KIU Journal of Social Sciences

College of Humanities and Social Sciences

Kampala International University, Uganda.

Copyright © 2020 College of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Kampala International University.

All rights reserved.

Apart from fair dealing for the purpose of research or private study, or criticism or review, and only as permitted under the Copyright Art, this publication may only be produced, stored or transmitted, in any form or by any means, with prior written permission of the Copyright Holder.

Published in September, 2020

ISSN: 2413-9580 (Print)
ISSN: 2519-0474 (Online)

Published by:

College of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Kampala International University,
Kampala, Uganda.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 3–4

Editorial

This issue of KIU *Journal of Social Sciences* focuses on Development Administration, Social Psychology, Educational Psychology, Educational Management, Human Resource Management, Business Management as well as Peace and Conflict Studies.

The first part of the Journal addresses issues in Development Administration such as Globalization, Millenium Development, Community-Oriented Policing, Capital Maket Development and so on. It is argued in one of the papers that although globalization is creating a high level of homogeneity in the needs and desires of the world and with globalization, economies and communities become integrated into a centralized arrangement of ideas especially for developed countries' markets and technology but the phenomenon also bears negative impact on various economies especially the developing ones whose economies rather than growing continue to think. One area of negative consequence of globalization, established in the paper, is in the activities of trade unions. The paper therefore looks at the phenomenon and the extent to which its impact on trade unionism in Nigeria and proffers mitigating efforts.

Section two explores issues in Peace and Conflict Studies such as electoral best practices, Statutory Disputes Settlement Mechanisms, avoiding jungle justice amongst others. It is revealed in one of the papers that business place conflicts can be easily avoided where the entrepreneur is well tutored and skillful in the art of Conflict Management. The findings and recommendations in this study will help to enlighten entrepreneurs on strategic conflicts management in an organization.

In the Section on Social Psychology, it is revealed that reasons for the increase in crimes in Nigeria includes unemployment/under-employment and urbanization which are increasing more widely and rapidly than improvement in the social and economic condition as such, functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water should be provided in the rural areas. Based on these findings, it is recommended amongst others, that Functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water should be provided in the rural areas. And that Forensic Psychologists should be employed in order to provide a template to the government of Kaduna State on how to curb up crime and reduce migration from rural- urban centers.

Papers in Section Four highlight the importance of technolonogy in teaching and learning. One of the papers reveals that many students are not unaware of the instructional media that can be used to learn. It therefore recommends that students be enlightened on the instructional media that can aid their learning of Mathematics and parents/guardians should be encouraged to provide some basic instructional media.

Papers in the fourth and fifth Sections are on Educational Psychology and Educational Management. Using Jos South Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria as a Case Study, one of the papers in these sections discovers that low knowledge and low level of awareness on sex education, cultural beliefs of mothers towards the teaching of sex education in Abattoir community. It therefore, recommends among others that health educators should give health talks on sex education more frequently, programs on health should be watched, and mothers should get close to their adolescents. Health educators, mothers, both parents should take note of the above findings and utilize it well.

The last two sections are on Human Resource and Business Management. Based on emperical findings, it is established here that observance of national holidays has positive impact on job performance and governments are advised to create more holidays for workers as this will not only give them opportunity to recover from work strain but also help to ensure their long term workability with improve performance.

On the whole, this edition of KIU Journal of Social Sciences contains papers that have information on all aspects of human endeavour. Collaborative and cooperative approaches are offered as best approaches for dealing with matters that lead to the instability of communities, societies, economies, and the environment. The theoretical analyses provide opportunities to operationalize the theories discussed in the articles. The authors' teachings and areas of research must have certainly influenced their perspectives on the diagnoses of the matters they have addressed in their articles.

Professor Oyetola O. Oniwide
College of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Kampala International University,
P.O. Box 20000,
Kampala, Uganda.

editor.socialsciences@kiu.ac.ug

September, 2020.

Part One
Development Administration

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 7–16

An Assessment of Globalisation and the Future of Trade Unionism in Nigeria

TOYIN ADEFOLAJU
Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria

EZEKIEL ADEYEMI ODEDOKUN
Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria

DAVID AJIBADE
Kogi State University, Anyigba, Nigeria

Abstract. Globalization today appears to be the current important phenomenon shaping the environment for development. It arose from the debris of previous theories whose failure gave lead to the search for new developmental paradigms. It has become the most pervasive and important phenomenon in turning around the world economy. It generally espouses a number of inter-related features of the world economy such as rapid advances in communication and transportation technologies, expanding spatial scope for private organizations and financial institution business activities, among several other opportunities. It is part of the continuous efforts towards restructuring of state and economy in ways that the expanded markets and the spread of the use of technology and ideas will lead to increased productivity and a higher quality of life for the people. Evidences abound that globalization is creating a high level of homogeneity in the needs and desires of the world. With globalization, economies and communities become integrated into a centralized arrangement of ideas especially for developed countries' markets and technology. However, the phenomenon also bears negative impact on various economies especially the developing ones whose economies rather than growing continue to think. One area of negative consequence of globalization is in the activities of trade unions. This paper therefore looks at the phenomenon and the extent to which its impact on trade unionism in Nigeria and proffers mitigating efforts.

Keywords: Globalisation, Economy, Development, Trade Unionism, Nigeria.

1. Introduction

Countries all over the world continue with the quest for rapid and enduring socio-economic development. This has triggered various developmental paradigms. These countries leverage on this with the expectation of increased loyalty, commitment and level of productivity which would in turn enhance the level of development. Nigeria, as a case study, has longed for industrial development and thus had always sought the appropriate method to attain this. This is with a view to increasing the national output, generating revenue, attaining equitable development and reducing her dependence on other countries. It is obvious that industrialization provides the key to development in contemporary societies with industrial organisations becoming critical in resolving the complex social and economic problems facing most countries. According to Imhonopi and Urim (2013), industrial development indicates the progress attained in the expansion of the economy and commercial activities in the country through extensive industrial production of goods and services. It is also expected to drive the transformation of raw materials to consumer goods, new capital goods that would enhance the production of consumer goods and social overhead capital. Furthermore, industrialization leads to the engagement of both human and mechanical resources in transforming raw

materials for immediate consumption or for further production. Mobarak (2001) opines that industrial development is central to the establishment of production base and the maximization of the export capabilities of the economy. This he believes will lead to the establishment of new technologically competitive industries and the expansion and renovation of existing industries in a bid to increasing their productive capacity.

