

Society for Research and Academic Excellence

www.academicexcellencesociety.com

ABSTRACTS

8th International Conference

Date:
5th to 8th February 2018

Venue:
Princess Alexandria Auditorium
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Contact
08063465010

MISCONCEPTION OF EDUCATION VALUES AND ITS EFFECT ON THE MANAGEMENT OF NIGERIA ECONOMY

BY

IKATI LAWRENCE

DEPT: VOCATIONAL/TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION, FACULTY OF EDUCATION, NIGER DELTA UNIVERSITY, WILBERFORCE ISLAND, AMASSOMA, BAYELSA STATE, NIGERIA. TEL:

08035427842

E-MAIL: juwar1970@gmail.com

Abstract:

The mono-economy practice and Nigeria dependence on oil revenue as the only source of revenue generation is a serious and ongoing concern expressed by Nigerians. Unemployment is in the increase by 7.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2014 and its resultant effect is felt seriously on terrorism, militancy, kidnapping, robbery, and several other societal vices that have left Nigerians with no other option than to diversify the economy with proper structuring of educational policies and programs to re-direct focus on value-added education to meet current demands. Therefore, the focal point of this paper is a review on value-added education and measures to modify teaching methodologies in preparation to inculcate in students the need to be productive, self-reliant, creative, innovative and create a world of their own rather than been dependant on white-cola jobs that are not available.

Keywords: Misconception, Economy, Education

EMOTIONALYTIC STUDY: AN ANALYSIS OF EMOTIONAL DERIVATIVES OF THE FRANCOPHONE FOR INTEGRATION PURPOSES

Victor C. ARIOLE, Ph.D

**Department of European Languages and Integration Studies
University of Lagos, Nigeria**

Abstract

This is a research derived from the Freudian approaches as we see humans struggling in their collectivity to contain etiological problems as they find it difficult to relate with people of diverse origins. From our language studies, either in translation, terminology or literature, traversing the francophone literary works and ecology, we see the struggle to be united in one language - French - metamorphosing from purist approach to current diversity approach 'aka François langue de portage'. These are parcours/movements that define the search for emotional accommodation of those who care for assimilation and those who care for identity specifics or those in want of sub identity or exclusivity/inclusivity in a global group identity. Our approach is the identification of emotional markers as expressed by writers of French origin and those sharing French influence either as colonized or annexed in the France's space as a country of multi-continental space. The expressions are analysed using psycho-linguistic parameters to ascertain if they create frustration or accommodation in the space to be shared as francophone emotional space for the avoidance of disaffection or terror prone sub groups within.

PERCEPTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN DUTSINMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KATSINA STATE.

BY

Abdullahi LAWAL Dutsinma

Gmail: abdullahilawalfce@gmail.com

Phone; 08039518178

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ZARIA, KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

Abstract

The study seeks to understand how dwellers of the area have been economically affected due to climate change. The objective of this paper is to assess the perception and determine the ability of dwellers in rural areas to explain climate change, and to ascertain the socio-economic effects of climate change to them. The study is based on some rural communities in Dutsinma local government area. The sampling and Data Collection Procedure were used and the data were collected using a combination of approaches that includes questionnaire survey, informant interviews and field observation. The findings proved that majority of respondents about (96%) of the farmers has explains the high average of awareness on climate change. Where a significant number of dwellers believe that temperature is increasing and that precipitation is declining and those with an experience of farming were more likely to notice climate change and have detailed explanation for its occurrence. Although the dwellers were more likely to perceive socio economic change, as lack of credit facilities, high level of illiteracy, high incidences of theft, soil erosion, lack of farm inputs and poor access to markets for their produce. While it is important to encourage and improved farmer education, there is also need for better perceptions so long as government intensify activities of extension workers and encourage planting of different varieties of the same crop depending on the situation at moment which the farmers are used to cultivate.

Keywords: Temperature, Precipitation, Socio Economic, Perception and Climate Change.

ASSESSING THE FARMER ADAPTATION STRATEGIES TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE
ON CROP PRODUCTION IN NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

EZE VITUS NNAMDI

DEPARTMENT OG GEOGRAPHY

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNNA, NIGER STATE

08063085484

Contributing authors: S.Y. Mohammed (08034580866) and S. Ojoye(08030589944)

ABSTRACT

This research work “assessing the farmer adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change on crop production in Nsukka Local Government Area, Enugu state, Nigeria”, took a two dimensional approach. First, an examination of the agricultural performance with respect to climate change in the study area, and second is the farmers adaption to the observed effects of climate change on crop production in the study area. The data utilized for this study includes; records of temperature and rainfall from 1985 to 2015 and 1971 to 215 for Nsukka Local Government Area, crop production data of maize, pepper and beans from 1997 to 2014 for Nsukka Local Government Area and the information on the adaptation strategies applied by the farmers in Nsukka Local Government Area. The data were sourced from Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and Enugu state Agricultural and Rural Development Agency (ESARDA). Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) was used to derive the climatic trend of rainfall and temperature. The result indicates an irregular upward and downward trend for both temperature and rainfall with an increasing trend. There was the highest annual maximum temperature of 33.9⁰C recorded in 2004, with the lowest minimum of 21.3⁰C recorded in 2014. The effects of climate variability on crop yield trend using Pearson’s product moment correlation analysis revealed a very strong relationship between crop yields variability and climate variability. The correlation ‘r’ for the three crops stood at 0.73 and 0.89 for temperature and rainfall against maize yield, 0.97 and 0.83 for temperature and rainfall against beans yield, and 0.97 and 0.96 for temperature and rainfall against pepper yield. These indicate a very strong relationship exist between climate variability and crop yield in the study area. 83% of the farmers were aware of the effects of climate variability on crop production. The farmers identified shifting to other crop species, abandoning some crop species, shifting to crops that command good market prices as strategies to adapt to climate change. Recommendations includes enhancing capacity of farmers through training, improved access to credit, development and introduction of new crop varieties to increase the tolerance and suitability of plants to climate change.

**GPS APPLICATION ON AGRICULTURE TOWARDS ZERO HUNGER FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA.**

Okosun Satur Oboh.

Department of Geography,
Faculty of Humanities, Management and Social Science,
Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State, Nigeria
Phone Number: 08056750409, 07037433111
Email: obohcom@fukashere.edu.ng, obohyan25@yahoo.com

Abstract

One of the major goals of UN-SDG agenda is to eradicate hunger; that is zero hunger across the earth surface especially Africa. This I believe can be achieved through advanced agricultural production for sustainable development and GPS application has a huge role to play. GPS application is useful in many ways: farm planning, mapping of soils, farm size, area with the highest yield and other useful component. Based on the benefit attached to GPS (Global Positioning System) developed nations has benefited greatly from it through application. So this paper termed to address how this technology can be useful as well help to solve the problem of agriculture in Africa that will be sustainable and result to great development by meeting the zero hunger agenda of the UN-SDG.

Conclusively, the recommendation highlighted on this paper if implemented will reflect positively on the socio-economic development of the Africa continent.

Keyword: GPS, Agriculture, Hunger, Sustainability, Development.

EFFECT OF SEASONAL TEMPERATURE VARIATION ON THUNDERSTORM OCCURRENCE IN BARKIN LADI PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA.

T.A Mshelia,² T.I Yahaya¹, .S. Ojoy¹ and M.B Yunusa¹
Department of Geography, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria
Corresponding author: - timothymshelia@yahoo.com

Abstract

The aim of the study was to examine the effect of seasonal temperature variation on thunderstorm occurrence using daily maximum temperature and thunderstorm occurrence. The data were extracted from the archive of Nigerian Meteorological Agency Abuja from 1981-2015. The first part was calculated using regression which revealed the value of $R^2=0.004$ which is a low correlation. The second part was calculated using ANOVA and revealed the calculated of F as $F=0.096$ with table value of $F=2.98$ which means statistically no significant effect of seasonal temperature variation on the occurrence of thunderstorm.

THE IMPLICATION OF LOW-LEVEL NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Agih, Isaac Agbenyo
Department of History
Kogi State College of Education,
Ankpa – Kogi State.
GSM No: 08158904025
E-mail:- agihisaacagbenyo@gmail.com

Abstract

Man needs to have and develop both a sense of belonging to human race and nationhood, linked with the past, trying to control the present and laying the foundation for the future. In any nation, whose citizenry lack such national consciousness could be devoided of vital elements that enhance growth, development and progress that are pre-requisite for national stability. National consciousness has become a great challenge to Nigerian people, the stakeholder, the leadership as well as to the intellectual and the historian in particular. The stand of this paper is that the lesson of history has been a potent means in enhancing and forging national consciousness as basis for unity in a multi-ethnic society like Nigeria in achieving social-economic and political development.

HISTORY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Agih, Isaac Agbenyo
Department of History
Kogi State College of Education,
Ankpa – Kogi State.
GSM No: 08158904025
E-mail:- agihisaacagbenyo@gmail.com

Abstract

National development is the heart beat of any nation. This desire has become paramount since it is one of the pre-requisites for the security, peace and prosperity of any nation. Over the years Nigerian leadership has been pre-occupied with the effort to develop the nation but with minimal success, seeing that the indices of national development in our polity are apparently lacking. This low apparent performance has been accounted for several factors such as low level of technological know-how, unskilled human capital, poor infrastructural facilities, corruption of the leaders and policy inconsistency, among others. This alone or the combination of them constitute impediment to national development. The stand of this paper is that history as a custodian of valuable data for wide and wise range of choice has a big role to play for the success of national development.

THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF SOUTHERN/WEST CAMEROONS 1954-1972: FACTS AND PARADOXES

Nixon Kahjum Takor, (Ph.D)
The University of Bamenda
takornixon@yahoo.com
+237 677546290

Abstract

Prior to 1961, the political fate of British Southern Cameroons UN Trust territory oscillated between gaining independence by reunifying with the Republic of Cameroun, integrating with the Federal Republic of Nigeria or becoming a self-governing state. Among these options, the last prompted a crucial concern. This centered on whether or not the territory given the state, stakes and prospects of its economic potentials was viable enough to sustain the financial exigencies of state autonomy. Given this context, the paper examines the reports on the economic viability of Southern Cameroons as it moved towards the end of Trusteeship. It argues that the conclusions of the various reports obliterated possible moves towards a self-governing state before 1960 and obliged the option for independence by reunification with Cameroun in 1961.

Key Words: Economic, viability, reports, autonomy, facts, paradoxes, Trusteeship

LANGUAGE CORRUPTION AND NIGERIA'S DEBASED POLITICAL SYSTEM

DIALA EDWIN LIONEL,
Department of Languages & Humanities,
Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education,
Owerri
Email: policynews004@gmail.com
Telephone: 08137708411

Abstract

This paper investigates the Nigerian political community and language corruption as a tool of political propaganda in a devalued system. The paper examines the linguistic cultures as observed in a democratic culture. Since the present democratic dispensation from 1999 to date, the linguistic resources as an important aspect of social tool for political and social re-engineering draws the attention of people to language as a tool

for electoral campaigns, political advertisement and social identification. The paper therefore tries to x-ray the position of language as a specific act and integral part of social interaction in the Nigeria political community. The paper finally will recommend how language is used to gain power, exercise power and keep power. The paper therefore will show how linguistic links by political actors play critical role in highlighting democratic culture and enhancing democratic practice.

Keywords: Language, Politics, Political Propaganda, Democracy, Electoral Campaigns

**THE NEW WOMAN IN AKACHI ADIMORA -EZIGBO'S NOVELS:
A STUDY OF THE LAST OF THE STRONG ONES AND CHILDREN OF THE EAGLE**

DR. ONYEKA AWA
DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND LITERARY STUDIES,
EBONYI STATE UNIVERSITY,
ABAKALIKI
onyekaawa620@gmail.com
08036568285

Abstract

This study aims at discovering how Ezeigbo has venerated the essence and beauty of womanhood in The Last of the Strong Ones and Children of the Eagle. Anchored on the theory of Feminism, which underscores the emancipation of women, this inquiry reveals that she has tackled the imperatives of the New African woman. She projects gallant, dynamic, confident, practical and hopeful women who play pivotal roles in shaping their societies and lives. Though Ezeigbo is committed to women emancipation, she emphasizes that hers is not the western radical approach but the modified feminism, which is entrenched in her snail-sense womanism.

KEYWORDS: Womanhood, Feminism, Womanism and Woman emancipation

**PASTORAL SOLUTION TO DIVISION PROBLEM IN NIGERIAN CHURCHES: A CASE STUDY OF
CORINTHIANS CHURCH.**

By
UKPA, UCHEGBULAM
Department of Religion and Human Relation
Faculty of Arts, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka
Anambra State, Nigeria
ukpauchegbulam@yahoo.com (+2347038370024)

Abstract

In order words, the contemporary Nigerian church been multicultural in nature is not immune from cross cultural conflicts of different kinds. Ironically, cultural diversity in the church is God's sovereign plan; he authored and brought it to bear on the life of the Church as a gift and a means to achieve His plans and purposes for the church. The problem that initiated this research is the recurrent and successive division in the Nigerian churches. This research paper will highlight several dimensions in which Nigerian churches will apply to guard against division in the church. Data are gathered from secondary sources which include text books, journals, articles and internet sources, and data will then be analyzed using cross-cultural analytical method.

Phrases: Pastoral Solution, Division Problem, Nigerian Churches and Corinthians Churches.

**KANTIAN IMPERATIVES AS THE FOUNDATION OF MORALITY AND THE NIHILISM OF
NIETZSCHE
BY
DR. EKİYOR WELSON**

**PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES DEPARTMENT, NIGER DELTA UNIVERSITY,
WILBEFORCE ISLAND,
BAYELSA STATE**

**Email: ekiyorwelson@gmail.com
Tel: 07036540681**

Abstract

The main aim of ethics in general terms is to find answers to such questions as to what constitutes a good, bad, right and wrong action. In this article, we want to look at these issues from Emmanuel Kant who believes that actions can be taken from the point of duty, rather than purpose or end and Fredrick Nietzsche's concepts of morality and religion, in his "nihilism". The idea is to examine two views and see where they converge, their divergence and aggregate their virtues and vices in terms of impact on ethics and society. The essence might just form the basis for further debate on the how man ought to act.

**FOUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT AND SUSTAINBLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA
(1999-2015) AN OVERVIEW**

BY

**HAJARA HARUNA ADO
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ZARIA
oizaadohajara37@gmail.com**

Abstract

Since Nigeria's independence on 1st October 1960 there had been provisions specifically made in the 1960, 1963, 1979 and 2011 am ended constitutions for the protection of fundamental human right of Nigeria citizens. However various governments we have had failed to observe and abide by the citizens human rights, those in authority lack the will to respect, obey and enforce these fundamental rights. The focus of this paper is to examine human rights compliance in Nigeria using secondary data. The findings of the paper reveals that poverty, unemployment, adjournment of cases, and prolonged period of military rule. The paper conclude that to guarantee fundamental human rights, there is the need for independence of the judiciary, adequate funding and staffing of the national human rights commission, and aggressive human rights education and provision of socio-economic well being of Nigerian citizen

**HATE SPEECHES AND DISRESPECT FOR THE OPPOSITION PARTIES IN NIGERIA:
IMPLICATIONS FOR DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**RUFUS ANTHONY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
NIGER DELTA UNIVERSITY
WILBERFORCE ISLAND
BAYELSA STATE
Rufusanthony50@yahoo.com**

&

**MICHEAL N. ANYANWU
BSc POLITICAL SCIENCE, NIGER DELTA UNIVERSITY**

Abstract

A major "display" of party politics especially in this democratic dispensation is characterized with the use of verbal arsenals (hate speeches) against the opposition parties. Never in the history of Nigeria has this level of verbal disrespect been experienced. There is no gainsaying the negative effects of hate speeches heating up the polity and sowing seeds of disunity. This paper therefore examines the politics of hate speeches and disrespect for opposition parties and the implication for democratic consolidation and national development in Nigeria. It is therefore the opinion of this work that hate speeches and disrespect for the opposition parties are factors

hindering the success of elections in recent times and consequently impeded democratic consolidation and national development/integration. This further threatens the continued existence of the Nigerian state. It is on the above premise this paper recommends a legal check on hate speeches to foster democratic consolidation and national integration. Content analysis was used both as an instrument of data collection and analysis.

Keywords: Hate Speeches, Opposition Parties, Democratic Consolidation, National Development and Integration

PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY (PDP) AND THE CHALLENGES OF INTERNAL DEMOCRACY IN NIGERIA: AN ASSESSMENT (2011-2015)

BY
BINTA AHMED DODO
 DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
 FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ZARIA
bintadodo@googlemail.com

Abstract

Political Parties as associations are created for the purpose of acquiring legal control of the state machinery, alone or in coalition with other parties. Hence they are crucial institutions in modern representative democracy, modern democracy is unthinkable without political parties. Hence the need for parties to be democratic in their internal operations for the purpose of speeding up the process of democratic consolidation. Nigerian political parties had been undergoing series of internal crisis and wrangling which had very much threatened the democratic process. The reason for such development is the collapse of internal party democracy within Nigerian political parties. The focus of this paper therefore examined internal democracy within the People's Democratic Party (PDP) 2011-2015 using secondary data. The findings of this paper portrayed that non transparency in party primaries, non-adherence to the code of conduct guiding the activities of the parties, as part of the numerous challenges to internal democracy within the PDP. The paper concludes that to guarantee internal democracy, measures should be put in place to reduce the influence of party godfathers, the electoral umpire must uphold and abide by the legal framework guiding elections in Nigeria, and also be independent, impartial and non-partisan, parties must strive to raise their own funds and be more accountable in party campaign finances. Imposition of party candidates in elective positions should be abolished.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: CAMEROON CIVIL SERVANTS INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS AND THE IMPACT ON STATE PERFORMANCE.

PROF. SIMON TATA NGENGE
 THE UNIVERSITY OF BAMENDA, UBA
 VICE DEAN, FACULTY OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,
 EMAIL: tatasimon@yahoo.co.uk
 +237 677686052 PO Box 39 BAMENDA, NWR, CAMEROON

Abstract

Public service in Sub Saharan Africa has always been the tool available to governments for the implementation of developmental agenda. In this direction civil servants constitute a vital force in the day to day functioning of the State. Cameroon somehow presents a startling deviation from this standard as civil servants freely combine public work life and political militancy. The paper from this perspective contends among other issues that the involvement of civil servants in partisan politics creates a precarious balance between productivity and performance in the civil service. The tin divide between the civil service and some political parties wears down the financial resources of the state. It is also observed that patrimonial political links contribute to indiscipline, corruption, bribery and embezzlement of state public funds.

A CRITIQUE OF ROBERT NOZICK'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

BY

OBIOHA, UWAEZUOKE PRECIOUS. PhD

preciousobioha@aksu.edu.ng, unclepees1@gmail.com

08033950443

**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
AKWA IBOM STATE UNIVERSITY
OBIO AKPA CAMPUS
AKWA IBOM, STATE, NIGERIA**

Abstract

Robert Nozick's attempt to contribute to the existing corpus on the best possible way to achieve a good human community conducive for the realization and flowering of human well-being must be seen as a bold step to change the political cum socio-economic landscape of the world environment. This is expected of every political philosopher, to deploy his/her wealth of philosophical arsenal towards changing our world and making it conducive for the achievement of the summum bonnum. However, Nozick's political thoughts have far reaching implications for human well-being and the establishment of a good human community. The paper through the analytical and critical methods of a philosophical research, argues against certain positions which Nozick has taken in his political thoughts. The paper claims that Nozick's thought sparks an extreme form of unbridled individualism and that Nozick's entitlement theory lacks the human feelings of sympathy, co-existence, acceptance, care and concern requisite for building a good human community. The paper finally advocates for a political thought and arrangement that tries to minimize the plights and the sufferings of the disadvantaged and worse off members of the human community made possible through the virtues of sympathy, acceptance, co-existence and care.

