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METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS IN CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES

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Abstract

Data analysis in religious studies involves the systematic collection, organization, interpretation, and presentation of data related to religious beliefs, practices, and institutions. This can be involved in both quantitative and qualitative research method. The paper look at a quantitative data analysis in religious studies might involve the use of surveys or statistical analysis of numerical data, such as demographic data, survey responses, or numerical measurements of religious practices or beliefs. This paper examines the qualitative data analysis in religious studies, on the other hand, might involve the collection and analysis of non-numerical data, such as interview, ethnographic observations, or textual analysis of religious texts. This approach allows researcher to gain a deeper and understanding of the meaning and significance of religious beliefs and practices, as well as the social and culture contexts in which they are situated. The paper also looks at the specific methods used, data analysis in religious studies is an essential tool for understanding the complex and multifaceted nature of religion and its role in society. By rigorously collecting and analyzing data, researchers can gain insights into the diversity of religious beliefs and practices, as well as the ways in which religion intersects with other social and cultural factors, such as race, gender, and class.

Introduction

Data analysis in religious studies involves the systematic collection, organization, interpretation, and presentation of data related to religious beliefs, practices, and institutions. This can involve both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Quantitative data analysis in religious studies might involve the use of surveys or statistical analysis of numerical data, such as demographic data, survey responses, or numerical measurements of religious practices or beliefs. For example, researchers might use quantitative data analysis to study the relationship between religious affiliation and political beliefs, or to examine trends in religious attendance or beliefs over time.

Data analysis is of the systematically applying either statistical or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap and evaluate data. Singh (2006:222) avers that after administering and scoring research tools scripts, data collected and organized. The collected data

are known as 'raw data.' The raw data are meaningless unless certain statistical treatment is given to them. Analysis of data means to make the raw data meaningful or to draw some results from the data after the proper treatment. The 'null hypotheses' are tested with the help of analysis data so to obtain some significant results. Thus, the analysis of data, according to Singh, serves the following main functions:

1. To make the raw data meaningful,
2. To test null hypothesis,
3. To obtain the significant results,
4. To draw some inferences or make generalization, and
5. To estimate parameters.

Methodology

The methodology used in data analysis for religious studies can vary depending on the type of data being analyzed. Some common methods include content analysis, discourse analysis, and statistical analysis. Content analysis involves analyzing the content of written or spoken texts to identify themes, patterns, and trends. Discourse analysis focuses on the ways in which language is used to construct meaning and shape social realities. Statistical analysis involves using quantitative methods to analyze data and identify patterns and relationships.

Data Collection:

Data collection in religious studies can involve a variety of methods, including surveys, interviews, and ethnographic observation. Surveys can be used to gather information about people's religious beliefs, practices, and attitudes. Interviews can provide more in-depth information about people's experiences with religion, while ethnographic observation involves immersing oneself in a particular religious community to gain a deeper understanding of its practices and beliefs.

Data Analysis

Once data has been collected, it can be analyzed using various methods. For example, content analysis can be used to identify recurring themes in written or spoken texts related to religion. Statistical analysis can be used to identify patterns and relationships between variables in survey data. Discourse analysis can be used to identify how language is used to construct religious meaning.

Methods of Data Analysis

There are different methods of data analysis however; they can all be categorized under quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis. Kajom (2019:65) posits that one must first determine how to analyse data using a particular method. For instance, quantitatively, one can decide to use chi-square or regression analysis, while qualitatively, one can use reflexive narrative or thematic formation analysis. Below are some methods of data analysis:

Data Analysis Technique 1: Chi-Square (χ^2)

Chi-Square (χ^2) is a statistical method of data analysis that is used for analyzing quantitative data. Marczyk et al. (2005:223) assert that chi-square statistic allows us to test hypotheses using nominal or ordinal data. It does this by testing whether one set of proportions is higher or lower than you would expect by chance. Chi-square summarizes the discrepancy between observed and expected frequencies. The smaller the overall discrepancy is between the observed and expected scores, the smaller the value of the chi-square will be. Conversely, the larger the discrepancy is between the observed and expected scores, the larger the value of the chi-square will be.

Chi-square analysis is often used to examine between-group differences on categorical variables, such as gender, marital status, or grade level. The main thing to remember is that the data must be nominal or ordinal because chi-square is a test of proportions. Also, because it compares the tallies of categorical responses between two or more groups, the chi square statistic can be conducted only on actual numbers and not on recalculated percentages or proportions.

There are numerous derivations of the Chi-square formula depending on their application. However, Kajom (2019:67) gave the following manual formula which is commonly use in conducting researches in the social sciences and humanities:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{n(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e} \quad d.f = (r - 1)(c - 1)$$

Where

f_o = observed frequency

f_t = theoretical (expected) frequency

df = degree of frequency

χ^2 = calculated chi-square value

Data Analysis Technique 2: T-Test

T-Test is another method of data analysis that is used for analysing quantitative data. According to formulas.tutorvista.com/math/t-test-formula.html cited in Kajom (2019:75) t-test is mostly known as “Student’s t-test” after the name of its founder “Student.” There are numerous forms of t-tests, however, the most common is the “two-sample t-test” also known as the “Student’s t-test” or “independent samples t-test” (Gakure & Uloko, 2013:19). T-tests are used to test mean differences between two groups. In general, they require a single dichotomous independent variable (e.g., an experimental and a control group) and a single continuous dependent variable. For example, t-tests can be used to test for mean differences between experimental and control groups in a randomized experiment, or to test for mean differences between two groups in a nonexperimental context (such as whether cocaine and heroin users report more criminal activity). When a researcher wishes to compare the average (mean) performance between two groups on a continuous variable, he or she should consider the t-test.

The formula for T-test is given below:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)}}$$

Where,

\bar{x}_1 = Mean of first set of values

\bar{x}_2 = Mean of second set of values

S_1 = Standard deviation of first set of values

S_2 = Standard deviation of second set of values

n_1 = Total number of values in first set

n_2 = Total number of values in second set

And the formula for standard deviation is thus:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

Where,

x = Values given

\bar{x} = Mean

n = Total number of values

Data Analysis Technique 3: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Marczyk et al. (2005:221) note that often characterized as an omnibus t-test, an ANOVA is also a test of mean comparisons. In fact, one of the only differences between a t-test and an ANOVA is that the ANOVA can compare means across more than two groups or conditions. Therefore, a t-test is just a special case of ANOVA. If you analyze the means of two groups by ANOVA, you get the same results as doing it with a t-test. Although a researcher could use a series of t-tests to examine the differences between more than two groups, this would not only be less efficient, but it would add experiment-wise error, thereby increasing the chances of spurious results and compromising statistical conclusion validity. Interestingly, despite its name, the ANOVA works by comparing the differences between group means rather than the differences between group variances. The name “analysis of variance” comes from the way the procedure uses variances to decide whether the means are different.

There are numerous different variations of the ANOVA procedure to choose from, depending on the study hypothesis and research design. For example, a one-way ANOVA is used to compare the means of two or more levels of a single independent variable. Alternatively, multifactor ANOVAs can be used when a study involves two or more independent variables. Similarly, if the study had three factors, a three-way ANOVA would be used, and so forth. Still another variant of the ANOVA is the multiple analysis of variance, or MANOVA. The MANOVA is used when there are two or more dependent variables that are generally related in some way (Marczyk et al., 2005:221).

According to Singh (2006:238) the analysis of variance is a convenient way to determine whether the means of more than two random samples are too different to attribute to sampling error. It would be possible to use a number of ‘t’ test to determine the significance of the difference five means, two at a time, but it would involve ten separate tests. The number of the necessary pair wise comparisons of ‘N’ things is determined by the formula:

$$\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

An analysis of variance would make this determination possible with a single test, rather than ten. The question raised by the analysis of variance is whether the sample means differ from their own sample means (within group variance) (Singh, 2006:238).

If the variation of sample means from the grand mean is greater enough than the variance of the individual scores from their sample means, the samples are different enough to reject a null hypothesis or sampling error explanation. If the among groups variance is not substantially greater than the within group variance, the samples are not significantly different and probably behave as random samples from the same population (Singh, 2006:238).

$$F = \frac{\text{Variance among groups}}{\text{Variance within groups}}$$

The significance of the ‘f’ ratio is found in ‘f’ tables which indicate the values necessary to reject the null hypothesis at the .05 or the .01 levels.

Data Analysis Technique 4: Correlations Data Analysis Technique

Fakir (2016) opines that correlations are used when you want to know about the relationship between two variables. For example, you want to know consumers’ willingness to pay and their ratings for the product quality. If the correlation is 1, meaning the willingness to pay and the

ratings for the product quality are completely positively correlated and if the correlation is 0, meaning there is no correlation between these two variables. If the correlation is -1, it shows they are completely negatively correlated, meaning the higher one variable, the lower the other variable. If the absolute value of the variables is bigger than 0.5, they are usually significant.

An important thing to remember when using correlations is that a correlation does not explain causation. A correlation merely indicates that a relationship or pattern exists, but it does not mean that one variable is the cause of the other.

Now let us proceed to a statistical way of calculating the correlation coefficient. If x & y are the two variables of discussion, then the correlation coefficient can be calculated using the formula:

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{[n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}$$

Here,

n = Number of values or elements

$\sum x$ = Sum of 1st values list

$\sum y$ = Sum of 2nd values list

$\sum xy$ = Sum of the product of 1st and 2nd values

$\sum x^2$ = Sum of squares of 1st values

$\sum y^2$ = Sum of squares of 2nd values

Data Analysis Technique 5: Linear Regressions

Linear regression is a method of estimating or predicting a value on some dependent variable given the values of one or more independent variables. Like correlations, statistical regression examines the association or relationship between variables. Unlike with correlations, however, the primary purpose of regression is prediction. For example, insurance adjusters may be able to predict or come close to predicting a person's life span from his or her current age, body weight, medical history, history of tobacco use, marital status, and current behavioral patterns (Marczyk, et al., 2005:224).

According to Marczyk et al. (2005:224) there are two basic types of regression analysis: simple regression and multiple regression. In simple regression, we attempt to predict the dependent variable with a single independent variable. In multiple regression, as in the case of the insurance adjuster, we may use any number of independent variables to predict the dependent variable. Logistic regression, unlike its linear counterpart, is unique in its ability to predict dichotomous variables, such as the presence or absence of a specific outcome, based on a specific set of independent or predictor variables. Like correlation, logistic regression provides information about the strength and direction of the association between the variables. In addition, logistic regression coefficients can be used to estimate odds ratios for each of the independent variables in the model. These odds ratios can tell us how likely a dichotomous outcome is to occur given a particular set of independent variables.

Fakir (2016) claims that regression is a more accurate way to test the relationship between the variables compared with correlations since it shows the goodness of fit (Adjusted R Square) and the statistical testing for the variables. The formulas for one-variable regressions is $y = ax + b$ and for multiple regressions is $y = ax^2 + bx + c$.

For $y = ax + b$, y is the dependent variable, x is the causal variable and the intercept is a , indicating the correlation between x and y . If “ a ” is 0.2 for example, it means when x variable increases 1 unit, y increases 0.2 units. If “ a ” is negative, meaning y decreases as x increases.

For $y = ax_1 + bx_2 + c$, y is the dependent variable, x_1 is causal variable 1 and x_2 is causal variable 2. “ a ” is the intercept for variable 1 and “ b ” for variable 2. For example, if $y = 0.6x_1 - 0.4x_2 + 0.23$, it means when x_1 increases 1 unit, y increases 0.6 units and when x_2 increases 1 unit, y decreases 0.4 units. (Given the variables are statistically significant.)

Like correlations, causation cannot be inferred from regression.

Note that, these types of analyses generally require computer software (e.g., SPSS, SAS, STATA, and MINITAB) and a solid understanding of statistics to interpret the results.

Data Analysis Technique 6: Thematic Analysis

Braun & Clarke (2012:57) aver that thematic Analysis (TA) is a method for systematically identifying, organising, and offering insight into, patterns of meaning (themes) across a dataset. Through focusing on meaning across a dataset, TA allows the researcher to see and make sense of collective or shared meanings and experiences. Identifying unique and idiosyncratic meanings and experiences found only within a single data item is not the focus of TA. This method, then, is a way of identifying what is common to the way a topic is talked or written about, and of making sense of those commonalities.

However, what is common is not necessarily in and of itself meaningful or important. The patterns of meaning that TA allows the researcher to identify need to be important in relation to the particular topic and research question being explored. Analysis produces the answer to a question, even if, as in some qualitative research, the specific question that is being answered only becomes apparent through the analysis. There are numerous patterns that could be identified across any dataset - the purpose of analysis is to identify those relevant to answering a particular research question. For instance, in researching white collar workers’ experiences of sociality at work, a researcher might interview people about their work environment, and start with questions about their typical work day. If most or all reported that they started work at around 9am, this would be a pattern in the data, but it wouldn’t necessarily be a meaningful or important one. However, if many reported that they aimed to arrive at work earlier than they needed to, to chat to colleagues, this could be a meaningful pattern (Braun & Clarke, 2012:57).

Thematic analysis is a flexible method that allows the researcher to focus on the data in numerous different ways. With TA you can legitimately focus on analysing meaning across the entire dataset, or you can examine one particular aspect of a phenomenon in depth. You can report the obvious or semantic meanings in the data, or you can interrogate the latent meanings, the assumptions and ideas that lie behind what is explicitly stated (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The many forms thematic analysis can take means that it suits a wide variety of research questions and research topics.

Data Analysis Technique 7: Anthropological Method of Data Analysis

Anthropological analysis is a method that studies religious beliefs and practices as they relate to culture and society.

Data Analysis Technique 8: Hermeneutic Method of Data Analysis

Hermeneutic analysis - a method that focuses on interpreting religious texts and symbols in their historical, cultural, and linguistic context

Data Analysis Technique 9: Phenomenological Method of Data Analysis

Praveena and Sasikumar (2021:914) claims that phenomenology comes from the academic disciplines of Philosophy and psychology. Phenomenology can be divided into descriptive phenomenology created by Husserl and interpretive- hermeneutic phenomenology created by Heidegger. The design used in this study was descriptive phenomenological design.

There are four steps in descriptive phenomenology according to Praveena and Sasikumar (2021:914). They are bracketing, intuiting, analyzing and describing. Bracketing is the process of identifying and holding in abeyance the preconceived beliefs and opinions about phenomena under study. Intuiting occurs when researchers remain open to the meanings attributed to the phenomena by those who have experienced it. Phenomenological researchers then proceed to the analysis phase i.e. extracting significant statements, categorizing, and making sense of the essential meanings of the phenomenon. Finally, the descriptive phase occurs when researchers come to understand and define the phenomenon (Colaizzi, 1978).

The four steps in descriptive phenomenology mentioned above are also prescribed for the phenomenological study of religion. Hence, phenomenological method of data analysis is suitable for researches in religious studies.

The framework for data analysis described by Colaizzi (1978) is as follows:

- i. Read all the participants descriptions to acquire a feeling for what was being said and a sense of the whole; audiotapes will be played several times in order to sensitise this researcher to the latent meanings.
- ii. Extract significant statements and phrases pertaining directly to the phenomena under investigation.
- iii. Using creative thought, formulate meanings for each significant statement and phrase.
- iv. At this stage, thematic mapping should be carried out. Organise these into clusters of themes. These steps will be done for each participant's descriptions. These clusters of themes will be used to provide an exhaustive description of the experience.
- v. Exhaustively describing the Phenomenon: In the fifth stage of analysis, the researcher integrates all the resulting ideas into an exhaustive description of the phenomenon.
- vi. Describing the fundamental structure of the phenomenon: In this step, findings were reduced to avoid repetitions and to make a clear and concise description of phenomenon. The original transcripts will be checked for validation. Themes which do not fit together will not be ignored. The clusters of themes will be reviewed by the participants for validation.
- vii. Returning to the Participants to validate the findings from the study participants: This step aimed to validate study findings using "member checking". This is the final stage of data analysis which involves returning to the participants for a follow up interview, to elicit the representativeness of the emerged phenomenon with their experience (Lopez & Willis, 2004; Creswell & Creswell, 2017).

Conclusion

Data analysis in religious studies is an important tool for understanding the complex ways in which religion and spirituality intersect with people's lives. By using a variety of methods to collect and analyze data, researchers can gain insights into the ways in which religious beliefs, practices, and attitudes are shaped and maintained. The use of data analysis in religious studies can also help to challenge assumptions and uncover hidden biases, ultimately leading to a deeper understanding of the role of religion in society. The conclusion of data analysis in religious studies will depend on the specific research question, data sources, and analytical methods used.

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**ASSESSMENT OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION
IN TEACHING AND LEARNING IN SHEHU SHAGRI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,
SOKOTO**

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Abstract

This study was an examination of the factors influencing technology integration in teaching in Shehu Shagari college of education. The study employed a descriptive survey research design, with 16156 students and 719 lecturers of SSCOE, Sokoto as population, while 378 sample was selected from the student and 140 from lectures with Proportionate sampling techniques, frequency distribution, percentage, inferential statistics of T-test and analyses of variance was used in analysing the data generated from the study. The findings shared that lack of confidence and experience with technological gadgets, inadequate facilities cause a lot of discouragement on SSCOE lecturers, inadequate of motivation and incentives affect technology integration in teaching in SSCOE and lack of teacher competence. Recommendations were made to include; lecturers can actually help in integration of technology in teaching in SSCOE in a number of a ways which include; recommendation of the relevant technology to both the institution and government, organization, workshops to educate teachers/lecturers on the uses and importance of such technical, acquisition of technological knowledge by the lecturers themselves.

Keywords; Technology Integration, Examination, Teachers and Students.

Introduction

The rapid growth in Information Communication and Technologies (ICT) have brought remarkable changes in the twenty-first century, as well as affected the demands of modern societies. ICT is becoming increasingly important in our daily lives and in our educational system. Therefore, there is a growing demand on educational institutions to use ICT to teach the skills and knowledge students need for the 21st century. Realizing the effect of ICT on the workplace and everyday life, today's educational institutions try to restructure their educational curricula and classroom activities, in order to bridge the existing technology gap in teaching and learning. This restructuring process requires effective adoption of technologies into existing environment in order to provide learners with knowledge of specific subject areas, to promote meaningful learning and to enhance professional productivity, (Tomei in Charles, 2012). It is important to study how teachers integrated technology into creative teaching and also factors that influence teachers use of technology in teaching and learning process, Education is an area where the use of technology has impacted greatly on students' learning. The integration of

technology in teaching and learning can significantly influence the outcome of teaching and learning process. Technology in the classroom is essential for increasing students engagement and empowering education to create innovation learning experiences in and out class it can also help the students by making learning more engaging and collaborative Rather than memorizing facts, students learn by doing and through critical thinking. This could be as simple as taking an interactive quiz in class or participating in tech-enabled group discussions. Or it could be as involved as playing educational games, practicing in science experiments in a virtual lab or taking a virtual field trip. Using technology it make learning truly engaging, it also must be truly interactive, Doing math on a computer isn't any different than doing math with a pencil and pad or paper. But using augmented reality to animate math challenges is a whole different ball game. Ultimately, interactivity and technology enhance learning. VawnHimmelsbach (2022).

The use of technology application in teaching and learning process can foster student engagement for auditory and visual learners. Integrating simple technologies like Power Points, games, internet homework assignments, or online grading systems can be difference makers in students' growth in the classroom.

PowerPoint and Games

PowerPoint presentations can be used to introduce a classroom concept while providing the opportunity for engagement. Along with the use of graphics and bulleted information, links to videos that accompany the ideas presented in the PowerPoint can be embedded within the slides. Educational apps in the classroom like Kahoot can be used to review information after a lesson or unit. Teachers can create and share Kahoots with one another while students can create anonymous user names to participate in the game. This allows for whole-class participation from students who may usually be reluctant to participate in class. Kahoot is accessible to play on phones or computers and teachers can determine if they want students to work independently or be assigned to teams.

Internet homework assignments.

Posting homework assignment online (via learning platforms like blackboard, Brightspace and Moodle) is one way many teachers can begin to integrate technology in the classroom. Assignment are easily accessible, which can increase students engagement and help students become more organised.

Communication is a key element in education that helps teachers, administrators, parents, and students recognize a student's strengths and areas for improvement. Online grading systems such as PowerSchool open and facilitate lines of communication where teachers can post grades, analyse student attendance patterns, and manage transcript data.

Classroom tablets.

For classrooms that are fortunate enough to have tablets for students, technology can allow teachers to implement differentiation throughout instruction. Students can work at their own pace during assignments and teachers have the opportunity for one-on-one instructions

Listserv.

Software such as Listserv allows parents to manage and organize their emails. Parents can receive updates from teachers about important announcements, newsletters, and discussions that keep frequent lines of communication open.

There are various factors that impede technology integration into teaching and learning. Some of these factors among others are:

- Inadequacy of qualified Teachers
- Lack of motivation and incentive by the government.
- Inadequate facilities.
- Poor planning and implementation

All these factors impede the integration of technology in teaching and learning processes in one way or the other.

The use of ICT in teaching requires competencies from the teacher and has indeed made the profession more challenging experience and retain knowledge for a longer time. According to the United Nation Development Program (2011) statistics, almost 80% of the teachers in developing countries feel that they are not prepared to use the technology. The integration of information and communication technologies into curriculum is a crucial process in ensuring the quality of education (Hue and AbdulJalil, 2013). Shehu Shagari College of Education as a learning institution that trains future teachers has inputted the use of technology into the teaching and learning process over the years. The traditional and modern teaching methods were explicitly used for several years but as modern technology improved and different areas of life are being affected, teaching was not left behind. Therefore, lecturers now use technology equipment and materials to expatiate their teaching and make teaching and learning more interesting. Despite the positive changes and outcomes technology integration brings about in the teaching and learning the factors affecting it have not allowed it to be progressive. The use of technology requires a special technical know-how. Lack or inadequacy of qualified teachers is slowing down the progress. Several teachers are not even computer literate and don't know how to operate or use these technological gadgets. Lack of motivational incentives by the government has also influenced the use of these technologies negatively. Teachers are not properly paid and therefore they don't see any reason why they should go all out to improve themselves. The use of technology involves the use of the right and appropriate facilities. These facilities are in short supply. Many teachers don't plan properly before going to the class, this ends up affecting the progress of our education system. (Hue and AbdulJalil, 2013).

Statement of the Problem

The use of ICT in teaching requires competencies from the teacher and has indeed made the profession more challenging experience and retain knowledge for a longer time. According to the United Nation Development Program (2011) statistics, almost 80% of the teachers in developing countries feel that they are not prepared to use the technology. The integration of information and communication technologies into curriculum is a crucial process in ensuring the quality of education (Hue and AbdulJalil, 2013). The act of integrating the use of ICT into teaching and learning is a complex process and one may encounter a number of difficulties. However, despite the Ministry for higher Education, Sokoto having embarked on the project in providing a virtual learning platform in schools to enhance ICT usage among teachers, ICT has not been fully adopted in the teaching and learning process in most schools in the state including Shehu Shagari College of Education Sokoto. Only a few teachers are using ICT as teaching and learning tools (MfhE) 2013. This is because the challenges outweigh the benefits. Therefore, this study is expected to generate information on the teachers' perceptions and challenges of integrating ICT tools in the teaching and learning process. With changes in modern technologies learners need to be equipped with updated knowledge that will help them adapt to the changing world. Such

knowledge leads to better communication and increased 21st century skills as a result of e-Commerce and self-employment in the ICT sector.

Thus, The challenges confronting the integration of technology in Shehu Shagari Collage of Education Sokoto are in the areas of education policy and planning. Educational reforms through ICT required clear and concise objectives, guidelines and time-bound targets. The proliferation of technologies has complicated the teaching-learning process and finding the best ways of integration of technology into classroom practices is one of the challenges the 21st century teachers face.

Effective integration of technology into learning systems is much more complicated than providing computers, securing a connection to the internet. Technology integration takes time, time to learn about the innovation, time to be adequately prepared to use it. Teachers need to have knowledge, skills and positive attitude towards the implementation of technology in schools.

Objective of the Study

The purpose of this study is to investigate the teacher integration of technology into classroom instruction. In specific terms the study has the following objectives:

- ✓ To identify various arrays by which technology can be applied to the teaching and learning in Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto
- ✓ To identify the factors that impede the integration of technology in teaching and learning process in Shehu Shagari College of Education.
- ✓ To identify the proper solution to the factors that inhabit the integration so that benefits of technological integration can be fully explored.

Research Questions

In order to achieve the objectives of this research work, the following questions were formulated:

- ✓ What are the various arrays by which technology can be applied to the teaching and learning in Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto?
- ✓ What are the factors that impede the integration of technology in teaching and learning process in Shehu Shagari College of Education?
- ✓ What is the proper solution to the factors that inhabit the integration so that benefits of technological integration can be fully explored?

Methodology

The research employed a descriptive survey design the population of 719 academic staff and 16156 students from the population of the stud. 378 students' respondents. 140 academic staff respondents were selected as sample using. proportionate sampling techniques.

The content validity of the instrument was obtained after validation of the questionnaire items by some experts in curriculum and instruction department in the faculty of education and extension services Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto and School of general education, Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto.

Where by reliability of instrument was obtained using split-half method by administration of the instrument items to 140 academic staff and (379) NCE students and splitting the test score into even and odd numbers and analysed using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient that yielded 0.72 index. The research instrument used for this study was questionnaire which was used to gather information. The questionnaires were extensively used in gathering data and collecting the opinions of people in the chosen category of the population i.e samples from the teaching staff, administrative staff and students. The data was also collected with the help of research

assistants using direct delivery method in administration and collection of the completed questionnaires, simple frequency and percentage, T- test and analysis of variance were used in analysing the data collected in the study at 0.05 significance level.

Results

Research Question one: What are the factors that impede integration of technology in teaching and learning process in SSCOE?

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean
1.	Lack of time to gain confidence and experience with technology	20	10	30	300	1.38
2.	Lack of adequate training	310	10	10	15	3.65
3.	Lack of technical support	300	30	-	-	3.76
	Total					8.79
	Total grand Mean					4.39

The table 1 shows that three items on the table indicate a positive as they are above (1.38) the act of points. They are (item 1,2,3, with mean scores of (1.38), (3.65) and (3.76) a total mean of (8.79) and a grand mean of (4.39) was derived above the cut-off point which indicate a positive response that information communication technology incompetence of lecturers on technology integration in teaching learning in SSCOE is lack of time to gain confidence and experience with technology.

Research Question Two: What are the factors that seem to hinder the integration of technology and its benefit in Shehu Shagari Collage of Education?

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Mean
1.	Inadequate facilities make lecturers not to feel energized to teach well	305	50	20	3	1.38
2.	Inadequate facilities cause a lot of discouragement on SSCOE lecturers	300	40	20	10	3.51
3.	Effective teaching is hindered by inadequate facilities	250	50	30	20	3.81
	Total					8.7
	Total grand mean					3.56

The results of table 4.2 shows that three items are positive as they are above (2.50), the cut-off point, they are item 2,3 with mean scores (3.51) and (3.81); while one appears negative as it is below cut off point (2.50) and the item with mean score of (1.38). a total mean of (8.7) and grandmean of (3.08) were derived above the cut-off point indicate a positive response that inadequate facilities cause a lot of discouragement on SSCOE lecturers.

Discussions

Finding from research questions that one the results shows that three items on the table indicate a positive response as they are above (2.50) the cut-off point. They are item 1,2 and 3 with mean score of (3.38), (3.51) and (3.81) a total mean of 10.7 and a grand mean of (3.51) and (3.56) was derived above the cut-off point which indicate a positive response that integration technology in teaching and learning in SSCOE is lack of time, confidence and experience with technology. This finding is in agreement with Berner (2003). and Summary (2005) as cited in Bordbar (2010)

teaching computer is a major predictor of integration technology in teaching, evidence suggests that majority of teachers who reported negative or neutral attitude toward the integration of ICT into teaching and learning process lacked knowledge and skills that would allow them to make “informed decision” (Al-Oteawi, 2002, as cited in Bordbar 2010).

Finding from research question two table.2 shows that three items appeared negative as it is below the cut-off point (2.50) and the item is 1 with mean score of (1.38) a total mean of (3.02) were derived above the cut-off point indicate a positive response that inadequate facilities cause a lot of discouragement on SSCOE lecturers. This finding is in agreement with the view of Tinio (2002) which holds ICT adds value to the teaching and learning and in the organization and management of learning institution which could lead to increasing qualities of education in tertiary institution. In agreement with Hosler (2005) a visit to secondary school showed that a lot of need to be done to provide necessary equipment for hand on practices to acquire the skills and competences required for employment which is in line with Dandei (2007), who opined that one feels strongly if entrepreneurship is entrenched in NCE programs, its effect will be felt in many areas including petty trading the finding further revealed that older teachers frequently use computer technology in the classroom more than the younger having rich experience in teaching, classroom management and also competence in the use of computer can easily integrate ICT into their teaching. The result is in agreement with Russell, Bebell, Dwyer & Conn (2003) who found out the new teachers who were highly skilled with technology, more than older teachers that did not incorporate ICT in their teaching. Secondly, new teachers could experience some challenges in their first few years of teaching and spend most of their time in familiarizing themselves with schools’ curriculum and classroom management.

Conclusion

Based on the responses from the research questionnaire and for the purpose of this study the researches strongly believe that:

Government has a number of things that can be done to enhance the integration of technology in teaching in SSCOE in areas such as provision of facilities and provision of fund. There is no doubt that SSCOE lecturers by recommending modern technology and equipment’s would enhance the integration of technology in teaching and learning process. It was discovered at this point that lecturers can actually help in integration of technology in teaching in SSCOE in a number of a ways which include; recommendation of the relevant technology to both the institution and government, organization, workshops to educate people on the uses and importance of such technical, acquisition of technological knowledge by the lecturers themselves.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. To sustain the current level of ICT competencies, there should be continuous education and Periodic training and retraining of Lecturers of Shehu Shagari College of Education Sokoto on ICT adoption in teaching and learning
2. It is important to motivate and rewarding teachers to use ICT in instructional activities.
3. Technology should be incorporated during curriculum design in order to apply it easily and the college should also give attention in creating comfortable environment which motivates to integrate technology in teaching and learning process in Shehu Shagari College of Education Sokoto.

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Re-examining the Contours of Social Values and Insecurity in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper acknowledges that man is essentially gregarious. The implication is that it is in the nature of man to interact. The paper discovers that man's interaction with others in an insecure atmosphere runs the risk of devaluing the essence of the interaction and renders it counterproductive. Thus, it is the view of this paper that values are catalysts that propel and control social interaction. Values are software that guide action(s) and can be manipulated for both peaceful and conflict purposes. Therefore, while demonstrating how values have played a role in the insecurity bedeviling Nigeria, the paper also unearths values that can ensure security of lives and property. Using secondary sources (online and offline materials) as well as primary sources (focal group discussions), the paper makes use of thematic analysis to arrive at evidence-based findings regarding the contribution of values towards curbing insecurity in Nigeria.

Keywords: value, insecurity, conflict, manipulation, social interaction

Introduction

The concepts of value and insecurity are highly contested in literature. The reason is not far-fetched as provided by Gallie (1956). According to him “essentially contested concepts are said to be so value-laden that no amount of argument or evidence can ever lead to agreement on a single version as the correct or standard use” (p. 168). However, Baldwin (1997) warns that stronger variants of this position can lead to radical skeptical nihilism in which there are no grounds for preferring one conception.

However, accepting the above position would make the kind of conceptual analysis that work seeks to undertake and other related ones to be futile. Conversely, there are less radical forms of this position that allow one to differentiate between better and worse conceptualizations, even though ultimately none of the better conceptualizations can ever be said to be the best (Baldwin, 1997). Irrespective of their conceptually problematic nature, no one can deny the palpable impact of insecurity. Similarly, denying the existence of values will amount to playing the ostrich. Therefore, this leaves no option than to unpack the two concepts as well as interrogate their influence on each other.

Insecurity: A conceptual clarification

As earlier hinted, definition of some concepts is usually a herculean task. Insecurity is one of such concepts as scholars are still debating on its exact meaning. Buttressing the above, Adegbami (2013, p. 8) avers that “various scholars across the globe have postulated differing viewpoints on the concept of insecurity”. This notwithstanding, insecurity can be defined as a situation whereby the lives of citizens and their properties are not secured.

The Commission on Security (2003) says that insecurity is the nonexistence of protection of important aspect of human lives in a way that hinders human freedoms and fulfillment. On its part, the United Nations Development Programme (1994) defines insecurity as lack of protection from hidden and hurtful disruptions in the daily activities, at homes, offices or communities. This means that insecurity is the absence of state of being safe and secure from danger, it could also be lack of protection from chronic threats such as hunger, disease and repression. The opposite of insecurity is security, which is understood as encompassing freedom from want, harm, fear and the freedom to take appropriate actions without any form of hindrance. It is also the assurance of future wellbeing and freedom from threat.

For the purpose of this paper, insecurity is defined as the presence of threat that causes fear and anxiety and compromises the possibility of human dignity and fulfilled life. Insecurity is a feeling of inadequacy and uncertainty. It produces anxiety about your goals, relationships, and ability to handle certain situations. Adegbami (2013) reveals that “insecurity has become a hydra headed monster which security agents in Nigeria appear incapable of handling *vis-a-vis* its multifaceted manifestations like bombing, kidnapping/hostage taking, destruction of property, creation of fear, to mention but a few” (p.8). Validating the above view, Is’haqet *al.*, (2019) substantiate that recently, Nigeria has witnessed unprecedented level of insecurity ranging from intra-communal, inter-communal and inter-ethnic clashes; religious violence; armed robbery; assassination, kidnapping and boko haram insurgency.

The logical question to ask at this juncture is what are the causes of insecurity in Nigeria? Again, there is divergent opinion among scholars regarding the causes of insecurity. For instance, while Abubakar (2005) pinpoints to failure of government to provide or manage the basic human needs of their citizens, ethnic disagreements, and national resource contentions as some of the factors responsible for insecurity in Nigeria, Olawale (2016) blames it on unemployment, imbalanced development, corruption, weak judicial system, and porous coastal borders as causes of insecurity in Nigeria.

On his part, Otite (2012) submits that the state of insecurity in Nigeria could be attributed to security lapses on the part of security agents. However, this view is disproved by Udoh (2015), who argues that insecurity in Nigeria is caused by porous borders, illegal arms importation, and proliferation of illegal arms, ethnicity, and emergence of ethnic militia groups, corruption, marginalization, poor leadership, religious fanaticism/extremism, and unemployment. In a related manner, Nadabo (2013) sees bad leadership, corruption, and illiteracy among other factors breeding insecurity in Nigeria. Odidi (2014) points to politics of bitterness in which ascendance to political power is seen as a do-or-die business. This invariably leads to political thuggery and insecurity.

In a manner that suggest coalescing and amalgamating the aforementioned factors Adegbami (2013) faults insecurity in Nigeria on the following factors: political, leadership, unemployment and job racketeering. This summary looks attractive but cannot stand rigorous scrutiny. For instance, religion has been used to cause insecurity in Nigeria in such a way that it cannot be

neglected as a causative factor; yet it is not mentioned by Adegbami. Furthermore, foreign interference from countries that are plotting the breakup of Nigeria and its implication on the ravaging insecurity on the country has not received even a flaccid remark. This is unacceptable. It is, therefore, against this background that this paper adopts eclectic factor disposition towards insecurity in Nigeria.

Understanding values and the value of values

The term value is defined based on the discipline of the scholar providing the definition. Thus, the term is viewed from different perspectives among psychologists and sociologists. From a psychology point of view, Oyserman (2015, p. 36) defines value as “internalized cognitive structures that guide choices by evoking a sense of basic principles of right and wrong (e.g., moral values), a sense of priorities (e.g., personal achievement vs group good), and create a willingness to make meaning and see patterns (e.g., trust vs distrust)”. It is probably against this background that Omede and Omede (2015, p. 122) say that “the heart of the problem of man is the problem of the heart”. The use of the heart here is a metaphorical way of capturing the essence of human existence. It is the view of this paper that values are psycho-social remotes that direct of behavior. This is because values affect the conduct of an individual in all ramifications. From sociological background, values refer to standards or principles which the society collectively hold and therefore are imbibed by its members (Nwaubani, 2010). They are the components of cultural objects, actions and practices that are considered as important and cherished by the society which are preserved and transmitted from generation to generation (Mohammad, 2017). Values are basically metaphysical and intangibles thought patterns with tangible effect(s).

On their part, Okekeet *al.*, (2021) say that values refer to cherished behaviour, norms, practices, beliefs, and principles by a people or society. Balogun (2017) sees values as moral ideas, general conceptions, or orientations towards the world. Balogun reiterates that values are collective conceptions of what is considered good, desirable, and proper or bad, undesirable, and improper in a culture. This is indicative that every human action and/or inaction is driven by values. In other words, conscious or unconscious individuals are compelled by values that serve as motivators and justifiers of their actions and judgment.

Providing a historical background to evolution and study of values, Oyserman (2015) reveals that Western social scientists assume that values were too subjective for scientific study. However, the concept of values found increasing use beginning with *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America* (Thomas and Znaniecki, 1921). Impetus for the study of cultural values has come from the work of Alfred Kroeber, Clyde Kluckhohn, Talcott Parsons, Charles Morris, Robert Redfield, Ralph Linton, Raymond Firth, A.I. Hallowell, and more currently from Michael Bond, Jonathan Haidt, Geerd Hofstede, Ronald Inglehart, Milton Rokeach, and Shalom Schwartz.

Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck (1961) propose that cultural value systems are variations of a set of basic value orientations that flow from answers to five basic questions about being. These are first, what is human nature – evil, neutral, mixed, or good? Second, how do we relate to nature or supernatural – subjugation, harmony, or mastery? Third, what is the nature of time – past, present, or future? Fourth, what is the nature of human activity – being, being-in-becoming, or doing? And fifth, what is the nature of our relationship to others – are we joined vertically, horizontally or are we simply separate individuals?

Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck also organized a system for comparing values in terms of their level of generalization and function in discourse and conduct, proposing that values fit into a pyramid of

ascending generalization. For each society, a few central or focal values were proposed to constitute a mutually interdependent set of what makes for the 'good life.' These include the unquestioned, self-justifying premises of the society's value system and definitions of basic and general value terms; for example, happiness, virtue, beauty, and morality. The basic questions raised by Klukhohn and Strodtbeck continue to be studied, for example, by asking if societies differ in the propensity to accept or value vertical relations in which power differential is clear. Meanwhile, power differential if not well handled can degenerate to violence and insecurity.

Values and Insecurity in Nigeria: A Phenomenological Examination

Values that fuel insecurity include but not limited to the following: intolerance, corruption, lack of respect for human rights and dignity, religious fundamentalism, ethnic jingoism, acrimonious political contestation. For instance, the ravaging Boko haram conflict in the northeast region of Nigeria, which has lasted for over a decade is been motivated by the value of religious fundamentalism as well as intolerance. Ethnic jingoism and contestations are responsible for the increasing spate of violence in northcentral and northwest parts of the country. The fundamental human right to freely move about and to pursue gainful means of livelihood is hampered every Monday by the sit-at-home-order (SAHO) imposed by Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) in the southeastern region of Nigeria.

In another development, corruption has rendered schools, hospitals and other social amenities moribund in Nigeria. Participants at focal group discussion in Dawaki axis of Abuja contended that in most parts of Nigeria, hospitals are now funeral parlours due to their inefficient services. Similarly, participants (comprising of politically exposed individuals) in Garki of Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC) lamented that justice in Nigerian Judicial system is for the highest bidder due to heightened corruption. Same participants bemoaned how insecure the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) has become in recent years and blamed it on corruption as well as putting square pegs in round holes. There was a resounding call for the overhaul of the corrupt Nigerian security architecture. The foregoing examples underscore how a jaundiced value system can create an insecure atmosphere.

Haven examined how values can breed insecurity on one hand, it is logical and appropriate to also appraise values that can be used to fight insecurity on the other hand. To this end, the following values will be of interest: social justice, tolerance, cooperation, rule of law, respect for human right and dignity. The reason is that the aforementioned values are fundamental to the realization of the dream of the founding fathers of Nigeria that says though tongue and creed may differ but in unity we stand. Unity will checkmate insecurity.

Meanwhile, it needs to be pointed out that progress in society is not automatic; yet it is not also inevitable. This means that progress is the product of calculated efforts of man. Unfortunately, insecurity hampers progress. In order, therefore, to ensure that there is progress and peace, the value of social justice has to be entrenched. Kheehen (2013) avers that there is no generally accepted definition of social justice. The contemporary understanding of this normative concept has its roots in political philosophy, but different disciplines – including sociology, social psychology, law and jurisprudence, and human geography, among others – have contributed to its theoretical underpinnings and to defining its fundamental elements.

For example and from sociological point of view, Wiley (2015) explains that social justice is the kind of justice that is achieved when the social arrangements make it possible for everyone to receive their due. Whilst there are many dimensions to justice in general, social justice is concerned more specifically with the just distribution of resources resulting from the economic,

political and cultural organization of the community. The argument of Wiley is apt because the unfair distribution of resources is what breeds conflict that renders the society insecure.

From the foregoing therefore, one can argue that social justice is one of the cardinal values of the rational individual in his or her dealings with others. It is the critical point from which judgments are made regarding how society functions. The British Columbia Teachers' Federation (2014) defines social justice as:

“The full participation and inclusion of all people in society, together with the promotion and protection of their legal, civil and human rights. The aim of social justice—to achieve a just and equitable society where all share in the prosperity of that just society—is pursued by individuals and groups through collaborative social action” (p. 1).

Jost and Kay (2010) view social justice as state of affairs in which (a) benefits and burdens in society are dispersed in accordance with some allocation principles (b) procedures, norms and rules that govern political and other forms of decision making, preservation of rights, liberties and entitlements of individuals or groups (c) human beings are treated with dignity and respect not only by relevant authorities but also by relevant social actors, including fellow citizens. Van den Bos (2003) says that social justice is generally defined as the fair and equitable distribution of power, resources, and obligations in society to all people, regardless of race or ethnicity, age, gender, ability status, sexual orientation, and religious or spiritual background. Sue (2001) clarifies that fundamental principles underlying this definition include values of inclusion, collaboration, cooperation, equal access, and equal opportunity. Such values are also the foundation of a democratic and egalitarian society.

Participants, comprising mainly Muslim and Christian clerics, at a focal group discussion at Kwankwashe area of Suleja, Niger state revealed that lack of social justice is largely responsible for the agitations in the Niger-Delta region of the country as well as Southeast Nigeria. There was consensus among the participants that Nigeria will not be secured by arms acquisition only. The participants insisted that what is also important in securing Nigeria is rigorous implementation of social justice. However, there was divided opinion when one of the participants made a case for balkanization of Nigeria in order that the smaller units will be better administered and secured. This view was countered. It was vehemently argued that the problem of insecurity in the country has nothing to do with the size of Nigeria but lack of the value of social justice, an overwhelming presence of corruption and cut-throat intolerance.

Another value that can curb insecurity is respect for human rights and dignity. Available literature on the subject matter indicates that insecurity of lives and property occasioned by first and second World Wars necessitated the United Nations' Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Providing a deeper background to what led to the UN's declaration on human rights, Eide and Alfredsson (1999) explain that two major influences in the mid-twentieth century propelled human rights onto the global arena and the awareness of people around the world.

The first, according to Eide and Alfredsson (1999) was struggles of colonial people to assert their independence from foreign powers, claiming their human equality and right to self-determination. The second catalyst was the Second World War. The extermination by Nazi Germany of over six million Jews, Roma people, homosexuals and persons with disabilities horrified the world. Calls came from across the globe for human rights standards to bolster international peace and protect citizens from abuses by governments. These voices played a critical role in the establishment of the United Nations in 1945 and are echoed in its founding

document, the UN Charter. Thus, human rights are seen as mechanisms that will restore and sustain global peace and order.

By definition, human rights are a set of protections and entitlements held by all members of the human species—irrespective of race, class, gender, sexual orientation, cultural background, or national origin. If membership in the human community is the only precondition for human rights, then the same protections and entitlements should be available across the global system (Frezzo, n.d.). On his part, Donnelly (2013) says that human rights literally the rights that one has because one is human. This, and other related definitions human rights have been criticized for being too loose.

Nevertheless, Nweke (2020) argues that as loosely as the abode understanding human rights might be, it actually reflects on a basic level, the essence of the two words that came together to form the term. Unpacking the phrase ‘human rights’ for easy understanding, Nweke (2020) clarifies that human refers to everyone on earth irrespective of their age, ethnicity, nationality, ideology, orientation, sex or creed. Rights refers to privileges that one compulsorily deserves irrespective of his or her age, ethnicity, nationality, ideology, orientation, sex or creed. Rights are usually legally enforceable in character and application. Human rights are therefore privileges and opportunities which a person is entitled to by the simple virtue of the fact that he is a human being.

