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CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS TO ETHNO-RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS IN NIGERIA: CASE STUDY OF BOKO HARAM, FULANI AND FARMERS CRISES

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ABSTRACT
*This paper set out to assess the challenges of Ethno-religious conflicts in Nigeria, A detail investigation of the subject matter revealed that Boko Haram is a so-called Sunni Jihadist Organization based in the North East of Nigeria that has carried out violent attacks against the Nigerian public, taken hostage foreign workers, destroyed strategic installations and perpetrate other acts of terrorism. The paper also revealed the root cause of Fulani Herdsmen conflict that they were denied their grazing land "**Burtali and Mashekari**: Lakes and rivers because of Dry season farming. The study's findings include the conflicts are serious thereat to economic security in Nigeria, and the states affected have confronted with declining economic activities, industrial output, dwindling internally generated revenue, declining tourism industry and job losses.*

Keywords: *Conflicts, Challenges, Farmers Crises, Solutions, Boko Haram, Fulani.*

Introduction
Globally, the fundamental responsibilities of governments is to safeguard the vital core of all human lives from critical pervasive threats, in a way that is consistent with long term human fulfilment especially socio-economic development. This has become a priority concern all over the world because Socio-Economic development of a state affects not only the wellbeing of its people but also the Fundamental issue of nation's survival. Accordingly, nations strive to guarantee socio-economic development through the prevention and eradication of extremist sects that engage in terrorism. The activities of terrorist

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sect create fear, uncertainty and displacement of persons with resultant loss in wages and income due to disruption of economic activities and diversion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)[1]. Other effects are redirecting of public investment to safer areas, reduced economic growth owing to capital flight and destruction of industries[2]. These consequently create unemployment all of which interrupt the wellbeing or economic security of citizens or affected entity.

Nations all over the world Nigeria inclusive recognize the place of peace in socio-economic and political development. The consciousness of the implication of conflict to nation states has led to measures adopted to ensure peace through good governance and accountability. Nigeria has been confronted by various forms of political and resource control violence, but non has challenged its national economic security as Terrorism and the So –called ethnic cleansing conflicts.

Insurgency, whatever form it takes, represents a great challenge to peace, security, development and freedom of any nation and could also affect the entire region when it is not quickly contained. It can impose undue influence on the society. It negatively affects economic development, leads to destruction of human lives, destroys infrastructure and divert expenditure of scarce resources to fund military hardware and operations at the expense of socio-economic development. A developing country like Nigeria faced with wide spread insurgency could lose enough (FDI) which is an important source of employment thereby leading to reduced economic growth.

Beyond its ability to destabilize a nation, insurgency could undermine the security of a region. The Boko Haram Insurgency (BHI) and the communal conflicts of Fulani Herdsmen versus Farmers in Nigeria has provoked consequences for the West African sub regional security. These conflicts threaten the political and economic stability of member states in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) sub region.

Boko Haram Terrorism and the Northern Economy

(Sajo 45) incessant Boko Haram attacks produce an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty. The expectation that Boko Haram strike at any time can hardly make for long term economic planning. This is more so when the focus of the

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attack has been either national or private economic installations. Nigeria's history is associated with massive destruction of economic facilities like individual outfits, commercial business, infrastructure etc.

For instance, the economic effect of 2010 Kano bombings. Many business activities were either closed down, completely destroyed, the owners killed or expelled out of the town. Thus, whenever religious or ethnic terrorist take to the streets to kill, destroy and vandalize property, the economy takes a downturn. National Productive Forces are destroyed and the basis for national economic development is severely eroded. Nigeria hosted the World Economic Forum from 7 – 9 May 2014 with abnormal security measures put in Abuja and environs, while the foreign and local participants were hesitant to attend, all in fear of Boko Haram attacks. In December 2010 a bomb was denoted at the Mami market inside the Mogadisu military barracks in the outskirts of Abuja, Killing ten.[3]

Fulani Herdsmen and Farmers Conflicts in Nigeria

The Fulanis are one of the largest ethnolinguistic groups in Africa, numbering approximately 40 million people in total. They are a mixture of both Sub-Saharan and North African living in the Sahel area. The primary reason for the migratory nature of the herdsmen is to reach areas with abundant grass and water for cattle. Fulanis started this kind migration in to the Northern Nigeria from the Senegambia region around thirteen to fourteenth century. Fulanis became integrated in to the Hausa culture of Northern Nigeria. Thereafter during the dry season when tsetse fly population is reduced, Fulanis will begin to drive their cattle in to the middle belt zone dominated by the non-Hausa groups returning to the North at the on set of the raining season. But while managing the herd and driving cattle, cattle grazing on farmlands sometimes occur leading to destruction of crops and becoming a source of conflict.

Usually involve disputes over land and cattle for example the Hausas, Tiv, Tarok, Jukun etc. The states that were usually affected are those of the Nigerian Middle Belt, like Benue, Taraba and Plateau. Since the founding of the Nigeria's Fourth Republic in 1999, farmer – Herder violence has killed thousands of people. It followed a trend in the increase of farmer – Herder conflicts throughout much of the Western – Sahel, due to an expansion of

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agriculturist population and cultivated land at the expense of pasture lands deteorioting environmental conditions, desertification and soil degradation resulting in traditional conflict resolution mechanism of land and water disputes, and proliferation of small arms and crime in rural areas. Majority of farmer – Herder clashes have occurred between Muslim Fulani herdsmen and Christian indigenous farmers, exacerbating ethno-religious hostilities.

Economic Growth / Developmen

(Igwe 27) Economic growth implies specifically an increase in quantitative output, it may or may not involve technological development. Economic growth is generally measured by the amount of production in a country or region over a certain period of time. in other words, the rate of change of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which may be positive or negative growth, determines economic growth.

Economic development on a similar note describes increase of improvement in the standard of living of the nation or society in question. Its scope includes the process and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people. Economic development may also be defined in terms of progress or retrogression in a variety of indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy and poverty rates.

Economic Security

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) expounds that economic security is composed of basic social security, defined by access to basic needs pertaining to health, education, accommodation, information and social protection, as well as work-related security necessary for improve standard of living.[4] While the ILO made substantial linkage to human conditions, it did not link the sustainability trend of one's standard of living, either presently or in the future. In line with this thought, Baldwin asserts that:

Economic security is the condition of having stable source of financial income usually from productive and remunerative work or from a publicity financed safely net that allows for the on-going maintenance of one's standard of living currently and in the near future.[5]

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To a great extent, Baldwin shows the sustainability trend of economic security in the present of long term. However he omitted important factor of how to achieve sustainability either from productive ventures or other means. Hirschman postulates that economic security is the condition of having stable income or other resources to support a standard of living now and in the foreseeable future[6]. It includes probable continued solvency, job security. Sustainability of the future cash flow of a person or other economic entity such as an individual, organization and country through productive venture, social security protection as well as grant or allocation. [7]

Relationship between Conflicts and Economic Security

The presence of Boko Haram activities for instance, is characterized by acts of terrorism such as bombing, armed violence, sabotage and destruction which undermine economic security in terms of severe deprivation of basic human needs, loss of income and investment. On the other hand, the absence of Boko Haram activities and Farmer – Herder clashes creates an enabling environment for the safeguard of economic security in terms of a stable source of financial income from productive and remunerative work, business activities, revenue generation, social security protection as well as grant or allocation.

The correlation between the 2 variables is the conflicts destroy the economic fabrics of affected areas as well as lead to pandemonium and anarchy thereby denying victims the basic necessity of living hence amounting to breach of economic security. Conversely, when the activities of these conflicts is put under control or eliminated, the economic security of citizens which borders on shelter, food and education, job, sustainable investment and over all prosperity will be guaranteed. It then means that conflicts of any kind negatively affect economic security.

Effects of the Boko Haram and Farmer – Herders Conflicts On The Economy

The effects of Boko Haram activities on the economic security couple with that of Fulani herdsmen and farmers in Nigeria particularly in the Northern part of the county and it is worst in the North-East and the Middle Belt States. These areas were badly affected in so many ways because the conflicts were in one

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way or the other associated with religion. So, it is always viewed as a crises between Muslims and Christians. This paper will look at the effects of these conflicts on the economic security under declining trade and commercial activities, dwindling internally generated revenue, decrease in industrial output, declining tourism industry, job losses and attacks on construction companies.

Declining Trade and Commercial Activities

Goods in Northern Nigeria especially in Kano and Borno are exported to Cameroun, Niger Republic, Chad and Mali among others but this has drastically reduced. "The attack on Kano is so worrisome because the city has always been the commercial centre of Western Sudan for the past 500 years.[8] So, when you destabilize peace in Kano you threaten the foundation of economic and social well-being of Northern Nigeria".[9] However, since January 2012 when Boko Haram began series of attacks in Kano, the volume of trade between Kano and other states has gone down by about 70%[10]. Likewise, the volume of trade between Kano and neighbouring countries as well as Europe and Asia is now at its lowest level ever? Thus, in Kano State, the commercial centre of Northern Nigeria, trade has gone down considerably due to the Boko Haram crisis. This substantial decline in commercial activities in Northern Nigeria is a serious threat to the economy of the region and by implication economic security.

Dwindling Internally Generated Revenue

One of the sources of revenue to the government in Northern Nigeria is Internally Generated Revenue (IGR). It goes along way in helping the government finance developmental projects. This sector is experiencing a systematic decline in states severely affected by the activities of Fulani herdsmen farmers and Boko Haram. According to Tukur, "If the violence persists, development in Northern region will be significantly tampered with, as the gap between the North and other regions will widen further."[11] This therefore implies that the Herders – Farmers and Boko Haram conflicts is undermining the economic security of Nigeria.

Decrease in Industrial Output

The industrial sector in Northern Nigeria especially in Borno, and Kano States are passing through a difficult time. According to Tijjani, "There are about 127 industries functioning in Kano state with an estimated 700,000 workforce

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operating a 3 shift system per day. However, due to the terror unleashed on the state, these industries were forced to scale down operation to 1 shift per day, representing 70 percent decline in production and 70 percent decline in workforce."[12] Thus, the conflicts has impacted negatively on the economy of Nigeria and by implication the economic security of the Region.

Declining Tourism Industry

The one booming tourism industry has been under serious threat due to the reign of terror inflicted by the insurgents in part of the North. Against this backdrop, Runsewe Lamented that "In the past more people go to the North for tourism because the region has more tourism attraction sites that generated N80bn annually.[13] However, the current security situation has held the tourism industry to stand still as all economic activities in this value Chain is being disrupted by these conflicts."[14] Consequently this has affected hotels, shops etc. In Maiduguri metropolis for example, there are 13 standard hotels before the manifestation of Boko Haram crisis. However, this number has since dropped to only 6 functional hotels.[15] This is thus an effect of the crisis on the economic security of Nigeria.

Job Losses

The most popular means of transport in most part of Nigeria is the commercial motorcycles known as 'Okada or Achaba'. As a result of the ongoing security challenges. This mode of transport was banned in Kano, Borno, Yobe, Plateau, Gombe and Adamawa States for being use by the Boko Haram members to launch attacks.[15] Thus, impending on the source of livelihood of many people. The consequence is that a lot of Nigerians who depend on it for daily living have been put out of work. Accordingly, "The ban is costing about N1.35bn a day to the 1.5 million motorcycle riders in Kano alone who have been rendered jobless."[17] "The ban has put about 10,000 members of riders out of job with an estimated N15ml daily loss."[18]

Attacks on Construction Companies

Several attacks have been conducted against construction workers in the North with the primary objective of frustrating the programmes of government. on 26

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January 2012, a German Construction Engineer was kidnapped from a construction site in Kano which stalled the project.[19] An attack killed 9 construction workers in their lodge in Maiduguri on 2 July 2012[20]. On 7 November 2012, 2 Chinese Construction Engineers were killed in an attack on a Chinese Construction Company yard in Benishek town outside Maiduguri.[21] In another attacks 5 Chinese Nationals were killed in a separate attacks in Damasak in northern Borno in 2012.[22] Consequently, the Chinese Civil Engineering and Construction Company (CCECC) closed operation in Borno state because of those attacks on their workers, on 16 February 2013, 7 foreign construction workers which included a Briton, an Italian, a Greek and 4 Lebanese were kidnapped in Jama'are.[23] Consequently, the company evacuated its staff and the project stalled with more job losses.

Solutions to Economic Insecurity in Nigeria

Banning all so-called militia youths groups and political thugs throughout the country. These youth are the combination of illiterates, secondary schools dropout and frustrated graduates that has not secure government jobs, they act under the influence of drugs, Indian herm, alcoholic drinks and what have you. They are always loyal and obedient to their sponsors in causing confusion and any kind of violence, be it political or religious.

Reconstruction of disappeared cows feeder roads known as Burtali throughout the nation. And not only reconstructing them alone but government at all levels should maintain these Burtali from the farmers encroachments to avoid re-disappearance again. Fulani Associations such as Miyetti Allah and Kautal Hore should engage in educating the Fulani herdsmen on the rules of the road (ROR) and also assist in fishing out the criminals among them to avoid blanket punishments on others.

Justice to all is imperative for the sake of peace and development. Both farmers and herdsmen contribute immensely to the economy. Justice delayed is justice denied. Emir of Jalingo Alhaji Mafindi Said "Our system are suppose to work, but they are not working we must make them to work". The system here includes the weaknesses of the Nigeria police in terms of manpower, lack of equipments, under funding and corruption. Exaggeration by the members of the

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Press in what they are reporting also do complicate the crises, which will result to the nation's Economic insecurity.

Conclusion

This paper set out the assessment of the effects of Fulani Herdsmen and farmers with that of Boko Haram conflicts on the economic security in Nigeria and Northern part in particular. Fulani's comprises of six different groups or clans. " i. Fulanawa - from Muhammadu Fulani (ii) Falatawa – from Abubakar Falata (iii) Durdawa - from Umaru Durdo (iv) Toronkawa -from Usman Toro (v) Gurdawa - from Aliyu Gurdo (vi)Sullubawa - from Fatima Sippowo."[24]

They are the largest tribe in Africa and they spread all along west Africa from Senegal to Cameroon they are well educated except for the few, wealthy, good looking, friendly, nomadic etc. However, they are envied by so many tribes which leads to hostility towards them. Disappearance of their cattle feeder roads inside Bushes Burtali and denying them rivers because of the dry season farming were identified as the root causes of their conflicts with farmers almost everywhere.

After the swearing in, of the President Muhammadu Buhari, he swung to action to make sure, the security challenges in north-east, were curtailed to the bearest minimum. He embarked on journey to our neighbouring countries like Chad, Niger, Cameroun and Togo in order to help Nigeria to tame the security threat of Boko Haram in north-east region and Nigeria at large.

Despite efforts at national and sub-regional levels to ensure the elimination of every form of insurgency in West Africa, the issue of post governance and corruption, which hinders development and social wellbeing, has been a factor aiding insurgency on the continent. Border management in West Africa is very poor, hence proliferation of weapons and unhindered movement of Terrorists. This has been made possible due to lack of effective intelligence gathering and sharing mechanism among member states.

All Nigerians must rise above ethnicities and religious bigotry, for us to know that God create us differently is for us to know and understand one another. Killing, maiming and destroying each other or our properties does not make us better than one another.

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Recommendations

Federal Government of Nigeria should:

a. Ban all the Militia Youth Groups nationwide and declare them as terrorist.
b. Ensure the return of the Burtali Roads and its maintenance throughout the country.
c. Severe punishment on all enemies of peace and their sponsors to serve as a deterrent to others.
d. Sanction all media that are bias in their reports that will further escalate the conflicts.

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THE DYNAMICS OF INTER-STATE RELATIONS AND THE CHALLENGES OF CROSS-BORDER CONFLICTS: THE NIGERIA-BENIN EXPERIENCE*

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ABSTRACT

Interstate relations between Nigeria and the Republic of Benin centered much on the issues of cross-border security; illegal migration; porous border arrangement; and the harmonization and integration of states policies toward national development. However community cross-border conflict between Lolo and Madecali straddling the two states present a challenge to both interstate relations and socio-communal interactions. Even though, all the ethnic groups in the border lived in varying degrees of cross-cultural cooperation and ethno-linguistic integration, border conflict erupted in 2009 over the disputed area of Tungan-Kungi. The conflict was based on territorial claim over boundary and a competition over scarce resources. This paper analyzes the nature of inter-state relations between the two states and the impacts of the border conflict to the borderlands communities. The study employs the qualitative research method which involves In-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). While FGDs were conducted in each community; primary data was collected from the officials in the Benin Embassy, Nigeria. The paper adopts the Functionalist theory of international boundaries which assumes that, local informal networks allow local authorities to coordinate common regional goals while reducing bi-national tensions between states. Finding shows that, the conflict witnessed mass displacement, upsetting of civilians, miserable life condition and deplorable situation as people of Tungan-Kungi were forced to flee their homes, land, and resources. This study recommends that authorities

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should establish a joint-mechanism for peaceful coexistence in collaboration with traditional/ local authorities in the mediation and negotiation process.

Keywords: *Interstate Relations, Border Conflicts, Border Security, Economic Cooperation, Lolo and Madecali*

Introduction

Since independence, Nigeria seeks to maintain cordial relations with all its immediate neighbors. It also strives to have good relations with other countries in the West African sub region known as the Good Neighbor Policy (Akinterinwa and Ate, 2011:12). In other words, this guiding principle is one of neighborliness and friendship. The intent is to help resolve conflicts in the West African sub region and to stabilize relations with its immediate neighboring countries. Several factors have shaped and influenced the Nigerian foreign relations anchored in its foreign policy agenda. The evolution of Nigerian foreign relations was based on factors which include the decolonization process; party politics and Nigerian federalism, regionalism; the state of the economy and economic development; the problem of domestic unity as well as the nature and the structure of the external environment that is, Africa and the international community (Izah, 1991). Elsewhere in West Africa, Nigeria has always pursued the Big Brother foreign policy with its neighbours of which Benin is a part. The Big Brother foreign policy had its foundation in the initial thrust of having Africa (West Africa in particular) as the focal point of Nigeria's foreign policy, and was driven by the perception of Nigeria being the Big Brother to several African nations less endowed with economic resources and manpower development, and those threatened by environmental and political instability (Eddy and Kingsley, 2013:100-104).

However, the Nigerian government shortly after independence was in a dilemma over the costs and dividends of the prevailing foreign policy thrust of Big Brother or, in effect, good neighbourliness (Ate, 2011: 86) in the conduct of its with its immediate neighbours. The Nigerian government's good neighbourliness foreign policy towards the immediate neighbours had seriously encouraged irregular migration of nationals from Benin seeking improved socio-economic welfare into Nigeria. In other words, this foreign policy, driven

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by the natural resources endowments in Nigeria made the federal government to accommodation of aliens from Benin. This paper analyzes the character, nature and pattern of inter-state relations between Nigeria and Benin from independence of both countries to date. It presents the interactions between these two states in a chronological order stressing points of cooperation as well as those of tension in their inter-relationship. The study also examines the nature of community cross-border conflict between Lolo and Madecali communities of Nigeria and Benin Republic and its impacts to the borderlands communities.

Theoretical Framework

This study adopts the functionalist theory of international boundaries originated from the theory of integration proposed by David Mitrany and later developed by Stoddard (2002). The theory takes off on the premises that certain research endeavours could not be effective if restricted to formal institutions, but they must spread to include informal groups and organizations. Functionalism involves the employment of sociological and anthropological techniques and conceptual frameworks in the understanding of certain political phenomena which traditional political science techniques alone would not be able to adequately address. It provides tools for the analysis of informal, non-institutional politically relevant activities; it reduces value orientation to an insignificant degree; it is concerned principally with what happens, and not such ethical judgment as what ought to happen (Jones, 1967:10).

The Functionalist theory views boundaries as points of "differential converters" to ameliorate socio-economic and political differences between people and institutions across international boundaries. It is based on "the doctrine of mutual necessity or symbiotic reciprocity, which promotes cooperation and integration" (Stoddard, 2002:45). It acknowledges and employs informal functions and affinities between people straddling a bi-national boundary. This becomes important when the people across the boundary are of the same stock that the delimitation of the boundary had partitioned in the first instance. Asiwaju (1984) refers to such groups as vivisected, that is, de-linked parts of the same body which would always seek reunification, or at least, some form of re-linking. The perspective promotes permeable boundaries, which allow unfettered mutual cross-boundary interchanges. In other words, the

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Functionalist approach views boundaries from the perspective of the people whose interests are secondary or ignored in the statist approach.

The Functionalists view frontier networks as continuous trans-boundary linkages, the so called "cultural borderland"; a permanent non-state system for coordinating activities of contiguous cultural areas separated by colonial boundaries (Olujimi, 2010:46). Since boundaries in Africa are colonial impositions with little or no regard for pre-existing boundary situations, local trans-boundary cooperation usually subsists in spite of the structurally-induced strictures imposed by states. Thus, there are three fundamental postulations of the Functionalists on boundaries (Stoddard, 2002:62), namely:

1. A contemporary nation-state is made up of a sundry array of interest groups and social classes as well as a complex mosaic of ethnic, racial and religious categories
2. Trans-boundary interfaces involving cultural, economic, political and ideological influences preserve important channels of communication between local populations straddling international boundary. These local informal networks allow local authorities to coordinate common regional goals while reducing bi-national tensions between the states.
3. Whenever centrist structural policies for the borderland are ineffective, local functional practices are employed in attempts to find solutions to current border problems. Regional and local jurisdictions, more familiar with chronic boundary irritations are more appropriate to support functional policies which reflect realistic solutions to boundary problems.

The Functionalist approach with its focus on historical, social and cultural linkages and affinities of the people as well as its view of frontier networks as continuous trans-boundary linkages have proved to be very useful in the contemporary globalized system as well as inter-state relations. As many inter-state boundaries in West Africa are colonial creations with little or no regard for pre-existing boundary situations, local trans-boundary cooperation usually subsists in spite of the structurally-induced strictures imposed by states. However, as boundaries remain central to the essence of the state and inter-state relations remain a preserve of the central authorities of the state, the Functionalist fails to explain the reasons for communal conflicts along border frontiers. In other words, they did not address the issues of identity settlement,

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identity belonging and the claim of ownership over geographical spaces along border communities.

Research Methodology

The researcher undertook a qualitative research method (which involves In-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions FGDs) in order to gain a broader understanding of the nature of interstate relations between Nigeria and Benin Republic and how community cross-border conflict affects such relationships. The study was carried out in Lolo and Madecali border communities of Nigeria and Benin whereby individual interviews and FGDs took place in each community straddling the two countries. Primary data was collected from affected communities of Lolo and Madecali as well as officials in the Benin Embassy, Nigeria. The number of key informant interviews with officials from the Benin Embassy was selected based on the special knowledge they have on the subject matter.

The research also makes use of secondary sources which addresses the trends in interstate relations between Nigeria and Benin Republic. The study also utilize official records from the two countries toward preventing border conflict, promoting and enhancing inter-state relations and socio-economic development; as well as relevant information from published and unpublished documents. The researcher however, was able to deduce from the perceptions of the Lolo and Madecali border communities, the nature of the border conflict between the two settings and its impacts on inter-state relations between Nigeria and Benin Republic.

The Nature and Dynamics of Interstate Relations

Inter-state relations have become a regular pattern of interactions among states particularly after the end of the cold war. Critical to the understanding of inter-state relations, Wendt (1994:391) writes that "it is a process in which states engage themselves in cooperation and to a larger extent, integration with other states, which will bring them all the time closer together". In this loose definition, the term inter-state relations gives equal consideration to both cooperation and integration. The balanced interpretation of inter-state relations is also evident in Baylis, et al.,'s work (2008), as "a process by which states or

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nation-states, usually in the same geographic region, agree to cooperate and share responsibility to achieve common goals that requires coordinated or collective action".

Two different dimensions of interstate relations were identified by scholars (Best and Christiansen, 2008; Olson, 2002; Lindberg 1971; and Schmitter 2006) namely: formal and/or informal centered on the areas of cooperation and integration. Economic cooperation between states can occur on three levels. Co-ordination usually involves the voluntary alignment of national policies and investments in certain sectors of the economy. When states relate and co-operate in the field of economic policies and remove tariff barriers, they create opportunities also for actors in the private sector to initiate cooperation or activities that cross national borders. Thus, Harmonization is a higher level of cooperation, and it usually involves harmonization of national legislation or the adoption of common legislation (Lindberg, 1971). On this level, all legislation is still national, and all policies and instruments are nationally controlled and implemented, although they might be regionally agreed. Integration is the highest levels of economic cooperation in inter-state relations. In a regionally integrated market, "some of the traditional decision-making powers of nation states have been handed over to the regional level, and regional rules and decisions supersede national legislation". Furthermore, at least some economic policies are formulated on the regional level (Lindberg, 1971).

Relations amongst states in general are processes which involve different phases towards an "ever-closer community" (Deutsch et al., 1957:29). It can occur at three levels: the international level, regional level, and/or national or state-to-state level. The nature of the international system determines the room for manoeuvre that the participating states enjoy. This can vary over time, and therefore structural changes of the international system have a direct impact on inter-state relations processes.

The Regional/inter-regional level refers especially to the effect of the European integration process on other integration processes. Similarly, the post-cold war period saw the significance of security relations among states in regional or sub-regional arrangement in order to address the issue of "regional security complex" as developed by Barry Buzan (Buzan 1991). In Central America for instance, the collection of entities formed the independent states of Guatemala,

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El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica and thus led to the creation of the Central American Integration System (SICA). In other words, it comprises a number of small countries with a common history, a relatively high degree of common identity where nationalism grew (Balaam and Dillmaan, 2011:34).

Also, several agreements on "peace and security" as well as negotiation on free-trade (the US-Canada; US, Canada and Mexico), led to the establishment of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994, covering issue of "agriculture and accompanied by a supplementary agreements on labour and the environment" while deepening cooperation in "drugs, corruption, terrorism, hemispheric security, sustainable development, and the environment" became the major concern of the contemporary inter-state relations (Best and Christian, 2008: 438-440). The Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) was created in 1991 by Argentina and Brazil, together with Paraguay and Uruguay with focus on "Common External Tariff (CET)" supporting major projects in "transport, energy, and communications" (Schmitter, 1970:21; Chwieroth, 2007:448).

Within the Africa continent, research (Adepoju, 2005; ECOWAS Annual Reports 2000, 2001, 2004, 2005) have shown that, the nature and the complex composition of African societies enhanced member-states to develop and promote strong relations mostly in political, economic, socio-cultural and security. In other words, strong relations among states transformed the pattern of political and economic realities of the region as is evident in the formation of Regional Economic Communities apart from the wider African Union. Their common targets include: fighting colonialism; reduce the level of economic dependence from the western imperialist countries; eliminate poverty; develop a strong and stable democratic society etc; for the betterment of their citizens.

The final level of relations among states is the "national or state-to-state level". According to Milward (1992:5), relations among states were initiated because nation states were facing both internal and external pressures. In other words, inter-state relations emerge as a logical response to problems that are too big for one state to solve by itself or problems caused by the actions of one country having the spill-over effects. The pattern of relations across political frontiers varies (in nature, scope, and character) from region to region depending on the

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nature of the states involve, as well as their historical background and cultural contexts.

Trends in Interstate Relations Between Nigeria and Benin Republic

Three distinct phases has been identified by scholars (Olujimi, 2010; Ola, 2012; Omede, 2006) in analyzing the inter-state relations between Nigeria and Benin Republic are as follows:

Tension Between France's Neo-Colonial Interest and Nigeria's Anti-Imperialist Stance in the Continent

Right from the beginning of independent statehood, Nigeria sought actively to carve a niche for itself in Africa, but more especially in the West African sub-region. To the Francophone bloc, Nigeria's economic ambition which sought to exploit the West African sub-regional integration was considered with trepidation. To France and its ambitions in Africa, Nigeria was the major stumbling block and France guided its African satellites to oppose and undermine Nigeria's ambition at every turn (Olujimi, 2010:205). For instance, the earlier initiatives, sponsored by Nigeria, towards the creation of a common market in West Africa were frustrated at every turn by the Francophone elements of the sub-region, especially with the French sponsorship of the Communaute Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO). It was within such inauspicious milieu that Nigeria-Benin relations began.

Relations between Nigeria and Benin were in cordial in the early independence period because linguistic and ethnic commonalities drive intimate cross border interaction between the two states. This encourages natural economic ties and generates business between the two countries. Few months after independence, Nigeria concluded treaty agreements with Benin within the context of its foreign policy of "emphasizing and building upon cultural links which already exist" (Asiwaju, 2011:12). These treaties included "the Nigeria-Dahomey Convention on Common Frontier Posts (NDCCFP)" as well as "the Visa Abolition Agreement (VAA)".

Although, Nigeria and Benin signed a joint agreement in 1962 establishing a common custom tariff along their shared boundaries (an agreement aimed at creating a common market for the two countries in order to speed up the

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integration agenda), it should be noted that, in 1961, relations with Benin were put in jeopardy following the diplomatic face-off between Nigeria and France occasioned by France's atomic weapon test in the Sahara, in spite of opposition led by the independent African states. Nigeria severed diplomatic relations with France and further banned French aircrafts and ships from its territories (Aluko, 1977).

In the midst of the instability leading to the Nigerian Civil War in 1967, Benin closed its diplomatic post in Lagos along with those in Kinshasa and Accra in what its authorities termed a "Diplomatic Reorganization (DR)" (Aluko, 1977:37). Meanwhile, in the outbreak of the Civil War, France actively supported the break-away Republic of Biafra and influenced its Francophone satellites to support the secessionist republic. Benin, Cote d'Ivoire and Gabon were some of the Francophone countries which supported Biafra's secession from Nigeria (Adams, 2012:14).

As the instability in Nigeria led ominously towards a total outbreak of war, Benin in the spirit of African brotherhood, sought to mediate through its foreign affairs minister in the conflict, but to no avail. The conduct of the civil war later strain the relationship between the two countries as Nigeria accused Benin of complicity with France over the latter's support for the breakaway Biafra Republic. The allegation stemmed from the permission Benin granted to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to use its territory as a transit point for the airlifting of relief materials to Biafra (Alkali, 2003). Besides the weakening of Nigeria's economic embargo on Biafra, Nigeria accused the ICRC of clandestinely shipping weapons and other logistic supports to Biafra under the cover of humanitarianism (Yakubu, 2014).

Since then, Benin has committed itself to the ideals of La Francophonie as it hosted La Francophonie Summit in Cotonou in 1995. The major decision of the summit was a commitment by the Heads of State and Government to concentrate the operating agencies' activities on the five major cooperation programs of La Francophonie: freedom, democracy and development; culture and communications; knowledge and progress; economics and development; and La Francophonie in the world (Olujimi, 2010:204). This threatened the level of official visits to Nigeria following the commitment of Benin to the ideals of La Francophonie.

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The Era of Cooperation and Interdependent Relationship

The second phase of the inter-state relationship between Nigeria and Benin began immediately after the Nigerian Civil War in 1970. This was accomplished with the task of revamping the war-ravaged economy as well as viable foreign policy that revolves around the strategic importance of neighbouring communities along border regions. In other words, the Nigerian authorities acknowledged the strategic importance of Benin to Nigeria's economic progress, politics and security being the "gateway" between it and the rest of the West African sub-region (Nuamah, 2003)

However, following the overthrow of the Beninese president who had permitted the ICRC the use of Cotonou port as a transit point during the Nigerian civil war, a three-man Presidential Council from Benin made an official visit to Nigeria in June 1970 during which commitment to the re-opening of the Beninese embassy closed in 1967 was made. Subsequently, in August of the same year, Nigeria's head of state reciprocated the visit and a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed (TFCMA); heralding the beginning of particularly mutually beneficial and buoyant inter-state relations (Asiwaju, 2011:12; Aluko, 1977:34).

Similarly, a Trade Treaty termed Nigeria-Benin Trade Treaty (NBTT) was concluded in 1971 between the two countries whereby agreements were reached in the areas of economic harmonization. This treaty spurred the growth of trade relations between Nigeria and Benin although, the bulk of exchanges across their international boundary are mostly unrecorded (through smuggling) (Asiwaju, 2015:12). Nigeria sought the assistance of Benin to divert Nigeria bound ships to the Cotonou port as a result of the Nigeria's cement armada of 1975. During this period, Nigeria's main ports were clogged with countless ships with hardened cement owing to congestion emanating from excessive government order of cement for the bourgeoning construction industry (Olujimi, 2010:209). But the Nigeria's Third National Development Plan included the revamping and expansion of six ports which have been able to handle all of Nigeria's import export transaction leading to the end of the transit arrangement with Benin (Olujimi, 2010:210). In July 1976, Nigeria and Benin signed a Technical Cooperation Agreement (NBTCA) under which joint venture projects (like the Save Sugar Company and the Onigbolo Cement

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Company) both sited in Benin Republic, were established. Nigeria also granted an interest-free loan of over One Million Pounds (£1m) to Benin for the reconstruction of the Porto-Novo-Idi-Iroko road in almost the same period (Asiwaju, 2011:13).

The Nigeria-Benin Joint Border Commission (NBJBC) however was reactivated in 1981 to control smuggling, illegal aliens, and harassment of people (Johnson, 2014:214). In spite of the border closures and the forceful expulsion of illegal aliens in the early 1980s, Nigeria was able to conclude the "Quadripartite Extradition Treaty (QET)" with Benin, Togo and Ghana in 1984. The treaty was aimed at securing Nigeria's border against fleeing fugitives and to ensure their repatriation (Alkali, 2003). Thus, in 1988, a major international conference was jointly organized by the two countries to brainstorm on issues of cross-border cooperation and security (CBCS) (Asiwaju, 2011:13). In that same year, Nigeria granted Benin emergency financial relief to assist in that country's economic crisis. The relationship between these countries for the latter part of the 1980s and early 1990s was conducted within the context of West African integration.

The Era of Co-security and Co-prosperity Relations

Even though, Nigeria's relations with Benin in the period 1993-1999, centered on "incessant border disputes among neighbouring communities" (Omede, 2006:9) from the late 1990s onwards, the relationship between Nigeria and Benin according to Asiwaju (2014) was a period characterized by the acknowledgement of growing interdependence both in terms of security and prosperity, the so called "co-security" and "co-prosperity" relations. In this period, "boundary and military relations (BMR)" (Babatunde, 2014:11) remain the major topics of discussions in analyzing the dynamics of inter-state relations between Nigeria and Benin. Benin thus became "an escape corridor for anti-government element which caused a lot of concern among official circles in Nigeria". It also witnessed the activities of Beninese gendarmes who forcefully collect taxes from Nigerians along the Nigeria-Benin border villages as well as the incessant removal of the Nigerian flag (a sign of their occupation), threatened the pattern of security relations between the two countries (Alkali, 2003).

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Similarly, the period saw how networks of informal socio-economic ties and cultural linkages between Nigeria and the Benin was strengthen particularly, in the Lagos-Seme border that link the two countries together. For Blum (2014:3-4), cross-border vitality linking numerous local markets and big cities of Porto Novo, Cotonou and Lagos as well as Badagry, Seme Podji has been a focal point of economic activities along the region. Apart from being an essential transport vein in the ECOWAS sub-region, the route serves as an essential part of the Abidjan-Lagos transport and migration corridor.

Cross-Border Relations Between Lolo and Madecali Communities of Nigeria and Benin Republic

Socio-Economic and Historical Context

Due to the ethnographic nature of Lolo and Madecali which are traced to the Illo ancestries and to their close proximity to the Nigeria-Benin-Niger tri-point on the River Niger in the Borgu area, the borderland of both communities were situated along Dole-Kaina of Niger Republic and Bakain-Wuya along River Niger in north-western area. Based on interview conducted with the respondent, it is clear that, the Lolo-Madecali border region is located in the north-western Nigerian lowlands, bordering the Malanville Commune of Benin (Interview, 30/03/2017).

As an area of old Borgu, Lolo-Madecali border stretched from the north-western part of present-day Nigeria to the north-eastern part of present-day Benin Republic. It stretched from Illo to the north in Kebbi State of Nigeria, to Malanville Commune to the west in Benin Republic (Mangut, 2013:1). Both the Lolo-Madecali people still share similarity in cultural traits and language despite their divergent domiciliation. Starting in the late nineteenth century the British and French worked to expand the dominion of their colonies of Nigeria and Benin respectively.

Be that as it may, the splitting up of Lolo-Madecali communities into smaller units started from the partition of Africa following the Berlin Conference of 1884 and 1885. Thus France secured Malanville and almost two-thirds of Borgu Kingdom territories in the present-day Benin Republic while the remaining portion went to the British in present-day Nigeria (Brownlie, 1979:171; International Boundary Study, 1969: 6-12). The British on their part named their

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own portion as Borgu Province and further split it into a northern and a southern division. It was however in the administrative reorganization of 1991 that the Northern Division was cut out and it became Borgu Local Government Area in Niger State while Illo and Kaoje became Bagudo Local Government Areas in Kebbi State (Mangut, 2013:2).

Based on observation and interview conducted with community leaders, two ethnic groups (namely, Dendi and Zarma) consider themselves natives to the area. Thus, other ethnic groups like the Hausa and the Fulani are present in the area. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted with community leaders vindicates that, the Fulani and some few Dendi graze their cattle on the either sides of Lolo and Madecali. They also engage in simple cultivation. Community leaders in the area opined that all the ethnic groups lived in varying degrees of cross-cultural cooperation and ethno-linguistic integration. The Dendi married Zarma girls; Hausa boys were given Zarma girls too; the Zarma lived in the nearby Dendi villages straddling Lolo and Madecali; milk and grain were thus exchanged, which benefited all the groups. There was frequent intermarriage, exchange of cattle and mingling of settlements. (Interview, 30/03/2017).

Thus, the Lolo-Madecali area is been known for Deni and Zarma with different means of survival. The agrarian Zarma had developed a more centralized political system, consisting of village heads led by nobles known as Myer, whereas the agro-pastoralist Dendi were led by clan chiefs called Lonzon, and the Hausa were more egalitarian with traditional socio-political organizations. This is captured in an interview conducted with community leaders in both communities who stresses that. although they are linguistically interrelated and engage in various forms of social and economic exchanges, they nevertheless form distinct ethnic communities, the Dendis are peasant farmers of rice, maize and millet; the Zarmas are predominantly cultivators; while the Hausa practice transhumance pastoralism (Interview, 31/03/2017). Also, they all combine fishing actives along the banks of River Niger close to the area.

The major trading activities in the border region of Lolo and Madecali is farming (mainly rice, maize and millet); fishing along the River Niger cutting across Bakin-Wuya, Dole-Kaina and Lolo; as well as cattle rearing and ranching (cattle for farming mainly cows; and others for rearing) (Interview, 30/03/2017). In other words, they are predominantly pastoralists, fishermen and

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cattle-rearers. Observation from the field clearly indicates that, from the south-west of Lolo (about fifteen kilometers), to the north-east of Madecali (along the right bank of River Niger) is a small settlement called Tungan-Kungi (the disputed settlement between Lolo and Madecali notably known as a small community of farmers and fishermen). Tungan-Kungi is so sensitive to both Lolo and Madecali leading to border conflict in 2009.

The Disputed Area of Tungan-Kungi

The community cross-border conflict between Lolo and Madecali erupted on March 1st, 2009 over the disputed area of Tungan-Kungi straddling the two communities of Nigeria and Benin. The border conflict was based on territorial claim over boundary, lack of clear delimitation and demarcation of the borderlands, communal identity along with national identity as well as competition over scarce resources (mainly, farmland). The disputed area called Tungan-Kungi is a border settlement between Lolo and Madecali. It is a small settlement with rich natural resources which attracts attention by the two communities. Strategic resources particularly the large expanse of fertile land and huge surface rendered the region best suited for agricultural development.

Historically, those in control of political authority in Tungan-Kungi are the Zarma while those in major trading activities are the Kenga-Kwai and Kenga-Kwaira but the real residents of Tungan-Kungi are the Dendi (Interview, 30/03/2017). Participants who participated in the FGDs with the former residents of Tungan-Kungi indicate that, these various groups inhabiting the area pursue diverse livelihood strategies including farming, fishing and cattle rearing. However, the area is contested to both communities each claiming right of occupancy and claim over farmland.

The Impacts of the Lolo-Madecali Community Cross-Border Conflict

Some of the consequences of the border community conflict between Lolo and Madecali are humanitarian crisis, socio-economic etc. The data sought are analyzed as follows:

The Humanitarian Impact

The Lolo-Madecali border conflict posed a challenge to both Benin and Nigeria's ideals to peaceful co-existence, good neighborliness, and their

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adherence to the relevant provisions of the ECOWAS Treaty and its Protocol on Free Movement of Person, the Right of Residence and Establishment as well as the African integration initiatives which emphasizes the significant role of boundaries in inter-state relations and cooperation (AfDB, 2011:15). In other words, humanitarian impact of the conflict is of considerable significance within the two communities. Information obtained from the field shows that the community cross-border conflict between Lolo and Madecali over Tungan-Kungi led to displacement, upsetting of civilians, miserable life condition, deplorable situation as people of Tungan-Kungi were forced to flee their homes, lands, and resources. Victims of the conflict who participated at the FGDs conducted in Lolo points out that, by March 2009, there were about 3 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps in-and-outside Nigeria, one third being in Lonzon Primary School, Lolo.

Majority of the victims highlighted the need for emotional and trauma healing among the residents of particularly Tungan-Kungi who were forced to leave their homes (Interview, 31/03/2017). Although, there is no any record of children who die in infancy, interview with youths from the affected area shows that many children have no access to education, and there are many others who keep struggling to survive. An estimated 20 people have crossed to Dole-Kaina, Bakin-Wuya and others to Kamba since 2009 (Interview, 31/03/2017).

Even though, attempt to provide emergency relief or technical assistance to the victims was delayed until Monday morning, the NBC of Nigeria in collaboration with the Kebbi state officials provides relief materials, trauma healing and first aid treatment. Observation from the field clearly shows that, the Federal Government of Nigeria through the National Boundary Commission (NBC) of Nigeria provides cloths and some necessary assistance to the victims in that, free houses were built to all with the exception of few, worship centre were constructed, public well, school and an engine for rice re-bagging is currently under construction. A snap picture of these items is provided at the appendix section. The victims also expressed that, even though, there were about 104 residents with fully constructed houses in Tunga-Kungi, all with the exception of 9, got their houses constructed in the new settlement (Interview, 30/03/2017). Some of the victims pointed out that, although there was some

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assistance which slowed down their migration, majority of them suffered from poverty, faced poor maternal health and malnutrition.

Forced displacement can itself fuel further instability, insecurity, and conflict. In other words, issues related to the status and return of IDPs also continue to be a source of tension within the borderland of Lolo and Madecali. Religious leaders who participated in the FGDs pointed out that, the border conflicts worsened the level of insecurity in the area. (Interview, 03/04/2017). Although, many of the displaced persons have been resettled in Lolo town in recent years partly under the Nigerian NBC-funded projects, the need for farmland activities to support them presents a serious challenge. However, the provision of already limited government services also declined as qualified staff left or refused to work. In other words, neither should humanitarian dimension to the conflict between Lolo and Madecali be underestimated.

Also, feelings of persecution inflicted on residents of both communities; their families or relatives in the aftermath of the conflict came through interviews with the affected respondents. Fear of residents in Tungan-Kungi was also evident among some IDPs interviewed in Lolo and those who flee their homes, despite much-changed circumstances and official supports given to the victims. More individual obstacles include problems of reintegration with communities across the border.

The Socio-Economic Impact

The 2009 border conflict between Lolo and Madecali presents a challenge to Nigeria's policy in respect to boundaries and borderlands shared with its proximate neighbours. This is because cross-border trade and bilateral concern for inter-state cooperation, peace and sustainable development is threatened. The structure of trans-border trade in Lolo and Madecali presents the more general pattern of economic activities prevalent in the area. However, for the past 8 years of community cross-border conflict between the two settings, both Lolo and Madecali suffered a downward spiral of economic opportunity, largely owing to a decreased flow of trans-border trade.

The impact was clearly captured in an interview with respondents of both communities arguing that, the conflicts witnessed serious blow to Lolo and Madecali informal trade whereby cross-border good imports fell, which

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significantly reduce the income opportunities of local petty traders (both women and men), hence, affecting the border area economy in general. Before the conflict, it was argued by the respondents who participated in the FGDs that, in every blessed day, they transport at least 10-15 vehicles of rice, foodstuffs etc crossing to Dole Kaina and Niger Republic. And at least 15 vehicles with modern wears are exported from Nigeria while heavy trucks of modern rice are imported from Benin respectively (Interview, 05/04/2017).

Also, local traders (including women) never recovered the bustling market that sustained them in previous years and wage-labor opportunities for local men decreased. Market women also expressed their feelings that, they previously supported themselves and their children solely through their market activities, but now, they turn to farming as a supplement to, or replacement of their trade (Interview, 05/04/2017).

Another significant impact of the conflict is with regards to both men and women income opportunities. Socio-economic instability in the region has been a leading factor. The damaging effects of border dispute led the Nigerian authorities to vacate the residents of Tungan-Kungi to new settlement in Lolo and to create an area intended to act as a buffer against communal conflict. Stretching along the border, this new zone received no supplies of products likely to interest neighboring communities. This was captured in a focus group interaction with businessmen who clearly points to the fact that, the conflict has a severe impact on the Lolo-Madecali's economy. The most crippling effect was that all imported goods, including most of the packaged and preserved goods that are important commodities sent from Benin to Nigeria doubled in price practically overnight (Interview, 05/04/2017). This led to increase in capital needs and decrease in profit of border traders.

The Diplomatic Impact

Despite the identity dimension of the border conflict between the two communities, interview conducted with senior officials from the Benin Embassy in Abuja shows that, both governments of Nigeria and Benin did not support the communal conflict. This is as a result of the strong political commitments of both states as well as popular supports from their diplomatic officials. A respondent pointed out that, they did not allow the conflict to affect

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diplomatic relations between the two states (Interview, 09/05/2017). More importantly are the challenges the conflict posed to a country that sees itself as a model for regional integration with a well-developed functional cooperation, which is Nigeria. The Lolo-Madecali community cross-border problem is more than a civil conflict rather, a transnational affair due to its territorial dimension and boundary question. If the two communities are fighting with each other, automatically Nigeria is fighting with Benin Republic. It may present a threat to both states.

However, the conflict presents little or no threat to inter-state relations between Nigeria and Benin Republic. Instead, political achievements were recorded in the aftermath of the conflict where diplomatic negotiations were based on harmonizing positions between the two states. Interview conducted with officials clearly shows that, greater commitment was put in place with high consultation to ensure its compliance which made liaison and meetings easier between Abuja and representatives from the Malanville authorities (Interview, 09/06/2016). The more moderate line pursued in recent years by both states has been fully matched by peace on the ground.

To properly address the dynamics of the conflict and its spill-over effects on inter-state relations between Nigeria and Benin, interview conducted with officials from the Benin Embassy and the NBCs of both states shows that, negotiation is currently underway with stakeholders which include senior diplomatic officials, boundary surveyors, legal experts, geometric engineers and authorities of both states to facilitate contacts with the border communities in order to find a permanent solution to the conflict. As a result, peace process through coordinated action based on certain intermediaries (notably, NBCs) led to proper advancement. This is as a result of the long mutual understanding that existed between the two states.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Inter-state relations have become a regular pattern of interactions among states to address issues of common concern. In West Africa, relations among states emerges as a logical response to problems that are too big for one state to solve by itself or problems caused by the actions of one country having the spill-over effects based on the nature of the political map of the region brought about by

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colonialism. It presents an outcome of deliberate political actions that have become so central and often inevitable to states in the region in the conducts of their inter-state relations. The pattern of relations across political frontiers varies (in nature, scope, and character) from state to state depending on the nature of the states involve, as well as their historical background and cultural context.

The Nigeria and Benin inter-state relations centered on the areas of cooperation and integration. Agreements based on functional (covering areas of transport), economic (trade and commerce), political (mutual support and commitment regarding the implementation of certain values), and cooperation in foreign and security policy (common positions on cross-border security) were reached. This new approach to inter-state relations stresses the importance of the communities straddling Nigeria and Benin rather than the distinctiveness between officials.

However, the Lolo-Madecali border of Nigeria and Benin testifies the fluidity of West African boundaries in that, it constitutes a challenge to the residents of the border communities. Because of the integrative forces of economic, socio-cultural and human interactions across the border communities, the border became central to socio-communal settings and interactions. Community cross-border conflict between the two communities erupted on March 1st, 2009 over the disputed area of Tungan-Kungi which presents a challenge to interstate relations between the two countries. While the 2009 border conflict did not result to a bloody confrontation, its impacts cut across humanitarian, socio-economic, etc. It led to displacement, upsetting of civilians, miserable life condition and deplorable situation as people of Tungan-Kungi were forced to flee their homes, lands, and resources. In other words, tensions over land rights (farmland) are strongly interconnected with tensions over citizenship. Strong attempt to resolve the border conflict were made by officials in Nigeria and Benin Republic although, progress in facilitating the boundary demarcation exercise is largely been slow.

To this end, this study recommends that authorities in Nigeria and Benin Republic should undertake serious study of the process of returning the conflict communities to normalcy (the transition of the communities from conflict conditions to post-conflict conditions); establish a joint-mechanism for prevention, managing and resolving the border conflict; establish links with the sub-regional organisation such as the ECOWAS to have the capacity to

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intervene peaceful in border conflict management and to provide resources (financial and expertise) to support the countries' efforts to resolve communal conflict across their frontiers; and involve civil society and traditional authorities in the mediation and negotiation process. This is particularly important with regards to the reconstruction of the communities in the post-conflict situation, the integration of the various military forces across the borderland communities, the role of local authorities, and the reconstruction of the shattered economy. Most crucial is the immediate implementation of programmes to bring about reconciliation.

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PSYCHO-CRIMINOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF FEAR OF CRIME IN IGBESA COMMUNITY OF OGUN STATE

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ABSTRACT

Fear of crime is an important aspect of study in criminology and victimology because of its implication on lives of the citizenry. Several studies have examined the problem of fear of crime in urban areas with negligible focus on semi-urban and rural communities. This study, therefore, investigated crime and fear of crime in semi-urban of Igbesa community in Ogun State, Nigeria. Data were collected through quantitative method. It involved questionnaire survey of seventy-two community residents. The data were analysed using frequency distribution and percentage tables, Spearman's rh^{o} at 5% and Pearson's $\Re$ at 10% test. Age of the respondents ranged from 15 years to 64 years and above; 50% were male; 86.1% were Christians; 29.2% were bachelor degree holders and 84.7% were full time workers. The findings in the study show that 29.2% of respondents feared being victims of crime while using public transport; 45.8% were worried on having their homes broken; 27.8% feared their houses burgled; 29.2% were worried having their cars stolen or items in their cars taken away; 45.8% were very worried about illegal drugs being sold and used in their neighbourhoods and 30.6% were very worried from being robbed or mugged on the streets. A total of 22.2% of respondents agreed they worry too much being victims of crime and 31.9% agreed they sometimes change their everyday behavior because of crime. The study shows significant relationships between gender and fear of crime (Spearmans', rho at .240*at significant level of 0.05 test and age and fear of crime (Pearson's $\Re$ - 079^{c} at significant of 10% level of test. The study recommends good police-community relations, installation of Closed Circuit Television, regulation of access to public places, territorial reinforcement, government genuine intervention in

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provision of security to life and property and proper counseling for people with excessive phobia for crime to solve the problem of fear of crime.

Keywords: *Fear, Crime, Worry, Neighbourhoods and Community.*

INTRODUCTION

Criminologists and victimologists usually centre their discussions on effects of crime on the physical injuries and economic losses suffered by victims of crime, with less emphasis on the psychological effects that crime brings to victims (Lioyd- Sherlock and Agrawal, 2014). Fear of crime brings serious psychological effects to victims. However, very few researches have been conducted on fear of crime, especially among Nigerian criminologists and victimologists.

Fear of crime can limit people's functionality and their responses to development of their nation. In addition, foreign investors who would have been great help to Nigeria in the investment sector of the economy are unwilling and reluctant to invest in Nigeria economy, because of fear of insecurity in the country. A country like Nigeria, with a high rate of criminal and delinquent reports,is quite unappealing or very less appealing to both domestic and foreign investors.

The fear of crime has become increasingly significant to criminologists, victimologists, policy-makers, politicians, policing organizations, the mass media and the entire public all over the world, because of the great concern that fear of crime has generated. However, fear of crime has not been extensively researched by Nigerian criminologists and victomologists. The reason for this is quite unknown. Fear of crime is a neglected area in the study of Criminology and Victimology in Nigeria. Negligible focus is placed on this crucial study of crime and victims of crime. More emphasis is placed on the causes, physical effects, economic effects, control and prevention of crime. No sufficient researches have addressed the problem of fear of crime within Nigeria. Notable criminologists, penologists and victimologists only mentioned the problem in passing.

However, the psychological effects that fear of crime causes are more devastating more than the physical effects and the economic losses. Whereas,

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fear of crime may be used as an indicator to measure crime rate, yet it is an underrated parameter because it is not well exploited by Nigerian criminologists and victimologists.

The research work therefore, x-rayed the problem of fear of crime in Igbesa semi-urban community of Ogun State, Nigeria. The study area was selected because of its proximity and accessibility to the researcher. The area is close to Lagos metropolitan city and surrounded by some rural communities.