For Adefolaju (2017), industrialisation creates employment opportunities which lead to poverty alleviation among the citizens. This motive has led Nigeria to introduce various programmes aimed at employment generation and uplifting the standard of living of the people. However, the implementations of these economic blueprints especially within the context of globalization have affected various institutions' and individuals' economic prosperity. One of the institutions affected by this liberal economic policy is the trade union movement. Before dwelling on this institution, the next section will endeavour to put globalization into perspective.

2. Globalization: Elements and Issues

Globalization continues to be an important phenomenon that is still shaping and directing the path towards economic development. The concept has been defined severally. Ehiabhi (2004) sees it as the process of unifying world's resources for the good of humanity". It may also be seen as ''the economic interdependence of countries worldwide through the increasing volume and variety of cross border transactions in goods and services and of international capital flows and also through the more rapid and widespread diffusionof technology'' (International Monetary Fund (IMF), 1997). For Orubuloye (2004), it is the capitalist enterprise envisioning the whole world as a unified system of the area and the peripheries with the latter aspiring to adopt the political economy of the former and with gradual internalization of the Euro-American socio-political, economic and technological failures. It is a concept of un-interrupted social, political and economic relations of nation of the world (Omotosho and Adefolaju 2010). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in its 1997 report sees globalization as:

Encapsulating both description and a prescription. The description is the widening of international flows of trade, finance and information in a single integrated global market. On the other hand, the prescription is to liberalize national and global market in the belief that the free flow of trade, finance and information will produce the best outcome for growth and human welfare" (UNDP, 1997).

The seemingly popularity of globalization as a concept today stems from two major reasons. Firstly is its scale and its speed and the way that technology – especially telecommunications and transportation is changing the world (Mallot, 1998). Secondly, the concept is the latest economic fact that has become widely accepted as changing the international environment and turning the whole world into a global village.

Globalization generally summaries a number of inter-related features of the world economy, rapid advances in communication and transportation technologies, expanding spatial scope for the business activities of private corporation and financial institutions, the integration of market across national borders and a higher degree of uniformity that set the rules of the game for economic actions and interaction on the part of private agents based in various countries. Globalization thus has the promise of new opportunities for expanded market and the spread of the use of technology and ideas. All of this holds out the promise not only for increased and greater productivity, but also in a higher standard of living for more people.

Guillen (2001) defines globalization as a process leading to greater inter-dependence and mutual awareness among economic political and socialunits in the world, and among actors in general. The starting point of the process is a controversial issue. Citing many authors, Guillen (2001) has identified three groups with assertions on the timing of the process.

The first group asserts that globalization is a recent phenomenon, as recently as the experience of the West. The second group mostly historian believes that the process started with the first circumnavigation of the Earth in 1519-21. The World System theorists are of the opinion that the expansion of European capitalism in the 16th century marks the beginning of globalization.For some economic historians, the starting point is the turn of the century which was the height of international trade and investment. A third group identifies the end of World War II which heralded the nuclear age, the emancipation of colonies, the renewed expansion of trade and investment and the economic rise of Northeast Asia. Guillen (2001) however concludes that globalization started with the dawn of history.

Guillen (2001) also sees no uniformity in its trend but a fragmented, incomplete, discourteous, contingent

and in many ways contradictory and puzzling process. He states that existing theoretical and empirical research on globalization is organised around five key issues. These are:

- Is it really happening?
- Does it produce convergence?
- Does it undermine the authority of nation states?
- Is it globally different from modernity? and,\
- Is a global culture in the making?

Guttal (2000), opines that the process is serving and promoting free and unregulated markets as primary arenas of exchange for goods, services and money. The market is controlled by economic financial and political institutions such as multi and transnational corporation, financial spectators, investment firms and western countries who have benefited from political and economic gain of free market capitalizing. According to him, the elements of globalization are:

- The expanding role of international financial institutions (IFIs) such as world bank, IMF, ADB, WTO and the imposition of structural adjustment policies, sectoral reforms, etc.
- The internalization (globalization) of production.
- Increased dependence on export-led economic growth.
- Formation of transnational entities such as European Union, ASEAN, Mercosur, etc.
- Growth and expansion of multinational and transnational corporations,
- Influence of foreign governments in determining domestic policies in recipient countries through the use of Official Development Association (ODA),
- Neo-liberal economic and political reforms which began with the creation of Bretton-Wood Institutions.

The collapse of the centrally planned economies of the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc which hitherto offered an alternative platform to the free market economies of the west led to the expansion of globalization. Economic globalization is manifested today through three main neo-liberal policy prescriptions:

- **Deregulation:** A general withdrawal of the state from providing control or oversight over economic and financial transaction, the removal of all government or public intervention that might affect the free functioning of the market. For example, removal of price control on goods and services, dismantling a public subsidies etc.
- **Privatization**: Increased role of the private sector in providing all types of goods and services, transfer of ownership and management of public enterprises to private companies, change in operational aspects of public/state companies with increased stress on full cost recovery.
- **Liberalization**: Giving up domestic control our essential sections such as trade and finance, permitting foreign companies to own key enterprises such as national banks, easing control on foreign investment and capital, reducing trade tariffs, duties, restrictions and barriers etc.

The above-stated neo-liberal reforms imply an overall withdrawal of the state from its traditional roles of sovereign economic decision making, providing essential public services, developing and implementing policies aimed at promoting equity and ensuring adequate public protection for economically, socially and politically vulnerable population. Thus, they tend to increase the role and power of the private sector and a surrender of most economic transactions to the market in the belief that free and unfettered markets will somehow lead to the most efficient allocation of resources and eventually result in economic equality and improved quality of life for the populace. One crucial element of globalization is its drive towards reforms. One of these is privatization which usually reduces the role of the public sector and deregulation which encourages states withdrawal from its overbearing influence in the nation economic sphere. These portend far-reaching implications for labour relations in the country.