The opening paragraph of the UN Human Rights Charter is instructive. It says *we hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The statement underscores the character, nature and importance attached to human rights. It also exposes the fundamental dimension of human rights.*

Participants at a focal group discussion, comprising mainly military personnel, at the Mambila barracks in Abuja were of the view that if peoples’ rights are respected, there will less hostility in society. According to them, if the common humanity that we share is the binding force amongst mankind, peace and security will fester. A military cleric pointed out that if the human right to freedom of religion and worship is guaranteed and respected, some of the religious crisis, especially in northern Nigeria would have happen. He lamented that the 42 year old Deaconess Eunice Elisha Olawale of Redeemed Christian Church of God (RCCG) would not have been killed in Bazzangoaxis of Kubwa, Abuja if her fundamental human and religious rights mattered to her assailant(s). Meanwhile, her dead degenerated into violence and has caused tensed inter-group relations between Christians and Muslims in the area.

It was the consensus of participants at the focal group discussion that some of the violent conflict witnessed in Nigeria have direct link with abuse or denial of human rights. For instance, analysis of the insecurity caused by Boko haram, herdsmen, Bandits and other violent gangpoints to attack on peoples’ right to life as exemplified by the incessant killings, education of one’s choice, religion and worship, food, property as manifested by the wanton destruction of properties among others. Therefore, the participants insisted that Nigeria must return to pristine respect of human right and dignity, if peace and development is to be achieved.

Conclusion

This paper has pointed out how values have been used to perpetrate insecurity in Nigeria. Using same token of values, the paper has equally demonstrated that security of lives and property can be guaranteed. It is on the strength of this that the paper makes a case for the promotion of those values that can entrench peace and stability. Additionally, the paper has amplified that values that breed insecurity in all its forms be jettisoned. This has multiplier effect of benefits. First, it will set the society on the part of peace and development. Second, it will enable individuals and groups to live fulfilled lives. Third, the elimination of insecurity will help build universal brotherhood of mankind, which will bolster the image of Nigeria among comity of nations.

It is important to also stressed that the gains of upholding common values far outweighs the argument regarding relativity of values based on cultural differences. To this end, the argument by Ayton-Shenker (1995) that “what is held to be a right in one society may be regarded as anti-social by another people since, standards and values are relative to the culture from which they derive” (p.9) does not invalidate the relevance of values in curbing insecurity in Nigeria. Therefore, one of the sure things to do in order to curb insecurity in Nigeria is upholding of values as well as value re-orientation where need be.

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Asymmetric Impact of Oil Revenue on the Well-being in Nigeria: Empirical Evidence from Non
Autor Regressive Distributed Lag (NARDL)

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Abstract

We used annual time series data which covers the period-1980–2020 to examine the asymmetric effect of oil revenue on the well-being of Nigerians. We applied linear and non – linear autoregressive distributed lag (NARDL) to investigate the study. Our results have shown that there exist asymmetrical linkages between oil revenue and the well-being in Nigeria. We recommend that government should diversify the economy to create other sources of revenue including embarking on drastic infrastructural development which would improve the well-being of the Nigerian citizens and the policy that would encourage equitable distribution of income.

Keywords: Oil Revenue, Well-being, asymmetric linkages, non-linear autoregressive distributed lag (NARDL);

JEL Classifications: E39, P36

Introduction

The welfare of the citizens of a country is one of the paramount objectives every responsible government would want to achieve. However, welfare economics is a subjective study that depends heavily on chosen assumptions regarding how welfare can be defined, measured, and compared for individuals and society as a whole. Like other countries with a huge number of people, Nigeria's population is measuring at about 200 million inhabitants and it is endowed with varieties of natural resources which crude oil is one of them. Given this, crude oil as an essential commodity to the world market at large' generates huge profits to the Nigerian economy which presumes among other things should have a significant impact on the welfare of the citizens. We are perturbed with some questions which need answers. These questions are thus: Are oil revenue and well-being inter-related? If they are related, what type of linkage do they have? Could it be an asymmetrical or asymmetrical relationship that exists among them? These questions prompted us to investigate the linkages between oil revenue and well-being in Nigeria.

However, the Oscillation in the price of crude oil amidst the oil revenue which ordinarily ought to have provided sufficiently to the populace dwindles, thus, affecting the general economic

well-being. To test the relationship between oil revenue and well-being, we took on two theoretical approaches to examine the asymmetric effect of oil revenue on the well-being of Nigeria. The high points will be explained in the theoretical literature. The two theories involved do not mean that there are no more other theories that can explain our work but to remain consistent within our confide objectives. Other works on the linkages between oil prices on wellbeing, had not tested symmetric or asymmetric relationships in this regard in Nigeria. The first approach is the Dutch disease approach which was introduced at the discovery of natural gas in the Netherlands. It leads to a decline in the manufacturing sector. Dutch disease stimulates spending effect and resource pull effect. Natural resource revenues can be used to support internationally traded goods rather than domestic goods. This is known as the spending effect. This could lead to economic injustice, maladministration, and corruption that can affect well-being. The second effect, of the Dutch disease, can be seen as the process by which a boom in a natural resource sector results in shrinkage in the non-resource convertible. The implication is that income obtained propels imports to increase together with domestic absorption for both tradable and non-tradable which can cause an increase in exchange and inflation rates respectively. This will certainly have a severe effect on the good fare of the citizens.

Our first approach is based on the expectations that the major commodity for revenue generation is on the sales of crude oil and upon it' is the major foreign exchange earnings for Nigeria. An increase in the price of crude oil is expected to increase the revenue which will also increase the well-being and vis-a-visa. The second approach is based on the improved living standard provided as a result of economic and social welfare through infrastructural and institutional development with the increase in the oil revenue. The introduction of non-linear author regressive distributed lag would check not only for long and short-run relation but as well as the negative and positive relationship in our model. Nigeria is the sixth-largest oil producer in the world and crude oil export contributes majorly to the Nigerian revenue. Therefore, measuring the relationship between crude oil revenue and well-being in Nigeria is of the essence among academicians and policymakers.

Theoretical Literature

Dutch disease theory

The term Dutch disease was introduced in the 1960s when natural gas was discovered in the Netherlands and this discovery leads to a decline in the manufacturing sector. Dutch disease stimulates spending effect and resource pull effect. Natural resource revenues can be used to support internationally traded goods rather than domestic goods, this is known as the spending effect. The second effect, of the Dutch disease, can be seen as the process by which a boom in a natural resource sector results in shrinkage in the non-resource convertible. As a result, the economy will be directed towards the services sector thereby affecting the production processes in the manufacturing sector. The implication is that income obtained propels imports to increase together with domestic absorption for both tradable and non-tradable.

Similarly, labor and other factors of production would be transformed to the non-tradable sector, and notwithstanding, increasing the cost of production in the traditional tradable sectors, resulting in a rise in unemployment in the manufacturing sector (Dartey-Baah et al., 2012; Gerelmaa and Kotani, 2016). In, by and large, the negative impact of natural gas discoveries' results, to the negative impact on investment in other sectors. The economy depends mainly on natural capital, as a result natural capital crowds out other types of capital. These affect the general life standard leading to the reduction in savings and investments in human capital and

other sectors in the economy. Natural resources move productive entrepreneurs into rent-seeking activity, lowering national income and welfare (Torvik, 2002). The spending effect on the other hand can be seen as the increase in revenue accounted for by the natural resource discovered, mainly when its price dramatically increases.

Rent-seeking theory

The concept of rent-seeking is the idea that transfers are converted into social costs when individuals expend real resources and effects to capture them. Before the invention of the concept by (Tullock, 1967), transfers were treated as costless redistributions from losers to winners in activities such as regulation and monopolization. This theory provides support to the resource curse or Dutch disease theory. According to (Black, 2002), rent-seeking means spending time and money not only on the production of real goods and services but also on trying to get the government to change the rules to make business more profitable. Adam Smith, defined rent-seeking as wealth obtained through shrewd or potentially manipulative use of resources. Smith's studies suggested that entities earn income from wages, profit, and rent. To create profit usually requires the risk of capital to gain a return. Earning wages comes from employment. However, of the three income sources, rent is the easiest to obtain and can require little risk.

Economic rent is the income earned from the utilization of resource ownership. Entities that own resources can lend them to earn interest rents, lease them to earn rental income, or may utilize their resources in other income-producing ways. In general, the term economic rent has evolved to mean receiving a payment that exceeds the costs involved in the associated resource. Entities, therefore, will take rent-seeking steps to obtain economic rent that requires no reciprocal contribution of production. Oftentimes, this can mean using a particular status to gain economic rent from the government through social service grants.

Empirical Literature

The study of the relationship between oil revenue and well-being has been conducted by different researchers. Further to examine other research works based on region, their variables, periods, and models, (Adebayo Adedokun, 2018) investigated the effects of oil shocks (price and revenue) on the dynamic relationship between government revenues and government expenditures in Nigeria and how it transmits effects on major macroeconomic variables using data from 1981 to 2014 on structural VAR (SVAR) model. The results of SVAR show that oil price shocks could not predict the variation in government expenditure in the short-run, while the predictive power of oil revenue shocks is very strong both in the short-run and in the long run. Though the work on Nigeria. Our work established the most recent data and period. However, our work is a combination of a linear and non-linear model using NARDL which has more advantages and is superior to test the estimated variables as not has used in Nigeria.

In the work of (Hany, Rehab, Osman, 2018) and on the effect of oil price shocks on government expenditures on the health and education sectors in Saudi Arabia. Using a quarterly dataset 1990Q1–2017Q2 and employing a non-linear autoregressive distributed lag (NARDL) model. The researchers show evidence of a non-linear relationship between oil prices and government expenditures in Saudi Arabia, where a negative oil price shock would have a statistically significant different impact in the long run compared to a positive shock. Our work is directly looking at oil revenue and well-being in Nigeria. We also would want to confirm if there is an asymmetric effect between oil revenue and the well-being in Nigeria, hence variables in the

previous work measured expenditure on health and education. We in our work measure per capita income, exchange rate and inflation rate as the macroeconomic variables on which oil revenue would have a ripple effect as Nigeria's economy is contingent on oil.

Similarly, using Johanson cointegration approach on a time series data from 1981-2014, (Manasseh, Abada, Ogbuabor, Okoro, Egele, and Ozuzu, 2018), measured oil price fluctuation, oil revenue, and well-being in Nigeria. The findings suggest that oil price fluctuations have no significant impact on well-being, while oil revenue is observed to have a significant and positive impact on well-being. Notwithstanding the insignificant impact of oil price fluctuation, further investigation using the test result showed the existence of a long-run relationship in the series. Although this work was in Nigeria and recent, the researchers have used a method that cannot adequately enough to explain the shock or volatility as captioned in the research title, this is why we are using a superior method that can capture the shock.

In the work of (Olayungbo and Adediran, 2017) on the effect of oil revenue and institutional quality on economic growth in Nigeria: an ARDL model, the work shows the existence of long-run equilibrium among oil revenue, institutional quality, and economic growth. The short-run analysis indicates that institutional quality measured by the corruption index promotes economic growth, while institutional quality retards economic growth in the long run. Also, oil revenue promotes economic growth in the short run and reduces it in the long run, thereby confirming the existence of the resource curse hypothesis in Nigeria. Notwithstanding the ARDL model application which measures the existence of a long and short-run relationship, the work centered on economic growth which has a direct relationship with well-being, our work is a combination of a linear and non-linear model which is superior to test the estimated variables.

Similarly, applying the ARDL model in a time-series data from 1983 to 2017 in the work of (kamasah, Amponsah, and Forson on the title: 'do crude oil price changes affect economic welfare'? Empirical evidence from Ghana. The variables employed were Crude oil price, GDP per capita, Interest rate, trade openness, foreign direct investment, and gross fixed capital formation. The researchers' findings revealed that crude oil price changes have a negative and significant impact on economic welfare in the short and long run, albeit marginal. In terms of covariates, the findings revealed that trade openness and gross fixed capital formation have a positive and significant impact whilst interest rates harm economic welfare in both the short and long run. Foreign direct investment had a positive effect, though insignificant. Accordingly, the researcher also adopted the ARDL model as an approach for estimation, but not in Nigeria. Our research is focused on Nigeria. Nigeria is one of the largest oil producers in the world and has been affected by the Dutch disease. However, our model used longer period data that can show better results and variations when compared with shorter period data as the author implemented. In a similar study by (Eltony and Al-Awadi, 2001); (Ijirshar, 2015); (Laourari and Gasmi, 2016), on the relationship between oil revenue and industrial growth in Nigeria, the evidence show that oil revenue has a positive significant impact on industrial growth and the economy in the long run despite the mismanagement of oil revenue as identified in literature evidenced by its insignificant relationship with industrial growth in the short run.

In the quest to establish the relationships between oil revenue, public spending, and economic growth, (Eltony and Al-Awadi, 2001); (Aregbeyen and Kolawole, 2015), used the OLS techniques, under cointegration, vector error correction model (VECM), and granger causality on an annual time series over the estimated period. Findings from the study brought to bear that oil revenue granger causes government spending and economic growth. Although, there was no causality between governments spending and growth within the period under study. The

application of OLS in the study is not adequate to estimate the variation. However, the period underestimation is no longer good enough to have captured and address the current events in Nigeria. Our work covered more lengthy periods and recent data. Thus, our model is good enough to address the recent happenings in Nigeria's oil revenue and well-being.

According to (Isola and Mesagan, 2014) on the impact of oil production on the human condition in Nigeria using time series data for a period, 1980 to 2012. Three striking results were reported: first, oil production of the first period positively impacted environmental degradation, while it was negative in the second period; secondly, Its first-period lag has a positive relationship but the second-period lag has a negative relationship with life expectancy; and thirdly, the result found that variance decomposition analysis showed that oil production worsened environmental degradation and adversely impacted on infant mortality rate, while it positively affected life expectancy.

Thus, this study will add empirically to the discourse' by exploring other indicators of economic well-being such as per capita consumption which has not been used extensively by previous studies. The main objective is to check the long-term and short-run relationships and the asymmetrical effects between the decomposed variables; simple linear ARDL is applied for the symmetrical effect and non-linear ARDL is applied for checking the asymmetrical effect. We used time-series data from Nigeria to empirically examine them. There has been no study conducted using this period of data in Nigeria from the 1980–2020-time period.

Data and Methodology

This paper presents analysis and findings from a long and short-run relationship from a multi-method empirical study. Data was collected from World Bank (WB) database, human development index (HDI), and central bank of Nigeria (CBN) data bank. The data was collected and the period of study was 1980 to 2020. We focused on this period because it is long enough to incorporate the past and present oscillation that could have taken effect as a result of oil price volatility for Nigeria. To analyses the data, we introduced multiple regression econometric methods to attain our objectives. Our empirical results indicated the existence of a long-run relationship. However, with the decomposition of some variables, we could ascertain the symmetric and asymmetrical effect of the oil revenue on the well-being of Nigerians.

To have a better understanding of the data used in the model, we formulated a single equation as suggested by (Bayer and Hanck 2013). As far as the short-run adjustments are concerned, they can be integrated with the long-run equilibrium through the error correction mechanism (ECM). This occurs through a linear transformation without sacrificing information about the long-run horizon (Ali, Azrai and Azam 2017)

In this case, all the variables in their nominal values were transformed into the logarithmic to reduce heteroscedasticity and to enable us interpreted our results in percentage. The model is then specified thus:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \text{LogPCI} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{LogOILR}_{t-1}^+ + \beta_2 \text{LogOILR}_{t-1}^- + \beta_3 \text{LogGOVSt}_{t-1}^+ + \beta_4 \text{LogGOVSt}_{t-1}^- + \\ & \beta_5 \text{LogEXRt}_{t-1}^+ + \beta_6 \text{EXRt}_{t-1}^- + \beta_7 \text{INFRT}_{t-1}^+ + \beta_8 \text{INFRT}_{t-1}^- + \beta_9 \text{LogGDPt} + \sum_{n-j}^n + \\ & Q1 \Delta \text{OILRt}_{t-1}^+ + \sum_{n-j}^n Q2 \text{LogOILR}_{t-1}^- + \sum_{n-j}^n Q3 \Delta \text{LogGOVSt}_{t-1}^+ + \sum_{n-j}^n Q4 \text{LogGOVSt}_{t-1}^- + \\ & \sum_{n-j}^n Q5 \text{Log} \Delta \text{GDPt} + \sum_{n-j}^n Q6 \Delta \text{EXRt}_{t-1}^+ + \sum_{n-j}^n Q7 \Delta t_{t-1}^- + \sum_{n-j}^n Q8 \Delta \text{INFRT}_{t-1}^+ + \\ & \sum_{n-j}^n Q9 \Delta \text{INFRT}_{t-1}^- + \text{ECM} + \mu \end{aligned}$$

Where PCI = Per-capita Income proxy well being

OILR = Oil revenue

GOVS = Government spending

GDP = Gross domestic product

EXR = Exchange rate at current prices

INFR = Inflation rate

t= Time trend

μ =Error term

Results and discussion

Before assessing the long- and short-run dynamics of the model, we used unit root tests to check the level of stationarity in each series. In this study precisely, the most commonly used unit root tests of Augmented Dickey-Fuller” (ADF) and “Phillips–Perron” (PP) was incorporated. However, the rule on the applications of the ARDL model is that none of the variables should be stationary at [1(2)] and that the dependent variable should be stationary at [1(1)]. We have checked the stationary level of the variables at the “level” [I(0)] and the “first difference” [I(1)] of all the sequences, and the rules were full-filled as shown in Table 1. Both ADF and PP unit root testing approaches of stationarity suggest that all variables are of mixed order Precisely, even when transformed. The LnPCI, LnOILR, LnGOVS, LnGDP and EXR are stationary at [I(1)] and INFR is stationary at level.

Table 1 | Unit Root Tests

Variable	ADF Result			PP Result		
	[I(0)]	[I(1)]	Remark	[1(0)]	[I(1)]	Remark
LogPCI	N	***	[I(1)]	n	***	
	-0.8811	-4.5792		-0.4746	-4.5059	[I(1)]
LogOILR	**	***	[I(0)]	n	***	[I(1)]
	-3.0691	-4.5098		-1.8990	-5.2580	
LogGOVS	***	***	[I(0)]	n	***	[I(1)]
	-4.7032	-6.9749		-5.1188	-7.5974	
LogGDP	N	***	[I(1)]	n	***	[I(1)]
	-0.3124	-5.3393		-0.5467	-5.3664	
EXR	N	***	[I(1)]	n	***	[I(1)]
	2.5317	-3.8829		2.8688	-3.9102	
INFR	N	***	[I(1)]	*	***	[I(0)]
	-0.3124	-6.3695		-2.9026	-	
					12.1030	

*Author’s computation; *, **, *** represent 10,5 and 1% significant levels of the variable’s stationarity*

Table two shows the characterization of data with variables used in the work. Mean, median, maximum, and minimum were used to explain the individual behavior of the variables. Where mean stands for the average of each data, we realized that the average values which variables produced annually for the series are: 1702.212, 56.76500, 31928.1.8, 1063.260, 18.95640, and 101.2840 respectively for per-capita income, oil revenue, government spending, gross domestic product, exchange rate, and inflation rate.

On the other hand, the maximum and the minimum describe the volatility through the behavior of the standard deviation. Whereas, when the maximum number is too wide, the standard deviation will be high. The high discrepancy in the standard deviation shows an indication of

volatility. In our result, the gap between the maximum and the minimum shows level of volatility in couple of the estimated variables. Notwithstanding this, (Pesaran, Hashem, Shin, and Smith 2001; Jalil and Ma 2008; Harris and Sollis 2003), have proven that the choice of our model – (ARDL) is one of the most suitable models to accommodate non distributed data.

TABLE 2| Descriptive statistics

MEASURES	PCI	OILR	GOVS	GDP	INFR	EXR
MEAN	1702.212	56.76500	319281.8	1063.260	18.95640	101.2840
MEDIAN	1510.203	45.84500	2.158940	486.1000	12.54700	106.4650
MAXIMUM	2493.453	117.3500	12113830	3099.900	72.83600	3795000
MINIMUM	1236.428	19.05000	-23.92624	153.6000	5.382000	0.600000
N	40	40	40	40	40	40

Author’s computation

The table three is a result of correlation analysis test for the estimated data, excluding the dependent variable. The dependent variable was excluded because the regressors are to check for serial correlation ship among themselves. In this work, we applied Spearman correlation (rho) procedures to examine the existence of serial correlation in our model as the present would amount to the interpretation of spurious data. As one of the requirements on time series data, it is expected that the observed variations should be free from serial correlation. In these results as displayed, we have affirmed that our model is not suffering from serial correlation and has met the requirement for further analysis as all the observed variation values are below 80%.

TABLE 3| Correlation analysis test

VARIABLES	GDP	GOVS	OILR	EXR	INFR
GDP	1.000000				
GOVS	0.005401	1.000000			
OILR	0.730488	0.169338	1.000000		
EXR	0.683626	-0.155334	0.121009	1.000000	
INFR	-0.302613	0.100523	-0.288502	-0.066908	1.000000

AUTHOR’S COMPUTATION

Lag selection criteria selection

For the analysis of cointegration, lag length selections are very essential. Automatic lag selection criteria were chosen by the application and Akaike information criterion (AIC), was chosen against Schwarz information criterion (SIC), and Hannan–Quinn information criterion, (HIC). This was adjusted on the [DV] at one and [IV] at two. The lag order selection after adjustment was best fitted in our model as: 1, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0.

To check for the long run relationship in our model, asymmetric ARDL bound testing approach results was conducted. we inspected the bounds cointegration testing approach using the joint-F-significance test to identify whether variables of the study are cointegrated (in the long-run). In this study, we have converted most variables in the nominal form into log form. Therefore, the probabilities of resulted coefficients would be interpreted as elasticity in the long term. The table four below indicates results of asymmetric bound testing approach up to lag K is 8% level of significance. According to Table 5, the critical values of asymmetric bound testing approach at 1%, indicating a high level of significancy. The lower bound value [I(0)] is 2.62 and the upper bound value [I(1)] is 3.77 respectively, while the calculated F-statistic value is 5.777128 that is

higher when compared to upper bound value. These results have shown that PCI has a long-term statistically significant relationship with OILR, GOVS, GDP, EXR and INFR.

Table| 4 Asymmetric ARDL Bound test

TEST STAT.	VALUE	K
F-STAT.	5.777128	8

Table| 5 Critical Bound Value

CRITICAL VALUE BOUNDS		
SIGNIFICANCE	[I(0)]	[I(1)]
10%	1.85	2.85
5%	2.11	3.15
2.5%	2.33	3.42
1%	2.62	3.77

Author’s computation

The table provides the statistics of bound to cointegration test including the F-stst.at lag k. The significance levels are rejections of null hypothesis at 1,2.5, 5, &10% respectively.

Table| 6. Long -run Asymmetric Impact of Oil Revenue on the Well-being in Nigeria

Table 6 indicates the results of asymmetric ARDL long run coefficients. Per capita income is used as dependent variable and represents well-being.while oil revenue, government expenditure, exchange rate and inflation rate are used as independent variables in this research paper. The examined results of asymmetric ARDL indicate that, when the oil revenue positive increases, it will positively affect per capita income by 0.425067 and it is highly significant at 1%. In this case both oil revenue and well-being go the same way. The joint effect also means that the rise and fall in the oil revenue has asymmetric effect on the well-being of Nigerians.

However, a decrease in the oil revenue, will affect well-being by 0.018797 though not statistically significant. Examining the impact of government spending (NEG) on the well-being, we understood that a decrease in the government spending will decrease well-being by -0.018862 and it is statistically significant.Simultaneously, for government spending (POS), anincrease on the loggovs(government spending) will increasewell-being by -0.007966 and not statistically. Jointly on the Wald test result, both government spending POS and NEG are asymmetrical.

This may be as a result of corruption and insincerity on the executing capital projects for public goods. Note that government spending in Nigeria is pivotal on the oil revenue. This also corroborated by the Dutch diseases theory which states that: Natural resource revenues can be used to support internationally traded goods rather than domestic goods.This is known as the spending effect. Oil revenue is not reliable and cannot be used for long term projection (Alexeev, Conrad,2018; Alley, Asekomeh, Mobolaji & Adeniran, 2014).For INFR_NEG,a decrease in inflation rate will decrease well-being by 0.004716. This is a marginal number to show how negligible the impact can be. It is also statistically significant. The result through the joint testshows that well-being is symmetrical to inflation rate. This further explain that as inflation decreases, the well-being increases as the joint result indicates that both go the same way. As for the INFR_POS, an increase in inflation rate will increase well-being by 0.001322.It is not statistically significant.

The result of negative increase in exchange rate,(EXR_NEG) explains that, decrease in exchange rate will decrease well-being in Nigeria. It is statistically significant. Finally, EXR_POS indicated that increase in the exchange rate will increase well-being in Nigeria.The dynamic relationship between the two variables indicated asymmetrical. It is possible because the effect of

oil supply and shock on exchange rates are heterogeneous. This is in line with the findings of (Chen, Li Liu, wang &Zhu,2016). The effect of the joint result further explains that both exchange and well-being in Nigeria go opposite ways. This means that, as exchange rate increases, well-being decrease in Nigeria. This is because, most consumables in Nigeria are imported which mounts pressure on foreign exchange. This also has a direct linkage on the inflation rate. As the exchange rate increases, inflation rate in Nigeria will also increase which affects the purchasing power of the Nigeria and their well-being. This is also supported by Dutch diseases' theory. Overall, researches stated that increase in the prices of oil impact differently to the countries that import and export. (Bahmani-Oskooee, Chang, Chen, & Tzeng, 2017; Wang, 2013) agreed that the raise in the prices of oil impact on the personal consumption expenditures higher as compared to decrease in prices of oil.

Table 7 | NARDL long-run estimation with diagnostic tests

NONLINEAR AUTO REGRESSIVE DISTRIBUTED LAG[NARDL] ESTIMATES				WALD TEST RESULTS	
VARIABLES	COEFFICIENTS		T-STATISTICS	F-STAT	F-PROB.
PROBABILITY					
LNOILR_NEG	0.018797	0.377652	0.7101	1.939981	
LNOILR_POS	0.425067 ***	6.633629	0.0000	0.1726	
LNGOVS_NEG	-0.018862 *	-1.787340	0.0907	1.918357	
LNGOVS_POS	-0.007966	-1.520078	0.1459	0.1757	
INFR_NEG	0.004716 *	1.804590	0.0879	4.988823	
INFR_POS	0.001322	0.701672	0.4919	0.0189	
EXR_NEG	0.016796 **	2.114920	0.0486	1.725873	
EXR_POS	-0.001153 **	-2.531338	0.0209	0.2062	
CONSTANT	6.965060 ***	54.41843	0.0000		

*, ** and *** denotes the level of significance at 10 2.5, 5 and 1% respectively. Note: This table reports the results of asymmetry test. The null hypothesis of symmetric effect of changes in oil revenue on well-being is to be tested based on model specification

Model Statistics

R-SQUARED	0.994433
ADJ.R-SQUARED	0.988557
F-STATISTICS	169.2312
F-STAT.[PROB.]	0.000000

Diagnostic tests

BREUSCH-GODFREY LM-TEST	0.3795
HETEROSKEDASTICITY TEST	0.9781
RAMSEY RESET TEST	0.3314

Author's computation

In our diagnostic and model stability tests, each model presented in Table 7 provides the empirical results for the diagnostic tests. First, we employed Breusch- Godfrey Lagrange multiplier (LM) tests. The test is an alternative to Q-statistics for testing serial correlation. The test is an example of asymptotic for large sample and it is applicable to test higher order on whether there are lagged dependent variables or not. The null hypothesis of the test is that, there is no serial correlation up to lag order 'P', where P is a pre-specified integer (Godfrey,1988).

From our LM test result, we strongly reject the null of no serial correlation. The second diagnostic test in our model is the heteroskedasticity test. This test allowed us to check for a range of specifications of heteroskedasticity in the residuals of the equation. In view of this, if there is evidence of heteroskedasticity, a robust standard errors option should be used to correct the standard errors. Our result on this test is also presented in table 7. The result in our model shows that our model is well specified and do not suffer from heteroskedasticity. The last diagnostic in our model is the Ramsey rest test. This is check if our model is actually well specified. If rejected, this indicates signs of misspecification in the data generating process. The result of our model in the test shows our model is that we cannot reject the null that our model did not any sign of mis-specification.

The table 8 provided us with the short-run estimations of NARDL. The result is the relationship between oil revenue and well-being in Nigeria in short-run period. The result shows that $d(\text{LnOILR_POS})$ increase will increase well-being of Nigeria by 0.119477 in the short-run and cast statistically significant even at 1%. This indicates that as oil revenue increases so the well fair of the citizens but in short-run. On the $d(\text{Lngovs_NEG})$, a decrease in the government spending will amount to decrease in well-being of Nigerians by -0.000476 though it shows no statistical significancy. The result of the negative shocks of inflation rate on the well-being for both short and long run are statistically significant at 2% and 8% respectively. The implication is that, an increase in oil revenue propels an increase in government spending. This is as result of a sudden increase in importation of by public and private ventures. Nigeria’s major sources of foreign exchange earnings is on the sales of crude oil.

The explanation is in line Dutch disease theory and supported by the work of (Torvik, 2002; Gerelmaa and Kotani, 2016). These affect the general life standard leading to the reduction in savings and investments in human capital and other sectors in the economy. The results of the inflation rate positive are statistically significant in short and did not cast a statistical significancy on the long-run period and will increase well-being of Nigerians by 0.002698 in the short run. This also implies that well-fare declines as oil revenue increases. This is because, oil revenue triggers inflation rate as a result of persistence struggle to get foreign exchange rate which is bases for importation for Nigeria.

This is supported by (Dartey-Baah, 2012). The second effect, of the Dutch disease, can be seen as the process by which a boom in a natural resource sector results in shrinkage in the non-resource convertible. As a result, the economy will be directed towards the services sector thereby affecting the production processes in the manufacturing sector. In the case of both short and long-run associations between exchange rate on the well-being, a decrease in the exchange rate (negative shock of exchange rate) will improve the well-being and the standard of living in Nigeria. This is as a result of decline in the price of goods and services as major house hold commodities are imported in to the country.

(ECT_{t-1}) is the error correction term obtained from the cointegration model. Error correction term coefficient range is between -1 to 0. The error correction term should be negative and significance to speed of adjustment such that when the dependent variable exceeds the long-run relationship with the independent variable, they adjust downwards at a rate within the range. Table eight has the result of short-run and the error correction model.

Table 8 | Short-run estimations of NARDL

	COEFFICIENT	T-STATISTICS	PROB.
D(LNOILR_POS)	0.119477 ***	3.352066	0.0035
D(LNGOVNS_NEG)	-0.000476	-0.246581	0.8080

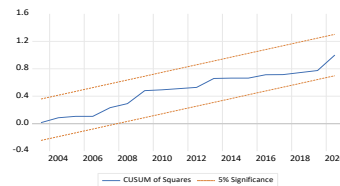
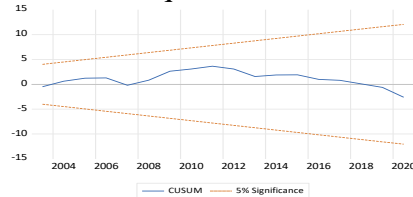
D(INFR_NEG)	-0.001222 **	-2.521357	0.0213
D(INFR_POS)	0.002698 ***	5.718563	0.0000
D(EXR_NEG)	0.011233 ***	2.913386	0.0093
COINT EQ (-1)	-0.554794 ***	-9.308970	0.0000

Author's computation

Standard errors are in parenthesis. *, **, and *** represent the level of significance at (10, 5 and 1% respectively).

Cusum test

Cusum of squarer test



Conclusions and Recommendations

The research examined the asymmetric effect of oil revenue on the well-being of Nigerians. By using annual time series data from 1980 to 2020 to conduct this analysis. Asymmetric ARDL approach was applied to scrutinize the short and long-run association between the study variables. Previous studies used linear cointegration model to ascertain the short and long-run associations between their variables. But in our study, we used non-linear long-run and short-run associations between the study variables because, it is essential to examine the influence of raise and fall in the oil revenues on Nigeria. In applying the model, it important to check stationarity of each variable to be sure that non is stationary at [I(2)]. The most frequently used ADF and PP were applied to check the stationarity of each the variables. The results of this tests confirm that the variable are of mixed orders of [I(0)] and [I(1)] Asymmetric ARDL is better when compared with other cointegration because, in asymmetric ARDL model, there is room to test on different lags to make better result. Akaike information criteria (AIC) was automatically selected and it is best lag selection because the calculated value of AIC is the minimum as compared to other lag selection criterions.

The examined results of the asymmetric long run and short run indicate that when the oil revenues increase or decrease does not necessarily transform the well-being of Nigerians. This because, the positive increase on the oil revenue will impact to well-being positively, while the negative decrease on the oil revenue will impact negatively on the well-being of Nigerians. The current study suggests that well-being of Nigerian would have been improved with increase in oil revenue when there is sincerity, and proper capital investment to improve on the well-being in the long run. In short-run, government should increase the quantity of crude oil export of Nigeria. Prices of the brent oil which is Nigeria's crude dwindles. When the prices increase, government makes more money which could be used for importation of other goods and services which could not be produced in Nigeria. This also appeals to the Dutch disease theory. The result of the joint test indicated symmetrical on oil revenue.

Empirical Legal Research and Scholarship in Nigeria: Issues, Challenges and Prospects

by

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Abstract

The main thrust of scholarship, variegations in disciplines notwithstanding, is to properly situate and analyze issues and proffer solutions to societal problems. Legal scholarship is not an exception. Methodology, however, remains a problematic aspect of legal research and scholarship. Certain disciplines, especially the sciences, are readily adapted to the empirical method. But can the same be said of law and legal research and scholarship, particularly in Nigeria? It is doubtful. The doctrinal method appears to be home of legal research in Nigeria. Comparatively, fewer published legal research output is based on empirical studies compared with doctrinal studies. In this paper therefore, using the administrative records analysis, we explore the main issues, challenges and prospects of empirical legal research in Nigeria. It is the view of this paper that if law is to fulfil its role as an instrument of social engineering, then, it is time to at least, give as much attention to doctrinal approach as to empirical legal research in Nigeria.

Keywords: Empirical Legal Research, Empirical Research, Legal Scholarship, Legal Research Methodology

JEL Codes: KO; O30; C18

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1. Introduction

Research is the livewire of scholarship. Legal scholarship is not an exception. There are essentially two research methodologies, that is, the doctrinal research method and the empirical research method. The doctrinal method essentially relies on theoretical enquiry based on desktop research but the empirical method relies on field data collection, observation and analysis. Doctrinal research is mainly concerned with the arts and humanities while empirical research has long been associated with the sciences and pseudo sciences.

In America and Europe, empirical legal research has taken root. Legal realism was the pioneer in empirical legal research because it introduced empirical methods into legal sciences, laying the foundation for their acceptance (Korai et al 2021). In developing countries, such as Nigeria, the reverse is the case. In Nigeria, the teaching and study of law has little or nothing to do with empirical analysis. Law as a discipline is one of those disciplines where doctrinal research method has made a home in Nigeria. The few empirical legal researches we see in this country are largely works of Non-Governmental Organizations such as Alemika and Chukwuma's Juvenile Justice in Nigeria: Philosophy and Practice (2001) and Alemika et al, (2005). In the

academic circle, save perhaps for some works coming from the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, such as Ajomo and Okagbue's *Human Rights and Administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria* (1991); and Adeyemi's "Administration of Justice in Nigeria: Sentencing" (1990), empirical research is yet to take root in Nigeria. Gasiokwu (1993) has pointed out and we agree with him that in most developing countries including Nigeria, research is mainly doctrinal. According to him, there is this feeling of apathy towards non-doctrinal legal research which would require data collected through empirical techniques. He therefore asserts emphatically that non-doctrinal research has yet to enter into the realm of legal studies especially in developing states like Nigeria. For him, what one finds is a sort of built resistance to empirical research.

It is against this background that this paper inquires into the issues, challenges and prospects of empirical legal research in Nigeria with a view to determining the viability or otherwise of empirical legal research and scholarship in Nigeria. In doing this, the paper is structured into five parts. After this introduction, the paper brings out the main issues in empirical legal research and scholarship in Nigeria. In part three, the paper x-rays the challenges confronting empirical legal research and scholarship in Nigeria while in part four, the paper looks at the prospects of empirical legal scholarship in Nigeria. The paper concludes in part five with suggestions on the way forward.

2. Issues in Empirical Legal Research and Scholarship in Nigeria

The major issues in the use of empirical research method in legal scholarship in Nigeria include the following:

- a. Is empirical research suitable for law and legal analysis? Why should law adopt the empirical method? Are there sufficient reasons or justifications for such an approach?
- b. Has the empirical method any relevance for law and legal studies when legal research is essentially analytical and comparative or philosophical in nature, based essentially on reasoning rather than some observatory methods or collation of data?
- c. Are we collapsing law as a discipline with its own peculiar characteristics and nuances into the social sciences completely? There has been a long standing face off in the school of postgraduate studies whether synopsis of postgraduate works coming from the Faculty of Law must adopt the social science style? The Law Faculty has resisted this and stuck to its own style. One of the differentiating styles between the legal study and other disciplines is the use of footnotes. Others adopt the APA style. All legal texts we use in this country use the footnoting style. Footnoting is synonymous with legal writing in this country; and it is doubtful if it can ever change. Yet, we as lawyers publish in journals, especially high impact factor journals that use the APA referencing style solely. What it means is that we are adaptable to change, even when we are not prepared to lose our essential character of being theoretical, analytical, comparative and philosophical in our approach.

These questions are pertinent to resolve in any attempt to mainstream empirical research methodology into legal scholarship in Nigeria because as Gasiokwu rightly pointed out, there seems to be a sort of built resistance to empirical research within the field of legal studies or scholarship.

In answer to the first issue, i.e. Is empirical research suitable for law and legal analysis? Why should law adopt the empirical method? Are there sufficient reasons or justifications for such an approach? the answer is yes. Empirical research is suitable for law and legal analysis; and there are sufficient reasons why such an approach should be adopted in legal research and scholarship.

This is because, sociological inquiries are best conducted through empirical research. Law is intrinsically related to society and our understanding of society is permanently relevant to our understanding of law, whether at the stage of enactment or at the stage of implementation. Law is an instrument of social change. Society is always in a flux. Law must also strive to keep pace. It is therefore dynamic and to keep up with social change and realities, it must be subject to change. The factors that propel these changes are myriad and include social, economic and political factors. Social change can be achieved through welfare measures as persuaded by public opinion but by and large, law is the strongest cohesive force in the state that can be used to effect any social change. Aggregating these factors and pulls that lead to change in law and societal change is better and faster achieved through empirical methods. Thus, Korai et al (2021) asserts that the empirical method's success in law can be attributed in part to the fact that it brings together scholars from various disciplines who work independently on different aspects of the legal system, such as sociology of law ("Law and Society") as well as Legal and Economic Analysis ("Law and Economics"). Interdisciplinary research is thereby encouraged. The common goal of these various disciplines is to use empirical data to systematically understand the legal system.

In answer to the second issue, has the empirical method any relevance for law and legal studies when legal research is essentially analytical and comparative or philosophical in nature, based essentially on reasoning rather than some observatory methods or collation of data? The answer is like the first one in the positive. The empirical method is very relevant to law notwithstanding the philosophical nature of legal inquiry. As would be shown in some studies, issues pertaining for instance to prisoners, efficacy or otherwise of punishment methods or other disposal methods within the criminal justice system are not matters that can or should be legislated upon in the abstract. They ought to be based on confirmed data and observations over a period of time. As noted, empirical legal scholarship contributes both to the development of "a mature legal science" which aids in our endeavor to accurately describe and explain what we observe, and to informed policymaking (Zeiler 2016). It also helps us to understand and probably predict accurately individual judges on the bench on critical social, political and economic questions that shape our constitutional and legal landscape (Heise 2002). As Akanle (2017) has also observed, with which we entirely agree, if legal research is to ascertain the nature, purpose and policy-objectives of legal rules and principles that govern a specific situation and determine their current relevance, utility, adequacy or efficacy, it will require field work that is an empirical research. The recent trend is therefore, to move beyond or away from desk and gather information from the field in order to have more social and realistic input on society. The motivation for this shift from non-empirical to empirical is as a result of the less applicability of research works carried out under doctrinal research method. As Eisenberg put it, society 'thirsts for' empirical analyses (2004).

In answer to the third question, whether we are collapsing law as a discipline with its own peculiar characteristics and nuances into the social sciences completely? The answer is in the negative. Such an attempt cannot succeed. Law will continue to retain its essential peculiar characteristics but it will not hesitate to borrow from other disciplines features that may enhance its growth and development. In this regard, we think that borrowing the empirical research method from the core sciences or social sciences can only improve the study of law not retard or regress it.

3. Challenges of Conducting Empirical Legal Research in Nigeria

a. Curriculum and Curriculum Design - The current curriculum and curriculum design for law students across the country poses a serious challenge to empirical legal research in Nigeria. The current curriculum does not have empirical research components. So, legal scholars from the word go are not properly equipped to carry out empirical research. Whatever many do are learnt by default instead of by design. We say this because apart from Professor Gasiokwu's book on *Legal Research and Methodology – The A-Z of Writing Theses and Dissertations in a Nutshell* (1993), no other text on Legal Writing or Legal Method in Nigeria has empirical research method content. Gasiokwu's book is arguably the oldest direct textbook on legal research and methodology in Nigeria. It is a beautiful piece of work. Even then, Gasiokwu's groundbreaking work needs to be improved upon by up-coming legal researchers especially as regards empirical analytical instruments such as SPSS, Times Series etc. John Farrar and Anthony Dugdale's *Introduction to Legal Method* (1990) is a book frequently recommended to law students but it has no empirical research methodology content. Abiola Sanni's *Introduction to Nigerian Legal Method* (1999) has a beautiful chapter on "Law in Social Context" but there is no discussion of empirical legal research anywhere in the book to complement that introductory chapter on law in social context. The last two chapters of the book on "Legal Research and Use of Source Materials" and "Legal Writing and Approaches in Essay Writing" concentrates on doctrinal research even though it did not use that terminology. In "Legal Writing and Approaches in Essay Writing," there is a sub-theme on "Analysis of Social and Legal Issues" but it still did not refer to empirical legal research nor discuss address the fundamental issues of relating to the same. The book was founded wholly on doctrinal research. C. C. Obeagu's *The Rudiments of Legal Method in Nigeria* (2008) has a chapter on "Legal Writing – Methods, Approaches and Styles in Essay Writing" but there is absolutely nothing on empirical legal research. The sixteen-chapter book is dedicated solely to doctrinal or analytical research. The same approach is visible in the sequel, *The Theory and Technique of Writing Research Papers and Dissertations in Law* (2009). The work is bereft of any discussion on empirical legal research and tends to see legal research as solely concerned with doctrinal research. Ese Malemi's book, *The Nigerian Legal Method* (2010) closely follows Obeagu's style in virtually limiting all discussions of legal research to doctrinal research. The chapter on legal writing simply discusses kinds of writing such as narrative, descriptive, expository and argumentative essays. There is no attempt to explain to the student what doctrinal research is or empirical research let alone going into the dynamics or requirements of an empirical legal research. Obi-Ochiabutor's *Introduction to Legal Method in Nigeria* (2022) is one of the most recent contributions to the literature on Legal Method in Nigeria. It has a Chapter on Legal Research Methodology but the chapter contains no discussion on empirical legal research. The result is that there is an apparent knowledge gap in the legal method teaching curriculum of most of Nigerian universities. That gap is the lack of appropriate capturing of empirical legal research in the curriculum of law faculties in Nigeria despite Legal Method being a compulsory course under the NUC Benchmark or Guidelines for legal education in Nigeria.

The result is that just as Eisenberg (2004) observed with respect to the American law schools, in Nigeria also, Law Schools do little to train generation of lawyers in how to systematically assess the state of the legal system and the legal system's performance. Schools leave such assessments largely to self-interested advocates and to other disciplines... Academic disciplines other than law have a distinct advantage in that some of them have trained many of their members in the

methodologies needed to assess law-related programs. If the tide must change, then, we must begin with redesigning the academic curriculum.

