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Exploring arts as a tools for cultural identity in the post covid-19 period in Nigeria

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Abstract

Art making exist in all human society and culture, people often say that arts is a reflection of people's lives and values orientation and reorientation from time to time. Cultural Identity could be determined through art and crafts. This paper examined art and crafts as a veritable tool for cultural identity in the post covid-19 period in Nigeria and the place of arts. The paper delves into recent developments in art making by various selected artists in this post covid-19 period, how their arts has been able to contribute to individual artist's development and the Nigerian society at large. It also considered the devastating effects of Covid-19 on individual selected artists and how they have been able to manage the pandemic period. The paper was of the view that for a Nation to be categorized as developed, their arts and crafts must be properly managed, as art and crafts plays a major role in the socio economic development of the State, in this regard, Children should be well informed and trained in Societal Cultural practices. It was posited among others that the place of arts and craft being produced by individual artists is very important and should be given much attention.

Keywords: Arts, crafts, Cultural Identity, Covid-19

**OIL PRICES, STOCK PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATES IN OIL
PRODUCING ECONOMIES IN THE PRE – AND POST – COVID-19
DECLARATION PERIODS.**

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ABSTRACT

The stock prices of most oil exporting countries plummeted and exhibited more volatile behaviour amidst this COVID-19 pandemic. This was further heightened by the observed differences in the pre- and post-COVID-19 performances of stock prices, oil prices and exchange rates of the countries. This paper presents a pVAR study of the relationship between stock market, oil prices and exchange rates of twelve major oil-producing economies in the world (Canada, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States and Venezuela) in these two periods. The pVAR Granger causality test for the pre-COVID-19 shows a negative unidirectional causality running from exchange rate returns to stock returns. In the post-COVID-19 pandemic era, a highly significant positive bidirectional relationships exist between stock prices returns and exchange rates returns. The relationship between exchange rate returns and oil prices are the same in both periods. The result shows a positive unidirectional causality from exchange rates returns to oil price returns. The positive sign epitomises that exchange rate has the capability to positively affect oil prices.

Key words: Oil Prices, Stock Prices, Exchange Rates, Pre-and Post-, Covid 19

The Decision to Drop out of High School and its Wage Consequences

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Abstract

This paper examines the immediate and future wage consequences of dropping out of high school. I modelled the dropout decision as interdependent events involving the decision to dropout and expected earnings, which allow me to adjust for possible selection bias in the dropout process. Empirical results show that high school dropouts

earned significantly less in the first year of labour market experience despite possessing information advantage about job opportunities prior to dropout, and their wages progressively declined in subsequent years relative to secondary school graduates.

ANALYSIS OF THE MACROECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF SAVINGS IN AFRICA'S LARGEST EMERGING ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the determinants of savings in Nigeria, which is the largest emerging economy in Africa. The study which spans from 1980 to 2017 employed the Classical Linear Regression Model in its analysis. The results showed that the core positive determinants of savings include per capita income, gross fixed capital

formation, financial deepening and exchange rate. Interest rate and inflation rate showed negative relationship with savings. The study recommended that proper policy control of the core variables should be adopted by government of Nigeria to ensure higher savings rate. Again, the government should direct her spending at economic activities that encourage the creation of more jobs and investments. This will enable individuals, firms and governments to have more money to save. Finally, the monetary authorities should pursue financial deepening policies and implement strategies that will enhance financial development and increase savings in Nigeria.

Keywords: Macroeconomic, Determinants, Savings, Empirical, Evidence

JEL Classification: E02; E21; E44; 016;

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic in the health of women, children, and the elderly in Nigeria: implications for economic growth

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), is a highly communicable disease that has continued to ravage the state of the world's health and economy especially in developing countries like Nigeria. Women, children and adults with underlying morbidities, are strikingly vulnerable to serious illness and death from COVID-19. A major feature of COVID-19 has been its impact on income, both in the formal and informal sectors. There is significant concern that COVID-19 responses have had a negative impact on the health of women, children and the elderly. The economic distress associated with the pandemic and health implications to those affected especially most

vulnerable in the community, strain on service delivery infrastructure and the societal cost in terms of well-being could be enormous to economic growth of Nigeria. This study intends to ascertain how COVID-19 pandemic has affected the health of women, children and the elderly and its impact of the growth of Nigerian economy. The study will analyse data that will be collected from NCDC, WHO and other reliable sources to achieve its objective.