The consequences of this according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (1996) are the following challenges:

- Loss of policy autonomy by developing countries arising from economic liberalization policies and stringent multi-national discipline;
- Financial openness and risk of instability and disruption due to the development sentiments of external investors and;
- The marginalization of developing countries by the developed ones especially Less Developed Countries (LDCs) who are unable to meaningfully participate in globalization due to supply-side weakness and debt.

These prescriptions were intended to leap-frog the developing nations especially to the state of industrialization. It is apparent however that these

promises have been exaggerated.For example, the privatization policy was tagged the vehicle to:

- Reduce the government's financial and administrative burden, particularly by undertaking and maintaining services infrastructure,
- Promote competition, improve efficiency and increase productivity in providing services,
- Stimulate private entrepreneurship and investment to accelerate economic growth, and
- Help reduce the public sector's presence and size with its monopolistic tendencies and bureaucratic support (Sundaram, 2018).

However, Sundaram (2018) contends that these expectations are from reality and the presumptions were 'naïve', confusing the question of ownership with that of promoting competition.

It is obvious that the neo-liberal policy has rather compounded the economic woes of many developing countries. Recently, in Nigeria, a labour leader called for the review of the privatization exercise in the power sector due to its failure (The Vanguard, 11/01/18).

In 2013, the Nigeria government privatized and handed over the assets of the defunct Power Holding Companies of Nigeria (PHCN) to new investors now known as Distribution Companies (DISCOs) and Generation Companies (GENCOs). However at its 5th Quadrennial and 10th National Delegates Conference, the President of the National Union of Electricity Employees (NUEE), Mr. M. Musa lamented that since privatization, the new investors in the power sector had not added any improvement to the sector, but had been milking the citizenry dry" (The Vanguard, 11/09/18)

Earlier, the Secretary General of the Union, Comrade Joe Ajaero had described the privatization of the power sector as a 'fraud'. He notes that "the privatization exercise had made electricity generation and consumption in the country ineffective" adding that the payment of over N200 billion to the private sector by the government after the privatization exercise leaves much to be desired and therefore called for its review.

2.1 Trade Unionism in Context

Trade Unions are organized collectivities of workers that interact with employers on various issues that relate to the condition of employment of their members. They are a consequence of the industrial revolution which led to the development of industrial of workers to seek an improvement on existing working conditions through collective action. They exist to perform certain functions for their members. These range from social welfare, economic, political, psychological benefits to providing opportunities to participate in the managerial functions of the industry. Through their collective efforts, they have acted as catalyst bringing about changes in the areas of labour standard, workers fundamental human rights and pay equity. According to Ebbinghaus and Visser (2000), trade unions emerged from social self-help associations and mere bargaining agents to become social movements through which the working class entered and promoted mass democracy. The significance of the group was highlighted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) (1998) when it asserts that:
Unions play important roles in guiding and upholding democracy and as defenders of social justice in particular by encompassing women, minorities, consumer groups, the unemployed and the growing ranks of working poor in the sphere of action.

Trade Union action is based on a class struggle between the capitalists and workers with opposing interests. On the one hand the capitalists attempt to increase their profit margins by cutting down wages and increasing loans or intensity of labour, the workers on the other hand attempt to increase their wages and to shorten their hours of work. A trade union is therefore an organization of workers which collectively deals with employers on behalf of employees, (Adewumi, 1997, Fajana, 2000, Visser 1991, Kolagbodi, 1995). The Trade Union Act (1973) in Nigeria defines a trade union as:
Any combination of workers or employees whether temporary or paramount, the purpose of which is to regulate the terms and conditions of employment of workers, whether the combination by reason of its purposes in restraint of trade and whether its purpose do or do not include the provision of benefits for its members (Fajana, 2000)

Trade unions thus engage employers in efforts to improve the terms and conditions of employment of their members through the process of collective bargaining. Furthermore, they as a collective confront issues that affect working people, including rights on the job, unemployment, precarious work, poverty and inequality. Godard (2003) opines that trade unions' functions are in the categories of

- The economic function;

- The democratization;
- The social democratic function; and
- The class conflict or revolution.

Being an important stakeholder in an organization and society generally, a union ensures that the creation and perpetuation of a conducive environment for both employees and employers to attain their respective objectives. Hence, according to Ratnam (2007), an effective trade union:

- Enrols all workers in the organization and is thus, representative of the target group of workers.
- Ensures job income and social security and career progression for its members.
- Improves the productivity of the enterprise or industry or economy; and
- Meets the expectation of the members in serving their interest.

Recent activities within the labour movement worldwide have focused on issues such as seeking reforms in labour legislations, promoting worker safety and health, improvement in the quality of life as well as product quality and more workers participation in the affairs of the organization.

In spite of being a veritable vehicle for addressing fundamental issues affecting their members (Briskin, 2000), trade unions are today faced with various challenges both internally and externally. At the internal front, they are confronted with poor leadership, inadequate union funds and their mismanagement, inactivity and insensitive to members 'interest and internal squabbles (Fashoyin 1984). On the other hand, Ade-Ajayi (2003) believes that trade union have not lived up to societal expectations.

The greatest challenge trade unions are facing are in the area of external relations. The inevitable interaction with its environment/society poses the greatest impediment to union growth and development. This has been manifested in recent times in the globalization process and the enabling legislations/activities that accompany it. It is obvious that the main source of labour power has been the strike weapon.

Worldwide, this weapon has been witted down through various legislations of sovereign states and activities of business corporations. These corporations have installed new structure of production which makes them not to depend on one factory and one workforce for production any longer (Sklair, 1995). Furthermore, the new international division of labour as foisted by the Transnational Corporation (TNCs)has become more flexible such that capital migrate in search of cheap labour while preventing labour from holding capital to ransom through a strike action. This has considerably reduced the power of unions to effectively organize locally. Scholte (1993) opines that the TNCs have succeeded in this because they are not accountable to the government. Their sovereign status enables them to deploy their capital for maximum profits and the type of employment policy they prefer. In addition, the TNCs have strengthened themselves by creating an adaptable or flexible workforce that can quickly respond to changes in market demands.