The point must also be made that as attractive as empiricism may be, it does not work all the time. Care must therefore be taken in choosing or selecting objects of empirical research so as not to lose the utility of the procedure or methodology. As Ho and Rubin (2011) put it succinctly:

Causal inference has always been central to the enterprise of empirical legal studies. How does no-fault insurance law affect auto injury compensation? Do defendants with court-appointed counsel fare worse than those with retained counsel? How does discretionary jurisdiction affect the business of the Supreme Court? All these were questions that led the likes of Roscoe Pound, Felix Frankfurter, and James Landis to turn to quantitative data collection in the 1920s and 1930s (Kritzer 2010). Yet their efforts met with frustration. Said William O. Douglas at the conclusion of a project on the causes of bankruptcy: “All the facts which we worked so hard to get don’t seem to help a hell of a lot.”

- b. **Statistical Analysis** – This is at the core of the problem. Lawyers do not believe they have anything to do with Mathematics let alone statistics and statistical analysis. The matter goes down to the entry requirements to study Law in the University. Entry requirements for the study of law before now did not include mathematics. In fact, one of the key motivators for the study of law is the essential non-requirement of mathematics either as an entry requirement or in the course of the study of law. Law as the king of the Arts is seen as the destination point for the Arts students. Most students of law are thus students who were averse to mathematics from day one and their course of study through the university do not require them to undertake any course in mathematics or statistics or statistical analysis.

Most serious legal research start after graduation. It becomes an uphill task requiring a lawyer who has never done any study in statistics all his life to engage in empirical research and statistical analysis. The curriculum is now changing. The NUC now requires a credit pass at O’Level as an entry requirement for law. Most students who will get admitted to read Law now will have at least a smattering knowledge of elementary statistics. This can and ought to be built on at the undergraduate level, at least, for the purpose of being able to conduct empirical legal research.

- c. **Funding** - The problem of funding is a fundamental problem. The resources are too meagre to manage let alone investing in research. There is poor remuneration of researchers and heavy teaching schedules, inadequate infrastructure, unaffordable analytical tools, inadequate research grants, and inadequate budgetary allocations for Institution Based Research (IBR). The problem of funding applies to doctrinal research as well as empirical research but it is worse in empirical research which involves going into the field to collect data. Unfortunately, the universities are not funding research anymore. The University of Nigeria for instance does not offer a single research grant to legal scholars.
- d. **Orientation** – There is anin-built resistance to empirical legal research. The study of law is doctrinal. Pure and simple. This is the existing orientation in the field of legal scholarship. This orientation has to change. The thinking that we do not have anything to do with this has

to change because research has already shown that both legal scholarship and the legal system have a lot to benefit from empirical legal scholarship.

- e. **Mentorship**—Like many groundbreaking areas of law in Nigeria, mentorship is lacking in the area of empirical legal research as evident even from the textbooks used to teach the students at the undergraduate level. The same lack of mentorship is also evident from journal publications in the country. Not many are veering into empirical legal research let alone mentoring their students. A peep into some of the country’s law journals will unequivocally establish this.

THE NIGERIAN JURIDICAL REVIEW

S/N	VOL. NO	YEAR	NO. OF ARTICLES IN THE VOL	NO. OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PAPER IN THE VOL
1	1	1976	10	-
2	2	1977	16	-
3	3	1978-1988	12	-
4	4	1989-1990	15	-
5	5	1991-1993	12	-
6	6	1994-1997	17	-
7	7	1998-1999	15	-
8	8	2000-2001	13	-
9	9	2002-2010	8	-
10	10	2011-2012	12	-
11	11	2013	8	-
12	12	2014	9	-
13	13	2015	9	-
14	14	2016	10	-
15	15	2017-2019	10	-
16	16	2020-2021	17	-
17	17	2022	10	-
	17 VOLS	47 YEARS	203 ARTICLES	NIL

NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY LAW JOURNAL

S/N	VOL. NO	YEAR	NO. OF ARTICLES IN THE VOL	NO. OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PAPER IN THE VOL
1	1	1997	N/A	-
2	2	1999	9	-
3	3	2001	14	-
4	4 (1)	2004	25	-
5	5 (1)	2005	29	-
6	6 (1)	2007	20	-
7	7 (1)	2010	20	-

8	8 (1)	2011	17	-
9	8 (2)	2011	16	1
10	9	2013	11	1
11	10	2014	12	-
12	11	2015	14	-
13	12	2016	14	-
14	13	2017	6	-
15	14	2018	7	-
16	15	2019	10	-
17	16(1)	2020	11	-
18	17(1)	2021	11	-
	18 VOLS	24 YEARS	154 ARTICLES	2

NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

S/N	VOL. NO	YEAR	NO. OF ARTICLES IN THE VOL	NO. OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PAPER IN THE VOL
1	1	2010	19	1
2	2	2011	27	-
3	3	2012	15	-
4	4	2013	17	2
5	5	2014	16	-
6	6	2015	19	2
7	7	2016	18	1
8	8	2017	19	1
9	9 (1)	2018	24	-
10	9 (2)	2018	24	-
11	10 (1)	2019	21	1
12	10 (2)	2019	22	1
13	11 (1)	2020	14	-
14	11 (2)	2020	15	1
15	12 (1)	2021	15	-
16	12 (2)	2021	17	-
17	13 (1)	2022	12	-
18	13 (2)	2022	17	-
	18 VOLS	12 YEARS	331	10

EBSU JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW & JURIDICAL REVIEW

S/N	VOL. NO	YEAR	NO. OF ARTICLES IN THE VOL	NO. OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PAPER IN THE VOL
1	1	2010	32	-
2	3	2014	21	-

3	4	2016	N/A	-
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AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF COMMERCIAL LAW (ABUJCL)

S/N	VOL. NO	YEAR	NO. OF ARTICLES IN THE VOL	NO. OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PAPER IN THE VOL
1	3 (1)	2006-2007	14	-

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF PRIVATE & COMPARATIVE LAW (JPCL)

S/N	VOL. NO	YEAR	NO. OF ARTICLES IN THE VOL	NO. OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PAPER IN THE VOL
1	4 & 5	2010-2011	18	-

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN LAW JOURNAL (Unib Law Journal)

S/N	VOL. NO	YEAR	NO. OF ARTICLES IN THE VOL	NO. OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PAPER IN THE VOL
1	2 (2)	2012	11	-

NIGERIAN BAR JOURNAL

S/N	VOL. NO	YEAR	NO. OF ARTICLES IN THE VOL	NO. OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PAPER IN THE VOL
1	1 (4)	2003	10	-
2	6 (1)	2010	10	-

NIGERIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC LAW (NJPL)

S/N	VOL. NO	YEAR	NO. OF ARTICLES IN THE VOL	NO. OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PAPER IN THE VOL
1	1 (1)	2008	26	-
2	2 (1)	2009	25	-

AFE BABALOLA UNIVERSITY ADO-EKITI LAW JOURNAL (ABUAD Law Journal)

S/N	VOL. NO	YEAR	NO. OF ARTICLES IN THE VOL	NO. OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PAPER IN THE VOL
1	1 (4)	2016	13	-
2	1 (5)	2017	14	-

Source of Tables: The Authors.

N/A means Not Available

A cursory look at the above tables shows that there is a predilection for doctrinal studies in law in Nigeria as against empirical studies and this impacts on the publications of researchers and mentorship of their students or other mentees. The Nigerian Juridical Review, the international law journal of the oldest Law Faculty in Nigeria, the Faculty of Law, University of Nigeria Nsukka, has over its lifespan of 47 years published 203 articles. Of this number, none is an empirical research study. A similar result is obtained for Nnamdi Azikiwe university Law Journal (UNIZIK Law Journal). Between 1997 and 2015, it had published twelve volumes of which the available 9 volumes as at the time of this paper have 154 published articles. Of these 154 articles, only one is an empirical research paper. That is about 0.65% of the total number of articles published over a period of 18 years. The Nnamdi Azikiwe University Journal of International Law and Jurisprudence in twelve years of its existence has published eighteen (18) volumes of the journal with 331 articles. Of this number, only ten (10) have a semblance of empirical research. This represents about 3.02 %. These results simply show that there is a gap in research within the system – the gap of empirical legal research. The above three journals were deliberately chosen by the authors as they represented the most available volumes immediately accessible to the authors. The rest of the journals represent a random sampling of law journals available to the authors.

A combination of all the other journals apart from the first two shows a total number of twelve (12) volumes of nine different journals and 214 published articles. Of this number, none is an empirically based researched paper. Again, this immediately reveals that empirical legal research is yet to gain momentum in Nigeria. This trend is common amongst most Nigerian law journals.

Quite apart from these, one sometimes comes across well-grounded empirical legal research published by Nigerian scholars but this is usually in well-established peer-reviewed journals abroad. A good example is Igbolekwet *al's* paper on “Awareness and Compliance with Court Judgment/Constitutional Provisions Legalizing Female Inheritance Rights Among the Igbo, Nigeria” (2022). This bias for such journals abroad speaks to lack of such publishing opportunities locally.

4. Prospects and the Way Forward

The prospects of empirical legal research in Nigeria are good. Nigeria is still grappling with a lot of sociological issues that form the primary base of the law. Law cannot be separated from social realities. Sociological inquiries are best conducted through empirical research. There are several areas of legal inquiry in Nigeria that require a sociological approach and informed legislation or other legal interventions based on verified empirical studies. These include but are not limited to prisons and prisons reforms, pensions and pensions reforms, sentencing, antitrust or competition law, consumer protection law issues, effects of certain procedures in the justice system, enforcement of judgments especially judgments against governments and governmental agencies, etc. Empirical legal research in these and other areas thus promises to be rewarding. Legal scholarship need to be made more attractive or at least as attractive as legal practice. This could be done by establishment of more funding agencies and bodies. The universities could be a starting point.

Nigerians need to be encouraged to establish foundations funding legal scholars. If the field is as rewarding as other businesses, it will attract and retain participants, i.e., scholars. In America, charity foundations were in a great measure the catalyst for the explosion in empirical legal research. Nigeria can and ought to borrow a leaf here. The Universities can establish special funds for funding empirical legal researches. The alumni of the various law schools or faculties should be encouraged to take up this challenge.

Redesigning the legal research methodology curriculum from the undergraduate programme to postgraduate is key to mainstreaming empirical research in legal research and scholarship in Nigeria. The current curriculum does not have empirical research components. So, legal scholars, from the word go, are not equipped to carry out empirical research. Whatever some do are what they learned by default. The narrative has to change. As Korai et al (2021) rightly observed,

Providing students in the undergraduate law curriculum with an exposure to empirical methods might provide a “foundation” by encouraging a few students to consider empirical work as part of postgraduate studies, at least by exposing students to the idea empiric law and to understand the methodology. However, it has perhaps naturally had an impact on the number of lawyers who are able to carry out (and oversee) such projects in turn... the broader non-doctrinal methodology component must be included in research training... The existence and nature of interdisciplinary research must be introduced to students – the extensive work of the law-enforcement anthropologist, sociologist, criminal scientist, economist and sociologist.

Korai et al has been corroborated by Eisenberg (2004) with whom we agree that:

Across a broad range of legal issues, empirical studies can inform policymakers and the public. Legally trained social scientists have unique opportunities to enhance description and understanding of the legal system. Law Schools aspiring to train future leaders should expand and regularize instruction enabling their graduates to perform the analyses that society thirsts for.

For legal scholars in the UNN, empirical research is the way forward for them to conquer the Impact Factor menace. Sets of raw data properly generated from the field could always give rise to several impact factor papers. Reputable journals are always excited about data-based research. They are always freshivating.

Collaboration and linkages with law schools with established track record in empirical legal research is also important. Exchange programmes can be exploited here for training of faculties – a sort of train the trainers exchange programme. Also, collaborative works with faculties from other related disciplines such as economics, sociology, psychology, political science, development studies, etc. is another window of opportunities in improving on empirical legal research in Nigeria that must be exploited by legal researchers.

There appears to be an apparent gap in the publication of empirical research in Africa. This is because there is no single research journal solely dedicated to the publication of empirical legal research in Nigeria or Africa. This paper therefore suggests that as efforts are made to encourage scholars to go into empirical legal research, efforts should also be made to create avenue that is comparable to the *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies* for publishing such research outputs. Such a journal could be named *African Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*.

5. Conclusion

Legal research in Nigeria is currently predominantly and pre-eminently doctrinal. Legal researchers in Nigeria appear to have bias for doctrinal work as against empirical work. However, empirical research where they exist ensures a surer foundation for doctrinal work in such areas. They provide verifiable data upon which theoretical and analytical work can be properly anchored. Legal research in Nigeria, like many other countries, such as England, India, USA and European countries must now recognize the importance of empirical legal research and accord it a pride of place in legal scholarship. There is also an apparent knowledge gap in the legal method teaching curriculum of most of Nigerian universities - the gap of lack of appropriate capturing of empirical legal research in the curriculum of law faculties in Nigeria despite Legal Method being a compulsory course for law students in Nigeria. There is therefore compelling need for more inclusion of empirical research in Nigeria's legal scholarship. Funding for empirical legal research should be taken more seriously with the establishment of funding agencies and charities. It is the view of this paper that if law is to fulfil its role as an instrument of social engineering, then, it is time to at least, give as much attention to doctrinal approach as to empirical legal research in Nigeria. A starting point may be to establish an *African Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*.

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CHALLENGES OF OBSERVATIONAL METHODS IN HUMANITIES

By

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Abstract

Observational research is a qualitative research technique used for over a century in variety of disciplines in the Social Sciences. It is used to collect information by observing the subjects in a natural environment and analyzing the information. The paper adopts the phenomenological approach. This paper, therefore aims at describing the observational research technique and its challenges in the humanities. It also argues that a critical analysis of observational research technique has some notable challenges in the field of humanities. The study discovers that, although observational research has the advantage of probing social life in its natural habitat and thus providing a deeper and fuller understanding of social phenomena, the method also has methodological and ethical problems. The methodological problems associated with observation include the possibility of observer bias while the ethical problem has to do with the violation of the norm of informed consent of the respondents being studied. The study therefore recommends among other things that for an effective and hitch free use of observational research method, attention must be given to these challenges and ways of overcoming them.

Key Words: Challenges; Observation; Research; Humanities

Introduction

The field of humanities entails the study of the human world and society from critical perspective.¹ They are those branches of knowledge that concern themselves with human beings and their culture or with analytic and critical methods of inquiry derived from an appreciation of human values and of the unique ability of the human spirit to express itself.² The field of humanities include studies of that qualitatively, rather than quantitatively that investigate the human experience.³ These branches include law, language, philosophy, religion and mythology, international relations, gender and women's studies, popular culture and art and music.⁴

As a group of educational discipline, the humanities are distinguished in content and method from physical and biological sciences and somewhat less decisively from social sciences. Science and mathematics may be said to employ objective and empirical methods to investigate the natural world. In contrast, the humanities are the studies that use subject and rational methods to investigate the human world.

¹ Best Colleges: <http://www.bestcolleges.com>. what, February 26, 2023, 5pm

² What is the meaning of humanities; Britannica .com, 2023, 7pm

³ I.U.S Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS) , [learn.org/articles/what](https://www.bls.gov/articles/what) 2003-2023

⁴ <http://www.gale.com>>humanities.

The tools of humanities are not controlled by experiments and precise measurement, they are rational analysis, emotional insight and imagination. Research in the humanities can be accomplished through a surprising diverse range of methods yet not all do that without encountering reasonable challenges in the process. The following are some of the research methods commonly used in the field of humanities to investigate the human world. They include qualitative research, ethnography research, content analysis, action research, case study, focus group, historical method, field research, grounded theory, hermeneutics, critical discourse analysis and observational research. Our focus in this paper will be fully on the observational method. This paper attempts to describe and critically examine the challenges of observational research technique in the humanities. The paper started with description of observational research technique, and how it is conducted. Different types of observational research were identified, described and critically examined, exposing the challenges in the field of humanities.

Concept of Observational Research

Various scholars have at one time or the other attempted to define observational research from different perspectives. According to Given, observational research is a type of qualitative study that involves collecting impressions of the world using all of one's sense, especially looking and listening, in a systematic and purposeful way to learn about a phenomenon of interest⁵. The term observational research is used to refer to several different types of non-experimental studies in which behavior is systematically observed and recorded.⁶ The goal of observational research is to describe a variable or set of variables. Observational research is a qualitative research technique used for over a century in variety of disciplines in the Social Sciences, particularly in anthropological (ethnographic) studies⁷. It is used to collect information by observing the subjects in a natural environment and then analyzing the information. This could be by observing wild animals from behind, shoppers in a market or supermarket, students in a classroom, footballers in a football pitch. Observational method is based on behavior patterns, psychological charity, attitude and beliefs of the subject etc. Observational method also consists of watching, listening, touching and recording the behavior, attitude and character of objects or phenomena or living beings. Observational research simply requires accurate description and objective interpretation but with no prior hypotheses. To this effect, Cozby opines that in observation, "if a researcher has some prior reason to criticize people in the setting or give a glowing report of a particular group, the observation will likely be biased and the conclusion will lack objectivity."⁸ However, observational research allows the researcher to see what their subjects really do when confronted with various choices or situations. By using this method, the researchers try to understand and comprehend the behavior and psychological character of the said subject. In observational research, variables are not created or manipulated. Though subjects may or may not be aware of

⁵ L.M. Given (Ed) The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods, (Volume 1 & 2) California; SAGE Publications, Inc., 2018

⁶ Open Text WSU, <http://opentext.wsu.com.chapter>

⁷ Abubakar Jibril; Observational Research in the Social Sciences: A Neglected Qualitative Research Technique, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto, DOI:10.29816/sjss.8.3 2018.

⁸ P. C. Cozby; Methods of Behavioural Research, (New Edition), New York: Mc Graw-Hill, 2007.

the presence of the researcher, the researcher do not try to control the variables (as in an experiment), or ask participants to respond to direct questions (as in an interview or survey study). Observation is one of the simplest methods of research you can use or think about.

For a better understanding of observation and its impending challenges in the field of humanities, it is better we further discuss the various methods of observation, discussing their feature as well as the challenges of each method.

Types of Observational Method of Data Collection

There is no universally acceptable categorization of observational research. Scholars identified different types of observational research from different perspectives. This paper attempts to look at and discuss some of them under the following headings: naturalistic observation, participant observation, structured observation and case studies.

Naturalistic Observation

Naturalistic observation is used to observe people in their natural setting, thus naturalistic observation is a type of field research (as opposed to a type of laboratory research). According to Fraise;

The simplest form of observational research involves documenting what is seen. Naturalistic observation has no intervention by a researcher. It is simply studying behaviors that occur naturally in natural settings. Importantly, in naturalistic observation, there is no attempt to manipulate variables, as one would when comparing results between a control group and an experimental group⁹.

There two forms of naturalistic observation, the disguised and the undisguised. In the disguised observation, the subjects are unaware of the researcher's presence and monitoring of their behaviors. While in the undisguised observation the participant are aware of the researcher's intentions and actions especially in a place where it is not ethical or practical to conduct disguised naturalistic observation. The problem associated with undisguised naturalistic observation is that it has a great influence over the behavior of the subjects. Once the participants are aware of the researcher's intentions, they automatically change their behaviors

Participant Observation

Participant observation is also an aspect of observational research. It is similar to naturalistic observation, except that the researcher is part of the natural environment they are observing. It involves becoming an active member of the group being observed. Also in this type of study, the researcher is concerned with the rituals or cultural practices where they can only determine the value by actually experiencing them firsthand. A very good example to this, is the fact that you cannot be acquainted with the rule of the game, example Baseball game without participation. A major aspect of this participant observation is that it makes participation compulsory for the researcher into the group to observe that otherwise would not be accessible by observing from afar. In participant observation deep and rich data can be accessed through direct observation and interaction with subjects. More so, the research participants may alter their behaviors if they know that they are being observed.

Structured Observation

⁹ S. Fraise; Qualitative Data Analysis with ATLAS. ti

Structured or other words called systematic observation is another observation method. According to Given, Structured observation entails the collection of data according to a set of predefined rules and procedures and the structure of that observation as well as its predefined variables and their values are derived from the purpose of the study.¹⁰ It involves coding a small number of behaviors in a quantitative manner. In this case the researcher makes careful observations of one or more unique behavior in a particular setting that is more structured than the setting used in naturalistic and participant observation. It is also similar to naturalistic observation and participant observation in that in all cases the researchers are observing naturally the manifesting behaviors. However good structured observation exist, there are yet some challenges to be encountered when using it. According to Given¹¹, there are four challenges associated with structured observation: First, the method is not appropriate for a research topic about which little is known, as the method requires prior knowledge of the setting for the development of observation schedules. Second, unlike more flexible forms of observation such as participant or unstructured observation, structured observation, with its predefined variables and process, is not effective in capturing behavior or other features of a research context that are not expected. Third, reactivity (observer effect) can be a major problem. Reactivity takes place when the act of doing the research changes the behavior of the participants. Fourth, structured observation is difficult to implement in busy, complex, settings where it may be hard for observers to focus on particular behaviors though this challenge can be overcome to some extent through the use of multiple observers, however, the presence of multiple observers may increase reactivity). Moreover, this structured observation requires well-trained observers who are experts with the method and can understand what they are observing.

Case Study Observation

Case study is another type observational research. The case study is a particular type of observational research focusing on a single phenomenon (e.g., person, event, etc.). It can be considered as a naturalistic observation as it collects data in the field. However, where other studies may have a broader lens that seeks to document everything that occurs within the researcher's perception, case studies focus on a specific point of reference, such as an individual or event. For example, case studies looking at individual patients may seek to determine how they cope with a particular disease or treatment. A case study is an in-depth examination of an individual, group, or event and can be natural or participatory. Sometimes case study is completed in social units (e.g. a cult) and events (e.g. a natural disaster). However a case study provides a detailed description and analysis of an individual.

Challenges of Observational Method

The observational method as we can see from the discussions above is one of the simplest and yet the most awkward of all research methods, depending on the implementation¹². Observation is simply that, observing folks using documents or working in a given workplace. Sometimes

¹⁰ L.M. Given (Ed) The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods, (Volume 1 & 2) California; SAGE Publications, Inc., 2008

¹¹ L. M Given; 2008, 838-839

¹² Adam Rex Pope; Humanities LibreTexts, <https://humanities.libretexts.org>> University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Aug 12, 2020

bordering on ethnographic research, observation can be a tool that you use to figure out how folks are working and using systems and texts without intruding into their workflow. You simply sit back and observe the situation, taking notes of things as they happen.

Lacks Structure

One common critique of observational research is that it lacks the structure inherent to experimental research, which has concepts such as selection bias and interrater reliability to ensure research quality. On the other hand, qualitative research relies on the assumption that the study and its data are presented transparently and honestly. Under this principle, researchers are responsible for convincing their audiences that the assertions they make are connected empirically to the observations they have made and the data they have collected.

Lack of competence of the observer

The observer's understanding of customer behavior must be clear. They should be free from bias and have a reliable frame of reference. The observer's incompetence could compromise the validity and reliability of the observation.

All cases in observation may not be observed

These issues develop because of the event's uncertainty. Numerous social events have a very ambiguous nature. Finding their time and location is a challenging assignment for the researcher. The incident might occur without the observer present. On the other hand, it might not happen even if the observer is always present. For instance, it is never certain if two people or group will argue or fight. The exact date of the event is still being determined.

Moreover, everything may not be observed. There are various personal behaviors and secrets which the researcher does not observe. Many respondents refuse to let researchers observe their activities, and due to this reason, not everything is observed by the researcher. It also becomes difficult to gather information about an individual's personal opinions and preferences.

It is also very difficult to remember past life, thereby it remains unknown. The observation method has no technique to study the subject's past life. It is tough to gather information about past life if the subject is not cooperative enough. Since no other option is available, researchers have to rely on documents that are not always accurate.

Not all events give themselves over to Observational Research

Most social phenomena are conceptual and may not be easily identified. For instance, parents' feelings of love, affection, and emotion for their children are not visible to our senses and cannot be measured using observational methods. To explore these phenomena, the researcher may use additional techniques like case studies, interviews, etc.

Lack of Clarity

The observer often prefers to focus on what he wants to see. People may have different perspectives on what is happening even when exposed to identical conditions. The specifics that different witnesses who witnessed the same incident report are influenced by their strong personal interests, emotions, motivations, etc. For example, the seven blind men that were asked to describe an elephant. They all described the elephant actually but from their different perspectives.

Problem of Forgetfulness

To construct his observation, an observer must rely on his recollection. In such circumstances, he ought to note his observation right away. Therefore, improper documentation negates the

fundamental objective of observation. This may happen as a result of forgetfulness or as a result of inability to recollect fast.

Potential for Distortion

Being observed interferes with oneself. The act of observation itself carries the risk of distorting the phenomenon. It introduces a bias unknowable in terms of its direction and magnitude. It is challenging to get rid of this distortion. But it can be lessened by correct selection and placement of observers, an appropriate choice of observers and their location, covert recording, and other efforts to prove observer neutrality.

Lack of Reliability

According to P.V. Young, no attempt is made to employ precise instruments during observation to verify the accuracy of the phenomenon¹³. Generalizations drawn using the observation approach are not very trustworthy because social phenomena cannot be controlled or subjected to laboratory experiments. Again, drawing meaningful conclusions from observation is challenging due to the relative nature of social phenomena and the observer's own bias.

Improper Perception

Observation requires an elevated level of technical skill. One can never be certain that what they are seeing is what they think they are seeing. The same phenomenon could be viewed differently by two people. A scenario could offer something significant and helpful to one individual while offering nothing to another. Only observers who possess the necessary technical expertise can make scientific observations.

Personal bias of the observer

The spectator may have their moral standards or distinct preconceptions about an incident, which renders sociological research objective. The methodological problems associated with observation include the possibility of observer bias while the ethical problem has to do with the violation of the norm of informed consent of the respondents being studied.

Slow Research

P.V. Young is correct when he says that valid observations cannot be hastened, and that observation alone cannot allow us to complete our inquiry quickly. It can occasionally make the observer, and the observed less interested in continuing their observation procedure.

Very Much Expensive

It costs a lot, takes a lot of time, and demands a lot of work. Traveling, lodging at the location of the phenomenon, and purchasing expensive equipment are all necessary for observation. It is regarded as one of the most expensive ways of data collection as a result. Most times, in some observational studies, researchers can't control the environment. That means they have to wait patiently for the customer to perform a task and collect data, resulting in a lot of dead time due to inactivity. It is purely at the participant's discretion and will.

Ineffective Approach

The complete answers "cannot be gathered by observation alone," according to P.V. Young. As a result, several people recommended that observation needs to be supported by additional techniques.

¹³[Javatpoint.com/advantages and disadvantages](http://Javatpoint.com/advantages%20and%20disadvantages)

Difficulty in Verifying Validity

Verifying an observation's validity can be challenging. Many observational phenomena are difficult to define precisely enough to allow for the creation of useful generalizations. The validity and reliability of the observation may need to be improved by the observer's incompetence.

Recommendations

Looking at the challenges facing effective use of observational method in the field of humanities, the study recommends among many others that;

There should be a very high level of competence or mastery of what observational research method requires. This will in no small measure reduce the level of compromise on the validity and reliability of the observation.

In terms of bias which leads to distortion information, this can be lessened by correct selection and placement of observers, an appropriate choice of observers and their location, covert recording, and other efforts to prove observer neutrality

An elevated level of technical skill is required. One can never be certain that what they are seeing is what they think they are seeing. It is only observers who possess the necessary technical expertise can make scientific observations.

Conclusion

Observational research is a research technique that is used in a variety of disciplines. It is an old method of data collection used in social process over time. The method is widely used by anthropologists especially by ethnographers. The method seem to be the simplest as it has advantage of studying natural behavior as they occur in a natural setting. However, Observation has methodological and ethical problems. The methodological problems associated with observation include the possibility of observer bias while the ethical problem has to do with the violation of the norm of informed consent of the respondents being studied.

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PSYCHOLOGY AND SECURITY CHALLENGES: PSYCHO-SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND COUNSELING NEEDS OF TRAUMATISED WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF INSECURITY AND BANDITRY IN SOKOTO STATE

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Abstract

This paper is a journey into the psycho-social problems and counseling needs of traumatized women and children of insecurity and banditry in Sokoto State. It discusses the psycho-social problems, insecurity and banditry among women and children as the background to the study. The problem, the paper tackles in the challenges faced by women and children as a result of insecurity. Two research question and two hypotheses were formulated to guide the researcher. A structured questionnaire titled problem of banditry and insecurity involved among women and children in Sokoto State. (PBIAWC) was used for the study. Sample of 470 women and 50 children were randomly selected for the study. Two instrument problems associated with insecurity and banditry for traumatized women and children questionnaire (PAIBTWC) and counseling strategies for clamping down the psycho social problems into banditry questionnaire (CSCPSPB) were used for the study. Data obtained were analyzed using frequency percentage and t-test. The result indicated that psychological problems associated with insecurity and banditry include poverty has concern by family, communities, poor parental supervision, tribalism, political influences, by the politicians desire to be friends with people who wield and access to drugs and arms. It was concluded that there are high risk problems associated with banditry which are both socially and psychologically induce, however, with proper counseling skips may contribute meaningfully towards eliminating and forestalling likelihood of hiring into gangs and banditry communities in Sokoto State.

Keywords: Psychosocial problems, Counseling, Traumatized, Insecurity and Banditry.

Introduction

The instance of difficulty was seen in Nigeria as far back as the year 2000 in some government territories in the nation.

Despite the scale of violent attacks by bandits in Sokoto north-west Nigeria, the policy response has failed to acknowledge the significant and disproportional impact on women and children. Insecurity in Nigeria has gone full circle in recent years, due to the countrywide emergence and domination of various non-state armed groups. With offering rationales, objectives and modus operands, these actors includes criminal gangs, separatist groups and amorphous kidnapers,

dubbed unknown gunmen. Now the country's most pressing security challenge is described as banditry by state officials a composite crime including armed robbery, kidnapping, murder, rape and illegal possession of firearms.

The activities of bandits directly affects the Northwestern Nigeria Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Kebbi, Kaduna. Mass kidnapping and brutal raids on civilians in vulnerable villages by bandits are driving a humanitarian crisis in September 2021 ,bandits placed a levy of twenty million naira [about us 50,000] on five villages avoid their attacks government falling leave rural communities at these bandits mercy. At least 1,126 villagers were killed as a result of these tactics from January to June 2020. In the early January 2022, at least 200 villagers were killed by bandits in Zamfara state.

In what appears lately as a shifting geography of violence, attacks have been concentrated in villages and peri-urban areas of major towns and cities in Sokoto state in less than a week over 40 persons were kidnapped including women and children in December 2021 in wurno, a small local government area in Sokoto state eyewitness notes the vicious attack village is becoming overwhelming for vulnerable residents and spreading like a wildfire. On 6 December 2021, 23 persons died after bandits shot at a bus carry travellers from Sokoto to Kaduna in a attack at Gidan bawa village in Isa local government area of Sokoto state.

Concept of Banditry:

Conceptually, banditry is a derivative of the term bandits meaning an unlawful armed group terrorizing people and confiscating their properties. It is synonymous with the establishment of gangs groups who use small and light weapons to carry out attacks against people. In this regards, banditry could mean a set-up criminal activity deliberately designed and carried out for personal gains. Due to the complex nature of bandits activities, Egwu [2016] in a restricted manner, described banditry as a practice of stealing cattle and animals from hefiders or raiding of cattle from their ranches. In the same veins, banditry is reflected in criminal escapades like cattle rustling, kidnapping, armed robbery, drug abuse arson, rape and the by suspected herdmen and reprisal attacks from surviving victims a development that has been brought to the front burner of national security [Uche and Iwuamadi, 2018].

In another sense , banditry refers to the incidences of armed robbery or allied violent crimes, such as kidnaping cattle rustling and village or market raids.it involves the use of force or threat to the effect to intimidate a person or a group of persons in order to rob rape or kill [Okoli and Okpaleke 2014]. Economic or political interest motivated by the imperative of material accumulation while the latter has to do with those driven by the quest to rob, to assault or to liquidate a person or a group of person based on political or ideological disposition (Okoli & Ugwu 2019) however the terms banditry is connected to rural it implies a group of rural out lawed involved in illicit activities such as raiding of village kidnapping and cattle rustling to primitive accumulation of wealth. Thus bandits are gang group terrorizing and dispossessing local people or travellers of their valuable item or properties such as merchandise money, cattle, camel and sheep among others. They operate within and along rural border with the assistance of their local collaborators including in some cases state agents deployed to work for the safety and security of the people (Abdullahi 2019).

Thus banditry in the context of this paper is defined as the totality of incidence of armed robbery or allied violent crimes such as kidnapping cattle rustling village raids as well as highway raids which involves the use of force or threat to that effect to intimidate a person or a group of persons in order to rob, rape,kidnap or kill the victims.

Banditry's Impacts on Women and Children

In spite of the scale of violent attacks by bandits, the significant toll of the impact on women and children is yet to receive sufficient attention in policy responses. This is despite escalating attacks often targeting vulnerable women and children and endangering the latter's right to education for instance, more than 61 children are still in captivity months after a mass abduction for ransom by bandits of more than 780 children in 2021 while many schools were shutdown indefinitely, according to recent report. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) says at least one million children will likely stay away from school because of the threat of violence following the targeting of pupils in 2021 alone. This trajectory presents serious implications for Nigeria a country blighted by endemic poverty in the northwest and reputed to house the highest number of out of school children.

Statement of the Problem

The concern of this paper is to identify the effect of psychosocial problems and counselling needs of traumatized women and children of insecurity and banditry in Sokoto state, Nigeria. The attacks of women and girls bear the most significant burden of banditry in Sokoto, sexual violence has skyrocketed with women frequently raped, kidnapped or commodified by families who are forced to exchange their daughters, wives for protection. For instance in other parts of the country at least 30 women and girls were raped indiscriminately across five communities in Shiroro local government area of Niger state.

A similar case was carried out in a safe local government area of Zamfara state, in response to communities refusing to pay a N3million levy (approximately US 50,000 dollars). Additionally, the humanitarian toll of banditry extends to livelihoods relied on by women with markets and farms often raided. Victims highlight the effect of rape and hunger in the midst of rising insecurity and the desperate need of food, protection, shelter and clothes. Access to water has also become increasingly difficult in congested camps for displaced persons in the unfolding event. Bandits are also co-opting women for their criminal activities. In November, 2021 the Nigerian police force arrested women for supplying 991 rounds of AK-47 live ammunition and drugs to bandits in Zamfara.

It is in view of this fact that the present study intends to conduct a survey study in which to find out the effect of psychosocial problems facing women and children of insecurity and banditry in Sokoto state, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The aim of this paper is to examine the effect of psychosocial problems and counselling needs of traumatized women and children of insecurity and banditry in Sokoto state.

1. To find out the effect of banditry on traumatized women and children in Sokoto state, Nigeria.
2. To find out the effect of counselling on traumatized women and children in Sokoto state, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following are put forward as research questions to guide the study.

1. What are the effect of banditry on traumatized women and children in Sokoto state Nigerian.
2. Are there any effect of counselling on traumatized women and children in Sokoto state Nigeria.

Research Hypotheses

The research formulated the following hypotheses that will be tested at 0.05 level of significant

1. H01. there are no significant effect on psycho social problem and counselling needs of traumatized woman and children of insecurity and banditry in Sokoto state Nigeria
2. HO2 there are no significant effect of traumatized woman and children of insecurity and banditry in Sokoto state Nigeria

Significant of the Study

The findings of this study might be useful to education stakeholders. For example it might be useful to Nigerian particularly the people of northwest zone who are much affected by bandits attacks the study might indeed help curriculum planner to get good idea on how to plan the school programme as the bandit attack really bring set back to education. It will provide them with knowledge and requirements for effective curriculum designing, planning and innovations.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study cover only traumatized women and children of insecurity and banditry in Sokoto state, Nigeria.

Research Design

Descriptive survey design was adopted to asses the psycho-social problem and counseling needs of traumatized women and children of insecurity and banditry in Sokoto state, Nigeria. A survey design is descriptive in nature .according to Ary. Lucy and Razavieh (2002), a survey design is used to obtain information concerning the current position of a phenomenon.

Population of the Study

The population of this study consists of 5300 student zone covered Isa, Goronyo and Rabah Local Government Area of Sokoto State, Nigeria .

Simple and Simpling Techniques

The simple size used for the conduct of this study was 150 respondents from three local government in Sokoto state, Nigeria. This is based on the recommendations of Rosco (1975). Who said that, for any study in the social sciences (including education) the simple size of 30 to 500 suffice. However simple random sampling technique was used to select the sampled local government.

Instrumentation

The instrument that was used is questionnaire for data collection. Thus the questionnaire was designed with 20 items The face and content validation of the instrument was done by senior

lecture in the department of curriculum studies in Shehu Shagari College of education, Sokoto and it was pilot tested and found reliable with 0.72 reliability index.

Procedure For Data Collection

The researchers paid a visit to the sampled local government area on different day were they formally introduced themselves and took permission for the admission of the research instrument. Having gotten permission from the area (camp) under the study. The researchers went ahead and administrated the instrument, the respondents were served with the questionnaire, with the help of the assistant that is reading the questions while the respondent give the answers the researchers waited for some time before the fill the instrument given to them and explanations Were made to some respondents who showed the need for clarification. The data was collected within the period of two weeks and collected for analysis.

Procedure For Data Analysis

After the collection of data from the subject description statistics of frequency and sample percentage were used to answering the research questions.

Descriptive Analysis

In order to answer the research question descriptive statistical analysis was done using frequency and simple percentage.

Research Question;What are the effect of banditry on traumatized women and children in Sokoto state Nigeria.

TABLE 1;Percentage analysis showing level of psycho-social needs of traumatized women and children in Sokoto state Nigeria

Result And Discussion

The two research question earlier raised in the study were answered descriptively.

RESEARCH Q1;

TABLE 1;Percentage analysis showing psycho-social and physical needs for traumatized women and children.

S/n	Physchological Physical Needs	Responses			
		YES %		NO %	
1	Lack of support for me and my family	511	98.8	09	20
2	No opportunity to make decision for my welfare	520	100	0	0.0
3	Lack of information on the happening in the village	489	94.0	31	6.0
4	Lack of due respect and space	513	99.0	07	1.0
5	I have been sexually abused	401	77.1	119	22.9
6	I am separated from my family members	186	35.8	334	64.2
7	I don't have freedom of movement	520	100	0	0.0
8	Security agents are not friendly	503	96.7	17	3.3

9	Inadequate food supply	520	100	0	0.0
10	I don't have access to clean water	520	100	0	0.0
11	I have been physically abuse	471	90.6	49	9.4
12	I don't have access to good toilet	520	100	0	0.0
13	Lost my valuable personal belongings	383	73.7	137	26.3
14	They don't have access to education	100	100	100	100

from the table above, item I revealed that 98.0% of the respondents agreed that there is lack of support for them and their family while 2.0% of them said no. item 2 revealed that all (100%)of the respondents agreed that there is no opportunity to make decision for their welfare. Item 3 showed that 94.0% of the respondents agreed that they lack information on the happenings in were the live [camp] while 6.0% of them said no. Item 4 showed that 771% of the respondents agreed that they have been sexually abused while 22.9% of them said no. item 5 showed that 35.8%of the respondents agreed that they are separated from their family members while 64.25 of them said no. item 6 showed that all (100.0%) the respondents said that they do not have freedom of movement. Item 7 showed that 96.7% of the respondent agreed that the security agents are not friendly while 3.3% of them disagreed. Item 8 revealed that (100.0%) the respondents agreed that there is inadequate food supply. Item 9 revealed that all(100%) the respondents said do not have access to clean water. Item 10 showed that 90.6% of the respondents said that they have been abused physically while 9.4% of them said no. Item 111 showed that 100.0% of respondents agreed that they do not have access to education therefore the psychosocial and physical needs provided for traumatized women and children in were they live is very low.

TABLE 2: percentage analysis showing level of counseling psychological and Mental Health services through corresponding counseling intervention

S/n	Psychosocial & Mental Health Needs	Responses			
		YES %		NO %	
15	I dont have access to formal counseling here	520	100	0	00
16	I do not have access to professional for psychological help of my traumatic problems	520	100	0	00
17	Different people do come on different day to talk to us and encourage us to without much experience	487	93.7	33	6.3
18	I need the help of a trained counsellor of psychologist to help me better	520	100	0	00
19	There is no any employed trained mental health personnel by government	520	100	0	00
20	I feel bad about life	520	100	0	00
21	I feel uncertain about future	510	98.1	10	1.9
22	I feel sad always	520	100	0	00

		322	61.9	198	38.1
23	I dont have access to health care when am ill	19	3.7	501	96.5
24	No coping measure	109	21.0	411	79.0

Form table 2 above, item 12 revealed that all 100.0% of the respondents agreed that they do not have access to formal counseling in were the live. Item 13 revealed that all (100.0%) the respondents said that they do not have access to a professional for psychological help for their traumatic problems. Item 14 showed that all (100.0%) of the respondents agreed that t they need the help of a trained counselor or psychologist to help them better. Item 15 showed that all (100.0%) of the respondents agreed that there in no any employed trained mental health personnel by government here. Item 16 revealed that all (100.0) of the respondents agreed that they feel bad about life. Item 17 showed that 98.1% the respondents said that they feel uncertain about their future while 1.9% of them disagreed. Item 18 showed that all (100.0%) of the respondents agreed that they feel sad always. Item 19 revealed that 99.8% of the respondents said that they do have access to health care when ill while 0.2 of them disagreed. Item 20 showed that 21.0% of the respondents agreed that there is no coping measure while 79.0% of them disagreed. Therefore, the level of traumatic feeling of those traumatized women and children is very high and the measure of coping with traumatic feeling very low as there are no trained counselors and psychologists available to help them cop better. Item 19 showed that 99.8% of the respondents said that they do have access to health care when ill while 0.2% of them disagreed.

Conclusion:

The basic stipulation of human rights are valuated resulting to deprivation of basic amenities to the internally displaced person. There humanitarian need are not meet. They don't have access to livelihood education and health care. Economic, social and cultural rights which are basic for human dignity and personality development have eluded them. They spend years in shanty location called camps, no roof over there heads except sacks bags improvisation, they suffer from numerous diseases because of neglect of health care issues. The few humanitarians aids that are available are not distributed equally. Then overcrowded nature is another case for concerned adequate counselling, intervation, could provide succor and ameliorate the invensity of the problems.

Recommendations

Based on the findings the following recommendation are made:

1. Both the states and federal government should employ enough counsellors, psychologist to assist in counselling traumatized women and children
2. The Counsellors should also do a proper need assessment for them and make recommendations to government as well as the stakeholders who provide their need
3. all the humanitarians needs provider should work in collaboration with trained guidance counsellor in collaboration with trained guidance counsellor in Sokoto to ensure that they identified were the victims are and share appropriately.

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CAUSES AND PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SOKOTO METROPOLIS: IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNSELLING AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

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Abstract

The study focused on the causes and prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in sokoto metropolis: implications for counseling and behavior change. The study employed a descriptive survey research design with 19624 secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis as population and 364 respondents as sample, researchers designed questionnaire was used in collecting data for the study, simple frequency, percentages, T-test and Anova were used in analyzing the data generated in the study, after the findings the result indicated that deception that drugs enhances academic performance, peer group influence, feeling fearless and feeling high and bold are the major causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis. and there is no significance difference on the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their gender, there is significance difference on the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their school types and there is significance difference on the prevalence of street begging among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their age, conclusion and recommendation were put forward to include; Government and non- governmental organizations should come up with programmes and activities that are geared towards educating youths particularly secondary school students on the danger of drug abuse so as to reduce the causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis and Nigeria in general.

Key words: Drugs, prevalence, causes, students

Introduction

Drug abuse is a social problem that has assumed an unprecedented dimension in educational institutions especially among secondary school students in Nigeria. This problem is considered as an issue of serious concern as it adversely affects the lives and performance of students involved as well as the entire society they live (Ogbodo, 2010). She also confirmed that drugs are being abused by both junior and senior secondary school students, with both male and female students involved in the phenomenon. Recent researches according to Enakpoya (2009) confirm that drug abuse has no known boundaries or social class. Drug abuse makes many brilliant

students to drop out from school. Prevalence of drug abuse is consuming a lot of financial resources of many governments. This is because of the heavy investments many governments are putting in place to tackle this unwanted menace that is engulfing the life of many youths and destroying human potentials.

Harry (2000) defines drug as a substance which by its chemical nature affects living processes. Drug: is anything which when taken into the body has the effect of changing the body's function. In essence, it suggests that drugs can help the body as well as damage the body function. Drug is any chemical substance, which when used affects the body and mind either positively or negatively. Drug can heal or destroy the life of our children, youths and adults in our society, all these depend on how one uses it, it produces both good and bad effects in human life.