The objectives of the study were to:

1. investigate some crime feared by respondents.
2. cross examine the relationship between gender and fear of crime.
3. find out the relationship between age and fear of crime.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is very imperative to know what fear of crime is. Fear of crime is an emotional reaction characterized by a sense of danger and anxiety, produced by the threat of physical harm elicited by perceived ones in the environment that relate to some aspect of crime (Dittman, 2006). It is a sense of danger and anxiety produced by the threat of physical harm. The fear must be elicited by perceived ones in the environment that releases to some aspect of crime for the person (Gafaralo, 1981). Apart from general definition, there is a definition of subjective fear of crime. It refers to the fear among a given regional population, of becoming the victim of a criminal offence (Bug, Kroh and Meier, 2015). Fear of crime can also be categorized into two. We have experiential fear and expressive fear. They are fears from crime experienced and fear from crime not experienced respectively. Poor areas with many crimes had more experiential fear, while findings showed that expressive fear was related with sympathy for the victims and a concern about social change. Experiential fear and expressive fear were possible due to researchers' advancement in measurement of fear of crime (Forrall et.al 2009 as cited by Lim and Chun, 2015).

Empirical studies frequently discovered that women, especially elderly women are more fearful of crime (Gilchrist et.al, 1998). Studies also suggest that women report more general victimization fears because of an intertwining of general fear with the fear of sexual assault (Scott, 2013). Results of some studies indicated that fear of rape and sexual assault was a consistent significant

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predictor of fear of other crimes (Hilinski, Neeson and Andews, 2011). For instance, stranger rape exists as a virtual threat in women's lives. Women did fear cognitively by assessing their risk of sexual victimization at the hands of strangers in public after dark (Sur, 2012). Mesko et.al (2014) argue that across the regions studied by them, results show higher level of fear of crime among women. In most cases fear of crime among women is fear of rape. Fear of rape is the most important element explaining females' fear of other crimes (Lim and Chun, 2015). It is also associated with fear of homicide (Warr, 1993). Studies have shown that women with low socio-economic status were more likely to worry about walking alone outside home after dark, and being alone inside the home at night (Scott, 2003). Hence, fear of crime is higher among women of low-income living, because their poverty contributes to an increased risk of victimization (Scott, 2003). The conclusion of most of studies is that women are more fearful than men, despite being less likely to be victimized (Wynne, 2008). Therefore, women report higher fear even though official reports indicate they are less likely to be target of crime than males (Scott, 2003). The same finding was discovered among women in Australia where females tend to report greater levels of fear, but males tend to be at greater risk of victimization (Grabosky, 1995).

A question may come into our minds. Why do women fear crime? Perkins and Taylor (1996), citing Sampson (1987), argue that joblessness and lack of stable males around raise the fear of crime in women. Hilinsk et.al (2011) explained that women's physical vulnerability and inability to physically prevent attack, and the difficulties in recovering from attack, contribute to high fear of crime among women. Women's role in a feminist society, as a helpless victim, was another reason cited by Hilinsk et.al (2011). Gilchrist et .al (1998) were of the opinion that irrational response to an objectively lower crime rate, vulnerability to attack than men, inability to defend self and to cope with victimization, women's responsibilities and concern about children, cause fear of crime in women. Forms of socialization women underwent in the society also contributed to their fear of crime. For instance, women are socialized into fear of public space, a fear of strangers and men, socialized to depend on known men and socialization into a position of responsibility for offences against them as a form of contributory negligence. All these cause fear of crime in women as

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explained by (Gilchrist et.al 1998). On his own, Jackson (2009) in his study, discovered that women fear crime more than men, because average females felt less able to defend themselves from attack and are more at risk of crime than males. Smith and Torstensson (1997) argue that women's fear of crime rest on four principal reasons which are: hidden victimization, generalization of experience, vulnerability and inability to neutralize fear of crime.

Body of literature indicated that the elderly have greater levels of fear of crime (Hilinski et.al, 2011). They are more fearful of crime victimization than the young (Smith and Torstensson, 1997). Age is a significant predictor of worry about personal crime (Jackson, 2009). Old people feel less integrated into social life and may even be intimidated by being surrounded by younger residents. Older people are more fearful because they are more physically vulnerable than young people (Perkins and Taylor, 1996). It is generally assumed that the decline in physical resiliency, which accompanies the ageing process, would lead one to be more fearful of crime as one becomes older(Grabosky, 1995). The elderly therefore, are more fearful than the young (Lim and Chun, 2015). Lloyd-Sherlock and Agrawal, (2014) concluded in their study too that frail older people are more susceptible to fear of crime.

Pogrebin and Pijoan (2014) gave the following reasons older people feel more vulnerable to crime than other groups:

1. There is high incidence of low income among the elderly, the economic impact on elderly victim of crime is generally greater;
2. Older people are more likely to live alone, to live in high crime neighborhoods, and to rely on walking and public transportation;
3. Elderly people are generally less able to defend themselves because of their diminished strength and physical ailments;
4. Dates of receipt of pension and other benefits checks are widely known by citizens in the residential area where older people resides; and
5. Elderly are particularly susceptible to fraud and confidence games. However, while previous research highlighted elderly people as the most fearful in society, more recent studies have started to report the opposite (Wynne, 2008). Later researches now showed that the young are more fearful than the elderly. The findings had been changed due to early research's poor measurement (Lim and Chun, 2015)

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Race and socio-economic status are also predominant factors that determine fear of crime. Pain et.al (1999), in their study argued that racist behaviours target at Asian men made these Asian minority victims of crime. Such experiences created fear of future crime. Such minority group, because of their race, normally experienced harassment from indigenous people. Perkins and Taylor (19996) explained that African-Americans were more fearful of crime. The more predominantly African-American blocks receive less aggressive police action and service that may reduce their fear of crime. In summary, therefore, members of ethnic minority background are more likely to be fearful of crime. For instance, people from an Asian background and black minority were likely to have higher level of worry for crime (Wynne, 2008).

Socio-economic status also plays important role as determinant factor of fear of crime. Wynnne (2008) explains that members of the less-skilled socio-economic group are usually more fearful of being insulted and mugged than professional or managerial groups. The reason for this could be that the less - skilled individuals felt more vulnerable as they were more frequently exposed to dangerous environment. Grabosky (1995), in his study of Australians on fear of crime, argue that Australians with higher levels of education and income tend to be less fearful than poor people. Wealthier persons are able to access better security, and less likely to move with individuals from disadvantaged background that usually have greater tendency to offend. In summary, race and social class or socio-economic status would play significant role in fear of crime.

The idea which links environment to fear of crime originated from broken windows' theory. It stresses that environmental disorientations and the increase in neglected buildings aggravate crime and vandalism (Ergun, 2013). Physical factors which can cause fear of crime include the visible features of neighbourhood such as vandalism, rubbish, litter and Graffiti (Mesko et al, 2014). These are collectively described as incivilities (Grabosky, 1995).Such general incivilities may be social incivilities, too, like public alcohol consumption or drunken behavior that can have an adverse effect on the inhabitants of the area, thereby contributing to fear of crime (Wynne, 2008). These social incivilities are social disorders. Social disorders refers to people and can be exemplified by the presence of people engaged in drug dealing,

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fighting on street corners, the local demography or other activities that create a sense of danger that are symptoms of breakdown of social control (Mesko et,al, 2014). Lack of neighbour cohesion is another factor. The feeling, that neighbours tend not to help each other, is an important factor associated with fear of crime (Grabosky, 1995). Physical disorder and social disorder are correlated with fear of crime as argued by Perkins and Taylor (1996). Such disorders increase vulnerability to crime which refers to various defects in the living environment that are perceived as threatening. They also decrease defensibility. Defensibility is the level of protection provided by the physical and social environments, which help reduce fear of crime (Fung, Cheng and Philips, 2007).

In order to reduce fear of crime, there is need to reduce the rate of crime. Cozens (2004) argues that crime prevention through environmental design can be achieved through the following:

1. Natural surveillance which involves placement of physical features, activities and people to maximize visibility of public spaces and walkways ;
2. Natural access control through guidance of people entering and exiting a place by placing signs, entrances, exits, fencing, land spacing and lighting;
3. Territorial reinforcement which involves use of physical attributes that express ownership such as fences, pavements treatment, artwork, signage, land spacing and placement of building, and
4. Image/maintenance which allows for the continued use of space for its intended purpose.

Grabosky (1995), on his own enumerates reduction in incivility and disorder, street policing, good police community relations, installation of telecommunication technology and good environmental design as ways to reduce crime and fear of crime in a community.

Ergun (2013), on his own highlights designing of safer public building, erection of barriers and changing of street patterns, controlling of access to building, school, parks, public housing through regulated entry and creation of safer public places, as policies that may be implemented to reduce crime and fear of crime in a community. Hilinski et.al (2011) argue that policies aimed at reduction of fear of crime should centre on solving the root causes of the fear,

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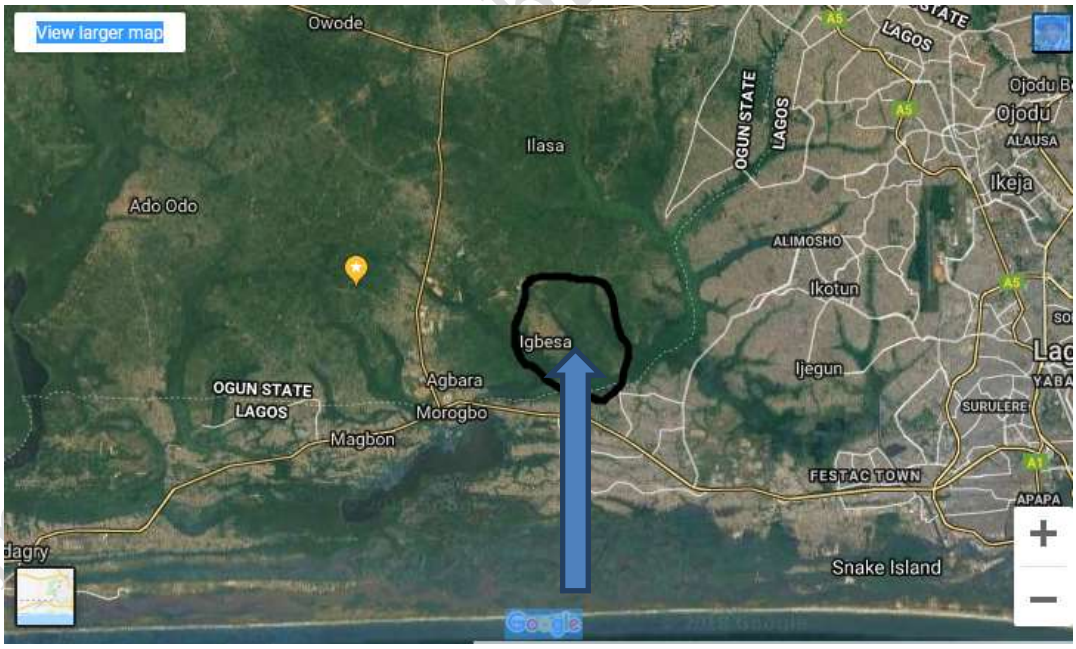
which they argue is individual perceived risk of being victimized. As a follow up, self-defence training and other precautionary behaviours to reduce risk of victimization, can be taught to potential victims.
Sur (2012) opines that constrained mobility and behavioural constraints will also reduce fear of crime.

METHODOLOGY

This work adopted a survey research design. Survey involves the collection of information from a sample of individuals (Schutt, 2004). Quantitative approach was employed in this study. The study area was Igbesa. Igbesa is a semi-urban community in Ado-Odo/Otta Local Government Area of Ogun State. The community is located on latitude 6.533602^0 and longitude 3.13416^0. The GPS coordinates of the community are of 6^0 32' 0.9672" N and 3^0 8' 2.9796"t. The community elevations above the sea level are 19 metres high or 62 feet. It is located 8 miles away from the West of City of Lagos. There are about 7, 000 people living in the town. The community is an Industrial area with over forty different industries located in different areas of the town. The largest among these industries is Ogun-Guangdong Industrial Zone, established during the administration of Chief Gbenga Daniel (the former governor of Ogun State).

Picture of the study area



Igbesa community which was the study area was selected through purposive sampling method under non-probability sampling technique. Purposive

sampling uses the judgment of an expert in selecting cases with a specific purpose in mind (Adler and Clerk, 199 and Neuman, 2003) Community dwellers that formed our respondents were sampled, using convenience sampling which is sometimes called available subject sample which is a group of elements (often people that are readily accessible to and therefore, convenient for the researcher)

Seventy-two (72) respondents were eventually sampled to participate in this study. Rules of thumb by Hill (1998) and Vanvoorhis and Morgan (2017) were employed to arrive at the sample size. Time and the monetary cost really restricted the sample size. Seventy-two copies of a questionnaire were administered among the community people who participated in the study. All the copies administered were returned to the researcher.

The quantitative data were from questionnaire administered. Copies of the questionnaire for the study were first sorted out. To minimize errors, data from the questionnaire were coded so as to pave the way for editing of data before the use of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). The analysis of data emphasized comparative and relative frequencies. Univariate analyses were used in interpreting socio-demographic of the respondents, using frequency and percentage tables, while bivariate analyses were employed in cross-tabulating variables.

Hypothesis testing

A hypothesis is a tentative explanation for certain behaviour, phenomena or events that have occurred or will occur. A hypothesis states the researcher's expectations concerning the relationship between the variables in the research problem.

The following hypotheses were tested in this study:

Hypothesis 1

There is a significant relationship between gender and fear of crime

Hypothesis 2

There is a significant relationship between age and fear of crime.

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The above two hypotheses were broken down into null hypotheses and alternative hypotheses as follows:

Hypothesis 1
Null hypothesis (Ho)
There is no significant relationship between gender and fear of crime.

Alternative hypothesis (H1)
There is a significant relationship between gender and fear of crime.

Hypothesis 2
Null hypothesis (Ho)
There is no significant relationship between age and fear of crime.

Alternative hypothesis (H1)
There is a significant relationship between age and fear of crime.
Hypothesis 1 was tested using Spearman's rho while hypothesis 2 was tested using Pearson's $\Re$. Both were non-parametric correlations and symmetric measures respectively.

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Socio-bio data of respondents

This section discusses socio-bio data of respondents who participated in the study. The first to be considered is the sex of respondents. The table below shows the analysis of sex distribution of respondents.

Table 1: sex distribution of respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	36	50.0
Female	36	50.0
Total	**72**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018

The table above shows the sex distribution of respondents who participated in the study. Fifty (50.0%) of respondents were males and 50.0% of them were

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females. Sex determines the gender dispositions in society. Gender, for instance, is a strong factor to discuss when it comes to research on fear of crime in society. For Gilchrist et.al (1998) and (Scott, 2003)) women are more fearful of crime and they report more general victimization fear with fear of sexual assault. The same views were supported by Hilinski et.al (2011); Sur (2012); Mesko et.al (2012) and Warr (1993). The data in the study yielded equal percentage of sex for both male and female, an indication of equity in the study on gender-basis.

Age of respondent was also considered in the study. Age also is an important determinant factor of fear of crime. Table 2 shown below contains the analysis of respondents on age.

Table 2: Age distribution of respondents

Age distribution	Frequency	Percentage
15 – 24 years	6	8.3
25 – 34 years	16	22.2
35 – 44 years	36	50.0
45 – 54 years	10	13.9
55 years and above	4	5.6
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey. 2018.

The table above shows how respondents were distributed by age variable. The analyses show that respondents, who were in the age range of 35 years and 44 years, recorded the highest percentage of 50.0%; this was followed by respondents between 25 years and 34 years with 22.2%; those that were between 45 years and 54 years were 13.9%; this was followed by those that were between 15 years and 24 years with 8.3% and respondent that were 55 years and above came last with 5.6%. Age also is an important factor in fear of crime. Hilinsk et.al (2011) argue that people who were advanced in age have greater levels of fear of crime. They were more fearful of crime victimization than the young population is society (Smith and Torstensson, 1997). Age is a factor to consider when it comes to worry about personal crime (Jackson, 2009). People that are very old are more fearful of crime because they are more vulnerable, physically,

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than young people (Perkins and Taylor, 1996). Physical weakness of the body which comes as a result of aging process makes older people to be more fearful of crime (Grabosky, 1995).

Age, therefore is always a recurrent factor in literature when fear of crime is being analysed or explained across various categories of people in society. The religions of respondents were also considered in the study. Table 3 below shows the distribution of respondents by their religions.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by religions

Religions	Frequency	Percentage
Christianity	63	87.5
Islam	8	11.1
Traditional Religion	1	1.4
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

From the above table, 87.5% of respondents were Christians; 11.1% were Muslims and 1.4%, adherent of traditional religion. The analyses clearly show that many of the respondents who participated in the study were Christians. Igbesa community is predominantly Christian community. The community is not far from Badagry which serves as the gate way for Christian missionaries in Nigeria. Christianity came into Nigeria through Badagry community.

Religion may play important role in neutralization of fear of crime. Strong religious belief against possibility of being victimized can assist in neutralization of fear of crime. Inability to neutralize crime, especially by women, according to Smith and Torstensson (1997), causes severe fear of crime.

The study also considered the educational qualifications of the respondents who participated in the study. The table 4 below shows the educational qualification analysis of respondents.

Table 4: Educational qualifications of respondents

Educational qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Below SSCE	2	2.8
SSCE	4	5.6

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ND	6	8.3
NCE	8	11.1
HND	12	16.7
B.SC	21	29.2
M.SC	14	19.4
Others	4	5.6
Missing	1	1.4
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

It can be deduced from above table that 2.8% of respondents had educational qualifications below senior secondary school certificate; 5.6% of respondent had senior secondary school certificate; 8.3% of them had National Diploma; 11.1% of them had National Certificate in Education; 16.7% of respondents had Higher National Diploma; 29.2% of them were holders of bachelor degrees; 19.4% of them had Master's degrees, while 5.6% of them had other qualifications. Finally, 1.4% did not indicate any qualification.

A cursory look at the table shows that majority of respondent 29.2% had bachelor's degrees, followed by 19.4%, that had Master's degrees. Education is an important factor that should be considered in measurement of fear of crime. For instance, Grabosky (1995) in his study of Australians on fear of crime noted that Australians with higher levels of education tend to be less fearful than the uneducated. Education may influence the ways people respond to crime. Education may play prominent role in making decision regarding protective behaviours against crime; whether to seek for insurance to minimize the cost of victimization, whether to participate in behaviours that will lower crime rate with others and also the way people seek for information by consulting other sources and scanning the environment (Gafaralo, 1981)

Employment status of respondent was also considered in the study. Table 5 below shows the analyses of respondents regarding their employment statuses.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by employment status

Employment Status	Frequency	Percentage
Student	2	2.8
Part-Time Worker	7	9.7
Full-Time Worker	61	84.7

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Unemployed	1	1.4
Retiree	1	1.4
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

A cursory look at the table above shows that 2.8% of respondents were still schooling (students); 9.7% of them were holding part-time jobs; 84.7% of them were full-time workers; 1.4% of respondents were not employed and finally 1,4% were retirees. We can infer from the table that majority of respondents were full-time workers. The employment statuses of people would determine their income. Income contributes to fear of crime. Scott (2003) argues that fear of crime is higher among women of low-income living than women of high-income living, because low-income living causes poverty. Poverty itself contributes to an increased risk of victimization.

Scott (2003) argues that studies have shown that women with low-socio economic status were usually worried of walking alone outside home after dark and staying alone inside the home at night. Wynne (2008) also explains that members of less-skilled socio-economic group usually exhibit fear of being insulted and mugged more than the members of highly professional group. Grabosky (1995) had the same view. His study of Australians on fear of crime shows that Australians that earned high income were less fearful than poor Australians.

The study requested that respondents indicate how long they have been living in their area / neighbourhoods. The analyses show that 9.7% of respondents had lived in their neighbourhoods for less than 12 months; 11.1% have been in their neighbourhoods between 1-2 years; 8.3% of them for between 2-3 years; 25.0% of them for between 3-5 years; 23.6% of respondents have been living in their neighborhoods between 5-10 years; 13.9% of them for between 10-20 years; 6.9% of them have been living there for 20 years and above. The duration of their living will determine their experiences about the area.

As a follow up question, the study requested how many people were living in the households of respondents including themselves. The analyses show that 2.8% of them were living alone; 4.2% of respondents were living with one other person; 12.5% of them were living with two other persons; 23.5% of

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respondents were living with three other persons and 56.9% of respondents were living with four other persons and more. Living together with other persons may reduce fear of crime. People that are living alone may have higher level of fear of crime than people living with other persons in the household. However, further studies may be conducted to ascertain this.

Respondents and fear of crimes.

One of the objectives of this study is to investigate whether respondents fear some kinds of crime or not. The first kind of crime investigated was crime which emanated from using public transport like assault, stealing etc. Table 6 below shows how they responded to the question.

Table 6: Respondents on how worried they were being victims of crime for using public transport

Level of Worry	Frequency	Percentage
Very Worried	21	29.2
A little worried	15	20.8
Neither worried nor not worried	8	11.1
Not very worried	13	18.1
Not at all worried	7	9.7
Not applicable	8	11.1
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

Analyses from the table above show that 29.2% of respondent were very worried of being victims of crime whenever they used public transport; 20.8% of them were a little worried; 11.1% were indifferent being victims of crime for using public transport; 18.1% of respondents were not very worried; 9.7% of them were not at all worried and finally 11.1% of them signified not applicable, because they did not make use of public transports. Public transport system serves as avenue through which criminally minded people carry out their evil operations. Many Nigerians have been victims of crime while using public transport system. Such crimes included, but not limited to, armed robbery,

robbery, kidnapping for ransom or for rituals, abduction, etc. The study investigated how worried respondents were having their home broken into or something stolen from them in the next twelve months. Table 7 below shows how they responded to the question.

Table 7: Respondents on how worried they were having their homes broken into or something stolen from them in the next twelve months

Level of Worry	Frequency	Percentage
Very Worried	33	45.8
A little worried	13	18.1
Neither worried nor not worried	6	8.3
Not very worried	6	8.3
Not at all worried	6	8.3
Don't know	8	11.1
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

Going through the analyses above, 45.8% of respondents said they were very worried having their homes broken into or having something stolen from them in the next twelve months; 18.1% of them were a little worried about this, 8.3% of respondents said they were indifferent about their home being broken into or something stolen from them in the next twelve months; 8.3% of respondents were not very worried about this; 8.3% of them were not at all worried and finally 11.1% of respondents didn't know what to give as response to the question. However, the majority of respondents (45.8%) signified that they were very worried having their homes broken into or something stolen from them in the next twelve months. Gilchrist et.al (1998) discovered in their study that house breaking was fearfully spoken of by the women who participated in their study.

Fear of burglary was also investigated in the study. The study requested that respondents indicate how worried they were having their house burgled. Table 8 shows how they indicated their worry.

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Table 8: Respondents on how worried they were having their houses burgled

Level of Worry	Frequency	Percentage
Very Worried	20	27.8
A little worried	18	25.0
Neither worried nor not worried	5	6.9
Not very worried	15	20.8
Not at all worried	8	11.1
Not applicable	5	6.9
Missing	1	1.4
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

A critical look at the table above shows that 27.8% of respondents were very worried of their houses being burgled; 25.0% of them were a little worried of the burglary; 6.9% of respondents were indifferent; 20.8% of them were not very worried, 11.1% of them were not at all worried; 6.9% of respondents said the question was not applicable to them, without reasons given, and finally, 1.4% of respondents did not give any response.

Analyses from the table above give inference that large number of respondents was very worried (27.8%) of their houses being burgled,while a fairly large number (25.0%) were a little worried of the same. It can be concluded that majority of respondents wereconcerned of their houses being burgled by intruders. Burglary is one of the crimes feared most by people. Warr (1993) in his study of fear of victimization indicated that the most feared crime by his respondents was residential burglary (having someone break into your home while you've away). It is a property crime that carries little risk of personal injury as argued by Warr (1993). Gilchrist (1998), in his study of women and the fear of crime indicated that burglary was a source of fear and this was so more often for women than men.

The study also investigated how worried respondents were, having their cars or items from their cars stolen. Table 9 indicates the outcomes of the analyses from the responses given by respondents on it.

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Table 9: Respondents on how worried they were having their cars stolen or items from their cars stolen

Level of Worry	Frequency	Percentage
Very Worried	21	29.2
A little worried	15	20.8
Neither worried nor not worried	4	5.6
Not very worried	5	6.9
Not at all worried	5	6.9
Not applicable	20	27.8
Missing	2	2.8
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

The table above shows that majority of respondents (29.2%) indicated that they were very worried having their cars stolen or items from their cars stolen; 20.8% of respondents were a little worried about the same problem; 5.6% of them were indifferent about this; 6.9% of respondents signified that they were not very worried; another 6.9% said they were not at all worried; 27.8% of respondents (a fairly large percentage) said the question was not applicable to them because they did not have cars of their own. Finally, 2.8% of respondents did not indicate any response. However, it can be inferred from the analyses that the largest percentage (29.2%) was very worried about having their cars stolen or items stolen from their cars. Office for National Statistics (2015) indicates worry about having car stolen as one of the fears of crime in the survey conducted on crime and fear of crime.

The study also takes into cognizance the worry on use of hard drugs i.e. marijuana. Table 10 indicates the responses of the respondents on this.

Table 10: Respondents' worry on the use of drug in their neighbourhood (i.e. marijuana)

Level of Worry	Frequency	Percentage
Very Worried	33	45.8
A little worried	19	26.4

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Neither worried nor not worried	4	5.6
Not very worried	4	5.6
Not at all worried	3	4.2
Not applicable	8	11.1
Missing	1	1.4
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

Analyses from the table above shows that 45.8% of respondents were very worried about the use of hard drugs such as marijuana in their neighbourhood; 26.4% of them were a little worried about this; 5.6% of respondents were neither worried nor not worried about the use of hard drugs in their neightbourhood; another 5.6% of respondents were not very worried about this; 4.2% of them not at all worried; 11.1% of respondents signified that the question was not applicable to them because nothing like the use of hard drugs was going on in their neighbourhoods while 1.4% of respondents did not indicate any response. Sales and use of illegal drugs in the neighbourhood can cause fear of crime to some people. Office for National Statistics (2015) included people using or dealing with drugs in the neighbourhood as one variable that may cause fear of crime. Perkins and Taylor (1996) discovered in their study that people selling illegal drugs can elicit fear of crime (individual level ∞ =.80 and block level ∞ =.89). Very similar to this problem is the drunkenperson in the street, which forms one of the variables in the study conducted by Mesko et.al (2014). In summary illegal use and sales of drugs in the neighbourhood can make people to get worry on the possibility of being victimized.

The study investigated whether respondents were worried of being robbed or mugged on the street. Table 11 below shows how respondents reacted to the question.

Table 11: Respondents on how worried they were being robbed or mugged on the street

Level of Worry	Frequency	Percentage
Very Worried	22	30.6
A little worried	20	27.8

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Neither worried nor not worried	7	9.7
Not very worried	5	6.9
Not at all worried	4	5.6
Not applicable	11	15.3
Missing	3	4.2
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

Analyses from the table above show that 30.6% of respondents were worried about being robbed or mugged on the street; 27.8% of them were a little worried about this; 9.7% of respondents were indifferent about being robbed or mugged on the streets; 6.9% of respondents were not very worried; 5.6% of them were not at all worried about it; 15.3% of respondents indicated that the question was not applicable to them; while 4.2% of respondents did not indicate any response to this. The overall analyses show that largest percentage of respondents was very worried about being robbed or mugged on streets. Office for National Statistics (2015) included the same question in the survey they conducted on crime and fear of crime, because of the importance of the variable in the study of fear of crime. The same question was used as a measure to determine the fear of crime by Jackson (2009) in his study. However, Mesko et.al (2014) used street robbery instead, but it measured the same variable in their study.

The study investigated whether or not respondents agreed that they worry too much about being a victim of crime. Table 12 below shows the analyses of their responses on this question.

Table 12: Respondents on whether they agree that they worry too much being a victim of crime

Level of agreement	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	11	15.3
Agree	13	18.1
Somehow agree	16	22.2
Disagree	16	22.2
Strongly disagree	12	16.7
Missing	4	5.6

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Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

The analyses from the table above show that 15.3% of respondents strongly agreed that they did worry too much being a victim of crime; 18.1% of them agreed with the same statement; 22.2% of respondents somehow agreed with it; 22.2% of respondents however disagreed; while 16.7% of respondents strongly disagreed. 5.6% did not indicate any response.

A critical look at the analyses shows that fairy large percentage (22.2%) of them somehow agreed with the statement that they worried too much of being victim of crime. However, the overall percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement, one way or the other,totaled 55.6%. It can be concluded that majority of respondents agreed that they worry too much being a victim of crime. The study also investigated whether they (respondents) agreed with the statement that they sometimes changed their everyday behaviours because of their concern about being victims of crime. Table 13 below shows how they responded to the question.

Table 13: Respondents on whether they agree that they sometimes change their everyday behaviours because of concern from being victims of crime

Level of agreement	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	7	9.7
Agree	23	31.9
Somehow agree	20	27.8
Disagree	8	11.1
Strongly disagree	9	12.5
Missing	5	6.9
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

The table above shows that 9.7% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement that they sometimes changed their everyday behaviours because of their concern about being victims of crime; 31.9% of respondents agreed with the same statement; 27.8% of them somehow agreed; 11.1% of respondents

disagreed; 12.5% of them strongly disagreed with the statement and 6.9% of respondents did not indicate any response. However, it can be deduced from the analyses that a very large percentage of respondent agreed, one way or the other, that they sometimes changed their everyday behaviours because of their concern about being victims of crime. Warr (1993), in his study considered subtle changes in personal habits of people as pre-cautionary measure, and avoidance behaviours as one of the demerits of fear of crime. Spatial avoidance, where individuals avoid areas that are thought to be dangerous, is another everyday change behaviour which shows concern for being a victim of crime (Warr, 1993).

Testing of Hypothesis

This section deals with testing of hypothesis. Two hypotheses were selected for empirical testing. The first hypothesis was to test a significant relationship between gender and fear of crime. The second hypothesis was to test significant relationship between age and fear of crime.

Hypothesis I

Tables 14 A and 15 B below shows the results of the findings of cross tabulation of gender with fear of crime.

Table 14 A: Cross-tabulation of gender with fear of crime
Thinking about all types of crime in general, how worried are you about becoming a victim of crime?

Gender	Very worried	A little worried	Neither worried nor not worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	Total
Female	24	4	2	1	3	34
Male	14	14	2	4	1	35
Total	**38**	**18**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**69**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

Table 14B below shows the non-parametric correlations (Spearman rho) of the above cross tabulation.

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Table 14B: Non-parametric correlations (Spearman's rho)
Thinking about all types of crime, in general, how worried are you about becoming a victim of crime?

Spearman's rho	Correlation coefficient	1.000	.240*	
Gender				
	Sig (2-tailed)	-	- 047	
	N	72	69	
	Correlation coefficient	-240*	1.000	
	Sig (2 tailed)	-047		
	N	69	69	

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2 tailed)

The result of the cross tabulation between gender and fear of crime, using Spearman's rho yielded -240* at 0.05 level of significant test. There is significant relationship therefore between gender and fear of crime. However, the correlation co-efficient is low. The alternative hypothesis under hypothesis 1 in chapter 3 under the sub-ending hypothesis testing is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected.
The finding from the hypothesis is in agreement with other findings which show there was significant relationship between gender and fear of crime. Hilinski et.al (2011); Mesko et.al (2014); Warr (1993); Grabosky (1995) and Perkins and Taylor (1996) all discovered significant relationships between gender and fear of crime.

Hypothesis 2
Tables 15A and 15 B below shows the results of the findings of cross tabulation of age with fear of crime.

Table 15 A: Cross tabulation of age with fear of crime.
Thinking about all types of crime in general, how worried are you becoming a victim of crime?

Age group	Very worried	A little worried	Neither worried nor not worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried	Total
15-24	5	0	0	0	1	6
25-34	10	4	2	0	0	16
35-44	15	13	1	4	0	33
45-54	6	1	0	1	2	10

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55-64	2	0	1	0	1	4
Total	**38**	**18**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**69**

Source: Researcher's Survey, 2018.

Table 15B below shows the symmetric measures (Pearson's $\Re$) of the above cross tabulation

Table 15 B: Symmetric measures (Pearson's $\Re$)

	Value	Asymptotic standard error	Approximate Tb	App. sig
Interval by Interval Pearson's $\Re$	-213	- 143	1.786	0.79c
Ordinal by ordinal Spearman correlation	- 174	-127	1.448	-152c
N of valid cases		69		

(a) Not assuming the null hypothesis
(b) Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
(c) Based on normal approximation.

Correlation is significant at 10% level. The result of the cross tabulation between age and fear of crime, using Pearson's $\Re$ yielded. 0.79^{C} at 10% level of significant test. There is significant relationship therefore, between age and fear of crime. However, the correlation co-efficient is low. The alternative hypothesis under hypothesis testing in chapter 3 sub ending hypothesis testing is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected. The finding here is in agreement with other pervious findings like Smith and Torstensson (1997); Jackson (2009) and Perkins and Taylor, 1996) that age and fear of crime are related.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The finding in the study shows that 29.2% of respondents feared being victims of crime while using public transport. A total of 45.8% of respondents were worried having their homes broken into or something stolen from them in the next twelve months. House breaking was fearfully spoken of by the women who

participated in the study conducted by Gilchrist et.al (1998). In a related finding, 27.8% of respondents were worried having their houses burgled. Warr (1993) indicated in his study that the most feared crime by his respondents was residential burglary. Although, it is a property crime that carries little risk of personal injury as argued by Warr (1993). Gilchrist et .al (1998) also discovered in their study that burglary was a source of fear for women than men.

It was also discovered in the study that 29.2% of respondents were very worried having their cars stolen or items taken away from the cars. This forms one of the measures to determine the fear of crime as indicated by Office for National Statistics (2015). Regarding the use and sales of illicit drugs; 45.8% of respondents signified that they were very worried about illegal activities of using and selling illegal drugs in their neighbourhoods, especially marijuana. People selling illegal drugs as well as drunk people can elicit fear of crime (Perkins and Taylor, 1996 and Mesko et.al, 2014).

The finding on being robbed or mugged on the street shows that 30.6% of respondents were very worried on this. Being robbed or mugged is one of the measures to determine fear of crime as indicated by Office for National Statistics (2015); Jackson (2009) and Mesko et.al (2014).

Further findings show that 22.2% of respondents somehow agreed that they worry too much being victims of crime; while 31.9% of them agreed that they sometimes change their everyday behaviours because of their concern for being victims of crime. Subtle changes in personal habits of people as pre-cautionary measure and avoidance behaviours are demerits of fear of crime (Warr, 1993).

The findings from the tested hypotheses show that there was significant relationship between gender and fear of crime, using Spearman's rho. The result for this was .240* at significant level of 0.05 test. However, the correlational coefficient of it was low. The second hypothesis also shows significant relationship between age and fear of crime, using Pearson's $\Re$. The result for this was -079^{c} at significant of 10% level of test. However, the co- relational significance was also low.

The studies conducted by others in the past show that there was significant relationship between gender and fear of crime (Hilinski, et.al, 2011; Mesko et.al, 2014; Warr, 1993; Grabosky, 1995 and perkins and Taylor, 1996). Moreover, studies in the past also show significant relationship between age and

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fear of crime (Smith and Torstensson, 1997; Jackson 2009 and Perkins and Taylor, 1996).

The study concludes that fears of using public transport; having one's home broken into; house burglary; having one's car stolen or items in it, illegal use and selling of drugs; and being robbed or mugged on the street were exhibited by respondents who participated in the study, as were also reflected in previous studies. It is also concluded that gender and age still remain important factors that determine fear of crime in society, as the study discovered significant relationships between gender and fear of crime, and age and fear of crime.

The study recommends good police-community relations that will enhance security. Neighbourhoods that are able to afford the cost should be encouraged to install Closed Circuit Television to increase the neighbourhoods security and surveillance. Access to public places, apart from neighbourhoods, should be properly regulated. These include schools, parks, public housing etc. such places and neighbourhoods should be well lit in the nights.

Territorial reinforcement should be done. Fences, pavements and land spacing that will improve security of individual ownership in the neighbourhood should be constructed to wade off intruders. Government should take the issue of security of life and property more paramount. Strategies should be implemented nationwide that will reduce the rate of crime which in turn will lower the fear of crime.

Individuals who have excessive phobia for crime need to be counseled. Such counseling will assist them to lower their fear of crime and how to manage such fear. Women and the aged that are more vulnerable should be protected from crime and fear of crime at the family level. Measures should be taken at homes that will reduce their fear.

Finally, further studies on crime and fear of crime should be conducted especially in other areas not covered by this study.

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IMMIGRANT'S INFORMATION BEHAVIOR IN NIGERIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract
The concept of immigrants has broad outlook; international, continental, and national perspectives. This study is not unmindful of the impact of the national and continental dimensions, but emphasis shall be placed on information seeking behavior of Nigerian immigrants with the view to identify their information needs, information seeking patterns and hindrances to access and use of solution- based information materials. The study looked at different socio- cultural background, values and beliefs of this group of users as a vital point in appropriate information provisions. Librarians and information professionals are therefore advised to provide relevant, useful and appropriate services to immigrants by organizing equitable resources through equitable service policies and equitable access to immigrant's related information.

Keywords: *Immigrants, Information needs, Information seeking, Information behavior and Information seeking behaviour*

Introduction
This presentation reviewed various literature relating to, Immigrants living in Nigerian, their Information needs, Information seeking, Information behavior and Information seeking behavior. According to Iheanacho and Ughaerumba (2015) Migration can be traced to the existence of the first set of humans on earth. Migration has taken various patterns such as slave trade, colonization, urbanization, industrialization and globalization. Movement of persons (migrants) from one place to another has been a trend adopted by various

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individuals. International Migration in Nigeria can be traced from the pre-colonial era (precisely slave trade era) to colonial era. Although the nation-state was not recognized as Nigeria as at then as it had a kingdom and empire structure. This made it difficult to be described as internal or international structure. The most important is to note that migration in Africa (Nigeria) can be traced to this era. During these eras migration was both forced and voluntary. In Nigeria, during the 1960s International Migration became the new trend and was at its increase as Nigerians and other Africans left their respective states for Europe while the South-South pathways of migration also existed, as Africans migrated to various parts of West African neighbouring states mostly for trade purposes (regional integration). According to Fayomi (2013) International Migration is mostly influenced by economic reasons which can be for employment, trade purposes, high favourable standard of living and fair weather conditions for agriculture among other reasons.

International Federal Red Cross and Red Crescent (2012) reveal International Migration to be a process of moving across borders. International Migration in Nigeria can be traced as far back as the pre-colonial era, precisely the slave trade era in which humans were seen as commodities to be traded and transported to Europe as slaves. The colonial era also experienced International Migration as various ethnic groups and other Africans transported themselves from one place to another spreading the information and educating their fellow individuals on the ideology known as nationalism at that time and also moved from one place to another for trade purposes. During this colonial and post-colonial period a policy to sponsor Nigerians abroad was also introduced so as to build up leaders who will lead and develop the nation-state since the British (Europeans) opened the eyes of Africans to western education (Akinrinade and Olukoya , 2011). West (2016) reveals that Africa in which Nigeria belongs has the largest source of migrants. However the economic and political activities of Nigeria in the 1960s made Nigeria officially a destination nation state and a source nation state.

International Migration is the movement of nationals from other West African states to Nigeria (South-South) and also the movement of Nigerians to the developed countries (South-North). International Migration is seen as a reaction to the “pull” and “push” factors exposed to migrants (emigrants and

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immigrants) as they are expected to act as human beings first before acting up as migrants. International Migration of individuals as earlier stated can be voluntary or involuntary. European Union (2011) reveals that the number of migrant grows continually as it is evidently seen. This means that International Migration will always be on its increase as it is likely to be inevitable due to the interconnected nature of nation-state and the nature of the international system .Also the various transportations for easy movement, as a result of the benefits of globalization makes individuals engage in International Migration easily. Adetunji (2014) also reveals International Migration to be the movement of individuals across national boundaries. One of the reasons behind the migrants' movement from one nation-state to another is the desire for a better life than the previous or the present status. International Migration can be a source of positivity and negativity to a nation-state as it depends on the way the particular nation state decides to handle the subject matter. This is where the efficiency of the Immigration Service (Nigerian immigration service) is needed (Fayomi, 2013). According to Zoomer et al cited in Fayomi (2013) International Migration is naturally complex. It can affect a nation state politically, culturally and socio-economically by bringing either strength or weakness. In other words, International Migration can bring progress in socio-economic development and also decline in socio-economic development of a nation state. Tornimbeni (2005) cited in Fayomi (2013) reveals that West African nation-states among other countries in the globe have a trace of migration in their respective histories. International Migration deals with two (2) states; these are the receiving states and sending states. International Migration which is a feature of globalization plays a positive role in international trade. However, it has been associated with transnational crimes (Bower and Parke, 2009). This is explained with the occurrence the 9/ 11 attack in the United States of America (U.S.A), this brought about security consciousness on nation-states in the international system (Adeola and Fayomi, 2012 and Rezouni, 2010). International Migration affects nation states differently as the way it impacts on the developed world is different from the impacts it has on the developing world (Nwagwugwu et al, 2015). International Migration can trigger transfers of knowledge, innovations, creativity and technologies. International Migration in actual fact is beneficial to all parties most especially the receiving states though the fears are the

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undocumented and irregular entries of most migrants in and out of the nation-state as this can cause insecurity in the nation-state involved. Immigration can bring about brain gain to a nation-state as granting entries of the right migrants most especially to join the labour force of a nation-state can bring innovation and creativity into that particular nation-state. Qualified immigrants with the right skills and expertise have been associated with increasing the productivity of economies with their intellects and creativities. As literatures have it USA (United States of America) is one country that cannot be ignored in describing the success of International Migration through immigration of migrants. Immigrants in many developed European countries are from different nationalities with diverse cultures, believes and customs these varieties can make a nation state flourish due to the coming together of various insight and approach to a particular issue (West, 2016). Martin and Midgley (2003) agreed with the statement earlier made that immigration of qualified migrant into a particular nation-state is also responsible for the socio-economic development of that nation-state, revealing the United States of America to be a very good example when looking at the benefits of International Migration most especially immigration activities in the country. A paper from International Organization of Migration (2013) reveals that various debates have been made on International Migration and socio-economic development as they are sensed to be economically related, revealing further that International Migration is one of the avenue for socio-economic development in a nation-state as it has the tendency of promoting sustainable development in that specific nation-state. However, International Migration can only be achieved when there are effective policies dedicatedly followed by various subordinates through quality leadership, transparency among other regulations. IOM (2010) also stated that International Migration can influence a nation state's socio-economic development positively or negatively as the end result would be based on the performance of the agencies responsible.

According to Aseffa (2013) International Migration will always be at its increase as countries remains interdependent on each other directly or indirectly. Also as various individuals begin to identify their various destinations where they are convinced their destinies lies due to the attractive "pull" factors and various "push" factors in their home countries. Finally, with

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the increasing demand for labour by various nation states most especially from the developed world, International Migration might be inevitable.

Information has become one of the most important elements for progress in any society. To succeed and even to survive in this modern era, one needs a variety of information regardless of one's position, skills or profession. With the overflow of available information everyone needs information of an increasing variety.

Immigrants, especially from underdeveloped countries, are generally perceived to be information poor, and they face challenges with finding and using significantly needed information for their everyday lives (Fisher 2004). They lack effective communication because of barriers such as language, conceptual awareness of places to find information and services, philosophy of education and more (Hanken 1995; Srinivasan and Pyati 2007).

Immigration can be defined as a movement of people into a different country in order to settle there. The terms "immigration" and "migration" are sometimes confused, though both refer to the movement of people between countries, but these terms are both subtly different. The term "migration" is used to describe the movement of people, or even animals, between countries or states. Kalitanyi and Visser (2010) defined migration with a nuance to mean the movement of people across country (and state) lines for the purpose of establishing a new place or seeking peace and stability.

Migration is the umbrella term that covers both immigration and emigration. The difference between immigration and emigration is that to migrate means that someone has moved to a new country from his/her native country; therefore, he/she is called an immigrant, while the term "emigration" refers to the movement from someone's country (people immigrate to a new country and emigrate from their native country). Migration can be permanent or temporary and it can also be national or international (across borders), but immigration is usually referred to as permanently moving to a new country (Roberts 2009).

When looking at migration as an umbrella term, one will come across much discussion about legal and illegal immigration. Basically, a legal immigrant is any person holding a valid visa or permit, a refugee or asylum seeker in a foreign country, while illegal immigration is the migration of people across national

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borders in a way that violates the immigration laws of the destination country. Illegal immigrants are sometimes known as undocumented immigrants.

The term "immigrant" is mostly based on people's status upon entering a new country, including refugees, student visa holders, visiting or non-immigrant visa holders, and holders of immigrant visas. This status changes sometimes. Those who enter as students may decide to stay and secure permanent positions in the new country, while non-immigrant visa holders may also change their status to permanent residents. Those who enter a new country as transnational may also stay and seek asylum if social and political disruption erupt in their home countries (Clark 2006).

Immigration can be caused by many reasons, including economic, temperature, political and family reunification reasons, poverty, natural disasters or the wish to change one's surroundings voluntarily. Immigration includes the movement of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people as well as economic migrants. There are different forms of immigration that can be distinguished according to the motives, including economic and family reunion reasons, and refugees' with legal status such as irregular immigration, controlled immigration and free immigration of those concerned (United Nations 2005).

Nigerian immigrants

The movement of human populations around the world, as well as the phenomenon of immigrants into Nigerian in search of a better quality of life is certainly not new; however, the mass movement of people both voluntary and forced has taken place for many decades now.

The increase of Nigerian immigrants was better understood, following the deteriorating economic conditions, violent conflict and political issues taking place in African countries.

Typology of Nigerian immigrants

The typology of the immigration in Nigeria varies greatly over time; there are as many different kinds of immigration as there are sedentary lifestyles (Jordan and Duvell 2003: 62). Immigrants themselves display varied characteristics, motivations and behaviours. Researchers such as Akokpari (2001: 3), Campbell

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(2007: 11), El-Khawas (2004: 41), Martell (2010: 106) and Weda (2012) have highlighted the following as different types of immigration:

- **Forced or involuntary immigration and voluntary immigration:** Forced immigration in the case where people have to travel for reasons beyond their control, as in the movement of refugees and exiles and others who leave because of political, ethnic, gender or other forms of persecution. Immigrants are also forced victims of human trafficking, slaves or they flee natural disasters. This is one of the leading types of immigration in Nigeria due to war and incessant conflicts ravaging the continent. Otherwise, voluntary immigration takes place when people move for economic and other reasons that are not beyond their control.
- **Permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and seasonal immigration:** This is usually determined by the time an immigrant spends away from his/her country of origin. Temporary immigrants are those who go to places for a brief period of time to earn income and then return to their homelands. They generally include international students, tourists and business people. Permanent immigration raises questions of citizenship and the development of identity.
- **Labour immigration:** This category differs from other forms of immigration, because it is labour immigration instead of people whose intention is not that of securing jobs in some of the remote workforces. Labour immigration involves people looking for work or better economic conditions, or those recruited by international employment agencies. Labour immigration is sometimes divided into skilled immigration and unskilled labour where every person with training or education above high school level is considered qualified. For example, most Nigerian academics in public Universities in 40s and early 60s were foreigners from Europe and Asian continents.
- **Regular and irregular immigrants:** Regular immigrants are those who win entry, stay and work in a foreign country through legitimate means. Irregular immigrants may be deprived of access to residence and work in a given country, but use illegitimate means to obtain entry anyway.

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- **Legal and illegal immigration:** Legal immigrants are those who enter a country legally with valid documentation, while illegal immigrants are those who illegally enter a country without official documents.

Information

The conceptualization of "information" always brings an allusion to "knowledge" and "data". Machlup (1983) examines the issue of whether information is synonymous with data and knowledge, stating that there has been a tradition to treat the three as a hierarchy, with data at the bottom and knowledge at the top. However, he concludes that there is neither precedent nor need to establish a hierarchy between data and information on one side, and information and knowledge on the other side. Generally, information is known as data that has been gathered, processed and analyzed to provide a useful result called "information".

Choo, Detlor and Turnbull (2000) state that "information depends on a collection of data, and knowledge is based on accumulation of experience; transformation of information to knowledge refers to the output of two complementary dynamics: the structuring of data and information that enforces order and design; the human acting on data and information that attributes sense". Thus, the coherence of information to knowledge interaction is based on the fact that information becomes knowledge once a human being forms justified and true beliefs about the world.

Information needs

Feather and Sturges (1997) define "information needs" as the expression used in a variety of ways to refer to any context where information is required, and it includes all forms of information seeking. Continuously, the needs vary within a society and individuals and needs keep on changing over time. Wilson (1999) indicates that information-using behaviour consists of the physical and mental acts involved in integrating the information found in the person's existing knowledge base. Therefore, it may involve physical acts such as marking sections in a text to note their significance or importance, as well as mental acts that involve, for instance, comparison of new information with existing knowledge.

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Shoham and Strauss (2008) understand an information need as a situation where there is a gap that needs to be filled. According to them, a gap is where the individual begins to asked questions that are meaningful to his/her situation. For an immigrant's situation, the notion of immigration is the main category of information need or the gap. The questions then start that certain needs emerged that a gap has to be filled. These needs include housing, health, education, work, transportation, and language. Within each of those needs lie many other information needs. Similarly, Siatri, (1999) opined that, a user recognizing an information need, articulates it into a question, or, request which is conveyed through formal or/and informal channels of communication and information systems, in order to receive a response (verbal written, visual) which will satisfy that need. The decisions concerning which communication channels and information systems will be used, as well as in which way and how they constitute the information seeking behaviour of a user. Due to the existence of many internal factors that are concerned with the individual user, the examination of the information seeking behavior becomes very difficult and complicated"

Information needs of Nigerian immigrants

Literature revealed that Nigerian immigrants had different information needs. These information needs involved information about places and services related to their life, starting from preliminary services, social adjustment to the new environment, to leisure and recreation. Nigerian immigrants' information needs included:

- Places and services, including visa- and other travel-related information
- Health-related information, including clinics, pharmacies and medication
- Education and language resources, especially English learning services and materials
- Finances, including banking and business
- Recreation, including gymnasiums and movies
- Work and employment
- Education and language resources, especially English learning services and materials

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- Local news, including local events and information regarding shops and supermarket advertising for specials
- News from their home countries
- Accommodation, including houses and flats for rent and for sale, as well as home bonds
- Driving- and driving license-related information
- Telephone
- Services offered by government departments

Information sources of Immigrants

Nigerian immigrants often consult multiple sources to satisfy their information needs during the information seeking process. These sources may involve digital or manual sources. Predominantly, the study revealed that the following sources of information were consulted by Nigerian immigrants.

- Television
- Newspapers and magazines, including local weekly newspapers
- Friends and relatives
- Radio
- Use of the internet, including social networking, and selling and buying websites such as
- Immigrant organisations,
- Community centres
- eeting places for friends, including hair salons and shops
- Church members
- Government officials and the Department of Home Affairs
- Public libraries
- Friends on social media
- Co-workers
- University/school offices

Information seeking

Case (2002) defines "information seeking" as "a conscious effort to acquire information in response to a need or a gap in your knowledge". Whenever the

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person realizes that there is an information gap in his/her state of mind, the willing point of bridging that gap comes in and it may lead to looking for information from various sources. According to Ikojo-Odongo and Mostert (2006), information seekers may take personal responsibility for their own processes or otherwise they decide to work through an intermediary.

After the stage of obtaining the valued information needed, the following stage refers to the ability of matching it with the existing knowledge in order to be able to track on and solve the problem.

Problems that immigrants experience when seeking information

Nigerian immigrants experience when searching for information, as these issues hamper them to not fully access information in order to satisfy their needs:

- **Inability to speak English:** Most participants who came from countries where English was not one of the official languages reported to have problems with accessing the information they needed, as they could not communicate in English.
- **Lack of connections:** The study revealed that information, especially about jobs and employment and flats or houses to rent, was mostly obtained from interpersonal connections. This meant that the more the person was connected with other people, the more chance he/she had to be informed. Obviously for those African immigrants who had not yet fully developed networks with fellow-Africans, faced a lack of connection in their information seeking behaviour.
- **Policies and procedures:** Government policies such as the Npower and poverty alleviation programmes exclude immigrants when they looked for information. Many Nigereian immigrantsmay not even bother to look for information about work in government institutions because they knew that the policy would reject them.
- **Personal and social barriers:** Some Nigerian immigrants may not be able to obtain all the information they needed because of lack of basic literacy skills, including problems to access the internet, low self-esteem and lack of money.

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Factors that influence Nigerian immigrants to leave their home countries

With regard to factors which pushed people to migrate, Nigerian immigrants voluntarily leave their home countries for various reasons, including studies, economic reasons and a desire to explore the world, while others are involuntarily forced to leave due to political instability such as a civil war or genocide.

The following were identified as the main push factors:

- **Education:** As most of Nigerian immigrants' young people between 18 and 29 of age, it was their conviction that education was the most important factor which has pushed them to leave their countries. Most of them had left their countries in search of a good education emphasized the perception that qualifications from developing countries such as Nigeria were considered to be of more value than those obtained in their home countries.
- **Political instability:** This was the second most important push factor after education. Most participants who indicated that they had left their home countries because of political instability were from countries predominantly engulfed by civil war, genocide and other forms of economic and political instability.
- **To reunite with relatives:** Some Nigerian immigrants, especially women and children, had left their home countries in order to reunite with their relatives.
- **Financial reasons:** Financial deterioration in the households of some of these Nigerian immigrants was also identified as one of the push factors.
- **Adventure:** It was revealed that some Nigerian immigrants just wanted to explore other places around the world, regardless of their financial situation or the political circumstances in their home countries. They left their countries not for better opportunities or running from anything but just for a desire to explore.
- **Tourism:** It is important to note that some did not think or plan to leave their countries for long or for good. They have left their countries as tourists, visited relatives or the area **(Baganda 2018).**

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Information behaviour

Wilson (1999) defines information behaviour as "the totality of human behaviour in relation to sources and channels of information, including both active and passive information-seeking and information use". Case (2002) asserted that information behaviour is not only about deliberate information seeking but also comprises of non-deliberate information encounters. The concept of information behaviour traces its roots to the concept of "information needs and uses" that arose in the 1960s (Case, 2006).