Key words: COVID-19 pandemic, health of women, elderly, Nigeria, economic growth,

**DOES FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ENHANCE GROWTH IN
AFRICA'S LARGEST ECONOMY? FURTHER EVIDENCE
AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

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Abstract

The study investigated the effect of foreign direct investment on economic growth in Nigeria, which is Africa's largest economy, and also determined the long-run relationship between FDI and economic growth in Nigeria from 1981 to 2017. The study adopted the Autoregressive Distributed Lag Modelling approach and OLS in the analysis. The empirical results revealed that foreign direct investment has a positive and significant relationship with economic growth in Nigeria within the period under review. The study concluded and recommended that Nigeria government should formulate policies that will attract more FDI in all sectors of the economy especially in the service and manufacturing sectors, so as to improve the infrastructural facilities and production of goods in the country and also expand its labour force. Finally, there is need to improve the educational policy of the country in order to raise the stock of human capital in the country that will make useful policies for the attraction for productive FDIs in the country.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Economic growth, Auto-regressive Distributed Lag, OLS, Nigeria.

JEL Classification: E22; F21; F23; F43

ABSTRACT

BY

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Topic: e-Governance amid COVID-19: A learning curve for the conservative and contemporary

The study seeks to examine the level of technology acceptance by government functionaries as they migrate to the use of online platforms for the continuation of government business. Despite the digitization agenda by the Ghanaian government, the over-reliance on hard copies of documents has become a sine qua non. However, the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic with its devastating health effects has pushed many arms of government business to be conducted online. Users of such online platforms require training for which they have to avail themselves for such change.

**COVID 19 PROTOCOLS AND THE LIVELIHOOD OF HEAD PORTERS
(KAYAAYE) IN ACCRA, GHANA: HUMAN RIGHT IMPLICATIONS**

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The recording of the global pandemic COVID 19 in Ghana in March, 2020 and the subsequent imposition of restrictions, protocols and even partial lock down in Accra, Ghana, brought the lives and fundamental human rights of head porters who depend on activities in markets and streets for survival and sustenance, to critical moments. This

study employed qualitative research strategies to examine the coping strategies and lifestyle adjustments adopted by the head potters and their human rights implications. Purposive and convenient sampling techniques were employed to select 25 head porters in the Accra Makola Market for the study. Data was gathered through interviews (semi-structured) and analysed thematically. It emerged from the study that the imposition of COVID 19 restrictions and protocols dealt a blow on the economic, social, political and civil rights of the head porters. It was therefore recommended that Non-Governmental Organisations and the National Commission on Civic Education should embark on massive education on saving culture for head porters in Accra.

ABSTRACT

Topic: e-Governance amid COVID-19: A learning curve for the conservative and contemporary

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**EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS AND
SOCIOECONOMIC LESSONS FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC,
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION IN ADAMAWA STATE**

BY

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Abstract

This study examines the effectiveness of social media platforms and socioeconomic lessons from COVID 19 pandemic information and communication in Adamawa State. More emphasis is given to impact, influence and the tools employed in the use of social media platforms. A survey method is adopted in this study where questionnaires are distributed to 150 respondents who work with the health centres in the state designated for COVID 19 pandemic. The study found that Whatsapp and Facebook were highly used as social media platforms for information and communication on COVID 19 pandemic. The platforms are effective for patients and medical personale interaction on the pandemic. Health centres also use social media platforms for contact tracing and to encourage patients to give more feedback on the pandemic. The study recommends that other social media platforms should also be employed for more enlightenment through information and communication on the COVID 19 pandemic.

Key words: *Social Media Platforms, Socioeconomic, COVID 19 Pandemic, Information and Communication.*

Religion and Socioeconomic Self-reliance in Africa

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SUB-THEME: RELIGION AND SOCIOECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA

Abstract

In a bid to formulate an appropriate development strategy to curb the quagmire of the underdevelopment crisis of the continent, African leaders adopt various policy options to extricate her economies from socioeconomic slavery. This paper examines the place of religion as a link toward the actualization of socioeconomic self-reliance. A critical review of literature using content analysis approach was applied in the study to establish the relationship between religion and socioeconomic self-reliance. This was done with a view to unravel the practical ways citizens could engage to achieve socioeconomic self-reliance.