Drug: it is any chemical substance other than food which when taken has an effect on the structure and function of the body (Ogbodo, 2010). Drug abuse is traditionally a medical concern, but it also has educational and social relevance as it has gained enormous attention over the years within and outside the community. Drug abuse refers to when the use of the drug endangers the physical and mental health of the individual or those around him. It is a pattern of use of substance that places the user on an unacceptably high level of health risk. Drug abuse is also regarded as failure to take drugs according to a medical doctor's prescription as well as overdose of drugs.

To sum it all, some of the drugs commonly abused include alcohol, Marijuana, Cocaine, tobacco, caffeine, pills, opiates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, depressants, inhalants, club drugs etc. Some commonly used drugs in the society: alcohol – beer, wines, spirits etc, tobacco – cigarettes, snuff etc, cannabis – marijuana, hashish etc, stimulant – cocaine, cow leaves, synthetic stimulants and depressants – barbiturates, benzodiazepines etc.

Types of substance abused and effects

To Tambuwal (2009) most commonly abused substances are analgesics, antidiarrheal, antibiotics, alcohols, cigarette, coffee, cannabis (Indian hemp), heroin, cocaine, the hypnotic sedatives (valium, librium, reactivan) and the barbiturates which are used and abused by young men and women. Common symptoms of Drug Abuse among Students according to Denga & Akuto, (2014) changes in school attendance, poor quality of take home work/assignment, poor physical appearance, dirty and sloppy, sudden change of peer groups and other association patterns, Maladaptive behaviors such as stealing.

Specific Drug Symptoms Denga and Akuto (2004) mention the following as specific glue, excessive nasal secretion and watering of eyes, odour of substance inhaled on breath and clothing, slow response and speech and drowsiness, poor muscular control etc

Stimulants: restlessness, excessive activity, nervous, argumentative, sleeping for a long period of time.

Depressants: lack of interest in pleasure activities, drowsy and disoriented behavior and staggering or stumbling walk

Marijuana: animated and hysterical behavior with loud speech, sleepy or stuporous appearance
Poor color perception

Hallucinogens: fearful behavior, dreamy, trance like state, distorted sight, hearing, touch and or time and change of behavior.

Narcotics: traces of white powder around nostrils, scars (trace marks) as a result of injection
Constant wearing of long sleeves shirts to hide and Lethargic behavior (Denga & Akuto, 2004: 93-95).

Causes of Drug Abuse

Generally, youths tends to take drugs because of the following reasons:-

peer group influence (their friends lure them into the habit, enjoying false pleasure they derive from using drugs, they want feel high, bold and challenge the authority or feel fearless enough to attack lives and destroy them without showing any human feelings, Being deceived with notion that drugs enhance performance in academic task and social relationships and Taking drugs for fun purposes.

Reasons for Using Drugs:Denga and Akuto (2004) opined that, seeing parents using drugs, peer and other adults, outlet for happiness, frustration, depression, emotional upset and boredom, rebellion, bullying as well as being involved in other criminal activities such as cultism, arm robbery etc, lack of self-confidence and misinformationandSocialization with friends, relaxation, peer pressure, curiosity as well as experimentation.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are to find out the following:

1. Causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis.
2. Prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their gender.
3. Prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis On the basis of their school types.
4. Prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basic of their age range.

Research questions

1. What are the Causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis?

Research Hypothesis

1. There is no significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their gender.
2. There is no significant difference in the prevalence drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their school types.
3. There is no significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their age range.

Methodology

The research employed a descriptive research design of survey types, with 19624 SS2 students across 34 senior secondary schools in Sokoto metropolis. 364 respondents were selected as sample using research advisors (2006) as well as proportionate sampling techniques. A researcher designed questionnaire titled causes and prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students (CPDASS), which consist of three (3) parts, part A, bio data of the respondents, part B, on the causes of drug abuse, Part C, on the prevalence of drug abuse, with four (4) point likert scale of strongly agree, agree disagree and strongly disagree with 4, 3, 2 and 1, as the score value of the likert scale.

The content validity of the instrument was obtained after correction of the questionnaire items by some lecturers in the faculty of education and extension services UsmanuDanfodiyouiversity, Sokoto and School of general education, Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto and adjudged to have content of validity. where by the reliability was obtained using split-half method by administration of the instrument items to one hundred and

fifty (150) secondary school students and splitting the test score into even and odd numbers and analyzed using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient that yielded 0.70 index. The data was collected with the help of research assistant on direct delivery techniques in administration and collection, simple frequency and percentage, T- test and analysis of variance were used in analysing the data collected in the study at 0.05 significance level.

Results

Research question 1, what are the causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis?

Table 1: Causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis.

Causes	Frequency	Percentage
Peer group influence	50	13.7%
Enjoying false pleasure	28	7.7%
Feeling high and bold	38	10.4%
Feeling fearless	48	13.2%
Deception that it enhances Performance	58	16.0%
For fun purposes	20	5.5%
Seeing parents abusing drugs	32	8.8%
Lack of self-confidence	36	9.9%
Relaxation	25	6.9%
Bullying	29	7.9%
Total	364	100%

Table I above on the Causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto state, indicated that peer group influence account for 50 (13.7%), enjoying false pleasure 28 (7.7%), feeling high and bold 38 (10.4%), feeling fearless 48 (13.2%), deception that it enhances performance 58 (16.0%), for fun purposes 20 (5.5%), seeing parents and teachers abusing drugs 32 (8.8%), lack of self-confidence 36 (9.9%), relaxation purposes 25 (6.9%) and bullying 99 (7.9%). The result confirmed that deception that drugs enhances academic performance, peer group influence, feeling fearless and feeling high and bold are the major causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis.

Ho1 There is no significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their gender.

Table 2: differences on the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students base on their gender.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	T-cal	T-crit	Decision
Male	225	31.5	3.8	1.82	4.303	Accepted
Female	139	22.6	2.5			

Table 2 shows that calculated t-value is 1.82 while the critical t-value is 4.303, since the calculated values is less than the critical t-value, the hypothesis accepted. This means that there is no significant difference on the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students on the basis of their gender.

Ho2 There is no significant difference in the prevalence drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their school types.

Table 3: Analysis of variance showing prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto state on the basis of their school types.

Source	SS	DF	MS	F-cal	F-crit
Between groups	3210.184	2	16.5.092	1.216	.298
Within groups	433110.49	361	1320.459		
Total	436320.674				

@ 0.05 level of significant

Table 3 shows that the calculated F-ratio is 1.216 while the critical F-ratio is .298. Since the calculated F-value is greater than critical F-Value, the hypothesis is therefore rejected. This means that there is significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their school types.

Ho3: There is no significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their age range.

Table 4: analysis of variance on the Prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their age

Source	SS	DF	MS	F-cal	F-crit
Between Groups	697.675	3	348.837	1.768	.172
Within Groups	64442.632	362	197.072		
Total	65140.307				

@ 0.05 level of significant

Table 4 shows that the calculated f-ratio is 1.768 while the critical f-ratio is .172 the calculated f-value is greater than the critical f-value. The hypothesis is therefore rejected. This means that there is significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their age.

Discussion

From the analysis of the data generated in this study, it is confirmed that the causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis, the result indicated that; peer group influence account for 50 (13.7%), enjoying false pleasure 28 (7.7%), feeling high and bold 38 (10.4%), feeling fearless 48 (13.2%), deception that it enhances performance 58 (16.0%), for fun purposes 20 (5.5%), seeing parents and teachers abusing drugs 32 (8.8%), lack of self-confidence 36 (9.9%), relaxation purposes 25 (6.9%) and bullying 99 (7.9%). The result confirmed that deception that drugs enhances academic performance, peer group influence, feeling fearless and feeling high and bold are the major causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis. The finding agree with previously existing findings for example; Denga and Akuto (2004) opined that, seeing parents using drugs, peer and other adults, outlet for happiness, frustration, depression, emotional upset and boredom, rebellion, bullying as well as being involved in other criminal activities such as cultism, arm robbery etc, lack of self-confidence and misinformation and Socialization with friends, relaxation, peer pressure, curiosity as well as experimentation.

Hypothesis one which state that there is no significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their gender, was accepted because the calculated t-value is 1.82 while the critical t-value is 4.303, since the calculated values is less than the critical t-value, the hypothesis is accepted. This means that there is no significant difference on the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their gender, This indicated that both male and female secondary school students involved into drug abuse, the finding also agrees with previously existing findings for example; To Tambuwal (2009) most commonly abused substances are analgesics antidiarrheal, antibiotics, alcohols, cigarette, coffee, cannabis (Indian hemp), heroin, cocaine, the hypnoseddetives (valium, librum, reactivan) and the barbiturates which are used and abused by young men and women.

Hypothesis two which state that; there is no significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their school types, was also found to be rejected because the calculated F-value is 1.216 while the critical F-value is .298. Since the calculated F-value is greater than critical F-Value, the hypothesis is therefore rejected. This means that there is significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their school types, this means that drugs abuse differ significantly on the basis of school types, This finding agrees with previous findings such as; Harry (2000) define drug as a substance which by it chemical nature affects living processes. Drug: is anything which when taking into the body has the effect of changing the body's function. In essence, it suggests that drugs can help the body as well as damage the body function.

Hypothesis three which state that, There is no significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their age range, was rejected because the calculated F-value is 1.768 while the critical F-value is .172 the calculated F-value is greater than the critical F-value. The hypothesis is therefore rejected. This means that there is significant difference in the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their age range, This finding confirms the previous findings for example; Ogbodo (2010). confirmed that drugs are being abuse by both junior and senior secondary school students, with both male and female students involved in the phenomenon. Drug abuse is a social problem that has assumed an unprecedented dimension in educational institutions especially among secondary school students in Nigeria. This problem is considered as an issue of serious concern as it adversely affects the lives and performance of students involved as well as the entire society they live

Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from this study indicated that deception that drugs enhances academic performance, peer group influence, feeling fearless and feeling high and bold are the major causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis. this confirmed that, secondary school students lack proper awareness on the adverse effects of drug abuse on their health, education and to the entire society, hence government and non-governmental organization should take note, and there is no significance difference on the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their gender, there is significance difference on the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their school types and there is significance difference on the prevalence of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis on the basis of their age.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study the following recommendations were put forward;

1. Government and non- governmental organizations should come up with programmes and activities that are geared towards educating youths particularly secondary school students on the danger of drug abuse so as to reduce the causes of drug abuse among secondary school students in Sokoto metropolis and Nigeria in general.
2. Guidance counsellors and educational psychologists should be incorporated in the organization and implementation of the government programmes that are geared toward reducing drug abuse in Nigeria especially as it relate to youths and secondary school students.
3. Massive nationwide awareness programme should be mounted by professional and religious associations such as JNI, CAN NISEP, CASSON on the consequences drug abuse, as well as educate secondary school students on how best to eradicate the causes and prevalence of drugs abuse among them.
4. NDLEA as well as other drug law enforcement agencies and association should come off with nationwide awareness on the danger drugs and drugs related abuses especially at secondary school levels, through drug days/weeks.

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FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST THE ACCESS TO INFORMATION
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) AND INNOVATION IN EDUCATION FOR
THE GIRL-CHILD IN RURAL AREAS OF SOKOTO STATE

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Abstract

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is a domain that every human being is supposed to have access to. This is because of its importance and relevance to day to day affairs of man in the present world. Due to this importance and relevance of ICT to human life in general, there should be no barriers to acquire the skills and sustain its access by all and sundry irrespective of gender. In sokoto state, where knowledge and its acquisition is known and encouraged, women or the girl-child tends to be lagging behind in the access and having adequate access to ICT and its facilities. Women in the olden times in this area were confronted with problems that hinge on cultural, social and religious undertones. They were considered inferior to male because of the misinterpretation of religious injunctions and consequently, denied access to education. Her role was hinged on home making, child rearing, and home keeping among others. It is against this background that the paper is conceived to examine the factors that are militating against the girl-child and women in general in Sokoto State to have access and acquire ICT skills and sustain it in this 21st Century. The paper reviewed the level of access to ICT in rural areas of Sokoto state, identified some of the barriers to have adequate and sustained access and how to minimize some of these problems. It recommends that ICT facilities be provided for schools in the rural areas of the state, skilled and learned ICT personnel be employed to train female in the rural areas, and incentives like automatic employment of women who demonstrate ability in ICT be made among others.

Key Words: Girl-child, Education, Women, ICT, Academic achievement, rural areas

Introduction

Girl-child in Sokoto or in Northern Nigeria generally is left behind in many aspects especially in the quest for western model education. Though schools were established to address the trend, many young girls as well as boys do not attend schools. In Sokoto

State alone, it was discovered that there are one million one hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and forty five (1,145,145) children of school age that are not attending formal school (Nasarawa & Lolo, 2022). This thus accounted for high rate of out of school children in the state. The apathy to learning is more alarming when it comes to sciences and science related courses like Physics and Mathematics. In engineering and Mathematics, the number of girl-child found in the disciplines in Sokoto State are very few. This paper attempts to bring forth the factors that hinder the girl-child or women in general from sokoto State from undergoing studies in science based disciplines like Information Communication Technology (ICT), The paper covers definition of ICT, the tools used in ICT, level of involvement of women/girl-child in ICT in Sokoto State, factors militating against the participation of girl-child in access to ICT, how to remedy these problems and conclusion.

Definition of ICT

Information Communication Technology is a branch of engineering that involves the use of “computer based hardware and software systems in communication” (McGrawhill Encyclopaedia of Science and Technology, 2002). According to Chafa in Bala (2007), ICT “uses the power of computer and other computing instruments to capture, store, process and produce knowledge at speeds never dreamt before”. TechTerm in Yabo, Marafa, Binji and Muhammad (2021) stated that ICT refers to technologies that provide access to information Technology but primarily focuses on communication technologies. Therefore, ICT is the utilization of ICT tools like telephones, satellites, online library, CD & DVD Rooms, radio frequencies, audio, video and other forms of devices to transmit knowledge to any part of the globe within fraction of seconds. Huge data can be transmitted with the speed of light which is 360,000km per second (Chafe in Bala, 2007). In a nutshell, ICT enables learners to acquire, represent, store, transmit and use information easily without much difficulties. It is responsible for the emergence of e-everything according to Oloyede (2007). Thus, it is because of ICT that we have e-learning, e-board, e-banking, e-mail, e-commence, e-registration, e-marriage and so on.

Tools of ICT

By tools of ICT, we mean the instruments or devices that are used in generating, storing, transmitting, communicating information. Therefore, the devices used by ICT are many and perhaps difficult to exhaust. However, efforts can be made to provide some. ICT tools include, Computers and their accessories, Printers, photocopiers, scanners, multimedia projectors, CD ROOMs, flash drives, Internet, routers, modem, Wifi, Handsets, radio, Televisions. Zango, Adamu and Bello (2020) grouped ICT tools for teaching and learning into four categories as follows:

- a. Those that are Flexible and include satellite receivers, radio, recorders, cameras, video pictures,, CCTVs, projectors, beams, video games and MP 3-4 players
- b. Those that are link with laboratory and some of them include scientific tools, technical instruments, medical apparatus, agricultural implements, engineering facilities, art costumes, language tools, books and other devices.

- c. Those that are fixed/mobile and they are storage devices, computers, internet, e-mail, social media, smart boards, touch screens, plain screens, robots, avatars and cables
- d. Those that are mobile and involve mobile phones, memory reader, i-pod, i-Pad, androids, i-phones, calculators, PDAs among others.

Therefore, briefly, ICT tools are those instrument or devices that are used to generate, transfer, store and disseminate information.

Who is the Girl-child?

The girl-child as defined by Samaru and Idoko (2021) is a biological female child from birth to the age of eighteen. The period from birth to 18 years is characterised by developmental stages namely infancy, early childhood and late adolescence stages of development. Therefore, the girl-child is a young female person from birth and is expected to grow eventually to a woman and even marry and bear children. In other words, the girl-child is an expectant mother who is expected to eventually grow and lead the society into prosperity and sustainable development. As a prospective mother, the girl-child is supposed to acquire basic knowledge and skills that will enhance her role of prospering the society in all ramifications. Therefore, she is supposed to have adequate access and training to modern learning facilities like ICT so as to help in improving the conditions of members of her society.

In the past, the girl-child in Sokoto was a source of pride and had access to Islamic learning just like their male counterparts. However, with the advent of western education, it was feared that the girl-child while undergoing western education may very likely erode in terms of chastity and child-bearing ability. Therefore, due to this thinking or perception, many people in Sokoto State and indeed in many parts of the Northern States of Nigeria, gave little or no regard to the education of the girl-child. This is particular in the rural areas where the girl-child is subjected to thwacking and other peripheral jobs so as to acquire means of livelihood for the family. Those that were able to enrol in schools have little or no access to ICT.

Nigeria's population was projected to be 201,135,262 in 2019 while Sokoto State had 5,863,187 (Wikipedia, 10/04/2023). Majority of the composition of the population in Sokoto State is female and children. With insurgency in the eastern part of the State, many male were displayed or forced to migrate or even killed, the number of girl-children have increased. Those schooling in the rural areas affected by the insurgency were relocated to urban centres like Sokoto and those that could not be relocated were fortified with security agents to provide security so as to enhance teaching and learning. The schools in Sokoto State that are homogeneously females are about 33 with a population over 8,000 (Lawal, 2023). Some of these schools are Government Girls; College Sokoto, Nana Government Girls' Day Secondary School, Sokoto, Government Girls' Secondary School Rabah, Government Girls' Secondary School, Illelah, Hafsat Arabic Secondary School, Sokoto, among others. These schools were established to enhance the education of the girl-children in the State. Majority of these schools have no ICT facilities and therefore the ICT accessibility in the state for the girl-child leaves much to be desired.

It is true that less than 10% of these schools have some of the tools of ICT like computers, televisions, i-Pad, printers etc acquired by the State Government in

conjunction with donor agencies like UNICEF and USAID, but these facilities are not adequate, some places not functional or partially functioning, and in most cases without internet connectivity. The inadequacy of these facilities and lack of internet services have made the access of the girl-child to ICT services poor and total absence of innovation in the state.

Factors Militating Against Girl-child Access to ICT Facilities and Innovation

From what was briefly discussed above, it is clear that provision of adequate ICT facilities and access to enhance innovation are very vital if the girl-child learning in ICT is to be sustained. This section tries to identify factors that are responsible for the very low ICT access and practice among girl-children in Sokoto State.

1. Lack of adequate ICT facilities in most of the schools. Hardly do we have a ratio of 1 computer to 5 students in almost all the schools. This condition reduces the rate of access as well as practice. It is said that practice make perfect. Therefore, the more one practices, the very likelihood for one to become conversant with a tool and likely to make innovation and breakthroughs.
2. Lack of adequate power to utilize the ICT facilities where they exist. Perennial power failure from Power Holding Company of Nigeria and inability of the heads of the school to fund power supply to their ICT facilities in their respective schools is one of the greatest militating factors. ICT facilities cannot be access fully without sustained power supply. This is a setback to achieving any meaningful innovation or breakthrough.
3. Absence of adequate skilful manpower to train and galvanize the girl-child of Sokoto State to abreast ICT. The number of skilful or experts In ICT is highly insufficient compared with the number of people yearning for it. The case is even pathetic when we look for female ICT experts to train and coach their fellow female counter-parts in the State. In fact, the syndrome is not only particular to Sokoto State alone but to the whole of Northern Nigeria. Dearth of experts in ICT is a very serious militating factor against female to have access and make innovations in education and ICT.
4. Cost of ICT facilities is another militating factor that hampers access and innovation in the field on the part of girl-child in Sokoto State. It is a well known fact that ICT materials are very costly to procure and maintain. Therefore, even if the Government procures some of the facilities, to sustain the process is very difficult in the presence of other competing needs of the society.
5. Another militating factor to girl-child access to ICT and innovation is the total absence of internet services. Internet has helped to bring the world into a global village and continuously enhancing innovations. Availability of internet services in these female schools is a perennial problem in all the girl schools of the in the state

Conclusion

The girl-child in most of Northern Nigeria has great challenges or hurdles to cross in life partly due to nature and partly due to customary practices. One of these challenges of the girl-child in Sokoto is access to ICT facilities. Many female students both in tertiary and in lower level of education in the sate lack ability and adequate access to functional ICT facilities. This accounted for the poor level of female who are skilful in ICT I the state. This is a negative trend ,though not particular to Sokoto State alone,

which must be addressed. ICT has become part and parcel of life today and any one lacking in the knowledge of ICT is left behind in the affairs of this world.

Suggestions

It is very important to proffer the following suggestions so as to improve the level of knowledge and skilful people in ICT in the state.

1. Government should prioritize ICT and mount a programme on it for female who constitute the majority in the state.
2. Train skilful persons in ICT so as to improve the number and provide easy access
3. Improve power supply by providing Solar sources which available in the region
4. Provide automatic employment opportunities to all female that are skilful in ICT

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RE-EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF SECURITY CHALLENGES IN HOME AFFAIRS
AMONG COUPLES IN SHEHU SHAGARI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION SOKOTO,
SOKOTOSTATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study was informed by the rising increase of insecurity in the Nigeria society. The major constraints of most nations of the world today is insecurity. This has emerged in so many forms and the home is not left out of the menace. This has continue to pose serious challenges to life of those concerned. To this extent this has advertently influenced the family as they undergo emotional, physical and social threats. The emergence of this menace has come with array of influences on the wellbeing of individual and families. The family constitutes a home, the home constitute the community and invariably the nation. Consequences of these insecurity have been identified as lack of confidence, anxiety, lack of emotional support, lack of emotional intelligence, lack of consensus, job insecurity, jealousy, overdependence on others, basic needs securities among others .The escalation of social vices such as kidnapping, insurgency, prostitution have continued to increase these insecurities. The population for this study is one hundred and twenty (120) couples, using forty couples as samples which is 30% of the population. Three objectives were stated, three research formulated in order to find out what influence has numerous security challenges on the affairs of different families and three null hypothesis were postulated and tested, A descriptive survey research was used to analyze data using statistic of mean and standard deviation while the hypothesis were subjected to t-test statistic. Findings indicated that emergence of insecurities among couples is occasioned by a lot of factors such as anxiety, emotional insecurity, jealousy, lack of consensus, overdependence on others, poor self-esteem, job insecurities and others. Recommendations such as proper understanding of self and partners before marriage, marriage counselling, development of self-esteem, job security and most importantly proper home upbringing.

Keywords: Security Challenges Anxiety, Self-esteem, Over Dependence on others, Job insecurity.

Introduction

One of the major constraints of most nations of the world today is insecurity which has emerge in several forms and has continue to pose serious threats, not only to life and properties but also to the total wellbeing of the members in a home. Security according to Patterson (2022) is a

common feeling that nearly most people will experience at some point in time which can stem from various security challenges. What security implies cannot be discussed without understanding the sources. Generally, when we discuss insecurity among couples, it presents a lack of confidence, anxiety, uncertainty among others.

To address the issue of security among couples, the impact of it can be minimized by finding a renewed security, stability and a sense of worth that propels them towards happiness and improved wellbeing. Security can also connote something deposited to provide maximum security against something. It can be a pledge as a guarantee of the fulfillment of an undertaking or the repayment of a loan to be forfeited in case of a default. Security can also imply protection from or resilience against potential harm from others by restraining the freedom of others to act. Beneficiaries of security may be of persons and social groups, object and institutions like marriage institution, ecosystem of any other entity or phenomenon vulnerable to unwanted change. Security is a psychological need. Which every individual's requires. Therefore, the importance of the family in any society is indisputable. This is why when family life breaks or shattered, the society is deeply affected.

Security challenges or insecurity on the other hand is a feeling of inadequacy and uncertainty which produces anxiety about what an individual aims to achieve, relationship among couples, relationship with others and the ability to handle certain situations of great concern. Individuals or group often deal with insecurity from time to time. This can appear in all areas of life and can come from a variety of causes.

According to Agelusi (2022) insecurity is a conveyer of message of being at risk or in danger of something or someone. That negative impact of insecurity could be physical, mental or emotional which when security is lacking in the home or in an environment an individual finds it difficult to trust or function to a fullest potential.

Causes of insecurity among couples stem from several dimensions among others as:

- Lack of family emotional support: Such that people who have a loving supportive family are less likely to deal with insecurity.
- Lack of psychological need satisfaction when people are insecure with food housing and safely needs: They struggle to move on to satisfying psychological needs like security.
- Lack of emotional intelligence; This is an instance where couples with low emotional intelligence cannot accurately monitor the feelings of themselves and others, this may lead to unhealthy relationship and less trust.
- Lack of openness: At this situation you find people in a state of stress and fears which do not provide the opportunity to be open and comfortable with people at this end lower security comes to play.
- Lack of agreeableness: when people do not show empathy to each other, not helpful or supportive, will lead to interpersonal conflicts. These above qualities produce a sense of risk in social situations and less security. Patterson (2022) added that an underlying mental health conditions like anxiety and depression have bidirectional relationship with insecurity. Borderline personality disorder or narcissistic personality disorder also has connection with insecurity which can be investigated.

An over dependence on dependence on people or relationship, their insecurity grow as they perceive risk in the way the philosophy might end. Nevertheless, security challenges among couple, has to do with personality and relationship whose resultant effect can lead to relationship insecurity, social insecurity, body image insecurity, job insecurity and basic needs insecurity.

Home affairs in the context of this article do not reflect home affairs as an interior ministry, but rather as an entity where mutual understanding is supposed to be the watch word among individuals and families.

The researcher also intend to view insecurity in relationship with the ways families especially the couples are directly or indirectly affected by the insecurity arising from the day to day affairs of couples as they relate with one another. Therefore, it is to be understood that couples may experience insecurity due to some striking issues of unemployment, kidnapping, illegal circulation of arms, lack of awareness, delay in family values, and explosion of violent crises among others. (Research Gate, 2023). Family insecurity which mostly affects couples encompasses, instability of available food, nutrition, finances, economy, education, health care accessibility as experienced during the recent change in currency in Nigeria which affected all spares of family relationships.

Security challenges families experienced especially with regards to the couples interrelationship includes impatience about family issues such as finances, misunderstanding, arguments, over small things and withdrawal from each other can all negatively impacts on family life and relationships. Job insecurity is believed to have affected the overall well-being of individuals and family because working life among the gainfully employed couples has been subjected to dramatic change over the past decades as a result of economic recession, new information technology, industrial or workplace restructuring an accelerated global competition (Jaspan, 2019). As a result of these, organizations have been forced to engage in various adaptive strategies in order to address new demands and remain vigorous in this unpredictable environment. Salient job features are pay, status, opportunity for promotion, access to resources, career opportunity and position within the organizations which is capable of influencing the behavior of either parties as they go about the running of the home affairs.

The perception of job insecurity is frequently linked to reduced organization commitment job satisfaction, job involvement, job performance and productivity work effort, trust in management. It is also linked to decrease safety, motivation, compliance, increase the risk of job injuries and also associated with lower level of relevant job attitude and behaviour, furthermore, job insecurity is associated with high levels of burnout, anxiety, depression and psychosomatic complaints which invariably affects the family or couples concerned.

Emotional insecurity happens when the societal expectations that may be legitimate or perceived are lacking. Jaspan (2019) also emphasized that emotional insecurity also develop when we compare ourselves with others. Therefore, this may impact on the mental health of an individual.

The Light Programme (2020) agreed that insecurity impact on mental health negatively as it causes depression, low self-esteem and anxiety, these are often also a contributing factors to eating disorder, feeling insecure which is like an unavoidable part of human experience.

Agreeableness is a personality trait which manifests itself in individual behavioral characteristics that are perceived as kind, sympathetic, cooperative warm and considerate. Thomas (2022)

agreeableness is understanding the five big traits describing an individual, with commonly used acronym (OCEAN), that implies openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.

Despite all forms of insecurity such as kidnapping, terrorism, insurgency, insecurity among couples is a threat to the wellbeing of families. Therefore, the need to investigate in order to ascertain the remote causes of insecurity that has a great bearing on the life of couples with the aim of preferring longer lasting solutions to the menace.

The research is to examine the influence of security challenges on the home affairs among selected couples in ShehuShagari College of Education Sokoto, Sokoto State. As the following specific objectives are intended.

- To examine the influence of joblessness on the security of home affairs among couple in ShehuShagari College of Education, Sokoto
- To determine the influence of emotional security on home affairs of couples in ShehuShagari College of Education, Sokoto.
- To ascertain the influence of jealousy in home affairs among couples in ShehuShagari College of Education, Sokoto.

Research questions formulated in line with the objectives of the research are:

- What is the influence of joblessness on the security of home affair among couples in ShehuShagari College of Education, Sokoto.
- What is the influence of emotional security among couples in ShehuShagari College of Education, Sokoto.
- What is the influence of jealousy among couples in ShehuShagari College of Education, Sokoto.

Jealousy generally refers to the thoughts or feelings of insecurity, fear, and concern over a relative lack of possessions, or safety. It can consist of one or more emotions such as anger, resentment, inadequacy, helplessness or disguise, jealousy also relates to fear of losing something an individual already have, e.g a relationship or friendship. It is also a feeling of losing something you already have, feeling of being in competition with others.

People that are prone to intense jealousy or possessiveness often harbour feeling of inadequacy, or inferiority and has a tendency to compare themselves to other. Jealousy at its core is a by-product of fear, fear of not being good enough fear of loss. It is also opined that jealousy is a feeling of resentment, bitterness or hostility towards someone. Who has something you do not have. This could be general success an achievement, a trait, a social advantage a material possession or a relationship among others to manage life. this need can trigger fears of what might happen if they leave or stop providing the reassurance required. (Kakakurt 2015).

Overdependence on other as a Security Challenge

Emotional support is one of the big benefits of having relationship when an individual is faced with life challenges or stress those loved ones are in the position to offer empathy and comfort by listening to and validating your feelings. According to Timothy (2020), most romantic partners depend on each other to some extent, but when you need your partner to meet all of your emotional needs, that individual would be probably not doing much to meet those needs of your own. Therefore, the total reliance on another person can eventually take a toll on your relationship and over all wellbeing.

When a person feels as if he or she cannot live without their emotional support can suggest that the relationship has veered toward an unhealthy level of dependence. The irony in overdependence on others is that an individual often experience the feelings of insecurity or self-doubt and always need the partners approval to Sokoto.

Methodology

The design of this study is a survey research design.

Area of Study: The area of study is ShehuShagari College of Education, Sokoto which comprises both academic and non academic couples.

Population of the study: the population of the study was made up of 120 couples out of which sample of 30 couples were used for the study. Which is 25% of the population. According to Mugenda, (2011) agreed on 25% of the population for sample.

Instrument for Data Collection: The data for this study were gathered by means of a self-structured questionnaire to elicit responses for answering research question.

Data Analysis: In analyzing the data collected, percentages mean and standard deviation were used, nominal value were assigned to a modified four point scale of.

Strongly agreed	-	4
Agreed	-	3
Disagreed	-	2
Strongly Disagreed	-	1
As well as four points scale of		
Very often	-	4
Often	-	3
Not at all	-	2
Disagreed	-	1

Result: the data of the study were analysed and presented in tables based on the research questions. The entire questionnaires distributed were recovered from the respondents.

Instrument for Data Collection

Self-structured questionnaire was the instrument used to obtain data for the study. Items in the questionnaire were mostly derived from the review of related literature and research questions. The questionnaire was in two parts. Part A was used to obtain information on personal data of the respondents, while part B was made of question on issues to be addressed in the study.

Data Collection and Analysis

Copies of the questionnaire were administered by the researcher with the aid of one research assistant. The completed questionnaires were analyzed using percentages for bio data and means and standard deviation. The mean value of the 4 point responses scale was 3.50, using this interval scale of 0.05 level of significance, this was the cut-off mean used for making judgement the items. Any mean rating below 2.50 was regarded as not acceptable.

Results of Findings

Section A: Bio Data

Table 1: Gender Balance

Sex	Number of Respondents	Percentage %
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Male	23	77%
Female	7	23%
Total	30	100%

Table 1 shows that majority of the respondents (77%) were males while (23%) were females.

Table 2: Designation of the Respondent

Designation	Number of Respondents	Percentage %
Academic Staff	21	70%
Non Academic	9	30%
Total	30	100%

Table 2 reveals that majority of the respondents 70% were academic staff while 30% were non-academic staff indicating designation of the respondents indicating that most couples for the study are teachers whose number out weight the non-academic staff.

Table 3: Qualification of the Respondents

Qualification	Number of Respondents	Percentage %
Primary School certificate	0	0
Junior Secondary School Certificate	0	0
Senior Secondary School Certificate	0	0
NCE Certificate	3	10
Diploma Certificate	0	0
Graduate	9	30
Post Graduate	18	60
Total	30	100

Table 3 also shows the qualification of the respondents where majority of them (18) representing (60%) were post graduates, followed by graduates with 30% and NCE graduates with 10%, other certificate such as primary, secondary and diploma were not represented.

Section B: Answer to Research Questions

Table 4: Mean Responses of Respondents on Emotional Insecurity among Couples

S/N	Influence of Emotional Security among Couples	N	X	SD	Remark
1.	Over reaction when something triggers on your emotion	30	6.3	39.7	Accepted
2.	Emotional insecurity interferes with individual ability to function	30	7.5	56.3	Accepted
3.	Emotional insecurity will not allow one to	30	7.5	56.3	Accepted

	control responses to situation				
4.	Always in a state of despair	30	6.5	42.3	Accepted
5.	Patterns of previous behaviours affects current behaviours	30	7.5	56.3	Accepted
6.	Have hard times believing what your partner say or do	30	7	49	Accepted
7.	Not trusting yours partners faithfulness	30	6.5	42.3	Accepted
8.	Partner not waiting to be around each other	30	7	49	Accepted
9.	Financial matters can cause breakup or divorce	30	7.5	56.3	Accepted

The findings in table 4, reveals that all the items responded to had a higher mean rating. The respondents agreed with the items on the influence of emotional insecurity among couples with mean rating all above 3.50.

Table 5: Mean Responses on the Influence of Jealousy among Couples

S/N	Influence of Emotional Security among Couples	N	X	SD	Remark
10.	How often do you make trouble due to jealousy	30	7.3	53.3	Agreed
11.	What is the severity of those troubles	30	7.3	53.3	Agreed
12.	How often do you require your partners assistance	30	7.5	56.3	Agreed
13.	How often can you control your jealousy	30	6.3	39.7	Agreed
14.	Jealousy is a feeling of inadequacies	30	7	49	Agreed

The finding in table 5 also reveals that all the items on the influence of jealousy on the security of couples where agreed with and accepted as all the items have ratings above 3.50.

Table 6: Mean Responses on Challenges on the Home Affairs of different families

S/N	Influence of Emotional Security among Couples	N	X	SD	Remark
15.	Unemployment of the either of the couples or both				
16.	Decay in family value, and family values not respected				
17.	In availability of foods and nutrition				
18.	Lack of finances				
19.	Accessibility of government facilities such as hospitals, NHIS, portable water supply good roads, electricity				

Table 6 above reveals that the items all have higher ratings above 3.50 which shows that the respondents are in agreement with the items that are challenges to the of families.

Table 7 Means Responses of Influence of Over Dependence on Other Partner among Couples

S/N	Influence of Emotional Security among Couples	N	X	SD	Remark
20.	Couples feel some inadequacies	30	7	49	Accepted
21.	Couples develop low-self esteem	30	7	49	Accepted
22.	Develop lack of confidence	30	7	49	Accepted
23.	Always demand support of partner	30	6.8	46.24	Accepted
24.	Always at the receiving end on all family possessions	30	6.5	42.3	Accepted

Table 7 above on the issue of overdependence on partners all have higher ratings. This shows that the respondents agreed that the items are in line with what can happen to either couples when they over depend on their partners for their day-to-day needs.

Discussion of Findings

The findings of the study is Table 4 revealed that 9 specific reasons that may influence emotional insecurity among couples in ShehuShagari College of Education Sokoto were accepted by the respondents.

The findings showed that all the effect of emotional insecurity recorded high mean score above (3.50). This clear indication points to the fact that the specific reasons outlines in the study was considered important and very appropriate to be looked into in order to be able to proffer solution to the issues of emotional insecurity among couples. It than followed that the stated influence on the emotional insecurity can be rectified by couples in order to have a stable relationship.

Table 5 shows that all the respondents accepted that jealousy as one of the forms of insecurity can have a negative influence on the total relationship among couples. This indicated high means responses which points strongly to the fact that jealousy can be a serious security threat among couples.

Table 6, reveals that the challenges insecurity posses to different families are heavy, it was observed that delay in family values and lack of finances are more serious pointers to the aspect of security at the home affairs. This therefore, needs to be addressed in order to prevent breakup of relationships of divorce.

Table 7, also shows that negative effect of over-dependence on partners and ills it can generate to the person concerned. It also shows high means values especially as it concerns the integrity of the partners. This further shows high mean for feeling of inadequacies, low self-esteem and lack of confidence among couples. Therefore, conclusions were drawn and recommendations proffered towards solving the menace of insecurity at the home front.

Conclusion

A lot of couples have issues with their partners in so many areas it can be observed that those issues presents a security treat to this couples, to the extent that they seek for divorce. A lot of

insecurity has already been threatening the stability of marriages and total well-being. Issues of insurgency and kidnapping, terrorism are enough for couples to chew therefore, it is important that as they begin to leave together, they should continue to learn from one another so that there can be peace and tranquility in the home for the peaceful co-existence among other member of the families.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were proffered.

1. Due to the threats of insecurity among couples, it is first and foremost recommended that proper understanding of self and partners before marriage is key.
2. Parents, should endeavour family and societal values. This is important because the decay in family and societal values was indicated as one of the reasons of insecurity among couples.
3. Couples should be gainfully employed as it was observed that the issue of unemployment is an important reason as insecurity in the home. To solve the problem of unemployment, one of the parties or both should learn skills that can be saleable and taking –up as a means of employment.
4. Couples should always be each other’s friend, they should be more intimate in decision making and house hold budgeting. This will help them understand each other’s moral and financial positions as they work towards the development of their homes.

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Ratiocination as the basis for Paradigm Shift: The Kant Example

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Abstract

This paper attempted amongst other endeavours to demonstrate that Kant's notion of "noumenon" as the "thing in itself", is capable of being misconstrued if approached from its etymological Greek understanding - "to think". Kant used the term noumenon (thing in itself) to differentiate it from phenomenon (thing as it appears) in an effort to mediate between the rationalists and empiricists. By employing the term, Kant acknowledges that it was being used as a paradigm shift from its former usage. The conception of thing, though one word, can stand for plethora of meanings. This paper is aimed at showing that logical consistency and sophistry is sine qua non to achieve paradigm shift in any Endeavour in life. The paper adopted dialectic and hermeneutic method of analysis, while data is gotten from relevant primary and secondary sources. The study discovered that Kant's notion of the noumenon paved the way for further ratiocination. **Keywords:** Noumenon, Phenomenon, Thing, Thing-in-itself.

Introduction

The fierce intellectual battle in the 19th century between the rationalist and the empiricists-proponents of reason and experience respectively as to the origin of knowledge, prompted Immanuel Kant to attempt mediation. In his major work "Critique of pure Reason" Kant tries to situate the indispensable roles of both reason and experience in attaining genuine knowledge. He argues that both reason and sense play complementary role in knowledge: But though all our knowledge begins with experience, it does not follow that it all arises out of experience" (Kant, 1993; p.41). By implication, Kant is saying that there is some knowledge that neither proceeds nor belongs to the realm of experience. However, against the rationalist, Kant insists that there is a limit to which the categories of understanding can apply:

All knowledge begin with sense, proceeds thence

to understanding and ends with reason, beyond
which nothing higher can be discovered in the
human mind for elaborating the matter of intuition
(Kant, 2003: 189).

Thus, in an attempt to set the limits for reason, he divided reality into phenomenal world and noumenal world. The phenomenal world according to him is the world of sensible realities which is knowable by human mind. But the noumenal world or things- in- themselves have no content and therefore unknowable (Obi, 2011:2). By employing the terms phenomena (things as they appear) and noumena (things in themselves), Kant seems to have jettisoned the original meaning of noumenon thereby assigning it a new meaning and usage.

The task this paper sets to engage on is premised on the way and manner Kant handled the issues of noumenon and thing-as-it-is. He championed, changed and popularized “noumenon” from its original meaning of thought to the thing as it is. According to him, the noumenon, which he regards as the thing in itself is unknowable because the human reason is not equipped with the faculty to comprehend it. Thus he concluded that human knowledge of the noumenon is impossible because it is outside the confine and boundary of the mind.

The objectives of this paper are: first, to demonstrate that Kant’s idea and interpretation of the noumenon is quite different from its etymological nuance. Second, to show that through logical consistency and sophistry that paradigm shift can be effected in any life endeavor. In order to achieve these objectives, the paper adopts dialectic and hermeneutic method of analysis. The choice of this method is germane in that it will help in clarifying and properly situate its usage by Kant.

Conceptual Clarifications

Noumenon

Etymologically, the concept noumenon is a derivative of the Greek word “noumenon” which means “to think” which in turn originates from ‘nous’ contracted form of ‘noos’ “perception”, understanding, and mind”. A rough equivalent in English would be “something that is thought” or ‘the object of an act of thought’.

Kant however abandoned this original meaning and translates noumenon to mean ‘thing-in-itself’ in English, ‘Chose en soi’ in French, ‘Ding-en-sich’ in German, ‘La Cosa in se’ in Italian, ‘La Cosa en se’ in Spanish. In the thought of Kant, “the thing-in-itself is a thing as it is independent of any conceptualization by the human mind, but postulated by practical reason existing in a condition which is in principle unknowable and unexperienceable” (wiktionary.org). Kant’s noumenon seems to be ends rationis: an entity of reason, existing purely in the mind. But, this paper is concerned about ends realer: real entity, which exists actually or potentially outside of the mind.

ThingIn this paper, ‘thing’ can be used interchangeably with object, reality, being, entity. Amongst lexical meanings, thing stands for an entity: that which exists or can be thought of; a living creature. Entity depicts being, existence: something with objective reality. According to wiktionary.org, thing, denotes whatever is or may be perceived, known or thought about, act, fact, idea, task, etc. Object is a thing that has physical existence. Reality: the state of being actual or real; the entirety of all that is. Being; (1) A living creature. (2) (Philosophy) that which has actuality (materially or in concept).

From the foregoing, thing as used in this study has a corresponding and similar meaning with the following: Igbo-ihe, French-Chose, German-Ding, Spanish-Cosa, Latin-Res, and Italian-Cosa. According to Wikipedia, “an object is a technical term in modern philosophy often used in contrast to term subject.

The pragmatist Charles .S. Peirce defines the broad notion of an object as anything that we can think or talk about (Wikipedia.org). Thing has a wider acceptance as that which exists potentially and actually.

Ratiocination Etymologically, the term ratiocination is derived from the Latin word “ratiocinatio” meaning reasoning. Other meanings of the word are: (1) Conscious deliberate inference; the activity or process of reasoning. (2) Thought or reasoning that is exact, valid and rational. (3) A proposition arrived at by such thought (wiktionary). Ratiocination means taking time to think things through logically. It involves following all the steps in a process that you believe will lead you to the correct or best answer. It is the very opposite of taking a wild guess or just “going with your gut” (vocabulary.com).

Also, ratiocination could be associated with any or all of the following meanings: (i) Reasoning, or the activity or process of reasoning. (ii) The act or process of inferring by deduction or induction. (iii) The art of investigating or discussing the truth of opinions. (iv) The ability to make considered decisions or come to more sensible conclusions. (v) Long and careful consideration or thought. The term as it is being used in this paper stands for to think or argue logically or methodically.

The idea of Noumenon before Kant

The original meaning of noumenon as earlier observed is “that which is thought”. This means that noumena are not synonymous with the “thing-in-itself”. Thing in itself could mean things as they exist part from their existence-as image in the mind of an observer. According to Sextus Empiricus in Schopenhauer (1996:476) what is thought (noumenal) is opposed to what appears or is perceived (phenomenon).

It is obvious that Kant appropriated and applied differently noumena and phenomena as used by earlier philosophers before him:

This contrast and utter disproportion greatly occupied these philosophers in the philosophemes of the Eleatics, in Plato’s doctrine of ideas, in the dialectics of the megarics, and later the scholastics in the dispute between nominalism and realism... but Kant who, in an unwarrantable manner, entirely neglected the thing for the expression of which those words phenomena and noumena had already been taken, now takes possession of the words as if they were still unclaimed, in order to denote by them his things-in-themselves and his phenomena. (Schopenhauer,1996:477).

Noumenon as that which is thought is quite different from a thing as it is.

The world

presents itself to a person as an object to a subject, and we as subjects know only the world we perceive and thus “the whole world of objects is and remains idea, and therefore worthy and forever determined by the subject (Stumpf, 1994:348). Kant had said that we can know things as they are in themselves. We are always on the outside of things and can never penetrate their inner nature. Schopenhauer (1996:349) thought what we know of ourselves within our

consciousness is that, we are not merely a knowing subject, but in another aspect, we ourselves also belong to the inner nature that is to be known.