Information behaviour is a sub-discipline within the field of library and information science. It describes how people need, seek, manage, share and use information in different contexts; it may also be described as information seeking behaviour or human information behaviour (Savolainen 2007). Thus, Case (2007) considered information behaviour as an umbrella term predominantly used in the library and information science field. Stilwell (2010) indicates that "information behaviour refers to a broader term that covers information seeking behaviour, information needs, information searching and information use".

Information seeking behaviour

Seyama (2009) quoted Davis (2000) who defines information seeking behaviour as "an activity of an individual that is undertaken to identify a message that satisfies a perceived need". In other words, information seeking behaviour describes those activities in which people engage when identifying their own needs for information, searching for such information in every way possible and using or transforming that information (Wilson, 1999). Then there are many ways in which people can obtain information, such as the internet, television, radio, books, journals, newspapers, relatives, and so on. It is in this regard that the terms "information need" and "information seeking behaviour" have played a vital role in human life.

Immigrants' information seeking behaviour

Information is knowledge of a particular event or situation. This knowledge becomes information when it is communicated by others or obtained through investigation; it can also be defined as knowledge communicated or received,

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or any knowledge gained through communication (Losee 1990). Wilson (1999) states that "information behaviour describes those activities a person may engage in when identifying his or her own needs for information, searching for such information in any way, and using or transforming that information".

People obtain information in many ways, for example from relatives, workshops, the internet, a library, television, newspapers, radio, books and journals. All these various ways are known as information sources and channels of communication. Everyone needs information to survive but it becomes critical for immigrants due to their unfamiliarity to the new area to which they have migrated. Many research studies have been conducted worldwide to investigate the information needs of immigrants.

According to Flythe (2001), in her study on identifying information needs of newly arrived Latino immigrants in Durham County, North Carolina, information and recreation needs of immigrant patrons are basically no different than those of local people. Both immigrants and local people need information about jobs, resources for school work, a means of self-improvement and cultural enlightenment. In addition to this information, Cuesta (1990) confirms that new immigrants have special interests in areas such as learning English, use of dictionaries, obtaining information about food, jobs, housing, medical and legal matters, especially immigration policy.

Cuesta (1990) argues that newly arrived immigrants have more basic, survival-related information needs, while settled immigrants have more needs in areas such as leisure or pleasure reading. Therefore, the manner in which public service agencies, which serve an immigrant community, are used by these two types of immigrants cannot be the same. From both levels of immigrants (new and old), many researchers such as Caidi, Allard and Quirke (2010), Chatman (1999), Fisher, Durrance and Hinton (2004), Kirkland (2010) and Srinivasen and Pyati (2007) have identified these problems that are categorised into problem areas, indicating the daily information needs as follows:

- Language
- Neighborhood
- Consumer habits
- Housing and household maintenance
- Crime and safety

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- Education
- Information about training, translation and interpretation services
- Job-searching skills and special services to the foreign-trained
- Information about making connections in the community (including connections to professional associations, volunteer opportunities, mentoring and community organizations)
- Employment
- Transportation
- Health
- Recreation
- Financial matters
- Legal problems
- Public assistance

Conclusions

The study highlighted major information needs of Nigerian immigrants. In this regard, the study has found that, when Nigerian immigrants first arrive, they search for basic information to survive, such as information about jobs, accommodation and a means of self-improvement, including training and learning English. These needs continuously persist as people always seek to improve their lives. Over time the need for other types of information, such as information about driving training, recreation and services also become prominent.

Recommendations

- The inability to speak English and any of the three (3) major Nigerian languages (Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba) is the major factor affecting the information seeking behaviour of most Nigerian immigrants who came from countries where English was not one of the official language .Therefore, language proficiency centers should be created and made accessible to the immigrants to fast tract the learning of any of these languages either by proxy or remotely through online courseware.
- Bad service delivery from libraries and information centers and poor staff attitudes were also identified as barriers which Nigerian immigrants

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face when searching for information. In order to make access to information a little easier for Nigerian immigrants, information providers and libraries and information centers should understand their personal, cultural values and beliefs.

- Libraries and information centers should leverage on Information Communication Technology (ICT), to create a web environment. Formulate access policies that ensure the creation and use of relevant and adequate information materials that are tailored towards the needs of the immigrants. Provide training on information acquisition .This will boost immigrants information seeking behavior.

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LEADERSHIP AND NIGERIA'S FOREIGN POLICY: AN ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENT GOODLUCK EBELE JONATHAN'S ADMINISTRATION (2011-2015)

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ABSTRACT

The amalgamation of Nigeria, its subsequent emergence as a political independent and sovereign nation emerged with it her foreign policy objectives, principles and directions. It started from being afrocentric/conservative to radical, pan-africanist, pro-west, concentric, economic diplomacy, area-boy diplomacy, constructive engagement, beneficial constructive concentric circle policy, citizen diplomacy and now investment diplomacy. All this pattern in administrative style of different regimes did not change the guiding principles/objectives of Nigeria's Foreign Policy. The changes in outlook and disposition have been midwifed and piloted by one independent element/variable-the leadership personality of the head of state or the President of Nigeria. This is a central point in determining the foreign policy focus and its manifestation as it affects domestic politics. President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's leadership personality and foreign policy is examined between 2011 and 2015, the Transformation Agenda of his administration in the areas of economic/investment diplomacy, insurgency, security challenges, bilateral/multilateral, energy and power, technology, peace-making and peace-keeping, regional and international organizations that require serious attention. Leadership theory was adopted as theoretical framework to x-ray the subject of the work. The study investigated his administration's leadership in six states of the federation representing the six geo-political zones were selected using purposive non-probability sampling method in states like Lagos, Rivers, Kwara, Kano, Enugu and Adamawa. To gather data, both primary and secondary sources of data were used. For primary data, nine individuals were interviewed drawn from Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA),

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs, student, politician, professional lawyer, business tycoon, academic and the press. Also, a total number of 450 questionnaires were administered across the six selected states. Data collected were analyzed and interpreted using frequency count; simple percentage scores and bar chart method. Results showed that the president's leadership has not attracted foreign investors into the country for foreign investments; official corruption increases unabated; insecurity and insurgency challenges were unchecked and unresolved; poor funding of Nigerian missions abroad, power and energy supply could not be restored to the expected capacity for domestic consumption, lack of political will to allow local investors to grow, insufficient diplomatic skill for Nigeria to secure permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council and his unwillingly inability to shoulder leadership role and responsibility in west Africa, Africa and the world in peace keeping operations. At the end, it was concluded that if Nigeria's vision is to be ranked among the 20 economies of the world going by the vision 2020 roadmap, deliberate, proactive and more purposeful actions must be taken in order to efficiently articulate and aggregate the leadership of President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan on his transformation agenda policies vis-a-viz Nigeria's Foreign Policy. Recommendations were made including putting an end to insecurity and insurgency challenges, adequate management of the nation's economy, provide conducive economic/investment environment for business (foreign and local) to flourish.

***Keywords**: Foreign Policy, National Interest, Diplomacy, Leadership and Personality.*

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

The history of Nigeria's foreign policy dates back to Nigeria's First Republic between 1960 and 1966 when the guiding principles of Nigeria's foreign policy which successive administrations later subscribed to, were first articulated by the then regime (Pogoson, 2010:219). Nigeria's foreign policy has since constantly been changing, though the principles guiding its foreign relations remain the same. What is remarkable is that these principles have found their

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way into the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which in no unmistakable manner spells out the key foreign policy objectives the nation must pursue on the world stage (Adigbuo 2013:3).

Chapter II, Section 19 (a-e) of the 1999 constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria prescribes the following foreign policy objectives for the Nigerian state: (a) promotion and protection of the national interest; (b) promotion of African integration and support for African unity; (c) promotion of international cooperation, consolidation of peace and elimination of discrimination in all its forms; (d) respect for international law and treaty obligations, as well seeking settlement of international disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication; and (e) promotion of a just world economic order. These principles and the objectives are the ideals that today drive Nigeria's foreign policy (Adigbuo, 2013:3-4). Nigerian leaders also have their attention fixed on the successful implementation of these principles. However, the influence of personality on Nigerian's relations with other countries cannot be totally ignored as different leaders adopt different style in conducting international relations. Examining leadership of our leaders both at the theoretical and practical levels are therefore important in understanding Nigeria's foreign policy (Omotere, 2007:9).

To fully appreciate the different facets of Nigeria's foreign policy, cognizance must be taken of the fact that the guiding principles of Foreign Policy remain the same, room exists for adjustment and change in line with domestic, external realities and variables. For a proper understanding also, the historical periods have been delineated as follows:

[i] Nigeria at independence or the Balewa Administration (1960 – 1966).
[ii] The civil war era (1966 – 70).
[iii] Post-civil war or oil boom years (1971 – 1983).
[iv] Period of prolonged Military rule (1983 – 1999).
[v] President Obasanjo Civilian Administration (1999 – 2007).
[vi] Late President Musa Yar'Adua Administration (2007 – 2010)
[vii] President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan Administration (2011 to 2015).

Nigeria's foreign policy was clearly pro-British and pro-Western in the immediate post-colonial period, and hostile towards the Eastern bloc. The

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regime was purely conservative. This assertion that the Balewa government lacked a dynamic foreign policy was exemplified in the handling of issues like the Congo crisis, membership of the Monrovia Group, general African policies of decolonization and Apartheid in South Africa and the signing of the controversial Anglo-Nigeria Defense Pact in 1961, which was later abrogated in 1962 (Pogoson, 2010:219).

The Aguyi Ironsi's regime was too occupied with handling the internal strife that was about tearing the nation apart. He had little or no time to make any noticeable impact on the foreign scene. Suffice to say that he did not alter the inherited pro-Western foreign policy of Nigeria before he was overthrown in the counter coup of 1966 (Obiajulu and Obi, 2003:316). General Yakubu Gowon's regime was turbulent as well as interesting in Nigerian history as very significant events took place between 1966 and 1969; the Nigerian civil war and the oil boom which provided Nigeria a new impetus to practice her non-aligned stance and position of neutrality in the international events. The period was devoted to winning the civil war and maintaining the integrity of the Nigerian nation: (i) there was need for closer cooperation with other African states on matters that could promote both political and economic freedom to the continent, (ii) that Nigeria need not unnecessarily reject overtures of friendship from the former Soviet Union, (iii) that Nigeria could disagree with Britain on issues it felt strongly about and still retain her status (Ezirim, 2007:4).

The golden era of Nigerian Foreign Policy was the decade of the 1970s. This was the period when Nigeria's oil wealth increased significantly, empowering the government of Yakubu Gowon and Murtala Muhammad/Olusegun Obasanjo to embark on significant nationalist and Pan-Africanist policies in Africa. The regime gave birth to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which later led to the African Caribean Pacific – European Economic Commission (EEC) Agreement known as the Lome Convention. The succeeding military regime of Murtala Muhammed and Olusegun Obasanjo pursued a foreign policy whose raison d'etre was aggressively African and earned Nigeria universal acknowledgement and approval. The proactive policies and actions against colonialism in Africa had a positive outcome in the decolonization of Angola and later Zimbabwe (Pogoson, opcit, 219-220).

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President Shehu Shagari's government almost reversed the gains that were recorded during the Murtala Muhammed/Obasanjo administration in the area of Foreign Policy. He was very conservative and pro-west just like Balewa, his commitment to African affairs was always limited by the desire not to hurt the west. Consequently, he found it very convenient to work against African interest when the west so desired. He even refused to attend the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Summit in Nairobi in 1981 and opposed Ghaddafi's aspiration to head the OAU because of America's stand on the Libyan leader. Shagari was however committed to the eradication of racial discrimination in South Africa (Obiajulu and Obi, 2003:318).

General Muhammadu Buhari's (rtd) foreign policy was to have more peace in Africa starting with her neighbours as seen in what he conceptualized as the "concentric circle" that:

The pattern of concentric circle may be discernible in our attitude and response to foreign policy issues within the African continent and in the world at large. At the epicenter of these circles are the national economic and security interests of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which are inextricably tied up with the security, stability and the economic and social well-being of our immediate neighbours. One of our principal priorities is to put on a more constructive footing relation with our neighbours with whom we share identical goods of regional stability and peace (Ezirim, 2007:6).

The foreign policy of General Ibrahim Babangida (rtd) was characterized by economic diplomacy and efforts to re-energize Nigeria's leadership in the sub-region. The policy of economic diplomacy was directed at using Foreign policy to achieve Nigeria's economic development. The policy focused on re-negotiation of debts, attracting foreign investments, seeking foreign aid and trying to win concessions from the World Bank. The regime introduced the concept of medium powers, initiated the formation of Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and its intervention in Liberia and Sierra-Leone crises. The regime was equally responsible for the formation of the Federal Government Technical Aid Corps (TAC) programme, which has endured till date (Pogoson, 2005:222). Ibrahim Babangida's decisions which became more imperative because the regime had taken some controversial actions in his external relations.

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General Sani Abacha's (late) foreign policy was more or less based on countering the negative image of his regime abroad due to human rights abuses, continue detention of Chief MKO Abiola (now late) who won the June 12,1993 Presidential election and the execution of the Ogoni leaders. Abacha's administration carried on the job of foreign policy in a most pedestrian manner while the intrigues at home and his international problems made him to lose foreign policy direction and misdirect the country's policy objectives. Abacha's idea of foreign policy it seemed to earn more enemies for Nigeria. Nigeria was embarrassed several time by that approach which was tagged "area boy diplomacy" (Folarin, 2013:24).

General Abdusalami Abubakar's (rtd) regime was a very short one in terms of foreign policy and Nigeria's external relations, he succeeded a regime that ruled with autocratic style. The first task of Abdussalami was to overhaul the Foreign Ministry and set out a new policy agenda that would carry Nigeria out of its dwindling international misfortunes (Ibid:26). Abdussalami confirmed this in his Budget of Realism in 1999 when he maintained that:

This administration will continue to pursue its policy of constructive engagement with other members of the international community. We are committed to ensuring that Nigeria takes its rightful place among the comity of nations based on the principles of mutual respect and protection of our national interest. We …hope the international community will continue to support Nigeria at this critical stage … not only in ensuring the successful implementation of our political transition, but also our economic reform programmes (Abdusalami, in Folarin, 2013:25).

Abdusalami Abubakar began the process of reintegrating Nigeria in the global system by going on trips to world's leading democracies and pursued an economic diplomacy that would mobilize the support of the international community for Nigeria's policy reform (Folarin, 2013:27). On the inception of the Obasanjo administration in May, 1999, the foreign policy issues confronting the government include the following:

- The re-integration of Nigeria into the international community after years of isolationism occasioned by the Abacha Military dictatorship;
- Conflict prevention, management and resolution;
- Regional integration;

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- Resuscitation of the Nigerian economy and other emerging international issues (Adeniji, 2005:33).

President Olusegun Obasanjo sought to engender a conducive environment for foreign policy formulation and implementation by attempting to consolidate the nascent democracy, enthrone good governance, rule of law and respect for human rights, poverty alleviation and the economic empowerment of the people. The significance of this new thrust of Nigeria's foreign policy under Obasanjo was to be a reversion to economic diplomacy and an adoption of a "beneficial constructive concentric circle" policy of his administration (Pogoson, 2005:227).

Late President Umar Musa Yar'Adua fashioned a foreign policy thrust for Nigeria called "citizens' diplomacy" or "diplomacy of consequences". It entails defending the legitimate interests of Nigerians wherever and whenever such interests are under threat or outright jeopardy. The policy seemed most propitious, given the increasing harassment of Nigerians across the world (Pogoson, 2005:234). Citizen diplomacy as a foreign policy thrust is aimed at re-branding Nigeria's foreign policy under which the ministries and missions abroad are totally committed to the welfare and rights of Nigerians at home and abroad, as well as becoming full-grown development as a robust policy thrust in half a century

President Musa Yar'Adua's regime further underscored the immediate foreign policy challenges facing Nigeria when he inaugurated a six member Honorary Presidential Advisory Council on International Relations, headed by the former Commonwealth Secretary-General and Minister of Foreign Affairs – Chief Emeka Anyaoku in 2009. The President charged the Council to lead the Vanguard to reinvigorate "Nigeria's foreign policy process in the light of the prevailing realities in today's increasing complex world", the challenges which include its involvement in peace-making, peace-keeping in troubled and conflicting areas of the continent; advancing Nigeria's and Africa's role and stature in the United Nations and other international organizations, promoting cooperation within the West African region and effecting productive collaboration with Nigeria's neighbours in the Gulf of Guinea (Pogoson, 2005:236).

Conceptual Framework

Foreign Policy

Foreign policy denotes the authoritative action which governments take or are committed to take in order either to preserve the desirable aspects of the international environment or to alter its undesirable aspects. It also represents

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the range of actions taken by various sections of the government of a state in its relations with other bodies or states acting on the international scene in order to advance the national interest of that particular state (Akinboye and Ottoh, 2007:116).

National Interest

National interest is what is good for the nation as a whole in world affairs (Roskin et al., 2012:358). National interest of a country encompasses those values, goals means and beliefs that can guarantee its self-dignity and of course its national security. Some of the variables of national interest can be in terms of political, economic, socio-cultural awakening or economic development (Kolawole, 1997:275).

Diplomacy

Diplomacy is to conduct business and achieve the external goals of a particular state in an given context. It is a goal-directed process usually designed to ensure the achievement of specific objectives that are set out as policies by the country involved in diplomatic relations with other. Diplomatic relations exist between states who are involved, to varying degrees, in inter-state interactions. Among them, diplomacy could be used as an instrument for reducing misunderstanding and for harmony where discord existed. It could be used as a weapon for creating disagreement and thus precipitate crisis (Adeniran, 1983:179).

Leadership

Leadership is the ability of an individual to influence, motivate and enable others to contribute towards the effectiveness and success of the organization. Leadership is the ability to influence a group towards the achievement of goals. It is the quality of behavior of individuals whereby they guide people or other activities in organizing efforts (Sharma, Sadana and Kaur, 2012:718). A leader is the most influential or powerful individual in a group, the person who is primarily responsible for determining a group's directions and goals. There may be one leader who takes complete control or multiple leaders who are responsible for controlling different aspects of the group (Crisp and Turner, 2007:115).

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Personality

Personality and trait-based approaches to leadership argued that certain individuals have innate characteristics that make them ideally suited for leadership, and these traits or characteristics are what differentiate these leaders from everyone else. Leaders show initiative and drive and frequently constitute the motivational energy behind a project or social change movement. The ability to assert oneself when necessary, be proactive, and continue to push on in the face of obstacles is a key component of leadership. This determination, often involves displaying dominance and a drive to succeed even in the face of initial failures (Bligh, M.C., 2011:639-640).

Leadership Personality

Leadership might be based on a function of personality, or it can be seen as a behavioural category. It may also be viewed in terms of the role of the leaders and their ability role of the leaders and their ability ro achieve effective performance from others. Leadership studies attempts to identify the personality traits in an efforts to establish differences between the leaders and the followers. (Mullin, 1999:523).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

Leadership Theory

Leadership theory has been analysed by several proponents of these theories like Ralph Stodgill (1939), McGregor's theory of X and Y (1960), Victor Vroom, Philip Yetton and Arthur Jago (1973), Lawins (1939), John Adair (1986), Fiedler (1967), Tannenbaum and Schmidt (1958), Burns (1978), and Robert House (1972) which overtime include the following theories: Great Man theory, Trait theory, Participate theory, situational, contingency theory, Transactional theory, Transformational theory, Action – centred leadership theory and Path – Goal theory (IAAP,2009:7-8)

Leadership exhibits certain characteristic, first and foremost, it is a process of influence which a leader exercises on group members. Influence is said to be exercised when the followers are willingly and ready to carry out the directive, advice or orders of their leader. Leadership is motivation of his followers or

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subordinates. Leadership is an exercise in human relations and must be such that satisfies the workers or employees (Sharma et al., 2012:719).

Like all theories, leadership theory has its shortcoming as argued by scholars, there is bound to be some subjective judgment to determine who is regarded as a good or successful leadership. People that posses the appropriate knowledge, skills and appear to be the most suitable leaders do not emerge as effective leaders. The theory does not explain fully the interpersonal behavior or the different styles of leadership and their effects on members of the group. In the work organization, it is not usually practicable to allow the situation continually to determine who should act as the leader. Many theorist believe that charisma alone is insufficient to change the way an organization operates. Hence, whatever the preferred style of leadership, managers operating in particular countries will be constrained by the relevant legislative measures of those societies, (Mullins, 1999:254-285).

It ignores the needs of followers, the cultural environment like political, social, economic and leadership value/belief system which shaped the extent of his/her managerial performance. (Sharma et al 2012:742-750). Some of these theories have been criticized on the ground that it has no scientific basis and empirical validity especially the Great Man Theory. It argued that administration is both sciences and art which needs to be taught and learnt. Again, there is not Universally acceptable list of traits considered essential for leadership role. More so, it is not necessary that a leader must posses all the qualities included in the list (Bhagwan and Bhushan, 2008:184).

The linkage and relevant of this theory projects that President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan has the sufficient influence to bring about changes to Nigeria's Foreign Policy and to make substantial benefits both home and abroad. The theory equally assumes that President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan already possessed high level of traits, skills and leadership qualities in foreign policy decision making processes. Again, the theories link to the study that President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan has the communication ability, set of values, integrity and foresight drive to effectively conduct Nigeria's Foreign Policy objection and its actualizations.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF NIGERIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Nigerian's foreign policy refers to the external relations pursued by various administrations in Nigeria under the same objectives (though with modifications) since independence 1960 to date. It has to do with Nigeria's

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external activities that promote its interest as regards the international environments (Okuchukwu, 2015). Nigeria's foreign policy must take its bearing from section 14(2) (b) of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) which declares that "the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government". It must also incorporates the objectives of section 19 "Promotion of African Unity" and fulfillment of international obligations coventions, laws and a just would economic order (Saliu, 2010:42).

The Broad Policy Goals Objectives and Principles of Nigeria's Foreign Policy

There is general agreement in Nigeria that the principal objectives of Nigeria's Foreign Policy and indeed of any country is to promote and protest the country's National interest in its interaction with the outside world and relationship with specific countries in the international system.

Guiding Principles of Nigeria's Foreign Policy

1. Acceptance of the sovereign equality of all African states.
2. Respect for the independence sovereignty and territorial integrity of every African States.
3. Non – interference in the internal affairs of other African countries.
4. Commitment to functional co-operation as a means of promoting African unity; and
5. Total eradication of racism and colonialism from Africa. (Nweke: R.C. 2008:14)

Institutional/ Foundation of Makers of Nigeria's Foreign Policy

In the process of policy making and implementation, institutions matter a great deal. Their existences not only dignifies the decision making processes and creates respectability for policy outcomes, but also legitimizes both the policy process and outcomes. In the field of foreign policy, whether in the analytically distinct political sector of policy implementation, both of which mutually interpenetrate and reinforce one another (Akindele 2005: 51) A number of individuals, institutions, and groups are involved in the formulation and making of Nigeria's foreign policy. These are;

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i. **The Chief Executives:** The president is the Chief executive of a state that is deeply involved in the making of foreign policy. This may not be unconnected with the fact that foreign policy is placed under the exclusive legislative list in Nigeria (Nwokoye, 2012: 123). According to Fawole (2004:11) cited in Ufo, Olumuyiwa and Adeoye (2013:9). Top on the list of the responsibilities of the presidency, according to section 2, sub-section (2) of the 1999 constitution includes; setting the agenda for domestic and foreign policies, sending bills to the national assembly, and assenting or withholding bills from the national assembly. The president also runs the affairs of the state on a day – to – day basis. By the virtue of the foreign policy powers conferred on it by the constitution, the presidency is expected to set an agenda according to his vision, his party manifesto, and programmes and also in line with the dynamics of world politics. However, it is important to not that in the history of Nigerian's contemporary foreign relations, its foreign policy has always been dependent on the quality of the president, his ideological orientation and his ability to grasp the nuances of the dynamics of the ever changing diplomatic world (ufo, Olumuyiwa and Adeoye 2013:9).

ii. **Ministry of Foreign Affair:** created in 1960 and successively known as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and commonwealth relations (1960 – 1963) and the Ministry of External Affairs (1963 – 1972) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as it presently called, is the central statutory machinery for the conduct and management of Nigeria's external relations. (Akindele. 2015:54). It performs the following functions;

   i. Bilateral discussions and negotiation
   ii. Negotiation, conclusion and implementation of international treaties
   iii. Helping to organize and co-ordinate international meetings and conferences in Nigeria ,
   iv. Support of government programmes of attracting foreign direct investment;

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v. Trade promotion – sourcing for markets for Nigerian products abroad especially in the non-oil sectors;
vi. Promoting the image of Nigeria in co-operation with other ministries and agencies of government including the promotion of Nigeria culture and dissemination of information on Nigeria.
vii. Promoting the interests and welfare of Nigeria students abroad, including assistance in remittance of fees and other education support services and
viii. Co-ordinating Chritians and Muslim pilgrimage activities in co-operation with the state governments and other agencies and arms of government and ensuring their welfare in the Holy lands (Nweke, R.C. 2008:7)
ix. Emigration matters
x. Passports and travels certificate (Okolie, 2010:138)

iii. **The Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA):** This is another important institution in the formulation and making of Nigeria's foreign policy. It was set up in 1961 as a private initiative by some Nigerians. NIIA was modeled after the Royal Institute of International Affairs London and Institute of Foreign Affairs, New York. The institute was taken over in 1971 by the Federal Military Government through Decree No 35 of April, 1971 (Nwokoye, 2012:129). According to the Nigerian institute of International Affairs Act of 18th August 1971 (CAP III) its objectives are as follows:

[a] To encourage and facilitate the understanding of international affairs and of the circumstances, conditions and attitude of foreign countries and their peoples.

[b] To provide and maintain means of information upon international questions and promote the study and investigation of international questions by means of conference, lectures and discussions and by the preparation and publication of books, reports or otherwise may

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seem desirable so as to develop a body of informed opinion on world affairs.

[c] To establish contacts with other organizations with similar objectives (Ogwu, 2005:70).

In order to achieve the foregoing objectives the institute was changed with facilitating the scientific study of international politics, economics and jurisprudence. Apart from this, it was also expected to:

[a] Provide such information to the Government of the Federation and members of the public on aspects concerning international relations;

[b] Provide facilities for the training of Nigerian diplomats and personnel and those of other countries whose vocations relate to international affairs.

[c] Promote and encourage the study of and research into all aspects of international affairs.

[d] From time to time arrange international seminars and conferences on any matter relating to its objectives.

[e] Promote and undertake such things and to carry out such other activities as may in the opinion of the institute be deemed necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the institute.

From the foregoing, it is clear that NIIA was essentially design as a foreign policy think tank (Ogwu, 2005:73)

iv. **The Legislature:** It is the arm of government charged with the responsibility of making laws for the country. Foreign policy is within the ambit of its duties. In the legislature (National Assembly) there is a committee on foreign relations which foresees on behalf of the Assembly foreign policy matter. It is the legislature that determines vital foreign policy issues that affects the core interests of the nation (Obikeze and Anthony, 2003:302). Its powers over the direction and conduct of Nigeria's foreign policy contained in section 80, 81 and 82 of the 1999 constitution include its ability to control the national treasury. Other areas it exercises its authority on foreign policy matters include the ratification of both bilateral and multilateral treaties agreed to by the

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Executive. This power is vested in the National Assembly by section 11 and 12; which without the National Assembly's ratification, such treaties are mere diplomatic parleys and as such, are insignificant and non-binding in the state (Ufo, Olumuyiwa and Adeoye 2012:10).

v. **The Public and Mass Media:** The way the public influence the articulation and formulation of foreign policy is through public opinion. It expresses the news and mood of the masses on certain domestic and foreign issues at any point in time. These view may or may not directly influence foreign policy position depending largely on who expresses them (Nwokoye, 2012:129). Mass media examines how much interest the media has in foreign policy questions by looking at the number of times media editorials focus on Nigeria's foreign policy by engaging in content analysis and underscoring their positions (Akinterinwa, 2010:162).

vi. **Other channels for the making and implementation of Nigeria's foreign policy include:** Ministries of defence, Finance, Petroleum Resources, Economic Planning and Development, (Okolie, 2010:232).

Research Methodology Approach

This study adopted secondary use of data to elucidate its findings, recommendations and conclusions to enable further researchers build on the existing findings .

CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF PRESIDENT GOODLUCK EBELE JONATHAN'S LEADERSHIP IN MANAGING NIGERIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

In his inaugural speech President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan in the maiden Federal Executive council meeting in 2011 stated that the new foreign policy would focus on investment drive and that it became necessary in line with change in international relationship. Nigeria's new foreign policy direction was on investment and economic cooperation which thus ties foreign policy to the country's domestic agenda, a radical departure from the old one which has Africa as the centre point (Ohiare 2012).One of the very early steps was a four

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– day, August–2011 seminar on Nigeria's foreign policy process, with inputs from the Presidential Advisory Committee on Foreign Affairs led by Chief Emeka Anyaoku. The Seminar and the foreign experts recommended;

- A robust diplomacy, driven by Nigeria's economic interest.
- New strategic call for partnership, mutual respect, enhanced and innovative diplomacy
- constructive exchange (Abati 2012:2).

President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan directed a review of Nigeria's foreign policy "to reflect current realities". According to him, "after 50 years of independence, it is time to review the country's foreign policy in line with modern realities and international developments" (Jonathan 2011) putting diplomacy at the service of domestic priorities is the driving force. According to him:

Nigerian's diplomacy must articulate and vigorously market the country as an environment where business can thrive. Thus, foreign policy came rightly to be seen as the externalization of domestic priorities and the aspirations as citizen. In the era of globalization; at a time as grave challenges to national and international security such as we face from terrorism and transnational criminal networks; at a time of massive poverty and youth restiveness in our country we have no choice but to adjust and adapt the way we conduct foreign policy. As we respond to the forces of globalization, our diplomacy must put at the service of our domestic priorities (Jonathan 2011).

It is such domestic priorities that have continued to propel Nigeria's actions and reactions on the international arena (Nwankwo 2013:16).In an attempt to achieve all these objectives in President administration, according to Ambassador Olugbenga Ashiru now (Late) , the Former Minister of Foreign Affairs has identified some of the mean priorities to include:

> *the maintenance of unity…. and security of Nigeria, particularly in the wake of current security challenges, job and wealth creation for Nigerians; the promotion of trade and investments, promoting the welfare of Nigerians both at home and abroad. Improving the image of Nigeria abroad, enhancing Nigeria's representation and enhancing Nigeria's*

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> *leadership role in West Africa in general, among others. (Lateef and Daiyabu 2015:8)*

Further, Lateef and Daiyabu (2015:8) stressed that Nigeria's foreign policy will continue to be dictated by the political and economic programmes at home. That is, the domestic context will continue to shape external relations. The administration's Transformation Agenda of the government on the domestic front has given the platform to execute good economic and social policies, the foreign policy of Nigeria is expected to be more robust. The nexus between domestic and foreign policies cannot be overemphasized. In the same manner, going by the Foreign Policy orientation of President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, it has basically revolved around economic and citizen diplomacy of the past as well as reinforcement of Nigeria's role in regional politics, the administration has initiated a paradigm shift or the country's foreign policy by not just reacting to global events as they occur but using the internal needs and dynamics of Nigeria to construct a progressive external relations. In line with the transformation agenda, Foreign relations are expected to provide Nigeria with an avenue of opportunity to compete favourably with newly industrialized countries of the world (Lateef and Daiyabu 2015:10).

The Leasership Profile and Emergence of President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan

President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan was born on November 20th 1957 in Otuoke, Ogbia Local Government Area of Bayelsa State to a family of Canoe maker. He holds a Bsc degree in Zoology, Msc Hydrobiology and PhD in Zoology all from University of Port-Harcourt in Rivers state. Before he entered politics in 1998, he worked as an Education inspector, lecturer and environmental protection office. He became Deputy Governor of Bayelsa State after joining active Politics as he was sworn in on 29th May 1999 on the platform of Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) His governor was Diepreye Alameyeseigha. On 9 December 2005, he was sworn in as the Governor of Bayelsa State consequent upon the impeachment of his boss by the Bayelsa State Assembly after been charged with money laundering in the United Kingdom (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

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He became Vice President having been the running mate of Umaru Yar' adua in 29th May 2007 – 2010. He was the acting President of Nigeria between 9th February, 2010 and 5th May, 2010. Sequel to the death of President Umaru Yar'Adua, and in accordance with Nigerian constitution, he was sworn in as the President of Nigeria, on 6th May, 2010, becoming Nigeria's 14th Head of State. He held the position till 28th May 2011 when he won the presidential elections for another four years having been sworn in as president of Nigeria from 29th May, 2011 to 29th May 2015 when he lost to Muhammed Buhari in another round of presidential election. His foreign policy was reviewed to reflect a "citizen – focused approach designed to accord the vision of defending the dignity of humanity, the highest priority" and connect foreign policy to domestic policy while placing a greater emphasize on economic diplomacy (www.naij.com.../goodluck -jonathan.html)

Leadership Personality of President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's Foreign Policy in Investment and Economic Management.

Economic diplomacy is operationally defined as the decision of the state to use foreign policy basically as an instrument for domestic economic development or as tool for solving economic crisis. The thrust of Nigeria's foreign policy could be summarized as follows:

i. The need for Nigeria to attract more foreign investment and to channel them to proffered sectors of the economy especially agriculture and industries.
ii. The attractions of more soft loans and grants for the purpose of financing the country's development projects.
iii. The rescheduling of the country's external debts in terms that are favourable and which brings sufficient relief to the country.
iv. The promotion of Nigeria's external trade relations with a view to widening their range, and diversifying their content to the country's advantage.
v. The encouragement of Nigerian business groups to invest abroad and help widen the foreign exchange base of the economy (Gbenegbara and Kia, 2014:4)

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In this regard, the government in its prudent manner in which foreign policy instruments can be used to pursue administrative, economic development and guarantee a holistic strategy on a medium term basis to create prosperity, ensure poverty reduction, employment generation etc., identified the following issues as basically cardinal to development vis – a vis Nigeria's foreign policy:

i. Strengthening mechanism for effective service delivery
ii. Promoting and protecting Democracy and human rights.
iii. Reforming and maintaining micro economic stability.
iv. Instituting transparent legal and regulating framework for financial market.
v. Revitalizing and extending the provision of education technical training and health services.
vi. Promoting the role of women in social and economic development
vii. Promoting the development of infrastructure, agriculture and its diversification to serve both domestic and export market
viii. Comprehensive restructure of the public sector.
ix. Reforming and strengthening public promotion as rule of law and security.
x. Administration of justice, promotion of transparency and accountability.
xi. Enhancement of revenue measure distributions and customer service. (Gbenegbara and Kia, 2014:6)

Recommendations

If Nigeria's vision is to be ranked among the top 20 economies of the world going by its vision 2020 roadmap, it requires articulate leadership personality of the Head of State in his drive towards foreign policy formation implementation and evaluation for the utmost attainment of Nigeria's foreign policy objectives, principles and actualization. Based on the foregoing, this study/work makes the following recommendations:

Firstly, Nigerian leadership (Head of State) should ensure through the informed public that Nigeria is an important regional power in west Africa with huge material and human resources to promote and achieve her national interest objectives and goals. This can be achieved by taking firm and decisive positions

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on foreign policy matters and which in turn, bring positive advantage to the domestic politics issues.

Secondly, the President should use his leadership to increase foreign investment drive of foreign investors into the economic stream of the country. The President's leadership personality will ensure more and steady inflow of capital and currency stability for both domestic and international market business. In the area of political, the president's leadership personality is required by exhibiting the right political direction for internal political stability, natural integration and the preservation of Nigeria's interests abroad.

Thirdly, the President's leadership be better positioned adequately and strategically to deal with the challenges of regional insecurity and domestic insurgency. Effort must be made to equip security apparatus to enable them meet up with the security challenges. Enough and sustained funding to the intelligence services, have combat ready personnel and equipments to defence the territorial integrity of the country.

Fourthly, the President's leadership should be sustained in government capacity to prevent and manage conflict within and outside the country through his diplomatic skills, machinery and capability. The political will to resolve issues like ethnic marginalization, weak institutional structures, religions crisis and bad governance through his leadership personality as vanguard for change should be put in place.

Fifthly, the President's leadership is required in aggressive manner to put total stoppage to electricity/power shortage in the power sector. For local industries to grow and for foreign investors to invest in the country, it requires stable and uninterrupted power supply. His leadership skill will reinforce the commitment needed in the economy to be freed in depending on generating sets that are imported.

Sixthly, the President's leadership is needed for Nigeria to remain actively involve in efforts to strengthen integration. Nigeria must increasingly utilize the benefits of international organizations as forum for economic relations and attainment of objectives. Nigeria's involvement in peacekeeping and peace building should be sustained. It is important that a clear policy framework be established that would go a long way in determining national modes and intervention.

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Conclusion

Leadership of heads of State though acquired, can be used to reposition both domestic and foreign policies/relations of a country. It has contributed to the overall attainment of state's goals and actualization. In the same vein, Nigeria foreign policy formulation and implementation has been one of the factors determining the leadership's ability to manage, sustain, manipulate and achieve either success or failure at the international arena. Nigeria's foreign policy has manifested itself in its importance as contained in the Nigerian constitution and equally as fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy. Though Nigeria foreign policy objectives and principles have remained constant over the years, yet, there have been changing in policy direction, realization and in reality as a core dynamic instrument in the hand of the President.

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EFFECT OF TRAINING AND WORK PERFORMANCE TO ENHANCE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACTS

Training strengthened persons to attain how to be current at job by transforming knowledge, skills and mind-set during education put into practice to attain efficient practice. individual reserve theories ropes the importance of teaching in which measured as one of the procedure in completing executive goals through creating a centre of attention and sustaining workforce, and also handling them effectively. Previous learning promised that employee support is an important forecaster of workforce job routine. On the job training on employee performance the study showed that in general training enhances employee performance in change processes. It was recognized to assist convenient be positive strong association linking teaching with routine of workforce. Suggested that all workforce have to be implicated in one means then the prior teaching to improve worker familiarity, talent, capability, competencies and conduct. This article explores the creative writing re-examine on the relationship between training and job performance.

Keywords: *Training, job Performance, Knowledge and Resource Development*

INTRODUCTION

According to (Jones and George, 2005), Training is the planned process through its individuals learns alertness or skills for a specific reason. Main purpose of training is towards attaining modifications in the activities of individuals taught. Individual resources so as to the trainee would obtain recent controlling skills, procedural facts and talent on the work in such a method because to assist in the attainment of management objective (Archieve, 2008).The most important basis

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of education is to attain and increase understanding, skills and mind-set in the direction of job associated to everyday job. It is one of the majorities of significant potential incentive, which can lead to both immediate and continuing reimbursement intended for people and the public. According to Robbins (1989), many people view motivation as a personal attribute. Studies have however revealed that enthusiasm is as an outcome of communication among a personality and the condition. Finchman and Rhodes (1996) also define motivation as the readiness to apply elevated stage of attempt in the direction of executive objective trained by the hard work and capability to assure some personality want. Motivated employees tend to learn and apply acquired skills and knowledge more effectively while associated benefits increase positive feelings toward an institution and therefore, enhance affective job performance. The significance of this acquaintance lie in the concept to facilitate the lecturer must comprise the ability to link substance in sequence towards individual's custom of training and the behaviour of this link necessitate a apparent understanding and thoughtful of the notion of three means elements of beginners, prospectus and societal background. Again Bestor (2008) suggests to a well-built underpinning in area under discussion issue would permit academics towards using this facts openly to instruct teaching approach to attend to a diversity of techniques to become skilled at in today's intricate civilization and marketplace.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to McGhee et al, (1996) knowledge obtained situate while the performance of individuals altered stand on the outcome as of understanding. Therefore individual measure if knowledge has efficiently engaged set by evaluating and contrasting a person's performance earlier than on a plan and after, therefore there should be a behavioural change when training takes place effectively.

Educational environment change from time to time which calls for continuous upgrading of employee knowledge, skills and attitude to develop on top of their work routine, and ability to adapt to the rapidly changing economic situation to remain competitive(Amin et al,2013). However, effect of training is mostly regarded as formal exercise in order to maintain appropriate knowledgeable

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people for now and in the future. Recruiting, selecting, orienting and then placing workforce to the institution and their professions do not ensure achievement. In most cases, there may be gap between staff, attitude, knowledge and skills and what the profession stresses. The gap must be complete through training programs therefore, change in attitude, knowledge, skills and experience of academics has direct effect on institutions input to achieve objectives.

Purpose of Training

Moreover, according to Sommerville (2007) postulated that Training is the procedure that presents workers through the acquaintance and the skills necessary in effective within the organization and values deposited by organization. Study of, Al-Emadi& Marquardt (2007) stated that training will be used as intended actions on the part of the association embattled in the direction of the boost the work familiarity and ability or to change the manner as well as performance of workforce in conduct reliable through the objective of the institution with the needs of the work. This definition has been chosen because, as in the study of Al-Emadi& Marquardt (2007) we will include into employee training not only formal but also informal and on-the-job training as well as other professional development activities. Pfeifer, et al. (2011) supported this by saying that next to schooling, human capital increase after entrance into the workplace is considered significant to economic performance at both the employer and the employee level. Work routine transfer to behaviour that are straight concerned in creating service, otherwise actions that offer indirect sustain for the business centre methodological procedure (Borman and Motowidlo, 1997; Werner, 2000).Performance is a creative and an particularly dynamic measure that determines managerial successes or breakdown. Prasetya and Kato (2011) define routine as the attained outcomes of actions through ability of workforce who perform in a few circumstances. Further, according to Pattanayak (2005), the performance of an employee's subsequent behaviour on the job, which be observed also evaluated. Polytechnics in Nigeria have move towards to be familiar with that training current ample of technique of improving ability, developing job performance, efficiency, and importance of job and make-up the reliability to the institution. (Frankin, 2014) stated that

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ineffectiveness of not training lecturers reduces the institutional efficiency. Lecturers are the underpinning of any institute that is, the stability and development of institute highly relied on academic staff performance. It is an advantage to measure staff's efficiency in terms of the significance of work achieved (Bosco, 2014).

Employee Performance

Institutional teaching and technical development cannot take place without well-trained lecturers (Angeli, &Valanides, 2009). However, education at this level is not predictable to be these expectations without dedicated, commitment, hardworking, efficient and well knowledgeable academics whose attitude, skill and knowledge to work and compared with the world best practices. Teaching as extensive been basic worry in managerial settings. Institutions rely on knowledge approach, training and expansion of knowledge hard work to organize its academics (Salas et al., 2006). Moreover, according to (Dessler, 2008) training been the method of coaching otherwise mean recent and previous employee the essential talent and knowledge they required carry out their work. teaching is an instructive method from side to side which individuals be capable of gain knowledge of recent in order, re-learn and strengthen active facts and ability and current significantly enclose moment to assume and think about what innovative decision be able to assist them progress their efficiency at job.

On-the-job Training

On-the-job exercise it is a training that is designed and prepared that acquire place mostly at the common workplace of the learner- though various teaching may well be offered in a particular teaching vicinity on situate – and anywhere an management, supervisor, teacher or go over co-worker use up important moment by a learners to educate a situate of talent to enclose been precise in progress. On the job training appears at technique that is useful in the place of work, whereas the workforces are really effective. On-the-job training is the generally frequent and popular training workforce acquire once they first bond a business as well as in various gear with the purpose of is the basically training offered. On the job, training shows a significant role in the development of institutions, enhancing performance as well as increasing productivity, and

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ultimately putting institutions in the greatest position to face competition and stay at the maximum. This means that, there is a significant relationship between organizations that train their staffs and organizations that do not (Evans, 1999). Every organization that is committed to generating returns for its executives and providing quality service for its regulars and beneficiaries must invest in the on the job training for its employees. In order to sustain economic growth and effective performance, it is important to optimize the contribution of employees to the aims and goals of the organizations.

Training Dimensions

According the Robbins (1989), several individuals view incentive because an individual mannerism. Studies include however revealed that interest be as an effect of contact between a personality and the circumstances. Enthusiasm for education is able to be the level to which workforce are ready to create hard work to advance themselves and their task performances with training (Robinson, 1985 cited in Bulut&Culha, 2010). Motivated employees tend to learn and apply acquired skills and knowledge more effectively while associated benefits increase positive feelings toward an institution and therefore, enhance affective job performance. Intrinsic job satisfaction may come from performing a task well and from being able to exercise a new repertoire of skills. Benefits for the organization include improved employee work performance and efficiency; shorter learning time which could lead to less costly training and employees being 'on line' more quickly; reduce in excess; less misfortunes; fewer non-attendance; lower labour turnover and greater student's satisfaction (Sloman,2003). Therefore, training happen to one of the mainly significant prospective motivator and therefore the subsequent settlement do build up from training plan. The lecturer on training suggested that staffs who reflect absolutely on reimbursement of training would be more affectively guarantee to the institution that provided training (Ahmad &Bakar, 2003; Bartlett, 2001).

Research Methodology

Qualitative research approach which is descriptive based was used in the analyses. Secondary data was utilised using relevant books, journals, and other relevant publications for the data collection and analyses.

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Discussions

It was revealed that training provide strategies on how to manage work stress, increases performance and efficiency, enhances commitment of responsibilities, improves intelligent quotient and improves techniques to discharge responsibilities. The study also revealed that training facilitates acquisition of skills and knowledge that support attainment of institutions objective. The study also disclosed that most of the employers offered training to their employees to improve work efficiency, to deliver skills that are presumed to be more academically inclined, improve competency of lecturers, and boost the morale of the lecturers and also to provide strategies to that will aid realization of objectives. It in relation with this opinion that Farooq and Khan (2011) lamented that guidance has be present the most important issue for manipulating the workforce's talent, capability and attitudes). He added that for employees to embed these qualities in them convenient is an enormous necessitating of always enlightening and teaching them regarding how to progress their individuals as fine as collection routine because knowledge workers can easily accomplish their task successfully.

Training empowers academics job performance with greater accuracy and preciseness which are all accepted are the observation made by Bulut and Culha (2010) when they state that institution that provide training benefits not only from development of skills and knowledge of its academics as significance from increased efficiency and performance of staffs. Similarly, Archieve (2008) attest so as to the purpose of training is to realize modification in the performance of individuals educated employee. These assets the trainee shall attain recent controlling expertise, scientific acquaintance, and change in attitude experience the work in such a method to support within the attainment of institutional objectives. Training provides problem solving techniques and strategies, which guarantees self-confidence and self-governing, Olaniyan and Ojo (2008), posits that training can solve variety of manpower problems which inspire against optimal output in institutions. Newman, et al., (2011) when they state that motivated employees tend to learn and apply acquired skills and knowledge support this assertion more effectively. They advanced that training and development enhance emotional performance of academics when extensively trained. According to Dessler (2008) training is the method of

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educating or mean fresh workforce the necessary ability they require to carry out their work. He further stressed that teaching is an instructive procedure all the way through which individuals be able to find out new in order, re-learn and sustain active acquaintance and expertise and extra significantly comprise moment to imagine and judge what recent alternative be able to assist them develop their success on job. Therefore, it does not make any sense when somebody to say that training is a waste of time considering the assertions made by these authors and many more. Academics that enclose additional on-the-job knowledge contain improved possibility of routine for the reason that there is a boost in together the skill and capability as a result of extra on- the-job practice. Nickels (2009) observed that individuals are very imperative and the strength of nature of all association also it is the most important resources of the business. Thus, learning institutions should spend massive sum on the individual basis assets since the routine of lecturers resolve eventually enhance the presentation of the instructions. Mwita (2000) on his part lament that routine is a most important multidimensional construct intended to accomplish result and has a well-built association to deliberate objective of a business. Stone (2002) explain that to improve the managerial routine and the worker routine, training is given to the employees of the organization. Along this view Nickels (2009) explain the correlation between training and other variables when he remarks that training is significant designed for the employee improvement and the worker expansion support self-fulfilling ability and capability of worker, decreases working expenses, confines organization responsibility and altering aim and objectives. This why Brum (2007) state that teaching is increasing significance to business looking to increase improvement along with opponents. He further collaborates that statistics enclose specify that venture in training is progressing to develop as further and extra business recognize its significance. Mwita (2002) make clear that presentation that solution component to accomplish the purpose of the business; so performance enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the business, which is supportive to attainment and effectiveness managerial objective. However, a poser rose by Abbas and Yaqoob cited in Mwita (2002) how preserve a worker effort extra efficiently and creatively to increase the development as well as the output of an business It is researcher's opinion that considering the contributions of various authors

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on this subject, training becomes imperative if only the organization want to stay on board and gain competitive advantage. Note that education at polytechnics' level is not predictable to live up to these hopes without dedicated, commitment, hardworking, efficient and well knowledgeable lecturer whose attitude, skill and knowledge to work and compared with the world best practices. The formation and transmit of understanding in an institution has grown to be a significant issue in an institution success and competitiveness. Numerous institutions are currently engaged their hard work on how acquaintance, principally approach familiarity that been present in the institute, can be transferred across the organization (Omar). Thus, it is the knowledge and skills acquired for the job that makes employees effective and efficient.

CONCLUSIONS

One of the most important resources of all organizations is the people. People develop ideas that eventually become product(s) that satisfy people's want and needs. Organizations such as International Business Machine (IBM), Hewlett-Packard (HP) and other leading firms would be nothing without people with ideas and initiations. These ideas and knowledge depends on the type and level of training the workers received. These made training imperative for any organization that wants to compete globally and favourably, which learning institutions like Ramat Polytechnic in particular is not an exception. Training increases the efficiency and effectiveness of both the lecturers and the institution itself. Lecturer's performance depends on many factors, but the most important factor of lecturers' performance is training. It is straight opinion that Knowledge workers can easily accomplish their tasks successfully with high self-sufficiency level. Therefore, management should build their interest in continuously training their lecturers according to requirement of working environment and positively perceiving and responding their feedback. Frazis and Specltzer (2005) remarks that employees that received specific training have a lower probability of quitting than employees who do not. It is worth noting that the time and effort that an employee puts forth in any training program lead to a more committed worker. It was recognized from this study that there is a positive relationship between training and performance. Training constructs benefits for the employee knowledge, skills, attitude, competences

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and activities (Benedicta, 2010). As of the outcome generally respondent powerfully approved that training proceed skills and competences to improve performance, it reduces learning time for employees starting new jobs on appointment, transfer or promotion and training helps to reconcile the gap between what should take place and what is occurrence to increase the level of performance. It is therefore strongly suggested that all stakeholders, the mayor, directors, senior managers, junior managers, supervisors and the employees should be involved in one way or the other in training as there is a positive relationship of training and performance to enhance employee knowledge, skills, ability, competencies and behaviour. This might also be complete throughout continue assistance and participation.

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ENHANCING THE ROLE OF THE SECRETARY IN AN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) ERA TOWARDS MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF VISION 20:2020

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ABSTRACT

This study examined enhancing the role of the secretary in and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) era towards meeting the challenges of vision 20:2020. A total of 41 respondents comprising 28 female and 13 male students from the target population were used for the study which was designed as descriptive survey design.Three research questions and one null hypothesis guided the study. The instrument for data collection was a 23 item validated questionnaire. The mean of the collected data were ascertained while the null hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance using students' t-test statistic on Minitab computer software. The findings reveal that while the respondents attest to their preparedness to take on new challenges in the core secretarial and administrative duties, they are deficient in ancillary duties. It was therefore recommended among other that secretaries should find time to enhance their capability to perform ancillary services as training institutions might consider such courses an encumbrance on their core curriculum.

Keywords: *Enhancing, Secretary, Information, Communication, Technology.*

INTRODUCTION

The Secretary was defined as a person who is adequately trained in secretarial skills and competencies and subsequently employed by others or self to render such secretarial functions as handling of correspondence, keeping records, making arrangements and appointments for bosses, carrying out typing or word processing on the typewriter or computer as well as relating beautifully well

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with all and sundry within and outside the organization (Okonji,). Okoro and Asogwa (2009) opined that the secretary refers to anyone that has gone through a planned programme of instructions that equips such one for the position of a Personal Assistant or an Office worker with the necessary skills and competencies for office operations. Changing times have necessitated the search for a new definition of the concept of *Secretary*. A survey of 240 employees selected from oil companies in Port Harcourt revealed that employees except secretaries to increase the roles they play in information management in organizations (Akpomie, 2009). Present day secretaries have much to do in office operations including data entry operations, filing, taking dictations, maintaining office accounts. Secretaries are at the helm of affairs in any office setting. Secretaries may qualify through obtaining desired certificates in Secretarial Studies or those who study through the polytechnics may qualify by obtaining National or Higher National Diploma depending on the years of study. At present, changing times have necessitated a paradigm shift from these traditional roles of typing of documents, writing and transcribing shorthand, filing and some other menial services to more mechanize and problem solving roles demanding high level of sophistication in an era of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Secretaries at present, perform office functions that are ICT driven.

Nworgu (2007) defines Information and Communication Technology as all the devices and principles involved in information processing as well as electronic communication and that the culture of ICT is fast penetrating into all spheres of life. Usman (2007) corroborated this view when he stated that the world is currently expanding a new technological and information revolution that is having an impact on society at least as great as the Industrial Revolution. The Nigerian National Policy for Information Technology defines ICT as "Computers, auxiliary equipment, software and firmware (hardware) and similar procedures, services (including support services) and to related resources" (FRN 2001). ICT may be described as the use of scientific tools and techniques for developing, documenting and communicating information when needed, especially as they concern solving problems or providing needed services in the various areas of human endeavor (Ali, 2004). Edafiogho (2007) in an attempt to distinguish Information technology from Communication

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technology, defined Information technology (IT) as the items of equipment (hardware) and computer programmes (software) that allow us to access, retrieve, store, organize, manipulate and present information by electronic means. He defined Communication Technology (CT) as telecommunications equipment, through which information can be sought, sent and accessed and that includes phones, faxes, moderns and computers. Personal computers, scanners and digital cameras fit into the hardware category, database programmes and multi-media programmes fit into the software category.