KEY WORDS: Justice, Individualism, Rights, Human Community, Co-existence

IMPACT OF ISLAM ON THE CULTURE OF NON-MUSLIM MINORITIES IN BAUCHI AND GOMBE STATES

BY

DR. FATIMA ABUBAKAR

EMAIL: FATIMAABUBAKAR927@GMAIL.COM

PHONE NUMBER: +238036171744

**DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,
GOMBE STATE UNIVERSITY, GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA.**

Abstract

Bauchi and Gombe states belong to the same region called the North-Eastern region in Nigeria. The two States comprise of different ethnic groups with different cultures. The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact that Islamic culture has on non-Muslims of Bauchi and Gombe states. In doing so, the areas Islam impacted will be highlighted and discussed. The responses of the non-Muslims on the impact will also be discussed. The research is limited to some local government areas in the two states. The local governments that have non-Muslims in a significant number were selected so as to enable a proper understanding and analysis of the said impact. In Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa, Bogoro and Dass Local Government Areas were selected, while in Gombe State, Billiri, Kaltungo and Shongom were selected for the research. Descriptive and analytical methods were used to collate and analyze the data for the research.

Keywords: Islam, Non-Muslim Minorities, Gombe, Bauchi

THE IMPERATIVE OF CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FOR REBRANDING NIGERIA

BY
OSOBE CHINYERE FELICIA
LECTURE DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES FEDERAL COLLEGE OF
EDUCATION ZARIA
07039135512

Abstract

The most current public debate in Nigeria today are reform agenda and rebranding. Many people are still asking the question what these concepts means. Will this concept be real or mirage? Nigeria is sick, weak and confused, therefore there will be need for concerted effort to rescue it. This paper discussed rebranding which hopefully will serve as a turn around to have a better Nigeria. The paper is of the view that to rebrand Nigeria the teacher education is necessary, most importantly the Christian religious education. The paper also talks on the methodology used by the researcher. Few recommendations are proffered as channels which the rebranding can be effective and finally the findings were discussed

MORAL IMPLICATION OF GENESIS 2:21-25 TO UNMARRIED CHRISTIAN YOUTHS

BY
CHISOM S. UGWUEWO
chisomhebrew@gmail.com
07039023069
AND
UBASINACHI E. JAMES
ubasinachiethel@gmail.com
08188361006
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies
University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

Abstract

Sexual relationship is morally and legally accepted within the circle of holy matrimony. Any other attempt of such practice outside marriage is not only an immoral act but as well, a sacrilege. Narrative method of biblical exegesis is used in this work. It is not a new trend that boy and girl friend relationship is now advocated by young people including Christians. As a result of this moral decadence, the following become the order of the day: illicit sex, abortion, prostitution, spiritual backwardness and other related vices. To curb this problem, the researchers make Gen 2:21-25 text of study. In this text, emphasis is placed on the reservation and restriction of sexual intercourse for married couple only. And if unmarried Christians would maintain this belief there would be restoration of moral and healthy society for unstoppable development.

**WAR AGAINST CORRUPTION AND CULTISM IN NIGERIA: COMPREHENSIVE RATHER THAN
SELECTIVE APPROACH AS PANACEA FOR VICTORY**

BY
AMARACHIN N. UKOMA (PHD)
(UKOMAU@YAHOO.COM)
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY & RELIGION
EBONYI STATE UNIVERSITY
ABAKALIKI,
AMA N. NNACHI (PHD)
(NNACHIAMAN@YAHOO.COM)
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL STUDIES
EBONYI STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,

&
DURUJI SIMEON U. N. (PHD)
(VENDURUJI@GMAIL.COM)
DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION AND CULTURE STUDIES
A.I.F.C.E
OWERRI

Abstract

From the remote past, there had been several fronts to the war against corruption and Cultism in Nigeria. Several strategies including WAI, National Orientation, ICPC, EFCC, to mention but a few had been formulated to wage war against crime in Nigeria. It is obvious that each Government had devised her own means of doing the same thing all to no avail. One wonders why this war against Corruption and Cultism in Nigerian seems very on ending. Each successive Government focuses her battle axe on the others concluding that the outgoing Government is responsible for crimes in the Nation. This paper employing historical analytic approach examined related literature, participatory oral interview and found that the reason for this lingering battle precipitates from its selective nature which protects those in power at a particular point in time. The same is found that the Cult boys are errand boys to the Politicians who employ strategies to drive underground those who are not loyal to them while opposition which knows what their political mates know lay in wait for an opportune time to revive their own apparatus. By the time one gains supremacy over the other with some political backing there seem to be calmness in the society as those in power would claim victorious whereas all are cosmetic calmness. This paper reiterates that the only means of success over this cankerworm is a comprehensive battle, not the present selective application.

Keywords: War, Corruptions, Cultism, Comprehensive, Selective, Victory

FEMINISM IN THE FOURTH GOSPEL: AN EXEGETICAL STUDY OF JOHN 4:27-30

By
UKPA, UCHEGBULAM
DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION AND HUMAN RELATION
FACULTY OF ARTS, NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA
ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA
ukpaucheebulam@yahoo.com (+2347038370024)

Abstract

Feminist interpretation of the fourth gospel has included a wide range of issues from the historical position of women in the first century, the use of the text to construct gender and the theological examination of Christian doctrines, but there has not yet been an analysis of feminism in the gospel of John which seek to explore women character in John gospel and how their life performance can be a lesson to men and women of our time. The problem of this study centered on the fact that women in the biblical text are often marginalized when they are not omitted entirely, restricted from certain functions. The purpose of the exegetically based reflection on feminism in John's gospel is for women to be fully commended in history of Christian faith, and the activities of women in the ministry of Christ as a fact to embrace their leadership skills in various denominations in Nigeria. Discussions, observations, historical and critical-exegetical, descriptive and analytical analysis of secondary material from text books, academic journals, theses, conference, seminar papers and internet materials among others were used in collecting data for analysis of feminism in the gospel of John. The following findings were made; the effect of women character in John gospel and mission in Nigeria; women as eyes witness to death and resurrection of Christ; women and leadership role; Jesus' interaction with men and women; women and men are called into discipleship; possible leadership roles for women; the character of the Samaritan woman as an invitation to discipleship; women influencing role in the society; feminism in the gospel of John as a lesson to Nigeria leaders; and feminism in the gospel of John as semen for women mission in Nigeria. The work recommends that women should be given a vocal position in gospel interpretation; women should be giving a strong preference in every sphere; and finally the best in women should be harnessed by encouraging them to take part in vital position in every organization.

Keywords/ phrase: feminism, exegetical and gospel of John

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN TRADITIONAL PRAXIS AND CHRISTIAN FAITH: A DISCOURSE OF OSHIRI COMMUNITY IN ONICHA LGA OF EBONYI STATE

BY

UKPA, UCHE-EGBULAM
DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION AND HUMAN RELATION
FACULTY OF ARTS, NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY AWKA
ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA
ukpaucheebulam@yahoo.com (+2347038370024)

Abstract

Oshiri is one of the five communities that make up Onicha Local Government in Ebonyi State. For quite long, the traditional practices of Oshiri people strongly conflict with the faith of Christians in the community. It is on this that this research is on the conflict between traditional praxis and Christian faith in Oshiri community. In this research, data are gathered from primary sources which include personal communication, interview and secondary sources which include text books, journals and internet sources related to the topic. This paper is meant to investigate the culture of Oshiri people, their marriage life, their economy and business life, their socio-political organization, education system of the people and lot more. Also the paper will discuss various traditional practices of Oshiri people and how such praxis conflict with faith of Christians. The research paper anchored on the conflict theory and the methodology adopted is documentary analysis. The findings from the research states that some of the cultural practices of Oshiri people like marriage system, Aju and new yam festivals, the issue of circumcision and other practices conflict with faith of the Christians in Oshiri community. The paper conclude by recommending that if both Christians and traditional people will come to understand the differences in the belief system, practices and the way each group understand its own religion, it will be of good help to the people to work together without having any misconception. Also, enlightenment and good understanding among the people will help the unity of traditional adherents and Christians in the community.

Keywords/ phrases: Conflict, Praxis and Christian Faith.

EMPIRICAL STUDY ON NATURE AND TYPES OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES AMONG KALARE YOUTH GANG IN GOMBE METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

MOHAMMED MUSTAPHA NAMADI, PH.D.¹

PHONE NUMBER: +2348033138920

CORRESPONDENCE EMAIL: MMNAMADI2@GMAIL.COM

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, KASHERE, GOMBE STATE

AND

MAGEED OSHOGWE HARUNA²

PHONE NUMBER: +2348036113348

E-MAIL: MAGEEDOHARUNA@GMAIL.COM

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, KASHERE, GOMBE STATE

Abstract

The study specifically explored the nature and types of criminal and violent behaviours among the Kalare youth gang in Gombe Metropolis. A total sample size of 258 respondents comprising of youths, Ward leaders, youth leaders, religious leaders, Police officers, SARS officers and leaders of Vigilante was drawn using snowball and purposive sampling techniques. The data were collected using questionnaire and in-depth interview. The quantitative data were analyzed using simple frequencies and percentages while the qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis. The findings revealed that the Kalare youth gang engage in criminal activities, such as theft, homicide and political thuggery.

Keywords: Gang crime, violent activities, social problem, unemployment, peer influence

An Investigation of the Operational Procedure of Artisanal Gold Mining and its Environmental Impact in Parts of Niger State and FCT

Anene, Nnamdi C.
Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Abuja.
anenenc@gmail.com

and

Dr. Aishetu Abdulkadir
Department of Geography
Federal University of Technology Minna
abuzaihatu@futminna.edu.ng

Abstract

Artisanal Gold Mining (AGM) in parts of Niger State and FCT were investigated. The aim is to contextualize its forms and procedures based on the environmental and safety consequences it poses. Adopting descriptive research method, data were elicited. Open pit and alluvial mining methods were in use. Buro pit measured 56m long with depth of 32m and width 23m. Tsauni pit was 108m long with width of 46m. The pit slope in Buro was 85° and Tsauni 70°. The alluvial gold mine in Tsauni covered an area of 27, 600m² and was replete with holes measuring about 3m wide with mean depth of 14m. Holes of 2m wide and depth of 3m littered the river bank at Lagbe/Yelwa. Miners of both sexes with ages between 18-49 years were engaged. AGM was found to be causing serious environmental problems including elemental mercury release into the air, soil and waterbodies in the areas. More study is needed to assess the heavy metals that are being released into the environment in the areas.

Keywords: Artisanal mining, gold, environment.

IMPACT OF BANKING SECTOR CRISES ON BANKING SECTOR PERFORMANCES IN NIGERIA

M. Omika
Department of Accountancy
Federal Polytechnic Idah
Kogi State
Nigeria.
omika1010@yahoo.com

Abstract

The objective of this study was to analyze the impact of banking sector crisis on banking sector performances. The study was conducted to empirically assess how the banking sector crisis affected the five selected banks. The period of coverage of the study was 2010 – 2016. The data for the study were obtained from secondary sources; including the annual reports and financial statements of the selected banks and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin. This study employed econometric techniques for analysis. Multiple Linear Regression Models were used to determine the existence of the relationship, the nature and strength of the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Loans and Advances were proxies for illiquidity while Return On Assets (ROA) was proxy for performances. It was discovered that Loans and Advances had significant relationship with banks performances and that it was the major cause of the cash leakages in the Nigerian banks. It was recommended that banks should minimize illiquidity and debts through Loans and Advances; and Non-performing Loans respectively.

Keywords: Banking Sector, Performances, Loans and Advances, Crisis, Liquidity, Illiquidity

Effect of Globalisation on Emerging Economies: The Case of Nkongsamba, Littoral Region, Cameroon

By
Agbortoko M. Ayuk Nkem
University of Buea
Email: agbor.ayuknkem@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper is based on a historical assessment of the developmental changes manifested from 1950 to present in Nkongsamba. It begins with detailed examination of its development during the 1960s to 1980s and also takes into consideration the factors that led to the growth and decline of the town's economy. The methodology of this research involves the procedures of data collection and analysis. Both primary and secondary sources of data were collected. The research findings proved that the emergence of the coffee trade in Nkongsamba and the sustained drop in the coffee prices at the world market were intricately linked to the growth and decline of the economy of Nkongsamba. Generally, Nkongsamba is a pale reflection of the urban settlement it used to be with out-migration of the teeming population to other growth poles like Douala, Melong and Bafoussam. A proper planning approach through diversification of its economy, reallocation industries stands as a way forward to bring back growth and development to the once prosperous city.

ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH IN NIGERIA: ANY ROLE FOR SOLID MINERALS DEVELOPMENT?

Richardson Kojo Edeme

Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 Email: richard.edeme@unn.edu.ng, kojodynamics@yaoo.com
 08035813888

Dateer Dayi Damulak

Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 Email: davidamy@gmail.com
 08036508932

Abstract

Using time series such as GDP per capita, solid minerals output, foreign trade balance, domestic interest rate, inflation, and gross domestic savings, for the period 1960-2015. the Linear Growth Regression model adopted for this study indicates that solid minerals positively impact on sustainable growth and is statistically significant. The study also found that solid mineral is highly significant but negatively related with foreign exchange due largely to illegal migration of mineral commodities across the borders of the country. In view of this, there is need for conscious inter-agency collaboration to track the volume of mineral resources illegally escaping the shores of the country without being accounted for. Beside, there should be more attention on developing the solid mineral sector to help insulate the economy from the vagaries of the present economic woes given the rising demand in solid mineral resources globally.

Keywords: Solid Minerals, sustainable growth, foreign trade balance, domestic interest rate, gross domestic savings, Linear growth regression model

CRUDE OIL PRICE VOLATILITY AND SELECTED ECONOMIC SECTORS IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Anthony Orji (Ph.D)

Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 E-mail: anthony.orji@unn.edu.ng

Godson Umunna Nwagu

Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 Email: umunnagodson@gmail.com

Jonathan E. Ogbuabor (Ph.D)

Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 E-mail: jonathan.ogbuabor@unn.edu.ng

Emmanuel Nwosu (Ph.D)

Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 Email: emmanuel.nwosu@unn.edu.ng

Onyinye I. Anthony-Orji (Ph.D)¹
 Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 E-mail: onyinye.anthony-orji@unn.edu.ng

Abstract

The study investigates the impact of crude oil price volatility on disaggregated selected economic sectors in Nigeria from 1981q1 to 2015q4. The study adopts the exponential generalized autoregressive heteroskedasticity (EGARCH) model to test the impact of oil price volatility on transport sector, agricultural and manufacturing output in Nigeria. The empirical result shows that a certain period of low volatility is followed by another period of low volatility and a period of high volatility is followed by another period of high volatility. Crude oil price has a negative impact and is statistically significant to transportation sector and manufacturing output, and it also has a negative impact and statistically significant to agricultural sector. Based on the findings, the study recommended that the country should diversify its export revenue base as a means of minimizing reliance on crude oil and petroleum product. Some of these include fiscal prudence, reform in budgetary operations, export diversification, revival of non-oil sectors, which will further shield the economy from the impact of oil price fluctuations. The study further recommends that policy makers of net oil exporting countries like Nigeria should give support to the restructuring of their economies in such a way that their non-export will boost their domestic economy.

Key words: Crude oil price, transportation, agricultural, manufacturing output and ARCH and GARCH

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT, HUMAN CAPITAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA

Anthony Orji (Ph.D)
 Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 E-mail: anthony.orji@unn.edu.ng

Shaapera Tersoo Isaac
 Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 Email: shaaperatersoo.st@gmail.com

Jonathan E. Ogbuabor (Ph.D)
 Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 E-mail: jonathan.ogbuabor@unn.edu.ng

Emmanuel Nwosu (Ph.D)
 Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 Email: emmanuel.nwosu@unn.edu.ng

Onyinye I. Anthony-Orji (Ph.D)²
 Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 E-mail: onyinye.anthony-orji@unn.edu.ng

Abstract

This study investigated the impact of financial development on economic growth in Nigeria through the human capital channel. It also ascertained the direction of causality between financial development and human capital development. Test of stationarity of the variables was conducted using Augmented Dicky-fuller unit root test and the order of integration was established thereafter. It was observed that some of the variables were I(0) while some were I(1). This informs the use of bound test approach of cointegration. The result of Pesaran and Shin (2001) bound test approach confirmed the existence of long run association among the variables in the model. In order to address objectives one and two, the study utilized Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model while Toda and Yamamoto Granger causality was used to address objective three. The result obtained from ARDL estimation showed that financial development through human capital development channel has positive

¹Corresponding Author

¹ Corresponding Author

and significant impact on economic growth in Nigeria. It was also discovered that stock market development passing through human development channel has positive and significant impact on economic growth. Also, the study observed that Toda and Yamamoto Granger causality test showed the existence of unidirectional causality running from financial development to human capital development in Nigeria. In view of these, the study concluded that policies meant to improve the contribution of financial development and stock market development on economic growth should be evolved. Again, the study recommended that financial and stock market education should be incorporated in the schools starting from secondary schools. This would help to improve the perception of people on these areas and to help them make informed decision which would increase economic growth.

The Ecological and Sociolinguistic Implications of Igbo Proverbs in Inno Uzoma Nwadike's *The Igbo Proverb: A Wider Perspective*

by

Chinonye C. Ekwueme-Ugwu
chinonye.ekwueme-ugwu@unn.edu.ng
+234(0)8034978982

Department of English and Literary Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
and

Crescentia N. Uguwuona
crescentia.ugwuona@unn.edu.ng
+234(0)7036832566

Department of Linguistics, Igbo and Other Nigerian languages, University of Nigeria,
Nsukka

Abstract

Inno Uzoma Nwadike's, *The Igbo Proverb: A Wider Perspective* is replete with environmental tropes and sociolinguistic implications that are worthy of exploration for the values embedded in the proverbs, which the author acknowledges as "the kernels which contain the wisdom of the traditional people ... the philosophical and moral expositions shrunk to a few words ... a mnemonic device in societies in which everything worth knowing and relevant to day-to-day life has to be committed to memory [and] a tool for linguistic expression and compositions for the purpose of rhetorical adornment and persuasion" (5 – 6). The text is an embodiment of many of the ecological visions of the author and the *Ndi Igbo* whose voice the collection represents. This paper is therefore an investigation of the ecological wisdom of the traditional people, their moral philosophies and prompting stratagems as contained in that petite but concise book. It is also a study of the sociolinguistic properties of the book's environmental inscriptions aimed at creating ecological awareness and sustainability in the broader fields of Arts and Humanities.

Keywords: ecological, environmental, sociolinguistics, proverbs, Igbo

A CRITICAL REVIEW OF MOJI OLATEJU AND OLUWABUNMI OYEBODE'S *INTRODUCING MULTIMODAL DISCOURSE*

By

Simon Shachia Oryila
A Doctoral Research Student
Department of English and Literary Studies
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria
Email: shachiaoryila@gmail.com
Phone: +2348056224000

Grace Sophia Ameh
General Studies Unit
National Film Institute, Jos, Nigeria
Email: gramehsophia@gmail.com
Phone: +2348167082546

Abstract

Multimodality is a relatively new field, theory or method of interpretation in Communication, Linguistics, Language and related disciplines. Scholars and researchers within the subfields are gradually churning out works according to its tenets. There is now a growing body of works both locally and globally about the common principles and practice of Multimodality. One such useful pioneering work about Multimodality in Nigeria is Moji Olateju and Oluwabunmi Oyebo's (2014) book: *Introducing Multimodal Discourse*. The book is a thoughtful contribution and an urgent invitation for scholars in discourse to embrace and expand the frontiers of linguistic research to visual communication. In spite of the relief the book promises to offer students and scholars, its substance as an introductory text is dwarfed. While the descriptive contours of the multimodal concepts are sketchy and some of the claims about Multimodality incorrect, minor problems of language use, spelling, punctuation and referencing style are distracting to readers who approach the book with their editors on. The pictorial representations—which are central to the subject of the book more than the other modalities—are said to be individually or co-deployed with other semiotic resources to contribute to meaning-making, but how much they contribute is not explored any more than some of the principles which help the micro or macro analysis of texts within the multimodal tradition. Accordingly, the book needs a drastic revision to provide adequate guidance and direction in the emerging discipline of Multimodality.

Key words: Communication, Discourse Analysis, Language, Multimodality, Semiotics

Modernizing African art Studies to Develop African States

Baldwin C Anyasodo PhD
Arts Department,
AlvanIkoku Federal College of Education,
Owerri Imo State Nigeria.
08037101186

Abstract

African art studies, trend from Paleolithic to Neolithic arts which yielded the "New world art movement" This in turn yielded African , Caribbean, and other arts. Further sub groups are based on culture needs, example are Benin, Mbari, Nok and other arts. This paper traced the development of African arts, it's impact on African Civilization up to contemporary times. It argued that arts actually developed through learning processes. It also agrees that art is consequent upon human and spiritual needs. It investigated the teaching and learning of art as well as at its impact on civilization. It used appropriate academic procedures to arrive at conclusions and recommendations.