Kant's Notion of Noumenon

Kant's treatment of the noumenon is not without its contrast, the phenomenon, Kant (1993:80) says in his critical philosophy that for a complete account of knowledge:

There are two stems of human knowledge namely, sensibility and understanding which perhaps spring from a common, but to us unknown, roots. Through the former, objects are given to us, through the latter, they are thought.

So, knowledge is the product of sensibility and understanding working together. Kant's transcendental enquiry as regards sensibility and understanding, it should be noted, opens the way to his position that we can only know things as they appear to us, what he terms the phenomena. He denies that we can know things in themselves, what he calls noumena. What then is the noumena?

Kant observes that the concept noumena could be understood from a negative or positive angle. Justus Hartnack (1967:90) confirms this when he states that "Kant distinguishes therefore between a negative and a positive meaning of the concept noumena". Kant (1993:268) opines thus:

If by 'noumenon' we mean a thing so far as it is not an object of our sensible intuition and so abstract from our mode of intuiting it, this is a noumenon in the negative sense of the term. But if we understand by it an object of a non sensible mode of intuition, we thereby presuppose a special mode of intuition, namely the intellectual, which is not that which we cannot comprehend even the possibility. This would be 'noumenon' in the positive sense of the term.

For Kant, the concept noumenon understood negatively is a thing, so far as it is not an object of our sensible intuition, whereas positively it is an object of a non-sensible intuition-an intellectual one, that is not our kind, and into the possibility of which we also have no insight. Kant

categorically rejects the positive meaning of noumenon. For him “the concept of a noumenon is thus a merely limiting concept, the function of which is to curb the pretensions of sensibility; and it is therefore only of a negative employment (Kant, 272)

Further, Kant explains that in themselves, result from the understanding masking transcendental use of concepts in its unavoidable transgression. To avoid being accused of contradictory statement Kant (1993:271) explains:

For we cannot assert of sensibility that it is the sole possible kind of intuition. Further, the concept of noumena is necessary, to prevent sensible intuition from being extended to things in themselves, and this to limit the objective validity of sensible knowledge.

The inference to be drawn from the above views of Kant is that if the understanding is limited by the sensibility, there will be no transgression of the understanding, and consequently no conception of the noumenal. The main point Kant tries to emphasize is that our knowledge is limited to phenomena (thing as they appear), while the noumenal (things in themselves) remain unknown and unknowable.

Summary and Conclusion

This study has attempted to demonstrate that of all controversies raised by Kant, one particular issue has to do with the way objects are understood or not understood with particular reference to the noumena. Kant famously claimed that one can only know the appearance of thing and that the things in themselves cannot be known apart from the things’ appearances.

A thing’s appearance with the thing in itself hanging out there is incompatible with the Kant’s idea of the noumenon. In Heidegger’s ‘what is a thing?’ he shows that one way we understand what a thing is has to do with the narrow sense of the word thing, something that can be seen, touched, heard etc.

Scholars can come away from this study conscious of the fact that a thing in itself is different from that which is thought; and any attempt to juxtapose the two can only lead to what Kant

termed Antinomy (a conclusion which can be both proven to be true and false). To this effect the study adduces that the conception of the term “noumenon” following Kant’s idea can be used equivocally. Furthermore, Kant was able to achieve this great feat because he was thorough and consistent in his approach.

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EXAMINE THE SECURITY CHALLENGES IN AFRICA AND FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (NIA) IN ENSURING SECURITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

BY

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Abstract

The paper examines the security challenges in Africa and functions of national intelligence agency (NIA) in ensuring security in Nigeria. Security agency is a governmental organization that conducts intelligence activities for the internal security of a nation. Africa has been facing multiple and multifaceted security challenges since the early 2000s. Armed conflict, unconstitutional changes in power and transnational crime are some of the most urgent factors contributing to state and human insecurity in West Africa. The paper discusses historical overview of the African region, the insecurity challenges of the Continent from mid-1960 to date, the security measures of African intelligence operations, The Functions of national intelligence agency in ensuring security in Nigeria. The paper recommends the need to integrate and effectively coordinate the various security agencies and security intelligence services in the region into a functional system and as well improve on the information and communication technology (ICT) and other allied gadgets to ensure lasting maritime security in the Nigerian region.

Keywords: Insecurity, Terrorism, Security intelligence, Crimes, Nigeria, Africa, Security agency and Challenges.

Introduction

“Knowledge is power” is a common phrase. According to Haas (2018), the phrase means that man is powerful because of his capacity for knowledge acquisition, preservation, and transmission to the next generation. Thus, with “knowledge,” man has power over the forces of nature and can use them to his advantage. The phrase has also been increasingly acute since the

Second World War, when a number of intelligence agencies were formalised and significantly expanded. Over the past year, intelligence agencies and departments have been established in practically every nation since the Second World War to deal with security threats. Large investment in intelligence organisations has become a crucial part of countries' national security frameworks. For instance, the National Intelligence Program in the United States received \$65.7 billion in funding for Fiscal Year 2022, while the Military Intelligence Program received \$24.1 billion in funding (Sharp, 2022). According to the House Committee, the budget for Nigeria's intelligence agencies was cut from N221.7 billion in 2022 to N195.18 billion in 2023 as a result of the country's present economic situation (Ushie, Egidi and Ushie, 2021; Morka & Aliku, 2022). The budget for Russia's intelligence agencies for 2022 was 3.51 trillion rubles (\$57.4 billion), but once the all-out invasion started, it increased to 3.85 trillion rubles (Zegart, 2022). Additionally, 2.82 trillion rubles were allocated for law enforcement and national security (NSLE). For Australia, \$14.554 million was made available through Appropriation Bill No. 3 (2021–2022), and \$0.105 million will be obtained for Intelligence Service collecting through Appropriation Bill No. 4 (2021–2022) (Zegart, 2022).

According to Vellani (2006), the identification and mitigation of vulnerabilities to national security, the rapid and effective reporting of such threats to decision-makers, and the accurate and timely assessment and forecasting of potential conflicts or threats are the core duties of intelligence services. Military intelligence, secret police, domestic and international intelligence, the criminal investigation department, and many more organisations that fit into the same category may all be considered intelligence agencies. Accepting this model makes sense since it enables us to understand problems with intelligence agencies in nations with several agencies. For instance, when discussing intelligence agencies in the United States, many only bring up the CIA and FBI, despite the fact that the US intelligence community is made up of seventeen (17) additional institutions (Agrawal, 2017). There are now five (5) sub-bodies in Indonesia (Wahyudi & Syauqillah, 2022) and ten (10) in the Australian Intelligence Community (AIC) (Walsh & Harrison, 2021). In Tanzania, there are the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Tanzania's Drug Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA), Tanzania Intelligence and Security Service (TISS), and others related to defence forces (Makangara, 2022). South Africa has the South African Secret Service (SASS), the National Defense Force Intelligence Division, the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), and a few others (Dombroski, 2021).

Intelligence agencies are intended to gather information and intelligence using espionage to ensure the survival of a nation (Mishra, 2014). According to Buchere & Jonyo (2011), “Intelligence is one of the most globalised public institutions, with networks the world over.” “And since they are a key asset for national sovereignty, they are usually off-limits to interference by external powers, hence the secrecy surrounding the operations of the institutions” (p. 17). Consequently, African countries have created intelligence agencies to collect, analyze, and exploit information to support law enforcement, national security, and other policy objectives that can be classified as local or international (Ehirim et al. 2021; Mrabure & Awhefeada, 2021; Akujobi, & Awhefeada, 2021). The institutions ought to be tools for maintaining peace and security in their respective countries. As Africa’s importance to the global economy continues to rise, well-functioning intelligence agencies are needed to help the continent advance its interests internationally and strengthen its internal ability to serve its people. Nonetheless, African intelligence agencies have a tainted history and face numerous challenges that limit their contribution to content development. The institutions appear to have lost focus and have reserved efforts to develop the continent. They have also turned into agents of torture, chaos, and instability in several places in Africa. In this light, this paper explores the security challenges in Africa and functions of national intelligence agency (NIA) in ensuring security for sustainable development in Nigeria.

The objective of the study

The main objective of this paper is to examine the security challenges in Africa and functions of national intelligence agency (NIA) in ensuring security for sustainable development in Nigeria. Specifically, the paper investigates the following:

- 1) The historical overview of the African region.
- 2) The insecurity challenges of African from mid-1960 to date.
- 3) The security measures of African intelligence operations.
- 4) The functions of national intelligence agency(NIA) in ensuring security for sustainable development in Nigeria.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This section presents the review of literature and discussion based on the security challenges in Africa and functions of national intelligence agency (NIA) in ensuring security for sustainable development in Nigeria.

Historical Overview of African Region

The historical overview of African region cannot be discussed without referring to their background. The history of colonialism in Africa can be traced back to ancient, medieval, or even contemporary times, depending on how the term “colonisation” is interpreted. Ancient Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Malays all founded colonies on the African continent, some of which lasted decades (Parker & Rathbone, 2007). In common vernacular, discussions of African colonialism mainly centre on the European conquests of the New Imperialism and the Scramble for Africa (1884–1914) eras, followed by slow decolonization following World War II. However, Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, and Italy are the major forces involved in contemporary African colonialism. Practically all African nations use the language imposed by their colonial masters in government and media, despite the existence of native African languages in these countries.

Soon after independence, many African countries formed intelligence services to help nation-build and maintain peace and tranquility (Ushie,Ushie & Egidi, 2019). However, the cold war gave these foundations a weak foundation, which has continued to haunt them to date. These institutions were largely linked to the two opposing camps during the Cold War era. On the one hand, there was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), an intergovernmental military alliance led by the United States of America (USA), and on the other hand, there was the Warsaw Pact, which was originally part of the Warsaw Treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance led by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), generally known as the Soviet Union (Crump, 2015). These Western intelligence agencies assisted several African countries in establishing intelligence institutions and have continued to influence their operations to some extent in recent times. This implies that the nature of African intelligence agencies, to a great extent, reflected the camp with which they were aligned and the nature and intention of the covert operations they were pursuing.

For example, Ethiopia's modern intelligence agency has its origins in the Communist regimes of the late 1970s and 1980s (University of Glasgow, 2020). The Ethiopian Public Security Organization (PSO), which was established in 1978, was linked to the Soviet Union and its allies, and it received training and other logistical support from the East German State Security Service (STASI) (University of Glasgow, 2020). Its main duties included but were not limited to gathering information from inside and outside the country, counterintelligence actions, surveillance, and direct intervention (University of Glasgow, 2020). Furthermore, after its independence in 1960, the Congolese government under Patrice Lumumba briefly tried to establish links with the West (Iandolo, 2014). However, when it did not work, he turned to the east. As a result, he was assassinated, and a pro-Western government led by Joseph Désire Mobutu took control (Kies, 2015). From there onwards, the Congolese intelligence services, which started as a series of small police units tasked with maintaining order and state security, were highly influenced by the CIA and other western intelligence agencies (Pateman, 1992). Likewise, Malawi, led by the pro-Western government of Kamuzu Banda, was firmly under the control of the CIA (Pateman, 1992). In countries such as Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, and a few others, the Soviet Union and its allies, through the KGB, had a big influence on intelligence services and other related institutions (Besenyő, 2019).

Ghana's first president, Kwame Nkrumah, was deposed in a military coup in 1966 while he was abroad. He later felt that the United States played a hand in his downfall, and former CIA intelligence officer John Stockwell (1978) claims in a 1978 book that an official approval for the coup does not exist in the American Central Intelligence Agency papers, but he adds that "the Accra station was nevertheless encouraged by headquarters to maintain contact with dissidents" (Kinni, 2015, p. 82). It was given a large budget and kept in close contact with the plotters as the coup was planned. John Stockwell claims that the CIA became more involved in Ghana and that its operatives were given "unofficial credit" for the final coup (Mwakikagile, 2015). A released United States government document reveals knowledge of a scheme to destabilise the presidency but no official support (Kabwato, 2019). Another released memo issued after the coup refers to Nkrumah's assassination as a "fortuitous windfall." Nkrumah was undermining our interests more than any other black African (Kabwato, 2019).

From 1975 through 1990, the Directorate of Information and Security of Angola was the communist People's Republic of Angola's secret police (John, 2002). Stockwell (1978), the

chief of the CIA's covert operations in Angola in 1975, says that the United States security agency opted to fight the communist People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) because it was perceived to be closer to the Soviet Union and instead backed the National Liberation Front of Angola (FNLA), despite the fact that they both received aid from communist nations. According to Mr. Stockwell in a film documentary, the CIA then assisted, with the assistance of some members of the Directorate of Information and Security of Angola, in the secret importation of weaponry, including 30,000 rifles, through Kinshasa in neighbouring Zaire, now known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Farah & Braun, 2007). Stockwell also claims that CIA officials prepared fighters for an armed confrontation. A released US government document outlining a conversation between the CIA's director, the secretary of state, and others demonstrates the CIA's backing for the troops battling the MPLA (Blum, 2003). In the same way, Israel and Romania assisted Holden Roberto's faction in Angola. It is also reported that North Korea and Israel engaged in some collaborative arrangements in Zaire (Pateman, 1992). South Africa's State Security Agency has even been accused of corruption by a judicial commission (Rapanyane, 2021). These accusations represent a complete collapse of corporate governance. Throughout the years, this charge has had a significant impact on the agency's operational performance, national trust, reputation, and international information sharing arrangements (Rapanyane, 2021).

In light of this context, African security and intelligence agencies have continued to face a crisis that jeopardises peace and development. The agencies are tied to citizen oppression and specialise in defending autocrats' interests in their own nations. As a result, African intelligence institutions cannot afford to be out of date and disconnected from civilians. It requires transformation to suit the demands of this era, in which intelligence information is utilised not just to fulfil security goals but is also vital for attaining economic goals. As a result, intelligence services on the continent must adapt their operations and, more crucially, be strategically reformed in order to assist African countries in achieving social and economic growth. In this light, this essay addresses critical challenges concerning African intelligence agencies. It investigates how these vital and distinctive institutions might contribute to the continent's social, economic, and political growth.

Insecurity Challenges of African from Mid-1960 To Date

There are numerous insecurity challenges in African from mid-1960. The source of insecurity in most countries have to do with unsolvable or unsolved internal ethnic conflicts, power sharing disputes, greater deal of injustice, lack of rule of law, undemocratic and weak institutions, border disputes between countries, religious and cultural differences, poor agricultural reforms, etc. Most terrorist groups that immersed in Africa were more or less based on revolutionary agenda, religious antagonism leading to extremism, appeal to institutional change, claiming recognition from oppressed minority (Wilkinson, 1977). Fragility of institutions, ephemeral or overstaying governments based on ethnic basis for either election or resources and power sharing. Failure of social inclusion policies to allow participation, macroeconomic disequilibrium, lack of effective border control, inefficient crime prevention and unequipped counter-terrorism organizations, climatic conditions, uncontrolled or uncontrollable migration through porous borders, complicity and complexity in criminal activities by government officials.

Duffy defines terrorism as all criminal acts directed against a state and intended to create a state of terror in the minds of a particular group of people or the whole nation. The world has known terrorism for years and in various forms and degrees. It came to be a global concern with the emergency of East Asian terrorist groups operating in many countries causing mass destruction of human lives and materials. Some indicators of threat had been eminent in Eastern Asia, Europe, Africa and USA. When the American embassies were bombarded in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda in 1998. The world came to realize that terrorism is real on 11 September, 2011 when in the United States of America and in the world this day became a day of tears. The attack on the World Trade centre ignited a very vivid wrath against terrorism that had just demonstrated their power despite all security measures in place. The strength of Al-Qaida in Africa and in other parts of the world threatens Western interests on the continent and the war on terrorism has been declared to attempt a neutralization of some the sophisticated terrorist groups networks in West and East Africa where recently Boko Haram and Al-shebaab had defied the world most powerful security agencies.

Our three areas of study are the ECOWAS, IGAD and EAC are the most affected by terror groups, wars and military insurgencies with all kinds of ills making insecurity the order of the

day. Over some years, a flux of Islamic extremism and radicalized fighters has created conflicts in some parts of West and East African countries. In west Africa, the Al-Qaida in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and many of its allies such as MNLA, MUJAO, Al Qaida, the Tuareg fighters and many separatist movements (in Mali and Niger) Boko Haram in northern Nigeria are those terrorist groups whose ties with other global well organized terrorist groups have posed security dangers for populations claiming allegiance with Islamic state's fighters. In Eastern part of Africa, Alshebaab the Somali based major terrorist group has perpetrated criminal and terrorist attacks in various countries. Unless these groups are neutralized, the affected countries will still face fatal security and development issues.

The war on terrorism is and must be a communal fight as effects are felt by the whole region and constitute the threat to global peace and security. Moreover, individual countries may not have all it requires to face atrocity of terrorism in their sophisticated attacks. The regional integration organizations and the United Nations' commitment to counter terrorism have to move from their theoretical framework into real action. The past interventions of some organizations to stop wars, manage and prevent conflicts in some parts of the continent has demonstrated a power which is today to be intensified to deal with a great task of preventing, managing and counter terrorism which is the today's handicap to security of people and economic development. Terrorism does not only hinder national economic agenda, but constitutes also a bane to the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as resources are used to reconstruct damages or pay heavy ransom to hostages. Security is a treasure to African nations and a joint operation to maintain peace and tranquility is paramount to any nation.

In most regional integration organization, combating crime, violence, and terrorism fail due to: political instability in the countries of the region. Civil unrests and wars in a country nurture and empower terrorism and criminal acts. The countries of the same regional integration don't have the same macroeconomic equilibrium. Each country has a different security history and tightens ties to protect its sovereignty. Each nation has a duty to protect its people first before getting concerned about a regional ill which may not directly concern the country. (e.g.: The war in northern Mali may not have so much implication for Ghana, Rwanda may not have any thing doing in the war of Somalia etc). Integration makes it difficult when it comes to resource, profit sharing and distribution among countries in the region. Competition is a common phenomenon. Directives, agreements and resolutions made on regional level fail to find echoes in individual

nations which have their own constitutional references and other guidelines in executing some projects. Lack of uniformity in projects implementation due to absence of control and efficient monitoring mechanism makes the regional integration a hectic work. It may also be due to mere fact that unequal infrastructural and economic dispositions to apply resolutions are not the same, hence a delay in the harmonization of project's implementations. It has been also observed that in most regional summits, policies remain theoretical formation and their real implementation is always left to individual nations which may not have equal logistics and potentials to execute them (Southern Africa Trust, 2011). The other issues pointed out by Kegero (2006) was that the UN strategy to security is formulated in generic terms and fail to be translated into real problems solving techniques on the ground. For Annie (2007), regional integration has not fully been able to do much because conflicts are only tackled when they appear on the surface and they have been failing to trace the roots of issues that are mostly converted into real conflicts. She noticed that, problem if identity, security, respect and recognition are the major issues to deal with at the grassroots level. For them, the major period in African history has not been carefully studies as the source of today's security problems: The process of the transition between colonial to independent states and the process of transition between authoritarian undemocratic) regimes to democratic change of early 90's.

In various regional integration organizations' protocols, policies and strategies were put in place to counter-terrorism, what is needed to be done is much more what has been accomplished as terrorism grow tougher and hasher in their attacks. In most cases, what has been elaborated in various protocols are mainly proactive guidelines organization should go by in case of terror attack but facing live events take much time as individual countries will drag their feet to act when sovereignty of each nation is to be safeguarded. A terrorist activity always involves more than one nation. Ethiopia had to invade Somalia in retaliation to attacks made on its soil when Somalia was not having enough control over Al-shebaab. Kenya had to move in Somalia and dismantle Al-shabaab's hideouts after the shootings in Garrissa University. Chad, Niger and Cameroon had to send their troops on Nigeria's soil in an attempt of stopping Boko Haram from propagating in the region. Intervention may not follow any pre-arrangement agreement and this has caused misunderstanding and little gauges between countries within the same regional organization.

A country may be so lenient to deal with terrorism on its soil for some reasons but neighboring countries facing consequences may decide to intervene for the good of its citizens and hence inter-state conflicts arise. In some cases, it is noteworthy mentioning competing priorities, political sensitivity on security issues while dealing with an enemy hosted by a neighboring country [9]. In this global war on terrorism embarked on by some global powers, the tools used in dealing with terrorism remain the UN Global Counter-terrorism Strategy of 2006 which, in actual fact, it does not have the same responses in all countries as forms of terrorism situations take different unprecedented tactics. For some countries, the regional organizations' summits and protocols may not have enough representatives of concerned bodies like civil society and nongovernmental organization on the time of formulation of policies but they are called to take part in their implementation.

The scope of terrorism is very wide and its impacts are felt by the whole world as it destabilises flee flow movement of people and goods. Their actions are being more organized that to dismantle some of them, there should be a more organized and united conjoint operation. Unlike stipulated by UN security council directives (which are just policies to be implemented), combating crime and terrorism implies a full knowledge of the anatomy and composition of their body and this requires a very well-trained intelligence services operation within to break into their internal organizations: which has been today a very complicated task. Security in each nation is an asset to safeguard and keep intact for the sake of the whole region as terrorist and criminal activities take advantages in the instability to advance their recruitment and equipping themselves.

Hence, investing in security management and prevention has been one of the difficult things to successfully attain for most organizations. In West and East Africa, most populations live on subsistence farming and the lack of security to normal people bring about dislocation of family food supply; hunger and malnutrition are likely to follow. It has been studied that insecurity also hinders education and health services and other social services delivery to vulnerable. It endangers human rights as little children are forcibly enrolled in the fighting militias whereas women are raped and dehumanized through atrocious treatment. It poses danger to infrastructural development and social amenities meant to improve livelihood, businesses and people's living standards. It retards development as people are displaced and forced into exile losing their assets, belongings due to terror attacks, war and any other criminal acts. The set

millennium development goals (MDG) can't be achieved when a wave of massive destruction dislocate and discontinue ongoing developmental projects. Humanitarian services and nonprofit making organizations are normally denied access to reach the people.

Security Measures of African Intelligence Operations

Basically, intelligence agencies in any continent of the world aim at defending the state and society, which includes protecting democratically elected leaders who deliver as per their political mandate. Nonetheless, it has been documented by many scholars that African intelligence services have remained tools of regime security (Dehez, 2010). In other words, they have largely limited their responsibility to protecting the ruling regime, regardless of its legitimacy or acceptance. They have defended autocratic leaders who do not work for national interests in many places in Africa. To borrow from Aldrich and Shiraz (2019), most of these agencies are highly fragmented and are led by family members, hence the massive divisions between different security agencies within the country (Osonwa & Ushie, 2009). Foreign intelligence services were hard at work helping their countries gain, just as their African counterparts were hard at work helping leaders amass wealth at the expense of their subjects. As if this were not enough, these important institutions came to be feared after neglecting their role of protecting the population, the state, and its institutions. They changed into vehicles of oppression and all kinds of mistreatment of the local population, especially those who were on the wrong side of the ruling clique. According to Ingriss (2020), when the interference between surveillance, patronage, and politics occurs, the logical outcome is mostly the persecution of political opponents. They have been linked to cases of torture, murder, and extortion against the very people they are supposed to protect (Africa & Kwadjo, 2009). One intelligence chief once said, "Such organs have thus come across as instruments for regime survival rather than for promoting and consolidating democracy and (the) national interests, defined by allegiance to the presidential person and political clientelism" (Africa & Kwadjo, 2009).

This, in turn, has isolated the institutions from a large part of the population and rendered them useless and irrelevant to the very people they were created to serve. The impact of the marginalisation and even "minorization" of certain groups by the political elites or autocratic regimes makes it harder for citizens to support efforts by security services to maintain peace and stability, as these institutions are considered to be proxies of those regimes rather than national

institutions tasked with the role of maintaining peace and stability. In these circumstances, these institutions have become a burden to Africa and therefore deserve our scrutiny. The failure of security intelligence services in Africa has had catastrophic consequences, pushing the continent to the brink of disaster and making social and economic progress on the continent nearly impossible. Chaos in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia, and many other African countries can only be attributed to the failure of intelligence services to identify danger and work towards mitigating factors that are prerequisites to the chaos. Interrogation of the literature shows that Africa has continued to be a place where powerful international actors continue to influence policies through the very intelligence services that protect these countries against undesirable internal and external influence. The concern of this paper is that these acts do not stabilise countries but rather destabilise them. The acts only temporarily help the regime and the president to stay in power, but in the long run, they destabilise the country and lead to chaos and the socioeconomic meltdown of the country and its population. When security services are solely aligned with the regime and ignore the population's interests, it is indeed absurd and dangerous and does not by any means translate into the stability and security of the state, let alone its population (Dehez, 2010). Over-politicization of these institutions has indeed led to instability in many parts of the continent and consequently retarded social and economic development.

Security services' actions in Africa have generated confusion and disgrace, as in the case of former Zaire. Likewise, the regime of Charles Taylor in Liberia used Special Security Services (SSS) to target opponents by torturing or even killing them (Ingriss, 2020). In short, these institutions appeared to be of no use to the local population and its interests.

Functions of National Intelligence Agency (NIA) in Ensuring Security for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

There is need to first examine the magnitude at which National Intelligence Agency (NIA) is ensuring security for sustainable development. The National Intelligence Agency (NIA) in the African continent still lags behind other continents in ensuring security for sustainable development. Reports show that 35 of the 50 poorest countries in the world are in Africa, and even worse, Africa occupies the top ten positions on the list (Global Finance, 2019; Giovetti, 2019). This indicates the enormity of the problem and calls for these strategic institutions, like

the intelligence services, to remedy the situation swiftly. As Małecki (2017, p1) argued, national security is now redefined to put economic security at the centre stage. African countries, among other things, need to realise the importance of having well-processed information from the internal and, most importantly, external environment to reduce poverty in Africa and achieve social and economic prosperity.

African countries must understand that national security is much better guaranteed if economic security is safeguarded. Many institutions can help achieve this objective, the first being the intelligence services. Africa must realise there is always competition for opportunities globally, hence the need to utilise economic intelligence to aid strategic decision-making. Intelligence agencies must gather strategic knowledge to help African nations identify markets and negotiate better deals with multinational companies and other business partners (Cioc & Ursacescu, 2012). If countries like the US and others are using their intelligence services to support commercial firms in their various activities and particularly in competing for markets around the world (DeConcini, 1994), Africa has no alternative but to follow the same path with the necessary urgency.

Economic growth and political stability are deeply interconnected (Hussain, 2014). Africa needs to realise that when there is no political stability, it is impossible to attract investment from within and outside. Hence, intelligence services in Africa must strive to bring about peace and stability in their respective countries. Africa is likely the least developed economy of the existing continents, as it is also the most politically unstable continent. It is, for instance, very difficult for its people to work, save, and invest (Hussain, 2014), which are prerequisites for any society's social and economic development. It is observed that many alternative political parties in Africa are weak, disorganized, and do not have any agenda that can be termed "developmental." Even worse, intelligence agencies that should have strengthened the parties greatly contribute to weakening them, irrespective of the fact that ruling parties are deeply fragile and particularistic. This situation does not help the continent in its efforts to promote economic growth that will, in turn, help pull the masses out of extreme poverty. In such a situation, when change suddenly happens, the inexperience and lack of stability and agenda in those parties lead to an unstable political environment that contributes to economic uncertainty. This underscores the need for African intelligence services to contribute to political stability by devising several mechanisms. First, intelligence agencies should take a prominent role in

ensuring that the ruling and opposition parties are stable and wellpositioned to safeguard national interests. They should help their countries vet candidates for different political positions, provide information to shape their ideologies, and, in some special circumstances, train them in issues related to the national interest, such as national security. Secondly, intelligence services must ensure that all political parties, both ruling and opposition, work towards achieving national interests despite their different approaches to achieving their different agendas. They should build strong alternative political parties to take advantage of the weaknesses of the ruling party whenever an opportunity arises. Moreover, it is of strategic importance for national intelligence services to ensure that there are alternative and viable opposition parties to rule the country when events call for such a situation. It is dangerous, naive, and even reckless for intelligence agencies to work on the assumption that the status quo will prevail forever. Such negligence has led to political instabilities in many African countries, resulting in an economic meltdown.

The above reasoning should not at any time be interpreted as a push for intelligence services to negatively interfere with the freedom of political parties to operate in a conducive political environment.

However, the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) has demonstrated weaknesses in ensuring security for sustainable development in the continent. In order to change this bad image of the African intelligence communities, governments need to reorganise them and strengthen their institutional ability to provide security for the state and its population, protect the political order, and be vehicles to help African countries transform into essential players in the global arena. Such transformations are only possible if strategic reorganisation is made or Security Sector Reforms (SSR) are embraced to accommodate the new realities on the African continent and, indeed, in the globalised world. SSR must transform intelligence services in four broad areas, namely, the political, economic, social, and institutional dimensions (Ushie & Jonah, 2022). The transformative processes will broadly enable intelligence agencies to be properly governed, staffed, and funded. This will develop an institutional ability to help Africa address a multitude of threats that were identified earlier, such as mass poverty, environmental degradation, food and water shortages, potential epidemics and pandemics, cyber-attacks, economic sabotage, and many other threats that pose great danger to the population and the state.

It is imperative for “SSR to address the twin challenges posed by security services and security sector governance by transforming military forces to defend their countries against foreign foes and enemies, while at the same time trying to institutionalise civilian oversight and parliamentary control” (Dehez, 2010). The transformations advocated by SSR must enable these institutions to acquire the ability to discharge their duties with the highest level of professionalism, integrity, and discipline. SSR must also transform intelligence agencies into institutions that employ the best brains in their countries in all fields and reward them accordingly. This will provide stability and enable these institutions to contribute strategically to critical sectors of these countries. The strategic reorganisation must take into consideration the new realities of our time. It accepts new paradigms that inform national and international security issues in ways other than the traditional ones. At the core of our discussion is the concept of human security, which shifts the focus of the state as the referent object from humans to individuals (Gazizullin, 2016). The realisation is that people and individuals have a lot at stake when it comes to issues of national security, and that national security is an extension of an individual’s security to that of the community, hence the importance of human-centric approaches to national and international security (Kerr, 2003).

Reorganization, which may take the form of Security Sector Reforms (SSR), must now recognise the needs of the citizens, who are both beneficiaries and facilitators of a stable society. With this approach, insecurity can be addressed by focusing on nontraditional threats such as mass poverty, economic shocks, poor governance, weak institutions, environmental degradation (Buchere & Jonyo, 2011), and health (the potential for pandemics like Corona) without ignoring traditional threats. Other challenges include climate change, which is linked to a shortage of food, water (or an excess of it), and other necessities; the dangers posed by terrorism of all kinds and in all parts of the world; the dangers posed by cyber wars from nation-states and nonstate actors; the challenges of managing the ever-expanding influence of social media and issues related to it, such as misinformation and “fake news”; and a variety of others, such as international drug trafficking.

Reforms must ensure the recruitment, training, and remuneration of intelligence officials are all aligned with the main goal of securing the economic security of the country. As Maecki (2017) put it, Africa must put up a system to help with “identification, search, assessment, production, and distribution of information on financial, economic, and corporate matters, which are

particularly important for public institutions and companies.” Such a system will only work when the intelligence services on the continent are reformed to meet the conditions that would allow them to provide processed information suitable to inform the economic objectives of the country and consequently contribute to the social and economic development of African countries.

This will only be possible if decisions are made to modify the tasks, structure, and function of these public institutions responsible for national security, including but not limited to diplomatic services and intelligence agencies (Maecki 2017). African countries need and must reform their intelligence services for them to perform their role of collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating information on threats to the state and its population (Lokaj & Sadiku, 2015). This exercise must play an important role in improving the performance of the state and, particularly, the lives of the people. Contrary to what is seen in many African countries, reforms in this sector must go beyond the protection of regimes and focus more on the prosperity of the nation as a whole. To achieve that, reforms in the sector will inform policy objectives aimed at taking advantage of opportunities within and outside those specific countries. For example, many African countries are well endowed with natural resources. It is the duty of different intelligence services to collect and analyse information about this particular industry to help governments on the continent negotiate better deals with multinational companies and other partners in the extractive sector.

At the state level, reformed intelligence agencies must have well-trained individuals in all areas of expertise. Efforts must be made to get the best minds to accept positions in these institutions. Recruited individuals must have the right skills and mental ability to handle complex operations and remain discrete (Ushie & Imbua, 2006). Governments in Africa have to make sure that these institutions operate professionally, and this will only be possible if SSR is done to enable the recruitment process to be as objective as possible. The tendency to employ relatives with questionable credibility by those in power in collaboration with superiors in those agencies has made these institutions dysfunctional when confronted with complex national security issues. Employment of family members creates divisions and makes them highly fragmented (Aldrich & Shiraz, 2019) and consequently less equipped to deal with all kinds of threats, domestic or external, let alone provide information that will help inform economic policy objectives; this

must change quickly. While strengthening these institutions must be an exercise for individual countries, it should also fully involve regional bodies.

Specifically, according to F R N, (1993) the Agency performs the following functions: Enlightenment of the general public on Government policies, programmes and activities; Mobilization of favourable public opinion and support for Government policies, programmes and activities; Collection, collation, analysis and provision of feedback from the public to Government on its policies, programmes and activities; Establish social institutions and framework for deliberate exposure of Nigerians to democratic norms and values for a virile, peaceful, united, progressive and disciplined society; Arouse the consciousness of all categories of Nigerians to their rights and privileges, responsibilities and obligations as citizens of Nigeria; Propagate and promote the spirit of dignity of labour, honesty and commitment to qualitative production, promotion and consumption of home-produced commodities and services; Re-orientate the populace about power, its use and proper role of Government in serving the collective interest of Nigerians; Propagate the need to eschew all vices in public life including corruption, dishonesty, electoral and census malpractice, ethnic parochial and religious bigotry; Mobilize Nigerians for positive patriotic participation in and identification with national affairs and issues; Sensitize, induct and equip all Nigerians to fight against all forms of internal and external domination of resources by a few individuals or groups; Inform and educate the general populace on power, how it is used and the adequate role of the government in serving the general interest of Nigerians; Proclaim the need to shun all forms of corruption in helping the general interests of all Nigerians; Create social institutions and structures for the intentional exposure of the general population to the norms and values of democracy for a successful, united, peaceful, disciplined and progressive society; Inform all citizens of Nigeria of their rights, duties, responsibilities and privileges as citizens of Nigeria; Shout aloud the need to shun all forms of corruptions which includes but not limited to; electoral malpractices, census malpractices, religious bigotry, dishonesty, ethnic parochialism and financial crimes.

Conclusion

This review of empirical work has revealed different research on the security challenges in Africa and functions of national intelligence agency (NIA) in ensuring security for sustainable development in Nigeria.

It therefore follows that, challenges at the regional level cannot be addressed without strengthening the ability of the intelligence services of member states that form different regional blocks. These include the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), among others. Collaboration and cooperation among the intelligence agencies of countries in these bodies can help reduce insecurity in places like Northern Nigeria (Ushie et al., 2022), the Central African Republic (CAR), South Sudan, and many others in Africa.

Recommendation

Going by the literature review of this paper, it is recommended that there should be concerned efforts from all the government across levels to reduce insecurity, coupled with collaboration in protecting rivers, lakes, and oceans in Africa, have the potential to promote the blue/marine economy and consequently contribute to ending extreme poverty and increasing the income and welfare of the poor in a sustainable way. It is this collaboration that has to take advantage of the advanced training and technology that exist globally to improve the gathering of strategic information, analyse the same, and provide a quality end product in the form of information to be disseminated to the relevant authorities for the ultimate goal of making effective policies that will help in taking advantage of the economic opportunities that exist globally. This paper again recommends the need to integrate and effectively coordinate the various security agencies and security intelligence services in the region into a functional system.

There should also be concerned efforts from all the government across levels to put in place balanced mechanisms that will make political parties' vehicles of a stable political system, a prerequisite for social and economic prosperity. Lessons can be learned from some African countries that have well employed their intelligence services to ensure political stability. These include Nigeria, Ghana and Senegal, where the political transition has been peaceful. The same can also be said of countries like Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, and Tanzania, which have some degree of political stability.

Lastly, there should be concerned efforts from all the government across levels to improve on the information and communication technology (ICT) and other allied gadgets to ensure lasting maritime security in each of the countries in the region.

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Influence of administrative practice on management resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the influence of administrative practice on management resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria. The design of this study was descriptive-survey. The two research questions, objectives and hypotheses were formulated to guide the study sample was 357 respondents using proportional stratified and random sampling techniques. Data for the study were gathered using self-constructed questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed using Likert scale of five points. The instrument was validated by other colleagues and experts in the area of measurement and evaluation for further pilot test. The study obtained reliability coefficient of 0.72 using split-half method. Copies of the study instrument were distributed to the respondents in their schools and offices. The data collected was analysed by using mean and standard deviation for research questions while hypotheses were tested using One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

Keywords: Influence, administrative, practices management, Resources, College of Education

INTRODUCTION

Existence of organization pre-dated modern civilization. Man has been managing his time, shelter, consumable resources and family members for the achievement of set goal of personal security, food security and live long security of the members. The modern time organization is

more advance in nature and its approach to the management of resources can be said to be sophisticated. Extension in knowledge and understanding on how nature of leadership shapes ones' behavior has made the study of influence on the management of resources in Colleges of Education.

The Colleges of Education in Nigeria as organizations exist for the sole purpose of planning, managing and coordinating various educational resources of its environment towards the achievement of some predetermined educational goals. For the Colleges of Education to carry out their functions effectively there is the need to efficiently manage its entire resources at various units to enable it harness the various resources towards achieving its optimal goal of educating the society. Also, for the educational administrators of the Colleges of Education in Nigeria to efficiently coordinate the various activities highlighted above it is mandate to them to prevail a management resources within their managerial activities (Magaji, 2020)

Resources are all kinds of organizational inputs comprising of human, material, financial, time and curriculum resources(Asiabaka,2008). These resources are very necessary in any educational management; they are indeed needed for a strategic approach for their management and utilization. For instance, human resource management and how it relates to the management process, and how it is changing in response to trends in the workplace (Asiabaka, 2008). It illustrates how all managers can use human resources concepts and techniques, human resources role in strategic planning and improved organizational performance, the competencies required of human resources managers

The material resource management and utilization is an integral part of the overall management of the school. Education in a school is determined by provision of resources, their maximum utilization and management. Advance in science and technology necessitate the school manager to adopt modern methods of facilities management in order to improve the quality of teaching and learning. The quality of school facilities, teaching and learning materials, teaching personnel and the education process will eventually determine the instructional programmers and performance of the school Kao. R.H (2015).

Time resource is very essential in organizational management being it educational or otherwise, the main focus here is its allocation to activities according to the organizational schedules and priorities. For example 7.00am is 7.00am and 06.00pm is 06.00pm everywhere in Nigeria. If two

persons want to start an activity at a particular place they use the same time for the task. However, if they are at different locations their time for starting the job may differ. One important thing about time is its specificity of functions. As one chooses to start by 07.00am another may start by 07.10am. The choice of an individual or group determines to great extent the use of time in that particular situation. West (2012) observed that time resource is very useful for goal setting activities and helps in crisis management which ensures activities are measurably, realistically and specifically carried out. There is obvious need for administrators to be conscious of the value of time, and the need to timely apply administrative and interpersonal skills to the benefit of the school. A time management schedule boosts job efficiency and reduces tension. Most often we embark on unimportant task and neglect the critical activities. A time management process mends this. Time management enables placing more emphasis on results and careful monitoring of progress through task delegation, team management and cooperative skills in accomplishing school goals.

The management of curriculum resource in any organization refers to the organizing, coordinating and implementing academic content in accordance with the provision of guiding principles of educational courses or programmes. According to Halphin in Ikediugwu (2008), curriculum typically refers to the knowledge and skills students are expected to learn, which includes the learning standards or learning objectives they are expected to meet; the units and lessons that teachers teach; the assignments and projects given to students; the books, materials, videos, presentations, and readings used in a course; and the tests, assessments, and other methods used to evaluate student learning. An individual teacher's curriculum, for example, would be the specific learning standards, lessons, assignments, and materials used to organize and teach a particular course. Based on the aforementioned resources the study embarked to find out the influence on their effective management and utilization with particular reference to the Colleges of Education in Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

With regards to the Human Resource management, in most of the Colleges of Education in North which has decisively led to poor staff welfare services through irregular payment of salaries and

wages as well as other allowances. Alongside, management of human resource in most of Nigerian educational institutions among which is the Colleges of Education is probably affecting staff performance and service delivery which is a result of poor management as well. It also attributes to inadequate friendly atmosphere in working environment and inadequate cooperative leadership styles. David (2010) Observed that the poor Administrative styles of leaders in most of the higher institutions of learning, has produced great dissatisfaction and agitations among workers in many organizations.

In terms of Financial Resources, the Colleges of Education in North are battling with inadequate rational and purposive growth as well as insufficient and adequate funds to meet infrastructure and other development needs. Poor management and lack of managerial styles in the administration of Colleges of Education can lead to a serious pitfall in financial resource such as inadequate provision of systematic and efficient financial management service with regard to the Aforementioned constraint there is a need to make this Research as a contribution towards solution to the above mentioned problems, often do not have adequate sources of funds, balance between receipts and payment are hardly matched. Often the dearth of funds is major constrain in development of these institutions. Edem, (2002)

Time Resources has been a problem in most of the Colleges of Education in Nigeria, to the extent that crash-programmes are very common in courses allocations and time framing for other managerial services which has a link with the administrative style of the colleges accordingly, some lectures are missing students' records and evaluation are mixing-up due to poor time allocations and management.

Objectives of the Study

The specific Objectives of this study are to:

1. determine the influence of administrative practice on human resources management in Colleges of Education in Sokoto state, Nigeria;
2. ascertain the influence of administrative practice on material resource management in Colleges of Education in Sokoto state, Nigeria;

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised in order to guide the study:

1. What are the administrative practice on human resources management in College of Education in Sokoto state.
2. In what ways the re-thinking of administrative practice on material resource management in Colleges of Education in Sokoto state.

Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated at 0.05 level of significance:

1. There is no significant difference in the opinions of management staff, teaching staff senior non-teaching staff representative and students' representative on the influence of administrative practice on human resources management in College of Education in Sokoto state, Nigeria;
2. There is no significant difference in the opinion of respondents on the influence of administrative practice on material resources management in College of Education in Sokoto, Nigeria;

Methodology

Descriptive survey was adopted for the study. The population of this study consist of three Colleges of Education in Sokoto state respondents which comprises of Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto, Biga College of Education and Federal College of Education Gidan Madi all in SokotoStates. Sample size for this study comprised 18 Management staff, 63 Non teaching staff, 276 Teaching staff. Were drawn using proportional stratified samples techniques and Random sampling techniques. A self-constructed questionnaire titled "Questionnaire on the influence of Administrative practice on management resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State. (IAPMRCESQ) with the reliability coefficient. Thus, the reliability coefficient of alpha level was used determine the consistency of the result at 0.05 significant level. Inferential statistics of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used in testing formulated null-hypotheses, at 0.05 significant level.

Data Analyses and Results

Hypothesis One:

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the opinions of management staff, teaching staff, non-teaching staff on the influence of Administrative practice on management of human resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria.

Table1: One-Way Analysis of Variance of the Opinion on Influence of Administrative Practices on Management of Human Resources by Respondents Category in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria.

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1526.968	2	508.989	16.920	.000
Within Groups	14349.402	394	30.083		
Total	15876.370	396			

A one-way between-groups analysis of variance was conducted to explore if there is significant difference in the opinion of respondents on influence of administrative practices of on management of human resources by Respondents Category. There was a statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level in the responses of the respondents belonging to different categories, the three categories of respondents: $F(394, 2) = 16.920$, $p=0.00$. Post-hoc comparisons using the Sheffe test indicated that the mean score for management staff ($M=35.70$, $SD=6.51$) was significantly different for the mean of the teaching staff, ($M=29.51$, $SD=5.55$), Non-and teaching staff ($M=30.01$, $SD=3.10$). While the mean of the teaching staff and non-teaching staff is not statically significant. Based on this, the null hypothesis that says there is no significant difference in the opinions of management staff, teaching staff and non-teaching staff on the influence of administrative practices on management of human resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State,

Nigeria is rejected as management staff opinion differs from other stakeholders in the colleges under study.

Ho2: There is no significant difference in the opinions of management staff, teaching staff and non-teaching staffs on the influence of Administrative practice on management of material resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria.

Table 2: One-Way Analysis of Variance of the Opinion on Influence of Administrative Practices on Management of Material Resources by Respondents Category in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria.