Within this context, therefore, workers are expected to accept job rotation and multi-skilling. With this, workers are unable to resist technological changes perceived to threaten job or to question management prerogatives. The TNCs also regard strong trade unions and tough laws protecting workers from unemployment as hindrances. They try to cheapen labour by relocating the more intensive aspects of their business to 'safe' labour areas with low wages and unorganized workers.

The process of globalization has therefore questioned the stability of tenure of workers as they can be more easily substituted for each other internationally. The TNCs further ensure that lower labour costs are attained by reducing the proportion of workers that are eligible for regular wages increase by virtue of their long period of service or who are entitled to enjoy pension, sickness and unemployment benefits, among others. As these categories of permanent employees get reduced, they are substituted with casual workers comprising part time, temporary and seasonal workers.

This casualization of workers has led to segmentation and oftentimes confrontation between permanent workers and the casualised majority. The casualised worker generally does enjoy few, if any, rights, and is also exposed to the constant risk of unemployment. Casualization of workers is very common in the oil, manufacturing and gas industries in Nigeria. It is characterized by:

- Bad work conditions, like job insecurity,
- Low wages,
- Lack of employment benefits that accrue to regular employees, and
- Loss of right to organize and collectively bargain (Kalejaiye, 2014).

The TNCs also subcontract more of their manufacturing processes to other specialized firms.

They sometimes lease or outsource some of their operations- for example- transportation to smaller agencies. They do also loan the patent of their products to smaller organizations (Grint, 1998). Notz (2004), states that the urge of TCNs towards ever cheaper workforce and ever-larger profit margins have led to a corporation mobility in the past few decades that is unprecedented in history.

The globalization process has spawned several factors that have adversely impacted on work itself, the worker and collectivities within the workplace. For some it has meant job losses, reduced hours of work and increased work-load. This has created a situation such as part time work, out-sourcing, employing women to replace men but paid lower wages, non-payment of wages and non-remittance of check-off dues. The process (automation and information as presently executed, is capable of permanently displacing workers from the manufacturing and service sectors. The implication of this transformation (globalization) otherwise known as 'Postmodernism' are:

- A decline in trade union membership, density and influence across the capitalist world;
- Absolute or relative decline in number of male, manual, full-time industrial workers and the use of female, non-manual part-time and service workers leading to a long term erosion of the traditional base of the labour movement.
- A decline in trade union movement as a political actor which seeks to represent the interest of more or less class conscious members alienated from society by relative deprivation and lack of skill. (Oechslin, 1997; Kelly, 1998)

Nigeria had in the 1980s adopted the policy recommendations of neo-liberalism which essentially meant the dismantling of the "remains of the regulationist welfare state". (Enwere and Khalil-Babatunde, 2014). These recommendations are the deregulation of business, privatization of public activities and assets, elimination of or cut backs in social welfare programmes, free trade benefits, among others. The adoption of the neo-classical strategies by the government was expected to pave way for the country's socio economic and industrial development. The failure of this strategy after some twenty years of practice led to the adoption of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) with the promise of turning the economy around and to promote industrial growth (Enwere and Khalil-Babatunde, 2014). SAP engendered the removal of subsidies, deregulation of the financial sector, privatization of public-owned companies, and deregulation of upstream and downstream oil sectors "aimed at reducing the role of the state in stimulating industrial activities while increasing the relevance of private investment" (Enwere and Khalil- Babatunde, 2014).

Nigeria thus adopted the privatization policy believing that it will kick-start the journey towards industrialization and development and the eventual improvement in the quality of life of the citizenry. Towards this end, the Privatization and Commercial Act of 1988 and the Bureau of Public Enterprises Act of 1993 were promulgated respectively by the government. These documents define privatization as "the relinquishment of part or all of the equity and other interests held by the Federal Government or any of its agencies, in enterprises whether wholly or partly owned by the Federal Government". Similarly, Jerome 2008, cited in Kalejaiye A. O, Adebayo, K. and Lawal, O. (2013), sees privatization as a range of policy initiatives designed to alter the mix in ownership and management of enterprises away from government in favour of the private sector.

Basically therefore, the policy means the transfer of government-owned shares and interests in public and private concerns to private shareholders.

With the launching of an economic reform program between 2003 and 2007, named the National Economic Empowerment Development (NEEDS), Nigeria envisaged a raise in the country's standard of living through a variety of reforms that included deregulation, liberalization, macro-economic stability and privatization. These would eventually lead to the creation of over 7 million new jobs, diversify the economy, boost non-energy exports, increase industrial capability utilisation and improve agricultural productivity (APRM, 2008).

This was government's response to the problems faced by the government-owned corporation. According to Kalejaiye, Adebayo and Lawal(2013),
"these corporations annual profit plummeted due primarily to corruption and inefficiency, defective capital structures, lack of effective control and supervision by the government, outdated technology, nepotism, international competition etc."
Ultimately, the exercise was expected to:

- Curb corruption, promote operational efficiency and effectiveness through better corporate governance;
- Generate employment through private sector-driven expansion;

- Cut down on public debt and control public spending;
- Develop the capital market, increase the stake of individual citizens in public enterprises through share ownership and encourage activities in other sectors of the economy (Kalejaiye , Adebayo, and Lawal, (2013)

That Nigeria has reaped the benefits of privatization remain contentious. Sulaimon (2013) contends that the programme in many developing countries including Nigeria has failed to yield the economic expectations. He believes that it was a contraption by business and political elite as well as regulatory agencies to use privatization as a tool for self-sustenance. One area where the impact of privatization has been recorded is the power sector where according to Kalejaiye Adebayo and Lawal (2013) "the process of fully-privatising the power sector has been riddled by the fact that some people who purchased the sector were acclaimed by the masses as corrupt ex-public servants". This has led to strident calls by labour unions in the sector for its review.