Keywords: Religion; Socioeconomic; Self-reliance; Africa

**ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC POLICY MAKING: HOW TO
BRIDGE THE GAP?**

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**THEME: REPOSITIONING RESEARCH IN ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
SUB-THEME: SOCIO-ECONOMIC LESSONS FROM THE COVID19
PANDEMIC AND AFRICA
INITIATIVES**

**A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2021,
SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH AND ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE,
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA. ENUGU STATE 8TH -11TH MARCH
2021**

Abstract:

The paper titled “ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC POLICY MAKING”. Deals with those activities that are taken to control the money in the country, inflation and deflation of the nation, job opportunities, national income, economic development of the nation. The economic research are those research that are practically done to solve a problem in economics and the economic policy making are those fiscal or monetary policy that are used to control inflation and deflation of the nation to make the country currency valuable in the market. Types of economic policy include macro-economic stabilization policy and trade policy. Fiscal policy often tied to Keynesian economics uses government spending and taxes to guide the economy while monetary policy controls the value of currency by lowering the supply of money to control inflation and raising it to stimulate economic growth.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC, POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

Africa has just hit an agonising milestone as the continent recently experienced multiple deaths from COVID-19. Yet, the pandemic threatens to scar the continent in other ways, such as deepening the divide between the rich and poor— hence exacerbating inequality. Before the pandemic, inequality between and within continents had been a key impediment to sustainable development and social justice; .Today, with the pandemic, African countries require huge financial help to cope with the attendant socioeconomic costs, in addition to emergency health spending. But with the corruption in Africa at its peak, the funds available scarcely reach those that are in dire need of them. This results in increased inequality because countries are left saddled with public debt for money lost to corruption. Using Nigeria as case study, this paper shall submit practical ways of mobilising Africans to disentangle from this chain of poverty and inequalities and the attendant socioeconomic servitude.

LAW AS AN INSTRUMENT OF MENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION

by

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Abstract

This paper asserts that law can and should be an instrument of mental, social and economic emancipation. It is law that orders society. The development of societies across the world has been largely the product of progressive laws which in turn has unlocked the potentials in human beings. Ideas rule the world. There is hardly anything which the human mind can conceive that it cannot achieve. Therefore, our laws should be geared towards the social, mental and economic emancipation of the people rather than their emasculation.

Keywords: Law and mental emancipation, social emancipation, economic emancipation, social engineering in Nigeria, law as instrument of social engineering, Nigeria.

EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL PLATFORMS AND SOCIOECONOMIC LESSONS FROM THE COVID-19 PENDING, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION IN ADAMAWA STATE

BY

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effectiveness of social media platforms and socioeconomic lessons from COVID 19 pandemic information and communication in Adamawa State. More emphasis is given to impact, influence and the tools employed in the use of social media platforms. A survey method is adopted in this study where questionnaires are distributed to 150 respondents who work with the health centres in the state designated for COVID 19 pandemic. The study found that Whatsapp and Facebook were highly used as social media platforms for information communication on COVID 19 pandemic. The platforms are effective for patients and medical personale interaction on the pandemic. Health centres also use social media platforms to encourage patients to give more feedback on the pandemic. The study recommends that other social media platforms should also be employed for more enlightenment through information and communication on the COVID 19 pandemic.

Key words: Social Media Platforms, Socioeconomic, COVID 19 Pandemic, Information and Communication

A Critical Analysis of Federal Government Policy Response to Post-Covid-19 Food Security in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic dealt a devastating blow on the Nigerian economy such that it plummeted to the extent of scarcity of food because farmers suffered series of losses during the lockdown from loss of perishables to loss of money due to non access to market leading to food insecurity threat. As a remedial measure, the federal government inaugurated some policies to support the agriculture sector for enhanced food production. Unfortunately, despite these policies, cost of food has gone all time high in the country. The price of garri, beans, rice, yam, plantain, red oil, groundnut oil, indomie noodles, semovita, spaghetti, etc have doubled while earnings of citizens have dropped or at best remained the same. Thus, this paper scrutinizes the policy responses of the federal government to this ugly trend by critically analyzing the policies the government put in place within this covid-19 pandemic era on agriculture and food security in Nigeria to ascertain the areas of inadequacies and proffer solutions

