



PROPER MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIAN SOCIETY: AN APPRAISAL

***VEN. EGESI JONATHAN CHIDOMEREM**MR CHIDI UKPABI
***IMO STATE UNIVERSITY, OWERRI.**

**Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo-Ohaji, Owerri Nigeria **Lecturer
Department of Sociology and Anthropology ***Nwaru Christiana Chinwe
Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo-Ohaji, Owerri Nigeria*

Abstract

Nigeria like many other countries of the world are very well endowed with various human ,natural and mineral resources which make life meaningful and worth living .Let the above be as it may. It has to be established that energy has served as one basic resource that has been very expedient for human usage but the basic challenge or problem has been its proper management in order to aid its future usage .The problem has been that government at different levels in Nigeria seem to be ignorant of what has to be done to ensure its availability when the need arises. The above stated fact is the major reason for this study,

Keywords: Energy, Management, Developing countries, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

The concept of Energy have been defined by many scholars but the central idea in all that is seen as the ability to do work.

In many countries, there is diversified ways of generating energy, this makes energy supply a certainly and encourages competition among the various suppliers, generating energy is to move forward. Energy management agencies have been recommended or suggested by experts in different countries but it is agonizing that irrespective of the ones set up, not even much have been achieved by energy management agencies like that of Nigeria. The more worrisome aspect is that these agencies have faced various problems in the primary responsibility of generating and managing energy effectively. Though the above

is the situation on ground, they always have one flimsy excuse or reason to give for their failure. It is either they will say that the government have not given them the necessary equipment / support that they will require in order to be at their best. They also complain of shortage of personnel in this field which have resulted in lapse or void that leaves much to be desired.

All these among a host of others have negatively affected the effective management in these countries and nothing much seem to be done in the regard.

THE CONCEPT OF PROPER MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY IN NIGERIA

It has been said over time that power management and its supply in Nigeria basically has been poor. According to the reports provided by the electricity generating companies, the average power supply in Nigeria is 3,851 MW. The peak averaged power supply was fixed in January 2017 and was around 4,425 MV. Out of the farthest reaches of Lagos, you may see the real problem of unstable power supply in Nigeria.

The largest cities of the country are provided with majority of the power and energy and there are no significant changes to this situation. What can be changed about this situation for today. Power supply background until the reforms in power sector of the Nigeria in 2005, the transmission of the energy into houses was the sole problem of the Nigerian federal government since 2005, the whole sector was privatized and now it's the sole responsibility for them. In 2012, of 150million people. You may compare this situation with the second largest economy in Africa which is South Africa which produces over 40,000 MW of energy in Africa which is South Africa which provided with private generators that can't reach the full capacity of their potential. The current state of energy production in Nigeria for today, Nigeria provides its energy through the four main source; coal, hydro, oil and natural gas.

The whole energy sector is dependent on the petroleum which slow down the development of alternative forms of energy.

SOURCES OF POWER IN NIGERIA

- (1) Coal: coal provides around 0.4% of energy output in Nigeria. The country is rich in coal. Therefore, it makes coal a relatively easy energy source as we Nigeria have access to this resource.

- (2) Oil: source govandbusinessjournal.com.ng Nigeria posits that Nigeria has the largest supply of oil in Africa. It is also considered to be seventh largest oil country in the world. Therefore, oil is made to made to provide around 24.8% of power supply in Nigeria.
- (3) Natural gas: Sourcenan.ng posits that natural gas provides about 39.8% of energy for Nigerians. It's now being minded by the great amount tracking. It seems to be one of the main problems that produce green, house effect for the country.
- (4) Hydro: Sourcepost-nigeria.com has it that hydro is provided to be the most environmentally friendly option for Nigeria. It provides around 35.6% of energy for the country. Nevertheless, carbondioxide and methane are also a part of hydroelectric stations that can't be hidden. Therefore, it might also be problematic for the environment.

STUMBLING BLOCKS TO PROPER POWER/ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA

In the 21st century, it is true to state that when it come to power supply Nigeria is in utter disarray.

Basically the Nigerian energy supply crisis offers to be ongoing, failure of the Nigerian power sector to provide adequate electricity supply to domestic households and industrial. Producers despite a rapidly growing economy, some of the world's largest deposits of coal, oil and gas and the country's status as Africa's largest oil producer. Currently, only 40% of Nigeria's population is connected to the energy grid whilst power supply difficulties are experienced around 60% of the time. At best average daily power supply is estimated at four hours through several can go by without any power at all. It is evidenced that inadequate power supply difficulties cripple the agricultural, industrial and mining sectors and impeded the Nigeria's ingoing economic development. The energy supply crisis is complex, stem from a variety of issues and has been going for decades. Most Nigerian businesses and households that can afford to do so run one or more diesel- fueled generators to supplement the intermittent supply.

