural facilities. Hawwau (2015) found out in his study that there are functional libraries in private schools but non-functional libraries in public schools and that school libraries are funded through student levy in some schools in Akinyele LGA of Oyo state.

Lubienski and Lubienski (2006) also noted that the differences in Mathematics performance of students in public and private schools are traceable to differences in demographic factors that exist between the two schools. They however found out that when public schools are provided with similar features in private schools, the students perform as high as the private school students. By implication, the difference in performance of students in public and private schools is as a result of the differences in the supply of adequate school facilities. So, if both public and private schools are provided with equal school facilities, the students are likely to perform equally. They therefore argued based on their findings that private owned schools are not better than public owned schools. They suggested that government should reform public schools to enhance effective learning of students in such schools.

Statement of the Problem

There have been mixed findings by researchers over influence of learning strategies on students' achievement with reference to school related factors. For example, Shodhganga (2007) found that there is

no significant difference in cognitive styles and intelligence abilities of students in private and public schools. The study of Jafari, Shafie and Asadollahi (2013) revealed that students schooling at different locations such as urban and rural have similar views and that private and public school students also have similar views. However, Chen, Ferron, Gorin and Thompson (2005) found that 22 out of 23 cognitive attributes such as cognitive skills, knowledge of students as well as learning strategies that students employ aid students in urban schools to demonstrate superiority over students in rural schools in the mastery of cognitive attributes they use in solving Mathematical problems. They also found that students in urban schools possess higher mastery ability in difficult Mathematics topics especially in Algebra, Geometry and areas that requires abstract thinking and reasoning skills majorly in areas that require proportional reasoning and logical reasoning.

Shodhganga's (2007) found that there is significant difference in the intelligence and achievement of boys and girls and their achievement motivation. More so, it was found that male science students in urban schools cope better with learning than rural science students. On the part of the female students, their learning strategies and intellectual abilities of those in urban schools significantly differ from those in rural schools. The study also found that the urban students were more academically aspirant than rural students. However, rural students performed higher in test that requires reasoning ability despite the fact that their reasoning ability was influenced by their locality.

Chauhan (2004) found that the preferences for different learning style of government male and female school students living in urban and rural areas were influenced by their locality. Urban and rural school students did not differ significantly in their cognitive style however, the urban school students performed better. To Schoenfeld (2002), without doubt students living in the rural areas will end up dropping out of science and Mathematics field due to low availability of resources aids and poor visibility. Li and Willing (2002) noted that almost all schools if not all lack internet facilities and the use of technology because they are economically disadvantaged. Although they noted that schools in the urban areas have similar problems but however concluded that rural schools are at higher disadvantage.

More so, there are standard private and public owed schools in some rural areas in Edo State like Lumen Christy owed by the Catholic Church and Federal Government School at Ibilo which is owed by Federal Government. Also, there are some standard government schools in urban areas as well as so many non standard and poorly furnished private schools in the urban areas of Edo State. One would begin to wonder if these mixed standards were the observed in areas where other researchers carried out their studies. Hence, the researchers deemed it necessary to investigate the influence of learning strategies on the Mathematics achievement of students as it relates to school factors.

2. Research Questions

The following research questions were raised for the study:

- Is there a difference in the relationship between Mathematics learning strategies of students and their academic achievement in Mathematics by school ownership?
- Is there a difference in the relationship between Mathematics learning strategies of students and their academic achievement in Mathematics by school location?

3. Hypotheses

The two research questions were hypothesized for the study as follows:

- There is no significant difference in the relationship between Mathematics learning strategies of students and their academic achievement in Mathematics by school ownership.
- There is no significant difference in the relationship between Mathematics learning strategies of students and their academic achievement in Mathematics by school location.

4. Purpose of the Study

The study aimed to determine the influence of learning strategies employed by public and private school students and those of urban and rural school students and their academic excellence in Mathematics and to also determine the difference in relationship between learning strategies and achievement in Mathematics based on school ownership and location.

5. Methodology

The study employed correlation research design. All junior and senior secondary school students in Edo

South Senatorial District made up the population of the study. A sample size of 280 students was used for the study. Multistage sampling techniques were used to select the sample. First of all, Edo South Senatorial District was selected using purposive sampling technique. The choice of this senatorial district was based on the fact that it is the district with the highest Local Government Areas. Secondly, equal stratified random sampling technique was used to select two (02) secondary schools (one public and one private) from each LGA in Edo South Senatorial District. Thirdly, simple random sampling technique was used to select five (05) students from JS2 and five (05) students from JS3 and also, five (05) students from SS2 and five (05) students from SS3 which made it twenty (20) students from each school and 280 from the senatorial district. On the whole, 160 male students which is 57% of the sample and 120 female students which is 43% of the sample were used for the study.

Questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire is a developed standardized scale that was developed by Osarumwense (2015). The reliability of the instrument was .89 which shows that the instrument is highly reliable. The questionnaire consisted of two sections: A and B. section A sought for demographic data such as name of school, school ownership, sex, identification code to enable the researchers identify the Mathematics scores of students. Section B was based on items addressing on the study. Also, the Mathematics scores for the 2013/2014 third term results were collected from the vice principals of the sampled schools and the scores were standardized using Z and T scores to allow for comparison from one school to the other. The data obtained from the questionnaire Mathematics standardized scores were correlated using Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Fishers' Z to determine the difference in relationship.

6. Results

Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference in the relationship between learning strategies and academic achievement of students in Mathematics by school ownership.

Table 1: Fishers' Z Statistics on Differences in Relationship by School Ownership.

School type	N	R	Zr	Z- Critical	Z – calculated
Public	135	.728	.9287	1.96	
					1.8180
Private	145	.611	.7089		

Results in Table 1 show that the calculated Z-valued of 1.82 is less than the critical Z-value of 1.96 at .05 alpha level therefore, the null hypothesis is retained. It is therefore concluded that, there is no significant difference between the correlation coefficients computed for public and private school students. Learning strategies have no differential influence on achievement in Mathematics for both public and private school students. Therefore, learning strategies influence achievement in Mathematics of both public and private secondary school students in the same way.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in the relationship between learning strategies and academic achievement of students in Mathematics by school location.

Table 2: Fishers' Z Statistics on Differences in Relationship by School Location.

Location	N	R	Zr	Z-Critical	Z – calculated
Rural	135	.728	.9287		
				1.96	1.4103
Urban	145	.638	.7589		

Results in Table 2 show that the calculated Z-value of 1.41 is less than the critical Z-value of 1.96 at .05 alpha level therefore, the null hypothesis is retained. It is therefore concluded that, there is no significant difference between the correlation coefficients computed for rural and urban school students. Learning strategies have no differential influence on achievement in Mathematics for both rural and urban school students. Therefore, learning strategies influence achievement in Mathematics of both rural and urban secondary school students in the same way.

7. Discussion of Findings

The findings of this study revealed that learning strategies influence achievement in Mathematics of

both public and private school students in the same way. The findings of this study is in line with that of Shodhganga (2007) who studied learning styles of high school students and found that there is no significant difference between the cognitive styles and intelligence of government and private school students at 0.05 alpha level. Jafari, et al (2013) found no significant difference as well between the views of students based on school location and school type. To Osarumwense and Oyedeji (2011), School ownership is not supposed to influence achievement if both public and private owned schools are well equipped with the necessary learning facilities and are provided with conducive learning environment. The findings of this study could be due to the fact that most public owned schools in Edo State is presently comparable to most private owned schools due to the effort put in by the past and present administration to raise public owned schools to an appreciable standard.

The findings of this study also show that learning strategies influence achievement in Mathematics of both rural and urban school students in the same way. However, the relationship between learning strategies and academic achievement of rural school students were higher than that of urban school students as a higher correlation coefficient was obtained for rural school students. This higher correlation between rural school students' learning strategies and academic achievement, contradicts the finding of Shodhganga (2007) who found in his study that the achievement motivation of boys and girls is highly related to their intelligence and achievement. Secondly, they also found that male science students in urban area adjust better than their female science counterpart.

The study of Shodhganga (2007) revealed that female students living in urban and rural areas differ in their learning style and mental abilities. It was also shown that the reasoning ability test scores of students living in the rural area are higher than students living in the urban area and that locality where they dwell had impact on the way the reason. Chauhan (2004) found that urban and rural school students do not significantly differ in their use of cognitive learning style but it was however found that the urban school students had higher mean score. The findings of this study could be due to the fact that learning strategies employed by both rural and urban school students may be pointing to the same level as there has been little or no power supply in most States of the Federation for over a year now. Constant power supply could make urban school students study better than those in the rural areas but the state of power supply in the Cities has not made any difference between rural and urban areas. Most importantly, urban school students' attention to learning could be influenced negatively by technological engagement (internet facilities) which most often is not based on educational advancement but on social activities. Most rural school students are not opportune to be engaged in technological activities and as such, could be drawn closer to their studies.

8. Conclusion

Based on the findings, the researchers conclude that the learning strategies of students highly correlate with their achievement in Mathematics and that there is no significant difference by school ownership and school location in the relationship between learning strategies and achievement of students in Mathematics

9. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

- Teachers, parents, and school counsellors should encourage students to employ the different learning strategies in studying Mathematics so as to have high achievement in Mathematics.
- Parents, teachers and counsellors should encourage students to use more of cognitive learning strategies in studying Mathematics as it contributes more to achievement.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 357–364

Bad Reading Habit: A Cause of Poor Academic performance and Low Health Standard among Library and Information Sciences Students, University of Jos, Nigeria

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Abstract. This paper investigated bad reading habit: A cause of poor academic performance and low health standard among University of Jos, library and information sciences students Plateau State, Nigeria. The study was poised by the moribund state of reading habits among students. The study formulated 5 research questions which includes; what are the causes of bad reading habit? What are the consequences of bad reading habit on the health of Library and Information Science students? among others. Paper adopted a survey research type and cross-sectional research design. The population of the study consisted of 376 undergraduate library and information science students of University of Jos for the academic session 2018/1019. Simple random sampling technique was used in selecting the sample size of 150 which was used for the study. The instrument used for data collection in the study was a structured questionnaire otherwise referred to as close ended questionnaire. Face and content validity was established for the instrument while the reliability index was established using Alpha Cronbach. To be 0,87 which made the instrument reliable for use. Face to face method of data collection was adopted using the instrument (questionnaire) and the analysis was conducted using simple percentage. The study concluded among others that, Bad reading habit amongst students have significant negative impact on their academic achievement and health condition. Amongst the recommendations made by the study includes; Students should be encouraged to borrow books from the library regularly since this can help them to inculcate reading habits.

1. Introduction

The global assertion and maxim that education is a potent instrument for attainment of sustainable development in all human society today cannot be over-emphasized. Education is conceived as a powerful tool which is instrumental in bringing of the desired changes in the social, cultural, and economic life of a person. This education can only be attained through formal or informal way of teaching which relies on the supplies of library and information services.Reading is a multifaceted process involving word recognition, comprehension, fluency, and motivation. It is acognitive process that involves decoding symbols to arrive at meaning. Reading is a skill, and it can be acquired with a sound mind. Ogbonna (2014) defined reading as the ability to recognize and understand meaning from a text. The reader seeks to understand the meaning of a written text; evaluates its significance and uses what he has read to enhance his knowledge, effectiveness or pleasure. Ogugua (2015) regarded reading as an active mental process that makes one to use his brain and at the end, becomes smarter. He also saw it as a fundamental skill builder, because every course of study on the planet has matching books to grow with. It helps one to improve vocabulary and expands one's horizons. It improves memory and helps to build self-esteem. Every child is supposed to be fully competent in reading to succeed in school and discharge responsibilities as a citizen of a country. Reading is the only form of entertainment that is also an essential life skill. It is a skill that must be nurtured from a child's earliest years or else the child will not read well (bad reading habit).

Reading habit refers to habitual and regular reading of books and information materials among individuals. It is one of the attributes of a developed nation. Reading habit can be enhanced through provision of suitable reading materials at home, schools and public places. Reading habit can be

imparted in children early enough through lullaby, songs, toys, music, choice of television programs, use of libraries, resource centers and book clubs. Bad reading habit is a calamity that can befall a nation. It is quite unfortunate that many parents in developing countries are not exposed to the hidden treasures in reading. Alternatively, they can spend huge amount of money on other things they may consider pertinent to them. Little did they know that those things can 'vanish' in one day under the custody of a child that is wallowing in ignorance. A child gets a lot of exposure, understands his culture and his environment when books are read.

Good reading habit will increase the knowledge of an individual as well as widen the understanding of such individual which will translate to improved performance. Performance is a task seen in terms of how successful it is performed. It is also accomplishment of a given task measured against preset known standards of accuracy, completeness, cost, and speed. In a contract, performance is deemed to be the fulfillment of an obligation, in a manner that releases the performer from all liabilities under the contract.

Bad reading habit occurs in a child when that child knows how to read, but was not supported to reach a full potential as a reader. This situation is obtainable both in children and adults because reading, in Nigeria is not considered a relevant leisure activity as it cannot be compared with interactive activity on the internet. Bad reading habit has taken deep roots in the part of the students, either as a result of paucity of qualified teachers, ill-health of students, bad method of teaching, outdated textbooks, family background, psychological factors and poor teaching methods on the part of teachers to mention but a few. Bad reading can cause several problems in a student but the most worrisome is when it affects the four areas of life-physical, mental, social and spiritual. The activities of these four areas of life are interwoven. What affects one can be transferred to the others. For instance, when one is not physically well, let's say: worries and anxiety of many "carry over" in exams. These worries and anxiety may flow into other areas of life, causing mental illness or depression, the student and even the family will face social disorder. The next consequence is loss of spiritual dimension. The researcher has also been opportune to observe different scenario where people suffered great losses because of lack of information which could have been averted through reading. Typical examples are not reading equipment manuals, examination instructions, signposts, billboard, and medical prescriptions and so on. Lives have been lost in such cases due to bad reading habit.

In most developing countries, people are still struggling with irregular electric power supply. One cannot rely on electric power supply for any business no matter how small. Children and adults cannot enjoy regular television programs due to power failure. This situation goes to prove that the best option to get information is through reading. Indeed, it is good to read because an informed person is a reformed person. Thus, it is in the researchers interest to find out the effect of bad reading habit on library and information science students in the University of Jos

However, to the best knowledge of the researcher, no previous studies had identified the effect of bad reading habit on the four areas of life – physical, mental, social and spiritual; which is worrisome to humanity.

2. Statement of the Problem

The future of any country literally lies on the shoulder of the younger generation. Parents and teachers have the hefty responsibility of nurturing the young ones into mature and responsible adult and citizens. This difficult responsibility does not just entail providing the children under their care with the right quotient and mix of relevant skills, character and civic exposure in order to be able to take over the responsibilities that time has destined for them, but also, and even more critical – is the task of teaching the child to conduct relevant investigations and research in all fields to solve social, political and technological problems. To achieve this, a child must read. The preliminary observation by the researcher revealed that students have low interest towards reading and the majority of these students do not know how to read well, and thus, they are faced with reading challenges amid examination periods. Students still struggle with reading skill acquisition even after secondary school education. This has led to their total dependence on teachers note for their success even at higher degree levels. Failure to succeed in these exams has left many in bad health conditions which can lead to death, mental and permanent disability. There is therefore, a need to carry out this research to see how bad reading habit affects them especially in the four areas of life (physical, Social, Spiritual and mental).

Awareness of the consequences of bad reading habit will lead to success and self-reliance during examinations among students as they embrace reading as a corrective measure, making lecturers to

update themselves with new methods of teaching and use of educational materials to facilitate learning. It will also make the federal government to introduce and enforce reading skill as a subject to be taught from kindergarten.