Effects of Globalisation on Emerging Economies: The Case of Nkongsamba, Littoral Region of Cameroon

Agbortoko M. Ayuk-Nkem
 Department of Geography
 University of Buea
 Email: agbor.ayuknkem@gmail.com
 +237678673066

Abstract

This paper focuses on an historical assessment of the developmental changes manifested from 1950 to present. It begins with a detailed examination of its development during the 1950s to the 1980s and also takes into consideration the factors that led to the growth and decline of the town's economy. The methodology involves the procedures of data collection and analysis. Both primary and secondary sources of data were collected. The research findings show that the emergence of the coffee trade in Nkongsamba and the sustained drop in the coffee prices at the world market were intricately linked to the growth and decline of its economy. Generally, Nkongsamba is a pale reflection of the urban settlement. It was often characterized by out-migration of the teaming population to other growth poles like Douala, Melong and Bafoussam. A proper planning approach through the diversification of itseconomy, reallocation of industries stands as the way forward to bring back growth and development to the once prosperous town.

Community Life Around Protected Areas in Cameroon: The Untold Conservation Story of the Erat and the Resettlement Communities of the Korup National Park

By

Forbe Hodu Ngangnchi

Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences, The University of Bamenda
Mail: chiefforbe@gmail.com, Tel: (+237) 677575062, P.O Box 462 Molyko Buea

&

Vukenkeng Andrew Wujung (Ph.D)

Lecturer, Higher Technical Teacher's Training College (H.T.T.T.C), The University of Bamenda; Mail: vukenkengwujung@yahoo.com, Tel: (+237) 677948904

Current trend in the use of environmental resources raises strong sustainability issues and the need for preservation. But, should the environment be preserved at the expense of mankind? This paper investigates into the quality of life of the Erat and the Resettlement communities of the South West Region of Cameroon using survey and retrospective designs. In reporting the untold conservation story of the two communities around the Korup National Park, data was collected from 180 participants and analyzed using the Partial Least Square Technique. The result supports the hypothesis that wildlife is more 'valuable' than humans as the population continue to be subjected to misery. Focus must be shifted from fortress to man-centered conservation.

CLIMATE CHANGE EVOLUTION AND INDIGENOUS METHODS OF FLOOD CONTROL IN THE UPPER NUN VALLEY OF CAMEROON.

BY

DR. CORDELIA G. KOMETA, HIGHER TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE (HTTTC), KUMBA, UNIVERSITY OF BUEA, CAMEROON

+237650991005

Abstract

This study discusses climate change evolution and indigenous flood control methods in the Upper Nun Valley of Cameroon. Farmers of the Ndop plain have resorted to extensive indigenous farming systems to reduce flood vulnerability. This paper highlights these adaptation strategies. Primary and secondary sources were used to access data for this study. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used to analyse data. Findings revealed that changes in temperature and rainfall have altered the climatic conditions of the region. The paper posited that a sustainable adaptation mechanism should take into consideration the widening of the drains and minimize cultivating on the drains which serve as gate ways to excessive water into the rice fields.

Standardised Precipitation Index Valuation of Water Resources Vulnerability to Climate Variability on the Bui Plateau, Northwest Cameroon

SUIVEN John Paul TUME

PhD Fellow, Department of Geography & Planning, Faculty of Arts, The University of Bamenda, P.O. Box 39, Bambili, Northwest Cameroon; E-mail: wantume@gmail.com

+237679957312

Abstract

Water resources are exposed to hydro-climatic variations and are a key constraint to development. In order to assess vulnerability of water resources on the Bui Plateau, Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) is used. SPI is computed using mean annual rainfall for five stations with the least record of 20 years. SPI values in Bui range from -0.1 to -0.45. The outcome of these extreme conditions have led to severe water shortages. Thus, there is need to enhance existing water resources and protect watersheds to ensure sustainability.

Key words: Climate Variability, Coping Strategies, Rainfall, Vulnerability, Water Scarcity

**Challenges to Inland Wetland Sustainability in Cameroon:
Lessons from the Bui-Ngoketundjia Wetlands**

Tata Emmanuel Sunjo
Department of Geography
University of Buea, Buea, Cameroon
Email: tataemmanuel@gmail.com
+237675955929

Abstract

Wetlands are amongst the limited natural systems on the Earth's Planet. Although they cover 6% of the world's land surface and contain about 12% of the global carbon pool, they have historically been subjected to large-scale draining efforts for real estate development, or flooding for use as recreational lakes. This is the situation with the Bui-Ngoketundjia wetlands that have remained the main source of livelihoods to the expanding populations in the region while at the same time performing key ecological functions. This paper x-rays the various life sustaining activities carried out in these wetlands while analysing the challenges that undermine the sustainability of these wetlands. The study relied on a combination of secondary and primary data sources while using triangulation in the analysis and presentation of results. These results showed that the Bui-Ngoketundjia wetlands remain an agricultural cornucopia for the adjacent populations with the intensive cultivation of a variety of crops and raising of livestock especially during the dry season when pasture availability in the surrounding highlands is compromised by seasonality. However, despite the crucial socio-economic and ecological functions of these wetlands, their sustainability is increasingly compromised by threats from activities such as infrastructural constructions (especially dams), deforestation, excessive use of chemicals and consequent pollution. In the face of these challenges, the study calls for the need for the wise use of these wetlands as echoed by the Ramsar Convention.

Keywords: agricultural intensification, dam construction, degradation, exploitation, sustainability, Wetlands.

**EXAMINING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF YAM PRODUCTION AND THE EFFECTS OF
FARMERS – FULANI HERDSMEN VIOLENCE IN WUKARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF
TARABA STATE, 2005-2015**

BY
ADIHIKON, TANKO ANGYETSOKWA
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND DIPLOMATIC STUDIES
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY WUKARI
TARABA STATE-NIGERIA
tankoadihikon@gmail.com
08036372697 or 08024235962

Abstract

This paper aims to discuss the socio-economic impact of Yam production in Wukari Local Government Area and the effects of farmers-Fulani herdsman violence on the smooth growth, expansion and production of the crop in the period under consideration. The paper also sets to identify some of the key issues that have always been at the foundation of such crisis as evidenced from circumstances leading to its occurrence in the area. It is believed that, the analysis in this paper, serves as vantage point to the necessary linkage between the historical background and the contemporary uprising created by the activities of the Fulani insurgents, could be easily identified and appraised. The paper surmises that the activities of Fulani insurgents in recent time in Wukari Local Government Area and destruction and insecurity that characterized the insurgency make the pursuit of agricultural activities especially farming a tortuous exercise in the Local Government Area. The paper recommends measures for controlling the menace of Fulani insurgents in Taraba State and Wukari in particular. The paper relies on primary sources, oral interviews synthesized with extant literature while multidisciplinary approach to historical research is adopted.

Chinonye C. Ekwueme-Ugwu
 chinonye.ekwueme-ugwu@unn.edu.ng
 +234(0)8034978982

Department of English and Literary Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
 Umi

Asụsụ, ndị dibia ahụike ime obodo, mgborogwu na mkpaakwukwo sicha na mpaghara gburugburu ime obodo apụta, mana otutu mgbe, a na-elegbara ihe ndia niile anya okacha ikikere asusu ndi dibia ahūike ime obodo. A choputala na ndi dibia ahūike ime obodo na-eji mgborogwu na mkpaakwukwo (MM) agwo orja di iche iche n'otutu ebe na Naijiria. I leghara ikikere asusu ha anya edulela otutu ndi nrja nrja muo n'oge erughi eru n'obodo di iche iche n'ua niile o kacha na Naijiria. Na nchocha a, anyi na-ekwusi ike na ndi govmeenti ga na-akwado asumigwe ma na-anabataka asusu ara nne n'iru oru di iche iche tinyere ikwado ikikere asusu ndi dibia mgborogwu na mkpaakwukwo (DMM) n'iji asusu ara nne ha ekwusa na nebe nakwa gburugburu di iche iche maka okwu ha. A ga-agbaso ihe omumu a site na ngalaba ano: (i) asusu ndi DMM ji agbasakari ozi maka ogwu ha na mpaghara di iche iche (ii) mmeso ndi mmadu nye asusu ndi DMM n'igbasa ozi, ire, nakwa n'ikesa ogwu ha; (iii) nsgbo ha na-enwe n'imu asusu ndi gbara ha gburugburu; (iv) uzọ bu igba n'ikwalite ikikere asusu ndi DMM. A ga-eji ajuju onu, na nke ederede (kweshonia) wee nakota data. A ga-ejikwa atutu sociolinguistics gbadoro ukwu na nkwasị wee tucha ma nyocha data. Nchocha a ga-eweta ntowanye nye omumu ikikere asusu.

Linguistic Rights of Traditional Medical Practitioners: The Nigerian Environment Perspective

Abstract

Language, traditional medical practitioners (TMPS), and their drugs are all from regional environment, but the discourse is not as universal as it appears and needs critical re-examination if it is truly to assist language survival and humanity. It will be hazardous to forbid the use of minority language/mother tongue of the TMPS, and only impose the use of the official language in their services. Over the years, it has been discovered that TMPS cure different ailments in human body. Sidelining their linguistic rights has led many sick people around the globe especially in Nigeria to their untimely grave. In this study, we advocate for the linguistic rights of the people especially that of the TMPS and bilingual education through mother tongue both in primary and secondary school levels. This study has four folds: (i) the language that the TMPS employ in distributing and advertising their drugs; (ii) the attitude of the people towards the language of TMPS; (iii) the difficulties they face in learning the multiple languages varieties in their environment; (iv) role of the government towards the linguistic rights of the TMPS. Oral interview and questionnaire are to be used to collect, data and analysed using sociolinguistic (descriptive) method. The study will contribute immensely to sociolinguistic and environmental scholarship.

EMPLOYEES' POST-SERVICE PLANS AND OPTIONS IN NIGERIA: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

UGO CHUKS OKOLIE

Charter Institute of Personnel management of Nigeria
 Edo State Study centre, Benin City, Nigeria
 +2348063499170; ugookolie3@gmail.com

Abstract

One of the greatest challenges that faced typical employees throughout their working life is life after retirement. Despite government roles at providing social security, retirement epoch has been a tension provoking and overwhelming phenomenon in Nigeria and other emerging economies of Africa, Asia and Latin America. A close observation of many retirees in Nigeria society and the problems they are facing draw the attention of all and sundry. These problems seem to range from sudden death, dwindling status, lack of occupation, loss of the usual monthly salary, decreased strength and deteriorated health condition, physical disabilities, aging and anxiety about a residential home. In Nigeria, the regular non-payment of pensions and gratuities benefits has brought untold hardship and sudden death to many retirees, thereby making retirement something that is dreaded by workers. This problem is further compounded to lack of planning and management of post-service epoch and conditions. It is against this backdrop that this paper seeks to identifies and discusses strategies

available for managing post-service condition in Nigeria. The paper calls on Nigerian workers to embrace one of the options so as to remain moderately productive and healthy after retirement. The paper suggest, among others, that both employers and government should undertake regular pre-retirement training for their workers in order to save the country the embarrassment of seeing their retirees going to early graves, or turning into destitute on the streets.

Keywords: Retirement, planning, strategies, retirees, Nigeria.

Religion, politics and the socio-economic development of Nigerians

Agada-Mba Margaret

**Lecturer, Nasarawa State University, Keffi and Doctoral student, department of Mass Communication,
Universities of Nigeria Nsukka**

08032736145

agadamargaret@gmail.com

08032736145

Abstract

Religion and politics are both systems of ordering the power inherent in human societies. Ellis and Gerrie (1998), aver that it is clear that all over the African continent, political elites make use of religious communities for purposes of mobilizing voters, creating clientele or organizing constituents. What is however unclear is how this relationship transforms into socio-economic development for the masses. This paper will therefore reveal a perceived deliberate conspiracy by religion and politics to under develop the Nigerian masses in the last two decades.

**PLATO'S CONCEPT OF EUGENIC BREEDING: A PHILOSOPHICAL INTERROGATION INTO
THE "FEDERAL CHARACTER" PRINCIPLE IN NIGERIA AND THE QUEST FOR JUSTICE AND
FAIRNESS**

ADIDI, Dokpesi Timothy

Department of Philosophy

Benue State University, Makurdi.

timshow03@gmail.com

+234(0)8138605055

+234(0)9069043028

Abstract

It is an obvious fact that Nigeria as a country is a diverse society and therefore this diversity is considered to be an integral part of our existence. Hence, the reflection of the "Federal Character" principle, in the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria since 1979, seeks to ensure that political appointments and other relative appointment to the public service institutions fairly reflect the linguistic, ethnic, religious, and geographic diversity of the country. The "federal character" principle ought to have brought about an inclusive government; but has degenerated the Nigerian society into hub of prejudices and sentiments in every quarter of our structural endeavor. Thus, applying the federal character principle within the contextual application for the realization of justice and fairness has ontologically disrupted the meritocratic basis for effectiveness and efficiency. It is the onus of this paper to imbibe the intent of Plato's eugenic breeding to advance the cause of a meritocratic base system of appointments devoid of linguistic, ethnic, religious and geographic sentiments as the basis of justice and fairness with a reliance on Nigerian citizenship as the background to effectively seek the common good that will constitute the process of the realization of justice and fairness; rather than making divides as a necessary characterization of our polity.

Relevance of Rawls' Property Owning Democracy for deciding on the Niger Delta struggle for Resource Ownership and Control

Bruno Yammeluan Ikuli, Ph.D.
Institute of Foundation Studies
Federal University Otuoke
P. M. B. 126, Yenagoa
Bayelsa State
Email: ikuliby@yahoo.com
Phone: 09036951304; 08052500435

Abstract

Rawls holds that, in the Original Position (OP), the basic liberties of a person permits them to hold and to have the exclusive use of personal property in order to promote their sense of personal independence and self-respect; permission to grant persons certain rights of acquisition and bequest, as well as the right to own means of production and natural resources, are to be avoided until later stages when facts of society's circumstances and historical traditions would have been available to determine the constitutional, legislative and judicial decisions on them. In Nigeria, the quest for natural resource ownership and control is high among the Niger Delta peoples. The problem this paper seeks to solve is: How, is, or, can, a state bereft of the democratic ideals of liberty and equality fairly legitimize ownership and control of natural resources to 'less than equals' even when circumstances and historical traditions determine such as outcome? To deal with this issue the paper explores Rawls' thought on property owning democracy so as to determine the underlying reasons why Rawls exercises caution in broadening the right to personal property in the OP. Using the expository method of research, it investigates various property regimes to uncover the ancestry of Rawls' property owning democracy. It analyses the possibilities of granting natural resources to individual owners, and affirms that such may exacerbate the margin between the rich and the poor in society. The paper finds that provision for fair legislations via national constituent assemblies that grant community ownership of natural resources is preferable to state expropriation or bestowal of same to individual persons.

THE IMPACTS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM AND THE LOGIC OF THE DEATH PENALTY: AN APPRAISAL

JOSEPH PAUL ESSIEN
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR
CALABAR
essien285@gmail.com

Abstract

The death penalty is a conclusive and irreversible method of punishment as it eliminates the option of repetition and continuity of the criminal action. The logical justification of the death penalty in Nigeria and beyond has been necessitated by the rising waves of global criminality and terrorism leading to massive destruction of lives and property. The resultant impacts include increasing level of panic and fear; these invariably constitute threats to global security and economical development. By adopting the methods of analytic and prescriptive analyses, it was observed that terrorism and other crimes have undermined global peace and order. The author concludes that global terrorism is crime against humanity and that effective crime control mechanism (the death penalty) should be give a global enforcement to cushion the destructive effects of criminality and terrorism in the society.

RURAL POVERTY IN RURAL IKWERRE COMMUNITIES OF RIVERS STATE, NIGERIA.

Goddey Wilson, Ph.D
Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences,

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuorlumini, Port Harcourt.
 Email : goddev.wilson@gmail.com,
 08037236862

Abstract

The study aims at identifying the basic characteristics of the rural poor in rural Ikwerre communities, and examines the causes of rural poverty in rural Ikwerre communities of Rivers State, Nigeria within the period of 2000-2017. Primary and secondary sources of data were used to achieve the objective of the study. The study conceptualized rural poverty in Ikwerre communities, and gave background information on Ikwerre ethnic nationality. The study in its findings' classified the rural Ikwerre poor as cultivators and non-cultivators in the society and characterized rural Ikwerre poor as peasant farmers, hunger prone people, less educated, cheap labour, vulnerable people among others. The study identified activities of oil multinationals, activities of cult groups and gangs, over dependence on the family heads, gender inequality, discriminating state economic policies, poor orientation and education of the youths, among others as the basic causes of rural poverty with its attendant effects on the rural poor in Ikwerre communities. The study made some recommendations as strategies to alleviate poverty of the rural poor in rural Ikwerre communities of Rivers State, Nigeria.

Keywords : Poverty, rural poor, rural areas, Ikwerre communities

Psychological challenges of adolescent student mothers in Senior High Schools in the Jaman South District of the Brong-Ahafo Region, Ghana.

Robert Kwame Oppong
 College of Distance Education
 University of Cape Coast
oppongkwamerobert@yahoo.com
 +233208044096

&

Winston Kwame ABROAMPA,
 Department of Psychology and Education
 University of Education, Winneba, Ghana
wynxtin@yahoo.com
 +233(0)204903594

Abstract

Adolescent pregnancy is on the ascendency in Ghana, meanwhile most of these adolescents are students in second cycle institutions. The study thus explored the psychological challenges of adolescent student mothers and their coping strategies in Senior High Schools, in the Brong-Ahafo Region, Ghana. The study employed a phenomenological design. Purposive and snowball sampling techniques were used to select fifteen participants for the study. Data were analysed using thematic and content analysis. The study revealed that psychological challenges of adolescent student mothers included humiliation and shame, stigmatization and ridicule as well as feeling of guilt. The study found that some adolescent student mothers adopted conscious avoidance of incisive remarks, vicarious experience as well self-determination as coping strategies. It is therefore recommended that Guidance and Counselling Units in collaboration with all stakeholders of education should endeavour to organise outreach programmes that will sensitise and empower adolescent student mothers to enhance their adjustment processes in school.

FEMININE GENDER SELF DEFEAT AS THE BANE OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN NIGERIAN POLITICS

Dr Edwin Izueke
 Department of Public Administration and Local Government
 University of Nigeria, Nsukka

And
 Ezinne Ezichi Ituma
 Department of Public Administration and Local Government

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Abstract

Feminine Gender self defeat refers to inferiority complex on the side of the female folk that displays in lack of courage to stand out for key political contests. It is visible in undergraduate politics where female students prefer to pick up nomination papers for Vice President of Students Union, voluntarily leaving the position of President for the male students. In Nigerian politics it is observed that women are hardly presenting themselves for President, Governor, Local Government Chairman and other Executive positions. They are satisfied with a lower level position or supportive positions. Why should the female folk feel at home with supportive positions in Nigerian politics? What possible measure could be adopted to integrate them into the mainstream of political executive positions in Nigeria? These are the problems this research resolved. The research adopted a descriptive phenomenological method in view of the historical origin of the factors and the need to avoid personal biases. The research concluded that the feminine gender self defeat is traditionally rooted in patriarchal African society that has resisted Western cultural influences. Drastic grassroots mobilization and consistent re-orientation are required to salvage the present self defeat so as to inculcate in the female gender the boldness and courage as well as self esteem required in mainstream politics in Nigeria.

E-governance and Rural Development in Nigeria: Lessons from India

Dr. Chima Paul and Apeh Paulina Elejo

Department of Public Administration,
Faculty of Management Sciences,
University of Abuja, Nigeria.

Email: chimapaul2006@yahoo.com.
08058984189

Abstract

The urgent need to transform rural areas in order to bring the benefits of development closer to the greater portion of the population has been an engaging issue in the general discourse on governance in developing countries. In Nigeria for example, the imperative of rural transformation is persuaded by the reality that preponderance of the population are domiciled in her vast rural settings. However, these densely populated section of the Nigerian society are disconnected and have been in pauperised state due majorly to the fact that the evidence of good governance hardly trickle down to them from the other levels of government. This paper via qualitative approach analysed existing literature that focused on rural development in Nigeria. It found that among other factors, inaccessibility to good governance by rural areas in Nigeria is attributable to inability to recognise excellent opportunities inherent in the application of electronic governance, a vital service delivery outlet, that could enable people in the Nigerian rural areas equitable access to social and economic opportunities that will tremendously improve the quality of their life generally than ever before. In view of this finding, the paper recommends drawing some insights from India, the application of electronic governance for the transformation of rural section of the Nigerian society.