The failure of the privatization programme and by extension globalization in Nigeria is exemplified in the manufacturing sector. This sector has continued to face rather difficult competitive challenges from foreign rivals because the citizens were dumping the locally made products for imported ones and these threaten their survival. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) (2004) has also confirmed that "Nigerian manufacturers operate under the environment characterized by aggregated demand, high cost of production, deficit infrastructure facilities low investment, poor electricity supply and decreasing bank lending". This invariably has led to low capacity utilization in the sector and concomitant reduction in employment through lay off of employees.

3. Globalisation and Trade Unionism in Nigeria: A Limiting Relationship.

Government had fingered public sector low performance for the new economic strategy. However it soon became obvious that the private sector-led economic drive could not achieve due to high cost of doing business in the country because of the need to duplicate essential infrastructure, lack of due process, the crime situation and non-transparency economic decision making process. All these impacted on the whole economy including the labour movement. Labour had always opposed measures that they perceive would adversely affect its members (Zayyad, 2007). Labour views globalization as the purveyor of worker downsising and out-sourcing which invariably lead to unemployment. More importantly,labour opposes globalization because it believes it will lead to de-centralization or abolishment of collective bargaining.Where this happens, it would weaken minimum wage regulation; promote individual over group contract and the neglect of tripartite decision making organization. According to Atzeni and Ghigliani (2007):
Capitalist restructuring have posed serious threats to trade unionsworldwide since the mid-1970s.De-industrialisation, labour market,flexibility, managerial assault on labour process, virulent and anti-unionpolicies are embedded in new managerial practice and unfavourablelabourlaws. This context has been conduciveto a process of atomization and segmentation of the labour force thathas severely affected trade unioncapacity to recruit and mobilize workers and represent theirinterests both at the workplaceand in society

In Nigeria, the activities of both government and employers have succeeded in limiting the ability of labour to organize and grow. In its 2011 annual report on Nigeria, the International Trade Union Congress (ITUC) states as follows:

- Anti-union attitudes persists in the oil industry;
- Union members lost their jobs as part of cost-cutting exercises;
- Collective bargaining ignored in many sectors;
- Electricity workers arrested for protesting against privatization plans;
- Law does not specifically protect workers from anti-union discrimination;
- Right to collective bargaining recognized by law but strictly regulated;
- Restrictions on the principle of free and voluntary bargaining;
- Authorities approval of freely concluded Collective Agreements required;
- Every agreement in the private sector must be registered with the government;
- The right to strike is recognized by law but strictly regulated;
- Excessive long prior notice/cooling off period as union must give 15 days' notice for a planned strike;
- Compulsory recourse to arbitration;
- No strike in essential services;
- No strike or lockout for 10 years after a company begins its activities in a given Export Processing Zone (EPZ);

- PENGASSAN and NUPENG (Oil industry unions) report that prominent oil and gas servicing companies resist union attempts to obtain re-cognition for the respective unions with a view of negotiating collective bargaining agreement;
- NUPENG members were made redundant, while some others were dismissed in January 2010;
- Striking health workers were threatened with dismissal in February 2010 by Kaduna State government;
- Chevron sacked union leaders
- 43 teachers dismissed (15/10/2010)

The stifling of trade union activities was re-enforced by the Nigeria government with the passage of the Trade Unions (Amendment) Act. (2004). This law among its provisions criminalizes strike action to protest against government social or economic policies. Furthermore, under the fiscal, monetary, income, trade and debt policies, the Nigeria government had stated that "efficiency in the use of resources by effective privatization, rationalisation, elimination of wasteful expenditures and the proper channellingof scare resources to the most rewarding areas of the economy shall be the practice" (FGN, 2000). The consequence of this is that many organizations in both public and private sectors resorted to reducing their work force under the guise of "right-sizing" and "down-sizing". According to various news reports:

- Access Bank sacks 1, 500 (The Punch, 2012)
- Airtel dismisses 3000 (Nigerian Tribune, 2011)
- Federal government to harmonise ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) reduce workforce by 28, 000 in 2013 (The Nation, 2012).

Furthermore the implementation of the federal government monetization policy led to several lower cadre employees such as drivers, cooks, cleaners, messengers, among other beingretrenched. This becomes very critical to the labour movement when realised that the Federal Government is the highest employer of labour. To labour, this means a considerable loss of membership by the unions concerned and the consequent reduction in union income and capacity for mobilization.

In recent times trade unions have responded to these waves of ‘attack’ on their capacity to organise by picketing many organisations with various anti-labour practices which include:

- Management’s refusal to obey the rule of law and laid down procedures towards amicable settlement of lingering labour issues;
- No conditions of service;
- No Collective Bargaining Agreements;
- Ban on union meetings and activities;
- No workplace democracy;
- Practice of out-sourcing, job contracting and casual employment;

4. Concluding Remarks

Globalisation as the new developmental process adopted by Transnational Corporations (TNCs) was designed to hasten the economic integration of nations of the world. While opposition has forcefully trailed it, its proponents continue to forge ahead in its implementation. Employers believe that it would facilitate capital inflow to the advantage of the economy while others note that the process has led to a reduction in the workforce. In Nigeria the implementation of the process has not yielded the desired results and consequently the productive sector of the economy has lagged behind leading to rationalisation of resources including the human element. With the retrenchment of many workers and the resort to outsourcing and casualization, it is obvious that trade unions are seriously challenged as they have lost many of their members and therefore the power to organise effectively. As the process appears entrenched in the economy it is for labour to find a way around it by being more resourceful in managing its affairs. Trade unions should also emphasise less of adversarial relationship with management by engaging it in more positive paths. For instance accepting re-training and multi-skilling for its members will open new frontiers in resource management. As this leads to further stability of the parent organisation, it will have multiplier effects on the union. Another surviving strategy for the unions is to organise the ‘unorganised’ workers in the informal sector and mainstream more women workers who are seen as the future face of trade unionism into their activities.

References

Ade-Ajayi, J. F. (2003). “The Role of Management in University Governance”; A paper presented at the Biennial Seminar of the National Association of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities, held 14-15, January.