3. Research question

The study sought to provide answers to the following research questions:

- What are the causes of bad reading habit?
- What are the consequences of bad reading habit on LIS students' health?
- What effects does bad reading habit have on academic achievement of LIS students?
- What are the factors hindering reading habit amongst LIS students?
- What are the possible ways of curtailing bad reading habit LIS students?

4. Literature Review

Experts tell us that we retain 10% of what we hear, 40% of what we write and 60% of what we commit to memory. Now, the most staggering statistics of all is that we retain close to 100% of what we teach. We may not all be teachers, who stand up in front of a class, but we should be sharing what we know. Okebukola (2004) affirms that, through reading, humans have the tools to transmit knowledge to each succeeding generation; it allows one to listen to the wisdom and people of ages. Individuals read for various reasons such as joy, recreation, relaxation, information and knowledge development. Palani (2012), reports that reading is the distinguishing proof of the images/symbols and the relationship of proper significance with them. It requires recognizing and comprehension. Comprehension skills help the learner to comprehend the importance of words in isolation and in context. Palani (2012) thinks reading is a process of assessing, judging, envisioning and critical thinking. Reading is a basic instrument for the exchange of knowledge and the habit of reading is an academic activity that builds abilities in reading methods. To know about the world and its environment, a child makes a difference himself through the reading of books, daily papers, and different magazines. Once the child has been instructed to read and has built up the affection for books, he /she can investigate for himself the abundance of human encounters and information through reading. Children, who miss the chance of connecting with books in their initial stages of life, find it difficult to obtain good reading habit in their later years (Deavers, 2000). "Laws die but books never". Indeed, books are the most appropriate medium through which information is transmitted from one era to another or from one person to another, (Issa et al, 2012). Philip (2009) says, "Reading habit tends to be associated with course work and examinations, rarely with pleasure in developing countries". However, it is obvious that irrespective of the discipline it will be difficult if not impossible for students to exhibit their talents when they failed to read extensively.

4.1 Importance of Reading to Students

Kurtus (2002) opines that reading habit is a fundamental practice that can leave a positive effect on all age groups. The study stressed further that the acquisition of knowledge through reading is a decent approach, however, it must be productive information, encourage a man to get on in a profession, pass an examination, be great at decision, or get hold of a status for learning.

4.2 Kinds of Bad Reading Habits

Speed reading is a bad reading habit but it can be great habit if you can master it. You can read many materials in less time. Conversely, the faster you read, the easier is it to miss the point if you did not master it. Reading too slow is equally not good. Any reading below 150 words per minute is very low. ***Reading in poor light*** is another bad reading habit. It is like navigating a dark street without street lighting. What is written may be misunderstood by a reader because of a missed punctuation mark on account of poor lighting. One must ensure direct light either from the sun or artificial lighting falls on the written page fromabove you, preferably from the left. This would help one to see the reading material clearly without missing any of the words or punctuation marks. ***Reading the ending*** just after starting the book is another unsavory habit. If one is reading a thriller with loads of suspense built into the plot, one will miss out on the thrill of unraveling the mystery page by page. ***Reading with poor posture*** such as while lying in bed is another terrible habit that is not conducive to serious reading. If you are reading your textbooks lying down, it is cumbersome to take down notes. The best posture is to sit straight-backed on a comfortable chair with the book held below the eyes at a 60-degree angle and at a distance of fifteen inches from the eyes. The danger is that the unnatural angle, while reading on bed, will not only strain the eyes but also other parts of the body such as the arms, neck, legs and spine. ***Judging the book by its cover*** can be deceptive and discouraging. Often, a book's cover can be attractive with its gloss, arresting

photographs, and attractive graphics. Check the blurb, preliminary and subsidiary pages of the book to decide. ***Flipping pages*** to finish a book is a bad reading habit. It will make one not to know the important parts of the book that the author has penned. ***Reading more than one book at a time*** is not a good habit as one will not be able to do justice to any of the books. ***Folding the edge of the page*** to use it as a marker is among the most obnoxious habits ever possible. This habit ensures quick mutilation of the book especially if one is a frequent start and stop reader.

4.3 Good Reading Habit

Developing good reading habit is very crucial to students' educational outcome as there cannot be academic success and all round development without good reading habits. According to Owusu-Acheaw (2014), reading habits determine the academic achievements of students. To a great extent it also shape students' personality and enhance thinking abilities to create new ideas, thus, the creative abilities would be heightened. Good reading habit is making the most of your reading time measured in terms of the quality and quantity of what you understand and remember. Reading is a meaning-making activity. So if for example, one is able to identify the main ideas and supporting details in a given text and can express it in his own words, then, good reading has taken place. It is not negotiable for a student to plan very well on how to daily use his precious time to read. The way you arrange your daily schedule will have a good or bad effect on the progress you make academically. Time is never sold but can be created. It is only a wise student that cannot joke with his time. "Every man who knows when and how to read has it in his power to magnify himself, multiply the ways in which he exists and to make his life full, significant and interesting".

4.4 Role of the Library in creating Reading Habit

The need to promote effective reading habits among the general populace of Nigeria has been receiving attention from organizations such as the National Library of Nigeria, the Reading Association of Nigeria and the Nigerian Book Development Council. Since 1981, the National Library of Nigeria has been sponsoring the readership promotion campaign in the country. This is done as part of the strategies to ginger up the reading culture in Nigeria. The objectives of the readership campaign are; to encourage more reading Nigerians, to promote the increase in production of reading materials in Nigeria, both in quality and variety and to identify the major obstacles those inhibits reading in the country and find ways of eliminating them. The problem with the set objectives is that the readership promotion campaign has been restricted largely to Abuja, Lagos, and some few state capitals. The impact has not really been felt in other parts of the country because the National library has not been adequately funded to put the campaign in prints or electronic media. The observation notwithstanding, the library can play an important role in the promotion of reading habits among Nigerians. Libraries, especially school libraries, are fundamental to the design, implementation, and attainment of educational excellence. Libraries are an integral part of the educational development of school children and youth. Without the support of efficient libraries, schools cannot successfully achieve the goals of education, which are: The inculcation of national consciousness and national unity; The inculcation of the right type of values and attitudes of the individual and the Nigerian society; The training of the mind in the understanding of the world around, and the acquisition of appropriate skills and social abilities and competence as equipment for the individual to live and contribute to the development of the society. (NPE, 2004). Issa, Aliyu, Akangbe, and Adedeji (2012) conducted similar study to federal polytechnic students and found that the students mostly read notebooks and textbooks and it is closely related to the finding of students' reason to read, namely to pass examination. The similar finding of reading to pass examination is also shown by Owusu-Acheaw (2014) and Rasiah, Kaur&Nagaratnam (2011), while textbook as the mostly-read materials is also revealed by Akanda, Hoq, and Hasan (2013). Issa et al. (2012) note that the findings indicate less positive reading habit orientation since reading for examinations is considered forced reading and it is not likely to promote readers' awareness of recreational use of reading.

5. Methodology

The design adopted for this study was cross sectional survey research design. The population of the study consisted of all the 376 undergraduate library and information science students of University of Jos for the academic session 2018/1019. From the total population a sample size of 100 students were randomly selected and used for the study, the selection was randomly done to ensure all elements have equal chance of being selected. A close endedquestionnaire was used in generating data for the study and the instrument was subjected to content and face validity from necessary expert. The reliability coefficient was also gotten through Alpha

Cronbach method to be 0,87 which made the instrument reliable for use. The data was collected using a face to face method otherwise referred to as on the spot method and the data collected where analyzed using simple percentage.

6. Results and findings

Table1: Gender Distribution of Respondents

GENDER	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Female	55	55%
Male	45	45%
Total	**100**	**100%**

Table 1shows that 55 respondents representing 55% are males while the remaining 45 respondents representing 450% werefemales.

Table2: Distribution of Respondents base of level

Level	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
100	25	25%
200	25	25%
300	25	25%
400	25	25
Total	**100**	**100**

Table 2 shows distribution of respondent's base on level and the table reveals that equal percentage of 25 respondents was selected from each level to make the sample size used for the study as 100.

Table3: What are the causes of bad reading habit among students?

Causes	SA %	A %	D %	SD %
Library collection	25 (25)	39(39)	16 (16)	20 (20)
Teacher's Attitude	25 (25)	43(43)	12(12)	20(20)
Influence of bad friends	23(23)	35(35)	19(19)	23(23)
Upbringing by parents	43(43)	23(23)	12(12)	22(22)

Table 3 above shows the causes of bad reading habit among students from which 25 respondent representing 25% strongly agreed that, library collection is a cause of bad reading habit, 39 respondents representing 39% agreed as well but 16 respondents representing 16% disagreed and the remaining 20 respondents representing 20% as well strongly disagreed and the item is accepted. On whether teachers' attitude is a cause of bad reading habit 25 respondents representing 25% strongly agreed, 43 respondents also representing 43% agreed as well but 12 respondents representing 12%disagreed and the remaining 20 representing 20% strongly disagreed to the item and the item is accepted. Again, 43 respondents representing 43% strongly agreed that upbringing by parents is a cause of bad reading habit, 23% also agreed but 12% disagreed and the remaining 22% equally disagreed strongly with the item which makes it a positive one.

Table 4: What are the consequences of bad reading habits on students' health?

Items	SA %	A %	D %	SD %
Physical sickness	33 (33)	25 (25)	22 (22)	20 (20)
Mental sickness	41 (41)	16 (16)	20 (20)	23 (23)
Social sickness	29 (29)	39 (39)	21 (21)	11 (23)
Spiritual sickness	23 (23)	61 (61)	6 (6)	10 (10)

Table 4 shows percentage responses on consequences of bad reading habit on health of students. 33% of the respondents who responded strongly agreed that, bad reading habit can bring about physical sickness, 255 of the respondents agreed as well but 22% disagreed and the remaining 20% also disagreed which makesthe item a positive one. On whether bad reading habit can lead to mental sickness, 41% of the respondents strongly agreed, 39% agreed as well but 21% disagreed and the remaining 23% strongly disagreed and the item is accepted. Again, 29% respondents strongly agreed that bad reading habit cause social sickness, 39% agreed but 21% disagree and 11% strongly disagreed whichmakes the item acceptable Finally,23% of the respondents strongly agreed that bad reading habit cause spiritual sickness, 61% agreed but 6% disagreed and 210% strongly disagreed to the item whichmakes the item a positive one.

Table 5: What are the effects of bad reading habit on LIS students' academic achievement?

Responses	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)
Affects comprehension level	29 (29)	30 (30)	21 (21)	20 (20)
Makes achievement in academics low	40 (40)	23 (23)	17 (17)	20 (20)
Makes achievement better	20 (20)	28 (28)	27 (27)	25 (25)
Develop vocabulary	20 (20)	20 (20)	35 (35)	25 (25)

Table 5 above shows percentage responses of respondents as regards effects of bad reading habit on academic achievement of LIS students. 29% of the respondents strongly agreed that bad reading habit affects their comprehension level, 30% of the respondents agreed as well but 21% disagreed while 20% strongly disagreed to the item which makes it a positive one. On whether bad reading habit makes achievement in academics low 40% of respondents strongly agreed, 28% agreed but 17% disagreed and 20% strongly disagreed to the item which makes it a positive one as well. 20% respondents strongly agreed that bad reading habit makes them achieve better in academics 28% agreed as well but 27% disagreed and 25% strongly disagreed which makes the item a negative one. Finally, 20% strongly agreed that bad reading habit enable them develop their vocabulary, 20% also agreed but 35% disagreed and 25% strongly disagreed.

Table 6: What are factors hindering reading habits amongst LIS students'

ITEMS	SA %	A %	D %	SD %
Lack of motivation to read	33 33	23 23	22 22	22 22
Lack of conducive Home Environment	40 40	21 21	19 19	20 20
Poorly equipped school library Inadequate novels/fiction in the School Library	31 31	24 24	20 20	25 25
Lack of reading materials at Home	29 29	31 31	23 23	17 17

Table 6 shows percentage responses of respondents on factors hindering reading habits amongst LIS students. 33% strongly agreed that lack of motivation is a factor hindering reading habit, 23% agreed to this but 22% disagreed and the remaining 22% strongly disagreed to the item making it a positive one. 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that, lack of conducive environment isanother hindrance to reading habit, 21% agreed but 19% disagreed and 20% strongly disagreed which makes the item positive. On whether poorly equipped library also hinders reading habit, 31% strongly agreed, 24% agreed, while 20% disagreed and the remaining 25% strongly disagree and the item was accepted. Finally, 29% strongly agreed that, lack of reading materials at homehinders reading habit, 31% agreed but 23% disagreed and the remaining 17% strongly disagreed to the item, which makes it a positive one.

Table7: Ways of curtailing bad reading habits amongst LIS students

ITEMS	SA %	A %	D %	SD %
Incentives and gift for good readers	33 33	23 23	22 22	22 22
Reading competitions and scholarship	40 40	21 21	19 19	20 20
Books should be captivation and interesting	31 31	24 24	20 20	25 25
Conducive atmosphere with comfort to read	29 29	31 31	23 23	17 17

Table 7 depicts percentage responses of respondents on ways of curtailing reading habits amongst LIS students. 33% strongly agreed that,incentive and gifts for good readers will curtail bad reading habits, 23% agreed to this but 22% disagreed and the remaining 22% strongly disagreed to the item making it a positive one. 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that, reading competitions and scholarship for winners will curtail bad reading habit, 21% agreed but 19% disagreed and 20% strongly disagreed which makes the item positive. On whether captivating and interesting books will curtail bad reading habit, 31% strongly agreed, 24% agreed, while 20% disagreed and the remaining 25% strongly disagree and the item was accepted. Finally, 29% strongly agreed that, conducive atmosphere with comfort to read will curtail bad reading habit, 31% agreed but 23% disagreed and the remaining 17% strongly disagreed to the item, which makes it a positive one.

7. Discussion

The analysis revealed some causes of bad reading habit to include bad influences, parent upbringing, and teachers' attitude among others. It further shows that, bad reading habit can have some severe health consequences like mental sickness, social sickness, and spiritual sickness among others. Some factors that hinders reading habit amongst students includes lack of motivation, lack of reading materials, and poor reading environment to mention but a few. The analysis also showed that, most respondents agreed that with reading competition, scholarship, motivation, and provision of conducive reading

facilities can enable students imbibe positive reading habit as well as improve their academic achievement and health as it were. The findings here agree with those in the work of Ajila and Olutola (2000) which intimate that home condition influences the person reading habit since the parents are the major caretakers in a person's life. They stressed further that the family background and location of a child influences his/ her response to life circumstances and his level of performance.

8. Conclusion

From the findings of this study the following conclusions were drawn:

- Bad reading habit amongst students have significant negative impact on their academic achievement and health condition
- Teachers' attitude, home background, lack of motivation, peer influence, and inconducive environment are some causes of bad reading habit amongst students of LIS
- Overcoming the problems of bad reading habit will bring about improvement in academic achievement, improve health condition, build vocabulary, widen horizon of the students and equally increase their knowledge bank for meaningful personal and national development.

9. Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made:

- Teachers should encourage students to visit the school library and read any academic material that will help them in their reading habits and not limited to teaching notes.
- Students should be encouraged to borrow books from the library regularly since this can help them to inculcate reading habits.
- There should be a policy in the school to award students who can read and express themselves better.
- The school should stock the library with interesting story books that will attract students to come to the library.
- Parents should persuade their children to engage in constant reading both at home and school to acquire the spirit of the reading habit.
- Let gifts at Birthdays and other celebrations like good performance in school be books and other reading materials.
- Parents should provide their wards relevant reading materials that will help them to develop their reading habits.
- Parents should allow their children to view only educational television programs that will equip and empower them to engage in constant reading.
- The school should design a timetable for library hours to allow students to go the library at least one and half hours in each day.
- Parents should help their children to have a serene reading environment when they are at home.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 365–374

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Menstrual Hygiene Management of Female Students in Bokkos Local Government Area of Plateau State; Nigeria

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Abstract. The study was carried out to help find the evaluation of the knowledge, attitudes and practices of female students towards menstrual hygiene management in Bokkos local Government area of plateau state. The survey research design was used for the study. It is estimated that the number of children in the area of the study that are females are close to 3,000 out of this total, a sample size of 325 was used for the study. A structured questionnaire of six sections was used to illicit information on their level of knowledge, attitudes of female students towards menstrual hygiene, menstrual hygiene practices among female students, beliefs female students have towards menstrual hygiene, management strategies among female students and the health problems experienced among female students. The instrument was given to three experts in research, who are from the department of Physical and Health Education and one from test and measurement department of the faculty of Education University of Jos, whose inputs on the instrument was very helpful. It was pretested using respondents with similar characteristics to those in the area of the main study and a reliability co-efficient index of 0.76 was obtained, which was seem as a reliable figure for the instrument to be used for the present study. The public health educator, social workers, school authorities and parents should note the above findings and organize seminars and campaigns on menstrual hygiene management for female students in the area of study. The government should also provide restroom for ladies and enough water for their convenience.

Knowledge, Attitudes, Menstrual Hygiene, and Management of Female Students

1. Introduction

Menstruation is a biological development that allows the sign that a female human being to be productive. This period marks a time when that individual will begin to experience womanhood, it is regardless of race, culture, tribe or any of those things that relates to human differences. As explained by World Health Organization (WHO), (1996) that a female aged 10-19 years is considered an adolescent. The transition period between the childhood and adulthood is called adolescence which is marked with growth and development of the child. During this period, physical, psychological and biological development of the child occurs. It is recognized as a special girl's life cycle which requires special attention. Menarche is an important biological milestone in a woman's life as it marks the onset of the reproductive phase of her life. Thakre (2011) expressed that the average age at menarche is mostly consistent across the populations, that is between 12 and 13 years of age. Nagar (2017) also said that due to the lack of knowledge on menstruation preparedness or management or due to the shyness and embarrassment in the situation becomes worst for girls. In addition Dasgupta (2008) pointed out that menstruation is a natural process but it is still a taboo in Indian society as it is considered unclean and dirty, which may not be the case with the present place of study.

In line with this, Murye (2017) defined menstruation as a cyclic event that occurs during the reproductive phase of a woman's life. It involves the discharge of mainly blood, mucous and endometrial shreds from the lining of the uterus. In addition that the nature and amount of monthly menstrual flow vary from woman to woman but an average flow can take four days.

Menstruation can be managed in many ways across time and culture with some women having to let their menses flow freely and others adopted the tradition of making internal and external menstrual wear from available product. This may depend on the knowledge and attitudes of the individual

Knowledge according to Comfort (1996),is the sum of our conceptions, views and preposition which have been established and tested as correct reflection as far as they are of objective reality. In this context, knowledge shall be referred to as all understanding based on the perceptions, the reality of which is in human practice of menstrual period by females. In line with this, a study by Speak Up Africa, a women led strategic communication and advocacy organization dedicated to catalyzing African leadership enabling policy changing and increasing awareness for sustainable development in Africa (of which Nigeria is part) UN WOMEN and WSSCC (2017) pointed out that girls and women had limited information about the biological changes involved in menstruation, the various options available to them for safe and hygienic management of menstruation. Mothers and female friends were their primary sources of information. However, in their environment, these informants were not always armed with knowledge about biological changes, the menstrual cycle, infection due to poor practices, the options available to girls in terms of choices of absorbent materials and how to dry and dispose of such materials. A study conducted in Niger (UN Women and WSSCC 2016) mentioned that the basic knowledge about menstruation was limited to the length of the period and the age at which the first period was experienced. Neither nomad or sedentary girls or women were able to explain why women have periods, nor did they have knowledge of the relationship between the menstrual cycle and reproductive health. The lack of information and knowledge was more often observed in rural environments. In addition, the study in Cameroon (UN Women and WSSCC 2015) noted that the majority (82%) of girls and women in the Kye-Ossi and Bamoungoum regions had low levels of knowledge about menstruation. It is possible that the same condition may exist in the present area of study which may equally depend on the attitudes.

Attitudes (behavior) as described by Lorimer (2001, is the manner or ways in which a person's morals are conducted or portrayed. Also Wagman and Forguson (1987) described attitude (behavior) as moral conduct or treatment shown towards others. In this work, attitude (behavior) is used to mean the outward observable moral conduct of females towards menstruation

There are numerous myths and beliefs associated with menstruation. The UNICEF study on Burkina Faso and Niger (2013) reveals that menstruating women are often considered 'dirty'. During their period, their mobility is reduced and they are isolated. According to the study by UN Women and WSSCC in Niger, menstruation is a taboo subject, deeply marked by beliefs and myths. Because it is considered unclean, menstrual blood is managed discretely, cloth are washed and dried without direct contact with sunlight. Sanitary pads are washed before they are thrown away. All of the studies mentioned the negative impact of beliefs on girls and women's behaviors and attitudes which may be dependent upon the practices used by them during menstruation, these factors are considered in the work.

Practice may be looked as to mean repetition of an activity to improve skill in a particular phenomenon. In this case, the management skills adopted by women and girls in menstrual hygiene practices. Beliefs associated with menstruation influence girls and women so that they follow food, sexual, cultural and religious restrictions, thereby slowing down their activities. All of the studies mentioned that girls and women gave up praying, having sexual relations, consuming certain food (lemon, bissaps, coffee) or participating in income generating activities and cultural events.

Also observations conducted by the different studies clearly stated those sanitary facilities in home, schools, markets and other public places failed to take account of the specific needs of menstruating women. This situation has an impact on women's daily lives. The UNICEF study in Niger (2015) noted that nearly 40% of the girls interviewed said that they missed school at least once a month during their period. The UN Women and WSSCC study in Kedougou (2015) confirmed this, with a rate of 40% working women cut back their activities by 56% in the Kedougou region (UN Women and WSSCC, Kedougou).These factors are considered in this work.

Generally, there are different challenges surrounding menstrual hygiene management as pointed out by Mahon, Singh and Tripathy (2012) who expressed that menstruation is not something to be proud of, it is surrounded by silence, shame and social taboos that are further manifested in social practices that in many cultures restrict mobility, freedom and access to normal activities and services. Menstruating women and girls are considered impure, unclean and unfit for the public sphere. This perception is exacerbated by the lack of washing and bathing facilities, materials, spaces, water and washing agents that cater for menstruation. By ignoring disposal

facilities and mechanisms for contaminated materials, they reinforce the stigma and shame surrounding menstruation. By talking about gender and user friendly design but remaining silent about menstruation, programmatic discourse reinforces stereotypes and refrains from breaking taboos and a view of the world that systematically ignores female users. WASH projects across the world focus on women because they are the de fac to managers and ensure proper use, maintenance and sustainability. Very few of these address the menstrual water, sanitation and hygiene needs of women.

The practical dimensions are well recognized. Poor menstrual hygiene is linked to high reproduction tract infections, urinary tract infections, bacterial vaginosis, vulvoginal cardiosis and dysmenorrhea-indicating linkages with higher anaemia and infertility. Boys and fellow girls find menstruating colleagues smelly and objectionable. This makes the girls to simply stay at home from school in order to deal with menstruation and to avoid staining their clothes and embarrassment. This results in the girls falling behind in their studies and renders them unable to learn due to abdominal pain and menstrual hygiene management related stress and they eventually drop out or do not continue with their education as the onset of puberty and changes in their bodies are unmatched with the available facilities and a conducive environment at the schools. The management of menstruation is on women and girls, they are asked to do this silently and in a way in which the society at large can deny the phenomenon itself. Talking about it is shameful and indecent. Research doesn't reveal any direct or substantive health impact from poor or good menstrual practices. So practitioners and policy makers remain skeptical, the question is why bothered changing taboos, perceptions and practices that are as old as the earth itself?

Menstrual hygiene practices we're affected by cultural, norms, parental influence, personal preferences, economic status and socio economic pressures. Menstrual beliefs refer to misconceptions and attitudes towards menstruation within a given culture or religion. Menstrual beliefs, knowledge and practices we're all interrelated to the menstrual hygiene management. According to Aniebue and Nwankwo(2008) expressed that reviewing literature and articles published in journals and reports available on the internet we found many cultural and religious beliefs followed by people regarding menstruation. These norms were the barriers in the path of good menstrual hygiene practices. Many women experiencing restrictions on cooking work activities, sexual intercourse, bathing, worshipping and eating certain foods.

In the school setting literature provides that school girls from 10w-middle- income families often struggle to manage their monthly periods. They are constrained by practical, social, economic and cultural factors. The main problem faced are: The expense of commercial sanitary pads, the lack of water for bathing and washing of menstrual materials, dirty latrines-the hygiene hazards and unpleasantness, the lack of hygienic and cleansing materials, leakage from poor -quality protection materials, unsuitable places to dry menstrual materials, the lack of access to pain relief (analgesic drugs), inadequate waste disposal facilities, the lack of privacy for changing menstrual materials, the lack of materials for washing such as soap and basins, limited education about the facts of menstruation, limited access to guidance and counseling, fear caused by cultural myths, embarrassment and low self-esteem and the unsupportive attitudes of some men.

Absenteeism is another problem faced by school girls where by girls stay at home rather than attending school, sometimes occurs when school girls are menstruating. There is debate about the reasons for menstrual-related absenteeism, there are three major arguments:

In reality, menstrual-related is likely to be a combination of all the factors above. School girls also miss school, for other non-menstrual related reasons, such as caring for sick relatives, helping with the harvest or being ill with diseases such as malaria or diarrhea, when a school girl misses a significant number of lessons, her academic performance suffers which may mean she drops out of school altogether. Girls dropping out of school early are known to affect the health, size and education well-being of the next generation.
However, the question that is needed to be answered is "What is the knowledge, attitudes and practice of menstrual hygiene management among secondary school girls in Bokkos Plateau State?

2. Research questions

To give direction to the present study, the following research questions were asked:

- What is the level of menstrual hygiene knowledge among female students in Bokkos?

- What are the attitudes female students have towards menstrual hygiene management in Bokkos?
- What are the menstrual hygiene practices among female students in Bokkos?
- What are the beliefs female students have towards menstrual hygiene practice in Bokkos?
- What are the management strategies among female students in Bokkos?
- What are the health problems experienced among female student

3. Research Methodology

The survey research design was used for the study. According to Trochim (2006) survey research is one of the most important areas of measurement in applied social research. The broad area of survey research encompasses any measurement procedures that involve asking questions of respondents. 'A survey' can be anything that forms a short paper and pencil feedback form an intensive one-on-one in depth interview on the evaluation of the knowledge, attitudes and practices of menstrual hygiene management in Bokkos Local Government Area of Plateau State. The population for the study composed of female students estimated to be about 3,000 in area of the study. Out of this total sample size of 305 girls were used

The instrument used for this study is the observation ire. The observation was constructed based on the research questions of the study and intensive literature of the evaluation of knowledge, attitudes and practices of menstrual hygiene management amongst female students. The instrument of the study are under (6) sections. Section A, the level of knowledge of menstrual hygiene which has two columns yes/no to be ticked, section B, the attitudes of female students towards menstrual hygiene which has 5 columns SA,A,UD,SD and D, section C, the menstrual hygiene practices among female students which has two columns yes/no, section D, the beliefs female students have towards menstrual hygiene which also has 5 columns to be ticked SA, A, UD, SD, and D, section E, the management strategies among female students which has two columns to be ticked yes/no and then section F, health problems experienced among female students which also has 2 columns to be ticked yes/no.

Frequency, percentages and mean were used in analyzing the data, results of which were used in answering the research questions raised for the study. The instruments were given to the female students in public secondary schools. They were expected to look at the instruction in relation with the instrument of study and to make inputs which were used in time turning the instrument that was used in collecting data that emanate for the study. The reliability of the instrument was done using female students, sixty copies were used on 60 female students in Christ Apostolic College Kuba of Bokkos Local Government Area which was split half method of Richard E son was used in analyzing the instrument that gave a real reliability of 0.76 co-efficient indexes. This index is adjudged to have met the instrument reliable for the present study.

4. Results

The investigator distributed 325 copies of questionnaire forms and not all were collected back and used, giving rise to 93.85% return rate of instrument. This was considered adequate for reaching valid conclusion. The indigenes are hereby presented in the tables below according to the research questions posted in the study.

Key to Knowledge

Below	40%	Very low level of knowledge	(VLLK)
40-45	Low level knowledge	(LLK)	
46-50	Average knowledge	(AK)	
51-55	Above average knowledge	(AAK)	
56-60	Good average knowledge	(GAK)	
61-69	Very good knowledge	(VGK)	
70 & above	Excellent knowledge	(EXC)	

Table 1: Beliefs female students have towards menstrual hygiene
N=305

S/N	Item	YES		NO		Level of knowledge
		f	%	f	%	
1	Menstruation is a biological phenomenon between individuals of 8-10	70	22.95	235	77.05	EXC
2	Menarche (first period) comes with embarrassment and fear.	230	75.40	75	24.59	EXC
3	Information of menstruation travels from grandmothers to mothers and to girls.	260	85.25	45	14.75	EXC
4	Menarche (first period) doesn't come with fear and embarrassment	235	77.05	160	52.45	EXC
5	Girls experience their first period with equanimity (calmness).	145	47.54			AAK
6	Don't need dust bin to dispose my menstrual waste.	200	65.57	105	34.42	VLAK
7	I have choice of absorbent materials.					
8	Menstruation is a biological phenomenon between individuals of 12-13.	225	73.77	80	26.22	EXC
9	I prefer to get my information on menstrual hygiene through internet.	100	32.78	205	67.21	VGK
10	I bury my menstrual waste.	210	68.85	95	31.14	VGK

The results in table 1 shows that the respondents have excellent knowledge on information of menstruation travels from grandmothers to mothers and to girls 260(85.24%), menarche doesn't come with embarrassment and fear 235(77.05%), menstruation is a biological phenomenon between individuals of 8-10 235(77.05%), menarche comes with fear and embarrassment 230(75.40%), menstruation is a biological phenomenon between individuals of 12-13 225(73.77%). Again the table indicates that the respondents have very good knowledge on I bury my waste 210(68.85%),i prefer to get my information on menstrual hygiene through internet 205(67.21%). Furthermore the table shows that the respondents have good knowledge on i have choice of absorbent materials 180(59.01%).The table also indicates that respondents have above average knowledge on girls experience their first period with equanimity160(52.45%). And have very low knowledge on don't need dustbin to dispose my menstrual waste 105(34.42%).These were the level of knowledge of the respondents on menstrual hygiene.

Table 2: Attitude of female students towards menstrual hygiene.
N=305

S/N ITEM	Me an	Verdict
1. I consider menstruation unclean.	4.2	Negative
2. I manage menstrual blood discretely.	4.2	Negative
3. I like to dry my cloth in shadow.	4.0	Negative
4. I wash my sanitary pad before throwing.	4.2	Negative
5. I don't pray during menstrual period.	3.7	Negative
6. I don't consume certain food during menstruation.	4.3	Negative
7. I don't like doing my laundry during menstruation.	3.3	Negative
8. I like to use soap and water to wash my hand	2.8	Positive
9. I don't like cooking during menstruation.	3.6	Negative
10. I like using sanitary pad during my menstruation.	3.93	Negative

The results in table 2 indicates that the respondents have negative attitudes in all items except in I like to use soap and water to wash my hand during menstruation (2.8). These are the attitudes of the female respondents towards menstrual hygiene management.