Key words: Electronic, governance, Development, Rural, Nigeria, India

TERRORISM IN NIGERIA: THE ALMAJIRI FACTOR

Adams, Peter Akpo

Department of Religious and Cultural Studies

Faculty of Arts

University of Calabar, Calabar.

E-mail: adamspeter82@yahoo.com

(+234)80-6065-0280

For about a decade now, acts of terrorism in Nigeria are not only widespread but are also phenomenal. While in most parts of the world, especially in the Middle East, certain towns, individuals, organizations and prisons are grounds from where terrorists are groomed, in Nigeria, scholars are yet to agree on the fact that the *almajiri* factor is a force to reckon with when it comes to discourses on terrorism. Literature are either inadequate or this

factor is grossly understudied by scholars. This becomes a problem which this paper seeks to address. In this paper, it is argued that fundamentalist Islamic teachers/*mallams* with their cells of *almajirai*, are a veritable source of radical Islamism and terrorism in Nigeria. The presentation adopts a documentary analysis for its research methodology and leans on the rational choice theory for its theoretical framework.

RELIGIOUS PLURALISM AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ADA AGBASIMALO PH.D
CEO, FOREST DAME PEACE INITIATIVE (FDPI)
20A MICHAEL AKINOLA STREET,
MANGORO IKEJA, LAGOS
08033486984. NAZOR87@YAHOO.COM

Abstract

Religious pluralism versus homogeneity - Which way for national development?: A cursory look at Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, from 1960.

German philosopher and economist, Karl Max's renowned metaphor that Religion is the opium of the people seems to maintain its relevance, as religion in some climes, appears to sedate, and at the same time intoxicate the masses, both at communal and governmental levels. The highest level of this mix happens to border on dogma, indoctrination and fanaticism, arguably forgivable at individual levels but despicably injurious on national and governmental levels. In some parts of the world, there is multiplicity of religion while in other areas, it is largely homogenous. How does either religious multiplicity or homogeneity impact national development? This paper seeks to find out, and hopes to proffer a few suggestions and make some recommendations.

Key words: Religion and the masses, dogma, indoctrination, fanaticism, multiplicity, homogeneity, national development.

THE PLIGHT OF WIDOWHOOD IN ESANLAND: THE CHURCH RESPONSE

By

Thomas Oseyi Ebhomienlen and Dennis Sunday Ifionayi
Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Nigeria,
ebhomienlentomas@yahoo.com
08066839635

Abstract

Biblical accounts reveal that the office of the Deacon was created for the purpose of handling the benevolence ministry in the New Testament Church (Acts 6:1 - 3). By benevolent ministry we mean a deliberate action geared towards a generous care for the widow within a giving community. This office, over time, changed to "serving table" which in the present day Church has assumed diverse nomenclature: Mass, Thanksgiving, Eucharist, Fellowship Meal and Holy Communion, to mention a few. Today, the act of deliberate generous cares for the widow within the Church, particularly the Anglican Communion in Esanland, has been said to be of low priority, far from the New Testament's level. This study articulates the benevolent ministry of deliberate love and care for widows by Jesus Christ and his early apostles. This was aimed at re-enacting the New Testament model of pastoral love and care. The research examined the plight of widows among the people of Esan. Particular attention was given to Ihumudumu and Ujoelen –Ekpoma, both in Esan West Local Government Area; Uromi in Esan-North-East; Ubiaja in Esan South East and Amahor in Igueben Local Government Areas, all in Edo State. Historical, phenomenological and descriptive methods were adopted for this study. Two hundred respondents were randomly selected within the Local Government Areas in Esanland. Data for the study were collated through the use of self-developed questionnaires. The result of the study showed that the Church has not given enough priority to widows' well-being in Esanland. It is recommended that, in order to fulfill the divine mandate, the Church should be in the vanguard in her God's - given responsibilities in protecting and providing succour to widows in her midst. The study concluded that widows have not been given sufficient care whether in the traditional Society or within the Church circle. The study recommended to all to pay more attention to widows welfare while elders should abrogate all traditional laws and customs detrimental

to their social, economic and political well-being in our society. The general public, private and religious organizations in various Local Government Areas in Esanland, Edo State and indeed the nation at large were called upon to practically demonstrate high sense of love and care for widows.

ETHNO-RELIGIOUS PLURALISM AND SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

By

Ezichi Anya Ituma

Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

ezichi.ituma@unn.edu.ng

08063465010

&

Ngwoke Ngozi Peace

Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Peace.ngwoke@unn.edu.ng

08038811341

Abstract

Ethno-religious pluralism and sustainable national development in Nigeria appear to be an unachievable goal. Destruction of Lives and properties by reckless religious extremist has been a challenging key factor to national development in Nigeria. This paper examines the challenging factors in the society. The paper is a reflection of religious pluralism from the epistemological point of view and an assessment of the alternative attitude for or against the multiplicity of religious denominations. The paper uses qualitative methodology to investigate the phenomenon. Findings from the research indicate that ethnocentrism (religious pluralism and ethnicity) has a significant influence on sustainable national development in Nigeria. The paper therefore, adopts the descriptive phonological method of qualitative methodology to discuss the developmental benefits and obligations of all stakeholders objectively, as the situation present itself. The paper concludes based on the findings that religious tolerance does significantly influence sustainable national development. The author concluded that despite the religious pluralism as is observed in Nigeria, Nigerians can still live peacefully among the different ethnic nationalities and carry out sustainable national development. It was however recommended that leaders should make their followers understand that Nigeria is a country for all of us and as such every citizen has equal rights and privileged to govern or lead and every leader should give equal opportunities to every ethnic and religious group of the country.

Keywords: Ethnicity; Religious intolerance; Religious pluralism; sustainable national development.

HERMENEUTICS OF PROPHECY IN ACTS 16:16-19, ITS IMPLICATION FOR NIGERIAN CHURCH.

PROF ITUMA EZICHI ANYA

Department of Religion and Cultural Studies

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

ezichi.ituma@unn.edu.ng

08063465010

OKPALA IKEMDINACHUKWU ANTHONY

Department of Religion and Cultural Studies

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

ikemdinachukwu169799@gmail.com

08068122259

Abstract

The incredibility of prophetic ministry in diverse churches is becoming more popular in Nigeria. It is apparent that any one that can foretell about the future or predicts one fortune or misfortune accurately is a true prophet of God in the contemporary society. It is a misconception and misinterpretation to regard all prophecy that comes out of some prophets as genuine utterance from the heart of God. The wave of prophecy has carried many Christians away from the word of God rather the fake prophets finally succeed in giving the poor masses

an endless hope to their problem. Thus, are there not commotion and uproar in the society? People have been duped and make their billions in the name of being a prophet. The purpose of this paper is to examine and evaluate the activities of divination or soothsaying in the name of prophecy in Nigeria. This paper also provides proper interpretation of who is a prophet and what authenticate prophecy. A critical historical method was used, which is descriptive and exegetical in approach. The researcher concludes that it is not all prophets that prophesy are from God, though they might speak and foretell the future excellently does not imply that God is using them rather some make use of familiar spirit or charms to prophesy. The researcher gives a clarion call to all Christians to value and appreciate the word of God (bible) it comprises all the miracles we seek after and it will less patronizing the fake prophets.

ETHNO-RELIGIOUS PLURALISM AND SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Ngwoke Peace

Abstract

Ethno-religious pluralism and sustainable national development in Nigeria appear to be an unachievable goal. Destruction of Lives and properties by reckless religious extremist has been a challenging key factor to national development in Nigeria. This paper examines the challenging factors in the society. The paper is a reflection of religious pluralism from the epistemological point of view and an assessment of the alternative attitude for or against the multiplicity of religious denominations. The paper uses qualitative methodology to investigate the phenomenon. Findings from the research indicate that ethnocentrism (religious pluralism and ethnicity) has a significant influence on sustainable national development in Nigeria. The paper therefore, adopts the descriptive phonological method of qualitative methodology to discuss the developmental benefits and obligations of all stakeholders objectively, as the situation present itself. The paper concludes based on the findings that religious tolerance does significantly influence sustainable national development. The author concluded that despite the religious pluralism as is observed in Nigeria, Nigerians can still live peacefully among the different ethnic nationalities and carry out sustainable national development. It was however recommended that leaders should make their followers understand that Nigeria is a country for all of us and as such every citizen has equal rights and privileged to govern or lead and every leader should give equal opportunities to every ethnic and religious group of the country.

Keywords: Ethnicity; Religious intolerance; Religious pluralism; sustainable national development.

evreqi,zw in Colossians 3:21 and its Implication for Parenting in Nigeria

Ezichi A. Ituma

And

Obochi Franklin Uchenna

oobochifranklin@gmail.com

Abstract

The Greek word *evreqi,zw* which is translated as to arouse, provoke, irritate or embitter is a word used by Paul to describe what parents should not do to their children in his epistle to the Colossians in order not to get them disheartened or discouraged. Against the background of a typical Nigerian family where children are trained or raised according to the whims and caprices of their parents, one wonders how this admonition might hold owing to the fact that a typical Nigerian parent raise their children the way that pleases them. Unlike the western or developed countries where the children have certain rights which even their parents cannot abuse. Then one asks, does it imply that Paul wants all Christians to adopt the western style of parenting where the children have the right to call the police on their parents at the slightest provocation? Are parents not allowed to discipline their children or wards? Does the use of corporal punishment go against Paul's admonition here? What does

Paul really mean when he says parents should not provoke their children? In what ways can parents provoke their children? With these questions in mind, the researcher adopts a critical analytical approach to the study of the text to have a peek into the lifestyle prevalent in the days of Paul that prompted this admonition thus bringing it down to the typical Nigerian context to provide solution to the overwhelming trend of children becoming unruly and discouraged. For Paul clearly states that these 'provocation' are the causes of discouragement on the part of the children.

**HERMENETICS OF PHARISAIC CHURCH IN MATHEW 15:1-9: A BANE TO THE MORALS OF
21ST CENTURY NIGERIAN CHRISTIANS.**

BY

Okpala ikemdinachukwu Anthony
ikemdinachukwu169799@gmail.com
08068122259

Abstract

The state of contemporary church is in dilemma. The church is combating with many issues like reformation, upholding church traditions, doctrine, harnessing moral decadence, and the rapid retrogressing of church value or standard. Despite all these issues the church has not been able to deal the above issues appropriately thus leading to emergence of different doctrines and proliferation of the church. The morality of the church is being questioned due to the lip service of the most Christians; the 21st century Christians upholds doctrines/traditions of the church more than the bible. The researcher employed a critical historical method which the approach is also exegetical. It is apparent that there is massive evangelism, preaching the gospel, yet the moral decadence in the church is at its prime state; the imminence of the scripture and acting upon the word will actually salvage the church from its daily combat with hypocritical life. Thus, the church should stand up to what they belief and practice it to the core.

**A STUDY OF EPHEIANS 5:21-33 AS A CATHOLICON TO PATRIACAL CHAUVINISM IN
MARRIAGE.**

BY

OKPALA IKEMDINACHUKWU ANTHONY
DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION AND CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA
ikemdinachukwu169799@gmail.com

Abstract

Marriage is only institution ordained and anchored by God, before sin crept into the world. It is apparent that most families experience different challenges especially between the couples; it could be marital infidelity, barrenness, poverty, may be as a result of not accepting responsibility from both parties. The rate of divorce is exponential in Christendom, which adds further fuel to fear, acrimony and hopelessness as regard to marriage. It is a general concept that men are the absolute custodian of the family. His authority is final thus even his wife must be subject to his rule. Many homes have remained in perpetual turmoil as a result of misinterpretation of this text Ephesians 5:21-33. The concept of superiority of men in marriage is causing more harm than good. The essence of this paper is to evaluate and examined the rate in which patriarchal chauvinism has caused anarchy in the society, thus bringing a redefined interpretation of Ephesians 5:21-33 in our contemporary society. A critical homily method was adopted which is exegetical in approach. This paper concludes that women submitting or subjecting to their husband should not be out of fear (phobia) but out of love. Secondly marriage is a divine union which indicate the unique relationship of husband and wife which will be a replica of Jesus relationship with the church. The earlier the men start seeing their wives as their best half which cannot be neglected; the better arena to walk in euphoria of love and respect will be mutually appreciated.

THE DEN OF ROBBERS IN MARK 11VS. 15-17 AND NIGERIAN PROSPERITY PREACHING
BY

ONUIGBO, SILAS O. C
PG/Ph.D. /15/ 79184
DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION AND CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA
ENUGU STATE

Abstract

There is no gain saying the fact that there is an erroneous deviation current in Christendom that has caught the interest of the general public, which is urgently calling for scholarly attention in contemporary Nigeria, is the phenomenon of materialistic gospel message that is being peddled by many “men of God” today. It is therefore pertinent at this stage of Nigeria socio-economic difficulties and its attendant quest for material security, to take a look at this new dimension of Nigerian Christianity and the contributing factors induced by some modern pastors to the social and economic upheaval in the society. Christianity has had a much longer tradition of critiquing a materialistic lifestyle. Jesus' life was lived as a rejection of the merely material perspective. Jesus pleads with his followers to go beyond concerns of what to consume and to seek the creator and His will. The problem with the attitude of many contemporary Christians towards material things is that they attach much importance to material things such as money more than their eternal life in heaven. They tend to depart radically from the teachings of Jesus which emphasizes contentment and instead erect the temple of materialism and take their eyes off Jesus and focusing on mammon (riches); i.e. focusing on the wrong thing-wealth, while neglecting the right thing-true salvation. This ugly trend has continued to affect the innocent Christians who suffer of material hardship that the interpretation and the implication of the teaching that no Christian should be poor is that those people who claim to be Christians but are struggling to make ends meet are only making false claims to being Christians.

**Amaziah's false prophecies and contradictions in New Year prophecies amongst Nigerian ministers
(Amos 7:10-17)**

Nwaoga T. Chinyere
Centre for Entrepreneurship and Development Research
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
nwaogachichi@yahoo.com
+2348033669426

Favour C. Uroko
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
favour.uroko@unn.edu.ng
+2348062369671

Abstract

Amos 7:10-17 presents Amaziah who prophesied to gain king Jeroboams favour. The paper examines the implications of contradictory prophecies among Nigeria ministers in the light of prophet Amaziah and Amos. New Year's Eve has been beehive with the verbal prophetic acrobatics of Nigerian ministers. It cast shadows on the truism that there is one God in Christianity. The paper discovered that these prophecies have a political undertone. The narrative analysis was used as the approach to the study text. As part of counsel, prophecies should be based on revelations from God and should be said directly to leaders concerned.

**Empirical Study on Nature and Types of Criminal Activities among Kalare Youth Gang in Gombe
Metropolis, Nigeria**

Mohammed Mustapha Namadi, Ph.D.¹
Phone Number: +2348033138920
Correspondence Email: mmnamadi2@gmail.com
Department of Sociology, Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State
And
Mageed Oshogwe Haruna²

Phone Number: +2348036113348
E-mail: mageedoharuna@gmail.com
Department of Sociology, Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State

Abstract

The study specifically explored the nature and types of criminal and violent behaviours among the *Kalare* youth gang in Gombe Metropolis. A total sample size of 258 respondents comprising of youths, Ward leaders, youth leaders, religious leaders, Police officers, SARS officers and leaders of Vigilante was drawn using snowball and purposive sampling techniques. The data were collected using questionnaire and in-depth interview. The quantitative data were analyzed using simple frequencies and percentages while the qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis. The findings revealed that the *Kalare* youth gang engage in criminal activities, such as theft, homicide and political thugNgeriy.

Keywords: Gang crime, violent activities, social problem, unemployment, peer influence

NON-OIL EXPORTS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA (1981-2013)

Osmond N. Okonkwo Ph.D
Dept of Economics, Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education, Owerri.
osmond.okonkwo@gmail.com
08182230979

Abstract

Oil exports earnings have accounted for over 80 percent of foreign exchange earnings in Nigeria since the oil boom of the 1970s till date, hence the vulnerability of the Nigerian economy to oil price shocks (swings) in the international market. Non-oil exports are the products, which are produced within the country in the agricultural, manufacturing and solid minerals sectors that are exported outside the shores of the country where they are produced in order to generate foreign exchange earnings excluding oil products for the purposes of the growth and development of the economy. This study seeks to investigate the roles of non-oil exports in economic growth in Nigeria between 1981 and 2013. The study examined the significant roles of non-oil exports on the economic growth in Nigeria. The Ordinary Least Squares analytical technique was adopted for analyzing the data for this study. The study recommended among others that the Nigerian Government should pursue the diversification of the economy with all sense of purpose in order to optimize the contributions of no-oil exports to foreign exchange earnings.

EDITING SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION IN THE AGE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Simon Shachia Oryila
A Doctoral Research Student
Department of English and Literary Studies
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
Email: shachiaoryila@gmail.com
Phone: +234(0)8056224000

P. Chike Aghadiuno
Department of Library and Information Science
Nasarawa State Polytechnic, Lafia
Email: lafialibraryschool@gmail.com
Phone: +234(0)8069431826

Abstract

The need to properly edit typed written manuscripts before they are published is not new in the academic circles. What is relatively new is that editing tasks can be handled with the aid of a word processor through ‘Track Changes’, a useful feature which keeps track of the editor’s activities on the drafts. This paper examines the practice of editing scholarly communication vis-à-vis the application of modern technologies to ensure manuscripts meet acceptable publishing requirements in all matters of grammar, usage, style, diction, spelling, punctuation, among others.

Key Words: Author Queries, Editing, Information and Communication Technology, Writing

Transforming Lokoja into a sustainable city in North central Nigeria; A geospatial approach

Prof. A. A. Okhimamhe
08034526128
&
Nelly Ewomazino John
Geography Department
(FUT MINNA)
08164936649

Abstract

Cities are urbanizing at an unprecedented pace that more than half of the globe’s populations are living in urban areas. Most cities across the world have not been able to cope with the rapid increase in population growth. The demand for physical and environmental requirement such as housing, transport, water, energy, and other infrastructure and service has led to mis-use of land, resulting to expansion and development of different forms and grades of slum in and around urban core area. To address the needs of the growing population without compromising the need of future generation, there is dire need to crave for a sustainable environment. The study therefore aim at examining the trends and pattern of land use change for environmental sustainability of Lokoja using geospatial approach. The specific objectives set to achieve the aim were: To examine the land use and land cover change in Lokoja over the past twenty five year (1991 - 2016), To compare Lokoja land use change and its compliance with international standard for sustainable cities and To develop an improved land use plan that is sustainable for the growing population in Lokoja. Data for this study were obtained through GIS and Remote sensing techniques, questionnaire administration, direct observation and materials from related ministries. A stratified sampling technique was adopted in selecting neighborhood in to high (Adakolo and kabawa) medium (ganaja and new layout) and low (legislative quarter and commissioner quarter) density area while systematic random technique was employed in administration of questionnaire. Landsat satellite imageries were classified and used to compare the changes in land use in Lokoja within the study period. Six Landsat imagery was derive for this study, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016; this is to checkmate the changes that have occurred over the year. The result shows the increase in built up in Lokoja with decrease in the proportion of land area cover of vegetation from 1991-2016. Built up areas account for 15.9% in1991 but has increase to 56.7% of Land coverage area, vegetation covers only account for 22.8% of the land area as against 56.8% recorded in 1991. vegetation cover decreased from 1991 through 2011 and diminishes in 2016, this mean that about two-third of the vegetal cover has been lost to built-up area while water bodies in the study area shows upward and downward movement over the period of 1991 through 2016. Sustainability index was used to checkmate the environmental sustainability of Lokoja using UN-HABITAT indicator for sustainable human development, the SI of each of the indicator are water demand and consumption 0.43, urban pollution 0.23, disaster prevention and resilience 0.5, urban transport 0.24, urban space development 0.41while the ESI of Lokoja is 0.37 which contravene the human development index for human dwelling. Data was analyses using linkert scale and result presented using tables and graph. Proposed land use map was design with the aid of Landuse planning and development standard. The study recommended that relevant authorities in charge of urban development and management should be more proactive and efficient in land use monitoring. A comprehensive Landuse plan that will cater for all facets of the urban sphere should be developed to ensure sustainable urban development.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY ON THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME HUMAN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN PART OF IKA SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, DELTA STATE, NIGERIA

Onyekpeze Doris Meg (08167021011)

**Department of Geography
Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria**

Contributing Authors: B.Y.Mohammed (08037420994)

Mairo Mohammed (07039780369)

Abstract

Climate plays a significant role in the spread of certain diseases through the influences of its variables such as temperature, rainfall and relative humidity. This research work was aimed at investigating the impacts of climate variability on the occurrence of malaria, cholera and meningitis diseases taking account of rainfall, temperature and relative humidity in Ika South local Government Area of Delta State. 250 questionnaires were administered and analyzed. Climatic data and hospital records were procured from Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and Ika South General Hospital respectively. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings indicated that there was a fairly good relationship between rainfall event and occurrence of malaria disease ($R^2=0.55$), however, malaria occurrence and temperature were poorly correlated. Therefore, a stronger relationship existed between rainfall and malaria than temperature and relative humidity. The relationship between temperature and the cholera and meningitis occurrences was fairly good, $R^2 > 0.5$. The spread of cholera does not have a direct relationship with the climate parameters however, temperature and relative humidity exacerbate the spread. The results showed that malaria is most prevalent in the rainy season. It was concluded that the climate of the area showed a variability in rainfall, relative humidity and temperature over a period of 30 years (1986-2015) and these variabilities have had impacts on the human health as manifested on the prevalence and occurrences of climate related infectious diseases in the area. Therefore, this study recommends a broadening of the scope of the current study to state or regional levels with input data from both observation and models, government and other parastatals and stakeholders in the health sector should plan with climate inclusion such that an input from climate scientists should be incorporated into current health care planning, and there should be training on the causes of climate variability to increase the level of awareness and by extension coping mechanisms.