Adefolaju, T. (2017). Globalization and Industrial Development: The Nigerian Perspective”.

East Asian Journal of Business Economics. 5(1). Pp. 1-9

Adefolaju, T, and B.J. Omotosho (2010), Women and Committment to Trade Union Activities in South West Nigeria.*Research Journal of Social Sciences.* 1 (5): 73-80.

Adewunmi, F. (1997). Responsiveness in Trade Unionism: The Challenge of the 21st Century" in, *Trade Unionism in Nigeria: Challenges of the 21st Century.* Adewunmi, F. (ed) Lagos, Friedrick Ebert Foundation. Pp. 3-17.

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) (2008). *Country Review Federal Republic of Nigeria*, NEPAD, Abuja

Atzeni and Ghigliani, (2007) "Nature and Limits of Trade Unions Mobilisation in contemporary Argentina" in, Phelan, J. (ed). *Trade Union Revitalisation: Trends and the Prospects in 34 countries.* Bern-Crofort. Peter I. Retrieved, 10/3/2012

Briskin, L. (2000). *Women and Unions: Contribution to Organised Labour*. Canada, York University.

Enwere, C. and Khalil- Babatunde, M. (2014) "Impact of the Political Leadership on Industrial Development in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS)," in Imhonopi, D.O and Urim. M. U. (eds). *Trajectory to Industrial Development in Nigeria*. Cardinal Prints, Ibadan.

Ebbinghaus, B. and J. Visser (2000). *The Societies of Europe: Trade Unions in Western Europe Since 1945*. Basingstoke, Macmillan Reference Ltd.

Fajana, S. (2000). *Industrial Relations in Nigeria: Theory and Features*. Lagos, Labofin and Co.

Fashoyin, T. (1984). Internal Dynamics in Nigerian Unions: A Survey. Working Paper Series; Department of Industrial Relations and Personnel Management, University of Lagos, Lagos.

Federal Government of Nigeria (2000), *Obasanjo's Economic Direction, 1999-2003*, Abuja. The Presidency.

Godard, J. (2003). *Industrial Relations, The Economy and Society*. Ontario Canada

Grint, K. (1998). *The Sociology of Work*, 2nd edition. Cambridge, Polity Press.

Guillen, M. F. (2001)" Is Globalization Civilizing, Destructive or Feasible? A Critique of Five Key Debates in the Social Sciences Literature". *Annual Review of Sociology*. Vol.27 (2001).

Guttal, S. (2000). "Women and Globalisation- Some Key Issues". A paper delivered at the Conference on Strategies of the Thai Women's Movement in the 21st Century, Bangkok, March 28-29.

ILO, (1998). *World Labour Report 1997-1998.* Geneva, International Labour Organisation.

Kalejaiye A. O, Adebayo, K. and Lawal, O. (2013), Deregulation and Privatisation in Nigeria. The advantages and disadvantages so far. *African Journal of Business and Management.* Vol. 7 (25), pp. 2403 – 2409.

Kelly, J (1998) Rethinking Industrial Relations. Mobilization Collectivism and Long Waves, London. Routledge.

Kolagbodi, E. (1995). *Collected Speeches*. Vol. 1. M.E. Memorial Foundation, Ikeja. Malthouse Press Ltd.

Mobarak, A. (2001). "The Challenges of Sustainable Industrial Development in Egypt". A country paper for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). Cairo, Egypt: UNIDO

Ehiabhi, O. S. (2004). Challenges Of Globalisation: An assessment of the degree of Africa's Power in Global Politics. In, Olufayo, O. O. (ed), *Perspective on Globalisation and Africa Development*, Lagos, Bolabay Publications

Notz, G. (2004). "Gender in Trade Union Work: The Globalisation or Feminisation of Work". *Httl://library fes de htm*

Oechslin, J. (1997). The Effective Employer in the 21st Century: A Global Perspective. Management in Nigeria. Vol. 33. No.2. April-June. Pp. 58-67

Orubuloye, I. O. (2004). Globalization and the African Development, in Olufayo, O. O. (ed), *Perspective on Globalisation and Africa Development*, Lagos, Bolabay Publications.

Ratnam, V. C. S. (2007). *Industrial Relations*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Scholte, J. A. (1993). *International Relations of Social Change*. Cambridge, Polity and Open University.

Sklair, L. (1995) "Social Movement and Global Capitalism". *Sociology*, 29: 3. 11-17

Sulaiman, B. (2013). "The Problem with the Privatisation policy in Developing countries" in, Imhonopi, D. O. and Urim, U.M. A. (eds), *A Panopy of Readings in Social Sciences. Lessons for and from Nigeria.* Cardinal Prints, Ibadan

Sundaram, J. K. (2018). "Revising Privatisation' Claim". Inter Press Service. Accessed, 13/09/18.

Visser, J. (1991) "Trends in Trade Union Membership". Empowerment Outlook 1991. Paris OECD. Pp 97-143.

UNCTAD. (1996). Report of the Secretary- General of UNCTAD for the Ninth Session of the Conference: Globalisation and Liberalisation- Development in the face of two powerful currents. New York and Geneva, United Nations.

UNDP. (1997). *Human Development Report 1997*. New York. UNDP

Zayyad, H.R. (2007), "Privatisation and commercialization in Nigeria", http://unpan l.un.org/intradoc/images/docefits/AAPAM gif. Retrieved 20/09/18

The Punch Newspaper, August 23, 2012. P. 45

The Nation, March, 16, 2012. P. 43

Nigeria Tribune, October 7, 2011, p.8

The Vanguard Newspaper, 11/10/2018, P. 34

The Vanguard Newspaper, 11/09/2018. P. 12

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 17–24

Elitism and the Informal Economy in the Age of Globalization

REMI CHUKWUDI OKEKE
Madonna University, Okija, Anambra State, Nigeria

OMUMU NKECHINYERE ANYADIKE
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

Abstract. This paper discusses elitism and the informal economy in the age of globalization. It probes the divergent meanings of the informal economy and elucidates on the concept of the elitist state. It interrogates globalization. A specific focus was made in the study on the Nigerian state in West Africa. Findings of the study suggest that in this country, the relationship between the informal economy and the state is marred by immense contradictions, bordering principally on elitism (in the age of globalization). The paper postulates that in the age of globalization (and always) socio-economic development remains peripheral when devoid of some backward and forward linkages between the formal and informal economies. The theoretical framework of the contribution is the elite theory.