Table 3: Menstrual hygiene practice among female students
N=305

S/N ITEM	YES		NO	
	f	%	f	%
1. I use sanitary pad.	205	67.21	85	27.8
2. I use soft pant/underpants.	200	65.5	80	26.2
3. I don't use sanitary pad during menstruation.	75	24.5	210	68.8
4. I take analgesic drugs to ease my menstrual pain.	18	5.90	165	54.09
5. I don't take analgesic drugs to ease my menstrual pain.	140	45.9	110	6.06
6. I don't use soft materials/underpants.	80	26.22	190	2.29
7. I change my feminine protection at least three times a day.	175	57.37	65	1.31
8. I don't change my feminine protection at least three times a day.	75	24.59	185	60.65
9. I wash my genitals during menstruation.	150	49.18	70	22.95
10. I consult my healthcare personnel whenever i have mensorrhagia	170	55.73	75	24.59

The results in table 3 indicates that I don't use sanitary pad during menstruation 210(68.8%),i use sanitary pad 205(67.21%),i use soft materials/underpant 200(65.5%),I don't use soft materials/underpants 190(62.29%),I don't change my feminine protection at least three times a day 185(60.65%),I change my feminine protection at least three times a day 175(57.37%),I consult my healthcare personnel whenever I have mensorrhagia 170(55.73%) and I take analgesic drugs to ease my menstrual pain 165(54.09%). These are the practices among female respondents towards menstrual hygiene management.

Table 4: Beliefs female students have towards menstrual hygiene
N=305

S/N ITEM	Mean	Verdict
1. I believe in burial of cloth.	4.0	Negative
2. Washing and drying should be done discretely.	4.1	Negative
3. I believe I should not eat certain food like pickle during menstruation	4.3	Negative
4. I believe in not engaging in religious activities during menstruation.	4.4	Negative
5. I don't cook food during menstruation.	3.4	Negative
6. I cook food during menstruation.	3.8	Negative
7. I believe in not sharing toilet with boys during my menstruation.	3.9	Negative
8 .I believe in sharing toilet with boys during menstruation.	3.6	Negative

The results in *Table 4* indicate that the respondents have negative beliefs in all the items. These are the beliefs female students have towards menstrual hygiene management which means they don't have any of these beliefs.

Table 5: The management strategies among female students
N=305

S/N ITEM	YES		NO	
	f	%	f	%
1. I use cloth fabric to mange my menstruation.	170	55.73	95	31.14
2. I use sanitary pad to manage my menstruation.	165	54.09	85	27.86
3. I use cotton wool to manage my menstruation.	60	19.67	200	65.57
4. I often change my pad twice a day.	185	60.65	120	39.34
5. I often change my pad thrice a day.	170	55.73	110	36.06
6. I don't change my pad at all.	40	13.11	250	81.96
7. I discard my menstrual waste in an abandoned well.	85	27.86	165	54.09
8. I discard my menstrual waste inside the toilet.	120	39.34	165	54.09
9. I bury my menstrual waste.	120	39.34	110	36.06
10. I throw my menstrual waste inside dustbin.	170	55.73	75	24.59

The results in table 5 indicates that I don't change my pad at all 250(81.96%),I use cotton wool to manage my menstruation 200(65.57%),I throw my menstrual waste inside dustbin 195(62.29%),I often change my pad twice a day 185(60.65%),I often change my pad thrice a day 170(55.73%),I use cloth fabric to manage my menstruation 170(55.73%),I use sanitary pad to manage my menstruation 165(54.09%),I discard my menstrual waste inside the toilet 165(54.09)/%) and I discard my menstrual waste in an abandoned well 165(54.09%). These are the management strategies among the female respondents towards menstrual hygiene management.

Table 6: The health problems experienced among female students
N=305

S/N ITEM	YES		NO	
	f	%	f	%
1. High cost of sanitary pad.	195	63.93	105	34.42
2. Lack of water for washing and bathing.	75	24.59	190	62.29
3. Dirty latrines.	60	19.67	140	45.90
4. The lack of hygienic and cleaning mater	75	24.59	145	47.54
5. Unsuitable places to dry materials.	85	27.86	145	47.54
6. Lack of access to pain relief drugs.	90	29.50	125	40.98
7. Inadequate waste disposal facilities.	85	27.86	140	45.90
8. The lack of privacy for changing.	105	34.42	130	42.62
9. Absenteeism.	75	24.59	155	50.81
10. Embarrassment and low self esteem.	90	29.50	125	47.54
11. Limited access to guidance and counseling.	190	62.29	95	31.14
12.The lack of resources for washing such as basin, water.	80	26.22	195	63.93

The results in *table 6* indicates that high cost of sanitary pad 195(63.93%),the lack of resources for washing such as water,basin195(63.93%),limited access to guidance and counseling 190(62.29%),the lack of water for washing and bathing 190(62.29%) and absenteeism 155(50.81%).These are the health problems experienced among the female respondents.

5. Discussions

Table 1 shows that information travels from grandmothers to mothers and to girls 260(85.24%), menarche doesn't come with fear and embarrassment 235(77.05%), menstruation is a biological phenomenon between individuals of 8-10 235(77.05%), menstruation is a biological phenomenon between individuals of 12-13 225(73.77%). These results were expected because there are common things that every female grown up individual is expected to know.

This is in line with what UN WOMEN and WSSCC (2014) who stressed that the model of transmission of information or knowledge travels from grandmothers to mothers and to girls. In addition, they emphasized that the majority of girls and women experience their first period with embarrassment (55.81%) and fear (40.34%). In addition, they pointed out that the biological phenomenon of menstruation was a complete mystery to both genders.9 out of 10 of the people surveyed were unaware of the source of menstruation they reasons why it occurred.

The results in table 2 indicates that the respondents have negative attitudes in all the items except in I like to use soap and water to wash my hands during menstruation (2.8). This was not surprising because majority of females consider menstruation unclean and hence the negative attitudes. However, they equally use soap and water to wash hands during menstruation. This still in line what the UNICEF study in Burkina Faso and Niger (2013) expresses that minimum rules of hygiene such as changing sanitary protection, washing hands with soap and water and washing the genitals were generally followed during menstruation. However, none of the respondents mentioned how they washed their genital area or with what. In addition, they also pointed out that female respondents reported that they washed their hands with soap and water before and after using feminine protection.

Table 3 shows that I don't use sanitary pad 210(68.8%),I use sanitary pad 205(67.27%),I use soft materials/underpants200(65.8%), I change my feminine protection at least three times a day 185(60.65%). These results were expected because these seem to be the common practices among girls and women in the area. This in line with the study by WSSCC and WOMEN Study (2015) who pointed out those sanitary pads were the main form of feminine protection used by the female respondents, making up a proportion up a proportion of 86.95%. Their comfort, simplicity, cost and ease of use were the reasons of protection. Sanitary pads are sold in neighborhood shops, markets, bus stations and pharmacies. It should be recalled that 31.55% of the female respondents we're not involved in any income generating activities and girls sanitary pads were paid by their husbands. In addition, UN WOMEN and WSSCC stressed that the minority of the girls and women interviewed simply doubled up their sanitary pad or baby diapers , which were more absorbent than sanitary pads. Discussing about cloth and underpants by UN WOMEN and WSSCC Niger (2015) found out that underpants were used by girls in circumstances where they did not have access to sanitary pad. Women who methods of contraception that could cause a heavy flow also preferred cloths to sanitary pads. Furthermore, due to beliefs and myths about cloth ,some women had to stick to cloth as their method of protection ever since menarche. In addition, discussing on I change my feminine protection at least three times a day a study by the UNICEF study in Burkina Faso (2013) found out that

more than 80% of the female respondents stated that they changed their feminine protection at least three times a day. Washing the genitals during menstruation was a common practice among female respondents.

The results in table 4 indicate that the respondents have negative beliefs in all the items. These results were not expected because they don't believe in all those things because of modern trends that are based on scientific facts rather than beliefs. Sooner, Kjellen and Pensub (2013) expressed that menstrual flow was seen dirty, polluting and shameful, so women hide menstrual cloths for fear of being cursed. In similar findings, it was believed that menstrual waste was linked to witchcraft and danger, so it must be buried unless switches go after human blood and find the menstrual wrapper/cloth and destroy the women by causing infertility. In addition the study by Speak Up Africa (2016) pointed out that beliefs and taboos surrounding menstruation have harmful consequences for the female respondents in their daily lives and are often an obstacle to their fulfillment. All of these restrictions combined to limit girls and women's activities during menstruation, they were not allowed to go to the mosque or church, pray fast or attend religious ceremonies (thiant, dahira)or cultural events (baptism, marriage etc). They were also subject to dietary restriction and couldn't carry out certain activities. Indeed, according to female respondents, drinks such as lemonade and bissaps were not consumed, and they were not allowed to cook food or do laundry during their periods. Kaur (2018) by reviewing literature and articles published in journals and reports available on the internet we found many cultural and religious beliefs followed by people regarding menstruation. These norms were the barriers in the path of good menstrual hygiene practices, many women experiencing restrictions on cooking, work activities, sexual intercourse, bathing, worshipping and eating certain foods.

Table 5 shows that I don't change my pad at all 250(81.96%),I use cotton wool to manage my menstruation 200(65.57%),I throw my menstrual waste inside dustbin 195(65.29%). These are expected because these practices were common among girls in the area studied. The study by UN WOMEN and WSSCC Niger (2014) pointed out that according to the data collected; women and girls wash their sanitary pad or protection at least twice a day. These suggest on the one hand that the material used is not sufficiently absorbent and on the other hand women change at least twice a day. In addition, they said that it is clear that the fabric used in the region of the management of menstruation (an old loin cloth cut down) is not sufficiently absorbent. Respondents we're not able to say what sort of fabric was used(cotton, synthetic, wool, polyester etc) usually made of cotton or a cotton/ synthetic mix. However the use of any fabric other than cotton can cause infections. In addition, they also mention that the absence of waste management system in the region has an impact on the disposal of menstruation related waste. Thus, toilets are the most used places for the disposal of this waste. Almost 10% of respondents throw waste into dustbins while some get rid of their sanitary protection in the river.

Table 6 shows that high cost of pad 195(63.93%), the lack of resources of washing such as basin and water 195(63.93%), absenteeism. These results were expected because these are the common problems experienced by the girls in the area of study. Crofts (2012) expressed that problems faced by menstruating school girls from low middle income families often struggle to manage their monthly periods. They are constrained by practical, social, economic and cultural factors; the main problems faced are the expense of commercial sanitary pads, limited access to guidance and counseling and absenteeism. Absenteeism where girls stay at home rather than attending school sometimes occurs when school girls are menstruating.

6. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusion was drawn:

- Information travels from grandmothers to mothers and to girls, menarche (first period) comes with fear and embarrassment, menstruation is a biological phenomenon between individuals of 8-10 and menarche (first period) comes with fear and embarrassment were the level of knowledge of menstrual hygiene management in Bokkos Local Government Area of Plateau State.
- The attitudes of female students towards menstrual hygiene in Bokkos Local Government Area of Plateau State indicates that the respondents have negative attitudes in all the items except in I like to use water and soap to wash my hands during menstruation.
- I don't use sanitary pad during menstruation, I use sanitary pad, I use soft materials/ underpants and I change my feminine protection at least three times a day are the

menstrual hygiene practices among female students in Bokkos Local Government Area of Plateau State.

- The beliefs female students have towards menstrual hygiene management in Bokkos Local Government Area of Plateau State indicates that the respondents negative attitudes in all the items, which means they don't have any of these beliefs.
- I don't change my pad at all, I use cotton wool to manage my menstruation, I throw my menstrual waste inside dustbin and I often change my pad twice a day were management strategies among female students in Bokkos Local Government Area of Plateau State.
- High cost of sanitary pad, the lack of resources for washing such as water and basin, limited access to guidance and counseling and lack of water for bathing and washing were the health problems experienced by female students in Bokkos Local Government Area of Plateau State.

7. Recommendations

Based on the summary and conclusion of the study the following were made:

- Problems such as high cost of sanitary pad, the lack of resources for washing such as water and basin, limited access to guidance and counseling and lack of water for washing and bathing were the problems experienced by female students in Bokkos Local Government Area of Plateau State. The public health Educator, school authorities, social workers and parents should note the above findings and organize seminars and campaigns on menstrual hygiene management for female students in the area of study. And also Government should integrate menstrual hygiene in WASH programmes in schools and also provide rest rooms. This will address the issue of privacy and menstrual hygiene amongst the girls and the challenge of menstrual waste.
- The negative attitudes in all items are a sign that the respondents in the area of study did not understand the item very well. Further researchers should enlighten the young girls and women on the importance of menstrual hygiene.
- The results of the respondents showed that girls in the area of study had very low level of knowledge on don't need dustbin to dispose my menstrual waste. The schools should put programs in place to sensitize and empower the students (girls and boys) about menstruation and the challenges of practices and management of menstrual hygiene such as waste collection, segregation, storage disposal, taboos surrounding menstruation and blockages of toilets due to disposal of used napkins.

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Effect of Shadow and Problem-Based Instructional Strategies on Secondary School Students' Learning Outcomes in Environmental and Citizenship Concepts in Social Studies in Ibadan Metropolis

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Abstract. The study examined the effects of shadow and problem-based instructional strategies on secondary school students' learning outcomes in social studies. Study adopted the pre-test, post-test, control group and quasi-experimental design. The population for the study comprised all junior secondary school students in Ibadan Metropolis and the sample consisted of 270 Junior Secondary School class II student selected from nine schools in Ibadan Metropolis. Simple random sampling was used to select six single-sex schools (3boys only and 3girls only) and purposive sampling was used to select three co-educational schools for the study. Stratified random sampling was also used to select 30 students (15 males and 15 females) from each co-educational school and simple random sampling was used to select 30 students from each single-sex school. The instrument used for the study was the Social Studies Learning Outcomes Test (SSLOT) designed and validated by the researchers and experts in Social Studies. The instrument was made up of 40 multiple-choice items designed to measure the students' learning outcomes in Social Studies. The test, re-test estimation of internal consistency method of reliability was adopted and the reliability co-efficient of 0.77 and 0.74 was obtained respectively. Five hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The data were analyzed using t-test and ANCOVA statistical tools. The results showed that there was a significant difference between the learning outcomes of students in the experimental and control groups. It was found that shadow strategy was the most effective, followed by problem-based strategy and traditional expository lecture method in improving students' learning outcomes in Social Studies. It was therefore recommended, that teachers should make their lessons more interesting, appealing, lively and friendly to enhance students' learning outcomes in Social Studies. Teachers should make use of shadow and problem-based strategies that encourage development life-skills in learners.

Keywords: Affective Learning, Life-Skills, Problem-based strategy, Responsible Citizens, Shadow strategy.

1. Introduction

Social Studies is an aspect of learning that deals with human beings in relation to the physical and social environment. It is also the study of science and technology as they affect human beings. A distinctive feature of Social Studies when compared to other school subjects or disciplines is taking the entire external world as the laboratory. This is perhaps why its contents, philosophy, objectives and methodology are geared towards having a better comprehension of human beings, their physical and social environment in and to promote a free society through the production of responsible citizens. Social Studies, if properly taught, should assist students to acquire knowledge, skills, master the process of learning and become active citizens that can face the present and future challenges. (Ogunjobi, 2010)

It was observed, that most of Nigerian teachers still rely heavily on the traditional lecture method to teach Social Studies in secondary schools. In lecture method, the teacher uses verbal explanations throughout the lesson and renders the students passive. Students are always passive thus necessitated their inability to ask questions for clarification of ideas from the teacher. As a result of lack of participation, student cannot benefit maximally from the lesson. Gbadamosi (2002) asserted that student rate of assimilation is as low as 20 to 30% due to lecture method used by the various teachers teaching Social Studies subject in the secondary schools.

Lecture method allows a great deal to authentic information to be passed to learners and favours handling of large classes. In spite of the advantages, it does not stimulate students' innovations, inquiry, reasoning and scientific attitudes (Adeyemi, 2018). Lecture method is inappropriate and ineffective for achieving the high objectives of Social Studies programmes (Adeyemi, 2003).