Strategies and Pitfalls in the Suppression of Fragmentary Political Lines in Cameroon under Ahmadou Ahidjo

H. Ami-Nyoh, PhD

Department of History

Higher Teacher Training College

The University of Bamenda, Cameroon

E-mail: nyohami@gmail.com

Abstract

The independence of Cameroon was completed on October 1, 1961 when British Southern Cameroon formally joined La Republic du Cameroun to form a federation under the leadership of Ahmadou Ahidjo. This combination meant that leadership in the newly independent state was emerging from closely knitted political borders which were; those inherent from the governments of both French Cameroon and British Southern Cameroon and second those that were a consequence of reunification. These multiple borders that characterised the political stakes of the country prompted the putting in place of political strategies to minimise the possibilities of state fragmentation. In this effort, the political apparatus of the state encountered pitfalls that were a hindrance to the attainment of national integrity. This paper investigates policy definition of both the state and the political leadership struggles to suppress fragmentation and the outcomes this efforts had on state integrity. The paper argues that the different strategies suffered pitfalls as segments of the state and political actors differed in the interpretation and application of established strategies.

Keywords: fragmentation, multiple borders, pitfalls, political competition, strategies

APPLICATION OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING STRATEGIES BY SELECTED CHURCHES IN BENUE STATE

By

K. S Akpede, Phd

Department of Mass Communication, Nasarawa State, Keffi.

&

Garba Suleiman

Department of Mass Communication, Nasarawa State University, Keffi.

suleimangarba22@gmail.com

+2348032300488

&

Thomas Mbakaan Hundu

Thomas.hundudu@gmail.com

Abstract

This study examines the application of Public Relations and Advertising Strategies by Selected Churches in Benue State. And it seeks to ascertain how these strategies affect the growth and development of churches. Four research questions guided the study. The study adopted a survey method with the instrument of a questionnaire to elicit data from the selected respondents. Multi-stage sampling technique was used. Only 380 out of 400 questionnaires administered were retrieved. Findings were reduced to simple percentages and then analyzed, interpreted and discussed accordingly. The study was aptly anchored on persuasion theory. Findings however, revealed that the church experienced tremendous physical growth and development without corresponding spiritual transformation which is the ultimate goal of every religious organization. And that the image of the market-driven church was perceived negatively by the general public. The study recommended among others that: umbrella Christian associations such as Christian Association Nigeria (CAN), Pentecostal Fellowship of Nigeria (PEN), etc. should regulate and sanction churches found presenting a negative image of the church through the abuse of these promotional tools; Professional bodies such as Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria (APCON), Nigerian Institute of Public Relations (NIPR), etc should monitor and vet all public relations and advertising copies by the church to check placement of dysfunctional copies in the mass media and Government should review and enforce laws that regulate the corporate existence and operation of the church in Nigeria to truly reflect its non-profit disposition.

AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Dr. Innocent Ikechukwu Enweh & Dr. Mrs Ekwueme

Department of Philosophy, UNN & College of Education, Aguachara Nsukka,

Email: innofficebox@gmail.com & onoyimastella@gmail.com

Tel.: 081-6680-4697

Abstract.

Religion, in general, is known to contribute to building up the human society. African Traditional Religion, much against the opinion of its detractors that question the relevance of its continued existence, is of great significance in respect of conflict management. Using phenomenological and analytic methods, the study therefore focused on the causes of conflicts and the role African Traditional Religion played in conflict management. The findings showed that African religio-cultural beliefs and practice and socio-cultural institutions provided vital channels of restoring and enhancing peace in the society. It was recommended that there is need to revivify the fundamental aspects of our African religion and culture in a bid to identify those that can be sustained for enhancing conflict management.

**IMPACT OF PROGRESS ON KNOWLEDGE IN RELATION TO SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTIONS
BY**

LOUIS OBI
SCHOOL OF GENERAL STUDIES, IMO STATE POLYTECHNIC UMUAGWO-OHAJI
Email: maclouyobi@gmail.com
Phone: 08036700971

Abstract

Science and its ancillary, on the face value seems to be propelling force in the society today. This is evident in the haste to which individuals, groups and organisations attach “scientific” to all aspects of human endeavour. This paper is aimed at analyzing the impact of science on knowledge vis-avis scientific revolutions of Thomas Kuhn. This paper observed that while scientists regard science as the absolute repository of truth and hope for man in the world as a result of progress noticed in the natural sciences, Kuhn claims that “progress” in science is not upwardly cumulative but cyclic. The paper employed content analysis research approach, while data is gotten from secondary sources. The study argued that scientific progress has impacted minimally on knowledge.

Keywords: Science, Revolution, Knowledge, Progress.

The Belief in Non-Belief
The Ethical/Religious Exploration of Atheism

By
Dominic Umoh
Department of Religious and Cultural Studies
Akwa Ibom State University
Nigeria
Labbedominic2009@yahoo.co.uk
08025468902

Abstract

Atheism as a philosophical stance of total non-belief in God and His reality for humans is often associated with the West. It is peculiar to the West because Africans are so incurably religious that the term atheism is simply a meaningless concept. For the African, to live is to believe and to believe is to live religiously. This paper attempts to underscore the claim of western atheism that a human being could exist with absolutely no commitment to anything fundamentally in terms of basic belief. It is the conviction of this paper that a complete and total non-belief is impossible. Hence atheists are simply “other-believing- people” concerned with “False Absolutes”. In a way, atheism is therefore a religion; though it breeds false religions. Our method in this paper is explorative and critically analytic.

E-GOVERNANCE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: LESSONS FROM INDIA
CHIMA PAUL (Ph.D), APEH PAULINA ELEOJO AND OCHOCH ENEJE

Department of Public Administration,
Faculty of Management Sciences,
University of Abuja, Nigeria.
Email: chimapaul2006@yahoo.com.
Phone NO: 08058984189

Abstract

The urgent need to transform rural areas in order to bring the benefits of development closer to the greater portion of the population has been an engaging issue in the general discourse on governance in developing countries. In Nigeria for example, the imperative of rural transformation is persuaded by the reality that preponderance of the population are domiciled in her vast rural settings. However, these densely populated section of the Nigerian society are disconnected and have been in pauperised state due majorly to the fact that the evidence of good governance hardly trickle down to them from the other levels of government. This paper via qualitative approach analysed existing literature that focused on rural development in Nigeria. It found that among other factors, inaccessibility to good governance by rural areas in Nigeria is attributable to inability to recognise excellent opportunities inherent in the application of electronic governance, a vital service delivery outlet, that could enable people in the Nigerian rural areas equitable access to social and economic

opportunities that will tremendously improve the quality of their life generally than ever before. In view of this finding, the paper recommends drawing some insights from India, the application of electronic governance for the transformation of rural section of the Nigerian society.

Key words: Electronic, governance, Development, Rural, Nigeria, India

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND STATE CONTROL IN NIGERIA:
IMPLICATION ON DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT**
IBIAM SUNDAY MBA
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY OF
NIGERIA NSUKKA**
(With specialization in Human Resource Management)
s.ibiam@yahoo.com
08036941582

Abstract

The issue of Local Government and State Government control has been on the regular public discuss each time the need for rural development comes into heart of every Nigerians. This is due to near non-existence of this system or the fact that it only exist by location and building structures. The study tried to look back to what the local government was as a third-tier level of government in the provision of governance for the rural people and the picture it has from 1999 with crop of leaders who through the democratic experiment which lasted till 2003 saw to it that local government became a historic level of government known to have performed in the past through state houses of assemblies and the legality of SJLGA and the JAAC. Conscious of what local government under a federal system of government should represent for service provision and rural administration, some factors responsible for failures of local government in contributing its quota to national development which includes; unconstituted councils, lack of patriotism and commitment among elected and appointed officials, use of unqualified officials in the administration of the local government for political and selfish interest, corruption among tenured and career officials, local government as ground of political settlement for boys who facilitates winning elections and low capacity utilization of abundant skilled and other material resources. The relationship between the local Government and other state ministries/commissions and that of federal government was also given a touch in this study. Emphasis was placed on the principles of good governance as the basis for realizing the constitutional objectives of all levels of government with particular reference to local Government.

FEDERALISM, THE NATIONAL QUESTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA
ADELIN NNENNA IDIKE, Ph.D, MON
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND MASS COMMUNICATION
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, NDUFU-ALIKE IKWO (FUNAI)
EBONYI STATE, NIGERIA

Abstract

This study examines the issue of federalism, the national question and development in Nigeria. Invariably, the specific objectives of the study are to (i) examine the relationship between federalism and development in Nigeria (ii) study how the national question affects development in the Nigerian state and (iii) make recommendations on the way forward. The methodology of the work is logical argumentation. The study's research framework is the elite theory. The study actually found a very weak linkage between federalism and development in the country. The study indeed found that despite possible protestations to the contrary, federalism has failed to engender manifest development in the Nigerian nation. Moreover, the research findings indicate that it is the elite factor in the Nigerian national question which has led to self-evident developmental immobility in the country. On the way forward, the paper proposes the convocation of a national conference on Nigerian federalism, conceptually and fundamentally different from the previous national conferences of similar regards in the country.

KEYWORDS: Federalism, Federation, Nation State, National Question, Development.

FULANI HERDSMEN AND FARMERS CONFLICTS IN NIGERIA: ITS CAUSES, SOCIO-RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL EFFECTS ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BY

Christopher.Ndubuisi. Ibenwa (Ph.D)

Social Sciences Unit, School of General Studies,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

E-mail: christopherndubuisi05@gmail.com

Abstract

The Fulani herdsmen attack on Nigerian citizens has taken alarming dimension this day. Hardly did any week passes without one rumour of one attack or the other in one part of the country. In each of these attacks property worth thousands or millions of naira and lives are destroyed in a large scale. The huge human loss is the most worrisome of it all. The objectives of this study are: to discuss the causes, socio-economic, political and religious implications of these attacks to sustainable development and to proffer possible solutions to this menace. The study adopted qualitative and phenomenological approaches in its investigation and analysis of data. The study discovered that many people have lost their property and lives, some displaced in their houses, the peace, security and the unity of the country as a federation is being seriously threatened. More so, it has hindered sustainable development. The writer is of the opinion that Fulani hands men be declared a terrorist group among other recommendations.

Keywords: Fulani, Herdsmen, Pastoralists, Conflict and National Development.

NIGER DELTA MILITANCY/CONFLICT IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA: ITS CAUSES AND RESOLUTION: THE CHURCH INTERVENTION

BY

Christopher.Ndubuisi. Ibenwa (Ph.D)

Social Sciences Unit, School of General Studies,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

E-mail: christopherndubuisi05@gmail.com

Abstract

Militancy is a combination of groups that rose in Niger Delta to defend their rights and their territory against exploitation, oppression, marginalization and outright neglect by the federal government of Nigeria. For years under various regimes both military and civilian they agitated for compensation for depleting their land and economic ruin due to the destruction of aquatic resources. These groups of citizens were forced to take up arms as militants to confront the federal government of Nigeria whose mainstay of the economy (90%) come from crude oil from their land. Their activity has taken alarming dimension and therefore become a source of great worry to most Nigerians. This work covers the entire Niger Delta region. The study examined the origin of Niger Delta Militancy in Nigeria, looked at the immediate and remote causes, some attacks by the group, stated the role of the church in mediating peace between the militants, the multinational oil companies and the government. The work adopted phenomenological approach in analysis of data, meaning describing things as they are without bias or prejudice. The study validated the facts that militancy has become a serious threat to unity, peace and security of Nigeria as a federation. This has led to huge loss of lives and property and hindered sustainable development in general.

Key Words: Militancy, Conflict, Niger Delta and Church.

PAULINE POSITION ON PATRIARCHAL SUBJUGATION OF WOMEN IN LIGHT OF 1 CORINTHIANS 11:3-12

BY

ITUMA, EZICHI ANYA PhD
Associate Professor
Department of Religion & Cultural Studies
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
ezichi.ituma@unn.edu.ng
+234 (0)806 3465010
&
OGIDI, CHIEMEZIE N.
Department of Religion & Cultural Studies
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
chiemezieogidi@gmail.com
+234 (0)703 914 7698

Abstract

Patriarchal subjugation of women refers to a male-dominated system where power control resides with men while women are discriminated. The biblical Paul of Tarsus is sometimes accused of promoting this system in the early Church based on the tenor of his writings about women. Gender-related passages of Pauline epistles appear controversial whenever they are applied to the feminist debate. Choosing 1 Corinthians 11:3-12, this paper set out to ascertain whether or not Paul promoted women subjugation and its implication to contemporary feminist scholarship in Nigeria. Using biblical exegesis, it was discovered that Paul did not promote patriarchal subjugation of women but rather expressed a genuine concern for discipline in the Church. He warned that excessive show of liberty by the women (as well as the men) could bring reproach to the Church. The research also noted that feminist scholarship in Nigeria has shifted from the conventional lamentation against male dominance to a contemporary tone of praise for enviable traditional feminine status and recent women development. This research would be found relevant in feminist-biblical scholarship and in Christian religious and social studies.

ANGLICAN CHURCH AND DIVERSIFICATION OF NIGERIAN ECONOMY THROUGH
AGRICULTURE

Ituma Ezichi Anya
&
Agbo Aloysius
Dept of Religion and Cultural Studies,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Abstract

Nigerian economy was a moderately stable and fairly good economy before the wake of the oil boom. Then, agriculture provided the main backbone of the economy. The Church missionary society (CMS) held on to agriculture for a strong financial base during her missionary expeditions in Nigeria. Missionaries were involved in the production of agricultural commodities and exporting same. But at the wake of the oil boom, the Church like the larger society abandoned agriculture and depended largely on offerings and donations. That was why the overemphasized recession of the nation's economy affected the Church adversely. This paper therefore challenges the Church to be involved in the diversification project rather than resigning to collective criticism as a way of retracing her steps and repositioning the economy for sustainable development. It is, however, necessary to inquire into what is the concern of the Church in diversifying the economy. What are the Anglican Dioceses in Nigeria suppose to do in this regard? What is the Anglican Diocese of Nsukka doing in respect to economic diversification through Agriculture? These are the problems this research sets to resolve. To proffer the needed solution, the study applied simple analytic and historical phenomenological methods. The study discovered that most of the Anglican Dioceses in Nigeria are suffering under the recessed economy because of not involving in the diversification project. Agricultural revolution is a fundamental precondition for the economic viability of the Dioceses. Anglican Diocese of Nsukka, though involved in diversification, has not done enough in this regard.

**A PHILOSOPHICAL APPRAISAL OF THE OSONI INDIGENOUS ANTI-CORRUPTION
STRUCTURE AND ITS RELEVANCE TO THE NIGERIAN DILEMMA**

DEEZIA, BURABARI SUNDAY
+2347068015113
burabarisunday@gmail.com

**DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL STUDIES, FACULTY OF HUMANITIES,
UNIVERSITY OF PORT HARCOURT.**

ABSTRACT

Every society has certain ways of regulating the behaviour and actions of its people. In the close-knit of Ogoni indigenous society, where life flowed along traditional lines, virtue is rewarded and punishments apportioned to those who violates traditional norms and values. This paper is motivated by the alarming rate of criminal activities in Nigeria, which is a sharp contrast to the pre-modern era when traditional methods and measures were in used. Lamentably, the strong policies and sophisticated weapons used by government established agencies and institutions have yielded little or no result. Using the descriptive methods, the paper focuses on the Ogoni anti-corruption structure-family and religious sanctions, oath-taking and social sanctions- as well as their relevance to the Nigerian milieu. The paper therefore advocates for the adoption of the Ogoni anti-corruption measures in order to achieve a crime/corruption-free society.

Key Words: Norms, Corruption, Punishment, Justice.

**The 2014 Pension Reform Act: Shaping the Future of Pension Management and Administration in
Nigeria**

Adagbabiri Moses, Ph.D
Department of Political Science
Delta State University, Abraka.
+2348033929964; adagbabiri@gmail.com

Okolie Ugo Chuks
Chartered Institute of Personnel Management of Nigeria
Edo State Study Centre, Benin City.
+2348063499170; ugookolie3@gmail.com

Abstract

A great importance has been given to pensions and gratuity by employers of labour because of the belief that if employees' future needs are guaranteed, their fears ameliorated and properly taken care of, they will be more motivated to contribute positively to organizations output. Similarly, various government organizations as well as labour unions have emphasized the need for sound, good and workable pension scheme. In 2004, Nigerian government introduced a funded system based upon personal accounts. The scheme lasted for ten (10) years and within this period, the contributory pension scheme has been characterized by pension scams, low level of coverage, irregular and erratic remittance of deductions by the employers of labour among others. To stem this tide, the Nigerian government passed into law the Pension Reform Act 2014 to repealed the Pension Reform Act 2004. The new Act was designed to bring more certainty to the future management and administration of pension schemes aim at ensuring that Nigerian workers have more security in retirement. This paper seeks to example the salient features, prospects and beauty of the Pension Reform Act 2014, the future of the pension management and administration in Nigeria within the context of the new Act as an important aspect of retirement planning. Also, the paper recommend among others there is need for an appropriate implementation and enforcement culture which involve prompt prosecution defaulters and enforcement of penalties without fear or favour.

Keywords: Pension, Reforms, Retirement, PenCom, Nigeria.

A PHILOSOPHICAL APPRAISAL OF MIRACLES IN THE LIGHT OF ITS MULTIPLE CLAIMS IN THE CONTEMPORARY NIGERIAN SOCIETY

Emmanuel Kelechi Iwuagwu PhD

Department of Philosophy, University of Calabar – Nigeria
08037254836

Abstract

A miracle is an extraordinary event in the physical world that apparently surpasses all known human or natural power and is beyond any natural or scientific explanation. The problem of the unending multiplicity of churches in the contemporary Nigerian society can be traced to the multiple claims of miracles by Christian religious ministers. This paper presents an unbiased philosophical assessment of the concept of miracle with particular reference to Christian religion to determine the truth of these claims. Employing a critical expository method, the paper examines the concept miracle from its etymology to its exclusive and inclusive meanings. It also examines the criteria for accepting miracles in the strict sense as well as some philosophical positions on miracles including some denials of its possibility. In reviewing the many claims of miracles, both the frivolous claims and the authenticated instances that confirm its possibility, the paper equivocally affirmed the reality of miracles but decried the many false claims of it by some contemporary Nigerian religious ministers who stage-manage fake “miracles”. In conclusion the paper affirmed that most of the publicized apparently miraculous events in many contemporary Christian denominations in Nigeria are not miracles in the strict sense.