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, food insecurity, Policy Response, Agriculture, Nigeria

Gender Complementarity in a Post COVID-19 World: The Ethicist's Perspective

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This paper is poised to examine the imperative of gender complementarity in the developing countries which the onset of COVID19 has further highlighted. The prevailing attitude in most cultures of the world is the view that women are in every way unequal to men. Women are seen to be unnecessary appendages to their male folks,

and they are only better in the second fiddle roles in virtually every sphere of life. The position of many scholars is that Covid19 has further deepened the challenges of gender inequalities in the society, especially in developing countries. Such challenges range from stagnating labor force marginalization to exclusion from decision making participation and rising domestic violence. Adopting a thematic approach, structured interview and Divine Command Theory of religious ethics, the study revealed the complementary role of women in home building. Rather than deepening the pre existing inequality and vulnerability of women in the areas of economic dependency, the pandemic revealed that the overlooked sources of income of women has a sustaining ability in the wake of loss of the major source of income of men. This indicates that women have been playing complementary roles in the society even before the COViD 19 pandemic. The paper, therefore, recommends among other things the institutionalization of gender complementarity into the society through the religious and legal institutions.

KEYWORD: Gender, Complementarity, Post covid-19, Religious Ethics.

PEACEMAKING AND PEACEBUILDING VIS A VIS COMMUNITY
POLICING IN SOUTH EASTERN NIGERIA: THE BAKASSI BOYS EXAMPLE

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Abstract

Over the years, conflicts and other forms of crimes seem to be on the increase in Southeastern region of Nigeria because appropriate measures to checkmate them have

not been applied by both the government and the citizens. Predominantly, some of the conflicts include land and boundary disputes, community leadership tussles, farmer-herders interface, oil related triggers, cultism, self-determination agitations and civil protests. The conventional methods of using traditional security agents over the years have not achieved much in terms of curbing or abetting conflicts and criminalities in the region. The recently established community policing should be charged with the sole responsibility of ensuring peace building among the warring communities. This paper aims at qualitatively exploring the approach of the original Bakassi Boys in tackling armed robbery in the past and applies it to peace building and conflict resolutions among warring communities in the zone. This paper adopts exploratory research method. Data is mainly generated from secondary sources. It is the submission of this paper that for there to be security of lives and property in the region, a more refined method of Bakassi Boys should be adopted.

Keywords: Peace building, conflict, community, policing.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON AFRICA: A FOCUS ON NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

The coronavirus pandemic also known as Covid-19 is a global health problem which originated in China. The impact of this pandemic was felt when the world's health sector had an increased fatality which led to a global lockdown. Nigeria and her people were not an exception. The country has been hit hard by both the spread of the virus and the decline in oil prices a sector on which the economy is heavily reliant. The paper is a historical research which relied on secondary source of data collection. The data

collected was analyzed using content analyses. The paper adopted system theory and argued that the mono-economic nature of Nigeria exposed all its structures to shocks due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The paper revealed the conditions of some sectors of the economy especially the health and education due to over negligence. It further showed the level of poverty ravaging Nigerian citizens amidst of government policies and programme. The paper concludes and recommended that government policies should gear toward diversifying the economy for stable socio-economic development in the nation.

Key words: COVID-19, Leadership, Governance, Socio-economic, Diversification

**POLITICS: THE ADVENTURES AND MISADVENTURES OF
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIAN SOCIETY**

By

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ABSTRACT

The curiosity to this research was pushed by the importance of politics in development. There has been summersaulting question on why many societies have declined to develop amidst very good policies in place. Analytically, it was discovered that all the strands of development like social and economic strand of the society need political attention for any meaningful success. Slow development and absolute lack of development is recognized in this work as neglect of the importance of politics. It is obvious that Politics aspect of development is a desideratum for every other aspect of development to be actualized. Many good social and economic policies in developing societies that even claim to be democratic societies have not experienced progressive development nor moved out of beggar societies not because of lack of good policies on paper but decadence in politics within such States. Development is possible with good political leadership. Policies can be borrowed but looking inward to situate such policies with cultural realities excels development. Hence, to develop optimally, attention to the

political value is the most potent and seminal scope of the human life especially in a society. It is crucial because the values akin with governing are the most fundamental of human values which promotes development in a society.