Hence, there is need to search for more effective strategies which are suitable and efficient for promoting the level of secondary school social studies learning outcomes beyond contemporary limits and to the satisfaction of the current Social Studies curriculum requirement. Seweje (2010) also agreed that students should be trained to develop both computer and effective abilities which is in line with one of the aims of teaching Social Studies. It is, therefore, not out of place to work into other methods such as shadow and problem-based methods as a way of providing alternatives to the lecture method being used.

A shadow strategy is a planned learning experience which involves educational visits to places where students can listen, observe first-hand and study directly in real-life setting. Student prepare before they go, they make notations of their observations and record actual experiences. Teacher may use this to clarify comprehension and stimulate discussion and critical thinking (Ayoade, 2000; Olatolu, 2008; Demoye, 2006). In the work of Meluing (2009) stressed that while children grasp concepts right away, comprehension takes a considerable amount of time or resources to assist individual students in need of specific attention. Shadow education refers to assisted learning or teaching session given to students outside of class. It can range from parental assistance to tutorial programme attendance in an effort to help children better learn the materials.

Olapade and Olaojo (2013) stressed that cognitive and affective learning occur as a result of class visit to out-of-school settings. The "success" (achievement of learning goals and outcomes) of a shadow is fundamentally influenced by the structure of the shadow, the novelty of the setting, professional experience prior knowledge and interest of the students, the social context of the visit or programme, teacher agendas, student experiences during the shadow and quality of preparation and follow up.

Student with learning difficulties often experiences challenges in the mainstream school setting and require the guidance of another professional other than the classroom teacher. Shadow teachers, together with the combined team of professional entrusted with the student's welfare, aim to provide additional guidance and support in order for the student to successfully integrate into the mainstream environment (Bolajoko, 2009; Meluing, 2009). The role of shadow teacher is to guide the student to become as independent as possible. They are trained to identify opportunities for the student to learn to adapt to and face the challenges of his/her environment while conscious of situation that require their assistance (Johnson, 2010).

On the other hand, problem-based strategy has been defined in many ways but the cure of its definition lies in connecting learning with the process of working towards the understanding and resolution of a problem. Gbadamosi (2012) stressed that problem-based learning offers students the opportunity to apply the appropriate knowledge to a well-defined problem, allowing students to apply academic problem solving skills to their own real-life problems. Famade (2010) have recognized that numerous benefits which problem-based learning confers on the students, such as requiring the student to constantly put their knowledge to work; promote the means for organizing knowledge around key theoretical and practical ideas, focusing knowledge around key issues which promote true understanding and the provision of requisite intellectual rigor which is more meaningful to both scholarships and the world of affairs than that which could be achieved from memory based learning.

Gender is another important issue to be discussed in relation to the study. Several studies report differences in environmental issues relating to gender and research studies have shown that gender can influence student leaning outcomes in various studies. Akinyode, 2012 support Daniel (2012) findings and revealing that there was no significant main effect of gender on the participants knowledge,

attitude and behaviour towards environmental education, through female participants had better behaviour toward environment and waste management than their male counterpart.

Moreover, Olagunju (2005) and Ogunleye (2003) found no significant effect on gender on students' knowledge and attitudes towards environmental education. Their findings revealed commitment to the environment than males. Ogunjimi (2015) asserted that female gender constitute over 50 percent on the population in Nigeria. She emphasized that female are disheartening and enjoy few privileges and right relative to the male gender despite the advantage in terms of population.

However, Adesanmi (2019) noted that there is no significant difference in the learning outcomes scores between males and females while conducting studies on effects of multimedia packages on students learning outcomes and retention in Social Studies.

2. Statement of the problem

The problem of effective teaching and learning of environmental and citizenship concept in Social Studies in Nigerian secondary schools has become worrisome that needs urgent attention. It has been observed that Nigerian environmental situation today presents serious problems across the length and breadth of the country which have been attributed to widespread ignorance about the importance of environmental resources and peoples' lack of awareness of the implications of their actions resulting from poor environmental education. Scholars in environmental education had experimented with different strategies that can impact positively on the knowledge and attitude of citizens but with little or no results. This has been linked to the conventional lecture method used by the teachers to teach our children in Nigerian secondary schools. Scholars have now canvassed for environmental citizenship strategies that are not only participating but also outdoor and child centered in outlook. Two of such participating community based cum child centred strategies are shadow and problem-based learning. This study therefore, experiment the effects of shadow and problem-based learning strategies on students' learning outcomes in environmental citizenship in Social Studies as an alternative ways of teaching the subject.

3. Hypotheses

In view of the foregoing, the following hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance.00:

Ho1: There is no significant main effect of treatment on students' learning outcomes in Social Studies in Ibadan Metropolis.
Ho2: There is no significant main effect of gender on students' learning outcomes in Social Studies in Ibadan Metropolis.
Ho3: There is no significant interaction effect of gender and treatment on students' learning outcomes in Social Studies in Ibadan Metropolis.

4. Research Design and Methods

This study is a pre-test, post-test control group quasi-experimental design. The population for the study comprised all junior secondary school students in Ibadan metropolis, while the sample consisted of 270 students selected from four (4) junior secondary schools. Simple random sampling was used to select six unisex schools and purposive sampling was used to select three co-educational schools for the study.

Stratified random sampling was also used to select 30 students (15 males and 15 females) from each of the co-educational school and simple random sampling was used to select 30 students from each unisex school.

The instrument used for the study was a self-designed Social Studies learning outcomes test (SSLOT) to sort information on students' learning outcomes in environmental and citizenship concepts in social studies. To ensure the validity of the instrument, the face content and construct validity procedures were employed. The instrument was given to experts in Social Studies to determine the face value and appropriateness of the instrument in measuring students' learning outcomes in environmental and citizenship concepts in Social Studies. The instrument was found valid and appropriate. The reliability of the instrument was also determined through test-retest method and estimation of internal consistency. The instrument was first administered on 30 students from 2 schools out of the sampled schools. After 4 weeks, the instrument was re-administered on the same set of students. The scores of the 2 sets of tests were correlated using Pearson Moment Correlation Coefficient. The correlation coefficient of 077 was obtained. The Social Studies Achievement Test was also administered again on thirty Junior Secondary School Class Two students in a school that was not used for the study. Cronbach Alpha was applied on the responses of the students

for the estimation of internal consistency of the items. The formula yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.074 which is good enough for measuring the differences between the experimental and control groups when large samples are used. The data was analyzed using t-test and ANCOVA statistical tools. All the hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

This study is a pre-test, post-test, control group quasi-experimental research design. The pre-test was used to establish the knowledge base-line of the students used for the study while the post-test was used to measure the level of achievement and after the treatment. Simple random sampling was used to assign the groups. Two groups (Shadow and Problem-Based) were assigned to treatment while one group is control that had the lesson with conventional lecture method. All the 3 groups had the pretest and posttest administered on them, with the pre-test given before the commencement of experiment and the posttest administered after they had been exposed to different treatment conditions.

The design for the study is graphically represented as follows:

Experimental group I = O_1 X_1 O_2 O_3
Experimental Group II = O_4 X_2 O_5 O_6
Control Group = O_7 O_8 O_9
O_1, O_4, O_7 = Measurement (Pre-test)
O_2 O_5, O_8 = Measurement (Post-test)/ (Achievement score)
X_1 = Shadow method Treatment
X_2 = Problem-based method Treatment
= Conventional Method

5. Results

Ho1: There is no significant main effect of treatment on students' learning outcomes in Social Studies in Ibadan metropolis.

Table 1: ANCOVA Summary of students' learning outcomes in Social Studies by treatment

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Sig.	Partial Eta^2
Corrected Model	15876.874	3	5292.291	390.787	.000	.815
Intercept	4989.128	1	4989.128	368.401	.000	.581
Covariate (Pretest)	76.644	1	76.644	5.659	.018	.021
Group	15859.985	2	7929.993	585.557	.000	.815
Error	3602.345	266	13.543			
Corrected Total	19479.219	269				
Total	193317.000	270				

***p<0.05**

The result in Table 1 revealed that there was significant main effect of treatment on students' learning outcomes in Social Studies in Ibadan metropolis ($F_{2,266}$ = 585.557), p<0.05. The null hypothesis was rejected. The treatment account for about 82% (Eta^2 = 0.815) of the observed variance in students' achievement in Social Studies. The mean difference among the estimated marginal means of the groups, after correcting for the other effects in the model are presented in Table 2 and 3.

Table 2: Mean scores by treatment

Group	N	Mean	Estimated Marginal Mean
Shadow	90	32.07	32.15
Problem Based	90	29.39	29.32
Control	90	14.67	14.65

Table 2 showed that students exposed to shadow method had the highest estimated marginal mean of 32.15, closely followed by project by group (29.32) while the subjects in the control had the least adjusted mean score of 14.65.

Table 3: Adjustment for multiple comparisons of estimated marginal means

(I) Group	(J) Group	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for Difference	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Shadow	Problem	2.829*	.552	.000	1.499	4.160
	Control	17.499	.550	.000	16.173	18.824
Problem	Shadow	-2.829	.552	.000	-4.160	-1.499
based	Problem	14.670	.549	.000	13.347	15.992
Control	Shadow	-17.499*	.550	.000	-18.824	-16.173
	Problem	-14.670	.549	.000	-15.992	-13.347

***p<0.05**

There was significant difference in the achievement mean scores of students in the shadow and problem, shadow and control, problem and control groups at 0.05 level in each case.

Ho2: There is no significant main effect of gender on students' learning outcomes in Social Studies in Ibadan Metropolis.

Table 4: ANCOVA Summary of Students' learning outcomes in Social Studies by Gender

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Sig.	Partial Eta^2
Corrected Model	37.311	2	18.655	.256	.774	.002
Intercept	4435.050	1	4435.050	60.908	.000	.186
Pretest	18.640	1	18.640	.256	.613	.001
Sex	20.422	1	20.422	.280	.597	.001
Error	19441.908	267	72.816			
Corrected Total	19479.219	269				
Total	193317.000	270				

***p<0.05**

Table 4 showed that the main effect of gender on students' learning outcome in Social Studies in Ibadan Metropolis was not statistically significantly at 0.05 level $F_{2,266} = 585.557$), $p<0.05$. The null hypothesis was not rejected. This implies that there is no significant main effect of gender on students' learning outcomes in Social Studies in Ibadan metropolis.

Ho3: There is no significant interaction effect of gender and treatment on students' learning outcomes in Social Studies in Ibadan Metropolis.

Table 5: 2 X 3 ANCOVA of students' learning outcomes in Social Sciences by gender and treatment.

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Sig.	Partial Eta^2
Corrected Model	15967.988	6	2661.331	199.340	.000	.820
Intercept	4854.593	1	4854.593	363.621	.000	.580
Pretest	66.281	1	66.281	4.965	.027	.019
Sex	15854.447	1	7927.223	593.769	.000	.006
Group	15854.447	2	7927.223	593.769	.000	.819
Sex * Group	68.641	2	34.321	2.571	.078	.019
Error	3511.231	263	13.351			
Corrected Total	19479.219	269				
Total	193317.000	270				

***p<0.05**

Table 5 showed that there was no significant interaction effect of gender and treatment on students' learning outcome in Social Studies in Ibadan metropolis $F_{2,266} = 585.557$), $p<0.05$). the null hypothesis was not rejected.

6. Discussion

The study revealed that the learning outcomes of students in Social Studies before the treatments were generally low but the learning outcomes improved drastically in shadow and problem-based methods after the treatments. The rapid improvement may be as a result of active participation of students in the lessons of experimental groups. The study also established that students exposed to shadow method had the highest followed by the problem based method and lastly by lecture method. This is an indication that shadow has the best potency of improving students' learning outcomes followed by problem-based method. The low performance of students in control group may be as a result of treatment given to them with conventional lecture method.

The findings from the study also show that there was no significant main effect of gender on secondary school students' learning outcomes in Social Studies. The study is in line with Gbadamosi (2012) who confirmed that there is no significant difference between the learning outcomes mean scores of male and female students while conducting a study on effects of multimedia packages on students' learning outcomes and retention in Social Studies.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, shadow strategy has the highest potential in enhancing students' learning outcomes in environmental and citizenship concepts in Social Studies, followed by the problem-based strategy and the conventional lecture method respectively. The

study also concluded that there is no significant difference between the learning outcomes of male and female students exposed to the same treatment in environmental and citizenship concept in Social Studies.

8. Recommendations

Arising from the foregoing findings, it was recommended that:

- Social Studies teachers should embrace as a matter of urgency explode the use of shadow and problem-based strategies of teaching for better learning outcomes in environmental and citizenship concept in Social Studies.
- Students should be motivated by the parents and the teachers to engage in shadow and problem-based methods in their immediate environment so as to develop their thinking and analytical skills.
- Principles should provide necessary enabling environments for the teachers to make them to use the strategies effectively for the teaching of Social Studies.
- Government should enforce through supervision, the use of shadow and problem-based strategies to teach Social Studies in secondary schools.
- Stakeholders should give both moral and financial supports to the teachers and the schools generally for them to use the strategies effectively and efficiently to achieve the target objectives.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 381–388

Integration of Hard, Soft and Mixed Factors for Effective Strategy Implementation: An Eco-System with Strategic Agility Imperative

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Abstract. This study focuses on the "Integration of Hard, Soft and Mixed factors for Effective Strategy Implementation: An Eco-System with Strategic Agility Imperative." The purpose was to examine the factors that conduce to effective strategy implementation with particular interest in the human aspects that often contribute to comprise the integrity of or outrightly stall effective strategy implementation. The investigation was based on desk-research which relied solely on secondary sources of data. Thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis were used as analytical tool. The research found out that many factors are involved in strategy implementation process and each factor has the potential to work for or against effective strategy implementation depending on the factors are streamlined, harmonised and synthesised . These factors classified as hard, soft and mixed need to be properly harnessed under the auspices of strong, capable and visionary leadership to power and drive the strategy implementation via clear communication that builds consensus, commitment, collaborations and vertical and horizontal fits across the organisation. Organisational competencies, reasoned actions of strategy executors and sound knowledge of project management should be leveraged. Grey areas bordering on ulterior motives and corrupt tendencies of strategy executors should be watched out for to be curbed in the bud. It is recommended that business organisations install strategic leaders adept in demands of strategy implementation to help concerned organisations achieve effective strategy implementation within both cost and time and stem the tide of strategy implementation failure**.**

Keywords: Strategy implementation, strategic agility, theory of reasoned action, hard, soft and mixed factors, eco-system.

1. Introduction

Strategy implementation in contrast to strategic intent, strategy formulation, strategy evaluation and control occupies the most important or key position in the strategic management continuum (Homburg, Fassnacht & Guenther, 2000; Thompson & Strickland, 2003; Ahmadi, Salamzadeh, Daraei & Akbari, 2012; Hitt, Ireland & Hoskisson, 2007, 2013; Rajasekar, 2014). This point underscores the fact that the best strategy crafted cannot remove any hurdle on the way to achieve a competitive outcome as it remains more or less a paper tiger unless and until it is translated into action (David, 2013). This thesis explains why Vince Lombardi (cited in Thompson & Strickland, 2003) declares that "the best game plan in the world never blocked or tackled anybody." Unlike strategy formulation which is intellectually tasking and market-driven in focus, strategy implementation is not only operations-driven but also a mentally and physically demanding, energy-sapping and time-consuming aspect of strategic management process (Li, Guohui & Eppler, n.d.; Thompson & Strickland, 2003; Singh, 1998; Hrebiniak, 2006; Rajasekar, 2014; Nkuda, 2019). Cogently, effective strategy implementation constitutes the hall-mark and success or otherwise of a choice strategy of a business organisation (Thompson & Strickland, 2003).