Nigeria, in a bid to fast track her development drive has several programmes in the past and at present vision 20:2020 is one of such development drives. This vision postulates that Nigeria will be among the twenty fast growing economies in the world by the year 2020. In other to actualize the vision 20:2020, information will be needed to facilitate every stage of the vision and the Secretary will play a pivotal role in this information facilitation. Samba in Okereke and Ndinnechi (2005) state that information is an amalgam of data, images, texts, documents, voices and many other items, intelligently organized to make meaning and they are facilitated by technology. The present information processing practice demands an enhanced role. In a few years ago, no one would think of Secretaries being able to manipulate different computer operating systems; source for and install antivirus in systems; use power point presentation; design web pages; effect e-commerce through the Internet; use spreadsheet; use more sophisticated software for calculations such as Matlab, Minitab and Statistical Package for Social Sciences; use database in processing information; install a software in a computer and a host of other core secretarial services.

The present day functions of the secretary transcend services in the core Secretarial area. It may interest you to know that the Secretary's functions in administrative and ancillary services are no longer tangential as they have become ICT driven demanding high level performers and motivated Secretaries. The challenge now is that of ensuring a reorientation for practitioners in order to face the present development. The question now is what preparation have we made to fit into the present role and what arrangement have we put in place to either retrain or equip ourselves for the emerging roles in the present dispensation? That the secretary's role is ICT driven and critical to the

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pursuit and realization of the objective of this vision and indeed any other vision that is geared towards development is not debatable. What should rather be considered and discussed is the dimension of this role.

Nigeria has all it takes (human and materials resources) to become the strongest economy in Africa and one of the leading economies in the world in the longer term (Soludo, 2005). This understanding is encapsulated in the goal of Vision 20:2020. The goal of vision 20:2020 which revolves around the mobilization of the resources of Nigeria to ensure that Nigeria becomes one of the twentieth leading economies in world by the year 2020 has created a new national psyche. It is envisaged that Nigeria would make a fundamental break with the failures of the past and bequeath a united and prosperous nation to generations to come. This is an ambitious and laudable venture indeed which can only be realized if all resources are properly harnessed to achieve this desired objective. The Secretarial practitioners should be equipped to be one of the key players in the years ahead. If the economy improves through the pursuit of this objective, employees will be required to man the various establishment and no establishment functions without the services of a secretary. Isineyi (2003) opined that employers now expect secretaries to play greater administrative and managerial roles more especially in the area of information management. It is therefore necessary that the secretary should be equipped to strengthen and enhance his/her services to meet the new challenges.

To enhance, according to Hornby (2001) is to increase the quality or power of something or someone. To enhance the role of today's secretary is to improve and increase the quality of such roles towards meeting present and future challenges. Secretaries are easily identified with the performance of certain traditional and contemporary roles. Most of the roles that were hitherto traditional are now ICT driven. Some of these roles demand good academic background and high level skills.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

The era merely having secretaries as adjuncts whose roles are perfunctory in organizations and who are meant to be heard and not seen, is gradually giving way to more demanding and analytical roles. A focus on the present roles gave impetus to a paradigm shift from the old Secretarial Studies curriculum to the

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present day Office Technology and Management curriculum in the Polytechnics and in fact Universities that offer office related courses have repackaged their curriculum. The present day's offices are already enmeshed in the emergent roles. The trend now is that most chief executives prefer to do secretarial services by themselves thereby gradually eliminating the services of the existing secretaries. Notwithstanding that the researchers do not have an empirical support to state the number of firms that have eliminated the services of the secretary in their organizations; it is an open secret that some firms including the banks, at present, reject the services of secretaries. The fear now is that if a drastic step is not taken to address the present trend, the secretarial workforce might be depleted and extinct and our relevance becomes questionable with time-but can this be true?

How equipped are the present day's secretaries to face the challenges of the time in the concern of this study. Three areas the researchers envisage challenges including performance of core secretarial duties; administrative duties and ancillary services were examined. It is against this backdrop that this study on enhancing the role of the secretary in an ICT era toward meeting the challenges of vision 20:2020 was conceived.

Research questions:

The following research questions were designed to guide the study:

(1) How prepared are the present day secretaries to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of core secretarial duties?
(2) How prepared are the present day secretaries to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of administrative duties?
(3) How prepared are the present day secretaries to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of ancillary duties?

Hypothesis

There is no significant difference in the opinion of the male and female secretaries on their preparedness towards meeting the challenges of the time.

METHODOLOGY

The population of the study is 41 respondents comprising 28 practicing female secretaries and 13 male secretaries who are studying for Office Technology and

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Management in Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi. All the students are in the Higher National Diploma II class of 73 students. The 41 students who were considered as respondents for this study were all on in-service programme from various organizations. The respondents are serving secretaries and are conversant with vision 20:2020. The 32 that were not studied are fresh students who have not worked before and were thus not considered suitable for this study. The entire population constituted the sample and was used for the study. The instrument for data was a 23 item structured questionnaire on a 5-point Likert scale which was validated by two experts from the Department of Office Technology and Management, Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi. Data collected were analyzed using mean and any mean score of 3.00 and above was accepted while those below 3.00 were unaccepted. One null hypothesis was tested using Minitab computer software for the analysis.

Research question one

How prepared are the present day secretaries to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of core secretarial duties?

The research question was answered using analysis of data collected on questionnaire items 1-8. The responses are presented in table 1

Table 1:

Respondents mean scores on how the present day's secretaries are to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of core secretarial duties:

S/No.	Envisaged challenges in performing core secretarial duties	Mean	Condition
1.	Today's secretaries are properly equipped to handle any data entry operations using any type of system.	5.00	Accepted
2.	Your ability to operate computers is not limited to the mastery of keyboarding.	5.00	Accepted
3.	Data validation is a form of control through which it is ensured that only valid data are processed and your present training has equipped you to be able to handle such roles at work place.	4.51	Accepted

4.	You can undertake any core secretarial duties involving taking note in shorthand and transcribing using machines.	2.63	Rejected
5.	You are able handle human relation functions and your training has enhanced your capability.	5.00	Accepted
6.	Your training in school has enhanced your capability to handle different forms of correspondence.	4.23	Accepted
7.	You are sufficiently equipped to operate new equipment including printers, photocopying machines, scanners, laminating machines, guillotine etc.	4.62	Accepted
8.	You understand the numerous benefits of using e-mail in communicating with customers and you can utilize it to build personalized relationships with the clients of you organizations.	4.81	Accepted

The data presented in table indicates that items 1,2,3,5,6,7 and 8 have mean scores ranging from 4.61 to 5.00. These imply that the respondents are well equipped to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of core secretarial duties in all the stated areas. All the stated items are therefore accepted in accordance with the stipulated decision rule. Item four, however has a mean score of 2.63 which states that thus: *You can undertake any core secretarial duties involving taking note in shorthand and transcribing them using machines.* This score imply a rejection as it is below 3.00 as was stipulated in the decision rule.

Research question two

How prepared are the present day secretaries to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of administrative duties?

The research question was answered using analysis of data collected on questionnaire items 9-18. The responses are presented in table 2

Table 2:

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Respondents mean score on how prepared the present day's secretaries to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of administrative duties?

S/No.	Envisaged challenges in performing administrative duties	Mean	Condition
9.	Today's secretaries are properly equipped to handle duties involving planning of office activities in an organization.	5.00	Accepted
10.	Your ability to organize functions in your establishment has been enhanced. You can therefore face more challenging tasks	5.00	Accepted
11.	By virtue of your training, you can quite easily direct the performance of tasks in your organization.	5.00	Accepted
12.	If you are saddled with the responsibility of managing human resources in your organizations you can handle them very creditably including recruitment and staff administration.	5.00	Accepted
13.	You can keep record of different books of Accounts in your organization.	2.76	Rejected
14.	Your ability to communicate has been greatly enhanced and you can face the challenge of communication in the new dispensation.	5.00	Accepted
15.	If you are assigned proper management position, you are capable of undertaking such functions without difficulty	5.00	Accepted
16.	You are conversant with electronic management functions including electronic record keeping and electronic document management	4.32	Accepted
17.	You have a mastery of information security and control practices	2.84	Rejected
18.	You can handle office layout and ergonomics including rudimental activities in designing office layouts	2.97	Rejected

The data presented in table 2 indicates that this segment of the study have mean scores ranging from 2.76 to 5.00. While items number 13, 17 and 18 with mean scores of 2.76, 2.84 and 2.97 respectively were rejected, all the others items (numbers 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 were accepted.

Research question three

How prepared are the present day secretaries to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of ancillary duties?

The research question was answered using analysis of data collected on questionnaire items 19-25. The responses are presented in table 3.

Table 3:

Respondents mean scores on how prepared the present day's secretaries to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of ancillary duties:

S/No.	Envisaged challenges in performing ancillary duties	Mean	Condition
19.	You have a mastery of networking	1.87	Rejected
20.	You understand the procedures of e-commerce and e-marketing	2.93	Rejected
21.	You can handle minor repairs of office equipment	1.08	Rejected
22.	You understand the procedure in teleconferencing	0.93	Rejected
23.	You can make use of Computer Aided Design (CAD)	0.00	Rejected
24.	You have a good understanding of the procedures for equipment purchases	2.51	Rejected
25.	You are conversant with the conduct of training and development of workers	2.82	Rejected

The data analysis as presented in table 3 reveals that all the listed items ranging from item number 19 to 25 were rejected by the respondents. This leaves a far reaching implication.

Table 4
Result of the t test for H_{01} According to the opinions of the male and female Respondents

Worksheet size: 100000 cells
Result of the t test for Ho1 According to the opinions of the male and female Respondents

Respondents
Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for MALE vs FEMALE

N	**Mean**	**StDev**	**SE**	**Mean**
MALE	13	4.453	0.890	0.25
MALE	28	3.60	1.48	0.28

95% CI for mu MALE – mu FEMALE: (0.10, 1.61)
T-test mu MALE = mu FEMALE (vs not =): T= 2.29 P=0.028 DF= 36
The calculated-t value of 2.29 for the items is less than the P value of 0.028 at Confidence interval of 95% hence the null hypotheses is rejected. There is therefore significant difference in the opinions of the male and female respondents on their preparedness towards meeting the challenges of the time.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

In all the listed items within the first segment of the study involving performance of core secretarial duties, every item except item four had a high score indicating a high degree of acceptance. Item four states *you can undertake any core secretarial duties involving taking note in shorthand and transcribing using machines.* The respondents' view on this item has a far reaching implication considering the fact that some studies in the past have revealed the same trend of opinion (Isineyi, 2003 and Okoro, 2009). Isineyi's study revealed that the item on *taking face dictation on shorthand from the boss* in a study of information management in organizations and the roles of secretaries had a low score. The item under his study had a mean score of 2.57 over a range of 4

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points. This item though accepted in his study, reveals a very low level of acceptance by the score. In Okoro's case, respondents scored Shorthand and Advanced Transcription 2.68 and 2.35 respectively over a range of 5 points with a mean score of 3.00 and they were therefore regarded as unimportant in in a study examining the course contents of the Office Technology and Management programme considered vital towards tackling the entrepreneurship problems in Nigeria. The researchers wonder why there is this new trend of apathy by students of the secretarial profession considering that shorthand, like any other art is a vital part of the skills required in office practice. The researchers view this as a misnomer inn view of the fact that institutions and practitioners of Art have not abandoned the study of Art just because the computer can be used to design art works. This situation calls for further investigation.

In table 2, items 13, 17 and 18 were rejected leaving a far reaching implication. The rejection implies that respondents attest to the following disposition: They cannot keep record of different books of Accounts; they have no mastery of information security and control practices and they cannot handle office layout and ergonomics including rudimental activities in designing office layouts.

Table 3 reveals that no item under ancillary services was accepted. This implies that trained secretaries are deficient in all the seven listed items. It follows that if the present day's secretaries are to face the envisaged challenges in the performance of ancillary secretarial services, a review of the situation becomes necessary. Going by the finding of this study, the present circumstances as it affects ability to perform ancillary services, is unacceptable. Overtoom (2000)had viewed some of these ancillary service skills as employability skills and he averred that they are essential as functional skills required in workplaces in the twenty first century.

CONCLUSION

This paper in discussing the preparedness of the present day secretaries to face the challenges in the performance of secretarial functions from three perspectives including: The performance of core secretarial duties, administrative duties and ancillary services have observed through the checklist that while we are getting it right in some aspects of duty performance, a lot still has to be done in some areas especially that of performing ancillary services.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the foregoing, the following are recommended:

1. That a proper reorientation programme should be put in place by professional bodies such as APSSON to educate serving secretaries that Shorthand is not only meant to be studied to pass examinations but for use as an aid to the secretary in record keeping and personal notes. The idea of insisting that Shorthand is only meant to be taken if the boss dictates a note should be discarded as it is no longer feasible to dictate notes in view of the need to fast-track administrative processes.
2. Curriculum planners such as the National Board for Technical Education and other relevant bodies should make adequate provision for courses in Accounting Information Security and Control practices and ergonomics in their curriculum to improve the study of such subjects.
3. While emphasizing core Secretarial subjects, secretaries should endeavor to attend part time courses to improve their acquisition of skills to perform ancillary services as training institutions might consider such courses as encumbrances on their core curriculum.
4. That in view of the changing roles of the secretary and the present development, there is now need to jettison the nomenclature secretary in place of a more befitting name such as office information manager. The present name data entering operator has giving a colour to the title of typist and we can borrow a leaf from that.

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SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF NEGATIVE POLITICAL ADVERTISING/ PERSONALITY ATTACKS DURING 2015 NIGERIA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

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ABSTRACT

The consistent personality attacks and negative advertisements observed during the 2015 Nigeria presidential elections were unsurpassed in the history of Nigeria's political campaigns. The development led to many political observers to ask about neutrality and morality of the mass media that carried such personality attacks and negative advertisements. Therefore, this paper is aimed at analyzing negative advertisement and personality attacks from a theoretical, not moralist perspective. Thus, the Social Representation theory was used as a pedestal upon which the analysis was grounded. To this end, this paper conducted a Conceptual content analysis of some selected newspapers to ascertain the existence and frequency of negative advertisements and personality attacks during the presidential campaigns. Also, findings from the study indicated that the two contending parties employed the use of negative advertising and personality attacks to campaign for votes, though the then ruling party used it in more proportion than the opposition. The paper concluded that rather than condemning the development, it should be taken as a sign of democratic maturity in Nigeria because when observed through the prism of social representation media theory, personality attacks and negative advertising in the media is a process of naturalizing social thinking that tend to generate collective acceptance of a new phenomena and deepening the democratic values of x-raying each and every candidate contesting for an electoral office.

***Keywords**: Advertisement, Democracy, Politics, Political Advertising, Negative Advertisement*

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INTRODUCTION

Negative political advertising is a type of advertising paid for by an identified sponsor that negatively assaults the character, qualities and personality of a candidate in an election. It is an advert that only presents negative information to the public about a particular candidate or a particular political party contesting for an electoral office (Jackson, Mondak & Huckfeldt, 2008). Negative political advertisements range from innocuous and satirical depiction of an opponent's neuro-mental capacity and physical fitness, contrasting of an opponent's utterances on national issues to vituperative and crass assaults on the personality of a contestant (Richardson, 2001). Negative political advertising can be defined as advertising that targets the attacked candidate's weakness in issues or image and that highlights the sponsoring candidate's strengths in these areas by sending a negatively framed message.

In relation to the above, negative political advertising tend to vary according to the type of advertising appeal and message frame used by the sponsors. Using the definitions outlined above, the defining factors of a negative advertising campaign include: negative message (Meirick 2002), paid advertising forming part of the overall communications strategy, advertising sponsored by one candidate who directs it at a political opponent, comparative approach, focuses on issues and image, rather than policy, lay emphasis on a certain target audience during a campaign and pays specific attention to a particular image or issue that a candidate is associated with.

Social representations are the outcomes of processes of communication that represent reality for a given people, and once in existence they constitute social reality (Moscovici, 2000). Social representations as phenomena pertain to a world that, although belonging to each of us, transcends all of us. Also, Social representations theory specifies how collective cognitions are produced and transformed through communication with a focus on the socio-cognitive processes or mechanisms involved. Social representations are about processes of collective meaning- making resulting in common cognitions which produce social cohesion within societies, organizations and groups. It sets focus on phenomena that becomes subjected to debate, strong feelings, conflicts and ideological struggle and changes the collective thinking in society. It specifies a number of communicative mechanisms explaining how ideas are

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communicated and transformed into what is perceived of as common sense. Social representation explains how the media naturalizes social thinking and generates collective cognition. Moscovici (2007) emphasized the role of the media in the growth of new social representations by the use of Anchoring, Naming and Objectification.

PROBLEM IDENTIFIED

When negative political advertising/personality attacks are understood from the concept of attacking personality's image rather than policy and political competence, many observers would rather hasten to criticize such developments. However, this paper rather than make an attempt at moralizing negative advertising; it is an attempt at analyzing the phenomenon using the tenets of Social Representation Theory. Social representation is a system of values, ideas and practices with a twofold function: first, to establish an order which will enable individuals to orientate themselves in their material and social world and to master it; and secondly to enable communication to take place among members of a community by providing them with a code for social exchange and a code for naming and classifying unambiguously the various aspects of their world and their individual group history (Moscovici, 1973). The point of problem identification and departure of this paper is in its attempt to analyze the phenomena of negative political advertising /personality attacks from a pure theoretical perspective rather than a moralist approach.

CONCEPTUAL DISCUSSION

Politics is a game of making meanings: both conceptual and concrete meanings to the electorate are sought after by contestants, their supporters and respective political parties. It is towards making meanings that can link to the majority of electorates that politicians fall back to political commercials in the media. There are many genres of political advertising one of which is negative political advertising in which there must be a negative message, sponsored negative message directed at an opponent in a political contest, the message focuses on issues and images rather than policy thrust and the sponsored message pays specific attention to a particular image or issue that an opponent is associated with.

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To Moscovici (1984), there are two functions of representations. They conventionalize objects, persons and events we are meeting by giving them a specific form, localize them to a given category, and gradually establish them as distinct and shared cognitions. They are also prescriptive in the sense that they through social structures and traditions are forced upon us. Although we incorporate them into our individual minds, as individuals we rethink collective cognitions. Social representations refer to cognitions stamping the collective thinking of society. To social representation, of special interest are phenomena like negative political advertising that in different ways diverge from conventional advertising, that create tensions in society and challenge ethical and moralists conventions, political ideals and institutionalized way of conducting political campaigns in Nigeria. Such phenomena of personality attacks are especially well suited for studying how old ideas of comparative political advertisements are modified, transformed and new social representations through negative political advertising and personality attacks are conventionalized by public debate.

ANCHORING

By *Anchoring*, social representations are anchored again and again in other social representations. This is a kind of cultural assimilation by which new social representations are incorporated into the well-known ones simultaneously as the latter ones are transformed by the new ones. Gradually then the unfamiliar ideas become well-known ideas and part of the collective frames of references of a society. Anchoring comes in different phases and intensity; *Emotional anchoring* is an attachment mechanism where new ideas are attached to society's expectations and emotions. For instance, negative political advertising tend to exploit our emotions of fear by highlighting the dangers that await us due to some perceived defects of a particular political candidate. Also, *Thematic Anchoring* has to do with building new ideas by the mass media through identifiable and known themes by the society. In Moscovici's (2000) own submissions, he uses the concept of thematic anchoring to explain the structural in-depth levels of social representations. He argues that society wide, collective and developing general patterns of thinking, aided by patterns of communication (which negative advertising is part of) in

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the long run, forms primary ideas that interplay with specific socio-cultural contexts which in turn generate and structure new social and collective forms of meanings and representations.

NAMING

One of the most common ways of giving a foreign, a new or an unknown idea a more well-known face is to name it. By naming something, "we extricate it from a disturbing anonymity to endow it with a genealogy and to include it in a complex of specific words, to locate it, in fact, in the identity matrix of our culture" (Moscovici 2000: 46). In this way the phenomenon is liberated from secrecy and incomprehensibility and it is being assigned a definite name, character and fit into a society's matrix of proper identification.

OBJECTIFICATION

Social representations concern the contents of everyday thinking and the stock of ideas that give coherence to our religious beliefs, political ideas and the connections we create as we objectify new ideas in known patterns. By objectification, the mass media rationalizes the unknown by giving it concrete names, pictures and word-pictures that the society can identify with, associate with and make it part of our everyday thinking. Objectifying a new idea by the mass media tends to be active and more direct to the society. Here, the mass media picks a complex and abstract idea, give the idea a face value and materialize the idea into familiar frames of references to the society thereby making it part of the everyday thinking concepts of such a society. The mass media make it possible for us to classify persons and objects, to compare and explain behaviours and to objectify them as part of our social setting (Hoijer, 2011).

NEGATIVE ADVERTISING/PERSONALITY ATTACKS: DEFINED

According to Hughes (2003: 164):

Political advertising is thus defined as the process whereby a candidate and/or party will pay for a form of non-personal communication that promotes their superior attributes or policies over those of their opponents and that is designed

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to elicit specific behaviours, such as voting, and/or increased awareness of the candidate or party.

Therefore, for a media message to be tagged as an advert, it has to have identifiable sponsor, selling a message and have to use some appeals. However, for a political advert to be seen as a negative one or a personality attack, some or all of the following factors are to be present: a negative message (Meirick 2002), paid advertising forming part of the overall communications strategy (Pinkleton 1997), advertising sponsored by one candidate who directs it at a political opponent (Haddock & Zana 1997), a seemingly comparative approach (Pinkleton 1998), focus on issues and image, rather than candidate's policy (Pinkleton 1997), lay much emphasis on a certain target audience during a campaign (King, Henderson & Chen 1998), lay specific attention to a particular stereotype image or issue that a candidate is associated with (King, Henderson & Chen 1998).

Also, in their book presentation, Johnson-Cartee and Copeland (1991) identified three modes of negative adverts:

i) the direct attack,
ii) the direct comparison ad and
iii) the implied comparison advert.

They categorized direct attack as attacks on a specific candidate or party directly, this form of negative advert, the authors found decreases the targeted candidate's evaluation and voting preference. Further, the direct comparison negative advert features the candidate as well as the opponent and contrasts their records, their experience and their issue positions. The authors found that this mode produced the greatest statistically significant decrease in the targeted candidate's evaluation and voting preference scores. Finally, the implied comparison ad does not make specific references to the targeted candidate and in some cases it may not feature the sponsoring party/candidate until the very end. These ads present in some detail the sponsoring candidate's position, record or other characteristic that has become important during the course of the campaign, without mentioning the opponent. Such ads "lure" the viewer into comparing between the candidates. According to the findings of Johnson-Cartee and Copeland (1991), such as decrease the targeted evaluation and voting

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preference score significantly while increasing the respective scores of the sponsoring candidate.

Furthermore, Johnson-Cartee and Copeland (1991) expatiate between two types of negative advertising issue appeals: i) political issue appeals and ii) personal characteristic issue appeals. The political issue appeal lay emphasis on the political record, the voting record, issue positions and up to the presumed criminal record of a candidate while the personal characteristics issue appeal digs on a candidate's medical history, personal life, religion, sex life, family members and current or past marriages. Thus, negative campaign adverts can be unassuming, deeply personal and may even be morally appalling. However, from the onset of this paper, there was the position that it was purely a theoretical one that discusses issues without moralization.

METHODOLOGY

This paper is purely a theoretical attempt at analyzing negative political advertising/personality attacks observed during the Nigeria 2015 presidential campaigns. The paper exploits the Conceptual Content Analysis method which sole aim is to establish the existence of certain phenomena within a given text (Palmquist, Carley and Dale, 1997). The focus here is to look for the occurrence of certain selected terms within the text of study. The focus of conceptual content analysis is on looking at the occurrence of selected concepts of interests to a study within a text, visuals and pictures and quantifying such occurrences in order to have working tally from which further analysis can be done. In conceptual content analysis, a researcher begins with identifying research questions and choosing a sample from the concepts of interest. Once concepts of interests are chosen they must be coded into manageable categories. The process of coding is basically one of selective reduction. By selective reduction, patterns that are indicative of the research question needs are itemized for onward analysis.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Findings by this paper indicate that both PDP and APC as political parties engaged in negative campaign/personality attack adverts in the 2015 presidential campaigns. However, the negative campaign/personality attack

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adverts of the then ruling party were more aggressive, more in volume of publication and were placed more on front page of many national dailies. The negative campaign/personality attack adverts were more on the person of the then presidential candidate of the APC party. Most of the personality attack adverts were on his health status, literacy level and historical background as a onetime 'dictator'. The negative campaign/personality attack adverts were mostly place and paid for by the Ekiti state governor who staunchly opposed the candidature of the APC flag bearer.

Indeed, the tactics employed by the negative campaign/personality attack adverts were those itemized by Johnson-Cartee and Copeland (1991). The tactics were direct attack on the personalities of the two contenders. While the negative campaign/personality attack tactics of the then ruling party, the PDP were on the health of the APC candidates and his military background, the negative campaign/personality attack of the then opposition party was on the personality of the candidate of the then ruling party whom was casted as a 'clueless' leader who did not know what leadership entailed. Also, negative appeals used in the adverts were mostly that of personal characteristics issues. The two parties left most of the policy issues unattended to. This may be seen as a minus to negative campaign/personality attack advertising. However, we take solace that as Nigeria's democracy gets deepened, negative campaign/personality attack advertising will take roots and go deeper into policy issues of not only the candidates but also their political platforms.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we made an attempt at understanding negative campaign/personality attack advertising as a social representation that seek to operationalizes and habituate a new phenomena into the psyche of Nigerian political campaign communication practices. We therefore conclude that though negative political advertising poses a moral dilemma in a country like Nigeria, it should not be taken as entirely a negative social representation. Rather, negative campaign/personality attack adverts should be seen as new representations that aim to conventionalize the act of deep search into the social, economic and religious lives of those who sought for political offices. When taken from this angle, negative political/personality attack advertising could be

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seen as a tool of deepening democracy in Nigeria. We further conclude that negative campaign/personality attack advertising is akin to challenging an opponent's socio-economic records, leadership capabilities and policy proposals. These are parameters of deepening democratic ideals and fair electoral strategy. Therefore, truthful "negative" advertising is a useful and integral part of the election campaign and should be encouraged.

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Appendix

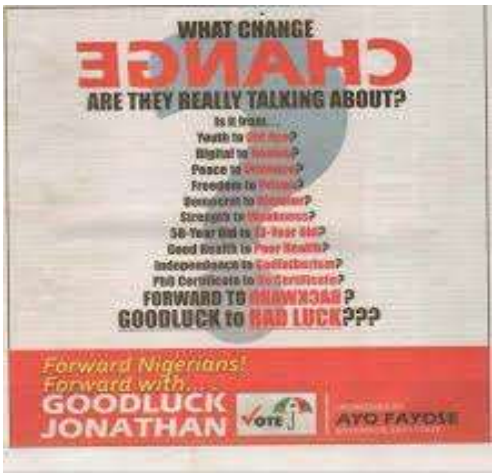
The PUNCH
Petrol now N87 per litre –FG
NIGERIANS
BE WARNED!
LIFE & DEATH
Enough of state burials
VOTE WISELY
VOTE
GOODLUCK JONATHAN
Ayo Fayose,

WEAK OR WICKED?
It is time for real leadership.
It is time for change
Vote APC, Vote Buhari/Osinbajo

NIGERIANS
BEWARE!
BE AFRAID
BE VERY AFRAID
VOTE
GOODLUCK JONATHAN

NIGERIANS
BEWARNED!
LIFE & DEATH.
Will you allow history to repeat itself?
Enough of state burials
NIGERIANS VOTE WISELY
VOTE
GOODLUCK JONATHAN
NORTHERN PRESIDENCY SHOULD WAIT TILL 2019
Ayo Fayose,

We know what Martin Luther King Jr. Nelson Mandela, Lee Kwan Yew and Barack Obama represent.
Mr. Goodluck Jonathan, this is where you belong...
History NEVER lies!
VOTE
Defenders of Democracy (DOD)


WHAT CHANGE
CHANGE
ARE THEY REALLY TALKING ABOUT?
FORWARD TO BACKWARD?
GOODLUCK to BAD LUCK???
Forward Nigerians!
Forward with...
GOODLUCK JONATHAN
VOTE
AYO FAYOSE

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ZONING, POWER ROTATION, FEDERAL CHARACTER COMMISSION AND NATION BUILDING

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ABSTRACT
Zoning, Power Rotation an Federal Character Commission are policy attempts that seek to develop a broad and universally accepted framework for crises free and equitable distribution, transfer of power as well as ensuring political participation by all. The paper started with a brief historical antecedent of clamor of equal participation in Nigeria politics. The study examines the impact of zoning, power rotation and federal character commission on nation building in Nigeria. It further tries to clarify issues regarding federal character and merit in the society. Also, the relationship between affirmative action in USA and Nigeria federal character principle. Data were drawn from secondary sources such as journals, books, newspaper, online publications and articles. The national accommodation theory of pluralist societies was adopted to explain the dynamics of zoning, power rotation and federal character commission in Nigeria. The paper concluded that, wrong and selfish application of federal character principle is the reason for the rancor and perceived sense of injustice by some groups. This paper therefore posits that, federal character principle and merit based system can work harmonious if properly applied.

***Keywords**: Quota system, Zoning, Power Rotation an Federal Character Commission.*

Introduction
Nigeria, as a political territory was initiated when the British amalgamated the North and South protectorates on 1st of January 1914. Flora Shaw the British

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journalist termed this area Niger Area**,** which later came to be Nigeria. The integration of the defunct protectorates (South and North) was prepared with the goal to bring the various cultures or ethnic groups and unite them politically as one populace, although heterogeneous in numerous respects. Nigeria became a multi-plural state. These entails of pluralism of linguistic, belief, sociopolitical and economic foundation including administrative styles, social customs and behavior types. The amalgamation of the North and South by the colonial master was planned to realize definite specific purposes. Possibly, this was intended to serve as a navigation mechanism for a united identity as well as distributive politics. Kabuk (2015). To see to the demands of an intricate configuration of Nigeria, federal arrangement was announced to simplify the action of governance in the political entity.

There is no uncertainty that Nigeria functions as a federal system of government, in addition the major quality of its method of federalism originates from the 'conglomerate territories'. Federalism is the structure of government in which political authorities are pooled among the Centre and the component states. Nigeria comprises of numerous ethnic assemblies with varied values, dialects, faiths, socio-political and economic foundation as well as administrative approaches, social standards, character types and uneven population sizes. Although, federal arrangement was presented at the creation of Nigeria to ease governance, nonetheless it is not sufficient to meet with the anxieties of such multifaceted arrangement.

These complexity is expressed in struggle for the ascendancy and continuous supremacy of ethnicity as an amassing tool, the retreat of the Nigerian federalism, the view of a special right to leadership by the political elite of the North, and the repercussion of opposition from other ethnic assemblies (Ibeanu, 1999; Abubakar, 2004; Babawale, 2007). For instance, in the buildup to 2011 general elections, arguments and dispute between inhabitants of Nigeria's geopolitical zones around the path of the presidential stick carried to the fore tendencies of elite interests.

Policy makers in Nigeria have since realized the need to consciously initiate and implement policies that will facilitate cohesion, understanding and national unity. In Nigeria, a basic public policy which has been deliberately introduced in a bid to promote national integration and nation building is what has been

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variously termed "quota system", "zoning", "federal character principle" and "power rotation". The concept of federal character was introduced as a hedge against marginalization and arousing feeling of loyalty to the nation was first given constitutional recognition in 1979 even though its antecedents can be found in earlier political dispensation (Obiyan, 2000).

According to Jideofor, zoning, power rotation and federal character are not the same. Zoning and power sharing are not explicitly contained in the constitution but was widely championed by the ruling party; Peoples Democratic Party (PDP). Conversely, Olisa Agbakoba (2011) argues that zoning is another name for federal character. He stated that it is important to ask why the drafters of the constitution prescribed zoning or its constitutional name-federal character. It depends on which divide of the argument you are, it is obvious these terms are mutually reinforcing. They all possess that character of equity and fairness in the distribution of resources and aims to promote national identity leading to nation building.

The 1999 constitution further amplifies the nexus between federal character and nation building with this statement: “The composition of the Government of the Federation or any of its agencies and the conduct of its affairs shall be carried out in such manner as to reflect the federal character of Nigeria and the need to promote national unity”.

The paper therefore tries to examine the principle of zoning, power sharing and the federal character commission, and its impact on the nation building in Nigeria. Starting with conceptualization of the key concepts, the theoretical framework before examining the prospects and consequences of zoning, power sharing and federal character commission on nation building. The paper suggests way forward after the conclusion.

Conceptual Clarification

Zoning, power rotation and Federal character are related. They (zoning and power rotation) are all policies applied to achieve nation building. The application of federal character in revenue sharing, education, employment and location of industries and other development programmes will guarantee integration, stability and national cohesion. What is zoning and power rotation?

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Zoning, Power Rotation and Nation Building

Zoning means asking a particular area of the country to produce a specified political office holder to the exclusion of others who are not from that zone (Jideofor,2016). Nigeria returned to democracy in 1999 after about 16 years of military rule. Prior to handing over date, Nigeria experienced the party politics with different ideologies, manifestoes, and party constitutions. All these serve as policies, guidelines and principles for these political parties to operate in the arena of democracy in Nigeria. Zoning was a formula adopted by the members of the PDP in 1999 as a mechanism to manage the problem of presidency among the majority ethnic groups in Nigeria. Zoning commenced when the presidency was zoned to Southerners to foster a sense of belonging after the North had produced the nation's President/Head of State in quick succession (Awopeju, Adelusi and Oluwashakin 2012).

Zoning possess two main characteristics which are: rotation of political offices which is often used interchangeably with the principle itself and 'power shift'. The medium in which zoning and rotation of rule was first presented, and won supporters, was the constitutional conference (1994–1995). The conference got agreement on two explosive issues: it recognized zoning and rotation of power, and also delineated the republic into six geopolitical zones. it is noteworthy to recall the positions of northern and southern representatives in that forum: whereas most southern representatives recognized the delineation of the state into six geopolitical zones as well as rotation of power among them, northern colleagues moved from complete refusal of the notion of rotation to unenthusiastic approval, subject to the basis of South/North zones (Agbaje, 1998). Altogether, for Akinola (1996) the principle is hinged on alternating major political offices including the presidency among the ethnic groups from one election to the other.

Zoning and rotation of power got official authorization from Gen. Abacha in his Independence Day transmission on 1st October 1995. His assertion established official acknowledgment to power-sharing. Certainly, the foundation for the contemporary debate around zoning and rotation has gotten from the official prominence it attained during the Abacha regime. Not merely did Gen Abacha recognize the delineation of Nigeria into six geopolitical zones corresponding to the current geopolitical context assumed by the PDP, he also

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acknowledged that power rotation would occur among these zones, as well as not just amongst north and south (Olaitan, 1998). The awareness of zoning and power rotation was not limited to the Presidency, but also stretched to the Vice-President, Senate President, as well as speaker of the house of representatives.

Nation-building is referred to as the procedure whereby societies transfer their obligation and allegiance from less significant ethnic groups, villages or petty domains to the higher central political arrangement (Almond, *et al*., 2004). The procedure of nation-building is the cultivation of societies of political attitudes, views and ethics (Smith, 1971). Nation-building theory was mainly used to define the courses of national integration and partnership that headed up to the formation of the contemporary nation-state. It covers cognizant approaches originated by state leaders, including, unintended societal change (Friedrich, 1963).

There is no ambiguity that Nigeria is mainly segmented inside the ethnic rifts founded on the powerful tripod ethnicity, that is, Hausas in the North, Igbos in the East, and Yoruba's in the West. Sadly enough, the tripod arrangement frequently highlights political opposition, unjust dissemination of common good, trouble and rivalry. Countless Nigerians tend to recognize themselves with their ethnic uniqueness and preference than seeing themselves as Nigerians whose objectives should target at changing the possibilities for a further compact national identity (Kabuk,2015).

Even though it has remained argued from diverse quarters that Federal Character principle or the Zoning System prescription stresses the necessity for ethnic-balancing as a necessity for ensuring fewer rancorous relationships among the various cultures in Nigeria, it has nevertheless been proven that the principle is not free of certain obvious weaknesses. It is vital to reflect the faults of the federal character principle, which will aid us to suggest ways of enhancing it for better social justice for Nigeria.

Federal Character Commission

The Federal Character Commission is an independent governmental agency, which is constitutionally vested with guaranteeing fairness and equity to all geo-political parts of the state on matters of employment, providing of

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infrastructural amenities and socio-economic amenities. In the appropriate sense, the labour and providers of services, principally in the public sector conduct themselves appropriately in the presentation of their duties, deprived of fear or favour.

An Act to establish the Federal Character Commission with responsibility to promote, monitor and enforce compliance with the principles of the proportional sharing of all bureaucratic, economic, media and political posts at all levels of government.

To work out an equitable formula, subject to the approval of the President, for the distribution of all cadres of posts in the civil and the public services of the Federation and of the States, the armed forces, the Nigeria Police Force and other security agencies, bodies corporate owned by the Federal or a State Government and Extra-Ministerial Departments and parastatals of the Federation and States

To promote, monitor and enforce compliance with the principles of proportional sharing of all bureaucratic, economic, media and political posts at all levels of government

To take such legal measures including the prosecution of the heads or staff of any Ministry, Extra-Ministerial Department or agency which fails to comply with any federal character principle or formula prescribed or adopted by the Commission. (FCC,1996).

Theoretical Framework

Scholars have adopted various theories to analyse plural societies. In our study we employed the "National accommodation theory" propagated by Smock and Smock (1975) in their comparative study of two plural societies (Ghana and Lebanon). The approach gives recognition to, public policies which pay attention to the existence of subgroups in the distribution of national resources and offices aimed at minimizing parochial conflicts, while ensuring stability in the political system for nation building (Obiyan,2000). According to Smock and Smock (1975):

National accommodation refers to a political strategy for communally fragmented societies in which the political system accommodates the communal groups at the same time that it attempts to promote a measure of common loyalty

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to the national community. By incorporating communal groups into the political system and giving them a stake in its survival, it moderates conceptions of communal self-interest. National accommodation has as its goal the achievement of unity in diversity. By promoting national accommodation, a sense of national citizenship can be imposed over existing networks of subnational loyalties.

As an approach it affords us the opportunity of analysing national building in relation to public policies which take representativeness as a basis for distributing national resources and offices. This is one of the advantages that it has over such models of pluralism as the equilibrium model and conflict model. The equilibrium model holds that crosscutting loyalties and multiple affiliations of members of a society in groups (ethnic, religious and linguistic) make integration inevitable in a society. The same individual belongs to several of these associations to which he shows his loyalties. These multiple affiliations and multiple loyalties mitigate intergroup conflict and hence promote integration in the society through the fluid interplay of political interest. It argues that this resulting inter play makes nation building possible. The equilibrium theory has several drawbacks. First, while it may be true that multiple affiliations and loyalties can mitigate intergroup conflict, many studies by scholars have revealed that the loyalty of an individual to groups is not uniform and that primordial attachments are far stronger than those of social and class affiliations. Therefore, multiple membership does not necessarily eliminate or mitigate, intercommunal conflicts nor does it necessarily guarantee nation unity. The conflict theory of plural societies, as propounded by Smith holds that the complete absence of any shared culture and values among groups make any cooperation or shared activities impossible. And in the absence of any cooperation, only political domination by a cultural minority can hold the society together. As has been contended by Smock and Smock, the assumptions of Smiths's (1971) model which is a rigid hierarchical ordering of groups, absence of any crosscutting associations or interest and a closed political system do not hold for most plural societies. Crosscutting associations are inherent in every society, though they may be weak in some. This model also restricts the focus of researchers. Thus, this point shows the superiority of our national accommodation model over conflict and equilibrium theories of plural societies.

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Our adopted model - national accommodation - as we have pointed out overcome the problems which bedevil the equilibrium and conflict theories of pluralism in that it, among others, draws researchers' attention to deliberate public policies of mitigating conflict in the analysis of national building and integration. It achieves this by including a means of managing communal tensions and promoting improved intergroup relations, it allows us to analyse plural society and national building within the context of compromised arrangement in access to national resources and power; the incorporation of primordial groups in the structure and process of the political system (Obiyan,1998).

Zoning, Power Rotation, Federal Character and Merit

The need to redress perceived injustices and imbalances in the society has frequently brought about official state policy actions to mitigate or to correct prevailing grievances. Some these policies are Zoning, Power Rotation and Federal Character Principle. Although, zoning and power rotation are no constitutional instrument, they are powerful lexicon in Nigeria political dialogue. Federal character on the other hand is entrenched in the constitution. According to Jideofor (2016):

'zoning' and 'power rotation', which were introduced by the defunct NPN in 1979 and explicitly embraced by the PDP (and implicitly by other parties) in this dispensation, are also criticized by 'merit advocates.' The two concepts are related but not the same. Zoning means asking a particular area of the country to produce a specified political office holder to the exclusion of others who are not from that zone while power rotation is an arrangement where designated areas are to take turns in producing designated political officeholders for an agreed number of years.

He further argues that zoning and power rotation tries to avoid, 'tyranny of the majority' as postulated by Alexis Tocqueville in his treatise on possible threats to representative democracy in America. It is important to state that opinion varies, for example Agbakoba (2010) argues that zoning is another unofficial name for federal character. What stands out is that the three concepts is that they are mutually reinforcing and designed to engender inclusiveness and national unity through federal character. Federal Character action is intended to enhance

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the opportunities of specific groups within a society to offer them equal access comparable to that of the prevailing majority (Oyejide,2016). The critics argue that federal character erodes merit and promotes mediocrity.

Ezenwa (1987) noted that federal character rose out of the necessity to correct the irregularities that stemmed from the unplanned and uneven dissemination of natural and economic resources and consequently cynical of whether such value could correct such irregularities that have already been instilled and imbibed by the many ethnic groups in Nigeria based on ethnic sentimentality and not merit.

Federal Character Commission was set up to defend federal character principle. The Commission was set up to ensure government choices mirror federal character on sitting industries, building roads, scholarships, selection of public office holders, admission, employment and revenue sharing.

The Nigerian state consequently over-emphasizes federal character whereas deemphasizing merit, hard work and promotes, defends mediocrity and parochialism in running of the several sectors of the economy. This has been a continued source of tension and suspicion between the beneficiaries and the other officers most of whom are actually more competent. The problem therefore is in the application of the principle.

Thus, federal character principle would better achieve the objective of promoting a sense of belonging and national loyalty if adopted such that where meritocratic standards can be explicitly prescribed, federal character principle is applied not necessarily as an equalization mechanism but as a way of ensuring the representation of extremely disadvantaged groups arising from the application of merit.

The Concepts and Affirmative Action (US)

Dr Jideofor Adibe in his exclusive column "Between Quota and Federal Character principle**" (Daily Trust) of 14th April, 2016** clears the air as to equating federal character with affirmative action in the US:

It is also wrong to equate the 'federal character principle' to the affirmative action philosophy as practiced in the USA or positive discrimination as practiced in the UK. For instance, while affirmative action is used mainly to correct perceived historical wrongs such as the historical discrimination against

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blacks and women, the philosophy behind the federal character principle is not to correct any historical injustice (every part of the country has its own stories of injustice anyway) but simply to give every part of the country the proverbial sense of belonging through unity in diversity. The 'Federal Character' principle therefore is a statement of goals not a call for quota, proportional representation or an instrument for redressing historical wrong. It is instructive to note that apart from Ministerial appointment where the Constitution explicitly made the states the unit of representation, the unit of representation under the federal character principle is not stated (Adibe,2016).

They motivation for the establishment of the principles may differ, however, they both seek to provide redress and equal opportunity in nation building. Affirmative action in the US and Federal character in Nigeria creates healthy diversity and give sub groups opportunity to provide enviable role models.

An Independent Federal Character Commission and Nation building

Nation-building could be understood as the cognizant and attentive application of our publics' shared resources, energies, and knowledge to the duty of liberating and developing the emotional and physical arena that we identify as ours. It includes the growth of conducts, values, linguistic, organizations, and physical structures that reveal our history and values, concretize and shield the present, assure the future identity and independence of the state. Nation building is measured, clearly directed, focused energetic forecast of national values, and collective achievement to develop a political and economic structure.

From the political viewpoint, it is in the region of developing and establishing a democratic policy. Nation building therefore involves the aptitude of the nation-state to weather itself as a sovereign by ensuring freedom and liberty for its people to use a well-structured machinery or method of leadership enlistment and leave a legacy and or culture of effortless progression of power to upcoming generations. We belief a truly independent Federal Character Commission would be able to contribute to nation building if the federal character principles are independently and professional applied. This is supported by the view of Dr. Jideofor Adibe:

A truly independent federal character commission of a country could creatively apply 'zoning' and 'power rotations' making it not a threat to merit, rather

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meant to be supplements to other Constitutional instruments such as the federal character principle in the nation-building process.

In fact, if properly applied both zoning and power rotation, which are contrivances by political parties, can also ameliorate the anarchic nature of our politics and remove the threat of majority tyranny. Just as zoning and power rotation could lead to rule by incompetent people, it could also improve the quality of governance if it leads to the various zones competing to produce candidates that will excel, and in the process do the geo-political zone proud (Adibe,2016).

The Way Forward

There are continuously two extreme groups in the distributive justice, the welfare advocates and the merit advocates. The meritorian have faith in treating individual by the same token according to their pertinent merits. The welfarists/egalitarian contends that justice is dissemination of society's goods based to needs and not merit. Therefore, the protagonists of the federal character essentially fall under welfarists belief. Contemporary political theorists hold that for one to comprehend politics of any country one needs to go past pure formalism. One has to examine those intangible structural blocks that gives sense and intelligibility to tangible process and arrangement of politics.

The Federal Character Principle must not be made a constitutional problem, but reasonably a value to be used in consolidating national unity of Nigeria. This demonstrated in some sectors of the state on electoral issues where positions are being rotated lacking a constitutional establishment. This will check a lot of activities committed under of federal character application, like: corruption, inefficiency, poor quality of graduates and disunity.

Nation building should give every citizen a feeling of belonging and a stake in his or her country. There must be a national debate to discuss the federal character idea so that it will enhance unity rather than convey disharmony and fragmentation.

Notwithstanding the point that balance is wanted among states, federal character principle would better achieve the objective of promoting a sense of belonging and national loyalty if adopted such that where meritocratic standards can be explicitly prescribed, federal character principle is applied not necessarily as an

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equalization mechanism but as a way of ensuring the representation of extremely disadvantaged groups arising from the application of merit.

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THE IMPLICATION OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON TAX COMPLIANCE AMONG SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN BAUCHI METROPOLIS, BAUCHI STATE

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ABSTRACT

This paper is titled "The Implication of Financial Performance on Tax Compliance among Small and Medium Enterprises in Bauchi Metropolis, Bauchi State". The objective of the paper is to determine the effect of Profitability, Market share and Customers satisfaction on Tax compliance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Bauchi metropolis. The study employed the descriptive research design, a simple sampling technique was used to collect primary data from a population of 364 SMEs registered with Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) in Bauchi metropolis. The study applied the regression and correlation statistical models to analyze the data (using SPSS version 21.0). The study revealed that there is a significant relationship between Profitability, Market share and Customers satisfaction on Tax compliance among SMEs in Bauchi metropolis. The study recommends that SMEs in Bauchi metropolis should adopt organizational policies that encourage market turnout in their businesses, as this will bring about not only larger profit margin but will also give room for Tax compliance in the case of expansion.

Keywords: *Financial performance, Tax compliance, Profitability, Market share, Customers satisfaction, Small and Medium Enterprises.*

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

Tax Compliance can be defined as the degree to which a taxpayer complies (or fails to comply) with the tax rules of his country, for example by declaring income, filing a return, and paying the tax due in a timely manner. While Tax

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evasion can be defined as the failure by a person or business to comply with the tax obligations. It is a serious challenge to tax authorities in both the developed and developing countries. It diminishes the mobilization of resources that governments need to invest in critical areas of social and personal development including health, education and infrastructure development (Cummings, Martinez-Vazquez, McKee & Torgler, 2007). In 2011, it cost governments worldwide about 5.1 % of their Gross domestic Product (GDP). In Europe tax evasion constitutes about 8% of the GDP of economies in the region. In North and South America, tax evasion costs economies 2% and 10% of their GDP respectively. Even in the most advanced economies in the world, tax evasion undermines revenue collection substantially (Rile, 2011).Italy loses €183 billion, or $242 billion, to tax evasion a year, and its debt of €1.9 trillion represents just over 10 years of tax evasion. Countries like Italy and Greece have vowed to crack down on tax evasion and cash transactions for goods and services that fall below the authorities' radar. Germany and Britain signed an agreement with Switzerland about recovering some tax revenue from accounts held by their citizens in Swiss banks. South America has the world's largest shadow economy compared with its G.D.P. followed by Africa and Europe, where income hidden from the tax authorities amounts to about 20.5 percent of G.D.P. That compares with 10.8 percent in North America (Association, 1998). However, the mortality rate of these small firms is very high. According to the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) Nigeria, 80% of SMES die before their 5th anniversary. Among the factors responsible for these untimely close-ups are tax related issues, ranging from multiple taxations to enormous tax burdens etc. In many government policies, small and medium enterprises are usually viewed and treated in the same light as large corporations. However, their size and nature makes them unique. Therefore, in dealing with small and medium enterprises, these unique qualities need to be considered. In levying of taxes for these enterprises in particular, issues that need to be considered are how these tax policies can be designed to bolster the growth of SMEs and the most effective ways to administer them. The importance of SMEs as a mechanism of economic growth and development is often ignored.

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They are perceived as minute establishments that have minimal effect on the state of the economy. However, if conducive environment is created for these SMEs to grow through proper regulation, the SME sector has the highest propensity to transform our economy. In the same light, taxes are important for the government as they are the major source of funds for government expenditure. Income obtained from taxation of individuals and businesses are used to run governments as well as provide infrastructure such as good roads, water supply, and electricity which are essential for the smooth running of these businesses that are mainly manufacturing companies and as such rely on these commodities to survive.

Therefore, developing economies like Nigeria needs to further the development of its private sector by creating an environment favourable to the growth of SMEs, strengthening the factors that lead to business success, and addressing the problems threatening the existence and advancement of small and medium enterprises (Chu, Kara & Benzing, 2008), so they can adequately play the role expected of them in economic transformation. Such role includes mobilization of domestic savings for investment, appreciable contribution to gross domestic product, increased harnessing of local raw materials, employment generation, and significant contribution of poverty reduction efforts through sustainable livelihoods and enhancement in personnel income, technological development and export diversification (Smatrakalev, 2006).

This research therefore is aimed at evaluating the factors that encourage non-compliance with tax obligation by SMEs and consequently determine if the profitability, market share, and customer service, causes the implication of financial conditions to their low compliance. In doing this, a study was conducted using SMEs in Bauchi Metropolis, Nigeria

Statement of the Research Problem

Although there is general perception that tax is an important source of fund for development of the economy and provision of social services, the problems faced are in the area of negative relationship between taxes and the business or financial ability to sustain itself and to expand. SMEs are faced with the problem of high tax rates, financial imbalance, complex tax regulations, profitability, market share, customer service and lack of proper financial condition issues

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which give rise to low compliance to payment of taxation. Not minding other challenges that SMEs are facing in other developing counties like Nigeria. Inadequate capital, poor technical and managerial skills, environmental effects and government regulations which affect the compliance of SMEs, in Nigeria especially this issues of tax compliance which is a worm eating deeply and the large chunk of revenues generated by these SMEs for their growth and survival .They have led to increase in record of dearth of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs). This study seeks to examine relationship between financial conditions and tax compliance among SMEs and revenue collection using profitability, market share and customer service as the dimensions of the study. Despite contributing to the growth of the economy, tax compliance present difficulties in administering and comply among Government and tax payers. Moreover it is this complexity that has created loop holes resulting in low tax compliance among SMEs.

According to Naibei *et al.* (2012) information available indicates that non-compliance among business firms is critical and therefore is the greatest challenge towards realization of revenue collection targets by tax authorities. Administrative compliance refers to compliance with administrative rules of lodging and paying taxes on time. Technical compliance involves computation of taxes payable in accordance with the tax laws and paying the right amounts of tax.

Research Questions

This research was guided by the following research questions:

1. To what extent does profitability affect tax compliance among Small and Medium Enterprises?
2. How does market share influence tax compliance among Small and Medium Enterprises?
3. To what extent does customer service promote compliance to tax among Small and Medium Enterprises?

Aims and Objective of the Study

The general objectives of the research are to determine the implication of financial condition on tax compliance of small and medium enterprises in Bauchi Metropolis.

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However, the specific objectives would be:

i. To determine the effect of profitability on tax compliance among small and medium enterprises in Bauchi metropolis s
ii. To ascertain the impact of market share of SMES on tax compliance among small and medium enterprises in Bauchi metropolis
iii. To determine the role of customer satisfaction on tax compliance of small and medium enterprises in Bauchi metropolis.

Research Hypothesis

HO_1: There is no significant relationship between profitability and tax compliance of SMES in Bauchi metropolis

$H0_2$: There is no significant relationship between market share and tax compliance of small and medium enterprises in Bauchi metropolis

HO_3: There is no significant relationship between customer service and tax compliance of small and medium enterprises in Bauchi metropolis

Significance of the Study

This study will be invaluable to a number of stakeholders. First, the general public who are embarking on SMEs will find this study useful as a point of reference as far as assisting in decision making regarding the inclusion of SMEs in the tax compliance. If the recommendations of this study are put into practice by the relevant authorities, the Bauchi state metropolis as well as Nigeria as a whole stands to benefit a great deal from improved tax compliance in terms of instituting better financial conditions for better revenue performance.