Keywords: Elitism, informal economy, formal economy, elitist state, elite theory, Globalization

1. Introduction

When the informal economy encounters elitism what are the consequences? The central research problem of this paper is encapsulated in this question. The research problematic is accordingly situated within the context of contemporary globalization. With respect to the diversity of regions, cultures, and actors, and also with respect to the diversity of analytical approaches that can be employed to study it, globalization is a very broad concept (Sheffield, Korotayev & Grinin, 2013, p. xx). The analytical approach of this paper is framed on the elite theory. For further empirical assurances, the work is focused on the Nigerian nation state in West Africa. The first section of the work elucidates on elitism as analytical framework. The second section juxtaposes the concepts of informal economy and the informal sector of an economy, interrogating the embedded semantics, the probable conceptual confusion and finally vouchsafing some clarifications. The third section focuses on globalization as a key variable of the research effort, invariably for further conceptual explications. The fourth section, on discounting the cornerstone, attempts to highlight the criticality of informality in the generic economic system. The fifth of the sections: from informality to semi-formalism (focusing on globalization) is a prognosis. There is finally a conclusion.

2. Elitism as Analytical Construct

Conceptualizing elitism necessarily begins with arriving at the meaning of "elite". This invariably leads the social scientist to discourses on the elite theory. Higley (2010) in Okeke (2014, p.322) thus highlights that elite theory's origins lie most clearly in the writings of Gaetano Mosca (1858-1941), Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923), and Robert Michels (1876-1936). Henry (2001) also in Okeke (2014, pp.322-323) suggests that perhaps, the classic expression of elite theory can be found in C. Wright Mills's *The Power Elite*. Then having established its original sources, what are the tenets of the elite theory? From its history to its current usages, it is posited in this paper, the elite theory is about the bifurcation of society into subaltern members on one hand, and the men and women of means and influence on the other hand. The influential ones create the policies that govern societies and usually reflect their wishes and needs (even greed) in such policies, before other considerations. The elites also ensure that subject policies are implemented according to their wills and caprices

Usually, the elites have more money, more education and more statuses than the masses. Over the years, the spheres of elite influence have expanded to reach finance, business, bureaucracy, the military,

education and different other areas. Types of elite therefore include: the power or political elite, the military elite, business elite, economic elite, bureaucratic/administrative elite, educational elite, social elite and even sports elite (Henry, 2001, p. 299; Parry, 2005, p. 5; Okeke, 2014, p.325). This paper is however focused on the power or political elite, the economic elite, and the bureaucratic/administrative elite. Elitism is accordingly used in this work to refer to the scenario of the elite arrogating to their class, special rights of knowledge about potent public policies, and superior understanding of morality questions, and issues of justice, than the rest of society.

3. Informal Economy and the Informal Sector of an Economy: The Semantics, Conceptual Confusion and Conceptual Clarifications

Scholars sometimes strive to justify their conceptual orthodoxies. And the process usually leads to either our engagement with semantics or the intended investigations being embedded in conceptual confusion. The narratives of the informal economy and the informal sector of an economy are certainly characterized by such conceptual scenarios. Becker (2004, p.8) thus posits that:

The informal sector is increasingly being referred to as the informal economy to get away from the idea that informality is confined to a specific sector of economic activity but rather cuts across many sectors. "Informal economy" also emphasizes the existence of a continuum from the informal to the formal ends of the economy and thus the interdependence between the two sides.

But it appears challenging to understand the relationship or differences between the concepts of the informal economy and the informal sector of an economy from Kristina Becker's position indented in the preceding lines. Some analysts may view the submission as either bordering on semantics or further conceptual confusion. Carr & Chen (2001, p.4) then narrates that some observers feel the sector (informal sector) is simply too varied or heterogeneous to be meaningful as a concept. Then additionally, given its large size and diversity, as well as the increasing ties and overlaps with the formal sector, many have expressed the opinion that it is not a 'sector' at all and that informal 'economy' is the more appropriate term. And what then is the difference between sector and economy? Attempting to provide answers to this question may indeed take the discourses away from the realm of the social sciences to the field of semantics. Carr & Chen (2001, p.5) further argues:

Some observers, including the international network called Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), recommend an employment-based definition of the informal sector that would include all non-standard wage workers who work without minimum wage, assured work, or benefits, whether they work for formal or informal firms. These observers have begun to use the terms 'informal employment' and 'informal economy' rather than the term "informal sector".

And it remains problematic to figure out how the terminology of informal economy is more employment-based than that of the informal sector. But beyond dimly attempting to differentiate between the two conceptions of the informal economy and the informal sector of the economy, Becker (2004, p. 11) further posits lucidly that in very general terms, the informal economy is the unregulated nonformal portion of the market-economy that produces goods and services for sale or for other forms of remuneration and it refers to all economic activities by workers and economic units that are – in law or in practice – not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements. Becker (2004, p. 11) still asserts:

The vast majority of informal economy activities provides goods and services whose production and distribution are perfectly legal. In addition, informal economy activities are not necessarily performed with the deliberate intention of evading the payment of taxes or social security contributions, or infringing labour legislation or other regulations. The informal economy can however include restricted illegal and restricted legal operations or legal and irregular operators, but no criminal operators. The informal economy should therefore not be confused with the criminal economy

There are indeed many ways of defining / describing the informal economy. It could be through the specific occupations of its participants, for instance: street traders, rickshaw drivers, construction workers and waste pickers, etcetera. And this variety of descriptions should not be seen as an obstacle but a possibility to identify relevant entry points and to select target groups for various interventions. The formal economy is after all also defined through a range of sub-categories, which are engaged with in different ways, through various policies and programmes. But to refer to the informal economy without further specification easily creates misinterpretations. Consequently, it must be clarified which groups or segments are referred to when the

informal economy is under discussion (Becker, 2004, p.15). La Porta & Shleifer (2014, p.110) copiously used the concepts of informal firms, the informal economy and informal sector interchangeably. It appears however as if what these scholars set out to interrogate were informal firms (certainly a different concept from the generic informal economy connotation). But the two concepts of informal firms and informal economy were generously interspersed in the undoubtedly far-reaching contribution.