Given the pivotal role that strategy implementation plays in the strategic management continuum, it is pertinent at this point to pose a seemingly simple and yet complex question: what is strategy implementation? Admittedly, a straightforward answer is elusive as there abound in the literature different strategic lenses from which strategy implementation can be defined notably: process, behavioural or action and hybrid lenses (Li *et al*., n. d.). However, this author opts to adopt a hybrid viewpoint since strategy implementation, for all practical intents and purposes, involves both process and behaviour or action. In effect therefore, strategy implementation can be defined as the process by which a formulated strategy is translated into action in order to accomplish the nominated goals and/or objectives of a business organisation which informed the crafting of the strategy in the first place. Strategy implementation can

also be defined as the cognitive, action-oriented and step-wise process that involves the administration and control of chain of activities that comprise formulated decision-making strategy (Singh, 1998; Govindarajan (1988) and Sashittal & Wilemon (1996) cited in Li *et al*., n. d.). Strategy implementation can also be defined as a pattern of decisions and actions intended to create functional strategies, systems, structures and processes required to achieve set strategic ends of an organisation. Yet, Wheelen and Hunger (2010) view strategy implementation as "the sum total of the activities and choices required for execution of a strategic plan." Little wonder that David (2013) strategy implementation is described as "action stage" of the strategic management process because without taking concrete and specific actions on the plan resulting from strategy formulation nothing worthwhile will change (Harrison & St. John, 2000; David, 2013).

Strategic management literature is replete with anecdotal accounts of alarming rate at which strategy implementation fails. Rajasekar (2014) citing sundry sources rate the failure of strategy implementation at between 50% and 80%. Li *et al.*, (n. d) corroborate these statistics based on Economist Survey of 276 senior company executives in 2004 and a white paper on strategy implementation of Chinese corporations in 2006 which also indicated strategy implementation failure rate of 57% and 83% respectively. Specifically, Prieto (2015) states that the management and implementation of large projects fail 2/3 or 67% of the time. This leaves a paltry success rate of 10% to 20% in most cases. Again, this stark reality check brings to the fore, as it were, the need to examine the myriad factors that need to be taken into account to ensure 100% success rate in strategy implementation.

This constitutes the burden of this academic exploration and analysis with a view to critically looking at the hard, soft and mixed factors that characterise strategy implementation and on the basis of which, interrogate the failure of strategy implementation using analytical tools of thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis (Kazmi, 2002). Failure of strategy implementation seems to put on the garb that cuts across different sectors of national economies (public and private) worldwide with however, varying degrees of prevalence. For instance, Nigeria as a nation via the instrumentality of its ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), like some other countries and corporate organizations, is noted to be very good at the formulation of public policies but a terrible and woeful failure when it comes to ensuring successful implementation of the policies so formulated. Urieto (1999) buttresses that the major problem of Nigeria as a country has nothing to do with planning as such but rather the lack of effective implementation strategies. Prieto (2015) identifies weak and haphazard strategy implementation associated, among other things, with people, processes and technology as a causative factor of strategy implementation failure.

2. Literature Review

The theories that underlie this research work are resource-based view, project management theory and the theory of reasoned action.

2.1 Resource-Based View

The resource-based view was originated by Edith Penrose in 1959 and popularise by scholars such as Barney, Weatherfelt and others about 1990 (Penrose, 1959; Barney, 2001; Grant, 2008; Raduan, Jegak, Haslinda & Alimin, 2009, Nkuda, 2017). This theory emphasises the deployment of organisation's bundle of heterogeneous internal resources which are valuable, inimitable, rare and non-substituable to achieve competitive advantage reflected in superior performance (Porter, 1998; Grant, 2008; Raduan *et al*., 2009; Hitt, Ireland & Hoskisson, 2007, 2013). To the extent that effective strategy implementation tailored to achieve superior performance entails leveraging on the competencies at the disposal of the organisation reflected, among other things, in executors having full knowledge of the minutest details of the strategy being implemented and ensuring cross-functional collaborations in course of the implementation, the resource-based view becomes appropriate and relevant (Kazmi, 2002).

2.2 Project Management Theory

The project management theory came into existence in the form of a code known as Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK) issued in 1969 by Project Management Institute and intended to provide a common architecture to manage most projects most of the time (Prieto, 2015). Its main building blocks rest on the tenets of the classical theorists comprising scientific management of Sir Frederick Winslow Taylor (1856 – 1915) and his students Henri Fayol (1841 – 1925) and Henry Laurence Gantt (1861 - 1919) which stress scientific approach to job design and division of work, careful selection, planning, organizing, leading and controlling as well as scheduling of work respectively (Weihrich, Cannice & Koontz, 2013; Sapru, 2013; Prieto, 2015). Given however, the size, time frame and complexity of project, project management body of knowledge has failed to cope in terms of delivering competitive advantage on a consistent basis reflected in timely delivery of projects within budgets and to scale and therefore, in dire need of improvements. These improvements on project management body of knowledge span industrial (Traditional approach, Prince2 and Process-based management), Agile (focus on human considerations) through biological (Lean and Critical Chain Project Management (CCPM) of Eliyahu

Moshe Goldratt) to evolutionary (Extreme Project Management (XPM)). In other words, extreme project management currently advocated embraces both chaos and complexity theories and is markedly different in theoretical orientation from the traditional project management theories just as Newtonian Physics is different from Einstein's theory of relativity (Prieto, 2015). The strategic contexts and demands of strategy implementation underscore the pertinence and relevance of the applicability of extreme project management approach.

2.3 The Theory of Reasoned Action

The theory of reasoned action was the brain-child of Martin Fishbein and Icek Ajen around 1975 – 1980. The theory is an advance on Information Integration Theory which primarily seeks to predict behaviour. The theory of reasoned action is basically pre-occupied with behavioural intention. The theory is built on two major building blocks viz: attitudes and norms as they relate respectively to what individuals want to do and at the same time, what others expect them to do (Ajen & Fishbein, 1975). The influence of attitudes can be exemplified using an individual who desires to go on Valentine date but cannot do so because of lack of money. This example brings to the fore what is termed behavioural intention in the parlance of psychology of persuasion. Consistent lateness to hypothetical project site by some key project executors on advice by some other colleagues that their punctuality and regularity in attendance was not adequately rewarded is capable of derailing successful implementation of the project. Development such as this, borders on the influence of norms i.e., acting in line with expectations of others.

The theory of reasoned action pointedly bears a significant correlation to strategy implementation during which process a litany of behaviours (overt and covert) is exhibited by executors of strategy implementation. Admittedly at the inception of strategy implementation, tremendous excitement, enthusiasm and commitment may be demonstrated by executors towards successful strategy implementation. But later on, some members of the team may begin to develop cold feet and thus, constitute themselves into a cog in the wheel of strategy implementation once they sense that their ulterior motives or selfish interests (particularly pecuniary in nature) may not be served at the end of successful strategy implementation. In a nutshell, both attitudes and norms which characterise behavioural intention need to be watched out for during strategy implementation to ensure that they are detected early and controlled to ensure strategy implementation succeeds

2.3 Conceptual Architecture

The conceptual discourse of this work is guided by the schematics orchestrated with modifications below:

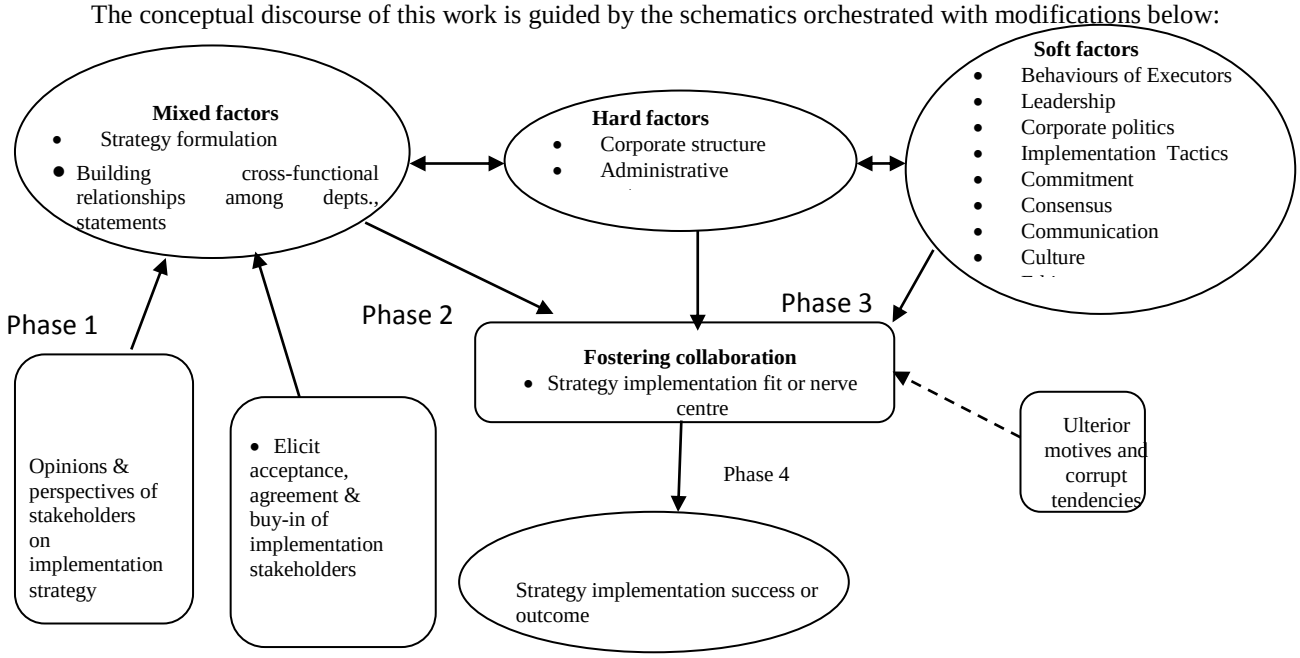

Fig.2.1: Strategy implementation framework

Source: Adapted with modifications from Li, Guohui & Eppler (n.d). Making strategy work: A literature review on the factors influencing strategy implementation, p. 38 and inputs from Kazmi (2002). Business policy and strategic management, 2nd ed., pp. 291 -413.

The schema depicted above is phased into pre-implementation articulation of viewpoints, arrangement of buy-in of key organisational staff, promoting collaboration across board and monitoring results to ensure that positive performance is assured and sustained (Li et al., n. d).

Mixed Factors (a):

The formulation of strategy is primarily intended to arm the organisation to better cope with the competitive landscape (Pearce & Robbinson, 1991). At the heart of strategy formulation is the business of determining the domain definition and domain direction and navigation which answers the fundamental questions: where are we going to compete, how and against whom are we going to compete? (Pearce & Robbinson, 1991; Harrison & St. John, 2000; Grant, 2008). Strategy formulation relies on access to reliable data which can be gathered from both internal and external sources using SWOT analysis, Boston Consulting Group (BCG) matrix, General Electric Business Screen, extermal environment evaluation (EEF), competitive profile matrix (CPM), internal-external matrix (IEM), strategic position and action evaluation (SPACE), grand strategy matrix and quantitative strategic planning matrix (QSPM), (Pearce & Robbinson, 1991; Harrison & St. John, 2000; Kazmi, 2002; Thompson & Strickland, 2003; David, 2013; Nkuda, 2019). The requisite data to be incorporated into strategy formulation include: information about new customer needs, forecasted future demand, competitors' activities, new business opportunities, inputs to plan for improvements in capacity and workforce diversity, new products and services as well as technologies (Harrison & St. John, 2000). The essence of this exercise is to provide a broad and panoramic view on the state of the whole economy to allow viable strategic decisions to be made on the choice industry in which organisation will play and long-term goals of the organisation (Pearce & Robbinson, 1991; Grant, 2008). These pieces of information can be obtained from marketing officers or salespersons that interface with customers on regular basis. In this wise and by virtue of this strategic role, the marketing officers or salespersons invariably put on the toga or garb of strategic leaders without being so designated on the hierarchy of the organization.

This explains and justifies why Ivancic, Mencer, Jelenc and Dulcic (2017) state that managers being helpless to alter, the contextual conditions in the competitive marketplace, need to collect, process and address environmental information always. Although top-level strategic managers in respective business organisations are saddled with this responsibility, it is vitally important therefore to invite and incorporate some representatives below the top management echelons especially the functional managers who double as foot-soldiers and on whose shoulders the burden of strategy implementation squarely rests (Pearce & Robbinson, 1991; Kazmi, 2002; Thompson & Strickland, 2003; David, 2013). Harrison and St. John (2000) corroborate thus:

Members of our sales force are surrogates for customers. They should be able to reach back into Motorola and pull out technologists and other people they need to solve problems and anticipate customer needs. We want to put the salesperson at the top of the organisation. The rest of us then serve the salesperson.

Strategic Management Pyramid

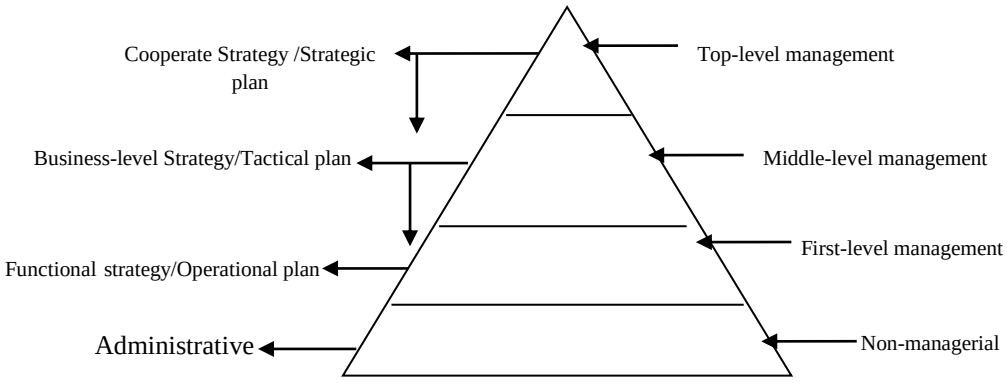

Fig 2.2: Strategic Management Pyramid
Source: Researcher's Desk (2020).

The strategic plan crafted by the top-management, needs to be interpreted into relative concrete details to generate tactical plan upon which, the functional strategic managers are expected to further work on to reflect their respective functional areas viz: production, finance, human resource, marketing, research and development etc., in terms of generating cognate operational strategies and plans as reflected in the above schema (Fig. 2.2), (Harrison & St. John, 2000; Kazmi, 2002; Li et al., n. d.). The approach has the merit of articulating viewpoints and perspectives of critical stakeholders as well as eliciting acceptance, agreement and buy-in of critical staff thereby creating, abinitio, ownership mind-set of the

strategy formulated preparatory to actual implementation. Moreover, this strategic romance in the words of this author becomes imperative to bridge the gap between strategy formulation and implementation which Kazmi (2002) refers to as forward and backward linkages. These actions which complete the specifics of phases 1 and 2 of the pre-implementation demands in the operational schema (Fig. 2.1) are considered more or less sine-qua-non to achieve effective strategy implementation (Li et al., n. d).

Hard Factors

It is proper to state for the umpteenth times that due recognition needs to be given to the fact that strategy implementation succeeds strategy formulation. Besides, the public policy formulation at national and sub-national levels is basically the same with policy implementation in terms of the processes and phases but differ in respect of intensity, contents and complexity. At corporate level where strategy formulation mostly obtains, strategy implementation is also in phases and policies are required in course of implementation process essentially to make corporate behaviours conformable in such a way as to ensure effective strategy implementation (Kazmi, 2002). The many factors that serve as enablers of strategy implementation could as well constitute the cog in the wheel of effective strategy implementation particularly when they are not well streamlined, harmonised and synthesised.