Keywords: Development, Political Leadership, Post-structuralism, Authentic Development, Political Liberty

TOPIC: ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND INNOVATION: SOME POLICY
LESSONS FOR POST COVID AFRICA.

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND INNOVATION: SOME POLICY
LESSONS FOR POST COVID AFRICA.

PAPER PRESENTED AT THE REPOSITIONING RESEARCH IN ARTS AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA NSUKKA-VIRTUAL CONFERENCE-MARCH ,
2021.

BY

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 came into the world and brought changes that affected every Dick and Harry. It affected the economy of the whole world. Its entrance brought death, lock down, hunger, loss of jobs and economic retardation. In looking at this topic, Historical and phenomenological methods were used. The study found out that Africans were adversely affected because of their lack of industrialization, dependence on foreign goods and mono-economy. It is the recommendation of this paper that efforts should be made by the continent to embrace e-commerce, diversify her economy and embrace industrialization.

Sociological Impact of (COVID 19) Corona Virus Pandemic in Africa

By

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Presented to the South- South Journal of Humanities and International Studies

Abstract

The issue of globalization and African society is a matter that is needed to be re-examined and evaluated. Africa in her innocence, the attractive deception of other continents of the world lured her into acceptance of the globalization trend at hook line and sinker. To this effect, Africa is robed into implementation of every policy from the global front whether suitable to African soil and culture or not. The regrettable point is whatever happens in America, Europe, Italy, Spain and France etc would not take a stance before it is adopted and implemented in Africa. Outsiders unfortunately determine and control what happens in Africa. African leaders do not take absolute decisions as it concerns Africa without external influence. Although one may conveniently applaud this because African leaders generally are prone to selfish interest, despotic, arrogance, tribalism, wickedness, terrorism with religious bias. One may not again doubt why global or international bodies are exerting their weights on Africa to see that they conform to the standard of the world in everything. Though one may give salutary to the global powers and their encouragement for whatever that is possible as to ensure that African leaders are bonded to be proactive, sensitive, vision and mission oriented and patriotic. This among others made the whole wide world open their gates to African nations. But the question remains what benefit or benefits have this broad reception given to Africa and her nations? Or is it only the global negative trends that the Africans copy and brought home as global phenomena? This work as it were is concerned on the significance and impact sociologically, economically, politically and religiously the pandemic of COVID 19 has on Africa and to proffer possible recommendations and cautions from Africans as to avert future similar reoccurrences of such stigmatizing trauma on Africa as a people.

**PSYCHOLOGY OF DISEASES CAUSATION AMONG THE IGBO PEOPLE
OF NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

This work investigate some of the fear inflicted Diseases in Igbo Traditional Beliefs. Despite the widespread of Western medical practices, the Igbo people in modern times still believes tenaciously in fear as one of the major causes of sickness and diseases. Study adopts a qualitative phenomenological research design and descriptive method for data analysis. Personal interview forms a primary source of data collection while the secondary source includes library resources. Study observes that fear in Igbo cosmology, like fear of Death, Sickness, War/Crises, hunger, manipulative power, etc are responsible for untimely deaths, infliction of diseases to mankind and other related ailments which are believed to be traditional in nature. Study also notes that Germs as micro organisms such as bacteria, viruses, protozoa, fungi are considered as the causative agents of diseases. Finally, the resort to belief in fear inflicted Diseases even in the midst of Western germ theory shows the fact that germ theory as long as the Igbo traditional conception of diseases are concerned, cannot really satisfy the People's belief in what causes diseases as some of the diseases are observed to have defiled Western Medication. Study recommends that hospitals in Nigeria and beyond should recognize both for proper and adequate medication.

Key words: Beliefs; Fear; Germ theory; Disease

FEMINISM AND COVID-19 SURVIVAL STRATEGIES IN IGBO TRADITIONAL RELIGIOUS SOCIETY

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Abstract

The concept of Feminism has been an issue of contention in Africa generally and the Igbo nation in particular. At the unprecedented outburst and spread of COVID-19 in the world, survival strategies were adopted among the Igbo as a whole, and individual households particularly. This study observes that some of these survival strategies raise tension and arguments on the Igbo cultural perception of feminism as a concept among traditional religious people of Igboland. In order to thoroughly examine these problem and findings, the research adopts historical and phenomenological research method. The study among other things recommends that gender stratification should be carefully managed among the Igbo people of the South East, Nigeria. Data were gotten from primary and secondary sources. Data collected were analyzed with hermeneutical style of data analysis.