Students, researchers, policy makers, scholars and academicians will find this study a useful guide in as far as further discussions or studies on the same are concerned. It will therefore form a basis of further research for individuals interested in the subject of implication of financial conditions and tax compliance in Bauchi metropolis and elsewhere.

The study will form a good literature base upon which further studies and references will be drawn. Academicians will, thus, benefit from the findings of this study, as it will add to the body of existing knowledge in technology development and adoption. These will comprise of the Bauchi metropolitan current and future scholars and researchers since it will broaden their knowledge

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on the implication of financial conditions and tax compliances of SMEs in Bauchi State. Given the pervasiveness of tax compliance problems worldwide, it is hoped that a study that aims to investigate the financial conditions towards tax compliance was of benefit to practitioners and policy makers. Management of firms that have adopted or those with the intention of adopting new systems of tax compliance will gain insights from such an effort highlighting relevant factors and relationships in the context of tax payments. More importantly, it will help to forge a good relationship between Government and tax payers in this case SMEs.

Finally, this study sought to provide concepts to develop a framework to explore tax compliance behaviour among SMEs. It thus sought to open the underlying factors that promote tax compliance. The research will be useful to the business community and organization's management teams for purposes of knowing the tax compliance environmental factors and how the conditions can be improved or dealt with.

Limitations of the study

There was no assurance that the respondents will return all the questionnaires duly completed, neither was there a guarantee that those who will be interviewed would respond to all the questions put forward to them comprehensively for fear that it would expose their noncompliance to tax.

To counter these limitations, the researcher took time to interview the respondents, the SMEs fear of participation was overcome by explaining to them the intent of the study.

Scope of the Study

Although there are several dimensions to means tax compliance among SMES, this study focus on three dimension of small and medium scales enterprises namely, profitability, market share and customers satisfaction. This study has also been limited to registered SMES and their roles in tax compliance in Bauchi metropolis. Finally data is to be collected within the period of April, 2018 to December, 2018.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Review

Under this section, the researcher has analyzed two major theories related to the study, namely, the ability to pay theory of taxation and the partnership theory

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of taxation .These two theories support the paying of tax according to ones paying capacity to support government activities. Finally the classical approach to tax compliance (AS Theory) that shows the effect of tax compliance cost which compels government to deters tax evasion through sanctions and audits of taxpayers.

The Ability to Pay Theory of Taxation

This theory was advanced by Swiss philosopher Jean (1712 1778), the French Political Economist Say (1767-1832) and the English Economist Mill, (1806-1873).This theory holds that the taxation should be levied according to an individual's income or ability to pay and is the basis of progressive tax where tax rate increases by the increase of the taxable amount (Jones et al, 2011). This theory is indeed the most equitable tax system since people with greater income or wealth and can afford to pay more taxes should be taxed at a higher rate than people with less individual income tax and has been widely used in industrial economies.

The basic tenet of this theory is that the burden of taxation should be shared by the members of society on the principles of justice and equity and that these principles necessitate that the tax burden is apportioned according to their relative ability to pay. This theory suggest that the tax payers of should pay unconditionally and according to their paying capacity (Chigbu, Eze and Ebimobowei, 2012).

The Partnership Theory of Taxation

This theory was advanced by Geier, (2004). The theory has visceral appeal because it appears to provide a social justice basis for taxation. That is, the government is entitled to mandatory contributions because citizens owe their financial well-offenses, to significant degree, to the government. Partnership theory of taxation posits that government should share in the profits of economic enterprise by way of an income tax. One might call the partnership theory the economic version of the Benefit theory. The partnership theory is based on the notion that the government should share in national income (or more technically, gross national product, or GNP), because government, by supplying infrastructure in the broad since (physical infrastructure, national and

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domestic security, a capitalism enabling legal system and regulatory structure) earns a share of the GNP.

This theory is especially appealing to some income tax advocates, because it seems to normatively prescribe an income tax in preference to a consumption tax. The government should therefore collect tax given that it contributes to the general environment enabling business to be conducted (Dodge, 2005).

Classical Approach to (AS Theory)

This theory was advanced by Allingham and Sandmo (1972). The theory holds that the government deters tax evasion through a sanction arrangement and audits. A tax payer will decide to violate the fiscal laws and evade his or her tax obligations when he or she perceives that the cost of evading tax is too low, believing he or she is unlikely to be detected or audited. Tax payers would also evade tax when he or she perceives the cost of compliance is high. Tax systems and procedures that are involving and cumbersome tend to encourage tax evasion. Tax payers who feel that tax rate is high and punitive will evade tax. There is a negative correlation between tax evasion, the probability of detection, the degree of punishment and high transactional costs associated with tax laws (Sandmo, 1972). Income tax evasion was pioneered by Allingham and Sandmo (1972). Where a rational and a moral taxpayer maximize expected utility, which solely depends on income. When caught, the agent must pay penalties, imposed on the amount of evaded income. A key comparative static result is that when the tax rate goes up, competing income and substitution effects might lead to more or less tax compliance. The substitution effect encourages evasion since the marginal benefit of cheating goes up with the tax rate. On the contrary, the income effect tends to suppress evasion since a higher tax rate makes the taxpayer with decreasing absolute risk aversion feel worse off, and thus decrease risk-taking, therefore, the net effect is ambiguous.

However, Shlomo (2002) showed that when the penalty is imposed on the amount of evaded taxes, as it is under most current tax laws, the substitution effect vanishes. At the original optimum, the penalty paid on concealed income increases proportionally with tax rate, and hence, there is no substitution effect. The remaining income effect is responsible for inducing the taxpayer to cheat less. Therefore, the net effect is better compliance, result is perhaps the single

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most important finding in the early tax evasion literature, having spurred a lot of remarkable extensions. The SMEs are prone to tax evasion as they face difficulties in complying with tax laws. They are expected to comply with strict deadlines, keep proper books of accounts. This kind of environment leads to tax evasion.

Empirical Studies

Derwent (2000) in a case study on taxation behaviour in five different countries (USA, Gambia, Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya), concluded that increased tax burden is a major threat. The results show that the increase in tax rates leads to higher production, distribution and selling costs which leaded to higher prices and as a result consumers change their buying behaviour. People react to the higher prices by buying less of the product. When sales fall, some manufactures cut back on production and some workers may lose their jobs. The productive resources i.e. land, capital, labour and entrepreneurship are allocated to other industries or go unused. For instance when the government increases taxes on items such as beer and cigarettes for the purpose of realizing revenue and discouraging their consumption people tend to buy local brews.

The study recommends government should provide motives for technological progress and innovation that can lower production costs and help firms surpass structural and strategic advantages more effectively. SMEDA (2007), in survey study on basic situation of SME and their support structures in Pakistan with objectives to find out basic situation of SME and their support structures, to determine short term and Long term issues. The study found out that SMEs encounter an increasing complex legal, tax and administrative environment, both in starting and developing their business. According to research, 67% of small business list tax regulations as most problematic, while 28% of SMEs felt that taxes in the country are too high. It also found that the present tax structure and administration generally distort incentives and discriminate against small firms. Smaller firms found tax related issues more restrictive than larger firms, 69% of firms, whose size was less than 1 million faced the greatest of tax related problems.

Many small firms claim it is not possible for them to maintain books as per law or hire a professional due to cost constraints. The study recommends

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government coordination and regular information exchange mechanism among institutions for collective SMEs development. Rosen et al (2001) analyzed the personal income tax returns of a large number of sole proprietors in Kenya before and after the tax reform act of 1986 and determined how the substantial reductions in marginal tax rates associated with that law affected the growth of their firms as measured by gross receipts. They found that individual income taxes exerted a statistically and quantitative significant influence on firm growth rates. The results showed that raising the Sole Proprietors tax price by 10%, increased receipts by about 8.4%. This findings is consistent with the view that raising income tax rates discourages growth of small businesses. The study recommended review of income taxes.

Chipeta (2002), examine the parallel economy in Malawi. The objective of his study was to first establish the size of the parallel economy in malawi and secondly to establish the extent of tax evasion. He employed the monetary approaches of Guttman and Tanzi to come up with the size of the parallel economy from 1965 to 1990. He indentified that a higher tax rate increases taxpayers burden and reduces their disposable income therefore, the probability of evading tax is higher. The study concludes that reducing the compliance costs and tax rate increases the SMEs profit margin and recommends a revision of income tax downward.

Australia Board of Taxation (2007) adopted qualitative approach in a study to find out tax compliance costs facing the small business sector. The study found that there is a consensus that tax compliance costs are amongst the highest regulatory burdens by small business. Compliance costs make up about 20 per cent of a business administration costs. Around two-thirds of the time spent on compliance activities are related to tax compliance activities. In 1997 compliance costs in Australia were estimated to be 1.36 per cent of GDP. The larger a business is, the smaller its compliance costs are as a percentage of turnover. In some cases, this extends to negative compliance costs for large businesses. This is a result of larger businesses generally having tax compliance expertise in house (reducing the need to pay for external advice), economies of scale, and larger businesses being in a better position to take advantage of cash flow benefits and tax deductibility of compliance costs. The study recommended mandatory calculation of compliance costs when government

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departments are costing new policy initiatives and simplifying tax administration. Masinde (2010) in a study to find out the revenue potential of SMEs in Kenya found tax compliance is low among SMEs as a result of several factors such as poor management and internal control practices as many enterprises are merely trying to make ends meet. Another contributing factor to low compliance among SMEs is the informal approach to establishment, operation and dissolution which creates an ease of mobility, consequently making it difficult for the tax administration to keep pace with them. Cash-based economies have also had inadequate accounting records and audit trails in practice. Tax compliance is low among SMEs also because compliance costs for the SMEs are much higher relative to larger business operations that are competing against. In addition, small businesses have limited resources and technical capacity.

Often, the priority of tax administration is to focus on large taxpayers because of the high delinquency rate and low revenue yields associated with small businesses, with very little enforcement action. The study recommends thatThe Kenya Revenue Authority should intensify taxpayer education and disseminate information on tax updates more frequently in order to improve the levels of tax knowledge for voluntary tax compliance.

Were (2011), applied correlation analysis in a study to determine the relationship between presumptive income tax system and profitability of SMEs in Uganda. He also found out that presumptive tax has not favoured the growth of SMEs in the Nakawa division of Uganda because they are encroached on expected revenue. He concluded that presumptive tax negatively affects the profitability of SMEs, recommending that businesses should keep proper books of account to ensure that correct tax assessments are made to avoid over taxation thus improving on their profits. SMEs owners should also join micro finances so that they are able to get loans with low returns for businesses expansion which will lead to increase in stock and sales thus increase profits.

A study by Ojeka (2011) on. Tax policy and the Growth of SMEs. Found that small and enterprises play a very important role in development of the Nigeria economy, making up about 97% of the entire economy. The research work sought to establish if any relationship exists between the growth of SMEs and the tax policy in Nigeria. It was found that most SMEs surveyed were faced

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with the problem of high tax rates, multiple taxation, complex tax regulations and lack of proper enlightenment or education about tax related issues. Data was collected for 107 respondents and analyzed using Spearman's Rank Correlation which measures strength of association between two variables.

Although there was a general perception that tax is an important source of fund for development of the economy and provision of social services, the study revealed a significant negative relationship between taxes and the business ability to sustain itself and to expand. A suggested solution by this study was increasing tax incentives through reducing tax rates and increasing tax authorities support services towards small and enterprises.

Mika et al (2012) in a study to explore impact of tax system on the growth of SMEs in Shinyanga, Tanzania, had the objective to determine the managers/executive officer's perception of tax system effectiveness in promoting SMEs growth in Tanzania. The study found that, whenever prices increase due to increase in tax rates, prices of goods and services increase and there is a drop in the consumption rate and a decrease in sales volumes which leads to retarded growth of SMEs. Tax payment is among the outflows of cash from the business which reduce the purchasing power of an enterprise. This is due to the fact that a large amount of cash collected is used to pay taxes rather than to expand the business. The study showed that the purchasing power of an enterprise drops immediately an organization pays taxes. The study is based on a survey of 120 respondents and used descriptive analysis. It recommends reforming of the tax policies in the country.

Onias et al (2014) adopted a descriptive research design to assess the effectiveness of presumptive tax collection system and its impact on the viability of SMEs in Zimbabwe, Using 67 Bindura commuter transport operators as respondents to the case study. The major objectives of the study were to establish the reason(s) why SMEs are subject to presumptive tax, whether there was any relationship between viability of SMEs and the payment of presumptive tax and the effectiveness of Zimbabwe Revenue Authorities tax awareness campaigns. 67.5% of the respondents agreed that presumptive tax negatively affected their profits and 7.5% were not sure. Only 25% said presumptive tax did not affect their profits. This suggests an inverse link between presumptive tax and viability of SMEs. Major recommendations

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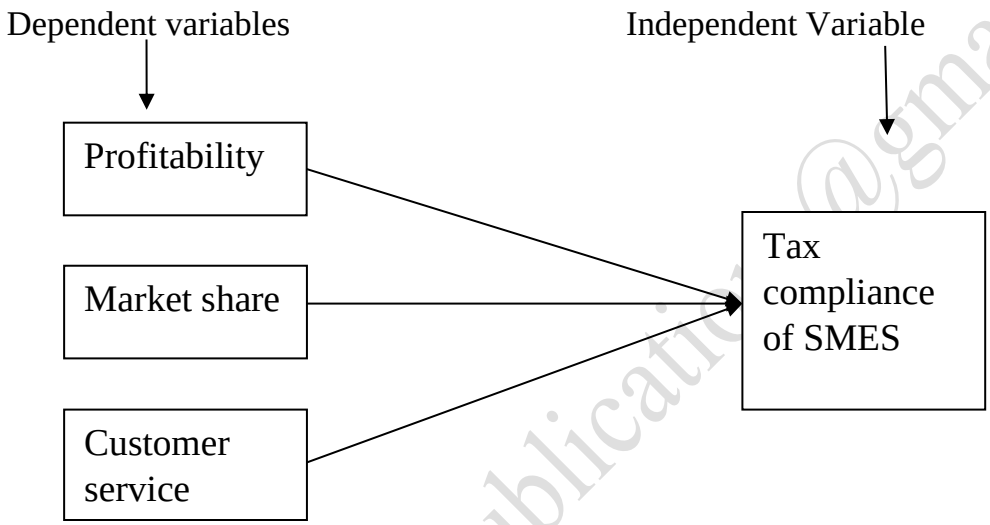
included intensification of presumptive tax awareness campaigns and involvement of taxpayers in setting up tax amounts. The findings were consistent with those by Were(2011).

Measures of Organizational Performance
CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK



Financial Performance

The term "Financial performance is the level of performance of a business over a specified period of time expressed in terms of overall profits and losses during that time, which is to evaluate the financial performance of a business and allows decision makers judge the results of business strategies and activities in objective monetary terms". Also, financial performance is by measuring the results of a firm's policies and operations in monetary terms which are reflected in the firm's return on investment, return on assets, value added etc. However, there are "different mathematical measures to evaluate how well a company is using its resources to make a profit". "It is important to note that no one measure of financial performance should be taken on its own. Rather, a thorough assessment of a company's performance should taken into account in using any of the different measures" (Farlex, 2012).

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Profitability

The term profitability ratios indicate management's ability to convert sales into profit and cash flow. "The common ratios are gross margin, operating margin and net income margin. Note that gross margin is the ratio of gross profits to sales". The Gross Profit = Sales-cost of goods sold. "The operating margin is the ratio of operating profits to sales and net income margin is the ratio of net income to sales". "The operating profit is equal to the gross profit minus operating expenses (operating profit-gross profit-operating expenses), while the net income operating profit-interest and taxes". "The Return-on-asset ratio, which is the ratio of net income to total assets, measures a company's effectiveness in deploying its assets to generate profits. he Return-on-investment ratio: which is the ratio of net income to shareholders' equity, indicates a company's ability to generate a return for its owners".

Market share.

Sales and market share are two key indicators of marketing performance. They are used both for choosing from a set of alternative marketing strategies, and as a signal to monitor and adjust marketing strategies and tactics. They arise from a competitive process in which customers choose from available alternatives. To calculate expected sales or expected or actual market share requires that alternatives, from which customers make their choices, be available. This situation can be confounded because of several reasons (Sudharshan, 1995).

The first difficulty arises from the heterogeneity of customers. Different customers, for the same specific purpose, may choose from different sets of alternatives (Tonington, 2005). The product-market definition problem becomes one of identifying different customers and their alternative sets and then uniting these sets.

The second difficulty arises because of the possible use of a product by a customer for quite different purposes. For each purpose, this customer may choose from a different set of alternatives. The two difficulties suggest that determining a set of competitors requires knowledge of which customers might be using this product and for what purposes (Mathis, 2006). The difficulties may be the result of deliberate marketing action. For example, if a product is not advertised or distributed where a certain group of customers have access to

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it (perhaps because of closed international borders), then it is unlikely to be in this group's set of alternatives. Another example may be communicating that the product can be used for several purposes. Or, these difficulties may arise simply by "accident" or by the action of others. For example, the discovery by customers of new uses for a product could make the product compete with vastly different sets of alternatives. If this leads to considerable overall sales, it could easily make any market share calculations based on the original set of "competitors" quite meaningless (Aluko, 2000). The central theme of marketing competition is designated by the hyphenated term product market-implying that both need to be jointly considered in defining a competitive boundary. Identifying a product-market in which a company has an offering defines both its customer-oriented purpose(s) and the competition that affects the achievement of its goals.

The former is achieved by a specification of the customer needs being served, and the latter by identifying competitors for each need. The identification of product market is also used by the regulatory system. To decide of any firm has a monopoly in a market, its ability to restrict competitive activities is evaluated. A key measure used in **market share**. As discussed earlier, market share cannot be measured without first defining the market in which it is being measured (Aluko, 2000). In constructing a marketing strategy, the choice of whether to enter a new offering, or to range merger with competitors may hinge on whether doing so results in a monopoly and thus violates the relevant law.

Customer Service

As the competitive environment becomes increasingly fierce, the most important for industry players is nurture and keep loyal customers who will contribute to their long-term growth and profitability.

The sales force is involved in the critical business of accomplishing sales objectives and customer satisfaction, which provides the basis for organizational existence and profitability. Given the importance of the sales force as an organization's primary revenue generator and the principal point of contact with customers, understanding how managers and salespersons in Ghana appreciate their role in the business/customer interface is likely to

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produce beneficial outcomes. The roles and responsibilities of the sales force in delivering customer value and satisfaction.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study was quantitative in nature. It was conducted through a survey method and was equally based on a cross sectional method. A cross sectional research is a study in which data are gathered at once (one shot). The purpose of a cross sectional survey is to generate a body of data in connection with two or more variable and to examine and identify patterns of association. From the foregoing, the cross sectional survey was suitable for this study that was why it was adopted. The unit of analysis in this study was SMEs in Bauchi metropolis.

Population of the Study

The population of this study was the entire SMEs registered under SMEDAN in Bauchi metropolis, totaling 364.

Sample Size.

This study adopted the Kregcie and Morgan (1970) table to determine the sample size. From the population, the corresponding sample size at 5% margin was 183 out of 364 population using the given table.

Method of Data Collection Result

Primary Data;

The data was collected using questionnaire which is the primary source of data. The major source of data was the use of close ended questionnaire and this questionnaire was adopted and adapted from previous researches.

Instrument of Data Collection;

The method of data collection used was questionnaire which was validated and pre-tested.

Administration of Instrument

A five point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (1), disagree(2), neither disagree nor agree (3), agree (4) and strongly agree (5) was used to

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measure response from the respondents because it has the ability to provide the most accurate measurement(Hair, et al 2010).

Method of Data Analysis

Data from the field was compiled, sorted, edited and coded to have the required quality, accuracy and completeness. Then, it was entered into the computer using statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for analysis.

Non-Inferential Techniques

During the analysis of the data, descriptive and inferential statistics (Mean and Standard deviation) was used in analyzing the data.

Inferential Techniques

Correlation analysis was used to present the results of the sample characteristics and to determine the degree of relationship between financial condition and tax compliance among SMES.

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Table 4.1: Administration and Retrieval of Questionnaire

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	Percentage
Copies of Questionnaire Administered	183	100
Copies of Questionnaire Retrieved/Returned	176	96.17
Not t returned/rejected copies of questionnaires	7	4.83
Total	**183**	**100**

Source: Field Work (2018)

From Table 4.1, It is observed that 183 questionnaire were administered to respondents. 176 questionnaire representing 96.17 percent were returned. However, out of this number 165 questionnaire were correctly filled and thus suitable for data analysis.

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Table 4.2 Business Type					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Manufacturing	18	10.9	10.9	10.9
	Whole Sale	84	50.9	50.9	61.8
	Retailing	63	38.2	38.2	100.0
	Total	165	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data DEC.2018, (SPSS output version 21.0)

The data in table 4.2 portrays the business types of the respondents. From the results above, 18 respondents indicating 10.9 percent belong to the manufacturing sector, 84 of the respondents indicating 50.9 percent are whole sellers and 63 respondents indicating 38.2 percent of the respondents are retailers.

Table 4.3 Duration of Business					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	0-5 years	37	22.4	22.4	22.4
	6-10 years	61	37.0	37.0	59.4
	11-15 years	37	22.4	22.4	81.8
	16 years and Above	30	18.2	18.2	100.0
	Total	**165**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Research Data DEC. 2018, (SPSS output version 21.0)

From the data presented in table 4.3 can be observed that 37 respondents indicating 22.4 percent has been in business for between 0-5 years, 61 which indicated 37.0 percent have been in business for 6-10 years, 37 of the respondents representing 37 percent have been in business for between 11-15 years and 30 respondents representing 18.2 percent have been in business for 16 years.

Table 4.4 **Number of staff Employed**					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-5	86	52.1	52.1	52.1
	6-10	73	44.2	44.2	96.4
	11-15	6	3.6	3.6	100.0
	Total	165	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data DEC. 2018, (SPSS output version 21.0)

From the data presented in table 4.4 can be observed that 86 respondents indicating 52.1 percent have between 1-5 employees, 73 which indicated 44.2 percent have business 6-10 employees, 6 of the respondents representing 3.2 percent have between 11-15 employees.

Table 4.5 Presentation of Profitability as a Construct of FC
Table 4.5 Reliability coefficients of variable measures

S/No	**Dimensions/Measures of the study variable**	**Number of items**	**Number of cases**	**Cronbach's Alpha**
1	Profitability	5	165	0.869
2	Market share	5	165	0.912
3	Customer service	5	165	0.670
4	Tax compliance	5	165	0.863

Source: Research data output, 2018

Univariate Data Analyses

Univariate analysis is basically the process of describing individual variables in a study. According to Sullivan (2001), Univariate statistics are used to describe the distribution of a single variable through the use of simple frequency tables. According to Saunders et al (2003), commencing initial analysis is best done by looking at individual variables and their respective components. Earlier in this

study, we clearly delineated our study variables as –financial condition as our independent variable and tax compliance as our dependent variable. In operational zing the variable, it was indicated that the independent variable has profitability, market share and customers service as empirical referents, while the dependent variable was still treated as tax compliance. In this part of the study, we shall focus attention in using univariate statistics to analyze the various variables one after another.

Analysis on financial condition

For the purpose of this study, we adopted 5point likert scale in our questionnaire, having response categories in the order of SA =5, A=4, U=3, D=2 and SD=1. Going by this, the interpretation of our mean is according to Asawo's (2009) categorization where all responses with mean value (x) between 1-2 as being low, 2.5-3.5 as being moderate, 3.5 – 4.5 as high and 4.5 above as very high.

Table 4.6 Presentation of profitability as a Construct of FC

Profitability	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. D
I pay tax in proportion of my profit	7	6	14	84	54	3.65	1.324
I often pay tax when earned high profit	16	23	18	54	54	3.75	1.151
I finds it difficult paying tax with low profit	12	15	18	78	42	4.02	1.237
I am generally cautious of paying tax regardless of low or high profit	12	12	16	46	79	3.65	1.324
If I do not make profit I cannot pay tax	16	23	18	54	54	3.93	1.237

Source: Research Data DEC. , 2018, (SPSS output version 21.0)

Table 4.6 illustrates the response rates and frequency for profitability measured on a 5-item instrument and scaled on a 5-point Liker scale.

Table 4.7 Presentation of **market share** as a Construct of FC							
Market share	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. D
Market turnout/share does affect my compliance to tax	12	10	16	73	54	3.89	1.148
High turnout influence my payment of tax	8	6	14	91	46	3.98	.975
I can go along with business that are very uncertain and risky and still pay tax	9	15	10	95	36	3.81	1.051
I always avoid payment of tax with low/small market share	29	22	14	66	34	3.33	1.402
No good turnout no compliance to tax because turnout make up a business	7	14	6	90	48	4.04	.971

Source: Research Data DEC. 2018, (SPSS output version 21.0)

Table 4.7 illustrates the response rates and frequency for Market Share measured on a 5-item instrument and scaled on a 5-point Liker scale.

Bivariate Analysis

In determining the statistical technique to suit our purpose, we considered Kothari (2004) who argued that when there exists association or correlation between two variables, correlation technique should be used and when there exists cause and effect relationship between two variables in the case of the bivariate population or between one variable on one side and two or more variables on the other side in case of multivariate population, correlation technique is appropriate. This was the basis for our choice of the Spearman Rank Oder Correlation to test our hypothesized relationships in our study. This section will therefore be used to present answers to our hypotheses.

Presentation of Results on the Analysis of Data and Testing of Hypotheses.

We had proposed three hypotheses in chapter one of this study to seek explanation to the relationship between FC and tax Compliance. The Spearman Rank Order Correlation coefficient was calculated using the SPSS 21.0 version

to establish the relationship among the empirical referents of the independent variable and the dependent variable. We used this to test hypothesis one to three. Correlation coefficient can range from -1.00 to +1.00. The value of -1.00 represents a perfect negative correlation while the value of +1.00 represents a perfect positive correlation. A value of 0.00 represents a lack of correlation. In testing hypotheses one to three, the following rules were upheld in accepting or rejecting our null hypotheses: all the coefficient values that indicate levels of significance (* or **) as calculated using SPSS were rejected and therefore our alternate hypotheses accepted; when no significance is indicated in the coefficient r value, we reject our null hypotheses. Our confidence interval was set at the 0.05 (two tailed) level of significance to test the statistical significance of the data in this study.

Table 4.8 Presentation of customer service as a Construct of FC

Customer service	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. D
Satisfying customers to earn profit motivate compliance to tax	16	19	9	80	41	3.96	1.026
Gaining profit depend on how I relate with customers	14	39	8	45	59	3.67	1.240
Profitability depend on customers satisfaction	20	13	14	82	36	3.58	1.397
Market share relied on customers satisfaction	24	24	10	69	38	3.61	1.252
I am constantly on the lookout for better ways to improve myself on customers satisfaction	13	12	12	60	68	3.44	1.372

Source: Research Data DEC.2018, (SPSS output version 21.0)

Table 4.8 illustrates the response rates and frequency for Customers measured on a 5-item instrument and scaled on a 5-point Likert scale.

Table 4.9 Presentation of the Construct of tax Compliance

Tax Compliance	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	Std. D
More sensitizations program should binstituted among SMES	14	19	14	37	81	3.96	1.222
Benefit of tax is also for **the** SMES users	10	28	10	71	46	3.92	1.343
Business are supposed to look beyond profit making to motivate **t**ax compliance	14	39	8	45	59	3.70	1.217
SMEs are supposed to be vehicles of compliance to **t**ax	20	13	14	82	36	3.58	1.397
Government are supposed to be responsible for motivating compliance to among SMES	13	12	12	60	68	3.61	1.252

Source: Research Data DEC. 2018, (SPSS output version 21.0)

Table 4.9 illustrates the response rates and frequency for Tax Compliance measured on a 5-item instrument and scaled on a 5-point Likert scale.

Bivariate Analysis

In determining the statistical technique to suit our purpose, we considered Kothari (2004) who argued that when there exists association or correlation between two variables, correlation technique should be used and when there exists cause and effect relationship between two variables in the case of the

bivariate population or between one variable on one side and two or more variables on the other side in case of multivariate population, correlation technique is appropriate. This was the basis for our choice of the Spearman Rank Oder Correlation to test our hypothesized relationships in our study. This section will therefore be used to present answers to our hypotheses.

Presentation of Results on the Analysis of Data and Testing of Hypotheses. We had proposed three hypotheses in earlier paragragh of this study to seek explanation to the relationship between FC and tax Compliance. The Spearman Rank Order Correlation coefficient was calculated using the SPSS 21.0 version to establish the relationship among the empirical referents of the independent variable and the dependent variable. We used this to test hypothesis one to three. Correlation coefficient can range from -1.00 to +1.00. The value of -1.00 represents a perfect negative correlation while the value of +1.00 represents a perfect positive correlation. A value of 0.00 represents a lack of correlation. In testing hypotheses one to three, the following rules were upheld in accepting or rejecting our null hypotheses: all the coefficient values that indicate levels of significance (* or **) as calculated using SPSS were rejected and therefore our alternate hypotheses accepted; when no significance is indicated in the coefficient r value, we reject our null hypotheses. Our confidence interval was set at the 0.05 (two tailed) level of significance to test the statistical significance of the data in this study.

Correlation Matrix for Relationship between Financial condition and tax compliance

			Profitability	Market share	Customer service	Tax compliance
Spearman's rho	Profitability	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.453**	.430**	.354**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.000
		N	165	165	165	165

	Market share	Correlation Coefficient	.453**	1.000	.763**	.742**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.000
		N	165	165	165	165
	Customer service	Correlation Coefficient	.430**	.763**	1.000	.758**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.	.000
		N	165	165	165	165
	Tax compliance	Correlation Coefficient	.354**	.742**	.758**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.
		N	165	165	165	165
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						

Source: Research Data DEC.2018, (SPSS output version 21.0)

Test of Hypothesis/Decision Rule

Table 4.27 illustrates the test for the first- third previously postulated bivariate hypothetical statements. The results show that for

HO$_1$. There is no significant relationship between profitability and tax compliance in Nigeria ($r = 0.453$, $p = 0.000 < 0.01$);

Therefore based on the results illustrated, the alternate hypothetical statement is hereby accepted as the study finds that there is a significant relationship between profitabilityand tax compliance.

HO$_2$. Market share does not play a leading role on tax compliance in Nigeria ($r = 0.430$, $p = 0.000 < 0.01$);

Therefore based on the results illustrated, the alternate hypothetical statement is hereby accepted as the study finds that there is a significant relationship between market share and tax compliance

HO$_3$. Customer service contributes immensely to tax compliance in Nigeria. ($r = 0.356$, $p = 0.000 < 0.01$);

Therefore based on the results illustrated, the alternate hypothetical statement is hereby accepted as the study finds that there is a significant relationship between customer service and tax compliance.

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Discussion of findings

This study used descriptive and inferential statistical methods investigated the relationship between financial condition (FC) and tax compliance (among SMES) in Bauchi Metropolis. The findings revealed that a relationship exists between Profitability, market share and customer service among SMES in Bauchi Metropolis using the Spearman's rank order correlation tool. The findings of this study confirmed that FC has to some extent affected tax compliance in Bauchi metropolis. It implies that it is in the interest of SMES, government and other stake holders to optimize the opportunities and the benefits that accrue from taxation compliance as it would aid them in growth, as well as sustainability.

The finding of this research reinforces previous studies one of which was carried out by Ojeka (2011) on Tax policy and the Growth of SMEs. Found that small and medium enterprises play a very important role in development of the Nigeria economy, making up about 97% of the entire economy. The research work sought to establish if any relationship exists between the growth of SMEs and the tax policy in Nigeria. It was found that most SMEs surveyed were faced with the problem of high tax rates, multiple taxation, complex tax regulations and lack of proper enlightenment or education about tax related issues. Data was collected for 107 respondents and analyzed using Spearman's Rank Correlation which measures strength of association between two variables.

Although there was a general perception that tax is an important source of fund for development of the economy and provision of social services, the study revealed a significant negative relationship between taxes and the business ability to sustain itself and to expand. A suggested solution by this study was increasing tax incentives through reducing tax rates and increasing tax authorities support services towards small and enterprises.

Masinde (2010) in a study to find out the revenue potential of SMEs in Kenya found out that tax compliance is low among SMEs as a result of several factors such as poor management and internal control practices as many enterprises are merely trying to make ends meet. Another contributory factor to low compliance among SMEs is the informal approach to establishment, operation and dissolution which creates an ease of mobility, consequently making it difficult for the tax administration to keep pace with them.

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Were (2011), applied correlation analysis in a study to determine the relationship between presumptive income tax system and profitability of SMEs in Uganda. He also found out that presumptive tax has not favored the growth of SMEs in the Nakawa division of Uganda because they are encroached on expected revenue. He concluded that presumptive tax negatively affects the profitability of SMEs, recommending that businesses should keep proper books of account to ensure that correct tax assessments are made to avoid over taxation thus improving on their profits. SMEs owners should also join micro finances so that they are able to get loans with low returns for businesses expansion which will lead to increase in stock and sales thus increase profits.

Mika et al (2012) In a study to explore impact of tax system on the growth of SMEs in Shinyanga, Tanzania, had the objective to determine the managers/executive officers, perception of tax system effectiveness in promoting SMEs growth in Tanzania. The study found that, whenever prices increase due to increase in tax rates, prices of goods and services increase and there is a drop in the consumption rate and a decrease in sales volumes which leads to retarded growth of SMEs. Tax payment is among the outflows of cash from the business which reduce the purchasing power of an enterprise. This is due to the fact that a large amount of cash collected is used to pay taxes rather than to expand the business. The study showed that the purchasing power of an enterprise drops immediately an organization pays taxes. The study is based on a survey of 120 respondents and used descriptive analysis. It recommends reforming of the tax policies in the country.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Introduction

The sole aim which prompted this study was to examine the relationship between financial condition and tax compliance (among SMES) in Bauchi Metropolis. In order to undertake this study objectively, there were hypothesis raised that reflected the dimensions of financial conditions to include profitability; market share and customers service while the dependent variable was tax compliance (among SMES). From the data generated and analyzed, it was empirically discovered that a positive relationship exists between financial condition and tax compliance (among SMES) in Bauchi Metropolis.

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Summary of Findings

Furthermore the study found that:

1. There is a positive relationship between profitability and tax compliance (among SMES) in Bauchi Metropolis.
2. There is a positive relationship between market share and tax compliance (among SMES) in Bauchi Metropolis.
3. There is a positive relationship between customer service andtax compliance (among SME) in Bauchi Metropolis.

Conclusions

Based on the findings obtained from summary of discussion and empirical reviews, we conclude thus:

1. Profitability significantly influences tax compliance (among SMES) in Bauchi Metropolis.
2. Market share significantly influences tax compliance (among SMES) in Bauchi Metropolis.
3. Customer service significantly influences tax compliance (among SMES) in Bauchi Metropolis.

Recommendations

Based on the discussion and conclusion above, the following recommendations were hereby made:

1. **Profitability**

Both the Federal and State Government should push for bills and policies that encourage profitability in order to build a more productive society where businesses are very much available. These policies could be those geared towards research and development, partnering with those agencies responsible for SMEs, bringing back programs such as National Poverty Eradication Program (NAPEP) and scraping out those policies that limits business operation and thus reduce the potential for Job Creation.

2. **Market share**

SMEs in Bauchi Metropolis should adopt organizational policies that encourage market turnout in their businesses as this will bring about not only larger profit margin but will also give room for tax compliance in the case of expansion.

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Government can also formulate policies that promote ease flow, as this will go a long way in increasing the level of tax compliance in the state and country at large, as most SMEs are willing to pay tax but are not well encouraged.

3. **Customers service**

SMEs in Bauchi Metropolis should make customers service an organizational culture, this can be achieved by organizing in-house seminars that would educate staff members on the significance of a customer as it will help these firms predict future treats, opportunities and create room for expansion and rewarding staff members who have shown strong apt for service and satisfaction.

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APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: Respondents Profile

Please tick one answer for each of the following questions

1. Gender Male[ ] Female[ ]
2. Age 18-25[ ] 26-30[ ] 31-35[ ] 36-40[ ] 40-45[ ] 45-50[ ] 51 and above[ ]
3. Business type: Manufacturing[ ] Wholesale [ ] Retailing [ ] Others [ ]

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4. How long has this business been in existence: 0-5yrs[ ] 6-10yrs[ ] 11-15yrs[ ] 16yrs and above[ ]
5. Number of staff employed: 1-5[ ] 6-10[ ] 11-15[ ] 16 and above[ ]

SECTION B: Please code for each question, of what extent do you agree with the following statements.

Where, 1-Strongly Disagree [SD], 2-Disagree [D], 3-Neutral [N], 4-Agree [A], 5-Strongly Agree [SA]

S/No	Innovativeness	SD	D	N	A	SA
1.	I pay tax in proportion of my profit					
2.	I often pay tax when earned high profit					
3.	I finds it difficult paying tax with low profit					
4.	I am generally cautious of paying tax regardless of low or high profit					
5.	If I do not make profit I cannot pay tax					
	Risk taking propensity	**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**
1.	Market share does affect my compliance on tax					
2.	High turnout influence my payment of tax					
3.	I can go along with business that are very uncertain and risky and still pay tax					
4.	I always avoid payment of tax with small market share					
5.	No good turnout no compliance to tax because turnout make up a business					
	Pro-activeness	**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**
1.	Satisfying customers to earn profit motivate compliance to tax					
2.	Gaining profit depend on how I relate with customers					
3.	Profitability depend on customers satisfaction					
4.	Market share relied on customers satisfaction					
5.	I am constantly on the lookout for better ways to improve myself on customers satisfaction					
	A	**SD**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**SA**

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1.	More sensitizations program should be instituted among SMES					
2.	Benefit of tax is also for **the** SMES uses					
3.	Business are supposed to look beyond profit making to motivate **t**ax compliance					
4.	SMEs are supposed to be vehicles of compliance to **t**ax					
5.	Government are supposed to be responsible for motivating compliance to among SMES					

APPENDIX II

TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size
"S" is sample size.

Krejcie, Robert V., Morgan, Daryle W., "Determining Sample Size for Research Activities", Educational and Psychological Measurement, 1970.

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NIGERIAN DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITIES & PRIVILEGES ACT, 1990; AN ANALYSIS OF ITS CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE

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ABSTRACT

Nigerian role as a sovereign state in the diplomatic circle commences with the promulgation of Diplomatic Immunities and privileges, the Act which was later amended and became Nigerian Diplomatic Immunity and Privileges Act, 1990. The Act is divided into three (3) part and several schedules contains among other thing; the Immunity of foreign envoys and consular officers, waivers of immunity of foreign envoys, immunities of chief representative of common wealth country, representatives attending international conferences in Nigeria and other states immunities of Nigerian citizens' exemption from taxation and immunities of international organization. Those clothed with such privileges includes foreign envoys, foreign consular officers, members of their families and members of the family of their official staff and their families, common wealth representatives attending conferences in Nigeria and certain international organization. This paper focused on the analysis of the Nigeria Diplomatic immunities and Privileges ACT, 1990, its contemporary relevance and made some recommendations for its improvement. The methodology adopted is doctrinal method, as the main source of materials used is legislation i.e. Nigerian Diplomatic Immunity and Privileges Act, 1990.

Keywords: *Nigerian, Diplomatic, Immunities, Privileges, Contemporary.*

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INTRODUCTION

Diplomacy is an indispensable tool for directing the domestic and foreign affairs of any State. It is the means by which independent States establish or maintain mutual relations, communicate with each other or carry out political or legal transactions through their authorized agents. It is through the instrumentality of diplomatic and consular agents that the foreign policy objectives of any country are achieved. These agents therefore, in order to perform their functions effectively on behalf of their governments are granted diplomatic immunities and privileges[1].

In this paper, we shall be discussing the **NIGERIAN DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITIES & PRIVILEGES ACT 1990; AN ANALYSIS OF ITS CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE**.

A contemporary relevance evaluation shall be done on the ACT and the paper will be concluded with our recommendations.

From time immemorial, the enjoyment of privileges and immunities by Diplomats and consular officers to enhance the effective performance of their daily duties has recognition as contained in a preamble to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961[2]. In Nigeria therefore, the Act renders void any writ or process sued forth or prosecuted before or after the coming into operation of the Act. A correct interpretation of the Act would then mean that a diplomat or consular officer in Nigeria is immune from criminal proceedings against him for murder, theft, conspiracy to murder, rape etc. in an old case, RV GUERCHY,[3] proceedings against diplomat were stopped by a Nolleprosequi. Thus, so far as criminal acts are concerned, there is no question of prosecution during the duration of diplomatic immunity, and there is at least a gentleman's agreement not to prosecute after its termination[4].

In Nigeria concrete agreement exista to prosecute even after termination whether that was done was in the performance of official duties or unofficial duties as long as he remains in the service of his country. A diplomat is equally immune from arrest and imprisonment[5]. The Vienna Convention declares a

[1] Microsoft Encarta 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
[2] See generally Akehurst, M. A. Modern Introduction to International Law
[3] 1965 1 Black, W.545 (13)
[4] O Connel, D.P. International Law 2nd ed (London)
[5] Art 41 VCCR, 1963

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diplomatic agent not to be liable to "any form of arrest or detention". Sometimes in 1935, the United States briefly arrested the Iranian Minister to the United State for disorderly conduct following the arrest of his chauffeur. The United States later apologized but the Iranian Government was not satisfied[6].

The provisions of Section 1 of the Nigerian Act, 1990 equally immune a diplomat from being summoned as a witness[7], but his immunity in certain cases may be waived. But it must be noted that if a diplomat voluntarily gives evidence, it will be accepted[8]. Article 31 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relation provides that "A diplomatic agent shall also enjoy immunity from its civil and administrative jurisdiction" the section creates certain exceptions i.e.

a. Action for recovery of purely private immovable property.
b. Action relation to succession in which they are involved in a purely private capacity.
c. Action relating to any private, professional or commercial activity exercised by them. These exceptions are however lacking in the Nigerian Act. In the Nigerian case of **ISOLA NOAH V HIS EXCELLENCY, THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER[9]**, the issue for determination before the Supreme Court of Nigeria was whether a Nigerian Court had jurisdiction in an action for declaratory judgment against the British High Commissioner in Nigeria. The Supreme Court held that the action was an abuse of court process having been brought contrary to Section 1 of the diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 1962. However, the Nigerian Acts grants absolute immunity in civil suit, there are two ways of approaching the question of the personal immunity from civil suit of a diplomat in other countries; i.e.

   i. From the point of view of distinguishing by analogy with the treatment of sovereign immunity between acta jure gestious and acta jure imperio and
   ii. From the argument that a diplomat who is in jeopardy of legal proceedings may be incapacitated to some extend in his freedom of diplomatic action[10].

[6] Narrated in O Connel, Op. at p.900
[7] See also Article 31(1) VCCDR 1961
[8] In Art 44 VCCDR 1963, a consular officer may be liable to give evidence
[9] (1980) NSCC Vol.12.265
[10] O'Connell at 897

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THE CONCEPT OF IMMUNITY

Privileges and immunities have accorded to states and their diplomatic personnel by other states as a result of the development of customary international law. These were largely based on a theory of equality, supported by the principle of reciprocity, and historically reflected the respect states had for each other's sovereignty.

Now the law of diplomatic privileges and immunities have been largely codified in the 1961 Vienna Convention on diplomatic Relations. Whilst in 1962 the promulgation of the diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act in 1962 Nigeria's role, formally, as a sovereign state in the diplomatic arena started.

Customary International Law however had nothing originally to say on the privileges and immunities of international organizations and their personnel which are recent phenomenon. These privileges and immunities have, consequently been largely accorded through treaties and conventions.

An organization requires certain privileges, in respect of and immunities from the jurisdiction of not only the state in which it is located but also all its member states, should there be potential of its acts or staff or property coming their jurisdiction[11].

THE NIGERIAN DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES ACT, 1990

Diplomatic law in Nigeria borrowed heavily from the English la before independence. At independence in 1960, the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges (Common Wealth Countries and Republic of Ireland) Act represented Nigeria's diplomatic charter. Soon after independence however, Nigeria acceded to the Vienna convention on Diplomatic law. The Diplomatic Immunities and privilege Act (No. 42) of 1962 gave effect o the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention in Nigerian Law.

This Act consolidated all the previous laws on Diplomatic immunities and Privileges (Common Wealth Countries and Republic of Ireland) Act and the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Act 10. It can therefore be submitted that Nigeria to a large extent adheres strictly to the provisions of the Vienna

[11] Amerasignhe F.F. Principles of the International Law of International Organizations (2nd edition) Cambridge University Press, 2005 p315 and 316.

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Convention in her diplomatic law and practice. This assertion is to the effect that Nigeria appears to have respected the rules of international law with regard to her diplomatic problems[12].

The Nigerian Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act is an Act to consolidate and amend certain enactments relating to diplomatic immunities and privileges. It confers Diplomatic immunities and privileges to foreign envoys, chief representatives of Commonwealth countries, certain international organizations, consular officers and their families, etc. The Act provides the following Immunities and Privileges;

1. Immunity from suit and legal process and inviolability of residence, properties, archives and assets which shall be exempted from search, requisition and confiscation and official archives to the extent to which they were respectively so entitled under the law in force in Nigeria immediately before the coming info operation of the Act.
2. Any writ or process sued forth or prosecuted before or after the coming into operation of this Act, whereby any foreign envoy or foreign consular officer authorized and received as such by the Government of Nigeria or any member of the official or domestic staff of such foreign envoy or foreign consular officer is liable to arrest or imprisonment, or his or their goods or chattels are liable to distress, seizure or attachment, shall be void[13].
3. Without the prejudice to the ACT, let us summarize the other areas by enumerating the terms covered by it for the purpose of brevity; Personal Inviolability, Inviolability of residence and property, Immunity from Jurisdiction, Exemption from subpoena as a witness, Exemption from taxes, local charges[14].

ABUSES OF DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES

Diplomatic immunity, traditionally a fundamental principle of customary international law[15], originated to protect representatives of foreign governments

[12] Brownlie, I. Principles of Public International Law, (London: Oxford; 1979) p.345
[13] Ibid; p.56-57
[14] Ibid; see the observation of Marshal C.J in exchange V. Mac-faddon 7. Cranch 116
[15] See for example the preamble of the Vienna convention on diplomatic and consular relations. 1961

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based abroad from retaliation in time of international conflicts and to promote civilized international relations." Today, however, diplomats, their families, personal servants, and staff abuse this privilege to escape prosecution for a variety of offenses ranging from minor traffic violations to the most heinous criminal acts. Diplomatic immunity also permits diplomats to escape civil liability in personal injury actions.

To the casual observer, diplomatic immunity merely excuses diplomats from paying parking tickets. Although this presents a major problem for cities such as Washington D.C., New York[16], and London which house large contingents of diplomatic missions, the victims of diplomatic crimes testify that the problem is far worse Diplomats, their families, personal servants, and staff escape prosecution for crimes ranging from driving under the influence of alcohol,[17] to shoplifting, rape, kidnap, etc.

For example, a delegate to the United Nations from Barbados believed that diplomatic immunity extended to his German shepherd when it bit several neighbors in Pelham, New York. The diplomat warned of "possible international consequences' if any action was taken against the dog. Let us consider major examples of flagrant abuses of diplomatic privileges;

1. We go to as far back as July 5,1984 when Umaru Dikko a former influential Transport Minister during the civilian administration of President Shehu Shagari, with the help of the Israeli national intelligence agency Mossad ,was heavily drugged and plated in a crate (dimensions 1.2 x 1.2 x 1.5 meters), in attempt to smuggle him back to Nigeria on corruption charges.

   Late in the evening of 3 July 1984, a Nigeria Airways Boeing 707 arrived at Stansted Airport from Lagos. The aircraft had arrived empty, and the pilot notified the authorities that the plane had arrived to pick up diplomatic baggage from the Nigerian embassy. On board were several Nigerian security guards, who openly identified themselves as such and stated that they were there to protect the baggage. Their presence was reported to Scotland Yards Special Branch. The following day, Dikko was kidnapped in front of his home while he was out for a walk and taken

[16] Wikipedia. The free Encyclopedia
[17] Ibid

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away in a van driven by one Yusufu. He was then drugged into unconsciousness.

However, proper documentation that would have ensured that the cargo could not be inspected was not provided. The crates were not labeled as diplomatic bags, as required by Article 27(4) of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. As a result, customs officials who had received an all-points bulletin alerting them to the kidnapping while the crates were being processed at the airport were able to open the crates without violating the convention and foil the kidnapping. Dikko was taken to a hospital; he was uninjured. The Nigerian and Israeli governments never admitted any connection to the incident. Nonetheless, the British government immediately expelled two members of the Nigerian High Commission in London, including the High Commissioner. Diplomatic relations with Nigeria were broken off for two years. The CEO of Nigeria Airways was at one point almost arrested by British police. In the aftermath of the affair, Nigeria filed a formal extradition request for Dikko, but it was refused. The Nigerian government's war against the previous governments corruption was also weakened, as the British governments also rejected Nigerian requests to extradite other politicians wanted in Nigeria on corruption charges and living in exile in Britain.[18]

2. The Murder of Yvonne Fletcher: Fletcher was a British police officer fatally shot during a protest outside the Libyan embassy at St. James's Square, London, in 1984. She was part of a detachment of 30 officers sent to monitor a demonstration by Libyan dissidents opposed to the rule of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

   The demonstration had been organised by the Libyan National Salvation Front (LNSF) following the execution of two students who had criticised Gaddafi. Since February 1984 the Libyan embassy, which was known as the Libyan Peoples Bureau at the time, had been staffed by 'revolutionary committees" made up of students loyal to Gaddafi. They had assumed control of the diplomatic mission with the tacit approval of the Libyan government. They were not professional diplomats. Gaddafi

[18] Minzesheimer, exceptions to the rules, wash.post Feb.20, 1983 at 11 (online magazine section)

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loyalists at the embassy warned police that they intended to mount a counter-demonstration.

On the day, about 75 protesters arrived by coach from northern England. The demonstration began peacefully as police successfully kept the two sides apart with crowd control barriers. Both groups shouted at each other and waved banners and placards. Loud music was played from the People's Bureau in an apparent attempt to drown, out the noise of the protesters.

Without warning, automatic gunfire was discharged info the anti-Gaddafi protesters at 10:18 am, Eleven people were hit, including the unarmed Fletcher who was fatally wounded in the stomach. She was taken to Westminster Hospital where she died from her injuries approximately one hour later. Libyan radio reported that the embassy was stormed and that those in the building fired back in self-defence against "a most horrible terrorist action". The official inquest into Fletcher's death concluded she had been killed by shots from a Sterling submachine gun fired from the first floor of the Libyan embassy. This tragedy led to the severing of diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and Libya. No one was ever prosecuted.

But in July 1999, the Libyan government publicly accepted "general responsibility' for the murder and agreed to pay compensation to Fletcher's family. This, together with Libya's eventual efforts in the aftermath of the Lockerbie bombing, paved the way for the normalisation of Anglo-Libyan relations.[3] Once diplomatic relations were restored in 1999, Metropolitan Police detectives visited Libya on a number of occasions to pursue their investigations into her murder.

In July 2012, the British Sunday Telegraph named Salah Eddin Khalifa, a high-level member of the former regime, as the pro-Gaddafi student who shot Fletcher. Within minutes of the shooting, he had left the embassy via a back door before it was surrounded by police. Khalifa was said to have moved to another North African city following the disintegration of the Gaddafi government.[19]

[19] See M. OGDON, supra note 5 at 9-10 (noting society's early realization that granting immunit6y to foreign embassies provided reciprocal advantages.

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3. A Nigerian diplomat's wife allegedly slashed her daughter's wrist after earning of the daughter's pregnancy. The mother stabbed her other daughter when she tried to intervene in the dispute at their home in Maryland. After she claimed diplomatic immunity, local authorities released the woman.

   In another incident, it was reported in the case of **Tabion v Mufti** in 1995 in the United States whereby a Filipino maid sued a Jordanian diplomat and his wife for failing to pay her minimum wage, breaching her employment contract, falsely imprisoning her, and inciting racial remarks. The maid alleged that the Jordanian couple required her to work sixteen hours per day at $ 0.50 per hour. Furthermore, they had confiscated her passport, and threatened to have her arrested and deported if she attempts to leave their Virginia home. A court granted the defendant's motion to quash the complaint on the grounds of diplomatic immunity.[20]

EXISTING REMEDIES IN RESPONSE TO DIPLOMATIC CRIMES/ABUSES

There are few effective remedies available to prosecute diplomats immune from Nigeria civil or criminal jurisdiction. Without the imposition of meaningful sanctions, the problem of unaccountable diplomatic crime will continue. Presently, there are four alternatives that are available to the Nigerian authorities.

1. **The Persona Non Grata procedure (PNG)**: Article 9 of the Vienna Convention allows the receiving state to declare the person in question persona non grata. The PNG procedure enables the receiving slate to declare a member of the mission unacceptable. This requires expulsion of that member from Nigeria. Nigeria infrequently utilizes this remedy, as critics argue that its use could conceivably create tension between the nations involved. Under the present scheme, the victim is left with no reasonable means to secure compensation. Recovery would require the victim to bring suit against the offending diplomat in the sending state. Insurmountable

[20] Vienna convention on diplomatic relations. April 18, 1961. UST.

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financial, cultural, logistical, and political limitations severely limit the possibilities of success in a foreign forum 6

2. **Waiver of Immunity**: Article 32 of the Vienna Convention allows the sending state to waive the diplomat's immunity. The drafters included this provision to allow a sending state to contest civil claims in domestic courts when waiver would not impede the doily performance of the foreign mission.