	Sum of Squares	df.	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	440.977	2	146.992	5.822	.001
Within Groups	12042.503	394	25.246		
Total	12483.480	396			

A one-way between-groups analysis of variance was conducted to explore if there is significant difference in the opinion of respondents on influence of administrative practice on management of material resources by Respondents Category. There was a statistically significant difference at the alpha level of 0.05 in the responses of the respondents belonging to different categories, the three categories of respondents: $F(394, 2) = 5.822, p=0.01$. Post-hoc comparisons using the Sheffe test (See details in Appendix iv) indicated that the significant different exit in the means scores of the groups comparing. This difference is between management staff ($M=42.30, SD=5.81$) and teaching staff, ($M=38.95, SD=38.95$). Based on this, the null hypothesis that says there is no significant difference in the opinions of management staff, teaching staff and non-teaching staff on the influence of administrative practice on management of material resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria is rejected as management staff opinion differs from that of teaching staff.

Discussions of Findings

The analysis of the data collected for this study provided some insight into the main objective of the study, assessment of the influence of administrative practices on management of resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria. The analyzed data comprised of 397 internal stakeholders of Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria which include management staff, teaching staff, non-teaching staff. This section discussed the findings as they confirm or disagree with the opinions of some authors as earlier cited in the review of related literature.

The information got from analysis of the data elicited to answer research questions one shows that administrative practices positively influences the management of human resources (overall mean rating of table 10= 3.5.; “Agree”). The corresponding hypothesis one also revealed a significant difference in the participant opinion (Management staff: $M=35.70$, $SD=6.51$) was significantly different for the mean of the teaching staff, ($M=29.51$, $SD=5.55$) and Non-teaching staff ($M=30.01$, $SD=3.10$) at $p= 0.00$. This implies that management staff, teaching staff and non-teaching staff believe that administrative practice enhanced management of human resources but majority of management staff strongly agreed with most of the items of the questionnaire. This finding is in line with Mtimkulu, Naranje and Karodia, (2014) findings which revealed that employees’ motivation, performance was decreased while absenteeism was increased as a result of the none administrative leadership style such as autocratic and laissez-faire exhibited by the administrator. In the same horizon, Abdul Basit, Sebastian, and Hassan, (2017) found that autocratic leadership negatively impact on employee performance and the impact is statistically significant. Kaweesi (2015) study shows that for proper management of human resources, leaders like principal must embrace administrative leadership style.

The research question two shows that administrative practices positively influences the management of material resources (overall mean rating of table 11= 3.96) “Agree”). The corresponding null hypothesis two also revealed a significant difference in the participant opinion. This significant difference only occurred between the management staff opinion ($M=42.30$; $SD=5.81$) and that of teaching staff, ($M=38.96$; $SD=5.40$). This implies that virtually all respondents agreed that administrative practice influence proper management of material resources. This finding is in line with Nsukka and Tedson (2012) findings which indicated that

none administrative leadership style accounted for huge wastage of materials resources as worker in those companies are working under tension, they cannot express their feeling on how best to used company resources. This finding is contrary to Idowu (2012) findings which indicated that involvement of subordinate in some vital decision making process pertaining procurement of materials resources slowdown the process. The interviewed management staff in the study suggested that it is good for managers to exhibit administrative attributes but there are situations that warrant being autocratic, must especially when it comes to procurement materials needed for qualitative outputs.

Conclusion

From the opinions of the respondents in respect to the influence of administrative practices in managing resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria; whereby majority of respondent expressed positive opinions that such nature (administrative practices of manager) positively influence management of resources be it human, materials, financial, time or curriculum resources. The study therefore concluded that for resources to be managed effectively, it is fundamental for manager to be administrative in dealing with both human and none human resources in the colleges.

Recommendations

Based on the outcome of the study, the following recommendations were advanced for proper management of the resources in colleges of educations

1. Administrative practice in management of human resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria should be characterized by administrative practices as this can influence effective management of human resources. When manager are transparent, competent, broad-mindedness, disciplined and courageous it motivates others stakeholders to properly manage human resources delegated to them.
2. Administrative practice in management of material resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria should be characterized by administrative practices as this can influence effective management of material resources. When manger are transparent, competent, broad-mindedness, disciplined and courageous it motivates others stakeholders to properly manage material resources delegated to them.

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GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF IPOB AND THE RISING INSECURITY IN IGBO LAND: THE WAY OUT

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Abstract

This research argued that insecurity occasioned by government handling of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) -separatist group agitating for self-determination and restoration of defunct the Biafran Republic- has snowballed in recent times. The degree of dislocation witnessed in Igbo land within the period under review, can only be imagined. Studies have shown that agitations by different groups in countries of the world do have effects on the social, religious, political, and economic and security stability of the countries involved. The implications have been usually massive and majorly in the negative. This is the case with IPOB activities in Igbo land and its handling by the Federal and state government. Sociological and historical phenomenology approaches, with the use of secondary sources of data collection, were adopted for this research. The paper discovered that hitherto, government's strategies in dealing with the Biafra separatist group (IPOB), has resulted to rising insecurity in Igbo land. It advised that inclusive Nigeria, dialogue, restructuring, referendum, amnesty and other political solutions should be employed in resolving the group's agitation. The contributions of elder statesmen, leaders of thought, traditional and religious leaders in the region, will go a long way in addressing the imbroglio, so that Igbo land will assume her former status, as one of the peaceful regions in Nigeria.

Keywords: IPOB, Igbo land, insecurity, Biafra, security.

Introduction

Omonijo et al. (2017), averred that "the nature of insecurity at global level is changing rapidly. In the Cold-War era, it was a major problem between one country and another but in the post-war era, the problem became a major issue of concern within different countries." The problem of leadership that confronts the least developed societies has also resulted in the extension of violent conflicts to non-violent conflicts and compounds the problem of insecurity. Although, no society is strictly immune against insecurity but the nature and its rate of occurrence as well as

the negative implications it portends on societal development varies from one society to another (Omonijo et al., 2017).

On this note, it was been observed that the rising insecurity in Nigeria, has constantly taken different dimensions as the day go by. National dailies, social media and major communication stations like television and radio outlets, are awash with news bordering on insecurity across the country on daily basis. Alikor (2022) noted that, “Nigeria was rated the worst country with insecurity in the world in 2020 by the Global Terrorism Index (GTI), behind Afghanistan and Iraq. Nigeria has two of the five deadliest terrorist groups in the world namely: Boko Haram and Fulani extremists. This two groups have devastated human lives and property across the nation especially, the North East (Aliko, 2022). Untold mayhem, ranging from kidnapping, rape, killing, ethnic cleansing, economic, religious, political and social dislocation have been a recurrent issue within this part of the country. All efforts by the government to curtail the spate has yielded not the required and expected results. Unfortunately, this menace has spread across other parts of the country, including the most peaceful parts like the South East.

In the word of Chime (2022), “South East Nigeria was considered the safest geopolitical zone in the country. The five states- Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo- that form the zone had recorded the least spate of violent attacks in comparison with other parts of the country.” However, with renewed secessionist agitations by the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), which have turned radical and violent, as well as the government’s countermeasures, security in the region has deteriorated.

Adekunle (2017), noted that the emergence of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), a nationalist separatist group in Nigeria, has contributed immensely to the worsening insecurity in the region. Since 2021, IPOB and other Biafra separatist groups have been fighting a low-level guerrilla conflict in South-eastern Nigeria against the government. The group rose to prominence in her quest restore Biafra as a separate Republic from Nigeria. It has criticized the Nigerian federal government for poor investment, political alienation, inequitable resource distribution, ethnic marginalization and heavy military presence, extrajudicial killings in the South-Eastern, South-Central and parts of North-central regions of the country (Adekunle, 2017).

Poor government handling of the activities of the IPOB has escalated the tension in the South east. This is in form of proscribing the group as a terrorist organization and the constant clampdown on them, with concomitant multiple effects on lives and property of the people within the region. Today it is difficult to travel safe within Igbo land. Businesses have collapsed. Political participation is at the lowest ebb. The religious and other social interactions have been constantly and negatively affected.

Media reports of violent attacks collated by CFR and other media platforms were analyzed to ascertain the number of killings in the South-East. The analysis was from January 1, 2020, to December 12, 2021. Reported killings associated with domestic violence and mob justice were excluded. Based on the data obtained, the South-East recorded 97 deaths in reported violent attacks between January 1, 2020 and December 12, 2020, while 636 deaths were recorded in reported violent attacks between December 13, 2020, and December 12, 2021 (Chime, 2022). The number has subsequently, increased with what is going on there today.

This research adopted sociological and historical phenomenological methods. According to Haralambos and Holborn (2013, p.3), "Sociology is less concerned with the individual, and much more concerned with humans in the society." Its major thrust is man's interaction with his fellow and the society in which they find themselves. Here, what affects one, affects the other. On the other hand historical phenomenology according to Ituma (2015), insists that, "no religious phenomena can be understood outside their history" (p.38). It examines the historical, cultural and socioeconomic contexts of the event. This method will be applied in the effort to uncover the historical settings to insecurity in the South East, since inception. Secondary sources of data collection will equally be employed to expound the issues raised. This is in the area of use of published and unpublished materials, and online sources that detailed the research topic under consideration.

The major objective of this research is to unravel how the Federal Government of Nigeria handling of the issues around IPOB has rather, heightened insecurity challenges in the South Eastern region. The need to adequately analyze how IPOB activities and secession struggles have affected national cohesion in Nigeria is a major concern. The work will at the end suggest better ways out, so that the region will be restored to her former status as one of the peaceful and safest

regions in Nigeria anyone will like to visit. This done, the region will boom again in all spheres of life- religiously, economically, politically and socially. In the next sub-heading, the researcher will consider the explanation of the key terms that form the nexus of this work.

Conceptual Analysis

IPOB is an acronym for the Indigenous People of Biafra. Ekpo and Agorye (2019), affirmed that “the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) is a secessionist movement founded in 2012 from Southeast Nigeria with the purpose of restoring the defunct Biafra, however, through peaceful means.” The group is said to have originated from a similar group- ‘Movement for the Actualization of Sovereign State of Biafra’ (MASSOB) and the ‘Biafran Zionist Movement’ (BZM) and although they shared a common goal they however carried out their activities in a less radical manner. Ekpo and Agorye(2019), acclaimed that it was the inability of MASSOB to achieve its goal that paved the way for the emergence of IPOB, a more radical group. Furthermore, IPOB, according to Allison (2017, p.9), “is a nationalist separatist group in Nigeria that aims to restore the Republic of Biafra, a country which seceded from Nigeria prior to the Nigerian civil war (1967-1970) and later re-joined Nigeria after its defeat by the Nigerian military.”

On insecurity, Achumba et al. (2013), opined that ‘it is an absence of protection or safety.’ These scholars argued further that insecurity entails peril; deathtrap; ambiguity; dearth of fortification, and lack of security. It is the state of being subject to danger or injury. The anxiety that is experienced when one feels vulnerable and insecure. In another dimension, Ezemonye (2011, p.23), affirms the above definition of insecurity as “a state of being not secure, lack of confidence.”

According to Lecher (2011, p.70), ‘insecurity’ is defined as “lack of confidence or a feeling of uncertainty and inadequacy that drives you to be anxious about yourself and your abilities.” In other words insecurity is when you find yourself short on self-confidence or self-esteem.

Thus IPOB, a separatist organization seeking secession from a relationship considered a forced union; that is unsafe, unaccommodating and marginalizing, and desires to be independent. This

course has been pursued over the years peacefully, but now in a violent manner, given the apprehension and treatment meted out to them by the government of Nigeria.

Theoretical Framework

Two theories form the basis for this research. The first is the Marxist conflict theory and while the second is named the group theory.

Marxian theoretical analysis of class struggle, conflict and exploitation shall frame this study in the first instance. Olu-Olu and Jegede (2014) citing Max and Engels (1882) said that:

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on in an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes (pp.52-57)

Marx and Engels (1882) went on to argue that the history of human society is rooted in class struggle and violent conflicts. In his work on capitalism, Marx acknowledged two major opposing classes- the Bourgeois and Proletarians. The former own the means of production which determine the social relations of production while the latter work as labourers for their means of livelihood. The conflict of interest between the bourgeois and the proletarians emerged from the hostile and aggressive social relations which is hinged on creating and expanding business empire for the bourgeoisie at the expense of the proletariat who are poorly remunerated (Olu-Olu and Jegede, 2014). Marx and his associates believe that this contradiction cannot be resolved except there is a structural change (violent revolution) in favour of the proletarians (Ritzer and Goodman, 2004).

Group theory is also adopted as the second framework. Group theory further explicates the dynamics of human relations in the polity. It maintained that given the gregarious nature of man, his actions are better understood in the context of the group relations in which people are involved (Olomjobi, 2015). Mayer (2021), agreed “that what underscores every society is the organic interest that binds people together in groups and conditions” (p. 65). Smith, (1979, p.1) contents that individuals within a group considers themselves as having a ‘we’ awareness and a

sense of belonging. This is because every human society is a pluralist social configuration oriented towards the achievement of diverse interest and concerns” (Olomjobi, 2015).

On the relevance of these theories to the research, one can agree that there is a strong social, political, religious, and cultural polarity between the two contending interests. The way of thinking and reasoning are not the same. In fact the cosmology are quite at contradistinctive with each other. Hence the constant frictions and quest to detach. Macridis, (1964,p.139), noted “that the organic interest amongst group membership that acts as the binding element of group relationship and thus provides the power of a group are deterministic social construct either for good or evil.” Where this is lacking what follows is conflict. This further explained the agitation for a sense of belonging and inclusion by the Igbo people of South Eastern Nigeria. The feelings of exclusion and isolation by the dominant ethnic groupings in the Nigerian State is really, irritating.

The Bone of Contention: Marginalization of the Igbos since 1967

Nsoedo (2019) said, “the Igbo race continues to face enormous political and economic challenges since the instigated and imposed civil war. A plain glance at the economic and political development in Nigeria may be considered normal in terms of where the Igbo people stand politically, especially economically when compared to other ethnic nationalities. Indeed a cursory look at the poverty level among the ethnic groups would make the Igbo race appear exceptionally successful” (pp. 427-428).

Egbujo (2021), noted that “the Igbo land has been marginalized. Perhaps that is retribution- the inescapable fate of the vanquished. Perhaps it is residual Igbophobia- a consequence of the victor’s paranoia. Perhaps it’s an exaggeration, a misconception- an artefact of an incurable sense of victimhood. Whatever may be the cause, local mitigation has been so absent that it has become the real demon.” Sani (2021), accentuated that, “There has been a systemic exclusion and marginalization of the people, stemming from the historical Biafra war- this is a collective punishment.”

The Igbo people in reality experienced an overwhelming level of disadvantages based on public policies that seemed crated to undermine their ability to maximize political and economic

potentials. The failure to rehabilitate the Biafra land after the war, the 20 pounds flat refund to any Biafran who wished to convert the old currency, or deposits with banks prior to the war; the Nigerian Enterprises promotion Decree of 1972, also known as indigenization Decree, federal character principle, manipulated population census, creation of states and local government Areas in favour of the Northern Nigeria, deliberate underuse of Seaports within the Igbo axis, lack of standard International airport, and other exploitative actions. These formed many overt and indirect actions to diminish the ability of the Igbo people to compete on a level playing ground with other major ethnic groups (University of Central Arkansas, 2019).

Politically and economically the Igbos are impeded. Leicher (2011), affirmed “that today, political actors will dare the Igbo people to vote against their aspirations, and perhaps, would still go ahead to win whether the Igbo people voted for them or not” (p.55). It was not like that during the fight for the country's Independence from the British Colonial masters, and neither was that way during the first Republic.

On the level of the economy, every region was hitherto, autonomous, and developing at its pace. The information service (1956) reported that the Eastern region economy was heavy palm produce, through which Palm Kernels were exported to earn foreign exchange, as well as Palm frond is used for roofing, and Palm wine for drinking. The Eastern region government promoted systematic agricultural economy, including farm settlements, cash crops such as rubber, Cocoa, and Palm grove scheme were established, creating an opportunity for people to earn a living through farming (Ministry of Commerce, 1966). Those are history today.

Furthermore, other factors impinging on the development of the region include the excessive militarization and police checkpoints directed against the Igbo people and business, and customs personnel harassment of Igbo people's business interests. The use of touts to harass and collect illegal levies from the Igbo shops with the active support of some politicians in places such as Lagos state (Nsoedo, 2019).

Okolie (2017, p.115), said “the Igbo people suffer excessive extortion and harassment at the ubiquitous police checkpoint both within their homeland and routes leading to the South East. The harassment is more intense during the festive periods when the people of South East visit their families.” Prominent Igbo sons and daughters have spoken out and condemned these

activities targeted at the Igbo people of South Eastern Nigeria in their quest to earn a living in 'one' Nigeria(Olowookere, 2016).

These grievances among others in the spheres of the economy and politics are enablers of this monstrous treatment and marginalization of the Igbo people. It is rather not subtle; it is as active and deliberate effort designed by the government to check-mate their growth and recovery from the devastation of the Nigeria-Biafra civil war.

The Emergence of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB)

Many years had passed now since the Nigerian-Biafran war ended. In spite of all attempts, political, literary and psychological to make Biafra a mere historical hiccup or footnote failed, it has once more become a subject of intense discussion (Uwalaka, 2003). It was thought that Biafra is a thing of the past not knowing it is of mind. Speaking further on the revival of Biafran interest, Uwalaka (2003), nostalgically, affirmed that:

'Biafra,' an opprobrious name for some, dead name still for some others, a name of intense emotion and delight for many Igbos, a word uttered with trepidation by many, has once more re-emerged with full force, the once trumpeted dead six letter word, now adorn the front page captions in the national dailies, attracting commentaries in the international media and evoking feeling and equally provoking hateful reactions in some quarters (p. 108).

This has been the dream of many Igbos of South Eastern Nigeria, a time when Biafra will be realistically appropriated. Not just being within the domain of wishes and desires to which many have hoped and died; but an entity that materializes physically. To this end, many movements and groups have cropped up since after the civil war in pursuit of this hope.

Bammeke (2022) observed, that since the Nigerian Civil War in 1967 fought between the Nigerian government and the separatist Biafran state, there has been a distinct movement designed to enshrine the liberation of the South Eastern states which fall under the Biafran region. This fight in a contemporary setting has largely been shaped by the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB)- an organization centered around fulfilling the vision of Dim Odumegwu Ojukwu- the Biafran leader during the Civil War.

The birth of the IPOB movement can be traced to a secessionist movement that started in the 1960s. Led by Lt. Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu, the movement posited itself as representing the interests of the South East region who felt marginalized by the central government dominated by leaders from the Northern part of the region. As a result of this, they sought to break free from the shackles of the Nigerian government and form the Republic of Biafra (Bammeke, 2022).

According to Adekunle (2017), IPOB was founded in 2012. The group is a reformation of the already weakened Pro-secessionist groups of Movement for Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) and the Biafra Zionist Movement (B.Z.M). The group which is under the leadership of Mazi Nnamdi Kanu and his deputy Uche Okafor-Mefor, aims at creating an independent state for the people of Old Eastern Region through referendum.

Although IPOB was created in 2012, the Leader Nnamdi Kanu had gained popularity in 2009 from his broadcasts on Radio Biafra. This radio is stationed in London, and from there, he call out for the freedom of Biafra people as well as criticizing the practices of the Nigerian government. Nwachukwu, (2017, p. 49), averred that the “International Crisis Group described Radio Biafra as, “an unlicensed station using violent struggle to achieve independence for Biafra,” and states that its broadcast are “highly provocative message laced with misinformation, hate speech and anti-Nigeria derision.”

On the inclusive geography of Biafran territory within, Anaya (1996, p.67) noted that “the South- East is the region that makes up Biafra land. Its Western border is the River Nigeria and it incorporates most of the Niger Delta. The Eastern border is Cameroon. Many Biafrans are Igbo speakers, while other Biafrans speaks Urhobo-Isoko, Ijaw-EpieOgbia, Ogoni, Efik, Annag, Eket, Oron-Ibibio, Ogoja, Ejagham, Igala, Idoma, Iban, and Igbanke among others.”

Insecurity Challenges in the South-East and the IPOB Security Measures

The activities of Fulani herdsmen in some communities became a source of great worry to the people of the South Eastern zone. Ikenga (2017) described the situation further by saying that “the people were worried that the Fulani herdsmen have continued to kill, maim and rape women in most of the routes where they pass with their cattle for grazing wondering why the security agencies turn blind eyes to complaints from victims of robbery and rape committed by the

suspected Fulani herdsmen,” (p.34). There is hardly any community where Fulani herdsmen are not found. The activities of these herdsmen in some parts of South East have become worrisome. This is because; the cattle belonging to these herdsmen have inflicted huge damage on crops and farms lands (Ikenga, 2017).

Reports of clashes between the herdsmen and Fulani across the states are inundating to say the least. Accordingly Nwaopara and Okoli (2015, p. 98) described the carnage and mayhem caused by the marauding herders in parts Igbo land. In Abia communities of Uzuakoli and other places in Umunneochi local government area, there have been cases of deadly clashes between rural farmers and these cattle breeders. In Anambra State, many people have continued to lose their lives in Ayamelum and Awka North local government areas and farm lands destroyed due to violent activities of Fulani herdsmen (Ezeonwuka and Igwe, 2016).

Farmers and villages in Imo state have gory tales to tell. Emotions ran high and tension was electric recently as scores of angry youths of Irete community in the state blocked the ever-busy Owerri- Onitsha dual carriage way to protest the damnable activities of the Fulani herdsmen in their community (Nwopara and Okoli, 2015).

In Ebonyi State, people are not comfortable with the activities of Fulani herdsmen who tend to become very violent at slightest provocation. The women came out in the streets of Ishiagu recently protesting against destruction of their crops by the Fulani herdsmen.

The story is the same in Enugu state and other Biafran communities in their locations. Communities in Enugu state like Isiuzo, Nsukka and others have been grumbling over the alleged inability of security agencies to curtail the criminal activities of the suspected Fulani herdsmen who had robbed, raped and killed some of their victims apart from destroying their farm land. They are always armed with dangerous weapons, including Ak 47 rifles, charms, daggers laced with poison and machetes and are ready to attack the farm owners at least provocation.

Unfortunately, the Nigerian government has not done enough in the area of protecting the lives and properties of the people. They are rather seen by the Igbos as enablers and sponsors of these crimes. Many atimes, they appear to have shielded them criminals and have them released when

arrested. The security agencies were also seen to have collaborated with them, because most of the crimes were committed under their nose without them doing anything.

IPOB which claims to seek for the interest of the Biafrans have no option than to swing into action in the bid to protect their territory. More so, when it appears that the governors in the South East are incapacitated and or paying lips service to security situation. And for failing to create a security outfit like other states in the country. Hence the creation of a security arm of the IPOB known as the Eastern Security Network (ESN).

Osae-Brown and Alake (2021) said, that the Eastern Security Network (ESN) is the Para-military organization of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), a Pro-Biafra Separatist Movement. The IPOB formed the ESN in December 2020 as a reaction to the Igbo's perception that they are targeted by the Muslim Fulani herdsmen, whom they accused of grazing on farmlands and committing crimes against local residents. The movement then morphed into a para-military unit with broader functions (Osae-Brown and Alake, 2021).

According to Nzeagwu (2020), the leader of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), Kanu, declared that failure of Southeast governors to secure the lives and property of Igbo people led to the formation of the Eastern Security Network. Kanu wondered why governors of the Southeast have allowed themselves to become fragmented for fear of displeasing their masters, adding that the Eastern Security Network was modeled after Amotekun in the West and Miyetti Allah vigilante group in the North to protect the South-South and Southeast from bandits and terrorists (Nzeagwu, 2020).

For the federal government, a non-state sanctioned, paramilitary organization in the old Biafran heartland was unacceptable, and it moved against ESN camps. This led serious friction between the group and the military causing significant numbers of displaced persons.

Allison (2017, p.43), stated that “there were accusations of military collaboration with the Imo government to continue the harassment and intimidation of civilians in parts of Imo state, leading to the arrest of a Rabbi and his family members, whom it was reported were being tortured. This development made IPOB leadership to issue a statement asserting that “they have finally brought war upon the Biafra people” (Allison, 2017).

Campbell (2021) noted that the Nigerian government saw the ESN as a threat to its authority and deployed the army to locate and destroy ESN bases. In January 2021, intense fighting broke out in towns of Orlu, in Imo State. The military confrontation lasted for seven days, until ESN declared a unilateral ceasefire and both sides withdrew from the city.

Government Handling of IPOB and the Implications:

The poor manner with which the federal government is handling the case of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), and its leader has led to the spread of IPOB's activities and consequent insecurity in the region.

Adebayo (2022) accentuated that the intensifying violence associated with the secessionist movement in Nigeria's South-East is fuelled by the excessive militarized response of the state security forces. Citing CDD, he identified further reasons contributing to the recent intensification of violent separatism in the region as: "a violent defensive counter-response to the state's militarized approach; a pronounced perception of contemporary marginalization in Nigeria's current federal political and security architecture; and the development and spread of false narratives legitimizing armed mobilization as a pathway to a regional secession." (Adebayo, 2022).

Uzoaru (2023) noted that the Indigenous People of Biafra has registered its grievances over what it describes as unfair treatment of its members in the country. IPOB in a statement by its leaders had alleged that other social organizations and agitators were being justly treated but regretted that the group has suffered so much including killing and maiming of its members.

The Nigerian government has not only proscribed IPOB but also officially labelled it a terrorist organization, thus ruling out formal discussions with the group.

Proscription and Crackdown of IPOB

This paper has noted earlier the peaceful manner with which IPOB had hitherto organized itself. Quest for self-determination, peaceful protests and rallies, and call for referendum have dominated the activities of the group based on the provisions of the constitution. However, with the deterioration of security situation in the region, and apparent indolence and inaction on the

part of the government, state and federal; IPOB, took it upon themselves to defend the Biafran land from the menace of killer herders. Hence, the establishment of a security unit, which did not go down well with the state. The only alternative to justify the ongoing crackdown and further crackdown was the proscription of the group as a terrorist organization.

Commenting on this, Nasiru (2017), noted that the pronouncement that the IPOB is a terrorist organization and its proscription are designed and choreographed to justify the discreetly agreed agenda to crush the agitation by military might in order to sustain the 1999 Military Constitution and the current unjust status quo, thereby postponing the restructuring of Nigeria for as long as they can. This pronouncement was made on the 20th September, 2017, through a court judgment.

Gabriel and Agbaraukwu et al. (2017, p. 78), affirmed that “declaring the IPOB a terrorist group implies that the organization from that moment will be handled as terrorists by the security forces if they should be found gathering or engaging in any of their activities.”

Speaking further on the activities of IPOB that made the government see them as a threat to national unity and consequent proscription, Nasiru (2017) said that “the IPOB constituted a tsunami that had successfully mobilized the downtrodden masses against the inept political class that had compromised the future of their people through the format through which they climbed into political offices. And this is what those benefiting from this situation will not want to relinquish.” The anger of the opponents of restructuring towards IPOB leadership is understandable. The leader of IPOB has driven Nigeria closer to restructuring more than anybody else, therefore, lovers and defenders of the status quo want to eat him raw. Python Dance was aimed at scuttling the IPOB/government dialogue which began on 30th of August, 2017 (Nasiru, 2017).

Confirming this, the Eastern Consultative Forum (ECA) described the branding of the IPOB as a terrorist group and its proscription by South-East governors as an attempt by the federal government to impede the clamour for restructuring. In a statement signed by its secretary, the group said the military exercise by the Nigerian Army tagged – “Operation Python Dance II,” was also a play to foil the IPOB/government dialogue which began on August 30, 2021 (Olomjobi, 2015).

Kanu (2021) affirmed they hastily proscribed and declared IPOB 'a terrorist group' because they know that IPOB is the only constant obstacle on their path to Fulani conquest of the rest of Nigeria. Citing Biko, Kanu said “The most potent weapon of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed.”

The deliberate decision to roll in military equipment into the South-East and provoke crisis was designed towards scuttling the peace process between the IPOB and the government and some people are not comfortable with that because they believe it could lead to restructuring Nigeria which they resent intensely. Adekunle (2017, p.35) citing ECA said “the clampdown on the leader of IPOB did not come as a surprise, alleging that the government was after its leader for “opening the eyes of Nigerians to restructuring.”

Arrest and Trial of the Leader of IPOB and the Institution of Sit at Home Order

Another factor fuelling the rising insecurity in the South East is the re-arrest and continued incarceration of IPOB leader. Kanu, the IPOB leader, fled the country in September 2017 after an invasion of his home by the military in Afara-Ukwu, Umuahia, Abia State (Ejekwonyilo, 2021). The leader of the proscribed Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), was re-arrested in June, 2021 and brought back to Nigeria to face trial.

Since then, there have been controversies on whether the government observed due internationally accepted process in re-arresting him; and whether the amount of public resources expended on the operation was worth it, given the seemingly more urgent need to stop massive killings and abduction of Nigerians by bandits particularly in the northern parts of the country.

This re-arrest, trial and continued detention of the leader of IPOB has received wide criticism and condemnation locally and internationally. Several calls have been put out to the government for the unconditional release of the IPOB leader, even after Supreme Court judgment. The continued trial of IPOB leader and the refusal of the government to release him has degenerated into what is known as ‘sit-at-home’ in Igbo land.

According to Orji (2021), the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) introduced a sit-at-home order in August 2021, as a means of putting pressure on the Nigerian government to release its leader, who is standing trial for alleged treasonable felony and terrorism. Since then, Mondays, have become public holidays in the South Eastern states of Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Imo and Enugu. Apart from Mondays, IPOB also declared that any day its leader appears in court, there will be a sit-at-home day in solidarity with their leader and as a protest to the government. It could also declare any day a sit-at home day anytime it deems fit.

Initially, citizens obeyed the sit-at-home order in solidarity with the cause. However, the pains and deprivation that came with it and the sheer economic cost on businesses and the livelihoods of individuals and households over a long period of time have rendered it insufferable. Besides, citizens, residents and businesses in the states have endured the resulting pain and hardships without any assurance that their sacrifices have had or will have any impact on the federal Government. As citizens began to resist IPOB's order, enforcers, often referred to as 'unknown gunmen', started killing people, maiming others, and destroying properties in the bid to enforce compliance. These have rendered the South-East one of the most unsafe and insecure regions in Nigeria. Besides, law enforcement agents are being killed regularly and government properties burnt. Public examinations have been disrupted, with adverse effects on the education sector (Orji, 2021).

The Unknown Gun Men (UGM): Arm of IPOB or a Political creation?

Bakare (2022), observed that in the past couple of years, the security situation in the South-east has deteriorated, as 'unknown gunmen' allegedly linked to the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) and its militant arm, the Eastern Security Network, have been conducting attacks in the region.

As earlier noted, the emergence of the 'unknown gun men,' in Igbo land and its environs is one fallout of the poor handling of IPOB matters by the government of Nigeria. The rampaging activities of this notorious killers cut across the five states in the South Eastern region and beyond. Imo and Anambra states are the nucleus of violence by this gun men.

Imo state, has been experiencing increasing levels of terrorism, with the primary hotspots being Orlu, Orsu, Njaba and Oru local government areas. Groups of ‘unknown gunmen’, have been targeting and killing people, especially military and security personnel and other federal agents. Their operations have included; burning down police stations, attacking government personnel and facilities (Obeng-Akrofi, 2022).

The activities of the ‘unknown gun men’ (UGM) have gained notoriety in Anambra also, with the Monday lock-downs by the separatist group, Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), as a form of civil disobedience against the Federal Government for the arrest and detention of their leader. Not long after this, some unknown elements begun a brutal attempt to enforce the same lock-down beyond the stipulated time lines.

Nonetheless, Abia, Enugu and Ebonyi are comparatively safe and stable except for the intermittent terrorist activities of armed herdsmen which the police, military and security agencies appear rather reluctant to deal with.

IPOB has constantly denied its involvement in all atrocities associated with the Unknown Gun Men in the East. It has rather accused the government of being the sponsors of these ills to justify their clamp down on IPOB (Powerful, 2022).

Speaking further on the problem of Unknown Gun Men, Powerful (2022), alleged “that members of the state security outfit (Ebubeagu), a local vigilante group set up by South-East governors, is responsible for attacks in the region.” According to the statement, “the Eastern Security Network (ESN) and IPOB volunteers stay in the bushes and forests to safeguard Biafran women from Fulani terrorists masquerading as herdsmen.”

It is absolutely clear to all and sundry that Nigerian Government and security agencies and their evil politicians created the unknown gunmen in the region particularly in Imo State because the state government wants to demonize IPOB and her leader (Emma Powerful, 2022). It is a case of giving the dog a bad name, in order to hang it.

Powerful (2022), insisted that Governor Hope Uzodinma of Imo State created unknown gunmen. He described the unknown gun men as ‘demons,’ that will haunt and destroy the creators (Nigerian Police, Army, DSS and the Federal and State government).“The government of Imo State under the watch of Hope Uzodinma, created unknown gunmen and now using Ebubeagu security outfit to accomplish his aims to eliminate the innocent citizens and youths in the state. “Ebubeagu is now the major cause of death in Imo State. They were recruited and given orientation to harm the people and blame it on IPOB and ESN” (Powerful, 2022).

Further on the political side to insecurity in the region, Igboayaka (2023),insisted that about 75 per cent of the victimization and marginalization meted out to Ndigbo are instigated by the so-called leaders at both State and federal levels. These political cartels have regrettably, made it possible for uninformed Igbo youths to believe that Hausa/Fulani or Nigeria are the only people marginalizing Ndigbo, but the primitive accumulation of wealth by Igbo politicians has proven that the real enemies of Ndigbo are politicians from South-East.

The governors over the years have been embezzling the Local Government's allocations with impunity; these clique of disgruntled political elements, have converted public funds into their private pause. Majority of properties own by Ndigbo abroad are owned by Igbo politicians. They all have properties and businesses in Europe(Igboayaka, 2023).At the spate of insecurity and crisis between federal government of Nigeria and IPOB in South-East since seven years, the so called leaders have kept mute.

Reports of extra-judicial killings by security forces/Jihadist as of May, 2022 put the number of defenseless Igbos killed at 1400 with abducted/arrested at over 4800 Igbo youths while over 1000 youths disappeared and over 8000 internally displaced (Igboayaka, 2023).

Impacts of Rising Insecurity and Government Handling of IPOB: the Way Out

The result of government poor handling of IPOB saga in the South East has given rise to myriads of unrests in all facets of Igbo life and existence. The degree of social, cultural, religious, economic and political disintegration can only be imagined. Igbo land, the pride of the Igbo people, has thus become a desecrated region, by the amount of blood letting and abuse of

sanctity of life alien to her culture and religion. It has become a theatre of war and unrest in last couple of years. The impacts have been briefly discussed in what follows.

Insecurity generally leads to social dislocation. Security plays a major role in the existence and sustenance of human beings. In this wise Coupland (2007) observed that insecurity has a far reaching impact on people's lives and well-being and for this singular reason the government has to be alive to its responsibility of guaranteeing security. When people's security are guaranteed, it gives them the freedom, physically and mentally to get on with the business of building their lives without fear of molestation or violent death. Thus, to experience a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, security is essential (Meddings, 2001), without security, there can be no stable society rather there will be prevalent fear and danger from violent death (Hobbes 1651, cited in Coupland, *ibid*).

Since the inception of violence in South East, occasioned by IPOB handling, several innocent citizens both average and prominent have lost their lives in the most gruesome manner, depriving families of their loved ones, who are sometimes breadwinners, and truncating the destinies of the dependents left behind while leaving scars that may never heal.

Moreover, in the hospitality and tourism sector, Alesina (2018, p. 21), posited that “a chain is as strong as its weakest link, as, beyond any other sector.” This means that even though the sit-at-home is on a Monday, tourists and revelers across the South-East altogether are affected one way or the other. Cities like Owerri and Enugu, which used to bubble with nightlife, have become shadows of themselves as their usual patronage has dwindled. In 2021, a national conference scheduled to hold in Enugu by the National Society of Engineers (NSE) was moved to Abuja, with the organizers citing insecurity as a reason.

On the impact of insecurity on the economy, Adeleke (2013, p. 11) argued that “the productive aspect of most manufacturing business depends largely on the availability and regular supply of raw materials for production. Insecurity has cut off the supply of such raw materials hence, jeopardizing production activities. Besides this, insecurity affects marketing of finished product as there is a continuous exodus from areas of insecurity.” There is also an increase in security spending as most business organizations operating in Nigeria spend a lot in maintaining private security outfits. The destruction of their business building, properties and equipment is

tantamount to loss of capital which has ruined not a few businesses in Nigeria. Thus, security is critical for the nation's development and its absence means that economic growth and development cannot be achieved (Achumba, Ighomereho and AkporRobaro, 2013). Insecurity is a risk factor which business owners and managers dread and avoid by relocating their businesses elsewhere. In the case of Nigeria, there is also evidence of some businessmen and manufacturing companies having to relocate particularly from the North in recent times to other peaceful parts of the country (Nwagboso, 2012).

IPOB sit-at-home order has negatively affected the economy of South East, including that of the broader Nigerian economy. On Transportation which is an important sector in the region as the region hosts the Onitsha main market and the Aba market, some of the major markets in the country. This necessitates a huge flow and outflow of people in the region. However, the report states that transporters lose a huge sum of ten billion naira (\$18.5 million dollars) for each sit-at-home day. This double tragedy for a country whose national economy is already on its knees, as reduced income means less purchasing power for transporters in the South East; with the attendant reduction in tax remission to the State governments (Orji, 2011:43).

The religious circles are not left behind on the effects of sit-at-home in the South East region. Most religious activities of religious groups in the South East have hindered by insecurity. In many instances, some missionaries who scheduled programmes for religious purposes have to withdraw for security reasons and relocate to safer regions which is seriously affecting the growth and works of most religious groups in the region of the South East (Nafziger, 1972).

Politically, South East is seriously disadvantaged in Nigeria. There has a systematic attempt to reduce the voting power of the region. The activities of the unscrupulous elements in the region have aggravated the situation. In the build up to 2023 elections, Police stations, INEC offices and politicians were the major targets of these 'Unknown Gun Men' in the Igbo land. Many of these public facilities have been destroyed. Thus making it difficult for people to collect their permanent voter's cards. This has resulted in the loss of lives and the destruction of citizens' permanent voter's cards. This sad development seeks to create voter apathy towards local and national elections.

The Way Out

The agitation's future trajectory is unclear but that is not to say that the IPOB saga and the rising insecurity in Igbo land is not without solution. Much depends on the federal and state government, the group itself, Igbo people and leaders of thought, security agents and international community; as they must find a lasting solution to the challenge. This work has outlined several approaches that could be applied by the federal government and the states in order to address the political and economic marginalization of the Igbo ethnic group in Nigeria that resulted to the agitation by the IPOB; and consequently, quell the abnormalities.

In the first instance, the government should refrain from further repression as this will earn the separatists more local sympathy and support and could push them to more desperate actions. If there is no progress towards constitutional, administrative and policy reforms that would respond to the demands of the South East, the agitation could escalate. The government, instead of continued onslaught against the group, which has hitherto shown to be counterproductive, should free unconditionally the hundreds of protestors currently imprisoned (Obasi, 2017). The current government's double standard in overlooking incendiary statements and criminal actions emanating from a section of the country, while clamping down hard on other Nigerians demanding justice amounts to official miscarriage of justice that has no place in modern governance. On the contrary, the solution to sustainable peace is not to suppress agitators or label them as terrorists when the real daredevil terrorists in the North are roaming the streets unchallenged.

The National Assembly should resume its stalled constitution review and pass provisions that would guarantee all citizens a stronger sense of national belonging and redress the imbalance in administrative units between the zones. This is a key demand of South easterners and one already endorsed by the leaders of most other zones (Obasi, 2017). This constitutional review should take the issue of restructuring into consideration. This is one key solution to this imbroglio. There is the need for the Nigerian government to agree to wholesome restructure without reservation. The restructuring would be ideal for returning the country to the era when the regions manage their economic and political affairs. During the period of the regional government, all the regions thrived in their respective paces.

The over five decades of neglect of the region is constituting a big problem. For instance, all other regions have six states or more but South-East has only five. The South-East has been militarized by the supposed or acclaimed owners of Nigeria; these same elements are the ones creating insecurity in the South-East for their evil ends. Justice, equity and fairness must be entrenched in the running of affairs of the country. The security of this country must be given to competent men and women to administer. Until other regions start seeing the South-East as part of Nigeria, the country and the South-East will remain where it is. Addressing these issues will bring about peace in the region and the entire country (Osi, 2013).

Massive constructions roads, railways and water ways will go a long way in solving the problem. The Southeast governments should align their plans for the construction of roads to maximize the efficiency of moving human and goods that are based on road transportation. The geopolitical zones needs a dedicated rail network to facilitate easy movement of human and products within the region. The same rail system will encourage more movement of products from the geopolitical zone to other zones. On water ways transport, before the civil war, the Eastern region used to have an advanced water ways transportation system using varieties of waterways-vehicles. They should introduce water vehicles that are technologically advanced and efficient.

Other measures to be adopted for permanent solution are further proffered. Political solution, dialogue, referendum and amnesty could solve permanently the insecurity challenges in the South. The government should be willing to dialogue with the parties involved on the possible way out. There is need for amnesty and total rehabilitation of the fighters. Unconditional release from prison and pardon on the part of those championing this course will go a long way. The call for referendum should be heeded by the government. Nwodo (2023) noted that the Federal Government can meet all the demands of the region, adding that its refusal to dialogue with the people that gave rise to the agitations which have devastated the region.

In his words, Nwodo (2023) said, "I have always said that whether we are talking about Biafra or unknown gunmen, what the Federal Government owes the people of the South-East to stop all these agitations is to dialogue with us. There is no demand in the South- East today which the

Federal Government cannot meet, but it has stoutly refused to dialogue with us. The result is these agitations here and there.”

Conclusion

The Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), was formed with the aim of restoring the defunct Biafran Republic. Their activities in the South East since inception has been relatively, peaceful as they non-violently agitate for actualization of the sovereign state of Biafra. The freedom of expression under the democratic government which came back in 1999 gave room for the group to freely express their opinion and tender their dissatisfaction with the government in power. However, this move became a big threat to the unity of the nation Nigeria, as they were seen gaining the sympathy and support of majority of the Igbos. Thus fuelling the same interest in other regions.

To avoid further threats to the nation’s unity, the federal and state government resorted to arrest, imprisonment, and the unleashing of their arsenals in order to crush the group. This went on until the group was declared a terrorist organization, when the IPOB established a security wing to secure its territory from the marauding killer herdsmen in Igbo land. Hence, further mayhem was meted out against the group to finally, put them to rest.

This handling on the part of the government, ended up escalating the insecurity challenges in the Igbo land and its environs. The proscription, arrest of its leader, killings and other forms of crackdown resulted in serious security issues in the region. Within this period under review, killing, stealing, kidnapping, rape and all forms of crime escalated in Biafran land.

In order to protest the perceived injustices, and in solidarity with their leader, IPOB instituted sit-at-home order. Another armed group ‘the unknown gun men,’ emerged. Today, Igbo land is ‘a no go area.’ The socio-religious, political, and economic activities have been badly affected ever since. This is a result of the poor handling of IPOB by the government.

The work advised that the only way out is for the government to address the major concerns of the group that led to agitation such as marginalization and restructuring. The government should

be willing to dialogue with the group, release unconditionally, forgive and rehabilitate all who have been affected by this carnage. The leaders of thought, elders in Igbo land, traditional and religious leaders, should mediate between the government and the group to finding a lasting solution to the problem.

IPOB should as well lay down their arms and be willing to dialogue. The group should go back to the original intention and weed itself of unscrupulous elements whose activities are inimical to the group's mode of operation. With all these in place, Igbo land will rise again in all facets of endeavour.

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EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION INTO CORRUPT PRACTICES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR: A CASE STUDY OF THE NIGERIAN POLICE SERVICE

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Abstract

The repercussions of corrupt practices in Nigeria public sector and particularly, the Nigerian police service were examined as a case study thus, empirically investigated in this study. Correlational survey methodology was adopted wherein, Corrupt Practices Questionnaire (CPQ) were developed and validated by the researchers. Data for the study were analysed using the Chi-square and Pearson correlation analytical procedures. Findings of the study revealed there is no relationship between gender and corruption in the Nigeria Police Service. Corrupt practices in the Nigeria Police Service are statistically dependent upon poor remuneration and conditions of service. There is also empirical evidence that corrupt practices persists in the service as a result of inadequate discipline and control in the rank and file of the service. The study therefore, recommends up scale of discipline, control and better remuneration in the Nigerian Police Service. It further recommended also that the officers should undergo periodic trainings to boost their competence, morale and level of commitment to service.