Keywords: **Feminism, COVID-19, Survival Strategies, Igbo Traditional Religious Society.**

**RELIGION, SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA: MODEL
FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE POST COVID-19 ERA**

BY

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**ABSTRACT FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2021
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ABSTRACT

In every society, traditional or modern, Religious, social and economic factors remain common denominator for development. While Religion safeguards the spiritual and moral aspects of man, he is a product of the society. Therefore, his well-being, depends on the cordial atmosphere which may exist in order for him to meet his needs for development. As it were, the world is now a global village. With advances in science and technology, no part of the world is so isolated from the developmental trend worldwide. This notwithstanding, the developed countries continually kept the developing countries in a state of perpetual under -development. This paper focuses on the imperatives of religious, and socio-economic independence of Africa as a permease for sustainable development in the post covid-19 era. The paper identifies religious, social and economic factors as denominators that drive development in any society. It holds that religious and socio-economic independence of Africa from the entanglements of the western world, will accelerate development in Africa. The study adopts the dependency theory of development as the lens for the study. The aim and objectives of the study is to identify and explain the role of religion, and socio-economic factors as indices for development of Africa. The research combines both the historical and phenomenological approaches in the discussion. It observes that Africa's underdevelopment is largely because of its overdependence on foreign sources. It concludes that Africa should look inward and explore the natural resources and human potentials to drive its development.

AFRICA WITHOUT SOCIAL VALUES, THE ROLE OF THE PRIEST

By

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Abstract

In the pre-colonial Africa, social values were the umbilical cord that held the Africans to their world. The growth, development of and serenity in African traditional societies were possible due to the robust and viability of certain social values such as honesty, hard work, communalism etc. However, with the event of the gradual westernization of African continent, the erosion of these age-long, and cherished heritage of social values became and glary and blatant. Hence the trio of honesty, hard work and communalism were surreptitiously supplanted by mediocrity, corruption, insecurity and individualism. In search for the way out of the “wood” and in realization of the religious disposition of the Africans which is notorious, the Researcher focuses on the priest as a critical stakeholder of which lofty height would be attained if engaged in the task of reversing the tide of the erosion of the African social values using phenomenological methodology.

Key Word: Africa, social, value, roles, priest.

The benefits of marginalised Africans during the coronavirus: A clarion call to African Intellectuals and faith-based communities

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Abstract

Existing literature have not adequately explored the issues of marginalisation and social exclusion of Africans during the coronavirus in different parts of the world. In this article, particular attention is paid to the relationship between Africa's marginalisation and Africa's need to appreciate, valorize and respect her knowledge. Is there any advantage Africa can get from her marginalisation by the western world? It is an invitation for indigenous knowledge production, dissemination and upgrading of research institutes, the establishment of industries and training of personnel. It brings to bear the urgency of engaging African intellectuals and faith-based communities to devise a plan of making Africa self-reliant.

COVID – 19 PANDEMIC POVERTY AND CRIME IN NIGERIA: A BIBLICAL RESPONSE

BY

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Abstract

The outburst of Covid-19 pandemic has added to the chronicles of deadly diseases in world history. The outbreak with curtailment measures has increased the chasm of inequality giving birth to pocket crimes. The untold hardship has resulted in youth restive activities and increased poverty. The paper adopts historical, phenomenological and expository approaches. It discovers among other things that the history of pandemic in biblical records were best managed without growing crime and poverty as we have in Nigeria. It concludes by recommending same as a panacea for the containment and aggressive development drive as a nation.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Poverty, Crime, Biblical Response.

PERCEPTION, MILITATING FACTORS, ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS AND COMPLIANCE TO COVID-19 STAY AT HOME ORDER AMONG RESIDENTS OF OBEGU ABA EBONYI STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study examined the perception, militating factors, associated problems and level of compliance to stay at home order in control of Corona virus disease outbreak in Nigeria by studying residents of ObeguAba in Ebonyi Local Government Area Ebonyi State, Nigeria. Thirty two respondents who were interviewed were selected using the

snowball sampling technique from the study population. Data were coded using reflexive thematic analysis. It was found among other things that the individuals relied solely on government to provide their financial and food needs before they could fully comply with the stay at home order. This therefore necessitated partial compliance to the stay at home order in the area. It was concluded that partial compliance to the stay at home order is a major barrier to the prevention of COVID-19 outbreak in Nigeria. It was recommended that Nigerian citizens should be adequately sensitized on the need for the stay at home order especially in this period of COVID-19 epidemic.