   The Vienna Convention requires the sending state to make an express waiver of this[21] privilege. One commentator has argued, however, that a diplomat's lawbreaking activity can constitute a constructive waiver of diplomatic immunity.

   As a matter of practice, the sending state will not subject its diplomats to the criminal or civil jurisdiction of the receiving state. Although the sending state may not opt to waive the immunity of its diplomats in the receiving state, this does not preclude the sending state from prosecuting the crime. Little information, however, is available on whether foreign countries hold their diplomats accountable for their crimes and torts committed in Nigeria.[22]

   Section 2 of the Nigerian Act stales that a foreign envoy or foreign consular officer, with the consent of his Government; may waive any immunity or inviolability conferred by or under this Act on himself and without the necessity for such consent may waive immunity or inviolability so conferred on a member of his official or domestic staff, or on a member of his family or on the family of a member of his official staff.[23]

3. **Termination of Diplomatic Relations**: The receiving state can break relations with the sending state. Following the murder of

[21] See generally C. Ashman & P. Trescott, diplomatic crime (1987) (Providing an account of the use of diplomatic privileges and immunities to excuse violent and torts committed by diplomats, their families, servants and staff).

[22] Sillun. M (January 20, 2008) 'Mossaid affair; the kidnap of Umaru Dikko (2)'. Nigeriansinamerica.com retrieved 2008-10-6. http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/umaru-dikko-the-man-who-was-nearlly-soiited-away-in-a-diplomatic-bag-8061664.html. Adapted from Wikipedia.

[23] http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/london/3567951.stml^yvonnefletcher:BBC'saccount. The Guardian-Adapted from Wikipedia.

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British policewoman, Yvonne Fletcher, by gunfire that came from inside the Libyan "People's Bureau," Great Britain terminated diplomatic relations with Libya. Similarly, the United States, after much internal debate, broke diplomatic relations with Iran after terrorists seized the United States Embassy in Tehran and held 52 United States nationals hostage (Watch the movie Argo by Ben Aflec- True adaption of the case). These two incidents provide examples of the extreme conditions necessary for governments to terminate diplomatic relations. Governments will not, as a matter of course, resort to such a drastic measure.

4. **Measures Put in Place by the Nigerian Act**: The Diplomatic and Immunities Act gives wide powers to the Ministers of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which include the mediation of relations between the Nigerian government and foreign missions. A number of sanctions are available to curtail abuses of diplomatic immunity.

   The first measure bars the serious offender from reentering the Nigeria. The second sanction addresses the issue of juvenile perpetrators of crime. Under this sanction, expulsion of the entire family from the Nigeria is possible. although it has never been applied. This policy seeks to ensure that diplomats, as parents, are fully accountable for the acts of their children.

   Also the Act states where a conference is held in Nigeria and is attended by representatives of the government or governments of one or more Commonwealth countries, the Minister may compile a list of representatives of the Commonwealth government or governments attending the conference and members of their official staff, and cause that list to be published in the Federal Gazelle; and every representative of a government of a Commonwealth country who is for the time being included in the list shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as if he were a foreign envoy and, subject to the provisions of this section, such of the members of his official staff as are for the time being included in the list shall be treated for the

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purpose aforesaid as if they were his retinue. The list helps to determine who, and who should be entitled to diplomatic immunity.[24]

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORM INLINE WITH CONTEMPORARY PRACTICE

Senator Robert Byrd of the United States Congress sums up the practical implication of diplomatic immunity, as it is interpreted today in international relations: It seems inconceivable to me that a relative of a diplomat can carry a gun in this country and shoot an American and cannot be arrested ... If this can happen, they can come in, they can burn down our houses if they want to, they can shoot us in the streets, they can mug us, they can rob us, they can rape, they can murder and they cannot be arrested".[25]

The Nigerian government is a signatory to the Vienna convention and abides by the tenets of the agreement. However, she can lend her voice to the growing calls for reforms on diplomatic immunities and practices. Here are a few measures that may help ameliorate diplomatic excesses;

1. **The Establishment of a Claims Fund**: Theorists have proposed the establishment of a claims fund to compensate those injured by diplomats. Under this proposal, victims who could not successfully bring actions under the Diplomatic Relations Act could draw compensation from a Federal Government (FG) funded financial pool. This proposal seeks to provide compensation for injured citizens where the diplomats who caused injury are immune from prosecution.

   The proposal requires The Federal Government to establish a "Bureau of Claims" to ascertain causation of injuries stemming from instances involving a diplomat. The bureau would then determine the amount of compensation due to the victim. The success of this proposal requires the diplomats participation in the compensation procedure. The diplomat becomes a 'witness" in

[24] See Trooboff, Diplomatic Immunity, Wash. Post, Feb. 22, 1987, at C8 (arguing for the focus on the victims of wrongful conduct at the hands of diplomats). Online publication, 2012

[25] Hearing on diplomatic crimes legislation, supra note 36 at 113 (statement of Arthur Rovnine, former chairman of the American Bar Association's section of International Law and Practice). Online publication, 2012

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the determination of liability, without affecting diplomatic immunity status.

Under the proposal, the Federal Government finances the claims fund. After settling with the victim, the FG would then seek reimbursement from the mission. Among the tactics proposed to encourage voluntary reimbursement from the foreign mission are to extend bilateral immunity agreements to participating countries, to implement the persona non grata procedure, and to apply political and economic pressure against the sending states of offending diplomats.[26]

2. **The Establishment of a Mandatory Insurance Scheme:** One commentator advocates the implementation of a mandatory insurance scheme to solve the problem of diplomatic immunity abuse. The proposed scheme requires embassies to obtain insurance for their diplomats and staff as a prerequisite to maintain diplomatic relations with Nigeria. Consequently, this type of plan imposes an affirmative duty on the private insurance industry in Nigeria to insure diplomats. The commentator argues, however, that the legislation is not enforceable unless there is a right of direct action against the insurer. In response to these concerns, current legislation contains such a provision. Anticipating reluctance from the insurance industry, the proposal borrows two facets from nuclear power plant insurance schemes. The plan utilizes an insurance pool, to spread the risk of insuring countries likely to abuse the privilege. The plan also places caps on the insurers Liability, protecting insurance companies from unlimited liability. Damages resulting from an incident involving significant personal injury illustrate the potential heavy burdens placed on the insurance industry if the National Assembly approves an unlimited liability policy.

Regardless of the proposed limitations on liability for insurance companies, we believe this proposal is defective because it assumes that the insurance industry would willingly insure

[26] Gasiokwu M. The theory and practice of diplomatic immunities and privileges under Nigerian Law.

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foreign embassies. This is a highly unrealistic assumption. The insurance industry legitimately fears that victims will view insurers as possessing unlimited funds and return high damage claims. Therefore, insurance companies may not readily participate in this scheme unless they might adopt it to further enjoy other relationships with foreign envoys.

3. **Permanent International Diplomatic Criminal Court**: One commentator has proposed the establishment of a Permanent International Diplomatic Criminal Court (court) with mandatory jurisdiction over diplomats accused of committing criminal acts. This proposal places the court in an inquisitorial mode, with the court acting as both the prosecution and the defense. This court would have the power to impose monetary fines and, if necessary, to imprison diplomats in its own penal facilities. The practical advantages of this proposal are twofold. First, the court could operate free from the potential unfair bias of local proceedings.
   Second, the use of a court outside a bilateral relations structure precludes the termination of diplomatic relations in extreme cases. This proposal has some distinct advantages and we believe is one worth further examination.
4. **Diplomatic Immunity Abuse Prevention Act**: We recommend that the National Assembly considers the passage of a bill to prevent abuse of diplomatic immunity. The proposed bill should impose certain duties on the Minister for Foreign Affairs in order to assist law enforcement agencies in Nigeria.

The Minister must maintain records on every incident involving an immune diplomat and submit annual reports on these incidents to the National Assembly. Extensive education/enlightenment of law enforcement officials in Nigeria on the levels of immunity different diplomats possess should be carried out to assure the prosecution of diplomats within the limitations imposed by the Vienna Convention.

The Act should also mandate Minister to develop procedures to identify members of foreign missions in Nigeria who actually have immunity. Upon

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initiating the criminal prosecution of an individual covered under this Act, the Foreign Affairs Minister of the sending state must explicitly assert immunity in the form of a message to the chief of the Nigerian Ambassador in the sending state, who then relays the message to the Minister. These provisions will attempt to address the uncertainty of a diplomats immunity status, rather than giving a blanket cover to everybody.

CONCLUSION

Diplomatic immunity, as the majority of the international community interprets the principle, protects diplomats in an attempt to ensure healthy diplomatic relations.

This paper undertook to analyze the contemporary relevance of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act 1990.

For the purpose of clarity, diplomatic immunity, simply means certain foreign officials are exempted from the laws and legal jurisdiction of their host country. In this vein, if they commit crimes or violate the laws of their host country, they cannot be charged to court, imprisoned or punished in any other fashion besides being asked to leave their host country and barred from re-entry. In some cases, depending on how serious the crime is, the diplomat's own country will initiate an investigation and perhaps, prescribed punishment. But this is rare in the diplomatic circle and only happens sporadically. Also a rarity is the fact that some host countries can request a waiver of immunity from the diplomat's country so he/she can be tried in the local courts (of the host country). Again, this is seldom granted as it borders on the often crucial and sensitive issue of national sovereignty. Alter looking at the historical perspective of the subject matter, the paper went on to consider the fundamental principles and concepts surrounding diplomatic immunities and privileges.

The paper took a cursory look at the relevant aspects of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 1 990 after which an array of incidents of abuses of these Immunities and Privileges were enumerated.

The paper also went on to discuss remedies available to host countries of which the declaration of a diplomat as persona non grata, a Latin word, which means 'an unwelcome person' seems the least severe. Article 9 of the convention states that, a receiving stat may, at any time and without having to explain its decision

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declare any member of a diplomatic staff persona non grata. A person so declared is considered unacceptable and is usually recalled to his or her home nation. If not recalled, the receiving state may refuse to recognize the person concerned as a member of the mission. As part of the recommendations in this work, the group of researchers prescribed the passing into law of a DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY ABUSE PREVENTION ACT to prevent flagrant abuses that took place in more developed countries like the United States and Britain from happening in Nigeria.

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THE IMPLICATION OF PASTORALIST/FARMER CONFLICT TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

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Abstract

The pastoralist and farmers conflict is as old as agriculture itself. The conflict causes as well as the stakeholders responses and management varies from the country to the other. However in Nigeria, it is very contentious with the daily increase in incidents of attacks as well as spreading to almost all nooks and crannies of the country. Many lives were lost and being lost, many properties destroyed and being destroyed at many communities sacked and displaced. The pattern of attacks was deadly as sophisticated fire arms are used. The poor government and relevant stakeholders' response and management of the pastoralist farmers' conflict had the proclivity of degenerating to full conflict that will threaten the national stability and security. This paper based on textual examination of relevant literatures, current media and non-media source as well as personal observation of policy and practice of the stakeholders in an attempt to bring to fore the causes of the pastoralist farmers conflict, some notable incidents of the attacks, the implication to national security and also proffer some suggestions recommendation on how to contain the menace.

Keywords: - *Pastoralist, farmers, Threat and Security.*

INTRODUCTION:

The pastoralist and sedentary agriculturist (farmers) have symbiotic and consensual agreement for a long time in which livestock feeds on the harvest residue, while the drops of the livestock serve as manure and at times exchange of meat and milk for agricultural products. Christian in documentary captured it thus pastoralist and farmers had complementary roles, herds can grace on crop

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remnants, while cows can add manure to follow fields and that' herdsmen would sell to villagers unhealthy cows for slaughter at a discount. It was a cordial relationship in which dispute they were resolved amicably through customary conflict resolutions but all have collapsed ad turned to violence and bloody conflict, the cordial relationship between pastoralist and farmers which existed for a long time in Nigeria took a different violent dimension in the last two decades as blench righty observed that it would be romantic to imagine the relations between pastoralist and farmers have ever been uniformly good in the past or present. However between 1980 and 2000, there has been unprecedented acceleration in the frequency of violent incidents.

The violent conflicts between pastoralist who are mainly of Fulani extraction with farmer's ad mostly regarded as native have persisted and increased almost all the states in the federation had experienced are form of attack or incident of violent conflict between the Fulani pastoralist and the sedentary farmers. The worst hit states are the middle belt or central Nigeria state of Plateau, Benue, Nasarawa, Kaduna, Taraba and of recent Adamawa States. This conflict have taken a dangerous dimension due to pattern of attracts, caliber of weapons involved and the mass loss of lives, properties and displacement of several communities which rises security concern that the trend is a threat to peace, security, stability and the unity of the entity called Nigeria which needs urgent attention of government and other relevant stakeholders.

CAUSES OF PASTORALISTS; FARMERS CLASH IN NIGERIA

The conflict between pastoralist and farmers will continue as long as the pastoralists (herdsmen) continue to depend mostly on open range lands, crop residues, browsing in stealing of fodder feeding their cattle against this ball crop the causes of the clash and conflict include:

LACK OF PROPER DEMARCATION OF GRAZING FIELDS AND NON ADAPTION OF COMPREHENSIVE PASTORAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

The grazing reserves and fields are not properly demarcated. In the 1960s, grazing areas were created by the government of Northern Nigeria. The National Livestock Development Project (NLDP) under Federal Ministry of

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Agriculture had 415 grazing reserves in Nigeria and only 141 have been gazette and not equipped. (M.BELLO, 2013)

The grazing reserved and not properly demarcated. Lack of proper demarcation of grazing reserve and cattle route is an identified cause of conflict as farmers do cultivate the reserve area either deliberately or ignorantly, the pastoralist with their herds/livestock will encroach into the same area feeding and destroying the crop and the farmers will definitely react and it will invariably result to clash and conflict.

POPULATION INCREASE: Increase in population of farmers and pastoralists as well as their livestock increases pressure on limited land and competition for scarce resources (Land) resulting to violent clash and conflicts.

LAND MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES: - "The 1978 Land use decree combined with changes in local government has shifted the balance of power significantly against the pastoralist."(R.BLENCH, 2010) The pastoralist are aggrieved that the policy had marginalized them as the transferred of land of administration, State and Local Governments created bottle necks for them in accessing land for ranch and grazing. Another aspect is that "pastoralists tended to see their grazing land as their own, farmers on the other hand considered all undeveloped land as available for cultivation. This differing perspective became a source for constant conflicts between the two groups."(J.ISHIYAKU, 2015)

Lack of knowledge of domestic and international cattle route as well as migration season by sedentary groups: Lack of knowledge of cattle routes and season of herdsmen immigration by the sedimentary farmers result in the cultivation of the cattle route and when the pastoralists (Herdsmen) are migrating with their livestock, they destroy the crops along the route. Jibrin Ibrahim pointed out that "One drawback on the utilization of these routes is that most of the times, host and sedimentary groups are unaware of the routers and migration seasons.

There is no conversion on the timing of seasonal migration which sometimes occurs when farmers not yet harvested their crops or had planted marginal crops."(J.IBRAHIM.2014) the migrating moving along the livestock route trampled on the farmers crops.

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"Farmers also complain about cattle trespassing into their farmlands. During migration and trampling by the animals compact, the soil was difficult to cultivate.

Another complaint is that transhumance herds bring with them unwanted birds and insects which destroy their crops; dangerous pests and diseases which have been gotten rid of are usually reintroduction by such migrating herds to the chagrin of farmers."

INABILITY TO REGULAR INFLUX OF FOREIGN HERDSMEN: The inability of relevant government agencies to regular the influence of foreign herdsmen into the country is also the cause of friction as they have neither knowledge nor respect of the host communities; they graze on farms and destroy crops with when on transit.

FADAMA AND IRRIGATION: The cultivation of the wet (Fadama) land as well as irrigation farming around streams, rivers and lakes blocked by cattle routes from accessing water. "The river basins have also been blocked due to expansion of Fadama and dry season agriculture"….. "The nomadic herdsmen find route to green posture and water blocked and the result is crop damage and conflict."(J.IBRAHIM, 2014)

The pastoralist in desperate need of water for their cattle will trample on and destroy crops to access water.

BUSH BURNING AND BURNING OF FARM RESIDUES: The burning of bushes and farm residue by farmers for either clearing of the farm or after harvest, irritate the herdsmen because it destroys livestock feeds.

POISONING OF WATER AND GRASSES: The poisoning of water by either the farmers or the herdsmen is a bad dimension of the conflict as there is accusations and counter acquisitions. The herdsmen accuse farmers/communities of poisoning water deliberately to kill their cattle that will drink and in some cases; the communities accuse herders of poisoning communities' source of water.

Reacting to the allegation that the Agatu people poisoned the water meant for the herdsmen's cattle, a prominent indigene Agatu, who is also the State publicity secretary of the APC, Mr. John Ikwolono said it was the Fulani herdsmen that poisoned the water so that the Agatu people will have no source

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of drinking water. (I.MUSA, 2016) poisoning of water and grasses are causes of conflicts of the group.

EXTORTION OF HERDSMEN: Extortion of money from herdsmen by some farmers/communities before allowing the cattle to graze in their area in another cause of conflict. In some cases, the Fulani herdsmen will forcefully graze their cattle which often results to friction.

THE PASTORALISTS LACK TRUST FOR NON FULANI TRADITIONAL RULERS: The pastoralist lack trust for non-Fulani traditional rulers/institutions who are natives and farmers too in terms of settling dispute between Fulani herdsmen and native farmers, as the Fulani herdsmen viewed and accused the rulers of being bias and taking sides with their people hence the Fulani prefer taking law into their hands which always results to violent conflict.

CORRUPT ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND TRADITIONAL RULERS: There are cases and incidents of alleged corrupt practices by government officers and traditional rulers who exploited both farmers and the Fulani herdsmen and extract gratification.

Blench observed that "the police soon learnt that there was more extensive money to be made by expanding their extortion activities. Subsequently, they began to collects both farmers and pastoralists ion order for them to free of harassment."(R.BLENCH, 2010) Sometimes government official's traditional rulers take bribe from pastoralist and grant them right of grazing without consultation or consideration to the crop and farm owners. While in some occasions, officials connive with farmers to impose outrageous fine on pastoralists as compensation for damaged crops. This development result to loss of confidence on the officials and invariable compound the relationship among the people.

ACTIVITIES OF MBIGEL: - Mbigel is a Fulfulde word for "boy." These boys are usually left alone with herds to graze and their inability to control the herds make cows stray to farms and destroy crops which results to reaction from farmers and subsequent conflict.

CLIMATE CHANGE: The impact of climate change on the ecology has been profound in Northern Nigeria. "Already, approximately 3,500 square

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kilometers of Nigerian land turns to desert each year forcing both farmers and herdsmen to abandon land."(S.D.AUDU, 2013)

Climate change over sixty years, the desert claimed over 350,000 sq. km of land in Northern Nigeria affecting 28 Million people and 55 Million livestock's.(J.IBRAHIM,2014)

This desertification of the Northern region forces both migrant farmers and pastoralist to migrate southward through the middle belt, central region of the country in search of land and greener pasture. The pressure on the land struggles, competition for land and resources result to conflict among the groups.

AVAILABILITY AND PROLIFERATION OF ILLICIT ARMS AND AMMUNITION: The availability and proliferation of arms smuggled through porous borders f the country and locally manufactured arms encourage and escalate the violent conflict between pastoralists and farmers. The question has been on the lips of "Fulani herdsmen" are those that carry sophisticated weapons……. "Fulani herdsmen are supplied with food, arms and ammunition with helicopters."(J.ISHIYAKU, 2015)

CATTLE RUSTLING: The new trend to the farmers and pastoralist causes of conflicts is cattle rustling. Pastoralists usually accused communities/farmers of stealing their cattle that strayed particularly to farmers. The accusation is always accompanied with violent attack on the suspected communities by the pastoralist. This issue of cattle rustling is prevalent in almost everywhere in the country. For instance, Ardo Boderi, a herdsmen leader "alleged that ten thousand of their cattle were allegedly resulted and killed by Agatu people and that sparked off the Fulanis-Agatu crises."(E.A.MATHEW, 2016) Similar cases have been recorded in other places.

RAPPING: Rapping of women and other young girls by the herdsmen in farm and those that are lonely in places for either gathering fire woods or fetching water at streams, e.t.c is also a factor that causes conflict among the groups.

ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST GROUPS: Activities of individuals and groups who influence, encourage, support, finance and benefit from the clash, most of them are merchants of violence, that is the Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria (MACBAN), ethnic development associations and religious bodies and organization who always take sides in the conflict

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associated this friction is the media that is bias and exasperated reportage contribute greatly to the conflict of the groups.

REFUSAL OR SLOW ADAPTATION OF MODERN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM BY HERDSMEN: The refusal or slow adaptation of modern agricultural system by Fulani herdsmen which is grazing reserves and ranching system in term of cattle breeders that is the standard best practiced. The standard method will be of great benefit to the Fulani nomads as it improves quality of livestock, milk and meat which invariably increases prices and profit to them and will eradicate the constant conflict between herdsmen and communities/farmers. Sendentarization of herdsmen will augur well for peace and security in Nigeria.

LACK OF STRONG LEGISLATION: Lack of legislation criminalizing group/communal clash, encourages and contributes to incessant herdsmen and farmer's conflict as well as other conflicts in the country. There is no deterrence, no culprit arrested or prosecuted in all the numerous incidences of group crime (communal, herdsmen and farmers violent clashes) in the country.

SECURITY IMPLICATION OF PASTORALIST-FARMERS CONFLICT: In every conflict, there is bound to be implication which can be positive, negative or both.

However, the increasing and expanding deadly conflict between the pastoralists and farmers is generating security concern to many. The poor response to the conflict by government and relevant stakeholders is worsening the fear of many as well as the conflict.

The conflict continues to consume many lives many communities are displaced, properties lost which is being compared and linked to the deadly Boko Haram. This context if not urgently addressed, it has the proclivity of threatening the unity stability and national security as the conflict is receiving different coloration of the Fulani expansionist Jihad and genocide of both natives and Fulani.

The security implication of the conflict includes:

ELEMENTS MAY EXPLOIT THE CONFLICT: Elements and character with interest other than those of the herdsmen could infiltrate their ranks and turn their agitation for grazing right for the cattle into another terrorist agitation.

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GENERATE ETHNO-RELIGIOUS CONFLICT: The pastoralists (Fulani herdsmen)/farmers conflict, if not addressed have the tendency of degenerating into ethno-religious and communal clash/conflict as most of the Fulani herdsmen are Muslims while the farmer particularly in the Central Nigeria which is worst affected as well as the Southern State are predominantly Christians. The conflict if persist may be given religious and ethnic interpretation which invariably result to ethno-religious conflict with serious consequences for the unity and security of the country.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME AND POLICIES: The conflict disrupts the implementation of some government agricultural programme and policies that is, the implementation of grazing reserve have been widely rejected and condemned particularly by those who had conflict with the Fulani herdsmen.

FOOD INSECURITY: The conflict if not resolved/addressed may result to food insecurity as many farm crops are destroyed active group labour force that engages in cultivation are killed and many farming communities displaced and the cattle also killed. These will affect food production as well as meat which will invariably result to food insecurity.

HIGH SECURITY EXPENDITURE: Money meant for development and improvement of infrastructure and other servicers are diverted to prosecution of the conflict, procuring armament and other logistics for security.

INCREASED HIGH PROFILE CRIMINALS: Some criminal characters and elements will exploit the conflict and engage in criminal activities like arm banditry, cattle rustling, arm robbery, and kidnapping. "Some people sometimes disguise as Fulani to commit all kinds of atrocities. For example, in 2004, some robbers dressed like Fulani were apprehended along Abuja-Kaduna road. (I.MUSA, 2016) Criminals are always embedded in conflict and their activities create insecurity which threatens peace and security of the Nation.

PROLIFERATION OF ARMS: The quest for arms and ammunition to prosecute the conflict by both groups lead proliferation of arms, Blench observed that "another consequence (herdsmen/farmers conflict) has been the aiming of small communities and the development of weapons' workshops. Although a few hunters had Dane guns their manufacture is now wide spread and even herd boys go to the fields armed…… This is worrying example

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of how insecurity and availability of weapons can function to expand conflict beyond its original boundaries. (R.BLENCH, 2010) The proliferation of illicit small arms encourages and increases criminality as well as conflict which will not augur well for peace and security of the country, particularly as both groups (farmers/herdsmen) "see each other as arc enemies. This is inimical to the spirit of integration of peaceful coexistence. (OFUKU&B.ISIFE, 2009)

The proliferation of illicit arms give rise to also proliferation of ethnic militia and other arm groups that constitute thread to security.

LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTIES: The conflict has consumed many lives from all the groups and the killings have continued in cyclic form, attacks and reprisal. Abdulsalam Abubakar (Gen Rtd), former Nigeria head of States stated that in 2016, only about 2,600 people were killed in the herdsmen and farmers conflict in Nigeria and that about $13.7 billion in lost annually as a result of the conflict in four states of Benue, Kaduna, Nasarawa and Plateau.(M.WOLE,2017)

This circle of killings and loss of lives have the tendency of escalating to bigger conflict that cannot be contained.

MIGRATION; IDP^{S} AND REFUGEES: Following the incessant attacks and conflicts between the Fulani herdsmen and farmers may force people to migrate from the conflict zone to safer areas. These movements which are usually large in number and involves vulnerable groups of women and children in 2016 "about 62,000 were displaced in four states of Benue, Kaduna, Nasarawa and Plateau. The migration and displacement usually create humanitarian crisis particularly in the internally displaced person (IDP$_S$) Camps.

RECOMMENDATION: To contain the incessant violent pastoralists-farmers conflict and guarantee peace, security and stability in the country, the following measures are recommended:

ESTABLISHMENT OF RELEVANT AGENCIES: The Federal Government should establish National Grazing Reserve and cattle route commission that will identify, create and regulate grazing reserves. Cattle routes and other related matters.

PROPER IDENTIFICATION AND DEMARCATION OF CATTLE ROUTES AND GRAZING RESERVES: There is need for Federal and State Governments to create if necessary, identify existing and demarcate cattle

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routes and grazing reserves with adequate legislation to sanction any violation. This measure worked in Yobe State, where the Yobe State Pilot Livestock Development Programme (YPLP) demarcated and beaconed over 980 kilometers of primary and secondary cattle routes. They also developed grazing reserves in areas like Dilawa, Gomsi. Water was provided along the cattle routes. (H.IDRIS, 2013)

ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE RANCH: Individuals and groups should be encouraged to support acquire and develop private ranch or be forced through legislation to domesticate their cattle and adapt fodder method of feeding their cattle against the grazing and browsing method.

PASTORALIST LEASE: Should be adopted by government. It is a practice where government lease land for grazing to pastoralists for a given period of time. It is practiced in Austria and New Zealand

CONTROL DESERTIFICATION AND MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE: Desertification occasioned by climate change contributed greatly to the pastoralist and farmers enhance the need to address them. The Federal Government and affected States embark on UN and Africa Union backed creates Green Wall Programme which brings together eleven (11) countries to plant trees across Africa in order to lessen the effect of desertification and improve the ecosystem.

Adoption of alternative dispute resolution: There is need to revert to traditional conflict resolution (alternative dispute resolution) in solving the pastoralist and farmers conflict as it is less stressful and is not money or timer consuming.

FORMATION OF PASTORALISTS-FARMERS CONFLICT RESOLUTION COMMITTEE: Government should encourage formation of pastoralists-farmers conflict resolution committee at the local government and district level to address and resolve conflict among the groups.

INCREASE DIALOGUE AND ENLIGHTENMENT: Government should encourage "dialogue, periodical meetings, negotiation and physical intervention will go a long way in building relational bridges between both sides." Enlightenment should be directed against violent conflict as well as sensitizing the pastoralists to adopt modern methods.

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CRIMINALIZATION OF GROUP CRIME: Government should ensure that perpetrators of violent group crime, that is communal conflict and group attacks are prosecuted.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE FAIR TO ALL: Government should not be seen to be taking side in the group conflict, parties should be treated equally. Individuals and organizations should be discouraged and monitored against inflammatory statements.

EQUIPPING SECURITY AGENCIES: The Federal Government should fully equip security agencies to respond effectively to violent group crime as well as mop-illicit arms.

CONTROL INFLUX OF FOREIGN PASTORALIST: The government relevant agencies should be tasked to regulate and monitor movement and activities of foreign pastoralists ensure they adhere to laws of the land.

The above measures if adopted and implemented will eliminate the pastoralist-farmers conflict which invariable guarantee peace, security and unity in the country.

CONCLUSION:

The pastoralists-farmers conflict in Nigeria which is rooted in competition over natural scare resources; water and land have taken a new dimension due to pattern of attacks by Fulani herdsmen and caliber of weapons involved and the attendant. Consequence of loss of lives, properties and displacement of many communities. This conflict persisted and is expanding daily across the country and the poor response of the government and relevant stakeholder is rising security concern as the conflict is not urgently addressed by government as the potential of taking dangerous negative response from aggrieved group and communities which will invariably result to break down of law and order with great consequence to national security and stability of the Nation.

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A REVIEW OF NIGERIAN TERTIARY EDUCATION TOWARDS OVERCOMING SECURITY CHALLENGES AND THE QUAGMIRE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper examines the nexus within tertiary education, security challenges and sustainable development in Nigeria. It is not doubtable that the tertiary education could be engaged and integrated in the issues of security challenges and the quagmire of sustainable development in Nigeria. The paper posits that tertiary education is central to shaping attitudes and social interaction and both are critical to addressing insecurity challenges and sustainable development. It could be affirmed that government alone cannot provide sustainable development. The paper emphasizes developed economies where tertiary education is an engine for development in which individuals, religious groups, communities, and businesses must contribute in important ways to provide education that leverages development. To this end, the paper submits that tertiary education could be a functional tool in curbing social vices and ensuring development that is sustainable in Nigeria provided the curriculum is properly implemented and monitored towards blending and interfacing local wisdom with global knowledge, values and skills, which will develop the students to become citizens of Nigeria as well as citizens of the global village.

Keywords: *Tertiary Education, Security, Nigerian Education, Economic Development, Sustainable Development.*

Introduction

Education could be seen as the major agency for both personal and national socio-economic development. Investments in human capital development plays a critical role in long-term productivity growth at both micro and macro levels. The state of education in Nigeria continues to dominate our national discourse at all levels. The implication of the declining education quality at all levels has far-reaching implications on our moral, civic, cultural, and economic sustainability. It is therefore, imperative for education at various levels to prepare future leaders and develop the high level technical capacities needed for economic growth and development (Osokoya, 2008). The utmost importance attached to education in Nigeria was clearly underscored in the National Policy on Education. The Federal Republic of Nigeria in this policy adopted education as an instrument "par excellence" for effecting national development (FRN, 2013).

Tertiary education, higher or continuing education plays a necessary and an increasingly important role in human, social, and economic development (Escrigas, 2008). The role of Tertiary Education Institutes (TEIs) in development is not only vital, but it is also complex, fluid and dynamic. TEIs exhibit numerous capabilities and scope, and can affect processes of development both directly and indirectly through teaching, research and service. Furthermore, TEIs operate within different contexts in which they can play different roles towards societal development. In this context, tertiary education institutes include a wide variety of universities, vocational and technical colleges, amongst other formal, non-formal, and informal institutions.

However, there are challenges to our national development in which security has been identified as the major one. Since Nigeria has returned to democratic system of government, the security situation in the country deteriorated drastically. Arguably, considerable progress has been achieved in the areas of freedom of speech and liberty, but series of resource based conflict (e.g., Niger Delta militant, ethno-religious crisis and communal conflicts in Jos, Nassarawa, Benue, and Taraba States) persisted. The climax of these security threats is the insurgence of a group called Boko Haram sect that ravaged the entire North-eastern states of Nigeria. Thus, a considerable effort to end the violence and build a sustainable peace to steer the economy to sustainability seems far from realization. The basic questions are: why development has continued to elude Nigeria in spite of numerous amounts of human and material resources? To what extent does security crisis impact or contribute to development crisis in Nigeria? Is Boko Haram really a threat to development in Nigeria? These pertinent but complex questions needed urgent attention especially now that Nigeria is struggling to be among twentieth world developed countries in the year 2020.

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It is important to note that the concept of development is used openly as well as in mainstream literature and development projects. That is, development is not confined to macroeconomic forces of growth, in one hand, it focuses on the improvement of the individual and collective human condition, increasing choices and participation, equality, standard of living and wellbeing, the environment and sustainability, and on the other hand development as a human and ways of being.

Perhaps, this explains why Obanya (2002) and UNESCO (2015) conceived development not a stage to be attained or a goal to aim for. Rather, it is a constant process of improvement in which education, research, and service play prominent roles in creating positive change in the self, the people around us, our communities, and the institutions and structures that support us. At this juncture, development and tertiary education in this context aimed at empowerment and raising the quality of life where people can continue to develop their knowledge and skills. It is about learning to know, learning to do, learning to be, and learning to live together (Faure, 1972). Learning, research and service at TEIs are often at the forefront of knowledge generation and dissemination and are thus important contributors to forces of social change.

In addendum, from its earliest days, the tertiary education in Nigeria had a clear mandate to contribute to national development by being attentive to Nigerian problems. The relationship between tertiary education and solving national problems was very clear. According to Olaitan (2010),

"The immediate problem that confronts Nigeria today is that of relating her educational system to her own environment. No education outside Nigeria can help accomplish this; it must be done by a tertiary institution located within Nigeria and not tied to the apron strings of a foreign institution".

Methodology

This is a qualitative study which requires gathering relevant information from articles and books to discuss, analyze and synthesize tertiary education and security challenges with sustainable development in Nigerian context.

Tertiary Education: Nigerian Perspective

In Nigeria, the benefits of education for development and social change have long been contemplated while the contemporary study of the role of higher education in developing countries emerged alongside post-colonial discourses and modernisation theories on how best to modernise societies. In most parts of the developing world, education in general and tertiary education in particular was seen as playing an indispensable role in national economic development and cultivating the necessary civic values for societal and political participation. The object of analysis usually concentrated on the way in which governments

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utilize national tertiary education system to train people in the skills necessary for economic growth (Chapman, 2012).

Since 1980s, tertiary education was gradually considered less important in the quest for economic growth and social change. This decline was due to three trends. First, TEIs failed to produce the results that were expected of them in Nigeria as a developing world. Second, many TEIs were not concerned with local, regional, or national issues and problems. The content and style of education was often divorced from the reality that surrounded them and sometimes exacerbated inequalities. Lastly, due to a highly economic view of development and the resulting methods of measuring the impact of TEIs, tertiary education was considered to have a "low rate of return" and funding and attention were allocated to primary and secondary education (Chapman 2012). This low point in the focus on the role of tertiary education in development facilitated the degradation of TEIs in many parts of the developing world countries, Nigeria inclusive.

More recently, the social and economic role of TEIs in national development has regained prominence in the development agenda. Additionally, the analysis of this connection has expanded to incorporate new elements. For instance, the UN views tertiary education as integral to all aspects of development such as environmental awareness and sustainability, post-conflict resolution, poverty alleviation, cultivating values such as human rights, health care issues, and cultural preservation or change.

It is against this background the Nigerian government contends that TEIs cultivate certain values and understanding of issues that facilitate both economic and social development. Furthermore, the scope of the effects of TEIs is being reconsidered. Society and TEIs are widely discussed as being mutually constitutive, that society and TEIs co-evolve (Zaglul & Juma, 2016). TEIs therefore are considered to be the progenitors of social change through the generation and dissemination of knowledge and new ideas especially in the context of globalization (Taylor, 2008).

Contemporary Challenges: Insecurity and Development

The concept of security is not alien and has been central even in the primitive societies. The need for security necessitated the social contract in which people willingly surrendered their rights to an organ (government) who oversees the survival of all. For decades, issues relating to security tend to occupy the centre stage in the development discourse. With the end of the cold war, there have been attempts to shift conceptualization of security from a state-centric perspective to a broader view that places premium on individuals, in which human security that embodies elements of national security, human rights and national development remain major barometer for explaining the concept. At

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the heart of this debate there have been attempts to deepen and widen the concept of security from the level of the states to societies and individuals, and from military to non-military issues (Krahmann, 2013).

Thus, some scholars seem to place emphasis on absence of threat to acquire values or tendencies that would undermine national cohesion and peace as criteria for determining what security connotes (David, 2006). Whereas Igbuzor (2011) viewed security as the condition or feeling of safety from harm or danger, the defence, protection and the absence of threats to acquire values. This explains why Wolfers (1962) construed security in an objective sense as the absence of threats to acquire values; and in subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked.

In spite of its conceptual complexities, the understanding of the term shows that security is vital for national cohesion, peace and sustainable development. Thus, security has to do with freedom from danger or with threats to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interests and enhance the well-being of its people. For instance, Nigeria has been facing internal insecurity which is said to be the absence of those tendencies which could undermine internal cohesion and the cooperate existence of the nation and its ability to maintain its vital institutions for the promotion of its core values and socio-political and economic objectives, as well as meet the legitimate aspirations of the people.

Hence, internal security implies freedom from danger to life and prosperity (Imobighe cited in Oche 2011). It could also mean the search to avoid, prevent, reduce, or resolve violent conflict- whether the threat originates from other states, non-state actors, or structural socio-economic conditions (Stan, 2014). It is apparent from the foregoing that national security is a desideratum, *sine qua non* for economic growth and development of any country (Oladeji & Folorunso, 2017). Hence, security is an indispensable condition in attracting and propelling development of any nation.

Little wonder, Ake (2010) argues that the ideology of development itself became a problem for development because of the conflict between its manifest and latent functions. At the time when development seems to be conceived as the outcome of economic growth, many theorists as Rostow (1952), and Harrod & Domar (1957), among others proposed models of development, generally identifying structural changes, savings and investments as the source of economic development and growth (Otto & Ukpere, 2012). The assumption was that economic growth would generate fund for investment and infrastructural development that would guarantee better living condition of people. Thus, at the tail end of 1970s it appears that economic growth in most developing and underdeveloped societies especially in the Latin America and Africa do not

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provide corresponding social goods. Evidently, economic growth could not sufficiently address the spate of unemployment, poverty, disease, hunger, illiteracy and ever increasing crimes and wars. Hence, post development thought has called for a return to the stress on people as both the measures and determinants of development (Rapley, 2017).

Again, the analysis above seems to have necessitated the new thinking and redefinition of development from economic growth centred perspective to human centred approach. Development is now seen as a transformation of the society, a move from the old ways of thinking, and old form of social and economic organization to new ones (Stiglitz cited in Afeikhena 2014). As Chandler (2007) rightly observed that development has been redefined, taking the emphasis away from traditional economic indicators of GDP and trade and broadening out the concept to take in psychological and material factors related to the measurement of human well-being. Specifically, Rodney (1972), Nnoli (1981), Ake (2010) have argued that development is multifaceted and indeed centered on man. For Nnoli (1981) development could be seen as a dialectical phenomenon in which the individual and the society interact with their physical, biological and inter human environments transforming them for own betterment and that of humanity at large and being transformed in the process. This view or conception of development according to Okolie (2009) improves man's potentials and capacities and subsequently eliminates and/or reduces poverty, penury, inequality, unemployment and generally enhances the condition for human existence and self-reproduction. Development therefore, could be construed as the process of empowering people to maximise their potentials and the ability to exploit nature to meet daily human needs. It can also be seen as a process by which quality of human lives and capacity to surmount daily needs are considerably improved.

Since the end of the Cold War, security and development concerns have been increasingly interlinked (Chandler, 2007). In fact, no sustainable development can be achieved in the atmosphere of conflicts, crisis and war and Nigeria is not an exception. Understandably, security and development are two different concepts but tend to affect each other, making both concepts inseparable. This relationship has recently triggered debates on security – development nexus (Chandler, 2007; Stan, 2014).

Theoretical Framework

This study is predicated on the theory of Human Development Paradigm (HDP) which emphasized the view that each human being is born with a potential and has the right to develop it. The HDP also proposes that the concept of development should be analyzed as the process of broadening the scope of people's freedom so they can develop their potentials and, thus, be able to make

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choices (UNESCO 2015). It could be said that the theory of Human Development Paradigm (HDP) and Personal and Social Development (PSD) are interconnected because they both appreciate commitment to the empowerment and self-realization of individuals and their participatory role in development.

It is on this basis, this study elaborates on how tertiary education, through numerous programmes, teaching, research and service can serve as a base for community change. Taylor and Fransman (2004) argue that participatory educational approaches benefit development objectives. Stating further that a critical systemic discourse achieved in part by establishing the bridge between theory and practice through a process of critical reflection and action, is a challenge for tertiary education, but by providing space and an enabling environment in which teaching and research become integral and valued through participatory processes, and perceiving participation itself as a desirable outcome in order to challenge established power relations, tertiary institutions have the real potential to become key actors in promoting not only transformative learning at an individual level, but also wider social, institutional and discursive change.

In this sense, the one-size-fits-all approach to tertiary education is not effective. Tertiary institutions need to be more adaptive and responsive to their local communities and students, and provide practical educational programmes aimed at human, social and economic development. According to Zaglul and Juma (2016), and Sherrard, (2017), tertiary institution success in its development objectives depends mostly on institutional design, management and curriculum reform. As such, tertiary education for development needs to be open and transparent as to what it teaches and how it should be shaped by local requirements or desires and malleable to surrounding pressures, and should be a transformative service to the people it teaches and represents.

Considering the central focus of HDP theory, tertiary education should be a proactive organisation in the development of individual capacities as well as a locus for regional or national human, social and economic development. Bawden (2008) opined that identification of the role that an institution has in development is crucial in enhancing its performance as an agent for development, and that many tertiary institutions are curiously reluctant to promote development. Development-oriented institutions and programmes intentionally play a *proactive* role. Not only do they acknowledge the academic and social dedication to the intellectual growth and capacity development of their students, but also link this to local and national development goals through its mission, educational content, research and service. This may seem self-evident, but many tertiary institutions in Nigeria are not driven by such objectives.

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Synergy between Sustainable Development and Tertiary Education

Sustainability Education (ES), Education for Sustainability (EfS), and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) are interchangeable terms describing the practice of teaching for sustainability. ESD as a term identified education as an essential tool for achieving sustainable development and highlighted areas of action for education (Huckle & Sterling, 2016). Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is about a global responsibility and solidarity between generations, between women and men and between different cultures and countries. It is about safeguarding and efficient use of existing natural resources. Investment in management of human, social and physiological resources is also crucial parts of sustainable development.

Since education is directly targeted at human development, then education is critical for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of the people to address environment among other developmental issues. Both formal and non-formal forms of education are indispensable to changing people's attitudes so that they have the capacity to assess and address their sustainable development concerns. It is also critical for achieving environmental and ethical awareness, values and attitudes, skills and behaviour consistent with sustainable development and for effective public participation in decision making. Olaitan (2007) identified four pillars of the tertiary education curriculum that central to sustainable development as entrepreneurship, environmental and social consciousness, ethical values, and scientific and technical knowledge.

There are many types of institutions and different ways in which tertiary institutions can play a role in development. While some conduct important research at an international level in technology and sciences, which can have beneficial impacts for the poor and for national economic growth, others operate at a more community level focused directly on learning and participation for sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation through continued education and training/institutes while others can be universities that specialise in specific areas of research and instruction. At this juncture, it could be affirmed that tertiary education can aim at promoting development on different levels (e.g. national, local or individual) as well as different types of development (e.g. economic, social, political, environmental, agricultural or rural, sustainable, human/individual development) amongst other possibilities.

One fact remains that a tertiary institution should have innovative programmes designed specifically to promote or encourage individual development, increase participation in processes of development and social change so as to create

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economic growth, and to improve livelihoods. This will significantly and positively impact on students' empowerment whilst simultaneously impacting local communities through implementation of service, action and community-based research and involvement in development projects. These programmes link the tertiary institutions to communities and provide participatory methods of learning that not only represent effective ways of learning, but also help direct research and implement university service projects (Taylor & Fransman, 2014). It is therefore imperative for a tertiary institution to include creativity, critical enquiry and entrepreneurship as important aspects of education for which alternative and experiential learning should play a central role (Taylor & Fransman, 2014). There is a very clear call for a more general education to "learn how to learn" and use knowledge effectively in various situations. International education is an important aspect in learning about the world and how to function in it, promoting global citizenship (Llanes-Ortiz 2007). Thus, internationalisation of tertiary education is perceived as an inevitable consequence of open policies.

Perhaps, Taylor and Framsman (2014) were right to have averred that while some tertiary institutions have a clear role in building the capacity of individuals and organisations to undertake key development initiatives and to practice participation, they are often restricted by internal and external constraints. Perceptions of tertiary institutions as experiencing hierarchical power systems, structural rigidities, traditional elitism, and research which is disassociated from local realities imply that a paradigm shift in the learning and research approaches of tertiary education is greatly needed.

Having said that, the synergy between tertiary education and national development could be viewed in many ways either in the qualities or issues in the provision of education or teaching, research and its application, and engagement in civil society that should be considered when examining the role that a tertiary institution or its graduates can play in development. Tertiary institutions have a concerted effort in building leaner towards maintaining peace and sustaining development in Nigeria in many ways such as;

- Maintaining academic values (the respect and quest for truth);
- Incorporating indigenous and alternative knowledge and ways of being. Such as the concept of the "Multiversity" (Tandon, 2008);
- Getting the right people the right education, to help fulfil individual potentials;
- Relevance of education, research and service to students and local communities and around the world;

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- Innovation and exploring new forms of teaching, new avenues of research and possible methods or tools for development and social change;
- Promoting access, empowerment of women, indigenous and marginalised and poorer people;

The above-mentioned points are necessary for social cohesion, national unity and sustainable development in the developing countries like Nigeria.

Recommendations

a. This paper recommends a functional tertiary education which trains the learners for better appreciation of their cultural traditions whilst at the same time equipping them with the ability to absorb new ideas, new information and new data for resolving the constantly changing problems of their environment. This will promote understanding of cultural diversity and multi-ethnicity that permeates Nigeria as a nation.

b. A tertiary education that trains the individual to relate to and interact meaningfully with other individuals in the society and to appreciate the importance of effective organization for human progress. This gives meaning to indivisibility of our social entity as a nation.

c. A functional tertiary education should develop the creative ability of individuals especially in the cultural and technological realms. This is the required skill for 21st century environment.

d. A functional tertiary education must foster in the individual those values which make for good citizenship (such as; honesty, selflessness, tolerance, dedication, hard work and personal integrity) all of which provide the rich soil from which good leadership is spawned. This calls for attitudinal change among citizens and subsequently addresses corruption syndrome in our land.

e. A functional tertiary education ought to promote the culture of productivity by enabling every individual to discover the creative genius in him and apply it to the improvement of the existing skill and technique of performing specific tasks thereby increasing the efficiency of his personal societal efforts. By so doing, every Nigerian graduate will contribute in large quantity to the development of our nation.

Conclusion

The history of Nigeria runs parallel to the history of Nigerian education, because of the realization by the early nationalists that the country could not develop without a proper grounding in a national education system that can guarantee the production of the desired high quality workforce without which national development is impossible. Perhaps this explains why tertiary education is increasingly recognised as it plays a central role in human, social and economic development. Moreover, in contemporary 'knowledge societies' and in the face

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of pressures and changes from globalisation, this role is increasingly important, yet ever more complex. It could be said that tertiary institutions serve as agents in development in multiple ways depending on their capabilities, objectives and the contexts in which they operate.

Therefore tertiary institutions have an institutional commitment to development, in one hand- as part of their missions in teaching, research and service. On the other hand, the educational programmes and curricular, action research and university outreach projects reflect this commitment and incorporate methods designed to improve the impact of the institution and its graduates on larger processes of development and social change.

Finally, this paper has underscored the critical role of interactive and participatory pedagogical method in fostering the appropriate skills and values in students so as to make graduates productive and interactive members of society. Simply put, participatory approach could strengthen students' capacity to act as agents of change, which redirects their sense of conflict resolution changing societal power relations, amongst many other possibilities.

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GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE 21st CENTURY: THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE IN PROMOTING PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT
Language is the focal point around which every human activity revolves. It is in recognition of the 'unbreakable bond' between language and security that motivates our professional implicit commandment that, "thou shalt not teach language without infusing security". It is in this light that this paper examines the concepts of peace, security and language. It further identifies security threats as abject poverty; biting hunger, ignorance and disease etc. it also looks at how language through its structural and functional properties could be used in tackling security challenges. It recommends solutions to the basic threats to peace and security. It concludes by advocating for English language to be lifted beyond basic proficiency level to the high-order level.

Keywords: *Global, Peace, Security, Century, Promoting.*

INTRODUCTION
Peace and security are related terms critical to the survival of not only human beings but also the environment in which man exists. That is, the relationship between peace and security is like the symbiosis of bacterium and its habitat as such where there is no peace there is no security.

Peace refers to a period of time in which there is no war or violence in a country or area. Security, on the other hand, is seen as the aggregation of the security interest of all individuals, communities, ethnic groups, political parties and institution which included the territory of Nigeria (Salmanu, 2013], put simply this connotes that, Nigerian national security should be concerned with the well-being, welfare and interest of its citizens as well as the preservation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity against external aggression.

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Language, the instrument around which every human actuality revolves, is also the linchpin of peace and security. This is a fact because language is not merely a vehicle for the transmission of ideas from mind to mind: it is a compelling institution which forces are meant to become alike in their association of ideas. Thus, the learning of a word is a process of socializing an individual and of making his conscience like that of others who use the same language.

Undoubtedly, security has been (and will continue to be] a dominant issue in every facet of Nigeria's social and political discourse for the past three or four years. This is hardly surprising, in consonance with the felt that the funding of social services has been marginal; under the devious and puerile new-liberal argument that government must withdraw from funding of social service and hand them over to the private sector, the health, education, sanitation, environment and security status of citizens has worsened dramatically (AWUZIE, 2011].

Though to Omoniwa (2013], security is no longer taken for granted and has transformed into a gigantic business enterprise that attracts massive budgetary provisions and generates a new breed of security technocrats and experts that are hitherto unknown in Nigerian history, quite a number of people are of the view that these have yielded pejorative dividends only considering the hefty sums poured into the enterprise. Precisely, the social, economic and political (the indices for measuring security] situation in the country have not changed much as: the level and magnitude of corruption has increased; crime is not only on the increase but also old forms of crime have assumed new proportions while new forms of crime have emerged; and though there are some gains in terms of election, quite a lot need to be done to make it transparent. It is against this background that this paper considers language as an alternative tool for ensuring peace and security in Nigeria.

BASIC CONCEPTS

Peace is security since any society devoid of peace must endyre crises and conflicts. Peace is a state of freedom from war, disturbances (Public and Personal], conflicts, crises, violence which limits stability for political, social-economic development. Devoid of peace in Nigeria; national security will be undermined, economic investment will be affected, lives and property

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destroyed, and the image of Nigeria tarnished. Even the dead can attest to the fact that Nigerian security is undermined, economic investment seriously affected, lives and property are wantonly destroyed, and Nigerian image (which needs re-branding] tarnished.

Security, to Omoniwa (2013] is the assurance of well-being and freedom from threat, destruction and death. It is seen as a guarantee of peace, orderliness, and freedom for the citizens of a community or nation to conduct their legitimate businesses without any hindrance or fear.

Booth (1991] however, focuses on the individual and observes that emancipation as an element in security refers to the:

Setting of people loose from the limitations that prevent them from performing what they freely chose to do of which war, poverty, oppression and poor education (both formal and informal) are a few. It is emancipation, not power and order, in theory, in theory, principle and practice that lead to stable security.

All these as enshrined under appropriate language, for you may have the best policy, but if not coded in the right language the end product will be disastrous.

At the international level United Nation Development Programme (UNDP] Human Development Report (1994] defines security as:

Safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression. Or:

The protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the pattern of daily life-whether in homes, in jobs or in communities.

The problem in the Nigerian context remains that, we fail to grasps the full meaning/implication of the concept of security, which is:

In a just, egalitarian and modernize Nigerian society, security should: be synonymous with development; it should not be seen as military/police hardware, though it may include it, it is not a military/police force, though it may involve some form of it and is not traditional police/military activity, though it may encompass it; security is development, and without development there can be no security.

This paints what the various elements in the Nigerian society especially the government failed to realized, that is, a nation of Nigeria's stature that does not develop ordinarily cannot remain secured for the intractable reason that its own citizenry cannot shed its human nature. Thus, Nigerian citizens need

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development with language at the heart of such development or security challenges with calamitous consequences will forever persist. In essence, because of the failure of what this paper describes as failing to develop ordinarily], the consequences are there for all and sundry to witness.

Security challenges are complex in nature and variegated in slope. These are categorized as either internally or externally induced. This to Wall (2013] is:

The breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic and political have contributed to recurring conflicts, which Nigeria has witnessed over the years resulting in wanton destruction of lives and property.

This is deduced as the current social, economic and political problems, however, fundamentally, a grave manifestation of deep-rooted problems such as socio-economic delay, negligence, the increase in the level and magnitude of corruption, ignorance, poor leadership a combination of which has distorted and dislocated the social and political order in the country. These security challenges, in the past, have been quite disturbing but the magnitude of the escalation is simply alarming as well as staggering. These include but not restricted to increase wave in armed robbery, ritual killings, and child trafficking, rape (including gang rape of both male and female), operating illegal refineries, destruction of oil pipelines and communication networks, assassination of both life and character, political; violence, inter-ethnic boundary violence and killings, inter-ethnic struggle* for resource control at the individual and group levels. Beyond these potent threats to peace and security are threats not giving due consideration such as: abject poverty, intolerable unemployment rate, biting hunger, ignorance and disease, lack of access to education and resource control, gross lack of basic needs of life such as portable water and electricity, the Internet is not exempted with cybercrimes of frightening proportions as the order of the day.