Keywords: Corruption, Nigerian Police service, Administration, Bureaucracy, and Hierarchy.

JELCode: H11, H57, H83, K10.

1.0 Introduction

Every corrupt practice vitiates competitiveness in the economy thereby subverting innovation and engendering incompetence and waste of resources. A corrupt police service is closely

associated to poor public sector performance; the Nigeria Police service plays a crucial role in public service delivery including the protection of the economic resources of a nation. We cannot therefore, over emphasize the importance and the place of the police in the security architecture or the maintenance of law and order in the society. The police have been and will continue to be one of the agents of international peace and progress. Social disputes, prevention and detection of crime, apprehension of offenders in the society are part of the reasons for the establishment the police service.

Nigeria is perceived as a highly corrupt Nation being 150th out of 180 corrupt countries in the Transparency International's 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index, thus branded as one of the most corrupt public sector. Nigeria is engulfed in a pervasive state of gradual putrefaction as a result of corruption and still remains one of the least developed nations in the world even after more than 50 years of independence (Smith, 2010). Political and economic compromises are the two most common avenues individuals in positions of trust in Nigeria abuse their positions and infringe on public resources. Available statistics show that corruption level is related to a reduction in a country's life expectancy which in Nigeria has dropped to about 51 years (Ikita, 2014). Should the government and other relevant social institutions fail to tackle corruption in all its forms in the public service, the situation will worsen and escalate to where individuals will need to pay bribe in order to be safe.

The Nigerian police service was established as a federal agency under the 1960 constitution. Its duty was to uphold peace, maintain law and order in the country. However, corrupt practices observed in the Nigerian police service and the public sector at large has stigmatized Nigeria as one of the most corrupt country in the world, (Ladapo, 2013). According to the former Inspector General of Police, corruption has come to characterize the behaviour of the average policeman, (Okiro, 2007).

Accurate information on the incidence of police corruption is difficult to obtain since corrupt acts tend to take place behind closed doors and police organizations have little motivation to publicize information regarding corruption in the service, (Kratcoski, 2012).

Corruption keep festering in Nigeria even though there are laws in place to combat it, but due to weak institutions and lack of political will on the part of the authorities, it is impossible to put these laws into effect. Corruption in the public service ranges from sluggish file flow in offices, extortions, nepotism, bribery, taking undue advantage of public resources for personal gains,

lateness to work, absenteeism, and many more. The rank and file of the Nigerian police extort money (roger) especially, from commercial vehicles drivers whom most often they claim breach traffic rules and regulations occasionally causing traffic jams and sometimes accidents. Many Nigerians have lost their lives to situations where drivers refuse to be extorted and in the process are shot by police at various checking-points. Majority of the time, funds designated for the wellbeing of the Nigerian police officers vanishes into thin air, reinforcing cases of the rots in the system.

The primary objective of this study is to empirically investigate the effects of corruption in the Nigerian police service and by extension, the Nigeria Public Service and to make recommendations to mitigate the incidence and improve performance.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Issues

Corruption

A person or group of persons in a position of authority may engage in a corrupt practice, which is an act of dishonesty or a criminal offense, purporting to obtain improper benefits or exploiting that position for own benefit or interest. Bribery, influence peddling, and embezzlement are just a few of the behaviors that corruption may encompass. Corruption occurs in different dimensions and magnitudes depending on the circumstance and who is involved in the act. It may occur in groups, syndicates or in sequence but mostly prevalence in the public service. Within political system corruption also occurs and it is when a public officer or other staff uses their position for personal gain.

On a global scale, corruption and crime are sociological endemic and occurs often in almost every country at varied degrees. As corruption grows in a country, it commits economic resources for its prevention, suppression and control. Anti-corruption is a broad phrase that is frequently used to describe tactics used to combat corruption. Additionally, international programs like the Sustainable Development Goal 16 of the United Nations have a specific objective that is meant to significantly reduce corruption in all of its forms.

Political corruption, according to Morris (1991), is the improper use of public authority to advance a private purpose. The economist Ian Senior (2006) described corruption as the hidden provision of a good or a service to a third party in order to influence decisions that are in the best

interests of the corrupt third party or both. Kaufmann & Pedro (2005), expanded the idea to include *legal corruption* which refers to the misuse of power in the legal system. Individuals in positions of authority frequently have the potential to pass legislation to protect themselves. The result of corruption in the infrastructure sector is an increase in costs and duration of construction, a decline in quality and a reduction in benefit. Corruption destroys confidence, undermines democracy, stifles economic growth, and creates inequality, poverty and social division. We can only expose corruption and hold the corrupt accountable if we comprehend how it operates and the structures that make it possible.

Channels of Police Communication

Commonly used channels of communication in the Nigerian police service include the following:

1. Meetings: involving the commissioner of police and briefing with Divisional Police Officers (D.P.O's), other head of department (H.O.D). Organized lectures with the ranks and files in their divisions and/or units. During the meetings, police officers discuss matters bothering on security and their welfare.
2. There are various forms of reports some of which are very technical such as police investigation report which can be handled internally or externally to find the author(s) of crime and proffer solutions to existing problems.
3. Signals: Certain decisions and information are communicated upwards, downwards or laterally among departments and units inform of signals.
4. Verbal medium: This is verbal communication for interpersonal working relationships.
5. Suggestion boxes are seen at conspicuous places at police stations: This is otherwise a useful method of collecting valuable suggestions or information.

Police Public Image

The mass media; television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and other forms of communication serve as the main channels of communication between the Nigerian police service and the general public. Citizens learn about police activity in terms of crime prevention through what they read in their newspapers, see and hear on television and radio. As a result, the perception of the public on the Nigerian police, whether positive or negative, largely depend on what the public reads, hears, and sees in the local media.

Nature and Characteristics of Corruption

Political Corruption

Political corruption takes place at the highest levels of political authority. It occurs when the politician and political decision makers formulate, establish and implement laws are themselves corrupt. Political corruption is sometimes seen as display of greed in the manner in which decisions are being made. It includes the manipulation of the political institutions, rules of procedure, and distortion in government institutions.

Bureaucratic Corruption

This occurs in the public administrative offices or the implementation end of politics. Corruption of this nature are encountered on daily basis and at public places like hospitals, schools, local licensing offices, police, tax offices, etc. There are also, seeming petty corruption that occurs when a person obtains a business from the public sector through inappropriate procedure.

Electoral Corruption

This type of corruption includes vote buying, promise of office position or other inducements and special favours, coercion, intimidation and interference with the electoral processes. Nigeria is a good example of prevailing electoral corruption.

Forms of Corruption

Bribery: The payment that is taken or given in order to compromise or induce undue favour and advantage. It conduces to parting of monetary value or any item of value other than money.

Fraud: It involves trickery collusion of a syndicate or a lone manoeuvre by one or more persons to gain undue financial advantage over others either in business place or public office. It includes acts such as swindle or deceit, counterfeiting, racketing, smuggling and forgery, etc.

Embezzlement: This is theft of public resources entrusted in an officer or employee by that individual or collusion by group of persons to do so.

Extortion: This is money and other resources extracted by the use of coercion, violence or threat. It often perpetrated by the police and law enforcement personnel in Nigeria and other corruption prevalent states.

Causes of Corruption

The causes of corruption are myriad and have both political and cultural variables these include:

- Inequality in the distribution of wealth or allowance to the public officials.

- Political office as the primary means of gaining access to wealth.
- Conflict between changing moral codes.
- The weakness of social and governmental enforcement mechanism and
- The absence of a strong sense of national commitment (Bryce, 1921).

Effective Control of Corruption

Corruption can be controlled in the Nigeria public sector more especially in the Nigeria police service by:

- The society must develop a culture of relative openness, in contrast to the current bureaucratic climate secrecy.
- They should adopt Max Weber's principle of merit system which state that "the process of selecting, recruitment and training must be on merit where the employee must have a technical competence instead of tribalism, nepotism, and favouritism which have coloured the landscape in employment opportunities in Nigeria.

Theoretical Review

Social Learning Theory

Our Public Service Corruption analysis is anchored on Social Learning Theory. The theory developed by Albert Bandura (1977), expounds the interaction between environment and cognitive factors and their inducement on learning and behavior of human beings. He asserts that there are two vital issues of this theory; mediating process which takes place between stimuli and responses, and that behavior is learned from the environment by way of rigors of observation. This study therefore, believes from the perspectives of the Social Learning Theory that interaction among individuals within environment can elicit response that trigger up a behavioral pattern either on the positive or negative ultimately create anti work response. This however, could engender corrupt practice in public office.

To explain activities that violate social norms, Akers (2000) developed social learning theory as an extension of Sutherland's differential association theory. He affirms that there are four variables work to initiate and strengthen attitudes toward social behavior: differential association, definitions, reinforcement, and modeling. The balance of these variables affects whether a person is more likely to participate in conforming or deviant behavior.

Differential association, or the influence of individuals with whom one regularly associates, is the primary variable in social learning theory. According to Akers (1998), individuals establish

favorable or unfavorable definitions of deviance through interactions with their peers. The rewards and penalties then reinforce these definitions, either positively or adversely. This idea is relevant to law enforcement because it recognizes the subculture as the major peer group from whom officers learn definitions. Peer influence, according to Alpert and Dunham (1997), is one of the most powerful factors at work in police departments. In this vein, most researchers and police officers agree that a police subculture exists (Conser 1980). As a result, the formation of a deviant subculture and, in particular, corrupt behaviors by police is aided by the departments in which they are employed. This is accomplished by disseminating beliefs, ideals, definitions, and "manners of expression" that deviate from approved behavior.

As a result of the theory's premise, because the subculture has already been developed, a new officer who is engaged enters the peer group and is exposed to models of behavior that will impact his or her own views and behavior. Because police officers are more likely than other people to be exposed to their co-workers, it is possible that the officer will learn to accept and internalize the definitions shared by other officers. The corrupt lifestyle has infiltrated the Nigerian police force to the point where constables see bribery as a fundamental right. This occurs because the common value system of the subculture permits such officers to rationalize, excuse, and justify misconduct (Kappeler, Sluder, & Alpert, 1998).

3. Research Methods

Research Design

The correlational survey research method was also employed in this study. Primary data was used for the study and the Purposive sampling technique was employed to sample 100 respondents. A structured questionnaire of the alternative response type was developed and validated by the researchers.

Method of Data Analysis

To test the null hypotheses that there is no significant association between the independent variables and the dependent variable, the Chi-square and Pearson correlation statistics were deployed. The hypotheses were tested at a significance level of 0.05.

The decision rule for the Pearson correlation coefficient will be as follows: 0.00 = no relationship, 0.01–0.19 = very low relationship, 0.20–0.39 = low relationship, 0.40 –0.59 =

moderate relationship, 0.60–0.79 = high relationship, 0.80–0.99 = very high relationship and 1.00 = perfect relationship.

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation of Results

H0₁: Corrupt practices in the Nigerian police service is significantly independent on Gender

Table 1: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig.
Pearson Chi-Square	6.454 ^a	1	.053
Continuity Correction	5.310	1	.061
Likelihood Ratio	6.299	1	.052
N of Valid Cases	100		

Author's computation

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.62.

Table 2: Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.254	.061
	Cramer's V	.254	.061
N of Valid Cases		100	

Author's computation

H0₂: Corrupt practices in the Nigerian police service is significantly independent on the supervision and control system within the Nigerian police service

Table 3: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig.
Pearson Chi-Square	4.220 ^a	1	.040
Continuity Correction	3.404	1	.065
Likelihood Ratio	4.309	1	.038
N of Valid Cases	100		

Author's computation

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.91.

Table 4: Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.205	.040
	Cramer's V	.205	.040
N of Valid Cases		100	

Author's computation

H0₃: Corrupt practices in the Nigerian police service is significantly independent on their poor living condition and welfare

Table 5: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig.
Pearson Chi-Square	13.776 ^a	1	.000
Continuity Correction	11.886	1	.001
Likelihood Ratio	20.107	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Author's computation

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.03.

Table 6: Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.371	.000
	Cramer's V	.371	.000
N of Valid Cases		100	

Author's computation

		GENDER	Q1	Q2	Q3
GENDER	Pearson Correlation	1	.314 ^{**}	.254 [*]	.229 [*]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001	.011	.022
	N	100	100	100	100
Q1	Pearson Correlation	.314 ^{**}	1	-.205 [*]	-.215 [*]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001		.040	.032
	N	100	100	100	100
Q2	Pearson Correlation	.254 [*]	-.205 [*]	1	-.371 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.011	.040		.000
	N	100	100	100	100
Q3	Pearson Correlation	.229 [*]	-.215 [*]	-.371 ^{**}	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022	.032	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100

Interpretation of Results

The chi-square tests results on the relationship between corruption practices and gender can be summarized as; $X^2 = 6.454$, $df = (2-1)*(2-1) = 1$, $P\text{-value} = 0.053$. This result indicated that there is no significant association between corruption practices and gender since the p-value is greater than 5 percent and we therefore cannot reject the null hypothesis ($0.053 \leq P\text{-value} > 0.05$).

The Phi and Cramer's V in table 2, symmetric measure, provide information on the effect size which describes the degree of association between the dependent and the independent variables. The Phi value of 0.254 is very small and the P-value of 0.61 suggested that the Phi value of 0.254 is insignificant hence corrupt practices in the Nigerian police service is statistically independent of gender.

The chi-square tests results on hypothesis 2 is summarized as; $X^2 = 4.220$, $df = (2-1)*(2-1) = 1$, P-value = 0.04. This result indicated that there is a significant association between corruption practices and supervision and control within the Nigerian police service since the p-value is less than 5 percent, we therefore reject the null hypothesis ($0.04 \leq P\text{-value} < 0.05$).

The Phi value of -0.205 is very small with an associated P-value of 0.4 suggested a significant inverse relationship. That is a unit increase in supervision and control in the Nigerian police service will lead to 0.205 decrease in corrupt practices within the Nigerian police service, hence corrupt practices in the Nigerian police service is statistically dependent on supervision and control within the system.

The chi-square tests results on hypothesis 3 was summarized as; $X^2 = 13.776$, $df = (2-1)*(2-1) = 1$, P-value = 0.00. This result indicated that there exist a significant association between corruption practices and poor living condition and welfare of men of the Nigerian police service since the p-value is less than 5 percent, we therefore reject the null hypothesis.

The Phi value of -0.371 is very small with an associated P-value of 0.00 suggested a significant inverse relationship. That is a unit increase in the living condition and welfare of men of the Nigerian police service will lead to 0.371 decrease in corrupt practices within the Nigerian police service, hence corrupt practices in the Nigerian police service is statistically dependent on the poor living condition and welfare of men of the Nigerian police service.

The Pearson correlation statistics indicated that corrupt practices and the poor living condition and welfare of men of the Nigerian police service have inverse significant correlation to corrupt practices

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

From the above findings, the following conclusions were drawn;

1. There is no association between gender and corrupt practices in the Nigerian police service.

2. Corrupt practices in the Nigerian police service are dependent on supervision and control within the system.
3. Corrupt practices in the Nigerian police service are dependent on the poor living condition and welfare of men of the service.

Recommendations

The police authority should scale up their supervision and control mechanism within the force and punish any officer found wanting in his/her line of duty.

The government should improve on the remuneration and welfare of officers and men of the Nigerian police service while also ensuring periodic trainings the rank and file to boost their competence, morale and level of commitment to service.

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CAREER PROSPECTS OF EMPLOYEE IN A CHANGING WORLD OF WORK

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Abstract

The workplace is as dynamic as ever, with significant changes that will have an impact on employees, managers, and customers. Today, large and small businesses, domestic and international businesses, publicly traded and privately held, are all undergoing significant change. Organizations and their employees must adapt to the quick changes in technology, society, and business. Organizational decision-makers require direction regarding the nature and effects of the changes that these demands are causing in the workplace. This study examines these demands and provides possible solutions so that both employers and employees can make well-informed decisions. A lot of focus is placed on millennialism and the opportunities and challenges that their presence and distinct generational traits present for career prospects in a changing workplace. The study comes to the conclusion that having a self-sufficient or resilient career does not imply having free will. Instead, every employee must learn to be an informed opportunist by fusing accurate knowledge with a flexible and opportunistic approach to his/her career.

Keywords: Career, career prospects, change in the world of work, career opportunities

Introduction

Facebook did not exist ten years ago. The Internet did not exist ten years ago. So, who knows what jobs will be available in ten years from now? Employment will eventually rise; however, the appearance will change. Nobody will pay you just for showing up. The norm will be a more collaborative, flexible, freelancing, and insecure work environment. A new generation with new values will take over power and women will wield increasing power. The contributors to the edition then continued to share their thoughts on how they believe future jobs will change. They were, of course, all focused on America. But does it really matter in a rapidly digitalizing world where borders are disappearing? (Kim, Knight & Crustinger, 2009). In many African nations, flexible work arrangements are becoming the norm, frequently motivated by practical considerations like the traffic conditions in major cities like Lagos, Abuja and Port Harcourt in Nigeria, as well as the commute time to and from work. Remote call centers and shared

administrative support services for offices are becoming more and more common in some business functions. Cost and the desire for professionalism are frequently the main motivators; such remote work is made possible by modern technology, which has a big impact on careers. It does not take extraordinary foresight in the banking sector to realize that as more banking is done online and on mobile devices, the reach of banking services will expand significantly, reaching even rural communities and SMEs, but that the appearance and feel of banking halls will change. Banking careers will change as fewer types of transactions are conducted there and more complex decision-making is required. As technological advancements permit it, equipment diagnosis and maintenance will be performed by fewer people from remote locations in manufacturing industries, even in the developing world. Because product and quality inspections will be automated and conducted remotely, some roles will become obsolete or require entirely new sets of skills (Tulgan, 2004).

Dependable fields like medicine, teaching, and nursing are changing in ways that were unthinkable just a few years ago; they won't remain the same for very long. With handheld devices at their disposal, general practitioners may soon be able to manage diagnoses and prescriptions remotely, and patients may be able to receive medicines that are manufactured and delivered just-in-time using 3D technology. According to reports, the FDA recently approved the first 3D printed medications, indicating the impending arrival of personalized medications and pharmaceutical drug delivery (Jassen-Jaboori & Oyewumi, 2015). Significant disruptions in pharmaceutical research, development, production, and distribution will result from this, with implications for all industry employment. The same is true for 3D bioprinting, which can produce synthetic living tissues and organs to replace transplants and prosthetics. The same is true for robots performing surgery from a distance. These developments extend beyond how these professions are practiced.

Even the education and training of these professionals is going through tectonic changes, starting with the discovery that children learn more effectively and quickly on handheld devices than in classrooms, changing the nature of learning in institutions and employment within it (Twenge, 2010). Who could argue against how quickly the world is changing? So the problem is how people are reacting to the change. This is a difficult topic to talk about. What is feasible in terms of technology, demographics, society, geopolitics, a global economy, the environment, and other factors is a concern. Concerns about what is actually occurring in these areas and the decisions that organizations and people are making are also present. Then there is the question of what must alter, specifically within organizations, in terms of their strategies, procedures, hiring practices, and organizational structures. On each of these topics, there is a wealth of literature. The goal is to concentrate this study's attention on how these three areas of active research and conversation interact with one another (Oparison, 2015).

This study's straightforward goal is to draw attention to the demands of career change so that everyone employers and employees alike can make an informed decision. It is obvious that traditional perspectives on careers will alter as opportunities, people's attitudes and beliefs, and their material circumstances change. As people embrace change, there are discernible patterns emerging. People are reevaluating their values and the things they believe are worthwhile. Career decisions will be influenced by philosophical conundrums like “doing good” versus “doing well”, or “doing the right thing” versus “doing the socially acceptable thing”. We can no longer

take for granted a single, extended, or linear career progression. Nowadays, it is common for people to have multiple short careers, some of which may run concurrently. Is this the way that careers will develop, or is it an anomaly that will be corrected? Is the current trend toward short-term transactional careers something that needs to be normalized and adjusted to, or are there things that organizations can do to regain employees' loyalty and commitment to long careers?



In the context of the convergence of the three trends shown in the Venn diagram above – what is possible, what is happening, and what is required – this study investigates these issues and their implications for careers. We look at these issues in light of the adjustments being made at home, at work, and in how organizations are structuring work. The focus was on the two generations that are the key protagonists determining the future of organizations: the millennials, who are typically defined as people born into the internet era, which is from the early 1980s, and the generation that precedes them, which includes their managers, who are products of a different era of organizational reality and management. The millennial generation is also referred to as being “digital indigenous”, in contrast to people who have not experienced the digital era (Twenge, 2010).

Society and the workplace have undergone tectonic shifts over the past three decades, and the changes are continuing apace. The generation that came before the millennials is in the middle of a very challenging transition in a workplace that is rapidly evolving and becoming more and more marked by unprecedented uncertainty. On the other hand, millennials are now embracing the change that is already underway after watching their parents manage this rapidly accelerating change to a greater or lesser extent. In these unprecedented circumstances, they are forced to make career decisions while working for organizations that are still trying to figure out what is going on and how to respond appropriately. The inherent conflicts in both of these groups of people's perspectives must be overcome in order for them to jointly create the organizations that will be passed down to the generation that comes after them. There will undoubtedly be a lot of tension regarding how each person adjusts to the other. By the time everything is said and done, neither will remain unchanged, and they will both change their organizations in the same way that their organizations will change them. This study draws on knowledge gathered from

executive positions in multinational corporations over a thirty-year period and from consulting work in the fields of organizational development, talent development, and talent acquisition. It also depends on academic validations and pertinent research.

Review of Related Literature

Changes in the Home and the Implications for Careers

Significant shifts in what is feasible, what actually occurs, and what people need are taking place; these shifts have an impact on the home and shape careers. The education of female children is rising, even in the most conservative parts of the world, primarily due to pressures related to human rights. The majority of bachelor's and doctoral degrees are obtained by women. Given these changes, it is not surprising that young women today have an equal desire to move into jobs with greater responsibility as young men do (Galinsky, Aumann & Bond, 2011). Although this study focuses on a trend in Western society, it increasingly applies to the rest of the world, including the Middle East, Africa, and Asia, which are all very conservative societies in this regard. Women's attitudes, including those toward mothers pursuing careers, are changing more and more. Fewer women are forced to decide between staying at home and pursuing a career in business or government. Husbands are becoming more actively involved in parenting and maintaining the home (no doubt advances in technology in home appliances have been very helpful). Family comes first or work comes first is becoming a much more categorical priority for both men and women. Millennials only work to support themselves financially (Twenge, 2010). They value flexibility in the workplace because it gives them the freedom to pursue interests outside of work that they value, even if those interests are not always related to family.

Therefore, whereas in the past such decisions were based on societal preferences, they are now more based on personal preferences and values. Family pressures and issues are increasingly influencing career options and choices, and they are being acknowledged as major determinants of work-related behaviors and performance. Businesses cannot assume that gender roles or traditional attitudes are prevalent. They must ensure that men and women are given the support they need to succeed at home and at work, respectively. Increased pressure and stress at home has a negative impact on work (Galinsky et al., 2011). For instance, in the past, organizations simply moved people to where the work was, and employees were quite happy to relocate to take on higher responsibilities, as work and career opportunities were typically not located where the talent was. With all the difficulties of moving into new homes, new schools for the kids, and the disruption of friendships and wider family connections, the family was typically expected to accompany them. Typically, there were company policies and procedures to assist with dealing with these or at the very least adapting to them (Hooley, 2018). Things are not that easy these days. Depending on their family situation and a variety of other factors, people decide whether or not to accept a position that requires them to relocate.

Even when employees choose to relocate, whether or not the family should also be decided upon based on a variety of factors. Today's commuter convenience frequently influences the choices. The implications for the employer are significant when people choose not to relocate their families, as most now tend to do (especially when dual careers are involved). This is because there are frequently hidden costs and waste involved. Offering rewards for mobility does nothing more than hide the problem and the waste it involves? These individuals find that their work week is suddenly reduced to three to four days, with the remainder of their time being spent

traveling to family gatherings on the weekends (Twenge, 2010). Organizations are learning that it is more efficient to hire locally or to bring the work to the workforce rather than to relocate employees. When one factors in the savings from reducing office space and enabling employees to work from home with the aid of technology, why offer full-time positions when the work can be done in a three-day week or from locations other than the office? Employees will be able to advance in their careers without having to ask their families to make the significant sacrifices that are occasionally necessary. Companies that don't think of ways to compete in this market risk losing talent to more progressive rivals with better employee value propositions (Oparison, 2015).

Changes in the Workplace and the Implications for Employee Career

The perspectives of today's young adults in the workforce are very different from those of their parents. The younger generation of workers does not believe that any employer can earn their lifetime loyalty, and they frequently see no reason to do so (Honore & Schofield, 2012). They do not believe that making a laborious ascent up the corporate ladder in exchange for meager salary increases and superannuation that cannot keep up with inflation represents a good return on their years-long investment in one company. Success does not mean seniority or rank to them. In any case, titles at work are quickly becoming meaningless. Nowadays, positions with titles like Vice President or General X Manager function rarely grant much authority to make significant decisions (Hooley, 2018). The most important indicators of success today are those that provide wealth, a high quality of life on the overall, and the chance to make a real difference.

Numerous and in-depth studies have been conducted on the focus groups for this study millennials and the generation before them but millennials in particular continue to be the generation that is most commonly misunderstood. The majority of what has been said and written about them at work has not been flattering. They have been described as entitled, narcissistic, needy, lazy, and high maintenance (Hershatte & Epstein, 2010; Galinsky et al., 2011; Honore & Schofield, 2012; Gursoy, Chi & Karadag, 2013). Whether or not this assessment is accurate, what matters most is the type of assistance they will require in order to be successful in the workplace of the future, which will be created by the workforce in the future. Research findings are, at best, inconclusive, which makes it difficult to understand millennials, even from the perspective of helping them be effective. They can be paradoxical and contradictory at times. Regarding some fundamental defining beliefs, attitudes, aspirations, and value systems, it is unclear whether the millennial generation is distinctive or different from other generations. Although they exhibit a number of clear patterns, these could simply be the result of a long-term trend as various cohorts adapt to a social order that is constantly changing. They might also be a sign of something much more fundamental, though. In any case, these tendencies have a significant impact on their prospects for a career.

The first misconception to dispel is that millennials (Generation Y) are homogeneous clones. Instead, they are unique people with unique personalities and predispositions who share some traits. Many characteristics of Generation Y are applicable to people all over the world, such as their emphasis on themselves, their peer orientation rather than respect for hierarchy, and their preference for a healthy work-life balance (Honore & Schofield, 2012). The fact that millennials are so immersed in technology stands out among generations. More than any other generation, they were raised with the ability to quickly and easily access almost any information they

needed. Their technology acts as extensions of themselves and keeps them connected to outside information sources. However, it is claimed that there is no evidence to support the claim that millennials are more skilled data consumers than anyone else, and one can probably infer that they are less discriminating than their more senior coworkers. They appear blissfully unaware of the fact that the majority of online sources hardly ever meet any requirements for validity and accuracy. Millennials often lack the drive to seek a more nuanced response when a quick one is readily available, and by failing to diligently pursue a line of inquiry, they miss perspectives that would allow them to assess the analysis of others (Hershatter & Epstein, 2010). This seriously calls into question their ability to reason analytically and deductively.

Millennials must learn not only what information to gather but also how to verify it and comprehend it in context if they are to become valued knowledge workers. They will need to learn to read deeply and in-between the lines in order to analyze, synthesize, and represent that information in a way that is pertinent to the issue at hand rather than just scanning (Hershatter & Epstein, 2010). Young people today are frequently very idealistic some might even say naive. They think they can influence global change. Millennials naturally align with the types of goals listed in strategic plans because they are upbeat about the future of their businesses, value collaboration and community, want to interact with customers, and are concerned about corporate missions and goals. When viewed properly, they are recognized as change agents who are dedicated to improving the organizations and communities where they work (Hershatter & Epstein, 2010).

Even though they don't come up with ground-breaking new ideas, they still want to do their own thing and fiddle with things. They are then said to have an excessive propensity for seeking advice and direction constantly. Millennials are picky about the activities they enjoy. They struggle, however, when espoused values do not exactly reflect reality in their organizations because they have a low tolerance for ambiguity and they also take institutional values seriously (Hershatter & Epstein, 2010). One implication is that they want to see change in their organizations and become frustrated when those in positions of authority cannot simply change things to fit a worldview they think should be obvious to everyone, particularly when such worldviews are upheld by the organization. This likely explains why they can be impatient and have a propensity to leave when they feel that things are not progressing quickly enough to meet their standards.

The way millennials behave on social media strongly suggests that they will require all the assistance possible to forge meaningful connections. Instead of actual friends, they have more fans. No generation has ever been more influenced by their peers than they are, despite the fact that the quality of the feedback they receive from their "friends" on social media is, at best, dubious. The only adult influence is likely a famous "friend" who is in no way a friend. They project an air of confidence that is not supported by the work they put into online self-promotion, what they share about themselves, or how negatively it affects so many of them when they are "unfriended." They communicate frequently, but because they are constantly engrossed in their handheld devices, they have lost the ability to converse in person (Oparison, 2015).

Nowadays, millennials rely heavily on apps for almost all of their activities, including dating. Sadly, there are no apps for cultivating deep connections, patience, emotional resilience, or self-confidence. Additionally, there are no templates or apps for navigating life's ambiguous

situations. To develop the next generation of leaders out of the millennial generation, business leaders who manage them must be able to support their growth in these personal and professional competencies. This is made even more difficult by the fact that many millennials have never really benefited from constructive criticism and have grown up with their high self-esteem unchallenged. Because information is now accessible to everyone, the legitimacy of sapient authority has decreased, and experience no longer confers reverence in a rapidly changing environment, it is unfortunate that millennials do not view leadership in a hierarchical sense. There will be a need for additional authority, with influencing skills being of utmost importance.

Each of these has significant ramifications. In comparison to today, the skills needed in the emerging world will be different. The wage gaps between managerial and technical positions will revert. Their relative contributions to the company will become more similar and won't be able to support such large pay differentials. Leadership ability will be the main differentiator. For building and supporting networks, having a solid understanding of technology and knowing how to use it, as well as design and customer relationship skills will become the most important operational skills (McKinsey Global Institute, 2017). Planning, organizing, controlling, and staffing - management acumen - will increasingly give way to leadership, which entails the abilities of setting and communicating direction, inspiring people, solving problems, and making decisions. It also includes the creation of an environment that fosters innovation and creativity, as well as the development and driving of leading performance indicators like behaviors and relationships rather than pointless focus on lag indicators of performance. These will emerge as the most distinctive career-building competencies. This imperative is primarily driven by the changing workplace requirements, fueled by quickly shifting business requirements and the nature of emerging opportunities. Another equally significant factor is the future workforce (Twenge, 2010).

Along with their possible implications for how careers will change, a few other paradoxes of millennial traits are worth highlighting. It is paradoxical that millennials are said to value teamwork and want to engage with customers for a generation that is not wired for forming deep relationships. They are excellent at working together on social media and tend to be more accepting of fleeting online connections. They excel at team games on social media that might depend on flimsy or nonexistent relationships in the conventional sense. This has significant ramifications for the evolving concept of relationships, collaboration, and customer centricity. These beliefs will undergo significant change, perhaps becoming less dependent on in-person interactions. Large organizations will be able to manufacture industrial machines in one location, digitally tag them, ship them around the world, and then run diagnostics and fix faults from that same location thanks to big data, for example. With fewer face-to-face interactions, this will redefine careers in customer service, sales, and maintenance. As remote management becomes more practical, global organizations will increasingly use their limited human capital globally rather than choosing the costly and ineffective alternative of expatriation. All of these will have significant effects on how businesses approach hiring, deploying, developing human capital, identifying and developing future leaders, internal communication and culture, and even how they structure and staff their operations (Oparison, 2015).

Take into account, for instance, how many businesses carefully plan their hiring processes. How might it affect young people when they are told they are the best of the best after undergoing the most demanding application process to join an organization? However, how might a young

person's worldview be impacted if they land a job as a result of certain network connections? In either case, the new hire might arrive with an exaggerated sense of which they are, fueled by hidden, even irrational, expectations. These young people will undoubtedly need assistance to adjust to the realities of organizational life and to deal with the psychological dissonance that comes with it from the very start of their careers, when they may wonder, "Is this really it after all I have been led to expect?" Some of them might continue to be poorly adjusted throughout their careers if not given the right support. The selection criteria are frequently of questionable predictive validity at the recruitment stage, which presents another significant issue. Are they really measuring what is necessary for effectiveness in the organizational realities of today? More than ever, it is crucial to hire for attitude instead of a candidate's degree (class) or even the university they attended. Then, assistance should be given to those who have the best chance of fitting in well with the organization's culture and values in order to help them acquire the skills required for their jobs. Attitude will be more important than easy-to-acquire skills and even more important than experience alone. In a rapidly changing world, the only true value of experience may be in how it affects attitudes and beliefs. People perform better when they do things that support their attitude and beliefs.

Changes in the Nature and Organization of Work and their Career Implications

Work itself and what it takes to succeed at it are changing. Because of the difficulty in finding work today, as well as the fact that traditional sectors have lost their luster, top talent who have what it takes to drive the transformation of these sectors are shifting their focus to new areas of emerging opportunities in high tech industries such as big data analytics, digital technology, and nanotechnology. Some are moving toward new approaches to traditional industries such as retail, agribusiness, real estate, transportation, healthcare, and hospitality, as well as the growing diversity of value chains. While all of this may result in a resurgence of these old industries, they will be dominated by lean and efficient SMEs. Organizational structures are also changing at the same time. Young people are starting new businesses and blazing new industries because they are unable to find opportunities in traditional industries. This shift is necessitated by necessity, but it is made possible by technology, the plummeting cost of startups, the increased availability of venture capital, and global access to information. These new businesses will almost certainly be SMEs. These SMEs will be focused and innovative, offering not only stronger customer value propositions (CVP), but also stronger employee value propositions (EVP) for talent eager to strike out on their own. Behemoths with established ways of doing things, bureaucracies, and obsolete technology will face challenges in attracting and retaining top talent.

The future holds some very significant events that should be monitored. What follows is speculative and prognostic, looking at how things are changing and will be the subject of further investigation and research. Career opportunities will increasingly favor SMEs, self-employed individuals, independent service providers, and telecommuting employees who do not view their careers as a linear progression up a ladder. Careers will also become more distinguishable as operational roles and developmental roles (leaders and coaches), with a blend of both being preferable. Because operational roles use organizational resources to perform specific tasks and deliver outputs, efficiency will be critical to defining success in these roles (Owusu, Abubakar, Ocloo-Koffie & Sarpong, 2021). They will involve planning, organizing, and controlling activities in order to produce precise and measurable results in terms of quality, cost, and timeliness. Rewarding these roles will be simple because rewards can be directly linked to

achievement of established measures and may be less reliant on strong relationships. The primary considerations for resourcing these roles will be technical skills. Work activities that do not need to be completed locally can be easily relocated to the lowest cost delivery location. Furthermore, it is very likely that the pace of technological skill development will lag significantly behind technological advancement, making it difficult for organizations to develop what they require quickly enough to keep up. As a result, it is increasingly likely that these types of roles will be viewed as roles that can be outsourced or brought in-house (Owusu et al., 2021).

Different transactional arrangements will emerge with self-developed, freelance individuals or groups of people with the necessary skills to provide such services. Such individuals will not advance their careers within the organizations to which they provide their services. Flexible work schedules, remote working, and part-time work will force organizations to be creative in how they resource such roles, even at relatively senior professional levels. Employees who are highly skilled in operational roles will be in high demand and will be able to dictate terms that do not involve a slow ascent up a hierarchical organizational ladder. Developmental roles will set the direction, envision and decide on opportunities, and allocate resources to maximize returns. They will drive the organization's pursuit of vision and values. They will also focus on creating an environment that fosters creativity and innovation, allowing people to reach their full potential. In contrast to operational roles, which will rely more on command and control, developmental roles will rely primarily on influence (McKinsey Global Institute, 2017). Leadership abilities and attitudinal alignment with the organization's values will be primary considerations in resourcing these roles. The effectiveness of these roles will be measured in terms of long-term investments. These roles, by definition, will necessitate cultural assimilation. To avoid complacency and incestuous thinking, organizations will do best to grow their own, even if that means occasionally injecting fresh perspectives by bringing in mature people.

This means that organizations will need to harden "soft skills" in order to better develop, measure, and apply them in personnel decisions. This will have an impact on what and how organizations are rewarded in order to ensure that the right behaviors are being driven. Organizations will place a greater emphasis on retaining employees in developmental roles rather than using ineffective blanket retention strategies, which produce more stranded people than committed people. People practices will undergo significant change. Organizations will increasingly abandon one-size-fits-all initiatives and practices, which do not always translate well across cultures and demographics. They will learn to tailor their value propositions to specific groups of people based on their needs, deploying simple tools that allow real-time diagnosis of their climate at local levels and allowing them to fix issues at the same level where they were identified (Oparison, 2015)

Conclusion

Every society's past, present, and future development can be traced back to work. Work, in any form, is a byproduct of development and shapes it. The ability to work for money is a remedy for poverty, but in any society, the nature of the work determines how people live and how they survive. As people use matrix structures more frequently, management is becoming more remote, involving virtual teams that span time zones and geographical boundaries, requiring extended trust with few opportunities for face-to-face interactions. Traditional methods of performance management are no longer effective, and managers must come up with new strategies to fulfill the people development responsibilities of their positions.

Career development is influenced by learning and growth at work. Employees on the cutting edge see learning and development as an investment in their future careers, whether they are inside or outside the company where they work. They undoubtedly take into account the learning and development opportunities offered by organizations when making career decisions and moves. For certain opportunities for professional growth and learning, they might even forgo a salary. Because of this, companies may decide not to use salary as a competitive advantage for early-career workers and instead invest in their learning and development by securing the cost as a condition of the employee's contract. The organization will incur less expense from employee turnover because of the allure of such learning and development when workers eventually depart. The time of incremental advancement little by little getting better, faster, and cheaper is over. The changes of today are of a different nature. It is no longer additive and no longer moves in a straight line. Unmistakably discontinuous, abrupt, and non-linear change occurs. This is primarily a result of the Internet making geography obsolete. The amount of money moving around the globe has skyrocketed. The cost of storing a megabyte of data has decreased from hundreds of dollars to practically nothing. A business that grows slowly in the modern era is already in jeopardy of extinction.

In conclusion, being autonomous is not a prerequisite for having a self-sufficient or resilient career. Instead, each worker needs to acquire the skills necessary to become a well-informed opportunist by combining accurate knowledge with a flexible and opportunity-focused approach to their careers. This approach to career management can be summarized as giving employees the freedom to manage their own careers while also providing them with the support they require. Depending on the organization, this support can take many different forms, but it typically includes elements like opportunities for self-evaluation and individual career planning, training for managers on how to provide relevant information and challenge employees' career plans, and numerous opportunities for leadership development. Employees will be able to position themselves to take on roles that are essential to the success of their organizations by taking actions like these. After all, the world of work is changing drastically, and it is crucial to understand how it is changing so that employees, whether they are young or old, can fully benefit from the opportunities that arise.

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INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN RIVERS STATE

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated infrastructural development and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State on the premise that there are theoretical connection between them which need to be investigated empirically to establish their relationship. To deal with the problem, three research questions and three hypotheses guided the study. Correlational survey design was adopted for the study. The population of the study was 289 principals of public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The sample of the study was 173 principals representing 60% of the population. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select the sample. Two instruments: Infrastructural Development Questionnaire (IDQ) and Quality Education Questionnaire (QEQ) were used for data collection. Face and content validated was done by three experts. The reliability of the instruments was .87 and .68 for IDQ and QEQ respectively. Pearson Product Correlation Coefficient (PPMC) was used to answer the research questions, while Multiple regressions and associated t-test was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of probability. The findings showed that classrooms, staff offices, and libraries had strong positive correlations with quality education, and significantly related with and predicted quality of education in public senior secondary in Rivers State. It was concluded that proper development of infrastructural facilities would promote quality of education in public senior secondary schools.

Keywords: Senior Secondary Schools, Infrastructure, Development, Quality Education

Introduction

Senior secondary education is a three-year form of education which children receive after basic education of nine years continues streaming from primary to Junior secondary three before proceeding to the tertiary level of education. According to the National Policy of Education (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2014), senior secondary education is the form of education attended by children who have attained junior secondary education and before tertiary

education. It exists within the purview of secondary education and regulated by the ambit of the law and supervised by the Ministry of Education and its State agencies.

Secondary education is very important because it provides the opportunity for citizens to acquire the necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes for self-development and national development. It enables students to develop the mental capacity and moral values that will prepare them for leadership position and become responsible citizens. Secondary education also helps the citizens to become economically and socially vibrant and contribute meaningfully to the development of the nation. Section 18(3)b of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 2011 as amended provides for the existence of free secondary education while the Nigerian Educational Edicts and laws promulgated in 1955 and 1965 covered the rights of Secondary Education. The education laws promulgated by the states in the Federation laid down rules and regulations in respect of administration and management of secondary education with the aim of preparing the individual as a prospective citizen and corporate member of the society; preparing the individual as a prospective worker and producer; and preparation of the individual to embrace utilization of leisure and development of his personality (Igwe, 2003). These aims agree with the provisions of the National Policy on Education (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2014) on the National Objectives of Education. These are:

inculcation of the right type of values and attitudes for the survival of the individual and the Nigerian society; training of the mind in building valuable concepts, generalizations and understanding of the world around us; acquisition of appropriate skills, attitudes and competencies both mental and physical, as equipment for the individual to live and contribute to the development of the society; and acquisition of relevant and balanced knowledge of facts about local and world phenomena (P.8)

For the attainment of these objectives for quality education, secondary school curriculum has been developed to suit such desires which are to be implemented with available human and material resources.

Quality education could be used to describe effectiveness and efficiency of the school system. Quality examines how good and efficient school administrators, teachers, students are and how adequate and accessible the physical facilities and teaching aids needed for effective teaching and learning in the school system and how the graduates of the school are meeting the challenges in the field of works (Ochai, 2011). Quality in secondary education and any other level of education cut across measurement of degree of conformity to standards, policy formulation, to policy implementation of educational process, coverage of curriculum content, teaching, learning process, students and teachers performance evaluation, research and academic environment. Quality education provides the foundation for capacity building, empowers citizens and enables them to contribute to the social and economic development of their communities. The quality of education delivered in the school may be dependent on several factors which infrastructural facilities very paramount. Asiyai (2012) asserted that educational curriculum

cannot be sound and well operated with poor and badly managed infrastructural facilities. The primary reason of teaching and learning is to equip the learner with desirable changes in behaviour through critical thinking. This process does not take place in a vacuum but rather in an environment structured to facilitate learning. The provision and utilization of basic infrastructural facilities according to Onwurah (2014), helps to provide a learning environment that promotes quality education.

Infrastructural facilities refer to the school building, the playground ground, the equipment and other materials provided for effective teaching and learning. School facilities are the tangible assets of an institution such as building, land, equipment, machineries, furniture, fittings and fixtures which are put into use for and capable of producing excellent educational services (Njoku, 2004). Infrastructural facilities in this study are the school facilities which enhance teaching and learning such as classrooms, staff offices, compound, laboratories and libraries. When these infrastructures are properly developed and provided in the right quantity and quality, perhaps the needed quality of education will be achieved in the educational process Ezugwu (2015).

The development of infrastructural facilities in the school system is very important. The school administrator, in addition to other duties is expected to utilize, safeguard and maintain infrastructures. School infrastructural facilities constitute major part of both direct and indirect action elements in the environment of learning. The overall performance of senior secondary school students tends to have a correlation with the type and quality of infrastructural facilities domiciled in their respective schools. The availability and state of infrastructure could play a significant role of either facilitating or endangering the teaching and learning process. That is why Ayeni and Adelabu, (2012) noted that an investment in the development of infrastructural facilities in schools owned by government and other educational stakeholders is a wise investment as it has a direct bearing on the quality of performance teachers and students. It is argued that in Nigerian public secondary schools, enrolment has continued to increase without a corresponding increase in facilities for effective teaching and learning and thus resulting to a declined in quality of education. These assertions showed that there could be a possible relationship between infrastructure facilities and quality education attainment which is yet to be substantiated empirically. Ugbe (2012) reiterated that the importance of infrastructural facilities like hostels, classrooms, staff offices, libraries and laboratories cannot be over emphasized in the pursuit of educational goals if quality education is to be achieved.