***Madukaku* As the Basis of Being Human in (Igbo) African Worldview**

By

Enyimba, Maduka PhD
Department of Philosophy
University of Calabar
Calabar
e-mail: enymbamauka@gmail.com
08065966031

Abstract

In our world today, what it means to be human is shrouded in mystery as a result of two major factors. First, globalization and its attendant Information Communication Technology (ICT). Second, the universal drive towards economic achievements and material acquisition. Following this, the essence, worthiness and self-authenticity of the human person is almost eroded. In this paper, I present *Madukakism* as the philosophy of being human in contemporary Africa. I make the claim that, the idea of *Madukakism* when imbibed by all and sundry, will restore human dignity and worth as well as foster global peace. The philosophical methods of conversationalism, exposition conceptual clarification and deduction were employed to show that *Madukakism* is drawn from the word *Madukaku* which is an Igbo concept that represents, explicates and exposes the true nature of human being. *Madukaku* connotes the quality and value which the being “human” possesses as against other existing beings. Following the idea of *Madukaku*, the notion of human being, humanhood, personhood or humanity consists in the quality, value, worth or importance attached or attributed to a person over and above other things. I attempt a defence of this view by presenting arguments to show that the (Igbo) African, places more value on a person than anything else and this is evident in their naming tradition among other things. I also argue that the terms “human being” as well as *Madukaku*, are combinations of two words each of which when broken down are synonymous in meaning and signification. Moreover, metaphysically, “being” refers to anything that exists whether visible or invisible, spiritual or physical, and humans are part of the existing things. Hence, I present *Madukakism* as the authentic basis for (humanness) being human in (Igbo) African worldview.

Keywords: Madukaku, Madukakism, being human, Africa (Igbo) worldview

THE INTERDEPENDENCY OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS IN CLASSROOM DISCOURSE

Anana Mariam, PhD
Department of Languages
Mountain Top University
Lagos-Ibadan Expressway
Ogun State

meanana@mtu.edu.ng
08133931381

ABSTRACT

This study examined the existence of interdependency of direct and indirect speech acts in classroom discourse. The inseparability of direct and indirect speech acts were explored through elliptical elicitation, elliptical representatives, explanatives, directives and other discourse acts from the continuous delivery mechanisms and reception of the classroom participants in lesson cooperative, interactive and student-focused discourses. Through qualitative approach, the study used empirical data from two selected secondary schools in Lagos State. The method of gathering data was observation. Two schools (Debest International Colleges and Ransom Kuti Memorial School, Yaba) were used. Two subjects (Chemistry and Government) were also selected through simple random technique. The sample population was taken from students and teachers from the selected secondary schools. The total number of students from the selected secondary school was 450 and the selected number of teachers was 2. These constituted our sample population. The researcher tape-recorded lessons from two subjects in the selected secondary schools, listened to them, extracted the excerpts and analysed them using Jefferson's (2004) transcription convention. Frequency count was used to determine the number of acts prevalent in each lesson. The study confirmed that there is the existence of interdependency of direct and indirect speech in classroom discourses.

Keywords: Discourse participants, The Speech Act Theory, interdependency, classroom discourse

Applying the Task-Centred Model of Practice to Community Development

Nnachi Amos Imo
Department of Psychology & Sociological Studies
Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria
Chilioke Egwu
Department of Psychology & Sociological Studies
Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria

Abstract

The task-centred model of practice is a short term problem solving approach and is applicable to work with individuals, families, groups and communities. It focuses on alleviating problems of clients. The objective of this paper is to demonstrate the use of the task-centred approach in community development in a society where little is known about social work practice. The study was conducted in Ekoli Edda. The practice lasted for four months and involved the Town Development Union and the Eze in Council. Results show that the task-centred social work is effective in short-time community work. It is empowering in that the practitioner and community enter into partnership where the community identifies the problem and fully participates in the problem-solving process and learns in the process. However the approach was found inappropriate for long-term community problems. It is therefore recommended that the model be combined with other theories of practice for effective outcome.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY ON RESERVOIR BASED HYDROPOWER GENERATION AT KAINJI DAM, NIGERIA

BY

Kolade, E.A.^{1*}, Abdulkadir, A¹. and Adegbehin, A.B²¹Department of geography and Environmental Management Federal University of Technology Minna Niger State Nigeria.²Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria-Nigeria.*Corresponding Author's Email: queen.stforjesus@gmail.com.

kolade 08039739966, (2) Abdulkari 07038119551, (3) Adegbehin 08167573744

ABSTRACT

This paper presents a study on impact of climate variability reservoir based hydropower generation at Kainji dam Nigeria. The study was conducted using temperature, evaporation, rainfall, reservoir inflow, and data on the amount of power generated for the period of thirty two years from Kainji hydropower station. Hypothesis was tested for relationship between the climate variability variables and reservoir inflow on the amount of power generated using time series, Regression analysis and correlation coefficient methods. The data collected was used to show the trends of each variable for the time frame of study. The regression and correlation coefficient analyses were carried out to determine the nature of the trend and their level of significance and effect. Time series analysis was used to study the fluctuation of each variable over the period of study. The variable shows an increasing and decreasing trend. The research reveals the effect, significant level when each of the variables was plotted against the amount of energy generated. Regression and correlation analysis was used to check the effect and significant level of each variables on energy generation. It was given that 5.1% of the effect and variation in energy generation are accounted for by the relationship with Rainfall while 5.29% of the effect in energy generation was accounted for by the relationship with evaporation; also 38.688% of the effect in energy generation was accounted for by the relationship with reservoir. 0.0156% of the effect in energy generation was accounted for by the relationship with temperature. This implies that reservoir has the highest influence on energy generation followed by evaporation and then rainfall, temperature has the least influence on energy generation. The relationship with these variables with energy generation is found to be all significant while rainfall, temperature and evaporation have weak influence on energy generation. It was also discovered that reservoir has a very strong and significant effect on energy generation. It was recommended that the government should embark on enhancement in the measurement, monitoring, forecasting, and knowledge of the hydrologic system. The government should strengthen laws, policies and measures relevant to addressing climate variability, as this will help in limiting global warming, which is the reason behind drought and low precipitation.

Keywords: Climate variability, Reservoir based, Hydropower generation.

**TYOLOGIES OF CONFLICTS IN ASSEMBLY OF REDEEMED CHURCH OF GOD (ARCG),
NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR PASTORAL MINISTRY**

By

Jones Ugochukwu Odili
Department of Religious and Cultural Studies
Faculty of Humanities
University of Port Harcourt
Port Harcourt
jonesuodili@gmail.com
 +2347038133706; +2340855313264

Abstract

Conflict is the breakdown of a harmonious relationship resulting from a clash of interest. It may be viewed as a struggle between opposing aims, interests or principles. Conflict is an accurate term to describe actions and attitudes in regard to inter personal relationships in the society, family, and church. The church as a body of Christ consists of people of different social, economic, political, academic, family and environmental backgrounds, which in turn influence the formation and development of their world views, opinions, etc. Conflict is not strange to Assembly of Redeemed Church of God, hence, this study "Typologies of Conflicts in Assembly of Redeemed Church of God Nigeria: Implications for the Pastoral Ministry". Using the historical approach to religious enquiry, this study reveals that ARCG over the years have suffered tremendously from conflicts inadequately managed and resolved. This is one of the major factors responsible for the stunted growth of ARCG. Having spelt out the typologies, causes and effects of conflict in ARCG, the study, unequivocally,

concludes that conflict management in ARCG has been a shambolic one. It, therefore, recommends that ARCG move from its compulsory mediation method of conflict management that often leads to a win-lose outcome to the negotiated method, which often results in a win-win solution.

Keyword: Assembly of Redeemed Church of God, Conflict Management, Peace, Social Conflict Theory.

THE IGBO TRADITIONAL ETHICS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BY

FRIDAY IFEANYI OGBUEHI, Ph.D

Lecturer, Trinity Theological College, Umuahia, Abia State.

Email ogbuehitheologian@gmail.com phone no 08034725052

Abstract

Ethics is the science of morality. It is the examination of human conduct with the view of determining whether the action is right or wrong. Igbo traditional ethics used to be a mechanism of checking misconducts among the Igbo. But, today the contrary is the case, which is evidenced in the high rate of crimes in the society. Therefore, this paper examined the consequences of abandoning Igbo Traditional Ethics and its effects on National Development. The work used phenomenological approach. It was descriptive and analytical. Both primary and secondary sources were used, like observation and books. The researcher discovered that a lot of factors have negatively influenced Igbo Traditional Ethics like western culture, philosophy, Christianity, Urbanization, Science and Technology and so on. It is suggested that Igbo Traditional Ethics should be reformed to suit the 21st Century Ethical Demands.

Dynamics of Social Ethics in the Realization of Democracy in Nigeria

Dr (Mrs) Roseline U. Okeke,

Department of Religious Studies. Faculty of Humanities. Imo State University, Owerri.
07039394834

ABSTRACT

In the contemporary Nigerian society, the political landscape is bedeviled by Machiavellian ideology. The objective of this paper is to show how this ideology has impeded the realization of the much desired democracy in Nigeria and highlight the possible positive impact socio-ethical principles can have in its realization. The research methodology combines analytical and historical approaches to the study, and the finding shows that the contemporary Nigerian society practices Machiavellian ideology which is opposed to ethical principles. This has hampered the realization of the very essence of democracy in Nigeria. For democracy to realize its values, the paper posits that the traditional concept of politics, whereby ethical principles of altruism undergird the pursuit of public interest and social order should be given the highest premium in the contemporary political practice.

KEY WORDS: Social-ethics, Democracy, Machiavellianism, Nigeria.

Information technology and the propagation of terror in Nigeria: A case of Boko Haram.

Wariboko, Onyinyechi Priscilla Christian

onyinyechi.wariboko@uniport.edu.ng, 08033824030

**Department of Religious and Cultural Studies
University of Port Harcourt, Choba Port Harcourt**

Abstract

Information technology has been unscrupulously utilized by Boko Haram in Nigeria to gain wider coverage in their escapade. This qualitative study therefore investigates the link between information technology and Boko Haram in Nigeria with a bid to finding out how technology has aided the spread of terror and how this can be ameliorated. Investigations show that Boko Haram employs information technology in their spread of terror having modeled themselves after ISIS which has successfully usurped technology to propagate terror. Therefore, government should empower special security agencies for cyber espionage, launch counter-

terrorism/deradicalization campaign on the internet and synergize with media stakeholders to frustrate their course.

Key words: Information Technology, Terrorism, Boko Haram, Cyber-terrorism, The Media

PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE IN NIGERIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE OF NEIGHBOURLINESS

Chibuzo Ikechi NWANGUMA, PhD
Dept of Philosophy Religion,
Mountain Top University,
Km 12 Lagos-Ibadan Expressway,
Ibafo, Ogun State.
Nigeria.

Email: chibuzonwanguma@gmail.com,
Phone: +234 0803 7211 963

Abstract

Peaceful co-existence in Nigeria has consistently been proven almost impossible amidst the various efforts to live together in harmony as a people; and this has been particularly due to the evil activities of some mischief makers who have consistently taken undue advantage of the endemic ethnic biases or religious bigotries in the society to the extent that the unity of the nation has often been threatened. Given the religious stance of the issue, this study was poised to explore a scriptural approach in unraveling the matter. Basically, the method adopted in carrying out the study was an exegetical analytical exposition of the selected text. Although peace is often perceived as absence of war, fear, or anxiety within oneself and also in national and international affairs as seen in the course of the work, this study established that the peace in Nigeria could best be described as a negative type, where the peace in existence includes only absence of direct violence, war, or fear etc. or anything worse than such. The study also established that Jesus' concept of neighbourhood with its attendant neighbourliness is none else than the availability of any at the time of need which Christianity teaches. Essentially, the deduction of this study is that the issue was not who a neighbour is but what the problem is. The problem noted was principally that of the antics of mischief-makers who take undue advantage of the ignorant idle and indigent youths to accomplish their nefarious selfish interests; and the counsel of this work is that such must not be accommodated: the appropriate quarters even the government must resist them squarely especially because part of the Government's primary assignment is to ensure the safety of lives and properties of the citizens though such may be hard for them to do on the ground that most of the ills in the society are often caused by most of them in government.

Key Words: Peaceful, Neighbourliness, Co-Existence, Self-defense, Nigeria

EXEGETICAL STUDY OF MICAH 3:5-12 IN THE CONTEXT OF COMMERCIALIZATION OF RELIGIOUS MINISTRY IN NIGERIA

Ezichi A. Ituma
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

&

Ikenna L. Umeanolue
Department of Religion and Human Relations
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
il.umeanolue@unizik.edu.ng; 08039516041

Abstract

This paper analyzes the prophetic critique of the abuse of leadership position in Micah 3:5-12 in the context of commercialization of religious ministry in Nigeria. The text of Micah 3:5-12 addresses the problem of oppressive exploitation of the people by their own leaders. The leaders comprise of both religious and political leaders. Each one uses his or her ministry or office to get quick wealth through the exploitation of the people. This particular point makes this text of Micah very topical. The prophet condemns a social environment in which leadership is no longer for the uplift of the people but for their destruction, as leaders prey on their people with reckless abandon. The issues reflect the prevailing situation in Africa, and particularly Nigeria, that this text of Micah becomes an appropriate one for contextual discourse. The corruption that characterized Micah's society has taken hydra-headed forms in today's society. While most Nigerian political leaders have always been criticized for their anti-people policies, it is a fact today that many religious leaders are not in any way different. Many use their positions to get as much as they can from the people who are systematically brutalized and impoverished. The text of Micah 3 attacks all cadres of leaders in the society, but the present discussion focuses more on the religious leaders, especially the prophets and priests, who are entrusted with the spiritual and moral well being of the people. The study adopts exegetical method of biblical interpretation. The paper concludes that the modern day prophets and priests need to be properly equipped intellectually and spiritually to be able to address this corrupt situation in Nigeria

Paul's injected negation in 2 Corinthians 4:1-5 and its implication for the gospel kerygma in Nigerian pulpits

¹Ituma, E.A

ezichi.ituma@unn.edu.ng

+2348063465010

¹Solomon Enobong

enoenosol1@gmail.com

+2348034778086

¹Department of Religion and Cultural Studies
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Abstract

The injection of the negation by Paul (2 Cor. 4:5), "not ourselves", exemplifies in the first instance the strategic role of formal communicators (ministers) in the gospel enterprise. In Nigeria, the gospel kerygma has been subjected to grave distortions by the self-advertising occupants of her pulpits. The culture of self-promotion institutionalized in our pulpits competes with the "god of this age" in veiling the gospel in its purpose and effect. Adopting the historical and textual critical methodology, this paper examines the issues of the injected negation (not ourselves) and its implications for the gospel kerygma in Nigeria.

Keywords: Injection, Negation, Kerygma, Pulpits, Gospel.

REINTERPRETING MATTHEW 27:15-25 IN THE LIGHT OF DEMOCRACY IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA.

By

Rev.Prof. E.A. Ituma

Ezichi.ituma@unn.edu.ng

08063465010

And

Nvene Bethrand Nonso

Nonsononso44@gmail.com

08060753841

ABSTRACT

This work interprets Matthew 27: 15-25 in the context of Nigeria's political and Democratic situation. The text of Matthew 27:15-25 recast a scenario when after Jesus had been tried by Pilate and found not guilty, yet Pilate lacked the will power to set Jesus free. Instead, the power to set at liberty Jesus or Barabbas was given to the masses to decide. This situation of the power of the people to decide what will be, typifies an election

situation in Nigeria. It's a religious contribution to the ongoing efforts towards democratic consolidation in Nigeria. A narrative critical method was adopted using hermeneutical principles of interpretation. It was discovered that weak leadership character of Nigeria politicians and bad choices of the masses contribute immensely to the bane of Nigeria's Democratic consolidation. The work concludes that, like the people of Matthew 27 who gave up a good man (Jesus) because of a bad man (Barabbas) as a result of the persuasions of the Jewish elites, Nigerian masses should critically guard against such negative influences from their political elites, because the choice they make during elections can either make or mar our democracy and its anticipated benefits.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND STRATEGIES TOWARDS POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Prof. Ituma, Ezichi A Ph.D
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies
Phone Number - 080634655010
E-mail - ezichi.ituma@unn.edu.ng

Asogwa Emmanuel Chukwujindu
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies
Phone Number - 08030999226
E-mail - jindusemman@gmail.com

Abstract

Poverty is one of the pervasive and complex problems facing humanity especially in the third world countries. In the history of Nigeria, for instance, starting from colonial period, Nigeria has been a country beset with the problem of poverty. They are known as poor farmers, traders, artisans, technicians who feed from hand to mouth and still they are blessed with intelligent people and rich natural resources like oil. Why is it that government has not done enough in the area of corruption and to poverty alleviation? However, poverty and attempts to alleviate it is an issue that has continued to linger and generate interest of the government and non-governmental organisations, patriotic individuals. The Catholic Church in spite of its central mandate being spiritual evangelism has continued to participate in the fight against poverty to accomplish Jesus' mission to minister to both the poor and the rich. The Catholic Church has got to address the affairs of the people as it is the last hope of the people especially in the moment of distress and pain. The Catholic Church due to their closeness to its poor members, remains one of the back bone of poverty alleviation to the rural dweller. The paper through phenomenological method critically examined the roles of the Catholic Church in poverty alleviation. This paper discovered that Catholic Church has played a critical role in poverty alleviation through youth empowerment, community banking, establishment of schools and hospitals etc.

Topic: Religion and Sustainable Development in Nigeria.

By

Dr. Akah Josephine Ngozi
Humanities Unit,

School of General Studies,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

E-mail: josephine.akah@unn.edu.ng
0816112408

Area of Specialization: Philosophy of Religion

Abstract

Religion has taken a position of importance in Nigeria. There has been an ongoing debate on the assertion on if religion has any role to play in national development. The African continent is facing underdevelopment and Nigeria is not left out. This is evident in her socio-economic and political decline. This paper tries to investigate reasons for this deterioration and examines the role religion has played in the development of Nigeria to improve her condition. Descriptive and analytical method of inquiry was used in this study for optimal results. The findings reveal that religious intolerance, poor governance, corruption, and mono economy among others contribute to underdevelopment. It also found out that religious groups have played enormous role in sustainable

development through the provision of hospitals, health care facilities, schools, micro loans with less interest, inculcating morals through teaching in religious assemblies for national growth. The paper recommends among others: religious tolerance by various groups and improved partnership of the government arm and different religious groups in Nigeria.

Keyword: Religion, Sustainable Development, Nigeria.

Religious pluralism versus homogeneity - Which way for national development?: A cursory look at Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and the United Kingdom.

Ada Agbasimalo Ph.D

Affiliation:

CEO, Forest Dame Peace Initiative (FDPI)
20A Michael Akinola Street,
Mangoro Ikeja, Lagos
08033486984. nazor87@yahoo.com

My Abstract:

German philosopher and economist, Karl Max's renowned metaphor that Religion is the opium of the people seems to continue to be relevant, as religion in some climes, appears to sedate, and at the same time intoxicate the masses, both at communal and governmental levels. The highest level of this mix happens to border on dogma, indoctrination and fanaticism, arguably forgivable at individual levels but despicably injurious on national and governmental levels. In some parts of the world, there is multiplicity of religion while in other areas, it is largely homogenous. How does either religious multiplicity or homogeneity impact national development? This paper seeks to find out, and hopes to proffer a few suggestions and make some recommendations.

Key words: religion and the masses, dogma, indoctrination, fanaticism, multiplicity, homogeneity, national development.

Religious Fanaticism and the Voyage of Development: The Nigerian Predicament

By

P.T. Haaga, PhD

Department of Philosophy, Federal University, Lafia

Email: haaga.terngu@fulafia.edu.ng & paulohaaga@gmail.com.