Language, as a concept, defies one or unified definition, one needs to study a foreign language, or to take a course in linguistics to begin to appreciate the enormous complexity of this human phenomenon and why it defies a single definition. At every level of linguistic description, human language has this intricate system of abstract units, structures, and rules, used in powerful system of communication. Once we study the nature of language and the true depth of

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its complexity, we can appreciate the remarkable and fascinating ways that this symmetrical phenomenon to human beings is used.

The field language covers has a surprising broad range of topics. These include: the structural properties of language (morphology, phonetics and phonemic transcription, phonology, syntax and semantics]; to the functional properties of human language (pragmatics and psycholinguistics]; and the basic assumption linguists make when they study human language (that human language is rule-(or principle-] governed and that various human language constitute a unified phenomenon.

To Essien (1983) language is: the thing with which we best imagine, create, aspire, desire, feel and express our souls, enlarge our mental horizon and to fulfill all that man is capable of From this definition, language is seen as a system of rules and principles of human communication perhaps, the most distinctive defining characteristics of language as a method of communicating ideas, emotions, feelings and desires by means of a system of vocal symbols are its humanness and non-distinctiveness, as well as one of the necessary and intricate of all social skills.

Thus, English language has been assigned so many functions in Nigeria because of its unique and structural properties. It is within these properties that a true solution to security threats in Nigeria should emerge. This presupposes that that English language is the gateway to the social, economic and political wellbeing and hence the gateway to peace and security.'

THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA

The presence of security protections in most cases is assumed to be security itself. Rather than providing measures that aim at protecting the entire population, the government security apparatus has been designed in such a way as to protect the most powerful and wealthy in the society; that is, just the ten percent of the population that has most of the wealth of the nation in its pocket. Despite this, the system has a boomerang effect as senators, governors as well as wealthy and influential Nigerians have come under severe attacks recently. The key areas of threat as envisaged by this work will be restricted to the following areas:

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I. **THE ECONOMIC SPHERE:** A strong economy is the benchmark for every nation to achieve its social and educational goals. Thus, in the Nigerian economic sphere, wealth continues to be subjected to the whims and caprices of the elites who lack the necessary foresight, and in turn, are controlled by foreign forces with global capital in both the public and private sectors. In essence, the neo- liberal policy due to the influence of these global giants include; privatisation, less role for government in the economy and deregulation of the economy.

The implication of the above to the ten percent employed Nigerians is; unemployment, more factory closures, low wages, unpaid pension benefits. Thus, according to the UNDP Human Development Reports for 2009/2010 and subsequent years which confirms that Nigeria's socio-economic situation is worse today than it was in the past with average life expectancy as low as 47 years only. This when compared with other countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and USA with average life expectancy of 60, 70 and above years, paints a grim picture of the hardship in Nigeria.

The report further paints another chilling and griffin picture of the poverty level as per the statistics below:

Over 87 million or 64.4% of Nigerians live on less than N184 a day $1.25 and a staggering 126 million or 83.9%) of Nigerians live on less than N290 or $2 a day.

In contradistinction:

The richest ten percent of Nigerians control 32.4% of oar national Income while the poorest 10% of Nigerians share only 2 percent Indicating the highest level of inequality in the world.

From the above, it is apparent the 72 percent of the Nigerians experience severe deprivation in their standard of living and by implication are not happy as such capable of committing atrocious acts.

Similarly, consider the current Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) deposit and loan policy, CBN has pegged interest rate on deposit (of the mainly poor) at less than 3 percent while fixed deposit mainly used by the rich where interest is negotiated as 10, 15 and above percent depending on

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the sum involved and the time span. Loans (obtained from the rich], on the other hand, has its interest pegged at a whopping 22 percent (less incentive to the poor). This paper cannot phantom any recipe for insecurity better than this.

II. **SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SPHERE:** The social and political sphere situations are in no way better than the economic one. Here also, conflicts, crises, violence due to the whims, caprices and divergent ideas, goals, interests and aspirations of people especially the elite individuals, groups and organizations. This list, though a long one is not exhaustive. The list reads thus: Nigerian Civil War 1967 - 1970; Maitatsine uprising in Kano 1980; Ife-Modakeke conflict 1981, Zangon-Kataf Conflict 1992, Jos Conflict 2001 - 2002, spate of bombings 1999 to date, Boko Haram 1999 to date, Niger Delta Militancy, kidnappings and hostage takings, religious conflicts, armed robbery, Odua Peoples' Congress (OPC], reprisal attacks on communities by people in uniform, rqjoney laundering, cattle rustling etc. It is in consonance with the above that Eselebor (2013] posits that:

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the greatest threat to security has to do with intra-state conflicts. In Nigeria,' most of our states have become weak, fragile and do not operate on sound social traditional structures, which invariably has turned the states into conflict zones, and particularly theatres of suicide bombings, kidnappings, rapes and insurgency, which makes expenditure on security higher than expected compared to the development project across the nation.

This looks at security from the traditional point of view where the key players are, firstly, the state, secondly, the structures and finally, the individual.

Ayoob (1977] paints a different picture when he opines that:

Intra-state conflicts arise as a result of cultural and traditional underdevelopment of our moral and traditional values: To him, security or insecurity is defined in relation to vulnerabilities, internal and external, that threatens to, or has the potential to bring down significantly weaken state structure, both territorial/ institutional and traditions.

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This vividly describes the poor, land locked, (riverine areas excluded) and vulnerable Nigerian states lacking viable security checks and have to contend with unity and togetherness, the integration of all persons and cultures embraced to promote a national development. At its conception, the security implications for their cultural amalgamation were not expected to be on the negative side. It began as planned, but challenges from these cultural amalgam open new security challenges. This is captured graphically by Mrs. Farida Waziri in the Sun Newspaper in April 2013 where she says:

Some of the things happening in our communities and the country as a whole are strange to us historically and culturally. We are fast loosing our culture of being our brothers' keepers, instead we seek the fall of the next man. Do we do unto others what we want them to do onto us?

In consonance with economic, social and political sphere in Nigeria: McNamara (1968) has this tailor made advice. He points out that:

Any society that seeks to achieve military security against the background of acute food shortages, population explosion, low level of agricultural productivity, absence or low level of technological advancement, inadequate and insufficient utilities and chronic problem of unemployment, disrespect for traditional customs, believes and practices, has false sense of security.

Thus, for peace and security in Nigeria to be firmly established, the emancipation of Nigerian citizens, social, economic and political freedom must be adopted. There is no better way of achieving emancipation of people than through the pivotal role of language (English)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS THE TOOL FOR THE TOOL FOR ESTABLISH PEACE SECURITY IN NIGERIA

Language is as old as the human race itself. One cannot tackle anything that has to do with human endeavour without bringing into equation language as a source of coordinating human activities (Abdullahi, 2010]. It is in this light that Lawai (2007] extols the relationship when he says, "hardly is there any other phenomenon which resembles human beings symmetrically as language". From

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this, it is adduced that, language is a tool through which social, political and economic development could be achieved.

As Grin and Daftary (2003] affirms, language shapes the thoughts and emotions determining one's perception of reality. Above all, language fosters peace, mutual understanding and the development of a democratic culture. This tallies with the stand of the Federal Government on the pivotal role of language in the country's educational, social and political goals as enshrined in the National Policy on Education (2004:5]:

<*

Government appreciates the importance of language as a means of promoting social interaction and national cohesion and preserving cultures. Thus, every child shall learn the language of the immediate environment. Furthermore, in the interest of National Unity it is expedient that every child shall be required to learn one of the three Nigerian languages: Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba.

Similarly, in the 1999 Constitution, English language has been given a prominent role in the political arena at both Federal and state levels. Section 55 of the Constitution eulogizes that:

The business of the National Assembly shall be conducted in English and also in Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba when adequate arrangements have been made thereof.

To date English language is the only language used in the National Assembly in the interest of national cohesion.

Section 97, of the 1999 Constitution reads:

The business of the House of Assembly shall be conducted in English, the house may in addition to English conduct the business of the house in the state as the house may by resolution approve.

The key role assigned to English where in most of the state house of assemblies it has retained its dominant position.

The five main social goals as encapsulated in the National Policy on Language, NPL are:

I. A free and democratic society,
II. A just and egalitarian society,
III. A united, strong and self-reliant nation,
IV. A great and dynamic economy and

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V. A land full of bright opportunities for all citizens.

To be precise, for these lofty goals to be attained, a high degree of literacy in English is a necessary prerequisite. To attain these goals means to: live a reasonable life and participate meaningfully in politics; enjoy economic fairness; and be socially acceptable and have personal satisfaction. These are possible only through a high level proficiency in a language that is widely spoken. Lenin cited in Bhola (1990} maintains that, an illiterate person is outside politics and has to be taught ABC. Hence, it is the literates that govern, the illiterates follow but the illiteracy of the followers make the abuse of power by leaders more possible. Wherever there is abuse of power, political stability and sustainable democracy which equal peace and security will remain a mere mirage.

The role English language plays in mass media is equally worthy of note. The primary role of media in Nigeria is to report accurately and objectively and where possible seek out the truth. These underpin the functions assigned to media as: information dissemination, educational/interpretation and service and entertainment function. Thus, newspapers, magazines, periodicals are published in English except for a few which are published in Nigerian languages like Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba. In the same vein, most radio, television, cable and digital satellite meant for educational, social and political programmes are broadcast in English and many of the literary texts are also published in English (Oladimeji, 2003). What further evidence does one requires to accept that language plays a pivotal role in ensuring peace and security in Nigeria?

To this end, Bamgbose (1991, asserts that the most important role of English language in Nigeria today is its use as medium of social communication giving the multiplicity of languages in Nigeria. English has become the most effective means of communication between the different ethno-linguistic groups. Thus, the multilingual nature of the society gives the English language the official, national and international roles it plays today in the country (with the three major Nigerian languages, Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba vying for second position). The pre-eminent position of English may remain for a long time to come taking into consideration its functions in the society. Consequently, Spencer (1971:30) rightly observed that:

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In view of the dominating position which English language holds in the World today, it is unlikely that the place and function of English in West African life will diminish, even if their adjustment of roles as well as attitudes vis-a-vis the vernacular languages, English continues to be extremely useful in West Africa internally as well as externally ... by a fortunate chance of history, happens to be one of the most useful of all languages in the world. However, most West African peoples' and their government may wish to offer a more prestigious and significant role to their major vernacular languages, they are not likely to risk development aims...

Thus, English has the world as a global village. With its knowledge, Nigerians can travel to any part of the world. Consequently, English language creates an avenue for Nigerians to embrace developmental programmes Maikasuwa (2013).

English language education, if structured the right way will form a synergy with peace and security to produce learners with the confidence of developing their rights. Due to this, Nigeria will produce youths who are confident to challenge not only evil and evil doers but also become people who do not succumb to political force, intermediation and propaganda. Olaofe (1997] is of the view that Nigerian emancipation is not in the hands of politicians, economic experts or the rulers of the nation. To him, (and this paper concurs with that view] what the system needs to do is to go back to the basics and build up a new crop of literate people who are equipped with new tools that could be used to see Nigerians free. This is the only thing that could guaranty political stability and sustainable democracy. Once this is achieved, social, political, economical development the right index for peace and security will be attained.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of the variegated scope of the threats posed on peace and security in Nigeria, it is pertinent to consider some solutions to these problems that have distorted and dislocated the social order in the country. On this premise, the following are recommended:

I. For English language to perform this assigned all important function, the National Policy cn Education as well as the curriculum should be structured to meet the new demands imposed on it.

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II. The security personnel should be trained on how to use appropriate language on duty i.e. not to bark orders on civilians and expect them to behave like the military on demand.

III. There should be security related lessons at every level of education in the country. Similarly, public enlightenment should also be mounted in English as well as local languages for the layman to know what security stands for.

IV. All the stakeholders in the economic sphere should create job opportunities for our youths similarly, skills acquisition centres should be opened to train our youths to be self-employed.

V. The government should revise its neoliberal policy for it to participate fully in the health, sanitation, security, and education etc of the country.

CONCLUSION

If peace and security is really what we cherish in Nigeria, then language is the panacea through which to achieve it. English language should be deliberately used to promote the high-order thinking skills of our students to prepare them to meet the new security challenges of the twenty-first century. The system should uplift English beyond basic proficiency to high- order level where students can use it beyond describing, listing, criticizing or discussing security issues but proffering workable solutions to the threats to peace and security in Nigeria. Thus, English language should emerge from its present shadow and play, this very important role that at the moment no indigenous language in the country can perform. That is, for it to be not only the gateway to the world but also to peace and security.

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LE STATUT DU FRANCAIS ET LA POLITIQUE LINGUISTIQUE AU NIGERIA

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Résumé

En 1996, l'ancien et défunt chef d'état nigérian Sani Abacha a déclenché une sorte de 'bombe linguistique' en proclamant le français en tant que seconde langue officielle au Nigéria. Cependant depuis la fameuse proclamation, rien de tangible n'a été fait pour promulguer cette déclaration en fait accompli ! Pire, la situation de la langue française au Nigéria continue de se détériorer vu l'opposition grandissante de jour en jour des adeptes des langues indigènes contre l'invasion par les langues étrangères. En tant que pays anglophone-ayant naturellement adopté la langue de son colonisateur-le Nigeria se débat encore dans une bataille interlinguistique : un pays à plus de 500 langues locales, typifié par une pléthore de cultures et de croyances, est en quête d'une identité homogène sur le plan social, politique, et surtout linguistique. Le Nigéria aurait-il réellement besoin d'une autre langue étrangère, hormis la langue anglaise ? A quoi servirait donc l'adoption d'une autre langue européenne dans un milieu déjà linguistiquement saturé, où trois langues locales majoritaires-hausa, yoruba et igbo-se disputent une place de choix nationale ? Sinon, à quels niveaux le français devrait-il être utile ? Ce sont-là les quelques questions auxquelles cette communication tenterait d'apporter quelque éclairage.

Mots-clés : *statut du français, politique linguistique au Nigéria.*

Introduction

Le français, on le sait, n'est ni la langue nationale, ni la langue officielle au Nigéria puisque celui-ci n'est pas une ancienne colonie de la France. C'est probablement dans le but d'affirmer et d'affermir son appartenance aux organisations sous-régionales comme la CEDEAO, et régionales comme

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l'Union Africaine, et surtout son ouverture aux relations bilatérales avec ses voisins francophones (Bénin, Niger, Tchad et Cameroun), que le Nigéria a jugé bon d'incorporer la langue française dans son programme scolaire (du secondaire au tertiaire) même si l'on reconnait déjà l'enseignement de la langue dans les cours maternel et primaire, en particulier dans les établissements scolaires privés.

Selon le site du Senat (français) « c'est vers la fin des années 1990 et début 2000 qu'il a été fait état de la volonté du gouvernement fédéral nigérian de franciser le pays en envisageant notamment un enseignement obligatoire du français comme langue vivante, voire l'institution du français comme seconde langue officielle. » Ce projet linguistique aurait précisément été effectué dans la Section 1, No 10 de la Politique d'Education Nationale de 1998, et renforcé par l'appel du Nigéria à un soutien accru de formation de professeurs de français.

Du moment qu'une telle démarche a d'ores et déjà été prise, pourquoi alors la proclamation de l'adoption du français en tant que seconde langue officielle à côté de la langue anglaise ? La proclamation valait-elle la peine ? Quel est, aujourd'hui, le statut du français en tant que seconde langue officielle au Nigéria vis-à-vis de la politique linguistique en vigueur dans le pays ? Ici se situe même le cœur de cette communication.

La politique linguistique dans son ensemble

La politique linguistique pourrait autrement se dire aménagement de la langue ou bien aménagement linguistique. C'est une politique gouvernementale, étatique ou corporative ayant pour but de faire des lois sur la ou les langues qui existent sur un territoire. Ces législations peuvent s'adresser à des statuts linguistiques tels que les classifications de la langue déjà discutées plus haut, en plus de sa menace, son expansion, son extinction, sa diffusion ou sa répudiation7. La politique linguistique pourrait se dévoiler favorable ou défavorable selon les enjeux de l'heure ou les règles du jeu. Donc, comme le terme l'indique, il s'agit d'une politique visant à loger ou bien déloger quelque langue concernée (Calvet : 1996).

C'est une politique universelle qui se pratique sur tous les continents, dans tous les pays, et dans toutes les régions. Elle pourrait s'empreindre de xénophobie ou de xénophilie selon le côté d'appartenance de l'intéressé. C'est pour cela que

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la politique linguistique relèverait d'une certaine relativité soumise à une législation protectionniste. C'est pour cette raison que Calvet (1996) préconise le respect de la diversité linguistique, car pour lui, la politique linguistique n'est qu'une forme de guerre civile des langues, qui mettrait en danger la vie des langues minoritaires ou des langues nationales au détriment des langues majoritaires ou internationales, respectivement.

Puisque la langue concernée ici est le français, il pourrait être rentable de juxtaposer cette langue d'abord dans le contexte mondial de la politique linguistique, et ensuite dans le cadre nigérian qui incombe à cette communication.

La langue française sur l'échiquier mondial

Selon la Constitution de la Ve République, Modification de 1992, « La langue de la République est le français »3, ceci dans la métropole elle-même (la France). Toute autre langue, régionale ou non, serait dorénavant exclue de statut de langue officielle, faisant ainsi de la France un état unilingue, linguistiquement monolithique. C'est cette même politique linguistique qui fait du français la seule langue officielle dans les anciennes colonies, surtout en Afrique, et donne naissance à ce qu'on appelle aujourd'hui la Francophonie sous la tutelle de l'Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie. Sholokwu (2009 :112) rappelle que c'est après avoir assisté en tant qu'invité au sommet de la Francophonie, qui s'est tenu à Ouagadougou, au Burkina-Faso en 1996, que Sani Abacha a déclaré le français en tant que second langue officielle au Nigéria.

La politique linguistique de la France, de même, favorise la promotion du français dans les organisations internationales dont l'une des langues officielles de travail demeure le français. Ces organes sont : l'ONU, l'OTAN, l'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce, l'Union Africaine, l'Union Européenne, l'Agence Spatiale Européenne, la Cour Internationale de Justice, la Cour Pénale Internationale, le Comité International Olympique et l'Interpol.

Si cette politique linguistique s'effectue si facilement dans les anciennes colonies françaises et organismes internationaux, il n'en est pas de même dans les milieux non-francophones où une sorte de haine anti-française règne suprême parce que le français reste une langue étrangère dont les bénéfices

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demeurent encore impalpables à la plupart des citoyens des pays en question. Malgré tout, la langue française fait allégrement son petit bonhomme de chemin. Grace a l'institutionnalisation des organes de diffusion et de vulgarisation comme l'Alliance Française et
le Centre Culturel Français, les chaînes de télévision et de radio, l'Empire de De Gaulle a réussi
tout de même à 'exporter' sa langue dans bien de pays sous le déguisement culturel ou sportif. On remarque fort bien que le français joue une variété de fonctions là où il se retrouve : statuts administratif, culturel, et ainsi de suite. Adebayo (1999) que rapporte Sholokwu (2009 : 113), informe que Molade-Okoya Thomas (homme d'affaires nigérian de réputation internationale) doit son succès mercantile à sa compétence en français, ce qui lui a permis de réaliser ses ambitions en transcendant les frontières locales contrairement à beaucoup de ses compères.

Statut de la langue française au Nigéria

Ajibade (2011 : 27) informe que, pour le moment, il n'existe pas de politique linguistique sous forme de document légal, mais que les différentes politiques nationales formulées de 1960 à 1998 pourraient servir de documents constitutionnels pour instituer une politique linguistique au Nigéria. C'est un problème qui a donné libre cours à toutes sortes d'intervention, de contribution et de discussion de la part des experts, analystes et chercheurs nigérians en matière de langue. C'est dans cette optique qu'Adegbija (1991), cité par Ajibade (2011 :28), propose que les langues hausa, igbo et yoruba soient élevées au-dessus des autres langues nationales afin de les officialiser toutes, si l'on ne pouvait pas en rendre une seule, officielle. Cependant, une telle mesure ne se verrait pas d'un œil récepteur par les natifs des langues nationales minoritaires. Faute donc de politique linguistique formelle et constitutionnelle au Nigéria, afin de pouvoir mieux analyser et appréhender le statut linguistique du français, il ne reste plus qu'à se fier à un document constitutionnel qui a eu à subir tant de revues et de reformes au sujet de l'éducation nationale en général, et du statut des langues au Nigéria, en particulier.

Selon la Politique Nationale de l'Education (2004), le statut des langues s'élabore comme suit :

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i. la langue maternelle ou la langue première doit être employée aux niveaux maternel, primaire, secondaire 1er degré, et dans l'enseignement informel (des adultes, par exemple).
ii. Les trois langues nationales majoritaires (hausa, igbo et yoruba) seront les langues de la culture et de l'intégrité nationales.
iii. L'anglais sera la langue officielle et la langue de l'enseignement formel (du secondaire au tertiaire), et aussi de l'administration civile et judiciaire.
iv. Les langues étrangères, telles que le français et l'arabe, seront les langues de communication, de conférence et de colloque sur le plan international. Cette mesure a nécessité l'établissement d'un village pour chacune des langues concernées.

On pourrait déduire de ce programme que la politique linguistique n'est restée qu'une lettre morte puisqu'elle n'est guère appliquée, ni par le Ministère de l'Education Nationale, ni par les autorités administratives concernées que représentent les dirigeants d'établissement scolaire, voire les parents et les tuteurs. Dans ce cas, la politique linguistique ne saurait et ne pourrait aucunement faire l'affaire du français au détriment des trois langues nationales majoritaires. De plus, même l'arabe fait le penchant de bon nombre de Nigérians musulmans qui le préféreraient au français puisqu'étant leur langue liturgique (la langue de l'Islam, leur religion). En conséquence, le français aurait du mal à se faire valoir parce que même les Nigérians en général ne perçoivent pas d'un bon œil et d'un bon goût l'intrusion de la langue française dans leur bercail.

Ils sembleraient être 'intoxiqués' par la langue shakespearienne et élisabéthaine, qu'ils brandissent de 'langue universelle'. Peut-on se prendre à eux, quand on sait que le monde vit à l'ère et à l'heure de la civilisation anglo-saxonne, de par son langage scientifique, informatique, technique et militaire.

Voici un constat qui se fait du français : « Aujourd'hui, plus de 91% des élèves étudient le français dans le premier cycle du secondaire, et le français est considéré comme la plus importante langue étrangère parlée au Nigéria loin derrière l'anglais. Si le français fut déclarée seconde langue officielle, de 1997

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à 2004, son application resta sans suite, et ce statut resta purement virtuel pendant de longues années, faute de financement concret et de volonté politique. Devant cette situation absurde, en 2004, il fut décidé que l'anglais était la seule langue officielle. Le statut des langues régionales fut aussi confirmé, tout en maintenant une certaine promotion du français, surtout dans l'éducation. »4

En tout cas dans une telle projection linguistique nigériane, le français pourrait avoir du mal à se faire une place de choix dans l'esprit nigérian en général. La réalité exige, que pourrait être la mesure effective à adopter par la langue française afin de courtiser et d'épouser la ténacité psychologique de la majorité des Nigérians quant à leur politique linguistique, peu propice à la langue de Molière ?

Conclusion

Il serait souhaitable et plausible que le français forme un genre de partenariat linguistique avec les autres langues institutionnalisées dans la Politique Nationale de l'Education afin de continuer d'exister et d'envisager un changement de mentalité de la part des Nigérians-autant conservateurs que leur ancien colon. Ainsi, le français jouirait d'un certain parrainage aussi longtemps qu'il continuerait d'être mentionné dans la politique de l'éducation au Nigéria. Il ne serait plus alors question de réclamer le statut de seconde langue officielle, mais de se comporter en bon voisin et collaborateur avec les autres langues, de se faire valoir et de se porter garant là où ceci deviendrait nécessaire ou indispensable. Au fil du temps où l'habitude devient une seconde nature, le français pourrait se tailler une place de choix dans le cœur encore récalcitrant des Nigérians, s'ériger sans peine sur le podium national, et pourquoi pas, se donner le statut tant vanté et voulu de seconde langue officielle nigériane.

Alors, elle pourrait faire officiellement du Nigéria, un pays bilingue comme le Cameroun et le Canada, ou bien multilingue grâce à sa coexistence avec les langues nationales. Entre temps, la langue française ne pourrait qu'occuper le statut d'une LANGUE ETRANGERE et CULTURELLE au Nigéria en attendant autrement.

Enfin, l'adhérence du Nigéria à la Francophonie pourrait être salutaire ; mais là aussi, il serait question de volonté politique. Aire (1999), que rapporte Sholokwu (2009 :113), pense que, si le Cameroun (francophone) et le

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Mozambique (lusophone) pouvaient devenir membres du Commonwealth, pourquoi le Nigéria (anglophone) ne pourrait-il pas un jour adhérer à la Francophonie ? Et qui serait assez hardi pour prendre une telle décision linguistique ? C'est là le nœud du problème !

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TOWARDS A DESIRABLE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE NIGER DELTA: THE ROLE OF URHOBO PROVERBS

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Abstract

The discourse of peace and development will continue to receive attention globally because scholars are conscious of the fact that the absence of peace and security hinders economic growth and development. Besides security agencies that are entrusted with the maintenance of law and order, individuals and communities should also show a sense of commitment since a society that lacks peace is bound to experience economic retrogression. This paper therefore examines the role of proverbs in sustainable peace and development particularly in Urhobo society and Niger Delta in general. The study adopted the qualitative method of data collection and analysis. The data were gathered from direct interactions with participants who have profound knowledge of peace and development related proverbs in traditional society. Apart from the in-depth interviews which were conducted in the field, some data were also collected from audio recordings which were later transcribed and translated from Urhobo language into the English version. A total of twenty-seven proverbs that are thematically relevant to this work were purposively selected, codified and qualitatively analysed. The study found that proverbs contain themes and images that can activate mental consciousness of hearers to maintain peace and harmony in society. Some of the proverbs help in inhibiting the hormonal glands responsible for violent reactions of people especially the youth in every Urhobo community and their infusion into social discourses on regular basis help to de-escalate tension and promote peace and security for societal growth and development. They are suitable for addressing the causes and consequences of conflicts, averting looming security threats or re-occurrence of conflicts, and promoting peace and harmonious co-existence in

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a traditional society, hence they are often infused into peace and security discussions by elders and conflict facilitators in traditional African societies, particularly Urhobo.

Keywords: *proverbs, peace, violence, development, society.*

Introduction

This paper examines the relevance of proverbs in promoting peace and economic development in Urhobo land and the Niger Delta in general. The discourse of peace and conflict has received great attention globally because scholars are conscious of the fact that the absence of peace hinders economic growth and development. Since every society needs sustainable peace and security to foster socio-economic development, there is therefore the utmost need to tackle all conflictual situations for the overall interest of the people. Conflicts, according to Otite (1), arise from the pursuit of divergent interests, goals and aspirations by individuals and, or groups in defined social and physical environments. This reveals that conflicts often occur when there are unhealthy competitions or contests among individuals or groups in a dynamic society. They could occur when individuals or groups are striving vehemently to actualize their goals, and project their cultural norms and values usually in a multicultural society. In response to Otite's argument, Ogu-Raphael (68) established that conflict would always arise for as long as there continues to be difference in thoughts, opinions and ideas. This implies that the avoidance of a complete breakdown of law and order and its resultant effects lies in the ability to manage it. However, the resolution and management of conflicts can never be successful without unearthing the root cause(s) of the frictions. So, investigation of the cause of conflicts should be the first step towards enthronement of peace.

The causes of conflicts in Urhoboland are numerous and these could be traced to the contestable nature of the people who dwell in that geographical location. These conflicts include kingship tussles, land ownership, royalties from multinational oil companies, unemployment or job allocations, and economic trees like palm trees, raffia palms, and cocoa, to mention a few. According to Ijaiya (2), the causes of violence in the world have to many heavy burdens

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prominent among which are economic depression, growing population of have-nots, widening gap between the haves and the have-nots, debt burden, rapid population growth, unemployment. Ijaiyi's argument is not far from the experiences of the Urhobo people or the Niger Deltans in general because they equally face the various challenges highlighted above in their own way. In response to Ijaiya's assertion, Azaiki (135) posits that the conflicts in the Niger Delta region are mainly caused by the age-long neglect and underdevelopment of the area, occasioned by the exploitation and exploration of its rich oil and gas reserves. As he clearly stated, these conflicts have been the major threats to peace and stability particularly in Nigeria and the world at large because of the diverse strategies adopted by the restive youths in their attempt to demand for their rights. Out of frustration, restive youths operate as pirates in the creeks and high seas, robbing and vandalizing property belonging to oil companies and their workers. In order to tackle the above security threats, the role of community elders and leaders must be brought to the fore. This correlates with Erezene's (221) view that conflicts between individuals, families and even communities were settled by traditional rulers and council of elders. This is achieved through visits and in clear terms, the elders of one of the groups involved in a conflict may visit the other to give assurance that things could be settled. From Erezene's assertion above, it is obvious that African traditional rulers and the elders of any ethnic nationality are not only the custodians of the laws of their land but also preside over legal matters in their various domains. This is because they have acquired indigenous legal skills, knowledge and experience over time. Distinctively, average African elders are orators and with the oratorical power, they drive home whatever points they make and at the same time exhibit their adjudication fairly and logically. The power of the orators and conflict mediators is obtained from verbal arts of which proverbs are potent instruments. According to Olaoba (70), proverbs are instrumental to securing sufficient evidences of persuasion and logicality in dispute settlement. In African societies, proverbs are employed to enrich utterances and so they are vital elements of language and communication.

Proverbs as integral aspect of language are considered vital in promoting peace, trust, enterprise, tolerance, hard work, love for nature, and preservation of life, self-esteem, political order and a sense of identity. All these are meant to raise

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the quality of human life (Wambi, 17). It can be agreed upon that the absence of peace is violence which emanates from conflict. In order to maintain peace and harmony in a society, the people need a means of communication that will set their mind thinking, and modify their maladaptive behavioural patterns which are inimical to the development of society. In consonance with Wambi's view, Ademowo and Balogun (151-2) assert that proverbs are models of compressed or forceful language that make people behave according to norms and mores of the land. In affirming the role of proverbs in development, the scholars acknowledged Fasiku, (25) who states that proverbs evolved with the growth and development of the society, it reflects diverse aspects of a people's culture. Abou-Zaid, (127) on his part maintains that proverbs are popular sayings which contain advice or state a generally accepted truth. They deal with issues that border on the values, norms, institutions, and artifacts of the society across the whole gamut of people's experience. To Mieder, they are the product of several cultural observations and experiences that proved to be wise and sound, (quoted in Ahmed S. Abou-Zaid). The viewpoint here is that proverbs contain vital information is conveyed to members of the public.

Also on the discourse of proverb, Forje (28) claims that it is a loaded statement with the ability to express frustration, disappointment, joy as well as invoke creative thinking. As he further posited, proverb has become "a tool for improving the output functions of the state's contract with the people and also a significant medium for correction and development" (31). Though conflicts are inevitable, the need to resolve them as they occur is paramount. Conflict resolution and management, thus, is very vital for peace and harmonious co-existence among individuals and groups living in any society since it creates an avenue for warring parties to interact and reduce the degree of tension as well as the effects of conflicts. Conflict resolution also performs a healing function in societies and provides opportunity for the examinations of the alternative pay-offs in a situation of positioned disagreements and restores normalcy in societies by facilitating discussions and placing parties in conflict (Otite, 8). The essence of conflict resolution is to diffuse conflicts and create room for peace and stability in society. In order to achieve this, relevant proverbs must be introduced into utterances by elders and conflict facilitators which is the primary focus of this paper.

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The Urhobo Nation of Nigeria

Urhobo is the fifth of the largest ethnic groups in Nigeria and according to Aweto and Igben, the Urhobo people occupy a contiguous territory bounded by latitudes, $5^0\,15^1$ and 6N and longitudes $5^0\,40^1$ and $6^0\,25^1$ East. The Urhobo are united by both ties of ethnicity and culture and by the salient geographic features of the territory they occupy as their homeland. The above scholars further state that the entire Urboboland is a deltaic plain located below 30 metres above sea level, without prominent hills rising above the landscape. The neighbours of the Urhobo are the Isoko to the South-East, the Itsekiri to the West, the Bini (Benin) to the North, the Ijo (Ijaw) to the South, and Ndokwa to the North-East (Otite). The Urhobo people are dominant in over nine Local Government Areas of Delta State which include Ughelli North, Ughelli South, Ethiope East, Ethiope West, Uvwie, Udu, Warri South, Okpe and Sapele.

A Map of Delta State Showing Urhoboland and Other Ethnic Nationalities. Extracted from Urhobo historical society. http://www.waado.org/Geography/maps/homepage.html

The Urhobo nation as shown above occupies the central part of Delta State and bordered by different ethnic nationalities. Based on its strategic location, one can state categorically that whatever happens in Urhobo land affects neighbouring ethnic groupings in the state and the Niger Delta region at large. The East-West road linking the south western part of Nigeria and Niger Delta states like Rivers, Bayelsa, Akwa Ibom, and Cross Rivers runs through the Urhobo land. Besides, the area is endowed with crude oil and natural gas in commercial quantity so sustainable peace and harmonious co-existence should not be negotiable; first among the people, between the Urhobo and their neighbouring ethnic groups, and the multinational companies operating in the area. In order to sustain peace and security that will promote economic development in Urhoboland and the Niger Delta, relevant proverbs should always be introduced into our social discourses to de-escalate conflicts.

Research Methodology

The study adopted the qualitative method of data collection and analysis. The data were gathered from direct interactions with participants who have profound knowledge of peace and development related proverbs in traditional society. Apart from the in-depth interviews (face-to-face discussions with respondents) that were conducted to get required information from the field, some data were also collected from audio recordings which were later transcribed and translated from Urhobo language into the English version. A total of twenty-seven proverbs that are thematically relevant to this work were purposively selected. The research data were codified and qualitatively analysed according to the purpose of the study.

Conceptual Clarification of Peace and Development

The concepts of peace and economic development are very crucial to our discourse so we shall clarify them in relation to the study. According to Santhirasegaram (808), peace could be defined as sociopolitical and environment without violence, conflicts, war, coups, revolution, riots, ethnic cleanings, election violence, non-judicial killings, murders, assassinations, abductions, terrorist attacks, discrimination, and violence against women.

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Santhirasegaram's idea of peace from the above implies any situation that is oppositional to rancorous disputes, communal clashes, riots, killings, wars, cult rivalries and so on. In a similar viewpoint, Ijaiyi (1) sees peace as freedom from war or violence or disorder or conflict. It also means quiet or tranquility. Even in seeking freedom, sometimes, there are bound to be conflict but what matters most is the prompt response to its resolution. Ijaiyi's argument is affirmed by Adeyemi and Salawudeen (186) who maintain that peace connotes absence of aggression, violence or hostility. By implication, peace means healthy interpersonal, national or interpersonal relationship, safety in matters of social and economic welfare, the acknowledgement of equality and fairness in political relationships and in world matters. George-Genyi's (58) concept of peace depicts a condition in which there is no social conflict and individuals and groups are able to meet their needs, aspirations and expectations. While commenting on the importance of peace to economic development, Santhirasegaram (807), states that wealth of developing nations can be increased by sustaining peace in their countries. Peace is foundation for economic growth and development. This implies that peace creates enabling atmosphere for the business transactions, investment opportunities, productivity and efficient utilization of resources for the general wellbeing of citizenry.

From all the views shared on peace and conflict above, one can state without mincing words that peace is the bedrock for economic growth and development and so any government that is determined to transform an economy should make peace and security its utmost priority. It is against this background that Carnahan, Durch and Gilmore (7) established that peace is the single most important precondition for economic development. The argument of these scholars is that in the absence of peace and security, there is no incentive for people to undertake productive investments in the legal economy, as the likelihood of return on investment is minimal. As a matter of fact, violence scares investors and where investment is minimal as Carnahan, Durch and Gilmore have stated, economic growth and development would be adversely affected. Meanwhile, development as a concept can be perceived from different perspectives. According to Wambi (15), it refers to a multi-dimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions. This reveals that development entails various changes that can

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affect human life positively. In the opinion of George-Genyi (60), development essentially focuses on the transformation of the individual with the aim of eliminating poverty, unemployment and inequality. This means that if a nation is economically developed, the standard of living of the people will be high. This also attests to Wambi's assertion that development should bring about "the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and the eradication of poverty. Also sharing his view on the meaning of development, Rodney (54) states that development is encompassed within the idea of the ability of a society to be able to tap its natural resources in order to cater for the material and social lives of the generality of the people (quoted in Akwen and Gever). Besides ensuring the welfare of people, the populace equally have a greater role to play in the development of their areas. In consonance with this, Feldman *et al* (5) posit that economic development occurs when individual agents have the opportunity to develop the capacities that allow them to actively engage and contribute to the economy. Unless the youth are empowered to contribute towards the transformation of their communities, the agitations in the Niger Delta region shall surely continue.

In a nutshell, the issue of development is a collective responsibility of government, and operational companies on the one hand and individuals representing host communities on the other hand. It is the synergy of these stakeholders that can sustain all-round development in society. Inasmuch as there is peace and unity among the people, development should be fast-track for the overall interest of the citizens. The re-emergence of the militants in the Niger Delta region is, therefore, a regrettable occurrence because it shall create more havoc than the development the people are agitating for. The youths through elders, chiefs or leaders of thought from the region should rather engage government in dialogue and eliminate all forms of corruption that are hindering the economic development of the area. So, youths should be cautioned against any form of economic sabotage and remain law-abiding. They should always reflect on proverbial utterances that would help in promoting peace and economic development in their various communities, as we shall examined in this study.

Proverbs as Mechanisms for Peace and Development

Every dynamic society requires peace to sustain economic growth and development, and since African proverbs contain wisdom lore that could help

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in regulating deviant behavioural patterns of people especially the youth, the need to draw on relevant Urhobo proverbs has become imperative. Whichever be the cause of conflicts in a society, there is the utmost need for parties to sheath their swords because the consequences are usually unpalatable. Apart from the loss of lives, there are bound to be destruction of property while economic activities are paralyzed. At this juncture, forms and functions of proverbs used in promoting peace and socio-economic development in various Urhobo communities will be examined. Though some of these proverbs can be used in different contexts, they shall be analysed under sub-headings based on their thematic relevance.

Proverbs Unraveling the Cause of Conflicts

A society where there is absence of peace calls for urgent dialogue and in order to restore peace and facilitate development, there is the utmost need to unravel the remote and immediate causes of the conflict. According to an Urhobo proverb, *Evwe gheghe neya-an; emu ye so'ro evwe vwo neyan (A goat does not walk and excrete for nothing; something must be responsible for such act)*[1.] This illustrates that every conflict must have a remote cause which degenerated into the present state. Whatever might be the cause of conflict in any part of Nigeria, governments should be responsive and ensure the security of lives and property across the nation. The youths are not restive for no just cause and so a thorough investigation should be done. This idea is further conveyed with the proverb that states: *Oda'rudo onye imamo vwo'dje ori-i (Kernels do no produce oil under normal condition)*[2.] Certain circumstances might be responsible for conflicts that emanate from any society and these must be critically addressed to avert future occurrence.

For instance, the need to address the Niger Delta question in the past was carelessly handled hence, the reoccurring clash between community youths and oil companies, and between the youths and security agencies. The people felt being marginalized and exploited by oil companies and the Federal Government of Nigeria and so they constitute several militant groups to agitate for a total control of their God-given resources. No matter how diplomatic and intelligent peace envoys and mediators might be, *Ehwora rhurhu ikpon-o. Eti y'egha (No one treats injuries without the removal of thorns buried therein)*[3.] All the above

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proverbs are meant to activate the consciousness of parties to a dispute as well as peace and conflict facilitators to realize that any conflict must be investigated before reconciliation can be successful.

Proverbs for Equity and Justice

The discourse of equity and justice has been creating tension in communities across Urhobo land as being experienced elsewhere. Any society that faces the challenge of inequitable distribution of social amenities or other important benefits may experience protest which might lead to break-down of law and order. There is illustrated with the proverb that says, *Ariemu ghare-e, ovwo fiota (It is the inequitable distribution of food that led to disagreement)*[4.] This proverb decries marginalization as one of the factors responsible for conflicts in Urhobo communities and it could emanate from actions taken by companies operating in an area that fail to ensure an equitable distribution of social amenities or employment slots among host communities. For instance, where employment slots are not equitably distributed between families, communities or ethnic groups, there is bound to be conflict. Another striking proverb that is suitable for this situation is the one that states, *Onome, onowe, oya vwo giye (This is mine and this yours is the proper way of sharing food meant for sacrifice)*[5.] Africans believe that sacrifices are shared between the living and the dead (ancestors) but where the latter is deprived of their portion, afflictions and misfortunes are believed to befall the people. This also applies to us in society. Based on the above proverbs, government and companies are implored to ensure equity and fairness in employment, political appointments, and provision of social amenities and among others. This will not only help in promoting peace in the area but also lead to socio-economic development within and outside the host communities. Certain proverbs are employed during discourse to express the need for development of an area especially where one derives socio-economic benefits. Transforming such a place will foster peace while negligence shall certainly breed violence. An instance of such proverbs is, *Wo kwa nasa-a, ka rhue-re (If one does not want to quit an environment, he has to repair it)*[6.] The notion of development, according to Etekpe (96), has diverse interpretations like that of peace. As he clearly stated, from the classical point of view, *development* means to expand or realize the potentialities, and

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gradually bring to pass a programme or project that would better the well-being of the people. It also means to elaborate or enlarge existing programmes and projects. The concept of development in essence encompasses both infrastructural facilities and empowerment programmes that will enable the unemployed, especially the youths have a sense of belonging and contribute towards the national growth and development. While arguing in favour of peace and development, Cavanaugh (1) states that if the resources of a nation are devoted to armament and war, those resources are diverted from promoting progress in society and in meeting human needs. So, it is the responsibility of every citizenry to maintain peace and prevent anything that could create violence or war in society. Government should meet societal needs rather than spending millions of dollars in purchasing arms and ammunition.

Proverbs for Reflection on History and Averting Conflicts

History influences people either negatively and positively, so individuals should try as much as possible to be guided by it. For instance, whenever a person repeats a similar mistake for the second time, there is the tendency that he might experience a worse situation which he would regret later on. No wonder the Urhobo proverb states that *Ame'vre ra bive, ove kpa'hen (Crossing water for the second time gives room to catching of cold)*[7]. This proverb is used to remind and caution people especially the youths to avert looming dangers by reflecting on historical events that led to devastation of lives and property in the past. Even though agitations are allowed in society where there is justice and rule of law, youths should not take the laws into their hands so as to avert confrontation with law enforcement agencies who are entrusted with maintenance of law and order in an area. So, the Odi Massacre of November, 1999 and Gbaramatu kingdom bombardment carried out by federal troops in 2009 and the clash between the Nigerian army and the Shiite Muslims in the North in 2015, among other incidents should guide our youths against violence especially where security agents are involved to restore normalcy.

In recent time, youths have become more agitated and violent because they believe that the only language Nigeria government and multinational companies understand is violence and so they unleash terror on any institution or corporate body whose policies and programmes are not favourable to the host

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communities. However, concerned elders and peace envoys in their attempt to douse perceived violence may employ the proverb: *Vwe erevwe kere ibiako ru nu (Use your tongue to count the number of teeth in the mouth)*[8]. This will make youths conscious of their irrational thoughts and maladaptive behaviours and adopt a peaceful approach such as dialogue. Also, they should know that *okpetu she ber'abo (trouble occurs with its hands spread out)*[9.] Whatever deviant behaviour portrayed by an individual, the consequences often affect other members of his family or community. So, people should be conscious of their deeds and be calculative in life. But where youths seem to remain resolute in their agitation, elders may also caution them against the looming danger which their actions might create. With the proverb, *Afor k'otor, afor kone. Ene asa ro ka teyan te (Let's watch the soil, watch yam and see how far it shall penetrate)*[10,] people are reminded that their dysfunctional thoughts and actions might lead them to a tragic end. It is therefore used to assure stubborn youths of any danger looming ahead if they fail to rescind their decisions. A reflection on consequences of conflicts in the Niger Delta region is enough to caution youths against violence. For instance, where a person exhibits an unruly behaviour that may lead to conflict, a proverb can be applied to decry his stubbornness in society and an illuminating proverbial expression is *Eranko ro ke ghwre, onye use-e. (A dog that will get lost does not hear his master's calls)*[11.] It is a popular belief among the Urhobo that whoever fails to heed elders' advice would end up regretting his actions in no time. In the literary sense, a child that is destined to end up disastrously never listens to parental advice or warnings. Again, the above proverbs will stimulate the mental consciousness of hearers and subject them to maintaining peace and decorum in traditional settings as they reflect on the meanings imbedded in the utterances.

Proverbs Expressing Consequences of Actions/Conflicts

Conflict in a society usually emanates from two parties (individuals) but it might take more people or even an entire community to resolve it. Since the consequences of conflict may be disastrous, elders and conflict facilitators counsel their people especially the youths against inciting actions, using relevant proverbs such as: *Adje omo ibiako ide edje-e, takpomre eberigbunu vwo rhurha ye (No one stops a child from growing protruded teeth, provided he*

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has lips spread enough to cover them)[12.] With this proverbial utterance, parents often caution their children and wards against causing trouble within and outside their communities. No reasonable parent would entertain bad comments or reports against their wards so they utilize the aforementioned proverbial expression to caution them. Any youth who hears this proverb from an elder shall retrace his steps and follow the right path of peace.

However, if the child proves to be stubborn, he bears the consequences of his actions alone. He may be cautioned, thus: *Uyovwi re ofen vwo mue ariri, onye akavwo bere-o (If a tilapia is caught with its head in a gill net, it's at the head that it shall be torn)*[13.] With this and other relevant proverbs, people are warned against the imminent consequences of their actions and it shows that if a man causes a conflict, he shall bear its consequence alone. If the consequence is death then he shall die alone because he failed to heed to advice. A youth that hears this wise-saying from his parents or an elder has no option than to quickly mend his ways; hence, any jobless young man who never likes to engage in any meaningful activity but prefers roaming about the community with his pears could also be cautioned with the above proverbial expression. Similarly, the proverb, Uyen ro ye uchebro-o, nene orivwin rue ushi (a fly that fails to heed to warnings, follow the corpse to the grave)[14] conveys the same massage. It cuts across most African culture and its meaning is well understood among the people where such expression is applied. These proverbs will help regulate the hormonal glands responsible for negative reactions in youths and elders and make them remain calm.

Proverbs Expressing Wisdom in Handling/Averting Conflicts

In African societies, crises are mostly caused by youths who agitate for one thing or the other while the responsibility of elders is to mediate over the conflict and restore peace and normalcy. Peace is not purchased but negotiated between warring parties and this view is affirmed by Carnahan, Durch and Gilmore (14), who posit that peace is only possible when differences and conflicts are being managed and resolved, and certain kinds of institutions play a role in this. Peace-loving elders who know the adverse effects of violence to an economy would always like to caution aggrieved youths to avoid any issue that may degenerate into a tragic situation. The proverbs, *Agba nu'rhe veghor-re (No one*

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embraces a tree with thorns)[15] *and ame je ruo ko-or, ka serhe (When water has not flooded the canoe, one should start bailing)*[16] connote danger and individuals who hear these utterances are expected to reflect on them and avoid conflictual situations. They should flee from violence and confrontation with security agents after all, *Ohwo rodje k'oyibo, omiovwo ne-e (The man that sees a whiteman and runs away, does not run in vain)*[17.] Any incident that may degenerate into a tragic situation and consequently brings trouble to people should be avoided. Also conveying the above message is the proverb that: *Adje k'aton (One escapes to live longer)*[18.] It is necessary for a man to flee from a situation that may endanger his life. Even though a man is spiritually, financially and physically strong, he must not take grievous risk. He still has to take some precautions so that his enemies could not get hold of him. However, it is a common belief among the Urhobo that conflict might be caused by two parties but the reconciliation usually involves more people especially elders of the families or community heads.

Every adult is expected to apply wisdom and diplomacy in prevention and management of conflicts that might lead to break-down of law and order in society. Even though things are difficult, taking up arms against constituted authorities would not solve the problem: *Oro kparako, okpa r'iroro-o (*A person whose teeth are pulled off, does not lack wisdom)[19.] A man might have some of his teeth pulled-off but that does not prevent him from doing things rationally in his society. In other words, ones' plight at a particular point in time should not make one commit a crime. It is in view of the above that Juwe *et al* (27) state that we must dedicate ourselves to averting violence at all levels, to exploring alternatives to violent conflict and to forging attitudes of tolerance and active concern towards others. Human society has the capacity to manage conflicts so that it becomes part of a dynamic of positive change. Issues that could lead to conflict in a society should be handled with care to avert economic retrogression.

Proverbs for Peace and Harmonious Co-existence

The issue of peace and harmonious co-existence should be handled with caution and diplomacy to avoid loss of lives and property. In the past, the havoc created by military invasion in Nigeria is reported as crimes against humanity by

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international organisations especially the Amnesty International (AI). Apart from lives and property which shall be destroyed, the aftermath of the crisis on the immediate environment and the country at large should be considered by the Federal Government as it deploys troops to such areas. According to the proverb, *Ateye tine, ateye tine; Tivo ye avwa vwere? Efeh* (*One hits here. One hits here. Where did he aim at? The same ribs)*[20.] This implies that government should deploy security personnel to volatile areas with moderation rather than launching a full scale war on the inhabitants of the community. Take the vandalisation of pipelines for instance; the perpetrators of such economic sabotage might have disappeared from the scene before the arrival of security personnel. An Urhobo proverb states that *Ede ne ugregre re orodeko; akasa mre urhe wvo ghwie-e (If one considers the lengthy nature of a snake; there shall be no stick to crush it)*[21.] Government should also try to empower community youths who are roaming the streets and terrorizing innocent citizens. Though the act of vandalism is condemnable, any meaningful engagement shall modify the maladaptive behavioural patterns and negative thoughts of the youths. Hunger breeds violence and there is no way a hungry man would obey societal rules and regulations. Their decision to become violence could be based on the Urhobo proverb that states; *Eke'ghwu k'ede (One shall die some day).* Also, *owevwe lerhe ariemu ro'nieda (it's due to hunger that one eats the food prepared by a witch)*[22.] This implies that hunger can result in frustration, agitation and violence among youths especially when government is insensitive towards their plights. These proverbs will activate the conscious awareness of people about the need to sustain peace and stability in society.

Moreso, in order to promote peace and harmony between companies and host communities, government with security agencies should often convene regular forum such as the town hall meeting to address challenges that may lead to break-down of law and order. During such peace talk, the significance of proverbs come to the fore as elders and conflict facilitators who have in-depth knowledge of proverbs weave them into their utterances. This is the sole reason Ndhlovu concurs with Wurm (13) who states that proverbs are vital elements of oral tradition which are often utilized to garnish social discourse. They are integral part of every language which is the means of expression of the intangible cultural heritage of peoples, and it remains a reflection of this culture.

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So, in order to maintain cordial relationship with neighbours, the Urhobo utilize the proverb that: *Opharo ra vwo ghwo, ojavwo hwe-e (The facial expression that denoted misunderstanding is not suitable for laughter)*[23.] This proverb is used to caution people against the consequence of their misunderstanding. If a fresh crisis is not quickly resolved, both parties to the dispute would find it difficult to relate well in future especially if the aftermath is disastrous. It is against this background that Mbiti states that peace penetrates into the heart of the individual and does not vanish into thin air. Where there is no peace, there is suffering for the individual and the wider community suffers. He mentioned the likely victims of conflict to include children, husband, wife, family, village, neighbors, clan, society, and the environment (nature), even extending to peoples of the world. Thus, conflicts have great devastating effects on families and society at large.

Proverb Cautioning People Against Confrontation and Mindfulness of Actions

In this context, people are advised to shun confrontation and seek peaceful means of resolving their differences. Individuals or a group that is aggrieved should channel their grievances to the government for consideration because as the Urhobo proverb goes, *Awma re'vwo rhi'vwori, oy'ivwori forhon (The clothe that one takes to a stream that is what the stream washes)*[24.] The proverb affirms the fact that every complaint should be reported to the appropriate authorities instead of taking the laws into one's hands. Youths are at this point are cautioned against any act that would lead to violence, rather: *Ekpe r'eta, emi kpi'ruo (One had better go to work instead of engaging, in a quarrel or argument that will lead to disputes)*[25.] This means that people should rather go about their normal businesses than indulging in activities that would create problem to them. In other words, they should do everything possible to avoid trouble. It is an indisputable fact that the consequences of any dispute are unpalatable so one should engage himself in anything that would be profitable. The issue of peace should not be compromised in a society that seeks economic growth and development. According to Santhirasegaram (807) the wealth of developing nations can be increased by sustaining peace in their countries. Peace is foundation for economic growth and development. A nation that

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experiences peace is bound to witness influx of foreign investors and this will affect the social-economic wellbeing of the citizens positively. The role of proverbs, therefore, is to very significant because they will not only act as a catalyst of knowledge, wisdom, philosophy, ethics and morals which will provoke further reflection, but they will also help individuals engage in a deeper thinking and consideration of issues (Adeyemi and Salawudeen, 186). In most African languages, proverbs are tools for social control and store of cultural values. The Urhobo cherish peace and this is embedded in their proverbs. For instance, youths and people generally who remain resolute in creating problems in a community without considering the repercussion are cautioned to avert tragic consequences. This is the essence of the proverb: *Urhe ro gregre, oy'evwo bie okpetu r'ughere (It is with a long stick, that one pushes away a looming trouble or danger)*[26.] This proverb has correlation with the ones examined on wisdom above and it illustrates the need to avoid anything that would lead to conflicts. If a listening ear hears this proverb, he becomes cautious of the trouble ahead and tries to avoid it by all means. Another proverb that warns against a looming danger is the expression that: *Obo r'oguo nobara, ade vwe'vwri ke, oreho re (*Something that requires blood, never accepts oil as its substitute)[27]. This proverb indicates that an ongoing act being perpetuated by someone might lead him into great trouble that would claim lives. Peace and harmony never breeds conflict that may degenerate into shedding of blood, so for socio-economic development to take place, there is the need to avert any form of violence.