Kazmi (2002) classifies these factors into activating strategies, structural, behavioural, functional and operational issues. Some sources list governance, structure and behaviours as individual factors constraining strategy implementation. Noble (1999) lists factors influencing strategy implementation as communication, interpretations, adoption and enactment. Rajasekar (2014) enumerates influences on strategy implementation to include: "leadership style, information availability and accuracy, uncertainty, organisational structure, organisational culture, human resources and technology." Li et al., (n. d) creates an holistic schema of factors influencing strategy implementation which has organisational structure and administrative systems as hard factors; implementation tactics, consensus and commitment and communication among executors comprise the soft factors while the mixed factors capture environment-based strategy formulation, building relationships across different strategy management levels (vertical fit) and across different operational departments, sections and units (horizontal fit) for the purpose of driving effective strategy implementation.

The corporate structure as a hard factor is characteristically of different types ranging from simple or entrepreneurial, functional, matrix, geographic, product-based, customer-based, team-based, network and boundaryless structures (Harrison & St. John, 2000; Kazmi, 2002; Amah & Nkuda, 2014). Corporate structure serves as the fulcrum around which strategy implementation revolves and it can either precede or follow strategy depending on the peculiar circumstance of organisational size and environmental context of the organisation concerned (Chadler, 1962; Mintzberg, 1987 cited in Camus, 2002). Corporate structures are product of organisational design which could be mechanistic or organic in terms of broad classification. The choice of one design against another depends on the environmental situation a business organisation faces because there has to be a fit among strategy, structure and environment (Kazmi, 2002). Given the environmental dynamics and the highly competitive landscape, a team-based structure largely empowered by teams with both requisite knowledge and capability to adjust structure to cope with agility of strategy becomes ideal and most desirable in driving strategy implementation. Pearce and Robinson (1991) and Hitt et al., (2007, 2013) state that given the reality of continuous change which could warrant a major shift in strategy, a suitable organisational structure needs to be aligned with strategy in relation to the operating environment and also effecting necessary changes to both corporate structure and strategy as the need arises.

The corporate structure needs to be strengthened by the right administrative systems viz: planning, information, control, appraisal, motivation, reward, communication and development and related strategies across relevant functions (Harrison & St. John, 2000; Kazmi, 2002). To strike the strategic import of the right choice of structure, strategic hindsight has evidenced that International Business Machines (IBM) whose sales stood at 15% before 1980 but suffered drastic decline to 3% after, was able to reverse the sliding trend by strategically converting its highly centralised functional structure to highly decentralised strategic business unit-based which succeeded in enhancing its product development capacity and strategy (Pearce & Robinson, 1991). Similarly, Chrysler and General Motors faced with the competitive challenge posed by entry of Japanese cars into American market at affordable cost, were constrained to shift from Fordism (mass production system) to shiftly adapt the lean production system of the Japanese with the active support from U.S., government (Amberg, 2013).

Soft Factors

In both instances cited above, the adjustments of the corporate structure were clearly communicated to elicit the consensus and commitment of the executors as soft factors (Fig. 2.1). Strategic steps must be taken to ensure that the relevant actions pervade the entire organisation building and fostering collaborations both vertical and horizontal fits (Li et al., n. d.) which underscores the phase 3 of the conceptual architecture. The right implementation tactics are required, capable strategic leaders imperative, unhealthy and illegitimate organisational politics eliminated or minimised, sound strategy-culture support enthroned, and ethical consciousness to the organisation and immediate community (corporate social responsibility) animated to ensure effective strategy execution (Kazmi, 2002; Li et al., n. d.). Over all, the soft factors will be better strengthened where the organisation exhibits good governance in its operations.

Mixed Factors (b):

The mixed factors point directly to the functional level at which strategy implementation takes root. The corporate strategy which cascades from the top-level management through the middle-level management to the first-level management or functional level finally becomes operational strategy/plan for the purpose of ease of implementation (Pearce & Robbinson, 1991). This top-down strategic sojourn creates in the process vertical strategic fit (Kazmi, 2002). More importantly however, is what then happens at the different functional areas whose responsibility it is to translate the corporate cum business-level strategies into action to generate desired outcomes or results as reflected in phase 4 of the schema (Fig. 2.1). Perhaps, this is the arena where strategy implementation often goes amiss or haywire. The reason of course has to do with ingenuity and smartness required to streamline, harmonise and synthesise different and chain of activities within and across functional boundaries to ensure and forge horizontal fit (Kazmi, 2002). A careful handling of strategic activities at these levels may trigger strategy implementation success. This is so because at this critical point, the hard, soft and mixed factors are expected to melt and blend seamlessly engendering a phenomenon which this author refers to as strategy implementation success nerve-centre or fit. The eco-system created at this point, makes strategy so implemented to become nimble and malleable to respond promptly and proactively to environmental dynamics and thus, helps business organisations to realise their set goals in the long run and objectives in the short to medium terms.

However, a caveat needs to be introduced here and that is, it may happen that some of the strategy executors nurse serious ulterior motives which may border on the desire to corruptly enrich themselves on or before the completion of the strategy implementation. When this happens, a major threat is posed against successful strategy implementation as subtle and/or obvious cracks will suddenly develop on the wall of synergy needed to advance strategy implementation thereby making forging collaborations across board difficult. Consequently, successful strategy implementation at this point risks serious failure. These cracks on the wall of strategy implementation synergy may manifest in many ways that are overt and covert such as: undue lateness to and irregularity at work, feign illness, taking French leave from work, deliberate failure to meet timelines, selfishness, greed, indiscipline, connivance and collusion to subvert planned implementation activities in terms of supply of critical materials and other manipulative devices resulting in bankruptcy of integrity identifiable with some strategy executors (Ekpe, 2012). Strategy implementation strategists charged with the responsibility to deliver on strategy implementation have to be vigilant, alert and mindful of actions of people, status of processes and technology while constantly ensuring that good efforts are duly rewarded to serve as morale booster and motivation and also punish bad and unethical behaviours as Hatim Tyabji, the founding Chairman and CEO of VeriFone, Inc., did as (cited in Weihrich, Cannice & Koontz, 2013). He sacked his excellent performing manager in charge of foreign operations found to have been involved in unethical practices thus, reinforcing the fact that "this is a company with a culture in which performance, no matter how impressive, cannot be achieved by unethical behaviour –period" (Weihrich, Cannice & Koontz, 2013).

3. Methodology

The research design adopted in this investigation was fundamentally descriptive-desk research which relies on archival and extant strategy literature. The method of research involved thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis.

3.1 Limitations of the Study

The investigation not only relied on secondary data but also tilted more in emphasis on corporate business organizations as opposed to public institutions to which strategy implementation is equally application.

4. Conclusion

Insights from the above research inform that successful strategy implementation depends on how the strategic leaders handle the myriad issues tangential to the strategy implementation. Right from strategy formulation to actual strategy implementation people, structure, processes and technology, inter-alia, are involved and how these variables are manipulated can either lead to success or failure of strategy implementation. Since the most critical factor is people or stakeholders in strategy implementation, hindsight dictates that actions of the relevant people before, during and even after strategy implementation should be carefully monitored to allow for prompt adjustments and changes as need arises. The ulterior motives and corrupt tendencies on the part of strategy executors should be nib in the bud as soon as they are spotted. Above all, inspirations should be drawn from the baseline theories namely: resource-based view, theory of reasoned action and extreme project management which leverages and draws heavily on chaos and complexity theories.

5. Recommendations

Business organisations desired to achieve successful strategy implementation should build capable strategic leadership that can forge organisation-wide synergy through clear communication, elicits consensus and commitment as essential ingredients to create owner-ship mind-set right from strategy formulation through the network of activities necessary to drive successful strategy implementation. With strong, capable and visionary leadership in place which should be mindful of ulterior motives and corrupt tendencies of some strategy executors, there is high prospect that the alarming rate of strategy implementation failure may be reversed and strategy implementation literature would cease to be replete with gory statistics of strategy implementation.

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Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(1): 389–398

In Search of True African Art from the Perspective of Relative Disciplines: Case Study of Architecture and Archaeology

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Abstract. The term 'African Art' is typically used for the classification of the art of Sub-Saharan Africa. It appears casual, amateurish and primitive by the classical proportion of European art, which is the way traditional African art is regarded. Truth be said, the continent comprise ideas from different cultural groups and civilization, each with a unique art tradition, architecture and lifestyle. It is as a result of this, we cannot talk about African Art without reference to the impact of some related disciplines, such as architecture and archaeology. Various Studies have shown that before the advent of Europeans and Americans with their influences on Africa culture, the people have already made significant contribution to develop themselves in the areas of ancient architecture, traditional medicine and technology, the African way of life depicts so many chronologically arranged pattern of operation and such was adhered to fully and passed down from age to age. Existing scholarship addresses documented evidences of ancient civilization in the archeological records. This study traces the history of some of the African art traditions, architectural styles, belief system, foreign impact and their usefulness in the communities that produced them, vis-à-vis what they connote in the present society. Therefore, this work intends to showcase the beauty and importance of the traditional African art and architecture, and how they would enrich our knowledge of history, research as well as serve reference purpose to generations yet unborn.

Keywords: African and traditional art, Architecture, Archeology, history

1. Introduction

Art in its broadest definition refers to all human creative endeavours. It includes action directly or indirectly relating to work production and survival. Art is simply a generic term for the creative impulse out of which sprang all other human pursuits such as architecture, science, religion and disciplines. African art covers quite a number of cultures and tribes, each with its unique art tradition and styles. In other words, African art objects are derived from divers group and cultures with similar but mostly divergent perspective. Therefore, it is complex and difficult to understand, inquiry into its complexity and the basis for understanding requires in-depth and precise knowledge of the people's philosophy and indigenous way of life of the people (Rom Kalilu 1994).

In many African cultures, art is an integral part of people's lives. Although, form presentation and significance of art varied from one cultural setting to another; over the years, art in its various forms has played a vital role in the lives of African people. It serves as a major form of communicative expression of religious beliefs and socio-cultural norms (Opoko, Adeokun, and Oluwatayo, 2016). However, Lawuyi (1994) observes art as a historical record and embodiment of the culture of a particular people. He points to artifact as representing a historic period of a particular people. Rom Kalilu (1994) also stresses that African art is a combination of various collections from different groups and traditions which have close affinity but with divers view. Citing examples from Yoruba art, the study argues that objects are made to be seen more as historical artefacts than being cited as historical reconstruction. However, the roles of archaeologist using artefacts to reconstruct history cannot be glossed over because it has served as pointer to some historical facts in most cases. Lawuyi (1994) corroborates this statement as he notes that: In constructing Yoruba historiography, historian made use of archaeological statements, oral traditions, and available written and mythological sources to established reliable truth. However, African art explores tradition and arouses emotional

feelings of the people. The expression comes in different forms such as beauty of wood carving, iron working, bronze and brass casting, terracotta, mud sculpture, painting and ancient architecture. Traditional African Art does not only beautify the environment, but rather transmits laws, moral codes and history. It is made to communicate between people and the spirit world; and also signifies wealth and status of personality. It encompasses total way of life: birth, initiation, work, marriage, childbirth, death and afterlife (Tetteh, 2010). Therefore, in many cultures, art and craft are vital means of human perception of their world view and survival.

Thus, it is pertinent for the study to make an attempt at finding answers to such questions as: what is the place of Art in African society? Does African art still reside in the palaces of kings based on their roles as the custodian of culture and traditions? What are the influences of the Western worlds and Colonization on African arts? Qualitative research method was adopted for this study. Photographic materials were also used to substantiate the discourse. Limited secondary data were obtained, while information collected were reviewed, discussed and presented descriptively with suggestive recommendations and conclusion.

2. Critical appraisal of African Art and Architecture

There is no gain saying the fact that documentation of African art is pioneered and dominated by Western scholars who are anthropologists, ethnographers and archaeologists. They have in no small measures contributed to the theoretical reflections. However, Rom Kalilu (1994) observes an underscoring of historical, contextual and most importantly, the formal qualities of African art objects. In the same vein, Egonwa (1994) mentions that some anthropologists and ethnographers who are interested in African can hardly account for the paucity of the art historical value and aesthetic insights. The actual interpretation of forms, symbols and iconographic representations as it really relates to most artistic creations were not accurate. Lawuyi (1994) observes an under-utilised value of African art in the analysis of European scholars. Unlike the oral traditions and written sources, the language of African art is "unfamiliar", not easily readable as text of systematic relations of signs that corresponds to that of everyday speech. Therefore worthy to note that most African arts take inspirations and values from religious practices and culture which influences total ways of people's life, and it is difficult to understand by non-Africans. Lawuyi (1994) further explains that if African arts were to be properly situated by historian, one would have been able to use heritage in our museums to determine clearly origin and possibility of most cultural diffusion of contents, styles and forms.

According to Smikle (2008) who observed that many of what is known of Africa's rich heritage today can be attributed to information gathered from archaeological findings traceable to art. Artworks are an essential part of initiation rituals, planting prayers, harvest festivals, divination ceremonies and funerals. Humans and animals, the primary subjects in African art, depict desirable and undesirable aspects of human behavior. These traces are now eroded by civilization and modern technology of the western world.

Despite the avalanche of rich cultural heritage advantage from the traditional African art, this paper observed the disappearance of the depth of rich meaning-laden traditional motifs and symbols from contemporary art works and architecture, and their replacement with contemporary forms and elements influenced by several forces including colonialism, expatriation of slaves and more recent forces of globalization and industrial mass production or technology. It is in the light of this expression that this study appraises African Art from the perspective of Architecture and Archaeology with a view of finding the present position of true African art which seems to be gradually going into a state of oblivion; and which can be used as basis for launching Africa into and all-round development long for.

3. Perception of African Art and Architecture

There is an initial misconception circulating that Africa had no art identity. The term African Art is seen as a primitive and childlike representative art. Thus, Gates (1996) asserted that whatever was considered African art is termed primitive. African art describes the modern and historical paintings, sculptures, installations and other visual culture from native or indigenous Africans and the African continent. The definition may also include the art of the African Diasporas, such as African American, Caribbean or art in in south American societies inspired by African traditions. Despite reference to African art as primitive and fetish, archaeological discoveries and existing traditional communities prove such assumptions untrue (Opoko et al., 2016). A cursory look at the value of African art shows it has not been adequately represented in the record of world art history. There has been gross

misappropriation of the subject matter. Suffice to say the Western scholars no doubt contributed to publicizing African art among their expeditions in Africa but the values and motifs originally was underscored. Their accounts and judgments were bias and has its root is euro-centrism and egoism which is also incomprehensive (Lawuyi 1994).

In the late nineteenth century, African art objects were initially kept and labeled by European museum curators only as part of sample of materials culture of foreign people (Rom Kalilu 1994). They were regarded as curio objects. It was also about this time that we began to witness development in the study of historical perspective to the African art but in a slow progression. Today, many museums all over the world are enriched with art works of African origin. Among the earliest surviving examples of African art are images which were painted on rock slabs found in caves in Namibia. Other examples of early African arts include the terra-cotta sculptures by the Nok artists in northern Nigeria between 500 BC and 200 AD (see figure 1a), the Nok terracotta human head and kneeling figure (See Figure 1b), equestrian figure and bronze bell of human face, Benin (See Figure 1c), terracotta woman figure and bronze head of an Oni of Ife, Osun State (NCMM, 2009).