Phone: +2340867666445 & +2348020540454

Abstract

Religious Fanaticism” is a social diachronic and subversive unending violent activity which has dared human minds and development in Nigeria. Its effect in the society is simplified in religious extremist ideologies, which has exposed Nigeria to a high level of insecurity and backwardness. Religious fanaticism in the world has been hidebound and its spread is unbridled. Today in Nigeria, the menace of religious fanaticism and violence has left many people homeless, destitute and refugees in their own country. With this kind of status quo, development is practically rare if not impossible. The thrust of this paper is propelled by the eruptions of religious violence induced by extreme display of religious fanaticism and intolerance that poses as threat to life. The paper argues that a threat to life is an intolerant attitude and should not be tolerated for any reason whatsoever. The paper cross-examines the ontological factors that leads to religious fanaticism and violence in Nigeria and their implications. The paper submits that the most crucial factors that have induced religious fanaticism and insecurity in Nigeria include the individualistic conflicting interpretations of doctrines/teachings within the same religion. Finally, the paper suggests a forbearing way of expressing our religious beliefs that will crave a platform for sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Religion, Fanaticism, insecurity, Development, Nigeria

Abah, George Ohabuenyi
 Department of Philosophy, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria.
 08035611003

Abstract

Virtue ethics has been an area of particular interest which over the years has raised lots of dusts in the philosophical environment. Virtue ethics concerns the actions of man and how they aid or deter him in realizing his appropriate function and identity. Over time, virtues ethics-related questions have been examined by researchers. However, Aristotelian approach to the concept of virtue ethics gave rise to these questions and even many more questions. It appears that Aristotle's virtue ethics have been criticized by philosophers and scholars and the criticisms have so far affected the way individuals and the society perceive ethical matters. The present paper evaluates Aristotle's virtue ethics critically through qualitative research design. The specific methods used were historical, expository, and critical. The researcher examined the critical points in Aristotle's virtue ethics and discussed the criticisms leveled against the approach. The researcher raised counter points to some of the criticisms and concluded that one can arrive at a position that actions must not be performed only because there is an end in view, but because it is necessary to perform them, and because such actions are relevant to the growth of the society.

Social ills in contemporary Igbo Novel: Evidence from *Odi Uko Na Mba*

By
 Okey – Agbo, J.N
 08061271905
 And
 Dr. Ihedigbo, R.E
 08034722818

Department of Linguistics, Igbo And Other Nigerian Languages
 University Of Nigeria, Nsukka.

Abstract:

This paper studies social ills in contemporary Igbo Novel as evidenced in *Odi Uko Na Mba* by Okebalama. The objective of the study is to X-ray contemporary social ills captured in the novel. The study adopts the social disorganization theory as its theoretical framework. The study finds out that social ills such as fighting, husband negligence, misunderstanding among in-laws, lying parental neglect etc abound in the text. It therefore, recommence that for the society to be stable, such social ills should be avoided and also call on agents of socialization like the church, the school, government to help in curbing these menace of social ills for a more stable and peaceful society.

EVALUATION OF RAINFALL TREND IN NORTH – CENTRAL REGION OF NIGERIA

NTAT GAIUS HABILA

Department of Geography Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State

Corresponding author: ntatg@yahoo.com; 080758087396

Contributing authors: S. Ojoye (08030589944) and S. D. Francis

ABSTRACT

Rainfall trend over areas or regions of the world is one subject area that has received considerable attention of scholars and researchers for various purposes, such as analysis of climate change / variability, agriculture (crop production), water resource management and drought / flood control. This paper examined the pattern of trend in annual rainfall amount, rainfall seasonality and spatial – temporal distribution of rainfall in the North-Central region of Nigeria. Daily rainfall records of thirty years period (1987 – 2016) at six stations in the region, namely; Abuja, Ilorin, Jos, Lokoja, Makurdi and Minna were obtained from the archive of the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet), Abuja and used for the study. The rainfall data were subjected to statistical analysis using descriptive statistics and moving average statistics to establish the trend. Precipitation Concentration Index (PCI) was employed to evaluate the seasonality, while Mann-Kendal test and Kriging method were used for the spatial-temporal rainfall distribution. The annual rainfall amount experienced in north-central region of Nigeria is between 1100 mm and 1700 mm. The lowest recorded annual rainfall amount

of 1181.4 mm was observed at Makurdi and the highest at Abuja (1610.7 mm). The period 1987 – 2016 generally did not show any significant change in trend in annual rainfall total. However, Abuja indicated statistically significant increased trend while Jos and Ilorin showed slight increased trend but statistically not significant. The trend in rainfall amount at Makurdi, Minna and Lokoja indicated no change. Rainfall distribution in the region is not latitudinal neither longitudinal dependent. This could be largely due to the influence of Jos Plateau. The region generally experienced high rainfall seasonality, as all the stations investigated showed high monthly rainfall concentration.

Key words: Rainfall trend, Variability, Distribution, Seasonality

IMPACT OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY ON RESERVOIR BASED HYDROPOWER GENERATION AT KAINJI DAM, NIGERIA

BY

Kolade, E.A.^{1*}, Abdulkadir, A¹. and Adegbehin, A.B²

¹Department of geography and Environmental Management Federal University of Technology Minna Niger State Nigeria.

²Department of Geography and Environmental Management, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria-Nigeria.

*Corresponding Author's Email: queen.stforjesus@gmail.com .

kolade 08039739966, (2) Abdulkari 07038119551, (3) Adegbehin 08167573744

ABSTRACT

This paper presents a study on impact of climate variability reservoir based hydropower generation at Kainji dam Nigeria. The study was conducted using temperature, evaporation, rainfall, reservoir inflow, and data on the amount of power generated for the period of thirty two years from Kainji hydropower station. Hypothesis was tested for relationship between the climate variability variables and reservoir inflow on the amount of power generated using time series, Regression analysis and correlation coefficient methods. The data collected was used to show the trends of each variable for the time frame of study. The regression and correlation coefficient analyses were carried out to determine the nature of the trend and their level of significance and effect. Time series analysis was used to study the fluctuation of each variable over the period of study. The variable shows an increasing and decreasing trend. The research reveals the effect, significant level when each of the variables was plotted against the amount of energy generated. Regression and correlation analysis was used to check the effect and significant level of each variables on energy generation. It was given that 5.1% of the effect and variation in energy generation are accounted for by the relationship with Rainfall while 5.29% of the effect in energy generation was accounted for by the relationship with evaporation; also 38.688% of the effect in energy generation was accounted for by the relationship with reservoir. 0.0156% of the effect in energy generation was accounted for by the relationship with temperature. This implies that reservoir has the highest influence on energy generation followed by evaporation and then rainfall, temperature has the least influence on energy generation. The relationship with these variables with energy generation is found to be all significant while rainfall, temperature and evaporation have weak influence on energy generation. It was also discovered that reservoir has a very strong and significant effect on energy generation. It was recommended that the government should embark on enhancement in the measurement, monitoring, forecasting, and knowledge of the hydrologic system. The government should strengthen laws, policies and measures relevant to addressing climate variability, as this will help in limiting global warming, which is the reason behind drought and low precipitation.

Keywords: Climate variability, Reservoir based, Hydropower generation.

Sources and Take-offs of Traded Bushmeat in Tonga, West Region of Cameroon

Fokeng Reeves Meli (+237679593706)¹, Nyuyki Bernard Bodzemo (+237674104720)², Etongue Raoul Mayer³
& Fogwe Zephania Nji¹

¹Department of Geography and Planning, Faculty of Arts, University of Bamenda, Cameroon.

²Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts, Letters and Social Sciences, University of Yaounde I, Cameroon.

³Department of Geography, School of Northern and Community Studies, University of Laurentian, Canada.

Corresponding author's address: rfokeng@yahoo.com, Tel: +237 679 59 37 06

Abstract

Bushmeat hunting and trade is becoming an important income generating activity in Central Africa. The use of advanced techniques in hunting including guns has transformed this formerly traditional subsistence activity to a modern market-driven one. The study investigated the sources and take-offs (carcasses) of traded bushmeat in Tonga, Nde Division, West Region of Cameroon over a time period of 5 months (February through June). The study proceeded with field species identification and recording of carcasses with wholesalers using a data survey inventory sheet. It was uncovered that the traded bushmeat in the Town were from 13 localities with varied ecologies from within and outside the study area. The trade was seen to be facilitated by road construction and increased accessibility between the bushmeat source regions and the traded area. The traded species were classified into 10 taxonomy groups. A total of 5989 carcasses were recorded during the study period, including 849 primates, 1227 certartiodactyla (duikers including red river hog), 670 pholidota (pangolins), 2328 Rodentia, 361 carnivora (African civet and African palm civet) and 435 squamata (Varanus, African Rock Python and other snakes). Some internationally threatened species were seen to have more pressure including pangolins (554 carcasses) and Drill (130 carcasses). The study thus, mapped the source regions and volume of trade and recommended a guided wildlife conservation policy for threatened species traded in the area.

Indigenous Agricultural Knowledge and the Sustenance of local livelihoods Strategies in Buabua and Kimbi, the Lake Nyos Gas Disaster Resettlement Camps, North West Cameroon

Augustine Toh Gam (+23767891645)¹, Norbert Tohnain (+237677343258)², Reeves Meli Fokeng (+237679593706)^{1*}

¹Department of Geography and Planning, Faculty of Arts, University of Bamenda, Cameroon

² Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Sociology, Faculty of Agronomy and Agricultural Sciences, University of Dschang, Cameroon

*Corresponding author's address: rfokeng@yahoo.com

Abstract

Natural disasters in most cases have resorted to many fatalities, forced migration and involuntary resettlement of the affected population. This the case with the Lake Nyos Disaster of 1986 which killed about 1,746 people and led to forced migration of over 15,000 affected people and the subsequent resettlement of survivors in resettlement camps in nearby administrative Sub-divisions in North West Region of Cameroon. This study sampled two of these resettlement villages (Buabua and Kimbi) to access Indigenous Agricultural Knowledge (IAK) and the sustenance of local livelihoods. Field survey using semi-structured questionnaires and focus group discussions (FGDs) enabled the collection of ample data on indigenous agricultural knowledge (IAK) practices and how it helps in sustaining local livelihoods. A total of 24 IAK were identified, 54.16% of IAK are used in crop cultivation and 45.83% used in livestock farming (ruminant, poultry and piggery). IAK showed successful results after being applied and increase crop and livestock yields. The use of IAK in agriculture has permitted sustainable and efficient land use within the studied area. Despite the rising use of IAK and their benefits in agriculture and the sustenance of local livelihoods in Buabua and Kimbi, survivors still express their strong desire to return to the former disaster zone. The underlying reasons behind this phobia is mainly small land sizes of 30-50 square metres that were allocated to households for both crop cultivation and grazing, and the fact that the limits between grazing and crop land are not clearly demarcated. Prospects for agricultural expansion within the area are therefore slim and needs to be addressed.

Keywords: Lake Nyos, IAK, Land use, Sustenance, Local livelihoods, Buabua and Kimbi Camps

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS ON HOUSE OWNERSHIP IN THE BUEA MUNICIPALITY

By

NJIMANTED GODFREY FORGHA (Ph.D)

Professor of Economics/Quantitative Methods, Higher Technical Teachers Training College, HTTTC, The University of Bamenda, Tel: +237677924471,

Email: uniclub@yahoo.com

&

NCHO FABIAN NTAH

Department of Economics and Management, University of Buea

Tel: 661137859, Email: ncho.fabian@ubuea.cm

ABSTRACT

This study is designed to investigate the influence of socioeconomic status of households on house ownership in the Buea municipality. Based on the hypotheses that demographic factors, income and Mortgage market innovation have no significant effect on home ownership, data were collected with the aid of questionnaire from a sample of 450 households. The logit regression model was used with results showing that age, gender, marital status, family size, education level, income, and mortgage market innovation, positively influence households' ability to own houses. We therefore concluded that there exists a significant relationship between some socioeconomic status variables and house ownership in the Buea Municipality. There is need for more innovation in the mortgage market for greater visibility and ease of access.

MARXISM AND CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES – THE CASE OF NIGERIA

Raymond Tavershima Anumve PhD,

Department of Political Science, University of Mkar, Mkar.

Email: raymondanumve2015@gmail.com,

+234(0)8032570072

&

***Silvanus Mohammed Itodo, PhD,**

Public Administration Department

Nasarawa State University, Keffi

smitodo@gmail.com

+234(0)8033138464.

&

Aondofa Daniel Mailumo

Doctoral Student,

Department of Political Science,

Benue State University, Makurdi,

Benue State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The paper critically examines the tools and philosophy of Marxist political economy and how these tools and methods can be adapted and / or used to position Nigeria's contemporary attempts at planning and development. The Marxist philosophy, which delves into the relationship between human struggles to gain control of the economic means of production, is germane in an effort to understand contemporary development challenges and the attempt by policy makers and scholars at arriving at realistic and sustainable solutions. Marxism believes that an understanding of the nature of man and the social and economic foundations that drives his existence would make policy makers realise that policies that seek to enhance development must first address the human angle and then use the new technologies to create a solid economic base to build the productive forces. The paper submits that, in applying the Marxist political economy, a few lessons would be germane. These lessons demand first and foremost that Nigeria must do an overhaul of her social and economic superstructure by restructuring and realigning the entire system. This can be done by developing the productive sectors as well as the skills of the people to make them more productive to ensure growth and development.

KEY WORDS : **Marxism, Development, Developing Countries, Political Economy, Policy, Corruption, Capitalism.**

**YORUBA RELIGION AND CULTURE AS A VERITABLE TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

By
OJELABI, ISAAC KEHINDE Ph.D
+234-806-0162-709 tinukenny@yahoo.co.uk
Department of Religious Studies, College of Humanities,
Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ijebu Ode, Ogun State

Unlike several decades after the World War II, there is now a growing recognition of the importance of religion for designing development programmes and projects. However, the involvement of religions of the indigenous peoples is not given the desired attention. This paper therefore, aims at presenting African traditional religion's voice in this important discourse by using the traditional Yoruba people of Nigeria as a case study. Despite its suffering from stereotyping, African traditional religion continues to play a critical role in the life of the traditional African. The term "Development" is not easy to define, the divergent theories on it point to this fact. The traditional Yoruba people's understanding of development, however, is derived from their religious worldview. The institution of chieftaincy, gerontocracy, institution of taboos, kinship ties and their attitude towards nature are the main development mechanisms among the Yoruba. Despite the threats these mechanisms are undergoing today, the potential of these indigenous mechanisms for development is not in doubt, hence the need for further research.

**EMULATION OF YORUBA RELIGION AND MORAL VALUES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
PEACE BUILDING DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

By
OJELABI, ISAAC KEHINDE Ph.D
+234-806-0162-709 tinukenny@yahoo.co.uk
Department of Religious Studies, College of Humanities,
Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ijebu Ode, Ogun State

Conflict, whether religious, political or ethnic, is gradually becoming a permanent feature of Nigerian communities. Consequently, peace is becoming elusive and a mirage. Religious groups are at each other's throat; people are killed and property destroyed under the cloak of religion. Political opponents see themselves as somebody to be dead rather than be alive, while people of different ethnic groups kill one another over little differences. This paper therefore aims at examining these conflicts, causes and some attempted efforts in the past to bring them under control. Also, the paper aims at proffering solutions that will have a lasting grip on the Nigerian society. The study adopts historical and sociological approaches to accomplish its aim. Findings are: conflicts ensue as a result of intolerance; religious particularism; electoral malpractices; location and relocation of local government secretariats; disputes over boundaries and lack of respect for both human and moral values. It was also discovered that nearly all, if not all, past attempts to bring these conflicts under control do not have lasting grip on the situation. The paper eventually recommends emulation of indigenous religious adherents as an alternative solution to conflicts situation in Nigeria. Through this, there would be room for dialogue, tolerance, mutual understanding, peaceful co-existence and recognition of both human and moral values. The paper concludes on the note that it is from a peaceful environment that good governance can emerge.

**COSMIC RECAPITULATION, AN IMPLICATION OF CHRIST'S REDEMPTIVE WORK FOR THE
MATERIAL WORLD.**

BY
Anthony U. Nwachukwu, Ph.D
Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu
08066288763

Abstract:

Among the many strains that Challenge the 21st Century is environmental crisis. Experts in relevant sciences say that it is unprecedentedly dragging life on earth to a tragic halt. Stemming from a theological perspective, the paper interprets environmental crisis as a major indicator of the signs of the time and a consequence of a poor perception of material creation. It argues for a solid theoretical frame to ginger efforts in resolving environmental crisis. It locates such in the Irenaeian doctrine of recapitulation which opens a vista to a cosmic relevance to the redemptive mission of Jesus Christ. The method used is theological hermeneutics. It discovered that human abuse of the environment stems from a lopsided relationship in which the rest of material creation is made subservient to mankind. It concludes that healing of threatened earth can be guaranteed by estranging the proper value of every created thing from the human utility matrix. The paper therefore proposes a return to the Judeo-Christian doctrine of creation and final consummation of all things in God.

Keywords:

Cosmic Redemption, Creation, Environmental Crisis, Environmental Degradation, Recapitulation

**CORRUPTION AND CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE MATTHEW 26:20-25 IMPLICATION FOR THE
LEADERSHIP AND FOLLOWERSHIP**

BY

OBODOEGBULAM, AGI OTTO (PH.D)

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL STUDIES

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES, IGNATIUS AJURU UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, RUMUOLUMENI,
PORT HARCOURT.

PHONE: 07066067438, 08050244334

EMAIL: obodoagi@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Generally speaking, unquantifiable success follows team spirit in any endeavor or organization. Trust, sincerity, diligence and humility are virtues of a progressive community. Any act of mistrust, dishonesty or greed, lead to suspicions and lack of confidence. This paper examine the phenomenon called corruption and the resultant crises of confidence according to Matthew 26:20-25, and its implication on the leadership and followership question in Nigeria. It identifies corruption as building from a fickle mind with an ulterior motive to take undue advantage of a perceived privilege. According to the bible book of Matthew 26:20-25, Judas Iscariot took advantage of his closeness with Jesus make extra money. Jesus revelation of this betrayal exposes the crises of confidence which corruption generate, as the disciples questioned one after another who this betrayal may be. The study compares this scenario with the leadership and followership question in Nigeria. The purpose of the research determine the under developing effect of corruption in any association or society. The paper adopts the comparative phenomenological approach in the discussion. Key word like corruption, crises, confidence, leadership and followership are briefly explained. The study opines that corruption is a factor of under development as team work or team spirit is dangerously eroded.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN NAWAL EL SAADAWI'S *WOMAN AT POINT ZERO*.

ASADU, EMMANUELA UZOMA (MRS)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND LITERARY STUDIES,

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA

PHONE: 08039211730

EMAIL: emmanuela.asadu@unn.edu.ng

ABSTRACT

The violations of human rights, which cut across races, age, class and sex, have attracted the attention of some literary critics. But its peculiar dimension of manifestation in *Woman at Point Zero* has not been explored by previous studies. Using Nawal El Saadawi's novel, *Woman at Point Zero*, this research argues that African governments' indifference to the prevalent human rights violations is an indictment of their being complicit in a heinous crime against humanity. It concludes that for justice, national unity, rule of law and respect for state

institutions to be ensured, African governments must eschew corruption and take decisive steps in ending human rights violations and should equally abrogate obnoxious laws that delineate structural differences which create gender inequalities and discrimination against women.

Keywords: Human rights, violations, rule of law, corruption, inequalities

**AFRICAN CULTURE IN ACHEBE'S *THINGS FALL APART*:
A STYLISTIC INQUIRY**

Dr. Mrs Onyekachi Awa
Department of English Language and Literature
Ebonyi State University
Abakaliki
onyekaawa620@gmail.com
08036568285

ABSTRACT

African literature is a manifestation of African society, culture, historical and political experience. African literary artists therefore aim at among others, projecting their culture to the world. This is a feat that Achebe and his contemporaries have accomplished with admiration. Thus, an African artist functions in the African society as the recorder of the mores and experience of his people, society and the voice of vision of his time. These are the parameters for judging Achebe in his *Things Fall Apart*. Working through the canons of the Hallidayan Systemic linguistics and Stylistics, this exploration reveals specifically African admirable and commendable system of government, justice, religion, and respect for life, love and marriage, even before colonization. Though Achebe's hallmark is the revitalization, exposition and celebration of the African cultural heritage, he nevertheless reveals those intolerable aspects of his Igbo culture that needed to be eliminated without hesitation.

Keywords: African Literature, Stylistics, Culture and Cultural Revitalization

Modernizing African-art Studies to Develop African States.

Baldwin .C. Anyasodo Ph.D.