In every community, therefore, elders should endeavour to caution youths against violence because its consequences could be disastrous especially as it relates to economic growth and development. Development cannot be achieved where there is violence and so people should give peace a chance because as the proverb goes, *Ibefi yivwe do-o (Hunting does not require disturbance)*[28]. This implies that conflict should be downplayed for peace to reign and whenever a proverb such as this is made, pent-up emotions will be reduced while the aggrieved party would be advised to forgive the accused and embrace peace. The agitation for socio-economic development of an area, therefore, lies in the peace and harmonious co-existence that characterize such society and so

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all hands must be on deck to promote peace at all times for meaningful development to take place.

Conclusion

The paper examined the role of proverbs in promoting peace and economic development in Urhoboland and the Niger Delta of Nigeria. The recurrence of violence in this part of the country calls for collective efforts of all stakeholders in the sustenance of peace and development. From our discourse, we found that the Urhobo ethnic group is richly endowed with proverbs that can help in conflict diffusion, social control, education and development. Since ensuring justice, peace and harmonious co-existence are paramount among the Urhobo, elders often weave proverbs into their utterances. Some of these proverbs as discussed above examined the cause(s) and consequences of conflicts in a society, the need to avert a looming danger or re-occurrence of conflicts, seeking peace and harmonious co-existence and proverbs that are can be used to clamour for equity and justice in society.

Recommendations

The study made the following recommendations with a view to promoting peace and development in the Niger Delta area particularly, Urhobo land.

i. The concepts of proverbs and peace and development should be introduced into secondary school curriculum.
ii. Cultural study centres should be established in all tertiary institutions to promote the use of linguistic resources such as the proverbs in peace and conflict management.
iii. Conferences on proverbs, peace and mental consciousness should be convened annually and sponsored by government agencies.
iv. Government, companies and communities should endeavour to implement all agreements reached in order to avoid conflicts in society.
v. Indigenous languages should be encouraged in homes and communities so that children can understand proverbial expressions employed by elders in their daily conversions as regards peace and development.

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STABILITY ANALYSES OF TWO PARTIES IN DIRECT ELECTORAL COMPETITION

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Abstract

Electoral competitions are the instrument provided by democracy to ensure accountability and change of government. The continuous domination of one party in government overtimes might erode the significant of political democracy. In the light of this, we study the stability of two parties in direct electoral competition with aim of determine what determine the strength of these parties for effective electoral competition and as well their longtime co-existence. The dynamics of the model yields non-partisan and partisan equilibriums states. . The stability analysis of non-partisan yields an unstable scenario which might either leads to continuous nonpartisan electoral competition or gradual emergency of political awareness and subsequent formation of political parties. Partisan equilibrium analysis suggested a complex spiral which always leads to oscillation in electoral success of the parties depending on their electoral reinforcement strategies. It is revealed from our findings that the parties will continue to be electorally relevant and co-exist as long as their electoral reinforcement strategies is effective to stimulate voters' interest.

Introduction

An ideal political democracy is the one that provides political opportunities for broad based electorates in deciding who acquire which political office based on popularity or proportionality (Becker & Becker, 2013). The central element in democratic theory is opportunity provided for competition between organized political parties through canvassing for electorates' votes employing different political tactics and strategies (Ware, 1996). The competitiveness of elections

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are determine by the obtainability of competitive parties, differences in their philosophical footings, and when the threshold of representation is lesser (Lachat, 2011).

One of the fundamental constitutive elements of a well-functioning democracy is the existence of meaningful competition among parties for elected positions. If strong opposition parties exist and maintain links with voters, they can keep the incumbent party in check by incentivizing them to perform better through the threat of electoral defeat in subsequent elections.(Liaqat et al., 2017). Electoral competition between two strong political parties have ensure among others. It brings about societal representation in governance and in the legislative arena, and connect the government with civil society groups but they also stimulate other associational activities (Basedau & Stroh, 2008; Lipset, 2000; Mair, 1997; Pasquino, 2005).

The political dynamics occasioned by electoral competition had received an erudite attention of mathematical researchers for decades. A kinetic model of bipartisan political system was proposed by Schiavo in (Schiavo, 2006). He assessed by simulation, the impact of social preference in the balloting pattern intern of party ideology or adherence. A unique mixed strategy Nash equilibrium in a one-dimensional Downsian model of two-candidate elections with a continuous policy space, where candidates are office motivated and one candidate enjoys a non-policy advantage over the other candidate was proposed by (Aragonès & Xefteris, 2012). They show that if voters' utility functions are concave and the median voter ideal point is drawn from a unimodal distribution, there is a mixed strategy Nash equilibrium where the advantaged candidate chooses the ideal point of the expected median voter with probability one and the disadvantaged candidate uses a mixed strategy that is symmetric around it.

A spatial voting model with proportional rule was proposed by (De Sinopoli & Iannantuoni, 2007, 2008) . They opened that if the outcome function is a linear combination of parties' positions, with coefficient equal to their shares of votes, essentially only a two-party equilibrium exist. A model of electoral competition where candidates selection policies and voting are determined by how much voters update their beliefs about their own private preferences after listening to arguments and then vote in the election was proposed by (Hummel, 2012). He

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showed that candidates adopt more divergent policies when voters are exposed to more arguments before the election.

Political parties unanimity Nash equilibrium occurs when the parties are strong enough not only to co-exist but also strong enough to contend with each other based on their popularity.(Roemer & Roemer, 2009). In the light of the need to have a credible democracy where incumbency accountability and popularity can be tested, we proposed in this work, a stability analysis of two parties in direct electoral competition with aim of strengthening good governance. In section 2, of this work we proposed a model of two parties in direct electoral competitions and perform stability analysis for emerging equilibrium states. In section 3, the discussion of the results with their political implications were ventilated.

Model and Stability Analysis

The Model

Political literatures revealed that election success is based on how much a political party strives to canvass support in terms of recruitment of members and the consequential impact of her opponent(s) on their popularity before the electorate. In the light of this we proposed a competitive model of two parties as illustrated in equation (1).

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \omega_1 x(t) - \beta_1 x(t) y(t)$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \omega_2 y(t) - \beta_2 x(t) y(t) \qquad (1)$$

The first equation in (1) is the rate of change in electoral popularity of party-x over time. The first term $\omega_1 x(t)$ is the electoral reinforcement strategies of party-x and the second term $\beta_1 x(t) y(t)$ symbolizes the rate at which party-y upset the popularity of party-x. Similarly, the second equation of (1) is the rate of change in electoral popularity of party-y over time. The first term $\omega_1 y(t)$ is the electoral reinforcement strategies of party-y and the second term $\beta_2 x(t) y(t)$ symbolizes the rate at which party-x upsets the popularity of party-y.

Good governance hinges on effective electoral competitions which according to Nash equilibrium occurs when the parties are strong enough not only to co-exist but also strong enough to contend with each other based on their popularity. We intend to obtain this equilibrium and its stability.

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Equilibrium Point and Stability Analysis.

Equilibrium point here is a state where the two parties are strong enough to co-exist and remain unfettered by the presence of other. This is occurred at a point where the changes in popularity of one do not overwhelm the competitive strength of the others. This is mathematically obtained by setting equations in (1) to be equal to zero and obtained corresponding values for x and y. Then, the equilibrium points are $(x^*, y^*) = (0, 0)$ a non-partisan equilibrium which occur when electoral competition is not party based and $(x^*, y^*) = \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\beta_2}, \frac{\omega_1}{\beta_1}\right)$ a partisan equilibrium which occur when electoral competition is party based.

Linearizing equation (1), The Jacobin matrix takes the form:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 - \beta_1 y^* & -\beta_1 x^* \\ \beta_2 y^* & \omega_2 - \beta_2 x^* \end{pmatrix} \qquad (3)$$

.

The characteristic equation becomes.

$$\lambda^2 + (\beta_1 y^* + \beta_2 x^* - \omega_1 - \omega_2)\lambda + \beta_1 \beta_2 x^* y^* = 0 \qquad (4)$$

Stability Analysis of Non-Partisan Equilibrium

Lemma 1: The non-partisan equilibrium is always unstable.

Proof: Substituting $(x^*, y^*) = (0, 0)$ into (4), we have.

$$\lambda^2 - (\omega_1 + \omega_2)\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \qquad \lambda_1 = \omega_1 + \omega_2 \qquad (5)$$

The Eigen values associated with non-partisan equilibrium suggested am always unstable situation, which might swings between no party competition and emergences of leading contending political parties.

Lemma 2: The partisan Equilibrium is a complex spiral.

Proof: substituting $(x^*, y^*) = \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\beta_2}, \frac{\omega_1}{\beta_1}\right)$ into (4), we have.

$$\lambda^2 + \omega_1 \omega_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i\sqrt{\omega_1 \omega_2} \qquad (6)$$

Thus, the partisan equilibrium point is a complex spiral which may leads to either growth or decay in popularity of the two parties depending on their reinforcement strategies.

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Conclusion

In this work, we proposed a model for two political parties in direct electoral competition. We studied the dynamics of the competition to arrival at two equilibriums state namely non-partisan and partisan equilibriums. The stability analysis of non-partisan yields an unstable scenario which might either leads to continuous nonpartisan electoral competition or gradual emergency of political awareness and subsequent formation of political parties. Stability analysis of partisan equilibrium is a complex spiral which always leads to oscillatory triumph of one of the parties depending on their electoral reinforcement strategies**.** It is revealed from our findings that electoral reinforcement strategies shape both the political alliance that leads to party formation in a non-partisan electoral competition, and the electoral success of the parties. That the parties will continue to be electorally relevant and co-exist as long as their electoral reinforcement strategies is effective to stimulate voters' interest.

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INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE ON CHEMISTRY AND MATHEMATICS ON THE FINAL YEAR STUDENTS' OF FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ZARIA

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ABSTRACT
The study attempts to investigate the effect of English Language on Chemistry and. The results of graduating students 2017/2018 academic session of Federal College of Education (FCT) Zaria who combined Chemistry and were sampled to find out the effect of English language on chemistry and . The sampled results of general English and communication skills, chemistry and Mathematics were analysed using ANOVA and Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. From the findings it was discovered that there was strong correlation between students' performance in chemistry and, while English language had no significant influence on the students' performance in chemistry and. Recommendations were also provided in line with the research findings.

Keywords: *English and Communication Skills, Academic Performance, Achievement.*

INTRDOCUTION
The important role of English in Nigeria gives it a central position in the school curriculum as a core subject and a medium of instruction. Without it there will be little or no education above the elementary level Tiffen, (1970). English is very important in Nigerian educational system, it has been the form of formal communication in Nigeria. Students intending to reach the peak of their career need to have proper knowledge of both spoken and written English. Students who have problems in general English usage may likely not do well

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academically (Aina, 2013). Therefore learners must be taught the English language skills necessary for academic pursuits. Especially they need it for many scientific processes such as laboratory reports, experimentation, collection of data, making inferences, description and so on.

Research has shown that academic performance in science is positively related to students' proficiency in English language (Aina, 2013). This indicates that English language is very important to the science students, unfortunately, the performance of students in English has been deteriorating and this has equally affected all other subject in the curriculum (Ajalie, 2007). Since English Language is very important component in the continuum of proper literacy, it need to be treated in such a way that enables students better communicate themselves effectively in the Language.

Of particular concern to this study are the poor performance of students at both secondary and tertiary levels, (Abubakar, 2005) affirm, that the matter is so serious because of the effect that English has on all the other subjects of the curriculum, as the main language of instruction.

In addition, government gives more emphasis to science oriented subjects even when English is the medium through which all these sciences are taught and acquired. Adesanoye (1994) opines that, English language proficiency among tertiary level students even graduate can be rated very as very low, English teachers are themselves baffled by the inability of learners to express themselves in clear and simple English which can be a setback in science subjects. Consequently government and other stakeholders are lamenting and concern over the students' academic performance especially in relation to academic standard. This is because academic performance is vital to the development of any nation, the crucial role English plays in Nigeria education Notwithstanding, students' academic performance in Nigeria is not encouraging most especially in English Language.

In view of the foregoing, this study intends to investigate the effect of English Language in Academic performance of final year NCE students in Chemistry and Mathematics. The main objective of the study is to find out the influence of English Language of final year NCE Students' academic performance in Chemistry and Mathematics. The study will also find out the relationship between students' performance in Chemistry and Mathematics.

Methodology

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A descriptive survey decision was used in the study. Results of thirty-two students' offering Chemistry and Mathematics were collected and analysed. They were the only final year students' 2017/2018 academic session who combined Chemistry with Mathematics. However, all the final year students of Federal College of Education, Zaria formed the population for the study, sampled population were students that combined chemistry and Mathematics. The scores of the students in English, Chemistry and Mathematics were used as the instruments for the study. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Pearson product correlation co-efficient were employed to analyse result, this is because it can be used to determine the degree of relations between two set of variance (Okoro, 2002).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Qa. A: is there any significant relationship in the final year NCE students' academic performance in English, Chemistry and Mathematics?

Table I: Shows the Statistical representation of relationship between the students' academic performance, English, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Table I Relationship between academic performance of final year NCE students in English, Chemistry and Mathematics

	Squares	Df	Means square	F	Significance
Between groups	1782.977	30	64.05		
Within groups	51.000	2	550.005	12682.05	
	1818.977	32			

Table 1, shows the calculated value of f is less than the table (Scal < Fab) this means that there is no significant influence of English Language on students' academic performance in chemistry and Mathematics is hereby returned.

Table 2 shows the correlation between Chemistry and Mathematics.

Table 2: Correlation between Chemistry and Mathematics

Physics	Chemistry	Mathematics

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N	32	32
Mathematics	0.594	1
N	32	32

Table 2. shows that correlation coefficient between chemistry and Mathematics is 0.594 implying a positive correlation between chemistry and Mathematics.

DISCUSSIONS

From the study there was no significant relationship of English language on students' academic performance in chemistry and Mathematics. The finding of this study reveals that there is no significant influence of English Language of final year NCE students' academic performance in Chemistry and Mathematics. However, the findings is not in conformity with earlier claim of Aina (2013) who assert that students who does not perform well in general English and communication skill may likely not do well academically. Secondly, the findings also disagree with the general belief that English Language has direct effect on all other subjects of the curriculum, being the language of Institution. Nevertheless, the findings of the study also revealed a positive correlation between Chemistry and Mathematics. By implicating any student who does well in Chemistry may equally do well in Mathematics because they are significantly related.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the findings of the study, it was established that there was no significant influence of English language on students' academic performance in Chemistry and Mathematics when combined as a course of study. The study also shows a significant relationship between Chemistry and Mathematics. In view of the above conclusion, the following recommendations were suggested.

- Government should place less emphasis on English language in our schools as a medium of instruction, instead our Nigerian Language be paired in our schools to complaining English language that is foreign to students.
- NCE students should always be properly guided in choosing course combination as they may have an effect on their academic performance.

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- Many countries in the world that have advanced technologically and scientifically are not using English Language as medium of instruction. Therefore our indigenous Languages be encourage in our schools.

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AN EXAMINATION OF THE IMPACT OF HOUSING ATTRIBUTES ON HOUSE RENTAL PRICES IN MINNA, NIGERIA

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Abstract:
Examination and the analysis of the impact of housing attributes on house rental prices over the years, has been a major challenge in the global housing market. This is attributed to the complexity, uniqueness and heterogeneity of housing commodity coupled with the diverse socio- economic characteristics of housing locations in various residential neighbourhoods of different geographical regions. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of various housing attributes which includes dwellings, location and neighborhood attributes on house rental prices in Minna, Nigeria. Three (3) residential neighborhoods were randomly selected each from high density, medium and low density areas of the metropolis for the study. Questionnaires were administered randomly to three hundred and eighty five (385) respondents across the three neighborhoods. A total of three hundred and thirty seven (337) questionnaires were returned out of which three hundred and twelve (312) questionnaires were considered valid for the analysis of the data obtained from the field survey. Three (3) categories of residential properties which include one bedroom, two bedroom and three bedroom apartments respectively were adopted for the study. Hedonic house price model using the Standard Multiple regression analytical techniques was employed in analysing the research data. Results from the analyses indicated that the entire independent variables are statistically significant to the prediction of house rental prices in Minna metropolis. The results also revealed that 79.5% of variability on rental values of residential properties in Minna metropolis is attributed to the combined effects of the said housing attributes with condition of building components and services being the strongest and unique contributor to the prediction of house

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rental prices in Minna, Nigeria. The findings of this study will be useful to the practicing estate surveyors and valuers, town planners and the government agencies responsible for property rating assessment as well as property owners and users; and other related stakeholders in housing investments and management.

***Keywords**: Housing, Housing Attributes, Impact, Multiple Regression, Housing Prices, Rental Values.*

INTRODUCTION

According to Shafie, Wan Yusoff, and Al- Edrus (2014), "Housing" makes up a bulk component of the economy and a substantial part of the national wealth. Being an essential ingredient that stimulate the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of any nation is a complex and heterogeneous goods which encompasses various attributes that collectively function to determine the market value of the commodity. Edward (1997) identified housing as a complex goods comprising many different components including structures which encompasses the physical attributes of the dwelling, accessibility and the amenities that constitute a bundle of services related to housing.

The study of the impact of housing attributes on house prices even though has over the years gained increasing attention in the global housing market, its still remained a burning issues facing real estate surveyors and valuers globally and in particular, the developing nations such as Nigeria. This might not be unconnected with the diverse socio economic characteristics of the housing market that is being operated at different geographical regions wordwide. The rental prices of a given residential property for instance in a particular geographical region might differ significantly with rental prices of similar residential property in another geographical region, and also within the same region, rental prices of similar properties could as well differ partly due to variation in terms of quality of accommodation provided by each individual property and partly to locational and neighborhood characteristics of the various housing market.

This scenario has thus made the task of estate surveyors and valuers who are responsible in determining values of property for all purposes very complex,

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dynamic and challenging. House owners and housing investors are also not spared as they are left with uncertainty with regards to true information concerning the income generating ability of their respective and potential investments. According to Wan Yusoff et al, (2010) property owners and housing investors' are better motivated when they are well informed about their investment potentials and the likely factors that may limit the attainment of these potentials. Estate agent/brokers, house users and the government agencies that are responsible for property rating assessment are also in a way affected.

In response to these growing challenges several studies on housing prices have been undertaken with a view to examining the influence of the various housing attributes on house prices in the global housing market (Tu, 2005; Alhfeldth & Maening, 2010 in Berlin,UK; Haizan, Yan & Lin, 2013 in China; Tan, 2010 in Malaysia; Dziauddin, Alvanides & Powe, 2013 in Malaysia, Douglas et al., 2002 in USA, among others). Few Nigerian studies have also investigated the influence of housing attributes on rental values of residential properties (Oluseyi, 2014 in Ibadan; Kemiki et al., 2014 in Ewekoro; Aluko, 2011 in Lagos; Babawale & Yawande, 2011 in Lagos; Famuyiwa & Babawale, 2014 in Lagos, Gwamna, Wan Yusoff & Ismail, 2015, among others).

Despite the growing literature on the issues from both the foreign and local housing market, only a harmful of studies have been found to have statistically analyzed the combined effect of dwellings, location and neighborhood attributes on house rental prices. Most of the studies on the impact of housing attributes on house rental prices in the global housing market focused attention on studying the impact of individual housing attributes on house rental prices rather than analyzing the combined effect of the attributes on the rental housing prices. The most unfortunate is that no study was found in relation to the impact of housing attributes and housing prices in the current area under study, as all the related studies found in Nigeria were carried out in different geographical regions of the country other than in the area currently being examined. Thus, the impact of housing attributes (dwellings, location and neighborhood) on house rental prices in Minna, Nigeria, remains silent.

Lack of research on the impact of housing attributes on rental prices of residential properties in Minna metropolis is unfortunate because research on the issues will provide valuable information that could guide the estate

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surveyors and valuers in determining appropriate rental prices for all categories of residential accommodations across the various residential location (high density, medium density and low density) of Minna metropolis. Besides, the information could also be useful to house owners and potential housing investors who may be provided with information on the effect of good and poor structural status of housing attributes on the market value of their properties and potential housing investments respectively. The government will also benefit from the information as it may be required for proper environmental and neighborhood planning and provision of adequate amenities that may lead to higher property taxes through enhanced value from property rating assessment. This study thus attempted to contribute to the knowledge base by exploring the influence of the various housing attributes on rental values of residential properties in the study area. The study examines the direct impact of condition of building components and services, adequacy of building facilities as well as location and neighborhood attributes on house rental prices in Minna, Nigeria.

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

Related studies in respect to the impact of housing attributes on housing prices have been undertaken by valuable number of researchers. Among the studies undertaken in this respect include the studies of Marco (2008) and Selim (2008) on housing prices determinant in New York City and Turkey respectively. Findings of these studies indicated that structural attributes such as the number of bedrooms, living rooms, square footage, number and size of bathrooms and toilets, size and type of accommodation and the quality of facilities available in a dwellings determines the house rental prices in the study areas.

Similarly, Babawale, Koeosho & Otegbulu (2012) investigated the factors that determine house rental prices in Ikeja area of Lagos state, Nigeria, using the hedonic pricing model. Findings from the study shows that number and the average size of bedrooms, toilets and bathrooms, house condition, and the provision of pipe borne water majorly determines house rental prices in the area. The study is however found to be limited in scope as it covers only one residential neighborhood. Thus, the impact of location and neighborhood characteristics on house prices was not examined. Besides, the social economic characteristics of the area in question differ from the current area under study.

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The study of Oluseyi (2014) analyzed the critical factors that determine rental prices of residential properties in three density areas of Ibadan Metropolis in Nigeria. Structural and locational attributes were the predictor variables and house rental prices as the criterion variable. Hedonic pricing model was used to estimate the impact of the structural and locational attributes on house rental prices.

Findings revealed that various structural and locational factors influences house rental prices in various density areas of the City. Structural attributes such as number of bathrooms and living rooms were found to have most significant effect on tenement buildings. The study found out that in the entire City of Ibadan burglary alarm and number of living rooms and bathrooms are more critical to bungalow houses. However for the duplexes, number of toilets is the major factor that determines house rental prices in the city. The results further showed that in the low density areas, attributes of house location also influences rental prices for both the bungalow and the detached houses. In the medium density areas, it is the number of bedrooms and burglary alarm that are key factors that determine house rental prices.

The study of Semararo & Fregonara (2013) also investigated the impact of structural attributes on the bargaining decision of house prices in Italy. The aim of the study was to examine and analyze the contribution of each structural attributes on selling prices of a house in Italian real estate market. The study employed the econometric model which includes the hedonic regression model and the proportional reduction in variance (PRV) measure as statistical tools for data analysis. The result indicated that structural attributes such as number of bedrooms and bathrooms show negligible impact to the bargaining decisions and to the unit rental and sale prices.

In another related study, Bhargava (2013) examined the determinant factors of property values in Jaipur city, India. The study aims at identifying the various factors that influence house prices in a city and to as well understand the relationship that exist between the factors. The hedonic market theory was used as basis and the correlations and Stepwise regression analysis were used as tools for data analysis. The result shows that size of plot; house size and the entire built up areas are major factors that influences housing prices. However, consideration is also given to both number of living and, bedrooms, bathroom, packing space and such other facilities like garden and pools.

Shapiro *et al*. (2009) identified physical components of dwelling and location as the major determinants of residential property values. They argued that

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prospective buyers or tenants may put in to consideration the quality and type of accommodation provided as a factor in determining the amount a house should worth. They further argued that values of residential houses between neighborhoods may be determined by the location while emphasized that values of individual houses may be determined by attributes of the respective houses.
The study of Olusegun (2010) consented with the views of Shapiro et al. (2009) and also included availability of services in the neighborhood to support other characteristics. The study of Shapiro *et al*. (2009) and Olusegun (2010) were however not subjected to statistical test hence, their conclusion can only be considered valid if proven statistically.
In a related but separate study, Opoku and Abdul-Muhmin (2010) found out that in Saudi Arabia the number of bedrooms, bedroom size and the number of bathrooms are considered key structural attributes that dictate the house prices. Similarly, Hurtubia *et al.* (2010) demonstrated that in western countries, structural housing components such as number of living and bedrooms as well as bathrooms are major factors being considered by households in making home-ownership decisions. Jim and Chen (2007) also found out that the residents of South China give more priority to internal environmental elements of as house than the external aspect of the house.
On other related factors that influence values of residential properties, Olujimi (2010) analysed the relationship of infrastructural facilities in the determination of rental values of residential properties in Akure, Nigeria. The purpose of the study was to investigate the influence of infrastructural facilities in the determination of rental values of residential properties in the study area. The study area was divided into four residential areas. One hundred and ninety tenants were randomly selected for the study and structured questionnaire survey was employed in eliciting data that was used for the study.
Data on house location, infrastructure availability and condition as well as data on house rent of the respondents were obtained. Multiple regression technique was used in analyzing data for the determination of the influence of the infrastructural facilities on rental values of residential properties in the study area. To verify the significance level of the independent variable on the dependent variable, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient matrix was employed. The result obtained from the stepwise analysis reported revealed that out Eleven infrastructural identified to be peculiar in the study area, only wall fence and installed burglary proof were found to be significant determinants of rental values of residential properties.

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Another study conducted by Famuyiwa & Babawale. (2014) examined the hedonic value of physical infrastructures in housing rentals in Lagos, Nigeria. The purpose of the study was to determine the significance and implicit values of specific infrastructures in detached house rentals in Lekki scheme 1 residential area of Lagos state using the hedonic model. The study obtained primary data through a questionnaire survey and physical assessment of infrastructural facilities, housing attributes and general demand matrix within the fold of housing. Information on house prices was obtained from the estate surveyors and valuers practicing within the study area.

The survey adopted a cross- sectional approach as the data for the study were collected at a term. Three hundred questionnaires were distributed out of which a total of two hundred and eleven questionnaires were found valid for the analysis. The data obtained were analyzed with the aid of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) and a multiple regression technique. Findings from the studies indicated that seventeen out the nineteen variables used for the study significantly influence variations in rental values of detached houses in the study area. The study is limited in scope as only detached houses were used; hence the outcome may be bias and cannot be generalize for other types of properties in the area.

Famuyiwa & Otegbulu (2012) investigated the relative role of public water infrastructure on house rental prices in Lagos, Nigeria using the hedonic regression technique. Fifteen numbers of independent variables were used for the study. The result reported revealed that public water supply contributes two percent to house rental values.

The study conducted by Feige *et al*. (2013) evaluated the impact of building sustainability attributes on house rental values using the hedonic approach. The result indicated that energy and water efficiency, security and safety as well as health and comfort contribute substantially in influencing house rent.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD AND PROCEDURES

A survey research using questionnaire with both structured and unstructured questions which are related to both the independent and dependent variables were administered directly to the respondents for the purpose of eliciting first-hand information from three selected neighborhoods. The target population for the study was sampled using appropriate sampling techniques and, generalization of the entire population was done in the sampled population.

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Minna, being a very large settlement with many residential neighborhoods, Cluster sampling technique was considered appropriate and was used to group the neighborhoods with homogeneous characteristics from the heterogeneous population. Three clusters emerged, one each from the low density, medium density and the high density residential neighborhoods. A total number of 1142 households from the three residential locations covering one bedroom, two bedrooms and three bedroom apartments were obtained from the 2014 record of Babatunde & Company estate surveyors and valuers firm, Minna, Nigeria. The population distribution for each neighborhood include: London Street; 302 households, Tudun Fulani; 379 and Kpakungu; 461 households.

To ensure that all individual members of the population were adequately represented without bias, stratified sampling technique was used in stratifying the homogeneous population from the heterogeneous population. The stratification ensured adequate representation of households in all the categories of bedroom apartments selected for the study. Simple random sampling technique was used in selecting the respondents from each stratum and cluster that represented the general population. The sample size that was adopted and administered to the respondents was determined based on sample size selection criteria and the simplified formula for proportions developed by Yamane (1967 in Glenn, 2013).

In making sure that variables are not affected by Multicollinearity, Singularity, and Outliers, non- linearity and Homoscedasticity, descriptive statistics with the help of SPSS version 21 was carried out in the screening and cleaning of the data. Standard multiple regression analytical technique was used in analyzing the relationship between the predictor (independent variables) variables and the dependent variable.

Data Normality Test

Data normality test was carried out using statistical measures of Skewness and Kurtosis.The results showed that the data is normally distributed and thus allowed the use of parametric statistics. The values of Skewness and Kurtosis for items are within the general recommended range of –1.0 and +1.0. However, few cases were observed to be slightly above the values of -1.0 and +1.0, but are less than the recommended threshold values of -2.0 and +2.0 (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007; Pallant, 2011 and Zainudin, 2012)..

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Reliability Statistics

In making sure that a very good internal consistency reliability for the study scales is achieved, reliability statistics for the entire scales was carried out. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the scale of condition of building components and services is 0.959, the scale of adequacy of building facilities construct is 0.920, the locational attributes scale is 0.955 and the scale of neighborhood attributes is 0.971, thus indicating a strong internal consistency reliability of the measurement items for each of the constructs. De Vellis (2012) recommended that to achieve a good internal consistency reliability of a scale the Cronbach's alpha should be above 0.7. The Inter-Item correlation matrixes examined for each of the constructs are positive and the values of Item-Total Statistics are also not less than 0.3 which is an indication that all the items are measuring the same underline characteristics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A Standard Multiple Regression analysis was carried out between house rental prices as the criterion variable and the condition of building components and services, adequacy of building facilities, attributes of location and the neighborhood attributes as the predictor variables. The analysis was carried out using SPSS REGRESSION and SPSS EXPLORE for the evaluation of assumptions.

Result from the evaluation of assumptions showed that the data is not skewed. The evaluation result further indicated that the data is normally distributed, linear and the variance of the residuals about predicted Dependent scores are the same for all the predicted scores except for one case (case number 233 with rental price score of 3 and residual value of -3.038 with a model predicted value of 4.43). The likely effect of this unusual case on the results for the model as a whole was checked. The value recorded on the Cook's Distance of the Residual Statistics is 0.046 which is lower than the threshold value of 1.0 as potential problems (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007). Using p- value less than 0.001 criterions for mahalanobis distance, possible threat of Outliers was checked. The Critical Chi- square value was determined using the number of independent variables as the degree of freedom from the Biometrical table for statisticians extracted and adopted by Pallant (2011) from a table in Tabachnick and Fidell (2007). The Critical value derived from the table for the four numbers of the independent variables for this study was 18.47, and the maximum Mahal Distance in the data file was 16.932, hence suggesting no case of Outliers

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found. No case of missing data, and no case of Multicollinearity and Singularity was found, N = 312.

The correlations table showed the relationship between the variables; Coefficients table displayed the Standardized regression coefficients (B), the semipartial (Part) correlations (Sr2), t value, significance value, and Collinearity statistics (Tolerance and VIF). R for regression was significantly different from Zero, F (4, 307) = 296.742, P < less than 0.001. The R- square value as revealed in table 2 is at 0.795. The adjusted R- square value is 0.792 (79.2%). From the R- square value, 79.5% of the variations in house rental prices in the study area is attributed to the combined impact of the predictor variables (Structural condition, neighborhood condition, location and adequacy of building facilities) used for the study.

The magnitude and direction of the relationship as showed in the Beta and part correlation column of table 1, indicated that rental prices of residential properties in Minna metropolis are majorly influenced by the condition of building components and services, followed by neighborhood characteristics, attributes of property location and lastly adequacy of building facilities. This result has supported the hedonic theory which state that "goods are valued for their utility bearing attributes". Since rental price of a residential property is a function of the utility bearing attributes of the dwelling, location and neighborhood as highlighted in the various literature reviewed in this study, it means that the result of this study as presented is justified. Even though the study used a slightly modified new scale, the result can still be compared with the earlier findings of Anthony (2012) and MacDonald & MacMillan, (2007) that reported condition of dwelling and neighborhood attributes respectively as major determinant of residential property values.

Table 1: Coefficient

		Standardised Coefficients			Correlations		Collinearity Statistics	
	Model	Beta	t	Sig.	Path		Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	1		-9.256	.000				
	BLDCON	.529	14.186	.000	.367		.482	2.075
	NEIATT	.299	7.847	.000	.203		.460	2.173
	LOCATT	.105	3.324	.001	.086		.674	1.483
	BLDFAC	.100	2.988	.003	.077		.597	1.867

a. De a. Dependent Variable: Annual Rent

Table 2: Model summary [b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.891[a]	.795	.792	.471
a. Pr a. Predictors: (Constant), BLDFAC, LOCATT, BLDCON, NEIA NEIATT				
b. b. a. Dependent Variable: Annual Rent				

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

The study has highlighted the impact of the housing attributes on rental prices of residential properties in Minna, Nigeria. Condition of building components and services and adequacy of building facilities which are the basic dwelling attributes contributed very significantly to the prediction of house rental prices in the study area. Attributes of house location which was examined and measured based on distance to; work place, public transportation, children quality schools, CBD, sporting areas, health care centres among others has also made statistical significance to the determination of rental prices of residential properties in Minna metropolis. Neighborhood attributes on the other hand was measured in relation to availability of urban amenities, security and environmental quality and has made a very strong and unique contribution to the prediction of rental prices of residential houses in the study area.

Evidence from the literature on the impact of dwellings, location and neighborhood attributes on house prices have shown clearly that these factors do not only contribute significantly to the formation of residential property prices but are also the co determinants of residential property prices. Thus analysing these factors to determine house rental prices in Minna metropolis is not out of place. In a nutshell, it is very obvious that there exist a relationship between housing attributes and rental prices of residential properties in Minna, Nigeria.

Undertaking an aggressive infrastructural facilities development particularly in the high density residential areas and improving the number and quality of the existing amenities in the medium density areas of the metropolis. This gesture will boost the morale of investors in housing and encourage them to build standard housing that will attract even the high income earners of the city to reside thereby removing the wide disparities in house rent between the low density neighborhoods and the high density areas.

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The findings of the study is a major breakthrough being that it provides the most needed information to the practicing estate surveyors and valuers, house; users, owners, investors, government agencies responsible for property rating assessment and other related stakeholders in housing investments and management concerning the impact of housing attributes on rental prices of residential properties, particularly in the study area.

Conclusively, the study has contributed significantly to knowledge base and also formed a good reference materials to academia in the field of real estate management.

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DUTY OF CONFIDENTIALITY AND OFFICE ADMINISTRATION; A MORAL CONSIDERATION

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Abstract

The paper attempts a moral consideration on confidentiality and office administration. Confidentiality is seen as a major theme and ethical code in office administration cum public administration; it is a duty an administrator not to disclose or relate some confidential information to public or third party without receiving the consent of the higher or topmost officer (issuer of the information) of the organization. It could be infer from the foregoing that duty of confidentiality constitutes a moral dilemma in office administration especially public office where conflict of interest emerges between the employer and employee, and the relationship between one employee and the other is of great essentiality. Now, the question is, what obligation an office officer/administrator has to protect the image of the organization? What role should one play on duty of confidentiality as an administrator where there is conflict of interest; for instance, a situation when an office secretary was asked to type a retrenchment letter for his husband who happens to be an employee in same organization? What should be an action of this officer? In this regard, this paper thrust is to critically examine the paradox of the duty of confidentiality and, the justification for the duty of confidentiality. Also, we will discuss various limitation to the duty of confidentiality on office administration. For methodological purpose, the paper shall employ critico-expository approach to examine the subject matter, since man is a product of his experience.

Keywords; *Confidentiality, Office, Administration, Morality and Ethics*

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Introduction

For decades now, there has been serious concern on the justification of duty of confidentiality on professions as contrast to duty of professionals and the codes of conduct each profession hinges upon. In this regard, attention has been given to professionals like Lawyer, Medical Doctor, Engineers, Architects among other professions that requires an extensive and rigorous training. In contrast to this, little or no attention had been giving to office administrator even though growing body of research in administration in recent years has worked on the issue of office organization and problems of the duty of confidentiality in order to understand the wide variety of ethical codes that guides the proper conduct of public administration (Andersen et al., 2012; Beck Jørgensen & Bozeman, 2007; Beck Jørgensen & Sørensen, 2012; Menzel, 2007; Van der Wal et al., 2015). The sheer number of values and range of possibilities in ethical theories has given rise to the quest of morality of confidentiality in office administration. Ethics in a general sense has been defined as the systematic study of conduct based on moral principles, reflective choices, and standards of right and wrong conduct. Like general ethics, ethical behavior from a professional standpoint also involves making choices based on the consequences of alternative actions.[i] In lieu of this, conflict of interest plays a crucial role when an office administrator is confronted with moral dilemma when it comes to making a moral decision.

Ethical behavior in office administration or in any other activity is no more than a special application of the general notion of ethical conduct devised by philosophers for men generally. Ethical conduct in office administration draws its justification and basic nature from the general theories of ethics. Thus, we will be giving some attention to the ideas and reasoning of some of the great philosophers on this subject.

Prior research on ethical issues in office administration has generally avoided philosophical discussions about "right and wrong" or "good and bad" choices. Instead the focus has been on the ethical or unethical behavior of an administrator based on whether they conformed to rule-oriented codes of professional conduct without any prejudice and emotion. Various theories of ethics have been identified and used to resolve ethical dilemmas, but the two

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prevailing theories applicable to the matter at hand are utilitarianism and rule deontology.

Utilitarian Principle, the principle devise by J.S Mill and Jeremy Bentham is based on the "greatest good" criterion. Put differently, utilitarian believes that actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness. According to this principle, when faced with an ethical problem, the consequences of the action are evaluated in terms of what produces the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of people. The emphasis here is on the consequences of the action rather than on the following of rules.

On the other hand, deontological ethical theories based its moral justifications on a duty to a moral law. Thus, the office administrator's actions rather than their consequences become the focus of the ethical reasoning process. Under this principle, an administrator is morally bound to act according to the requirements of a rule of conduct of the Code which he or she is working without regard to a concern for the effects of that action.

Consequently, is the ethical behavior of an office administrator involving confidentiality decisions based on a moral reasoning process that weighs the good against the bad based on the consequences to other outside his/her area of duty (utilitarianism)? On whether the rule of conduct for the profession is always applied? If utilitarianism is applied, each situation involving confidential information in an office would have to be evaluated to determine if it would be morally right to disclose the. The duty of confidentiality would be followed only if that course of action produced the greatest good to the greatest number of people. If rule deontology is applied, however, the Professional Code of Conduct would be followed in all circumstances involving confidential information, regardless of the consequences. Hence, it's expected of office administrators especially the secretary keep all confidential record and other related matters confidential irrespective of situations surrounding it in other to promote the interest of the organization he/she is working with without any prejudice. The aim of this paper therefore is to make justifications on duty of confidentiality and office administration and to subject it in same manner to moral understanding, giving the paradoxical situations in offices administration and moral dilemma.

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Even though no academic paper can exhaust all the different moral problems, circumstances and contexts of everyday living. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the readership of this paper will find it useful and will be able to form more readily correct opinions when faced with difficulties office duty or administration pertaining to secrecy, confidentiality, keeping promises and doing what is right in order to foster the common good or the organization they may find themselves.

Conceptualizing Confidentiality

Many attempts has been made by the professional ethicist to conceptualise "confidentiality" as moral measure and codes to professionals in different spheres of live. Confidentiality was etymologically derived from a Latin word *confidentia* which means *secrecy*, *confide*, *faith*, *trust countable*, and *conformable*[ii]. Hence, the concept of confidentiality supposes a duty to kept, or meant to be kept, secret within a certain circle of persons; not intended to be known publicly. However, there are many distinctions and definitions regarding confidentiality. Some assert that a secret is something 'kept hidden or separate from the knowledge of all or all but a few others'[iii] while a confidence is 'something confided'.[iv] Others say that a confidentiality is a hypothetical bubble in which the military 'need to know' security principle is extended to restrict the flow of information between professionals, such that they might do their job well.[v] Still again is the idea that secrets are those things which one has a *duty* to keep concealed8 or cannot be made known without causing injury or displeasure.[vi]

A common (but not exclusive) theme is that confidentiality implies some sort of personal or professional privacy, free from any need to be protected in an underhand way. The methods by which a confidential thing is kept confidential are publically known, and the contents of confidential information may be known in general, albeit, however, not in specific terms. It is well known, for example, that office or administrative records are confidential documents and it is well known what sort of information office records contain. However, the contents of a particular office records are not open for public inspection. In contrast the methods used to keep things secret are often secret themselves and

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the contents of secrets, even in general terms (especially in highly secretive regimes), may not be publically known nor open to debate.

The contents of that which is confidential is not for public consumption, but may, however, be shared amongst like-minded professional parties to further some gain; such as in technical research, the development of a company advertising campaign or in the postulating of new government policy. Confidentiality also seems to protect human relationships which, by their nature, are intimate. Just like other professionals, the conversations of a head of an office with his staffs (especially, secretary) are private. Many of these relationships are protected by professional codes of conduct, and it is understood by all the parties involved what the limits of confidentially are, and when those boundaries may be extended or, indeed, broken.[vii]

A person may seek to extend the boundaries of a confidence. For example, a doctor may decide to share his patient's notes with a specialist medical consultant if the doctor feels that the patient's treatment would be better served. In this way a consultant is brought within the limits of the boundaries of the confidence.[viii] Alternatively, a different professional may wish to remove the limits of confidentiality altogether. A psychological therapist may report to the police a client who has become obsessed with firearms and who poses an immediate threat to the safety of those about him. In this particular case all confidentiality is lost and the client's unstable psychological state becomes public matter in order that the safety of all citizens be guarded.

The nub of what makes something confidential is that there seems to be an understanding of safeguarding the parties involved or the safeguarding of the wider community and maintaining privacy by means which are known about and have been debated and consented to beforehand. This is the case even when that which is confidential, if revealed, would not be in anyway detrimental to the parties concerned. An obese person may not want his weight to be publically known (even though it could be accurately guessed at) and would be upset if his doctor were to reveal it. A wife might be cross with her husband if he told his friends what model she would like their new family car to be before they, as a couple, had discussed the matter fully. In both of these cases, the content of the confidentially is trivial but the damage done in breaking the confidentially strikes at the heart of the human relationship of the parties involved.

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While a confidentiality may contain a secret, the secret itself, although important, does not seem to be the defining factor. In the case of the obese man the confidentiality is not even a secret – the fact that the man is overweight is in plain view. The author Sissela Bok defines confidentiality thus:

Confidentiality refers to the boundaries surrounding shared secrets and to the process of guarding those boundaries. While confidentiality protects much that is not in fact secret, personal secrets lie at its core.[ix]

The term "confidentiality" often time used interchangeably with "secret", in lieu of this, so what then of secrets: what is it about secrets that seem to make them more esoteric? Karl Peschke defines a secret as, 'a hidden fact which may not be divulged'[x] while Bok defines a duty of confidentiality as, that which is kept intentionally hidden, set apart in the mind of office administrator as requiring concealment. [Therefore] I shall take concealment, or hiding, to be the defining trait of secrecy.[xi]

The former definition of Peschke is quite succinct and very clearly has an absolute nature about it: the definition admits of no cases whereby the confidentiality can be shared. The latter definition given by Bok is subtly different inasmuch that there is a notion of concealment attached; there is more here than the simple not telling of the secret fact, rather, there seems to be an understanding that certain lengths may be taken to keep the confidential information undisclosed. For Bok, it is this aspect of concealment which gives rise to her describing concealment as the essential trait of secrecy.[xii]

In the case of secrets, it seems to be that there are greater levels of protection than when compared to confidentiality – not only with regard to the content of the secret but also with regard to the actual existence of the secret. In contrast, confidential records may not be open to the public, but the public know they are there. With secrets, there is more *not knowing* as to whether a secret does or does not exist in the first place.[xiii] This distinction is possibly what goads conspiracy theorists to develop more and more outlandish theories seemingly contrary to common sense. They develop a circular argument that the government, or military, or administrative body, or some other body, has some secret to hide. When the official body denies the secret, the conspiracy theorist uses this as evidence that the secret must exist; it is because the secret is so shocking that the secret has to be protected from ever getting out. Denial

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of the secret is, in their mind at least, tantamount to admitting it exists – of course, neither position can ever be proved without the suspected secret being broken.

Confidentialities, the methods used to keep things secret are often secret themselves and the contents of secrets, even in general terms, may not be publicly known nor open to debate. Because the level of containment is not available to public debate there is a strong sense, in western democracies at least, that confidentiality give short shrift to the idea of an open and accountable government, that secrets undermine family relationships and that secrets somehow betray the goodness of living a virtuous life where what you do is plainly seen. Pope John Paul II once said: "the man who lives by the truth comes out into the light, so that it may be plainly seen that what he does, is done in God."[xiv]

As an office administrator, there is perhaps an understanding (at times unfair) that by keeping confidential records, by failing to come out into the light, one is not living virtuously, but rather suspiciously or dangerously.[xv] This may or may not be true, but there are good cases in office administration that do exist secrets which should be kept as a principle of justice.

Paradox of the Duty of Confidentiality

In contemporary times, the issue of confidentiality is no longer simply about professionals keeping to themselves personal information about clients that approach them for assistance. This is because these days, apart from the professionals retained by clients, there are a number of office personnel and other professional collaborators who can easily access such confidential information. Besides, there are some situations in which there are clients with complex and interdependent needs requiring the collaboration of several professionals and the free exchange of what is ordinarily considered to be confidential information.

The manner in which information is acquired, stored and retrieved in recent times also tends to weaken the idea of confidentiality. For instance, the uses of various forms of information technology render confidential information more open and accessible to unauthorised persons than before. In addition, a lot of people in recent times need to give up more and more information which they

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consider to be personal and confidential for them to have access to public welfare assistance, some work training programmes, and even some kinds of employment.

Ironically, as confidential information are becoming more accessible, there remains a great deal of immoral and even illegal secrets that are not recorded in any way, but which continue to burden professionals, such as lawyers, accountants, priests and journalists, even, office personnel who are convinced that they are professionally bound to secrecy on the basis of their understanding of their professional duty of confidentiality. Our society today is confronted by a growing demand to reveal and at the same keep some information as confidential. This has placed those who need to make decisions about whether or not to uphold confidentiality in serious moral dilemma.

On the one hand, employment relationships often times involve the exchange of sensitive information and disclosure of company trade secrets and facts important to the business or organisation interests. It therefore becomes imperative to achieve a balance of employer and employee interests and due protection of pertinent disclosures.

The National Industrial Court of Nigeria (NIC) has recognised this fact and as such, in certain decisions, worked to protect such interests. One of such decisions in which an aspect of this was addressed are reviewed below.

AERO CONTRACTORS CO. OF NIG. LTD V. MR. AKINTAYO AKINWUNMI AKINGBEHIN [xvi]

Mr. Akingbehin was employed by Aero Contractors Company of Nigeria Ltd in August 2003. In October 2012, the company engaged the services of a consultancy firm to undertake an appraisal of its information and communication systems. The consultancy firm uncovered a massive fraud of about N64, 000,000 in the Commercial Department. Further to investigations, Mr. Akingbehin was identified as one of the perpetrators of the fraud. He was suspended indefinitely from November 28, 2012, following more investigations by the Police.

On December 27, 2012, Mr. Akingbehin's solicitors wrote threatening to share the Company's information gotten through transactions and finances which Mr. Akingbehin had been privy to if he was not reinstated to his position. The

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company sued contending that Mr. Akingbehin breached the confidentiality agreement contained in the contract of employment and would expose it to further damage if the threat was carried out; the company claimed N25, 000,000 for the damage occasioned by the breach of confidentiality, amongst other reliefs. Mr. Akingbehin claimed that, as Union Chairman he had the responsibility of representing the interest of other employees and as such, frequently contended with the Management. He stated that the investigations were executed without his being afforded fair hearing and the disclosures his solicitor made were not in bad faith nor a breach of confidentiality. Mr. Akingbehin asked the court to declare his dismissal wrongful, illegal, unconstitutional and contrary to the principle and rules of natural justice and fair hearing, and that he be reinstated. He also claimed his unpaid salary and other emoluments from the time of his suspension, and special and general damages of N100, 000,000 for inconveniences, emotional and psychological trauma and infamy suffered in the aviation industry.

Following a review of the facts and documents before it, the court found that Mr. Akingbehin did in fact breach the duty of confidentiality by disclosing details to his counsel, who published same in the scathing letter to the company for the sole purpose of blackmail. For this breach of the non-disclosure clause of his contract, the court ordered that Mr. Akingbehin pay the company the sum of N2, 000,000 as damages. It however held that Mr. Akingbehin was wrongfully dismissed and ordered that the company pay him damages of N845, 890.75.

Comments

The case above showcase the extent the NIC would go to protect an employer in matters relating to its business interests. In the first case, the NIC awarded damages in favour of the employer for breaching the confidentiality clause in the contract of employment. The employee admitted to the dissemination of financial information pertaining to the employer which he was under a duty not to disclose to his lawyer. The court did not hesitate to hold that, by the facts at hand, he was not protected by the plea of client/lawyer privileged communication.

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In regard to the case above, the court noted that the duty of confidentiality/non-disclosure existed between the parties. It further upheld that duty above two canons of law; lawyer/client privilege and spousal privilege. Even with respect to trade union obligations in this case, it stated that; "the defendant became first a staff of the claimant before he became a union leader, hence his primary responsibility is to the claimant by obliging the terms of his contract before any other responsibility. He rather chose to do otherwise thereby breaching his contract of employment. The defendant must be ready to face the consequences of that breach."[xvii]

In all, while the NIC is reckoning with employer's rights, it is imperative that employers follow the entire process in disciplinary proceedings. This is especially as the NIC will not hesitate to accord liability/damages to a failing party, once same is due. A major issue with regards to this is that confidentiality relates to why it should be binding as a duty on professionals. Why should it be considered as an absolute duty by a few while many accept that the onus of proof of justification rests on whomever wants to override this duty?

Justification for the Duty of Confidentiality

Confidentiality may be justified on four premises.[xviii] The first and most fundamental of these four premises relates to the autonomy of the individual over personal information. It maintains that the right of individual to have secrets should be respected. If individuals do not have a measure of control over secrecy and openness about themselves, their thoughts, intentions, and properties, they would not be able to maintain their privacy nor guard against danger.[xix] However, this right is not absolute and is to be set aside when it conflicts with the right of others. An example would be when an individual is afflicted with a contagious disease that endangers others in society. In this circumstance, the individual in question cannot claim a right to confidentiality. Also, there are a good number of issues over which an individual cannot claim a right of secrecy over, for instance, a broken arm or a habit of stealing.

The second premise, which is derived from the first, maintains that apart from the right to have secrets, there is also the cognate right to share them. It also assumes respect for human relationship and intimacy between humans.[xx] On the basis of this, the premise asserts first that it is natural and proper to respect the

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secrets of those that are intimate and associated with us and second that human relationships could not survive without such respect. This premise is primary in the marital privilege upheld in the American law that a spouse cannot be coerced to give evidence against the partner.

The third premise is that an oath of silence creates an obligation that is supposed to be binding. However, when questions are raised over the legitimacy of an obligation of secrecy that is based on an oath, further questions may be raised about the legitimacy of the oath in the first instance and if the person with whom the oath is made has any right to accept it.[xxi] In addition, other questions may be raised to determine the circumstances that might justify overriding the oath.

The three premises identified above, when combined, offer a strong prima facie reason to support the idea of confidentiality although it must be recognised that there might be contrary reasons that are strong enough to override these premises. For example, these premises are overridden when secrecy would allow violence to be perpetrated against the innocent or make a person an unwitting accomplice of a crime. In such situations, autonomy and relationship do not provide sufficient ground for secrecy or silence. Indeed, in such situations the oath of silence should never be made, or if made for whatever reason, may be legitimately breached.

The fourth premise is more specific to the issue of confidentiality in the professional-client relationship. It adds more weight beyond ordinary loyalty to professional confidentiality given its utility to persons and society. It is for the sake of such utility that professionals grant clients secrecy even when ordinarily they have good reasons to speak out.

Hence, against all forms of inclination, office administrator is oblige to conceal all of his/her office confidential records just as lawyers for example believe that they are justified in concealing past crimes of clients or priests the sins they hear at confession.

Conclusion

An issues becomes a moral issue when it affect the wellbeing of people in society either by increasing or decreasing the harm or benefit that would accrue to them.[xxii] However, an extension of moral issue is accrued to organizational (public or private) wellbeing and not only when an individuals or moral agent

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wellbeing is at stake. The paper underscore the duty of confidentiality as a measure of essentiality in office administration. Seeing from the deontological ethical theory, to be precise, Kantian *categorical imperative*, moral actions are justifiable base on the universal maxim and the rules of duty. Putting differently, deontological ethical theorists are of the view that what matters is the kind of action it is. What matters is doing our duty. Seeing that every organizations are predicated on policies and administrative codes, office administrator in this context is also predicated on the predicated on the codes of operation; the skills of accountability and confidentiality of office records and information. Hence, office administrators are of the necessity of safeguarding official records and information of their office by avoiding the all prejudices and emotions that may prompt breach of duty of confidentiality except on the assent or approval of the higher authority.

Consequently, the confidentiality aspect of the job of the administrative professionals defies prediction and standardization, it would be prudent to always adhere to my Golden Rule of Confidentiality: Unless otherwise instructed by your boss, treat all information received, written or spoken, as strictly confidential. However in our discussion so far, offices administration and duty of confidentiality seems to be rigid but with limitations; this would be subject to future debate.

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