Classrooms are part of buildings designated for instructional delivery in schools. Agabi, Onyeike and Wali (2014) described classrooms as parts school buildings where teachers and learners meet to give and receive instruction. Classrooms are expected to be provided in the right quantity and quality measuring 7m x 7.5m with chalk or white board fixed at eye level, metal windows and doors to ensure cross ventilation, with removable or permanent seats arranged in three rows to ensure free movement in the class (Walson, 2020). When classrooms are properly lit and painted

for esthetics purpose, it provides an environment that has psychological reflections of comfort on teachers and students during instruction delivery. On the other hand tinted, bleached and dim could make teachers and students disgusted. Ezugwu (2015) posited that properly designed classrooms with wide array of teaching aids provide effective delivery of schools curriculum and are positively related to academic achievement. However, there is need to empirically examine the relationship between classrooms and quality of education in senior secondary schools.

Staff offices are rooms in school building designated for teachers to sit and carry out their daily activities in schools. Staff offices like classrooms are expected to be esthetic to radiate a comfortable environment. Staff offices when provided are expected to provide a comfortable environment for teachers to carry out their duties effectively towards achieving quality education. Amadi and Ohaka (2018) posited that teachers without offices tend to roam around the school premises and sometimes cluster under trees throughout the day without making proper use of their time. This study seeks to resolve the controversy in the relationship between infrastructural development (staff offices) in the pursuit of quality education.

Libraries are organized entity, involving the collection of books and non-books materials used and maintained by a public body or private individual and corporate bodies. A library is where books and other information collections are stored and consulted in the school system (Igwela and Walson, 2020). A library is the engine house of every academic institution in the society. The library in the school system is not just an information custodian for its academic goals and objectives, but also an organ for gathering and collecting information resources of all kinds and forms. The library assumes intellectual and physical control of information resources, organize them and make them available to its users. The provision of well-equipped libraries is expected to positively influence teaching and learning since teachers consult materials in the library to give the right instruction while students also use the library as a place for reading. This implies a positive relationship between school libraries and performance of teacher and students. On the other hand, non-functional libraries could be an impediment to teachers and students in the search for new knowledge. Onyene (2011) found an insignificant relationship between the use of libraries and students performance. These contrasting views make it necessary to empirically examine the relationship between libraries and quality of education in senior secondary schools.

In the education system, quality is considered as a degree of attainment of stated goals in relation to defined standards set by the regulatory bodies. Quality education delivery is one that provides all learners with capacities they require to become economically productive, develop sustainable livelihoods, contribute to peaceful and democratic societies and enhance individual well-being (UNESCO, 2015). The learning outcomes that are required vary according to context but at the end of education, there should be threshold of observed levels of literacy and numeracy, basic scientific knowledge and life skills. People can only develop the basic knowledge and skills needed to achieve their dreams in life when there is quality education delivery in schools. Without quality education delivery, the products from our secondary schools will be useless to themselves, their family and the society at large. For this reason much attention is expected to be

given to the quality of education delivered by secondary schools in Nigeria. However, in order for secondary schools to deliver quality education to citizens, the provision and management of physical resources is important.

School administration in the traditional form was often thought of as involving the management of only men (teachers and students) and perhaps money (school finance). The building, school space and equipment are usually taken for granted. When infrastructural facilities are not properly developed, school administrators and teachers will perhaps hardly perform their roles for the attainment of quality education. According to Amirize (2009), the importance of infrastructural facilities and equipment is expressed in a conducive physical accommodation like classrooms and offices with furniture, libraries, laboratories and playground. Donnelly (2009) observed that the physical appearance and general condition of school infrastructural facilities are striking basis upon which many parents and friends of any educational institution make their judgment about the quality of what goes on in the school.

That is to say that the infrastructural facilities may play a major role in determining the type of education students receive. This is because parents and pupils make their judgment and take their decisions on whether to associate themselves with a particular school after a careful evaluation and consideration of the physical facilities and equipment in the school. Ndu, Ocho and Okeke (1997) opined that if the quality and quantity of the infrastructural facilities attract the admiration of a parent, the conviction of the parent will be that since the quality and quantity of the school physical facilities and equipment are of such level, the quality of the staff and school will be of high standard. Therefore, in an attempt to attract the admiration and acceptance from the community, there is need for a well-planned infrastructural facilities development in secondary schools. From the overview, there is therefore theoretical connection between infrastructural facilities and attainment of quality education which is yet to be empirically investigated which this paper intent to fill the gap.

Infrastructural development and quality of education in senior secondary schools in Rivers State have become a source of concern for students, parents, teachers and other stakeholders in the education sector. That is to say that the infrastructural facilities may play a major role in determining the type of education students receive. There also seem to be an extensive challenge ranging from poor to inadequate infrastructural facilities. Unfortunately, some of the existing facilities are in dilapidated state, while some senior secondary schools lack the needed facilities required for a cutting-edge teaching and learning culture. In some public senior secondary schools in Rivers State, this problem of insufficiency of facilities has made some pupils receive class lessons while standing, coupled with the increase in population of students due to high enrolment rate of school age children. Lack of essential infrastructure, neglect and decay in infrastructure facilities, overcrowded classroom, poor quality teaching has been reported by scholars with their implications in school administration. However, the extent infrastructural facilities like (classrooms, staff offices, and school libraries) have become factors

in determining quality education in the school system is a subject of concern for verification. Perhaps development of infrastructural facilities will relate with and predict the attainment of quality education. Similarly, it could be possible that lack of empirical evidence has limited the consideration of infrastructural facilities in the pursuit of quality education in spite of the presumed theoretical connection between them. An investigation into the relationship between infrastructural development and quality of education in public senior secondary in Rivers State is necessary to provide empirical evidence and resolve the controversies on their relationship. The problem of the study therefore is: what is the relationship between infrastructural development and quality of education in public senior secondary in Rivers State? Besides, what is the variance in quality of education attributed by infrastructural development(classrooms, staff offices, and school libraries)in public senior secondary in Rivers State?

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between infrastructural development and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. Specifically, the study sought to achieve the following objective:

1. To determine the relationship between classrooms and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.
2. To examine the relationship between staff offices and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.
3. To investigate the relationship between school libraries and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study

1. What is the relationship between classrooms and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.
2. What is the relationship between staff offices and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.
3. What is the relationship between school libraries and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between classrooms and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between staff offices and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between school libraries and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Methodology

The study investigated the relationship between infrastructural development and quality of education in public senior schools in Rivers State. Three research questions and three hypotheses guided the study. The correlational survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study was all 289 principals of public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The sample was 173 principals which represented 60% of the total population. A stratified random sampling technique was used to derive the required sample. Two instruments are used for data collection in the study namely: Infrastructural Development Questionnaire (IDQ) and Quality Education Questionnaire (QEQ). These instruments were face and content validated by three experts from the department Guidance and Counseling, and Educational Management all of Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt. The reliability of the instruments determined using the Cronbach Alpha formula were .87 and .68 for IDQ and QEQ respectively. Data were collected by the researcher and two (2) trained research assistants. The Research questions were answered using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMC). Dunn’s classification Model was used to classify the correlation co-efficients into very strong correlation (0.8-1.00), strong correlation (0.6-0.79), moderate correlation (0.4-0.59), weak correlation (0.2-0.39), very weak correlation 0.00-0.19). The hypotheses were tested using Multiple regression and associated t-test at 0.05 level of significance.

Results

Research Question 1: What is the relationship between classrooms and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State?

Table 1: Correlations between classrooms and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

		Correlations	
		CLASSROOMS	QUALITY OF EDUCATION
CLASSROOMS	Pearson Correlation	1	.744
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.177
	N	173	173
QUALITY OF EDUCATION	Pearson Correlation	.744	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.177	
	N	173	173

Table 1 shows the correlations classrooms and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient. It showed a correlation co-efficient of .744 which implies a strong correlation between classrooms and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The positive sign in the

values indicated a direct or positive relationship. Therefore the relationship between classrooms and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State is a strong positive correlation.

Research Question 2: What is the relationship between staff offices and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State?

Table 2: Correlation between staff offices and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

		STAFF OFFICES	QUALITY OF EDUCATION
STAFF OFFICES	Pearson Correlation	1	.679
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.362
	N	173	173
QUALITY OF EDUCATION	Pearson Correlation	.679	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.362	
	N	173	173

Table 2 shows the correlations between staff offices and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient. It showed a correlation co-efficient of .679 which implies a strong correlation between staff offices and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The positive sign in the values indicated a direct or positive relationship. Therefore the relationship between staff offices and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State is a strong positive correlation.

Research Question 3: What is the relationship between school libraries and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State?

Table 3: Correlation between school libraries and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

		SCHOOL LIBRARIES	QUALITY OF EDUCATION
SCHOOL LIBRARIES	Pearson Correlation	1	.769
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.422
	N	173	173
QUALITY OF EDUCATION	Pearson Correlation	.769	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.422	

N	173	173
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Table 3 shows the correlations between school libraries and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient. It showed a correlation co-efficient of .769 which implies a strong correlation between school libraries and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The positive sign in the values indicated a direct or positive relationship. Therefore the relationship between school libraries and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State is a strong positive correlation.

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between classrooms and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Table 4: Model Summary for classrooms and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.056 ^a	.043	.003	3.84786

a. Predictors: (Constant), Classrooms

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is .003. This indicates that 3% of the variance in quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State is caused by variations in the predictor variable. Therefore, 3% of the variance in quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State is predicted by classrooms.

Table 5: Analysis of Variance of Regression on the relationship between classrooms and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.591	1	18.591	1.256	.000
	Residual	6011.252	172	14.806		
	Total	6029.843	173			

a. Dependent Variable: QUALITY OF EDUCATION

b. Predictors: (Constant), CLASSROOMS

Table 5 showed that F-value of 1.256 is significant at 0.000. This indicated that classrooms related with quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. Therefore, the null hypothesis of no significant linear relationship between classrooms with quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was rejected.

Table 6: t-Values on classrooms and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Model		Coefficients ^a		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error			
		B		Beta		
1	(Constant)	27.388	.993		27.572	.000
	CLASSROOMS	.072	.064	.056	1.121	.263

a. Dependent Variable: QUALITY OF EDUCATION

To determine if the predictor variable was significantly related to or predicted quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State, the t-value was presented in table 6. The t-value for quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was (27.572, $P > 0.000$). Classrooms had significant relationship ($P > 0.05$) with and predicted quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. Therefore, classrooms had significant relationship and predicted quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between staff offices and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Table 7: Model Summary for staff offices and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Model	Model Summary			
	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.078 ^a	.006	.001	3.84722

a. Predictors: (Constant), STAFF OFFICES

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.006. This indicates that 6% of the variance in quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State is caused by variations in the predictor variable. Therefore, 6% of the variance in quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State is predicted by staff offices.

Table 8: Analysis of Variance of Regression on the relationship between staff offices and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Model		ANOVA ^a				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	20.603	1	20.603	1.392	.239 ^b

Residual	6009.240	172	14.801	
Total	6029.843	173		

a. Dependent Variable: QUALITY OF EDUCATION

b. Predictors: (Constant), STAFF OFFICES

Table 8 showed that F-value of 1.392 is significant at 0.000. This indicated that staff offices related with quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. Therefore, the null hypothesis of no significant linear relationship between staff offices and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was rejected.

Table 9: t-Values on staff offices and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	27.083	1.199		22.579	.000
	STAFF OFFICES	.099	.084	.058	1.180	.239

a. Dependent Variable: QUALITY OF EDUCATION

To determine if the predictor variable was significantly related to or predicted quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State, the t-value was presented in table 9. The t-value for quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was (27.572, $P > 0.000$). Staff offices had significant relationship ($P > 0.05$) with and predicted quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. Therefore, staff offices had significant relationship predicted quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between school libraries and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Table 10: Model Summary for staff offices and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.106 ^a	.011	.009	3.07487

a. Predictors: (Constant), School Libraries

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.011. This indicates that 1.1% of the variance in quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State is caused by variations in the predictor variable. Therefore, 1.1% of the variance in quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State is predicted by school libraries.

Table 11: Analysis of Variance of Regression on the relationship between school libraries and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.316	1	1.316	.1384	.711 ^b
	Residual	3804.674	172	9.559		
	Total	3805.990	173			

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: QUALITY OF EDUCATION

PREDICTOR: (CONSTANT): SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Table 11 showed that F-value of 1.384 is significant at 0.000. This indicated that school libraries related with quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. Therefore, the null hypothesis of no significant linear relationship between school libraries and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was rejected.

Table 12: t-Values on school libraries and quality of education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	46.382	1.819		25.505	.000**
	School Libraries	.099	.046	.106	2.132	.034**

(** Sig. at $P < 0.05$), dependent variable: Quality Education

To determine if the predictor variable was significantly related to or predicted quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State, the t-value was presented in table 12. The t-value for quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was (25.505, $P > 0.000$). School Libraries had significant relationship ($P > 0.05$) with and predicted quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. Therefore, school libraries had significant relationship predicted quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Discussion of findings

The discussion of findings is organized in the following sub-headings.

Relationship between classrooms and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

The findings in this regard showed that classrooms had a strong positive relationship with quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. This means that infrastructural development in classrooms will lead to quality of education in senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The test of hypothesis in this regard revealed that there was significant relationship between classrooms and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. It showed that 3% of the variance in quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State was predicted by classrooms. These findings agreed with the assertion of Takwate (2018) who argued that quality education can only be delivered when there are adequate physical resources like classrooms. The importance of providing adequate classrooms resources for quality education delivery cannot be overemphasized. The provision of adequate classrooms is essential for quality education delivery in Nigerian schools.

Nnokam (2018) stated that infrastructural facilities like classrooms, offices and laboratories are vital for quality education delivery. Hence the quality of education delivery in public schools depends on the quantity and quality of physical resources. To enhance quality education delivery, government needs to create an enabling environment where staff and students can live happily and perform their roles diligently, and ensure that there are adequate infrastructural facilities that will facilitate effective teaching and learning process. Ekundayo (2010) argued that school curriculum would be meaningless if there are no enough infrastructural resources to facilitate the teaching and learning process, in the school system since infrastructural facilities are considered as important inputs which could generate favorable teaching learning environment, facilitate interaction and enhance achievement of educational objectives (Olayemi (2012).

The increasing number of students' enrolment in public schools has greatly impacted on the existing infrastructural facilities like classrooms and hostels. Onyene (2011) posited that the available physical resources do not match the growing population of students. The increasing number of staff and students requires additional infrastructural facilities such as hostel accommodation, staff offices, staff quarters, laboratories, workshops, libraries and classroom blocks. Ugbe (2012) opined that physical resources should be improved in the same proportion as the growing number of staff and students if the school management is to achieve quality education delivery. This is because, without adequate physical resources, it will be difficult to achieve quality education delivery in public schools.

Relationship between staff offices and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

The findings in this regard showed that staff offices had a strong positive relationship with quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. This means that infrastructural development in staff offices will lead to quality of education in senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The test of hypothesis in this regard revealed that there was significant relationship between staff offices and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. It showed that 6% of the variance in quality education in public senior secondary

schools in Rivers State was predicted by staff offices. These findings agreed with that of Isa, Yusoff and Gwarnna (2017) carried out a study on the physical and non-physical facilities performance on students' satisfaction in Northern Nigerian universities and found that students in these universities, are not satisfied with the state of the physical facilities like hotels, classrooms, laboratories and libraries in their schools. The study also reported that the physical facilities available in these universities are poorly maintained and managed.

Besides, a study carried out by Osahon (2008) on enrolment expansion and physical facilities dispositions in Edo State public technical colleges and found that physical facilities (such as classrooms, libraries, science laboratories, workshops and hostels) in the Institutions are grossly inadequate to meet the growing number of students' enrolment. The study equally reported that that lack of adequate physical resources have affected the quality of education provided in the Institutions. In another dimension, Kama and Julia (2015) empirically measured the level of students and staff satisfaction with the university campus facilities. Their study focused on the instructional, recreational and residential facilities in the university campus. The findings showed that staff and students are dissatisfied' with the residential facilities in the university campus. The study also reported that poor conditions of the hostel and staff lodge facilities have made staff and students uncomfortable in the university campus and this has psychologically affected the quality of education delivery in the universities. The dissatisfaction in the availability and conditions of school facilities as expressed staff and student in the study could also apply in the available staff offices available for use in schools.

These findings in this study also agree with that of Akinsolacited in Asiyai (2012) that the quality of education delivered by teachers and the academic achievement of pupils of any school is dependent on infrastructural facilities such as classrooms, tables, offices, and other instructional materials etc. Good quality and standard of school depends largely on the provision, adequacy, utilization and management of educational facilities. Besides, the educational curriculum cannot be sound and well operated with poor and badly managed infrastructural facilities, hence the provision of infrastructural facilities is paramount for quality education in primary schools. These findings also agree with that of Monicahand Jeremiah (2018) who asserted that the availability and state of infrastructure play a role of either facilitating or endangering teaching or learning process. Therefore investment in the development of infrastructural facilities in schools owned by government and other educational stakeholders is always a wise investment as it has a direct bearing on the quality of performance of our ever increasing pupil's population.

Relationship between school libraries and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

The findings in this regard showed that school libraries had a strong positive relationship with quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. This means that infrastructural development in school libraries will lead to quality of education in senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The test of hypothesis in this regard revealed that there was significant relationship between school libraries and quality education in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. It showed that 1.1% of the variance in quaschool libraries. These

findings agree with that of Ekundayo (2012) who carried out a study to examine the relationship between school facilities and students' achievement in the affective and psychomotor domains of learning and found out that there is a significant relationship between school facilities and students' achievement in affective and psychomotor domains of learning, which indicates that when school facilities are better put in place and in use, better performance are expected from the students' in both affective and psychomotor domains of learning. A further analysis of data revealed that the school physical facilities were not all that suitable for teaching and learning and students achieved well in the affective and psychomotor domains of learning. The school facilities considered in this regard were classrooms, libraries, hostels, and laboratories. Their inadequacy negatively influenced teaching and learning and students rarely achieved well in their affective and psychomotor domains of learning.

Besides, the findings in this study corroborated with that of These findings agree with that of Woko (2011) who stated that infrastructural facilities in school such as all types of building for academic activities, areas for sport and games, landscape, farms and paths furniture, toilets facilities, lightening, transportation, ICT, cleaning materials, food services and special facilities for physically challenge persons, laboratories and library need to be properly developed to enhance teaching and learning. According to the author, physical facilities play important role in teaching and learning especially at the primary age when the sense of imagination is still premature. The availability of adequate school building, classrooms, chairs and other facilities are necessary to the attainment of objectives of an educational system. In essence, the availability, relevance and adequacy of infrastructural facilities in public primary schools contribute to academic achievement and the unattractive school buildings, crowded classrooms non availability of esthetic beauty can contribute to poor performance of both teachers and students. This is a pointer to the fact that, the quality of teaching and learning process in our primary school like production is an outcome of the efficient and effective combination of all the necessary inputs (i.e, human and materials).

Conclusion

It was concluded from the findings of the study that infrastructural development related and predicted quality education in senior secondary schools in Rivers State. Proper development of infrastructural facilities would promote quality education in public senior secondary schools.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made based on the findings of the study.

1. School administrators should continually liaise with government for the provision of infrastructural facilities since they related with quality education.
2. School administrators should ensure proper maintenance culture for the sustainability of available infrastructural facilities to enhance quality education.

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Influence of administrative practice on management resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria.

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the influence of administrative practice on management resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria. The design of this study was descriptive-survey. The two research questions, objectives and hypotheses were formulated to guide the study sample was 357 respondents using proportional stratified and random sampling techniques. Data for the study were gathered using self-constructed questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed using Likert scale of five points. The instrument was validated by other colleagues and experts in the area of measurement and evaluation for further pilot test. The study obtained reliability coefficient of 0.72 using split-half method. Copies of the study instrument were distributed to the respondents in their schools and offices. The data collected was analysed by using mean and standard deviation for research questions while hypotheses were tested using One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

Keywords: Influence, administrative, practices management, Resources, College of Education

INTRODUCTION

Existence of organization pre-dated modern civilization. Man has been managing his time, shelter, consumable resources and family members for the achievement of set goal of personal security, food security and live long security of the members. The modern time organization is more advanced in nature and its approach to the management of resources can be said to be sophisticated. Extension in knowledge and understanding on how nature of leadership shapes

ones' behavior has made the study of influence on the management of resources in Colleges of Education.

The Colleges of Education in Nigeria as organizations exist for the sole purpose of planning, managing and coordinating various educational resources of its environment towards the achievement of some predetermined educational goals. For the Colleges of Education to carry out their functions effectively there is the need to efficiently manage its entire resources at various units to enable it harness the various resources towards achieving its optimal goal of educating the society. Also, for the educational administrators of the Colleges of Education in Nigeria to efficiently coordinate the various activities highlighted above it is mandate to them to prevail a management resources within their managerial activities (Magaji, 2020)

Resources are all kinds of organizational inputs comprising of human, material, financial, time and curriculum resources(Asiabaka,2008). These resources are very necessary in any educational management; they are indeed needed for a strategic approach for their management and utilization. For instance, human resource management and how it relates to the management process, and how it is changing in response to trends in the workplace (Asiabaka, 2008). It illustrates how all managers can use human resources concepts and techniques, human resources role in strategic planning and improved organizational performance, the competencies required of human resources managers

The material resource management and utilization is an integral part of the overall management of the school. Education in a school is determined by provision of resources, their maximum utilization and management. Advance in science and technology necessitate the school manager to adopt modern methods of facilities management in order to improve the quality of teaching and learning. The quality of school facilities, teaching and learning materials, teaching personnel and the education process will eventually determine the instructional programmers and performance of the school Kao. R.H (2015).

Time resource is very essential in organizational management being it educational or otherwise, the main focus here is its allocation to activities according to the organizational schedules and priorities. For example 7.00am is 7.00am and 06.00pm is 06.00pm everywhere in Nigeria. If two persons want to start an activity at a particular place they use the same time for the task. However, if they are at different locations their time for starting the job may differ. One

important thing about time is its specificity of functions. As one chooses to start by 07.00am another may start by 07.10am. The choice of an individual or group determines to great extent the use of time in that particular situation. West (2012) observed that time resource is very useful for goal setting activities and helps in crisis management which ensures activities are measurably, realistically and specifically carried out. There is obvious need for administrators to be conscious of the value of time, and the need to timely apply administrative and interpersonal skills to the benefit of the school. A time management schedule boosts job efficiency and reduces tension. Most often we embark on unimportant task and neglect the critical activities. A time management process mends this. Time management enables placing more emphasis on results and careful monitoring of progress through task delegation, team management and cooperative skills in accomplishing school goals.

The management of curriculum resource in any organization refers to the organizing, coordinating and implementing academic content in accordance with the provision of guiding principles of educational courses or programmes. According to Halphin in Ikediugwu (2008), curriculum typically refers to the knowledge and skills students are expected to learn, which includes the learning standards or learning objectives they are expected to meet; the units and lessons that teachers teach; the assignments and projects given to students; the books, materials, videos, presentations, and readings used in a course; and the tests, assessments, and other methods used to evaluate student learning. An individual teacher's curriculum, for example, would be the specific learning standards, lessons, assignments, and materials used to organize and teach a particular course. Based on the aforementioned resources the study embarked to find out the influence on their effective management and utilization with particular reference to the Colleges of Education in Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

With regards to the Human Resource management, in most of the Colleges of Education in North which has decisively led to poor staff welfare services through irregular payment of salaries and wages as well as other allowances. Alongside, management of human resource in most of Nigerian educational institutions among which is the Colleges of Education is probably affecting

staff performance and service delivery which is a result of poor management as well. It also attributes to inadequate friendly atmosphere in working environment and inadequate cooperative leadership styles. David (2010) Observed that the poor Administrative styles of leaders in most of the higher institutions of learning, has produced great dissatisfaction and agitations among workers in many organizations.

In terms of Financial Resources, the Colleges of Education in North are battling with inadequate rational and purposive growth as well as insufficient and adequate funds to meet infrastructure and other development needs. Poor management and lack of managerial styles in the administration of Colleges of Education can lead to a serious pitfall in financial resource such as inadequate provision of systematic and efficient financial management service with regard to the Aforementioned constraint there is a need to make this Research as a contribution towards solution to the above mentioned problems, often do not have adequate sources of funds, balance between receipts and payment are hardly matched. Often the dearth of funds is major constrain in development of these institutions. Edem, (2002)

Time Resources has been a problem in most of the Colleges of Education in Nigeria, to the extent that crash-programmes are very common in courses allocations and time framing for other managerial services which has a link with the administrative style of the colleges accordingly, some lectures are missing students' records and evaluation are mixing-up due to poor time allocations and management.

Objectives of the Study

The specific Objectives of this study are to:

3. determine the influence of administrative practice on human resources management in Colleges of Education in Sokoto state, Nigeria;
4. ascertain the influence of administrative practice on material resource management in Colleges of Education in Sokoto state, Nigeria;

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised in order to guide the study:

3. What are the administrative practice on human resources management in College of Education in Sokoto state.

4. In what ways the re-thinking of administrative practice on material resource management in Colleges of Education in Sokoto state.

Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated at 0.05 level of significance:

3. There is no significant difference in the opinions of management staff, teaching staff senior non-teaching staff representative and students' representative on the influence of administrative practice on human resources management in College of Education in Sokoto state, Nigeria;
4. There is no significant difference in the opinion of respondents on the influence of administrative practice on material resources management in College of Education in Sokoto, Nigeria;

Methodology

Descriptive survey was adopted for the study. The population of this study consist of three Colleges of Education in Sokoto state respondents which comprises of Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto, Biga College of Education and Federal College of Education Gidan Madi all in SokotoStates. Sample size for this study comprised 18Management staff, 63Non teaching staff, 276 Teachingstaff. Were drawn using proportional stratified samples techniques and Random sampling techniques. A self-constructed questionnaire titled "Questionnaire on the influence of Administrative practice on management resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State. (IAPMRCESQ) with the reliability coefficient. Thus, the reliability coefficient of alpha level was used determine the consistency of the result at 0.05 significant level. Inferential statistics of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used in testing formulated null-hypotheses, at 0.05 significant level.

Data Analyses and Results

Hypothesis One:

Ho1: There is no significant difference in the opinions of management staff, teaching staff, non-teaching staff on the influence of Administrative practice on management of human resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria.

Table1: One-Way Analysis of Variance of the Opinion on Influence of Administrative Practices on Management of Human Resources by Respondents Category in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria.

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1526.968	2	508.989	16.920	.000
Within Groups	14349.402	394	30.083		
Total	15876.370	396			

A one-way between-groups analysis of variance was conducted to explore if there is significant difference in the opinion of respondents on influence of administrative practices of on management of human resources by Respondents Category. There was a statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level in the responses of the respondents belonging to different categories, the three categories of respondents: $F(394, 2) = 16.920$, $p=0.00$. Post-hoc comparisons using the Sheffe test indicated that the mean score for management staff ($M=35.70$, $SD=6.51$) was significantly different for the mean of the teaching staff, ($M=29.51$, $SD=5.55$), Non-and teaching staff ($M=30.01$, $SD=3.10$). While the mean of the teaching staff and non-teaching staff is not statically significant. Based on this, the null hypothesis that says there is no significant difference in the opinions of management staff, teaching staff and non-teaching staff on the influence of administrative practices on management of human resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria is rejected as management staff opinion differs from other stakeholders in the colleges under study.

Ho2: There is no significant difference in the opinions of management staff, teaching staff and non-teaching staffs on the influence of Administrative practice on management of material resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria.

Table 2: One-Way Analysis of Variance of the Opinion on Influence of Administrative Practices on Management of Material Resources by Respondents Category in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria.

	Sum of Squares	df.	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	440.977	2	146.992	5.822	.001
Within Groups	12042.503	394	25.246		
Total	12483.480	396			

A one-way between-groups analysis of variance was conducted to explore if there is significant difference in the opinion of respondents on influence of administrative practice on management of material resources by Respondents Category. There was a statistically significant difference at the alpha level of 0.05 in the responses of the respondents belonging to different categories, the three categories of respondents: $F(394, 2) = 5.822, p=0.01$. Post-hoc comparisons using the Sheffe test (See details in Appendix iv) indicated that the significant different exist in the means scores of the groups comparing. This difference is between management staff ($M=42.30, SD=5.81$) and teaching staff, ($M=38.95, SD=38.95$). Based on this, the null hypothesis that says there is no significant difference in the opinions of management staff, teaching staff and non-teaching staff on the influence of administrative practice on management of material resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria is rejected as management staff opinion differs from that of teaching staff.

Discussions of Findings

The analysis of the data collected for this study provided some insight into the main objective of the study, assessment of the influence of administrative practices on management of resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria. the analyzed data comprised of 397 internal stakeholders of Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria which include management staff, teaching staff, non-teaching staff . This section discussed the findings as they confirm or disagree with the opinions of some authors as earlier cited in the review of related literature.

The information got from analysis of the data elicited to answer research questions one shows that administrative practices positively influences the management of human resources (overall mean rating of table 10= 3.5.; “Agree”). The corresponding hypothesis one also revealed a significant different in the participant opinion (Management staff: $M=35.70$, $SD=6.51$) was significantly different for the mean of the teaching staff, ($M=29.51$, $SD=5.55$) and Non-teaching staff ($M=30.01$, $SD=3.10$) at $p= 0.00$. This implies that management staff, teaching staff and non-teaching staff belief that administrative practice enhanced management of human resources but majority of management staff strongly agreed with most of the items of the questionnaire. This finding is in line with Mtimkulu, Naranje and Karodia, (2014) findings which revealed that employees’ motivation, performance was decreased while absenteeism was increased as a result of the none administrative leadership style such as autocratic and laissez-faire exhibited by the administrator. In the same horizon, Abdul Basit, Sebastian, and Hassan, (2017) found that autocratic leadership negatively impact on employee performance and the impact is statistically significant. Kaweesi (2015) study shows that for proper management of human resources, leaders like principal must embraced administrative leadership style.

The research question two shows that administrative practices positively influences the management of material resources (overall mean rating of table 11= 3.96) “Agree”). The corresponding null hypothesis two also revealed a significant different in the participant opinion. This significant different only occurred between the management staff opinion ($M=42.30$; $SD=5.81$) and that of teaching staff, ($M=38.96$; $SD=5.40$). This implies that virtually all respondent agreed that administrative practice influence proper management of material resources. This finding is in line with Nsukka and Tedson (2012) findings which indicated that none administrative leadership style accounted for huge wastage of materials resources as worker in those companies are working under tension, they cannot express their feeling on how best to used company resources. This finding is contrary to Idowu (2012) findings which indicated that involvement of subordinate in some vital decision making process pertaining procurement of materials resources slowdown the process. The interviewed management staff in the study suggested that it is good for managers to exhibit administrative attributes but there are situations that warrant being autocratic, must especially when it comes to procurement materials needed for qualitative outputs.

Conclusion

From the opinions of the respondents in respect to the influence of administrative practices in managing resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria; whereby majority of respondent expressed positive opinions that such nature (administrative practices of manager) positively influence management of resources be it human, materials, financial, time or curriculum resources. The study therefore concluded that for resources to be managed effectively, it is fundamental for manager to be administrative in dealing with both human and none human resources in the colleges.

Recommendations

Based on the outcome of the study, the following recommendations were advanced for proper management of the resources in colleges of educations

3. Administrative practice in management of human resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria should be characterized by administrative practices as this can influence effective management of human resources. When manager are transparent, competent, broad-mindedness, disciplined and courageous it motivates others stakeholders to properly manage human resources delegated to them.
4. Administrative practice in management of material resources in Colleges of Education in Sokoto State, Nigeria should be characterized by administrative practices as this can influence effective management of material resources. When manger are transparent, competent, broad-mindedness, disciplined and courageous it motivates others stakeholders to properly manage material resources delegated to them.

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Re-thinking of Administrative roles on Teachers Job Performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The study examined Re-thinking of Administrative roles on teacher job performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto State, Nigeria. The design of this study was descriptive-survey. The two research questions, objectives and hypotheses were formulated to guide the study sample was 379 respondents using proportional stratified and random sampling techniques. Data for the study were gathered using self-constructed questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed using Likert scale of five points. The instrument was validate by other colleagues and experts in the area of measurement and evaluation for furthered pilot test. The study obtained reliability coefficient of 0.72 using split-half method. Copies of the study instrument were distributed to the respondents in their schools and offices. The data collected was analysed by used mean and standard deviation for research questions while hypotheses was tested used One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

Keywords: Re-thinking, Administrative roles, teachers job performance.

INTRODUCTION

Administrative role is to provide strategic direction in the school system. develop standardized curricula, assess teaching method, monitor student achievement, encourage parent involvement, revise policies and procedures, administer the budget hire and evaluate staff and oversee facilities. Administrative described as an executive head of an organization because of the ways of making decisions and implementing policies and programmes. In addition, administrator is a coordinator, who has to organize activities in such a way that things must work smoothly, quickly and efficiently. Others words to describe administrator, leader, directors, problem solver, manager and so forth (Umar & Saratu 2019)

Re-thinking of administration is specifically concerned with students, teachers and the rules and regulations and policies that govern the school system. The school is a community of adults, youths and children working together for the solution of common problems. In school administration both the school head and staff must of necessity see themselves as a team working for the growth and development of a child. This administration should be guided by certain basic ideas, some of which are described briefly below. First school administration must strive to create a community of learners who are both physically and mentally healthy, efficient, and responsible and whose behavior is acceptance to the society.

Hazi (2004), described the principal administrator as any individual assigned with the responsibility for the direction and guidance of the work of teaching staff members. This implies that principal administrator saves as the supervisor that has the role of assisting the teachers to do their better through collaborative efforts. Poor student's performance from the past and present has been directly linked with teachers' inefficiency on teacher job performance, turn-over and dissatisfaction. To most people, it is a question of whether or not teachers in public senior secondary schools are not competent or they have poor school facilities and higher congestion in classroom (Yusuf, 2014).

Mera and umar (2019), stated that the educational administrators as people who oversee the day to day functioning of schools at every level: daycare centers and preschools, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities. They provide leadership in times of crisis and layout optimistic visions for the future of educational institutions they serve. Outlines the qualities of educational administrator as someone who is attentive to details, service oriented, good at planning and organizing, empathetic and sociable, highly diplomatic, skilled in identifying problems and brainstorming potential solutions, comfortable working independently

and collaboratively, excellent at written and oral communication as well as presentation, passionate about connecting with teachers and students, service oriented.

However, teacher job performance it referred to teacher assigned duties and tasks (in and out door) which quality of instruction is offered to bring about position change in the behavior of the learners. Teacher job performance is the professional execution of specific tasks as guided by the curriculum and a set of rules or regulations that regulates the teaching practices of the teacher pertaining to the standards of education. Teacher job performance on the other hand involves the teachers' ability to use qualitative teaching methods, have good skills of record keeping, and have a good classroom management, for the attainment of educational goals and objectives.

Abdussalam (2002) capture this essence when he said that education holds the key to modernization but the teacher holds the key to the door. Therefore, when people begin to make complain about school graduates, then productivity of both the leaders and the teachers have to be examined. Many educators according to Thomas and Judith (2007) resisted any attempt to focus attention on professional productivity in educational organizations. They took refuge in the false but comforting notion that it is impossible to measure the effectiveness of member of an educational enterprise because of the unique nature of the institution. In recent years, not only has progress been made in the evaluation of teacher performance in the classroom but also, significance advances have been made in principals' effectiveness and have produced tools and techniques for measuring them. Several factors have made it impossible to overlook these issues. According to Steven, Robin and Henry (2001) they include; public demands for accountability, size and complexity of schools, population mobility and competition, increase crime and violence.

Similarly, in recent years costs and fees have increased the educational burden of parents to an unprecedented level in both public and private institutions. Apart from payment for tuition fees, uniform and instruction and sanitary materials, parents continue to share the burden of school expenses in spite of government programme and scheme such as Universal Basic Education (UBE) and subsequent edicts that were not respected by some states including Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States. The state charges appropriate fees to run the schools This has caused tax payers to examine the school more critically in relation to its worth and performance.

Statement of the Problem

Students are learning less than they used to with reference to moral decadence, increasing crime and violence, examination misconduct and poor school products. The problem became worrisome especially in Sokoto state. Unfortunately, again, the poor performance of students in the National Examination has been blamed on teachers whom many authorities and academicians described as victims of triple strategies of “being poorly trained, poorly paid and poorly motivated”. In spite of this plight, the task of equipping students with necessary skills and competence rest with teachers who are operating under a school administrator. .

Jumare (2019) stated some indiscipline behavior among teachers such as truancy, lateness to school/class, dereliction of duties, skipping of topics perceived to be difficult, foul of language, fighting among staff, Examination malpractice and improper dressing. Etc.

At the secondary school level, the school principal as a leader should holds strategic position. In addition to his academic responsibilities, he is sometimes faced with the problem of helping his staff to achieve individual as well as school goals. This is the role which the north-western zone states is expecting the school principals in his administrative roles to perform and within their respective schools. Based on this, the principals’ communication, human relations with his staff,

the students and his immediate community with whom he must interact demands greater attention.

Objectives of the Study

The specific Objectives of this study are to:

1. Determine the re-thinking of administrative roles of communication on teachers' job performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto state..
2. Ascertain the re-thinking of administrative roles performance of Decision-making on teachers' job performance in secondary schools in Sokoto state.

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised in order to guide the study:

5. What are the administrative roles communication of re-thinking on teachers' job performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto state.
6. In what ways the re-thinking of administrative roles of decision-making on teachers' job performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto state.

Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated at 0.05 level of significance:

1. There is no significant difference in the opinion of re-thinking administrative roles of communication on principals, teachers and ministry of Education officials in secondary school in Sokoto state.

2. There is no significant difference in the opinion of the respondents on the re-thinking of administrative roles of decision-making on teachers' job performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto state.

Methodology

Descriptive survey was adopted for the study. The population of this study consist of three senatorial zone respondents which comprises of 256 teachers of secondary schools in Sokoto states. Sokoto State Teachers Service Board (STSB) and Arabic and Islamic Education Board (AIEB).of Sokoto state. Sample size for this study comprised 60 Schools Principals, 49 officials of ministry of education, and 270 Teachers of secondary schools. Were drawn using proportional stratified samples techniques. A self-constructed questionnaire titled “Questionnaire on the re-thinking of Administrative Roles on Teachers Job Performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto. (RARTJPQ) with the reliability coefficient. Thus, the reliability coefficient of alpha level was used determine the consistency of the result at 0.05 significant level. Inferential statistics of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used in testing formulated null-hypotheses, at 0.05 significant level.

Data Analyses and Results

Hypothesis One:

There is no significant difference in the opinion of the respondents on the re-thinking of administrative roles of communication on teachers' job performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto state.

Table 1: One-Way Analysis of Variance showing difference in the opinion of the respondents on the re-thinking of administrative Role of communication on teacher job performance

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Decision
Between Groups	1035.497	2	517.749	7.041	.001	Rejected
Within Groups	27281.137	371	73.534			
Total	28316.634	373				

Table 2:

(I) Group	(J) Group	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Principal	Teacher	2.65440	1.22599	.097
	M.O.E.	6.19218*	1.65114	.001
Teacher	Principal	-2.65440	1.22599	.097
	M.O.E.	3.53777*	1.33348	.031
M.O.E.	Principal	-6.19218*	1.65114	.001
	Teacher	-3.53777*	1.33348	.031

The study conducted One-way between-groups analysis of variance to explore if there is significant difference in the opinion of respondents on the re-thinking of administrative roles of communications on teacher job performance by Respondents Category. There was significant difference in the responses of the respondents belonging to different categories: $F(2, 371) = 7.04120, p=0.001$. Post-hoc comparisons test indicated that there was significant difference between the opinion of principals and MOE officials; teachers and MOE officials while there was no significant difference between the opinion of principals and teachers. Based on this, the hypothesis that says; there is no significant difference in the opinion of the respondents on the influence of principals' administrative role performance of communication on teachers' job performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto state. is rejected.

Hypothesis Two:

There is no significant difference in the opinion of the respondents on the re-thinking of administrative roles of decision making on teachers' job performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto state.

Table 3: One-Way ANOVA showing difference in the opinion of the respondents on the re-thinking of administrative Roles of Decision making on teacher job performance

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Decision
Between Groups	1651.180	2	825.590	10.767	.000	Rejected
Within Groups	28446.178	371	76.674			
Total	30097.358	373				

Table 4:

(I) Group	(J) Group	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Principal	Teacher	.78962	1.25190	.820
	M.O.E.	6.81327*	1.68603	.000
Teacher	Principal	-.78962	1.25190	.820
	M.O.E.	6.02364*	1.36166	.000
M.O.E.	Principal	-6.81327*	1.68603	.000
	Teacher	-6.02364*	1.36166	.000

The study conducted One-way between-groups analysis of variance to explore if there is significant difference in the opinion of respondents on the re-thinking of administrative role performance of decision making on teacher job performance by Respondents Category. There was significant difference in the responses of the respondents belonging to different categories: $F(2, 371) = 10.767, p=0.00$. Post-hoc comparisons test indicated that there was significant

difference between the opinion of re- and MOE officials; teachers and MOE officials while there was no significant difference between the opinion of principals and teachers. Based on this, the hypothesis that says; there is no significant difference in the opinion of the respondents on the re-thinking of administrative role performance of decision-making on teachers' job performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto state. is rejected.

Discussions of Findings

Research question one and the corresponding hypothesis sought to know the re-thinking of administrative role performance of communication on teacher job performance. It was revealed that principal under study performance their administrative role of communication by Providing clear information, creation of awareness on policy implementation strategies, properly orientation of newly recruited teachers, integration of ICT in information dissemination among others and these in turn re-thinking of teacher job performance. The study also found that principals under study are not skillful in the use of dialogue to minimize conflict among staff and that they only embraced verbal communication as means of passing information as they failed to use non-verbal communication channels. However, this finding is bias of respondent status because opinion MOE officials is significantly difference from that of teachers and principals (p.value=.001). Ogunbunmi (2012) reported a similar finding that significant relationship exists between principal's communication skill and administrative effectiveness and teacher job performance. Similarly, Tyler (2016) concluded that communication skills are necessary for building trust between school principals and teachers, with trusting relationships vital for leading teachers toward effective instruction. Contrary to the finding of the present study, Uhaa (2017) found no significant difference in the opinion of the respondents this could be as result of study

location. That is to say when principals skillful communicate with staff on regularly basis, teacher job performance will improve.

Research question two and the corresponding hypothesis was raised to analyze the re-thinking of administrative role performance of decision making. The study found that teacher's job performance improved due to re-thinking administrative role performance of decision making via looking at School data and consider school plan in taking decision, taking good decision on behalf of school without involving teachers, delegation of authority to the teachers and noninterference in decision related to instructional needs. It was also revealed that principals under study do not welcomes constructive criticism and failed to device means of generating feedback on previous decision for better decision making and these negatively affect teacher job performance. This finding is bias of respondent status because opinion MOE officials is significantly difference from that of teachers and principals (p. value=0.00). This study confirmed the finding of Awyemi (2015) who found a significant relationship between re-thinking of administrative decision-making strategies and teachers' instructional task performance. Uhaa (2017) reported a similar finding that Principals, Teachers, Supervisors and Non-Teaching Staff affirm that Principals involves their staff in decision-making process such as allowing them to participate in decision making that affects them and other school matters through meetings and informal suggestions in Kaduna metropolis, Kaduna state. Amina et al (2013) alluded that one of the key roles of the school head is decision making and what characterized the process of decision-making will affect school performance in all ramification.

Conclusion

Inferring from the opinions of the respondents in respect to the re-thinking of administrative role performance on teachers' job performance in Secondary Schools in Sokoto state; whereby

majority of respondent expressed positive re-thinking of administrative role performance on teachers' job performance. The study therefore concluded that teacher job performance largely depends on effectiveness of re-thinking of administrative roles of communication, decision-making.

Recommendations

Based on the outcome of the study, the following recommendations were advanced for proper to further enhance teachers' job performance through principal administrative role performance;

5. In addition to verbal communication, should embrace the use of nonverbal communication channel for conveying information to the teachers by using bulletin Board, Letters and Memoranda, Sign Posts and Pictorial Representation, Suggestion Box among others. This will make information more accessible by teachers and consequently re-thinking their job performance. Secondly, administrator under study should be trained in the used of dialogue to minimize conflict within school. This can be carried by organizing workshop on the use of dialogue in resolving school-based conflict.
6. Administrator under study should be encouraged to welcomes constructive criticism from staff as this is capable of arriving at good decision-making. Furthermore, administrator under study should create a means of generating feedback on previous decision for better decision. The administrator can personally carried out research on effectiveness of vital decision taken. This will reveal whether there is a need to revise, review, modify or to discard such decision. This in turn will unleash harmful decision before it causes more havoc to the running of schools thereby affect teacher job performance.

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