Figure 1a: NOK Terracotta Human Head and Kneeling figure, Kaduna State
Source: NCMM (2009) ALL IS NO LOT: A national treasure worth preserving

Figure 1b: Equestrian figure and Bronze bell of human face, Benin, Edo State
Source: NCMM (2009) ALL IS NO LOT: A national treasure worth preserving

Figure 1c: terracotta woman figure and bronze head of an oni, ife osun state
Source: NCMM (2009) all is no lot: a national treasure worth preserving

The case of African architecture, on the other hand like other aspects of the culture in Africa, is exceptionally diverse. Many ethno-linguistic groups throughout the history of Africa have had their own architectural traditions. The architecture of Africa has been subjected to numerous external impacts from the earliest periods for which evidence is available (Tetteh, 2010). The history of African art and architecture spans a vast period of time, beginning as early as 25,500 BC and continuing to the present. Traditional architecture has been seen as the house building styles of indigenous people (Okeyinka and Odetoye, 2015) and factors such as social, economic and climatic influences of such architecture. They further argued that culture is the most important of these factors since it enables what is acceptable to the community. Emphasizing that in traditional architecture, the decisions involved in the activity of building are pre-determined by the tradition and the customs of the people.

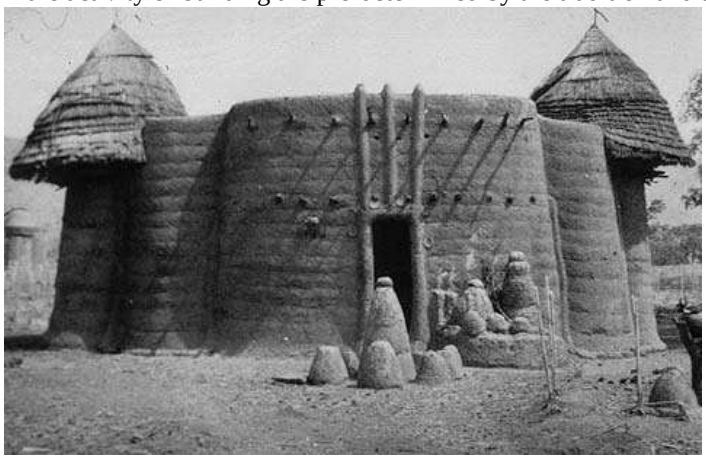

Figure 2: Traditional earthen roundhouse of Tamberma (Batammaliba) region of Togo and Benin, portraying the anthropomorphism of African art and architecture.
Source: Tetteh, (2010) http://pitt.edu/tokerism

African art does not constitute a single tradition since Africa is an enormous continent with hundreds of cultures with their own languages, religious beliefs and political systems. Each culture produces its own distinctive art and architecture, with variations in materials, intensions and results. Whereas some cultures excel in wood carving, others are also known for casting objects in metal and bronze. In one culture, a decorated pot might be used for cooling drinking water, while a similar pot is used for ritual ceremonies in another culture (Tetteh, 2010).

Traditional buildings across Africa's geographical zones are known to have demonstrated a thorough response to the climate, local technology and socio-economic pattern in which they evolved (see figure 2). The origin of these different traditional buildings were associated with the natural materials, their availability to the local builders, as

well as customs, religious and cultural belief and also taboos (Agboola and Zango, 2014). Areas where art featured in African traditional buildings include exterior and internal walls, posts, beams, lintels, ceiling boards, furnishings, furniture, decorations and artifacts used in domestic activities including traditional altars located within the houses (see figures 3 and 4). Africa's architecture was known to be supported by elaborately carved wooden posts often depicting the human body (see figure 4).

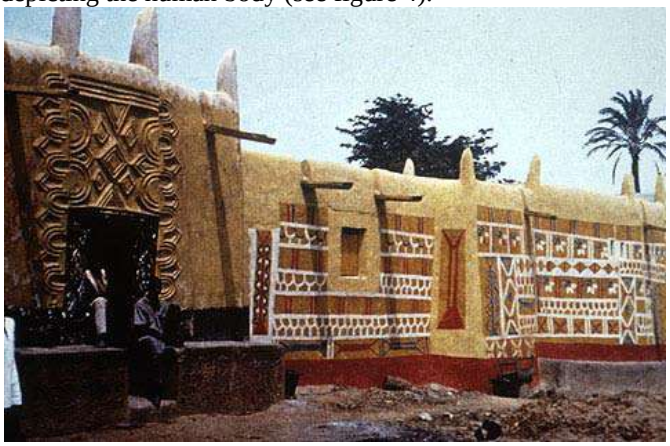

Figure 3: Decorated house facade in Zaria, Nigeria: painted facade and mud relief.
Source: Tetteh, (2010) http://pitt.edu/tokerism

Figure 4: Caryatids at the end of a court hall
Source: Dmochowski, (1990).

4. African art from the perspective of archaeology

Archaeology is the study of the past society, that is, the entire remains that could be gathered in order to reconstruct various aspects of life of a people. Archaeology in the recent past does not just stop in what is seen at site of past society but goes ahead to preserve evidence of material culture from the ancient civilization. Thus, cultural resource management is conceived as practicing archaeology with emphasis on conservation and better use of the archaeological data-base (Folorunso 1996). It is in this regard that managing cultural heritage becomes the objects to reconstruct past societies. The role of archaeologists over the artifacts that have being excavated include identified and valued resources, the essence of this is to prevent exploitation, decay, and theft.

Archaeological findings in form of cultural resources are rich as non-material and material attributes of different cultures in Africa, transmitted through generations. This includes diverse belief, festivals, diets, architecture, iron working, wood and stone carving, etc. Some of these resources may remain in actual use as do some historic and ethnographic materials, or they may consist only of partial remains and the traces of the past use, as with archaeological sites (Lipe, 1984). For examples, some of Nigerian

art traditions recovered at archaeological sites are from Nok, Ife, Benin, Igbo-Ukwu and Esie soapstone, among historical buildings are Keffin Madaki and Ilajo Bar, etc. (Okpoko and Okpoko, 2002). Nigeria's traditional architecture is represented by various palaces. In the palace of several kings and chiefs in part of Nigeria there are mini museums which associated with crown and other objects of cultural significance (Momin and Okpoko, 1990). In the palaces, collections comprise mainly of hereditary ceremonial objects. The royal patronage of the work of arts (for example, Benin) led to the accumulation of cultural objects of various kinds. Many of these collections were looted by Europeans, but are later found in various museums and rich people's homes in Europe.

The anthropological study of ancient African art and culture were studied by scholars such as Leo Frobenius, Kenneth C. Murray, Bernard Fagg among others. Their explorations brought to light the creative ingenuity of African artistry and craftsmanship which are not only created for religious purposes but also as a source of prosperity for people. The famous discoveries with astonishment were the Ife arts, most of which were discovered by means of archaeological excavations. Through this work, Frobenius drew people's attention to the outstanding historical and archaeological importance of Ife and the naturalistic sculptures found there (Famoroti, 2010). The discovery of Ife, Benin, Nok, Esie soapstones arts and its study has helped in understanding of the history and ancient civilization in Nigeria.

5. Disservice of foreign religions to African art

African arts were predominantly traditional before encounter with the Arabians and later Europeans through trade and colonization. The European influence was limited to coastal towns and the middle belts. In Nigeria for example, Interactions with the Arabians through the trans-Sahara trade explain the predominance of Islamic architecture in northern Nigeria (Garlake, 2002; Allan and Tengan, 2014). The interactions with European missionaries explain the predominance of gothic or Christian Architecture in the Southern part of Nigeria (Allan and Tengan, 2014).

Babalola (1994) observes that prior to the European or contemporary art representation; African art was fashioned after the aesthetic and cultural norms of the people. The art idea revolved round the total way of the people's life. The concepts of forms were spiritually and skillfully fashioned by experienced craftsmen in the community. The traditional craft was purely a family or lineage affairs pass down from one generation to another. Specific families have particular crafts peculiar to them and the knowledge of such crafts are passed from generation to generation. In this order, those in charge of art production then were knowledgeable about the community's philosophy, legendary, aspiration and belief of the people. Therefore, they produced works that are acceptable by the people both in beauty, value and form representations. The task of craftsmen, goldsmiths, wood-carvers, and the likes are to meet the needs of the people whether domestic, social or religious.

When European missionaries penetrated the interior of Africa for the purpose of converting Africans to Christians, one of the first things they did was to rid the tribes of their tribal idols and ancestral spirits. These were represented by the carved figures and masks painstakingly done by the locals for different purposes. Thousands of sculptures and masks were burnt by the missionaries, and others were hidden away by the natives. The artists in some other tribes turned to making new carvings that represented the figures in the new Christian religion. Since many of these figures still had the primitive style of the traditional cultures, they, too, were looked upon as pagan idols, primitive style of the traditional cultures, and were not accepted in the mission schools and churches (Gates, 1996).

The status of African art has a negative impact on contemporary artist in modern society. Art is not as highly exalted in a society where people believe in money, power and social status. There is little or no appreciation for African art in a society that is driven by modern religious belief. Art has being regarded as a medium of propaganda for indigenous religions, especially by the Christian and Muslim faithfuls. The artistic works of wooden sculptures are regarded as graven images, unrefined art concepts with fetish powers. Art and artists in Africa suffered tremendous setbacks and opposition from some section of individuals and majority in the society (Oyinloye, 2006). While the Western worlds were attempting to help Africans to be more religious and as well advance in technology, they were not careful enough to guide some of the African arts jealously. Since then, many smaller communities have lost their cultural identity to modern religion and civilization. Appreciation must be given to the effort of the Nigerian antiquity services that helped safeguard most cultural object that are preserved in our national museums today (Oyinloye, 2015).

6. The place of African art in palaces and courtyards of traditional rulers

In the ancient African culture, it is the Kings and nobles that usually commissioned traditional craftsmen and artists to work for them in the community. Therefore, most carvings were fashioned after myths, philosophies and ancestors of the land. In this regard, traditional rulers are usually the custodian of most African arts. The important and useful objects such as stool, staff of office, house-post, panels are all found in the palaces of the King or paramount rulers. However, carved objects of worship, image of ancestor are kept in shrine or altar of the deity under the custody of the priest or priestess.

According to Adejumo (1994) the Yoruba images used by Osun worshippers in Osogbo, initially 36 in number are not carved after the deities; but as representation of priestesses and worshippers of some particular deities. Further investigation also suggested that the images were not actually the representation of any deity (Adejumo 1994). They were all kept at the shrine of Osun and repainted yearly in preparedness for every osun festival and other ritual or rites attributed to Osun in the period. It is mostly utilitarian object of arts that are in the palaces because they are used for one purpose or the other. The Yoruba images can hardly be considered as idols because they were not carved after the semblance of gods. The images involved in the celebration of African festivals are the visible and tangible manifestation of the spiritual conception. After all, many deities in Yoruba culture can be worship without images. Most carved images were purely objects of beauty to be admired or appraised during cultural festivals in the community. This is the reason why there has not been any record of worship or manifestation of spirit in any cultural heritage preserved in our national museums. All objects kept in the museums are not worshiped but preserved for their socio-cultural importance and values.

On the case of African palace architecture being built to assume a more permanent structure with thicker walls, more elaborate designs and larger spaces, so many studies have shown the elaborate stances and purposes. In Yoruba land, southwest Nigeria the palaces are more defined by spatial variation of its sections such as verandah, courtyards etc. Yoruba palaces are relatively dedicated to the gods, *Orisa*, and could be termed the dwelling places of the gods. The task of ornamentation and decoration of Yoruba palaces lies on the communities and the priests in charge of the gods which the kings represent on earth (Okeyinka and Odetoye, 2015; Fajuyigbe, and Okunade, 2015). African people generally have their own respective religious places which are not for common use, they are considered sacred or holy. The kings and paramount chiefs in the society usually reserve certain areas in the palaces where they express their religious feelings. These places are specially decorated with religious emblems that juxtapose the tradition of the land. The architecture of the African palaces is traditionally embedded in the use of art as the main source of aesthetic embellishment. Art is totally linked to architecture both in structure and interpretation. For this reason most African culture are deliberately protected by creating custody for them within the palace with the king or specially appointed chief as the custodian of such culture.

7. Foreign influences on African architecture and artistic expression

In the early 1990s, the beauty of traditional African sculpture became a powerful influence among European artists who formed an avant-garde in the development of modern art. In France, Henri Matisse, Pablo Picasso, and their school of Paris friends blended the highly stylized treatment of the human figure in African sculpture with painting styles from post-impressionism artists. The attention of modern artists was drawn to African sculpture because of its sophisticated and unique approach to the abstraction of the human figure. This feature inspired the European artists to develop a painting style for their art.

On the other hand, traditional architecture has continued to experience rapid revolution due to factors ranging from trade exchange, colonialism, and return of slaves, industrialization to globalization and others. In religion, especially Christianity and Islam also played significant role in this revolution. From the religious point of view, many of the art works were fetish and mystical in nature according to the two religious tenets (Hardy, 2003; Adeyemi, 2008; Opoko et al., 2016). Therefore, converts were consequently expected to denounce them and embrace other religious symbols than the fetish traditional items. Consequent upon the abolition of slave trade for example, Nigerian slaves were repatriated back to Nigeria via Lagos. Opoko et al. (2016), observed that the returnee slaves from Sierra-Leone and South America had a defining impact on the lifestyle of people of South west Nigeria which was very evident in the built environment's architectural style. Most of these returnee slaves have perfected their craftsmanship skills from South

America. They introduced the ornate Afro-Brazilian domestic architectural style of Portuguese antecedents into the region, beginning from Lagos where they settled to other parts of Africa (Osasona, 2007). Skills in the use of wood for relief murals as well as elaborately carved balusters and door panels were at their command. They were also specialist at carvings around windows, portals, quoins, plinths, column capitals, shafts and bases. This Afro-Brazilian style then began to grow from Lagos and extended to other cities in Nigeria such as Abeokuta (see figure 5, 6a and b).

While the Western worlds were attempting to help Africans to be more religious and as well advance in technology, they were not careful enough to guard and guide some of the African arts jealously especially those that were not fetish. Since then, many smaller communities have lost their identity.

Figure 5: Gate view of the Alake Palace Ake, Abeokuta-Nigeria
(Elements of European, Yoruba and Jewish motifs combined to produce new hybrid aesthetics).
Source: Authors, (2016).

Figure 6a: Pictorial view of the Cathedral Church of Saint Peters Ake, Abeokuta (The first Church in Nigeria)
(This architecture was built in the style of Brazilian cathedrals. A great influence of the Afro-Brazilian style)
Source: Authors, (2016)

Figure 6b*:* Pictorial view of the Centenary Hall Ake, Abeokuta-Nigeria built in 1930
(The building typifies the obliteration of traditional architectural styles by European influence).
Source: Authors, (2016.)

8. Concluding Remark and Recommendations

The future of any art and Architecture depends on the extent to which it is acceptable to the people for whom it is intended. The notion that art works or buildings of traditional materials are substandard is the main obstacle to the development of an authentic African art and Architecture that is truly indigenous to the people (Adeyemi, 2008). He further cited the quote of Richard Martin in the story of the African past as one of destruction of traditional values and their replacement with alien ones. Many even consider this trend as inevitable. The visual manifestation of the African fondness of alien culture is confirmed in the picture painted by Richard Martin the picture of the Wabensi in Kenya, the Apambwaba" in Zambia the Nana Benz in Togo and in recent times the Mandarin Millionaires of Nigeria.

African artists place a high value on fine workmanship and mastery of the medium (Blier, 2006). The form and detail of African artworks and architecture are very crucial in their designs. Balance and symmetry are also prominent in most African artworks and architecture. The textures of their finishes are taken into greater consideration in order to make the works appreciated in their community. Smooth finishes are mostly given to the end products of most traditional African artworks and architecture. This element of African aesthetics is very conspicuous in African art and architecture.

By and large, despite the diminishing rate of the traditional African art, this study emphasized that not all valuable African arts has been lost. Indeed, the best of what can be called African arts today can still be found in most African ancient palaces and national museums nationwide. The study therefore recommend among others, that primary and secondary schools curriculum should include courses that will take pupils to traditional palaces, museums and archaeological sites, especially at secondary school level, so that historical art works can be seen, appreciated and studied appropriately.

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