Arts Department

Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education

Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria

banvasodo@gmail.com

Abstract:

African-art Studies trends from Paleolithic to Neolithic arts, which yielded "New World art Movement". This in turn yielded African-arts, Carribean-arts and others. The sub-groups are based on culture example, Benin-art, Mbari-arts, Nok-arts and others. This paper traced the development of African-arts, its impact on African civilization up to contemporary times. It argues that arts developed mainly through learning processes. It also agrees that art is consequent upon human and spiritual needs. It investigated teaching and learning of art and its impact on civilization. It used appropriate academic procedures to arrive at conclusions and recommendations.

**IMPACT OF SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY GUIDELINES ON HOUSING
DISTRIBUTION IN GWARINPA DISTRICT, ABUJA, NIGERIA**

Aliyu M.I, Suleiman Y.M and Emigilati M.A

Department of Geography, Federal University of Technology Minna

Email: m.emigilati@futminna.edu.ng

major author 08142323230

co-author 1 08034580866

co-author 2 07032950192

Abstract

The rate of urbanization and housing distribution in Nigeria was investigated and it indicated tremendous increase in the last two decades. Environmental safety guidelines and implementation is an important issue in Nigeria building construction companies and precisely those located in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. This study assessed the impact of sustainable environmental safety guidelines on housing distribution in Gwarimpa, Abuja-Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria. It examined the trend in environmental safety challenges, analyzed environmental consequences of location of houses, assessed housing distribution companies' compliance to sustainable environmental safety guidelines and propose sustainable environmental safety guidelines for the location of houses. The results indicates that land degradation ranked the highest with 68 (31.3%) of the respondents, destruction of ecological habitat ranked second with 59 (27.2%) of the respondents, air pollution ranked third with 33 (15.2%) of the respondents, incidence of air/water borne diseases (respiratory infection and asthma) ranked fourth with 12 (5.5%) of the respondents and others ranked the least with 9 (4.1%) of the respondents. Others include destruction of endangered tree species and indoor air quality degradation. In conclusion, Nigerians need to survive the wounds of near-homelessness which include environmentally sound and friendly housing, good governance, increased access to land, credit and affordable housing. Recommendation include the need to change the Land Use Decree to be more environmentally friendly especially on housing legislation.

Keywords: *Environment, Safety, Housing, Sustainability and Guidelines*

Forest Cover Change Detection: Case of the Metchie-Ngoum Production Forest Reserve, West Region of Cameroon

Reeves Meli Fokeng¹, Walter Gadinga Forje², Vivien Meli Meli³ & Bernard Nyuyki Bodzemo⁴

¹Department of Geography and Planning, Faculty of Arts, University of Bamenda, Cameroon

(rfokeng@yahoo.com, Tel: +237679593706)

²Department of Forestry and Agro-forestry, Faculty of Agronomy and Agricultural Sciences, University of Dschang, Cameroon (gadinga83@yahoo.com, Tel: +23777069388)

³Sociology Unit, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences, University of Dschang, Cameroon (melvivien_03@yahoo.fr, Tel: +23769910480)

⁴Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts, Letters and Social Sciences, University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon (nyuykibernardbozemo@yahoo.fr, Tel: +237674104720)

Abstract

Globally, forest reserves are threatened by human induced deforestation and forest degradation. Within the Congo Basin, substantial deforestation has been quantified over the past years following the recent advancement in remote sensing and GIS applications in forestry research. Satellite images and ground based data are used to map deforestation, forest degradation and disturbances and their corresponding drivers. In Cameroon, recent studies show a general increase in deforestation over the past years. In most forest reserves of the Western Highlands and West Region of Cameroon in particular, forest cover is loss basically as a result of rising population of in-situ and nearby settled communities. The Metchie-Ngoum Production Forest Reserve (PFR) is but one. The study evaluates forest cover change in the Metchie-Ngoum PFR using remote sensing and field surveys. It was revealed that forest cover though remained relatively stable over the study period (1984-2015), witnessed much degradation as was assessed in 1984 resulting to up to 36.11% of quantified secondary forest cover. Secondary forest also experienced a cumulative loss to clearings/farms and built-up area from 1984-2000. The year 2000 was the most alarming. The study revealed that the dynamism in land cover and forest cover loss is linked to population growth, logging, fuel wood exploitation and settlement related activities (clearings/farms and built-up). Faced with such rising threat on forest resources in general and forest reserves in particular, only a concerted action can guide sustainable forest management and conservation. The study thus, recommends the design and implementation of a guided forest conservation policy which gradually applies proper sensitization, frequent visits by eco-guards, less intimidation, participatory forest mapping and the incorporation of forest communities in the sustainable management of forest resources and reserves

Keywords: Forest cover loss, Land cover/use, Change detection, Landsat, Sentinel-2, Open source GIS.

PUBLIC POLICY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A FOCUS ON ADMISSION POLICIES IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

OKEKE, REMI CHUKWUDI
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA
EMAIL: remiokeke@gmail.com
08035523818
Patty Ifeagwazi -
&
PATRICIA A. IFEAGWAZI, Ph.D
NWAFOR ORIZU COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, NSUGBE
ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA
EMAIL: ebonypatif@yahoo.com
08037447953

ABSTRACT

We have in this study examined the issue of public policy and national development in Nigeria with a specific focus on admission policies in tertiary education. The study is actually framed on the assumption that the linkages between public policies and national development in the case study country are weak. We further hypothesized that the relationship between tertiary education policies and national development in the country is in a net-negative position. The typology of the work is qualitative. The theoretical framework is the public choice theory, while the methodology of the contribution is logical argumentation. Secondary sources of data were principally utilized in our analysis. The study indeed found that generally in public administration in the country (and in the specific context of educational policies-articulation, formulation and implementation), rigid rules and arbitrary orders have continued to be propagated as public policies. The study further found that in national developmental trajectories the admission policies in tertiary education in the country have not led the Nigerian state to glaringly plausible destinations. The implication of the attendant scenarios therefore are continuing uncertainties in developmental strides in the country.

KEYWORDS: Public Policy, National Development, Admission Policy, Tertiary Education

Polygamy and Property inheritance in Ikwerre Society and the way Forward

By

Grace Lawrence-Hart, PhD.

Department of Religious and Cultural Studies

Faculty of Humanities

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education Rumuolumeni,

Port Harcourt, Rivers State.

Email: dr.grace.lawrence-hart@iaue.edu.ng

ABSTRACT

Polygamy which is marriage of a man to more than one wife constitutes one of the rich cultural practices of the Iwhnuruohna people of Eastern Niger Delta. This form of marriage depicts the prestige of a man in the traditional settings. However, the problem of equitable distribution of the property of the man on his demise has done more than good in most polygamous family. Viewed within the theory of socio-cultural change and ethno-historical approach; this paper discovered that property inheritance is bedeviled with crisis, discrimination, litigation and physical confrontation. Thus, concludes that a Will be written in every polygamous home to reduce the rate of conflict in families.

The Relevance of the Encyclical letter *Evangelium vitae* addressed by Pope John Paul II in countering terrorism and waste of human lives in Nigeria

Revd. Dr. Afunugo Kenechi Nnaemeka

And

Mokwenye Ekene Michael
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies
University of Nigeria
Nsukka
08144104374 Afunugo,08063622502 Mokwenye.

Abstract

Terrorism and waste of human lives is on the increase in Nigeria. The havoc, menace and barbaric killings caused by the Boko Haram and Fulani Herdsmen terrorist group is a typical example. Individual persons and groups in Nigeria more often than not resort to acts of terrorism and wasting of human lives in pursuing their course or perceived denied rights. Basic socio-political activities in Nigeria feature acts of terrorism and wasting of human lives as citizens employ such modes to actualize their goals. Almost all the ethnic groups in Nigeria have splinter groups that purposes to be agitating for their peculiar ethnic rights through terroristic means that often results in wasting of human lives. The Nigerian government appears to be frustrated in their battle against terrorism and the waste of human lives rife in the society as some of their efforts to combat it which includes several uses of force had proved abortive. Private investigators and researchers like Prof Iyorwuse Hagher are pointing accusing fingers at the presidency as being complacent over the issue. This work examines terrorism and waste of human lives in Nigeria vis a vis the encyclical letter *evangelium vitae*, and posits how this papal's admonition can be applied in countering the dastardly acts of the former pair.

Keywords: Terrorism. Waste of human lives. sanctity of life. Peace. Nigeria.

POLITICS AND THE CHURCH IN NIGERIA

Ngwoke Ngozi Peace
 Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Peace.ngwoke@unn.edu.ng
 08038811341

Abstract:

The church has taken a position of importance in Nigerian politics. Nigeria is the most populous country in West Africa and has much with religious diversities: Christianity, Islam and African Traditional Religion. These religions are entwined with political activities in the country. The political office holders are misusing religion as a tool to get to power while religious leaders are mishandling it to get personal gain from people seeking political positions. Thus, religion has been mostly used negatively in Nigerian politics since independence. Politicians in Nigeria use religion to blindfold the church by sponsoring church affairs, building churches, buying over the priest with gifts, with the intention of gaining political position. The Church has a substantial role to play in politics by acting as a principled guide, moral watch dog, spiritual counselor and conscience to the society. The aim of this paper is to establish the fact that implicit in the sacred and sacramental mission of the Church is her social ministry as an instrument of justice in an unjust socio – political system, an instrument of reconciliation and peace in a conflict and crisis- ridden society, as well as an instrument of freedom in an oppressive political structure in Nigeria. This paper sought to point out the obvious and indisputable need for the church involvement in politics in Nigeria. It centred primarily on the prominent influence of the Church on politics in Nigeria. The study makes use of descriptive phenomenological methodology to explore how religion impulse has affected political development and how it can bring sustainable political development if used positively. The paper concluded that the church is highly needed in politic, more than any other institution, to influence the socio-political life of the Nigerian society so positively as to restore justice, equity and peace.

Keywords: Church, Politics, Nigeria, Crisis.

THE CHURCH AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA

Ngwoke Ngozi Peace
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
Peace.ngwoke@unn.edu.ng
08038811341

ABSTRACT

Poverty has been pervasive and widespread among developing countries. It has been a serious challenge to various levels of government in Nigeria. Despite measures taken by successive governments in Nigeria to arrest the menace of poverty, the incidence of poverty is still ravaging the country. The paper considers the extent of crime affecting poverty alleviation programme in Nigeria. The paper illustrates the ongoing concerns about poverty in Nigeria and the role church has to play. This paper evaluates the mandate of the Christian Church in poverty alleviation. The paper uses a descriptive format with a well-researched literature. The basic thrust of this paper is to examine various poverty alleviation programmes adopted by Nigerian government and identify the reasons for their poor performance. The paper also suggests suitable strategies to address persistence increase in poverty in Nigeria. The study utilized the descriptive phenomenological method of qualitative research. The objective of the study is to critique the several attempts of government poverty alleviation policies, and to advocate for the systematic elimination of poverty in Nigeria through the way the church contributes. The author recommends some possible functions by which the Church in Nigeria can contribute immensely towards the desired liberation and concludes that if there is sincerity of management, accountability and monitoring the goal of reducing the rising poverty is possible with attitudinal change of the Church and all stake holders.

Keywords: Church, Poverty, The Poor, Nigerian Government

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC BUREAUCRATS IN THE COMPLETION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS

UBAH CHUKWUDI NELSON

**Ph.D STUDENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UTURU**

E-mail: nelsonubah83@yahoo.com

07062094546

ABSTRACT

This study focused on the role of public bureaucrats in the completion of government projects. The study was carried out based on the needs to examine the functions of career public servants in the continuity and completion of government projects in Nigeria. In line with the above, the researcher employed system theory to analyze the subject matter. The study used only secondary sources of data through textbooks, journals, online sources and other documents; hence only literature review approach was used. Based on that, it was discovered that public bureaucrats have significance role to play in enhancing the issue of project continuity and completion in the Nigerian system. This they should do by providing the necessary data for political executives to ensure effective policy making, assisting/advising the political executives on project matters, promoting effective project implementation and ensuring project monitoring and evaluation. Based on that, it was recommended that the political executives should adhere to the information provided by public bureaucrats so as to enhance project continuity, completion, commissioning and reduce project abandonment; the culture of government projects being abandoned by political executives should be stopped by government at all level and citation of projects should base on needs of the public; and not political interest; hence the need for continuity and completion of government projects in the system.

Key Words: Government Projects, Abandoned/Incomplete Projects, Public Bureaucrats, Development.

NATION BUILDING IN NIGERIA'S FOURTH REPUBLIC: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

BY
Emmanuel N. Iheanacho, Ph.D
Department of Political Science
Imo State University, Owerri
E-mail: emmanueliheanacho32@gmail.com.

Abstract

Nation building is a complex task that requires addressing the challenges that retard national development efforts. With the return of civilian rule in 1999, it was expected that Nigeria would witness rapid political, economic and social transformation. It is a sad commentary that almost two decades after the return of democracy, the country is still beset with the problem of achieving nation building. The basic thrust of this paper is to examine the problems that militate against nation building process in Nigeria. This work sourced data through secondary sources like journals, newspapers etc and the analysis was done qualitatively. This paper identified that the issue of ethno-religious conflicts, political violence, lack of basic infrastructure, corruption, poverty etc pose a strong challenge to nation building in Nigeria. The paper recommends that government should endeavour to address the problems of insecurity in the country, convicted officials should not hold public office again, adequate attention should be made in provision of basic infrastructure and government should introduce those policies that will reduce poverty level.

Keywords: Nation Building, National development, Transformation

AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION AND THE PROBLEM OF FOUNDERS AND MISSIONARIES

Prof. KANU, Ikechukwu Anthony, O.S.A.
Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies
Tansian University, Umunya
Anambra State
[ikey mario@yahoo.com](mailto:ikeymario@yahoo.com)

Abstract

A cursory glance at other major religions in the world reveals that these religions have founders and religious books; these two elements: founders and religious books provide for a reference point and uniformity in the practice of these religions. For instance, Christianity has a founder, Jesus Christ, with a religious book, the Bible; Islam has a founder, Muhammad, with a religious book, the Quran; Baha'ism has a founder, Baha'u'llah, with a religious book, Kitab-I-Aqdas; Mormonism has a founder, Joseph Smith, with religious books, Kings James Bible, Book of Mormon, Pearl of Great Price. Beyond the founder, these religions also have missionaries and the desire to propagate or to proselytize their religions. This present work has studied African Traditional Religion as a world religion and discovered that unlike other world religions neither has a founder as in the case of an individual founder as seen in other religions, nor missionaries who propagate this religion. Compared to other religions, it further observed that its propagation is carried out by living it out other than by preaching it. Its followers are more preoccupied with its practice than with its theory. While this may constitute a fundamental problem in the study of ATR, this work observes that it defines uniqueness of ATR and the African Worldview. For the purpose of this work, the hermeneutic and phenomenological methods of inquiry would be employed.

Keywords: Missionaries, Founders, African, Traditional, Religion, Proselytes, Religious Texts.

THE PROBLEM OF SECRECY IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION

Prof. KANU, Ikechukwu Anthony, O.S.A.
Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies

Tansian University, Umunya
Anambra State
ikey_mario@yahoo.com

Abstract

Recent studies in the area of religion, especially in the last twenty years, have led to the resurgence of interest in the issue of secrecy in religions. This has emerged as scholars from different openings of knowledge have sought entrance into different religious treasures of secret knowledge, the limitation of knowledge to the divine, secret religious activities and various other secret religious traditions. Theorists of religion, anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, philosophers, etc., have shown in their studies that secrecy is an important element in most religious traditions and specific religious practices. In the area of African Traditional Religion (ATR), secrecy constitutes a fundamental problem. Many African priests, priestesses and other sacred functionaries, who are the custodians of this ancestral religious heritage, are not always willing to disclose major aspects of ATR. Medicine-men or practitioners of African medicine hardly reveal the elements necessary for any effective medicine to an investigator. The result is that many of them die with their knowledge, without transmitting it to the world or the next generation. In a world that is constantly and speedily globalizing, this work argues that African Traditional Religion needs to open up itself for the preservation of the religion both as a practice and an area for research. For the purpose of this research, the hermeneutic and phenomenological methods of inquiry were employed.

Keywords: Secrecy, African, Traditional, Religion, Medical Practitioners, Life Circle.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC SECURITY IN NIGERIA: CRITICAL ASSESSMENTS

ADELINE NNENNA IDIKE, Ph.D, MON

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND MASS COMMUNICATION
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, NDUFU-ALIKE IKWO (FUNAI)
EBONYI STATE, NIGERIA**

ABSTRACT

This paper postulates that the Nigerian nation is seemingly on an endless voyage of developmental experimentation. It highlights the prime position of local government in the effective conduct of national affairs and bemoans the deficiencies in economic security in the Nigerian nation. The study therefore examines the relationship between local government and economic security in Nigeria. Hence, the general objective of the work is to examine the nature of the linkages between local government and economic security in Nigeria and furthermore critically assess the associated issues. The theoretical framework of the research work is the public choice theory. The methodology of the study is logical argumentation. The paper concludes that the economic security (welfare of the people) must be made the fundamental reason of local government in the country. It is consequently proposed in the work that local governments (both at the urban and rural settings) in the Nigerian nation should begin to partner private investors for massive food production and employment generation.

KEYWORDS: Local Government, Local Governance, National Security, Economic Security

TENETS OF WESLEYAN EVANGELICAL REVIVAL IN MAINLINE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN NIGERIA

Eugene Ikechukwu Ukaoha

West Africa Theological Seminary, Lagos
eukaoha@wats.edu.ng or eugene.ukaoha@unn.edu.ng
08136120090, 08139499696

Abstract

This paper attempts to focus on the Wesleyan Evangelical Revival, which is the precursor of the mainline Protestant Missions in Nigeria. The main purpose of this work is to examine the main tenets of the Wesleyan revival and to assess the extent to which the mainline Protestant churches in Nigeria align themselves with these tenets. The study therefore employed the historical and phenomenological approach as well as primary and secondary sources of data collection. Personal communications or oral interviews and participant observation were the instruments used. The main findings of this study among others show that: The main doctrinal emphases of the Wesleyan Evangelical revival are new birth/conversion experience and sanctification/holiness of heart and life. The four mainline Protestant churches, namely, Methodist, Anglican, Presbyterian and Baptist align themselves with the tenets of Evangelicalism. The churches understand and emphasize the scriptural doctrine of salvation. The study however noted that there are divergent views about the meaning of the term “Christian Perfection” or “Entire Sanctification” as taught by John Wesley. It therefore noted the need for harmonization of views on this central tenet of the Wesleyan revival. It then recommended among other things that in order to adequately align itself with the scriptural doctrine of salvation and holiness, the Church in Nigeria should be intentional in prayer, Bible study, teaching, practical living and mentoring on salvation/holiness. In conclusion therefore there is need for harmonization of views and consistent teaching/preaching on these central and crucial tenets of the Wesleyan revival. The Church in Nigeria needs to go back to God and cry out to Him in repentance to have mercy on us and revive us again!

Key Words: Tenets, Wesleyan, Evangelical, Revival, Protestant, Missions, Entire Sanctification, Christian Perfection

School Community Relations Strategies for the Effective Implementation of the Universal Basic Education Programme in junior Secondary Schools in Enugu State of Nigeria.

Uwakwe, Iro Stephen
Department of Educational Foundations, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
E-mail of the corresponding author: Iro.uwakwe@unn.edu.ng

Abstract

The effective implementation of educational program is one of the major problems confronting Nigeria today. This study seeks to determine how school-community relations strategies could be used to achieve the effective implementation of the UBE program in Enugu state. It adopted descriptive survey research design. The sample of the study was 58 principals and 344 teachers drawn from two educational zones of Enugu state. Multi stage sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study A 2-part, 12-item, 4-point Scale instrument known as school-community relations strategies questionnaire (SCRSQ) was used to generate data for answering 2 research questions. Findings reveal among others that communities provide accommodation for staff, counseling services to students, land and vigilante for housing and protection of school facilities and allowing community members use school facilities, organize training and social services for community members, invite community leaders to participate in school activities, among others could enhance community participation in the effective implementation of the UBE programme. It concluded that effective school-community relation can be utilized to achieve the effective implementation of the UBE programme. It was recommended that efforts be made to encourage community active participation in the effective implementation of the UBE programme and academic performance of students.

Keywords

School principals; School-community Relations strategies; Community participation in school activities