Keywords: Compliance to stay at home order, Corona virus disease outbreak, partial compliance to the stay at home order, perception, stay at home order

Covid-19 and Commercial Sex Workers in Ghana and Nigeria: A Qualitative Study

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Since the covid-19 outbreak, studies have focused on the effect at the macro-level. However, literature on micro-level effects is evolving. Since micro-level analysis is important, this study examined patronage level and the level of exposure to the Covid-19 among commercial sex workers (CSWs). Also, IDI was conducted among 24 CSWs purposively drawn. Findings show that patronage was low during the peak of the pandemic and many CSWs were exposed more to physical abuses rather than the virus itself. Thus, since CSWs are a vulnerable group, palliatives should also be targeted at them.

Key words: Covid-19, Commercial Sex workers, Ngeria, Ghana.

**OVERCOMING THE IMPACT OF COVID -19 ON POVERTY
AMONG NIGERIAN FAMILIES**

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This paper discussed the impact of COVID-19, on poverty in Nigeria, and ways of helping families cope with the situation. The objective identified how families can come out of poverty. Data for the study was collected using primary and secondary sources. The study found out that COVID-19 affected families ; there is increased poverty, increase in prices of goods, and households are unable to buy needed items. It was recommended that Auxiliary Social Workers should help government generate family data for future planning, and communities should have resilient livelihoods.

KEY WORDS- COVID-19. FAMILIES,, NIGERIA, POVERTY, and SOCIAL WORK.

**EFFECT OF COVID 19 ON NIGERIAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELLBEING,
HEALTH SECTOR PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND THE ROLE OF
NIGERIAN SOCIAL WORKERS IN THE WAR AGAINST COVID 19**

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ABSTRACT

Covid 19 pandemic is a virus that has created tension and devastation around the globe. This study is designed to specifically find out the effect of Covid 19 on the socio-economic wellbeing of Nigerians, the health sector preparedness to handle pandemic and the role of Nigerian social workers in the fight against Covid 19 in Nigeria. The study employed phenomenological and exploratory research design in its inquiry. Sixteen (16) respondents made up the sample size for the study. Focus Group Discussion Guide and In-depth Interview Guide were the instruments for data collection. The result of the study shows that Covid 19 pandemic had devastating impact on the socio-economic wellbeing of Nigerians. Secondly, Nigerian health system is ill equipped and underprepared to handle Covid 19 pandemic. Thirdly, Nigerian social workers, most especially medical social workers played significant role in passing out information on Covid 19 preventive measure to the general public. The study recommends that the Nigerian government should wake up and fix the health sector and make it proactive to handle epidemic/pandemic in the future. Social work practice in

Nigeria should be promoted by the government through institutionalization of the profession.

KEYWORDS: Covid 19; Effect; Wellbeing; Health sector; Preparedness; Social Work

Christianity a challenge to African Traditional Religion, Evo a case study
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Conceptualization of religion

Religion is a phenomenon of human concern; it is the most complex discipline in the Humanities. Human beings are religiously alert in the terms of beliefs and practices which is the basis of religion.

Religion distinguishes human beings from other lower creatures of the universe. Religion in the indigenous context of Africa, acknowledges the Supernatural powers or spiritual forces that governs the entire universe. These spiritual forces are manifested to human being in various religious phenomena in distinct societies.

This is the reason for different types of responses to spiritual powers in the human experience. Every society has its own peculiar spiritual force or Supernatural entity it deals with. Thus, the inability of societies to control and combat the dominant spiritual forces it is surrounded with led to their recognition and worship of such Supernatural forces. The spiritual being under-pin all activities in the visible and invisible world to ensure order in the society. Hence, different deities have specific area to control as is believed by the people. It is worthy to note that the indigenous religious practices of Africa see the environment as a vital component of the spirituality of its religions. The environment a major aspect of religion is the influencer to a large extent the basic religious beliefs and practices of the people.