Since 2005, Nigerian power reforms have focused on privatizing the generator and distribution assets and encouraging private investment in the power sector. The government continues to control transmission assets whilst making "modest progress" in creating a regulatory environment attractive to foreign

investors, actually, minor increases in average daily power supply have been reported.

WAYS PROPER POWER MANAGEMENT CAN BE IMPROVED UPON IN NIGERIA

To arrest power issues or problems, here are some ways to improve power and utilization in Nigeria.

1. Studying advanced countries: there are so many countries that have succeeded in having 24hours electricity supply, rear in year out. One of such countries is the United States of America. It would go a long way if Nigeria can work with the United States of America to fix perennial problem.
2. Public/ private collaboration: one of the present complaints about the electricity distribution companies is their irregular billing which many Nigerians term exorbitant. Nigerian complain that power supply has greatly drooped but monthly electricity bills have skyrocket. They also lament that meters are never checked and bills are estimated out of the blues.
3. Renewable energy: the modern means of power generation is renewable energy. Renewable energy can be defined as power generated through natural agents that are easily replenished.
4. Upgrade of transmission equipment: Nigeria is under providing electricity presently. This is not necessarily from non- availability of power plants. It is as a result of the fact that some of these powers plants do not work.
5. Stop vandalism: This is one song that has been sung by the federal government over the years. Vandalism is one of the cause of poor power supply in Nigeria. Yet, many people do not realize the havoc they commit by vandalizing pipelines, stealing petroleum from the vandalized pipelines is equivalent to main production short as the stolen oil cannot be accounted for.
6. Diversification of power source: It is unrealistic to overburden one source of power supply and expect it to be sufficient for the entire nation. It is high time Nigeria alternated among different types of power sources.
7. Training or workers: Workers of the electricity companies should be trained from time to time.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The structural functional theory will stand as the theoretical framework of this study. This framework will however be for the analysis of such phenomenon like energy management. The structural theory is most appropriate and relevant.

According to Emile Durkheim, the performances of ritual supplied so called aboriginal society with the resources it needed to ensure the right balance between the generation of energy on the one hand. Durkheim of course could not have known how apposite this line of thought would be to we humans of the Anthropocene, a term coined to mark that moment in Earth's history when human impact on Eco-systems (notably the extraction of resources for generating energy) threatens the sustainability of all human resources.

Implication of the theory to the study.

Energy (power) supply satisfies/meets given human needs. It becomes very necessary at this juncture to study the various uses to which energy could be put. According to Emile Durkheim I his analysis to energy, energy is needed to ensure the right balance. Durkheim see the human society as being made up of various parts which work together to ensure actualization of basic needs and homeostasis and energy is an integral part of the human society.

CONCLUSION

It has to be said that adequate energy/ power supply is a basic requirement for economic development. Nigeria is called the second poorest power supply country in the world. Still, there is always bright future. The main idea is to concentrate on the renewable sources of energy which can drastically change the situation and promote better energy output for the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Below are our recommendations in this study:

1. Individual/ private sector should be well involved in order to boost and promote power/energy supply in Nigeria.
2. Efforts by federal government at promoting energy supply should be
3. National energy regulation commissions should be better positioned to achieve energy supply in the country.
4. Constant training and retraining of NERC staff is considered necessary.

References

- Aliyu A Ramh A, Saleh M (2013) *Nigeria Electricity Crisis. Power generation, capacity expansion and environmental ramifications*, *Energy*, 61(8) 354-367.
- PWCS Annual power and utilities Round table: *The challenge with transforming the Nigeria power landscape (PDT) Report*, PWC, 2016.
- Ndegege Ironne (14 June, 2012) *Explaining Nigeria's energy crisis AI Jazeera*. Retrieved September 2019.
- Ajayi O. (2009) *Assessment of Utilization of wind energy resources in Nigeria*. *Energy policy* 38 (2) retrieved from doi: 10. 106/J. enpol 2008 10.020.
- Global energy network institute (2014) *Nigerian energy grid*. Retrieved from http://www.geni.org/global_energy/library/national_energy_grid/Nigeria/Nigerian_national_electricity_grid.shtml.