The truth is that as a concept, informal economy is not exactly nebulous, yet it remains something we all know the meaning in varieties. According to Bromley & Wilson (2018, p.6), in the ensuing decades, the literature has moved toward a broader definition of the informal economy that includes all noncriminal and non-peasant income-generating activities and jobs that are not part of the formal economy (a certainly befuddling contribution to the inexpert). Specifically addressing the issue of statistical approach to this subject matter, Vanek, Chen, Carre, Heintz & Hussmanns (2014, p.6) conclude that:
The "informal sector" refers to unincorporated enterprises that may also be unregistered and/or small; "informal employment" refers to employment without social protection through work both inside and outside the informal sector; and the "informal economy" refers to all units, activities, and workers so defined and the output from them. Together, workers identified in these categories form the broad base of the workforce and economy, both nationally and globally. These official statistical definitions endorsed by international agreements need to be followed by both official statisticians and researchers.

The assertion of Vanek et al that "together, workers identified in these categories form the broad base of the workforce and economy, both nationally and globally" is additionally unhelpful in arriving at the needed disambiguation. The conceptual disorder therefore remains. And truly, the informal economy encompasses very different phenomena (La Porta & Shleifer, 2008, p.5). It is accordingly in these phenomenal differences (no puns intended) that the classificatory toga of informality is hoisted on this section of the economy. In any case, this paper refers to street traders, market women, agricultural produce and food vendors (in specificity) as notable participants in the informal economy. The informal sector (of the economy) and the informal economy are essentially referring to the same scenarios of all categories of persons and activities outside the officially recognized and regulated section of the economy (the formal sector of the economy or the formal economy).

4. Globalization

Most scholars agree that the origins of globalization are to be deeply traced into history. But there are divergent positions on the exact starting point (Grinin & Korotayev, 2013, p.1). This paper however, is only interested in contemporary globalization. Shmuel Eisenstadt accordingly highlights that the new very intensive processes of contemporary globalization are marked by growing interconnectedness among economic, cultural and political processes of globalization, as each of these processes entails continuous encounters between different societies and their respective sectors (Eisenstadt, 2013, p.111). According to Stros, Coner & Bukovinski (2014, p.425) globalization as an ongoing process allows and promotes the development of economy of big countries as well as developing countries that are seeking their place in the global market. Globalization, Stros, Coner & Bukovinski posit, is the last stage in a constant process of social change; and the term began to be used twenty or more years ago as an explanation for the new wave of change in the economy, technology and society (Stros, Coner & Bukovinski, 2014, p.426). By "the last stage in a constant process of social change", these scholars are probably referring to "the current stage". In addition, "the term began to be used twenty or more years ago" must also be referring to contemporary globalization.

Eddy Lee and Marco Vivarelli think that the currently popular and controversial issue called globalization remains a loose and poorly-defined concept. Sometimes too comprehensively, they argue, the term is used to encompass increases in trade and liberalization policies as well as reductions in technology transfer and transportation costs but as far as its impact is concerned, globalization discussions tend to consider at the same time its impacts on employment, income distribution and economic growth, - often without distinguishing between countries and intra-country inequalities – and other social effects such as opportunities for poverty reduction, human and labour rights, environmental concerns and so on. Moreover, they further depose, the debate is usually confused from methodological viewpoints by the linkages with history, economics, political science, and other social sciences (Lee & Vivarelli, 2006, p.3).

Gibson-Graham (1996/97) in Martinez (1998, p.604) sees globalization as that set of processes by which

the world is rapidly being unified into one economic space through increased international trade, the internationalization of production and financial markets, the internationalization of a commodity culture, promoted by a progressively networked global telecommunications system.

Harry Arthurs posits that globalization is not simply a matter of transnational trade, and of the state, non-state and supra-state legal regimes which, facilitate, regulate or resist it; but it also involves transnational social, cultural, intellectual and ideological forces (Arthurs, 1997, p.219). He researched the net effect of these forces in Canada, as globalization of the mind. These forces, Arthurs argues play upon strategically located knowledge based elites which play an important role in restructuring the legal fields by which public and private institutions are constituted. Canada's experience of globalization - unique because of proximity to the United States, he continues, has been both exemplified and, in part, shaped by the fate of its knowledge-based elites, including the business community (especially that part of it involved directly or indirectly with transnational corporations), academics and intellectuals, lawyers, artists and other cultural figures, and individuals involved in politics and public administration. Because of the effects of this "globalization of the mind" upon the institutions which all of these elites inhabit, state and non-state legal fields associated with them have been transformed (We shall return to Harry Arthurs' postulations).

5. Discounting the Cornerstone

Research provides evidence that in most regions of the global South, informal employment accounts for more than half of total employment, as self-employment (still informal employment) outweighs wage employment (Becker, 2004; Vanek, Chen, Carré, Heintz & Hussmanns, 2014; Roever & Skinner, 2016, p.359). La Porta & Shleifer (2014, p.112) also agree, asserting that particularly in the developing countries, the informal sector is large, accounting for a huge share of productivity and employment. The informal economy is the main generator of jobs and livelihoods in most cities in the developing world (Chen, 2012, p. 19). But in the Nigerian state and elsewhere, the informal economy operators have become targets of elitist intimidation.

Research provides insight into the logic (illogicality) behind the global policy choices for outright evictions, relocations to marginal trading sites, and harassment of street vendors and other traders in the informal economy. One prevalent motivation is the pursuit of the contemporarily model, clean and hygienic city. The assumption is that the scenarios created by these operators in the informal economy is symptomatic of dirt and retrogression, and is therefore a stumbling block to attracting both domestic and international investors and tourists, in the context of globalization. In the elite urban renewal parlance therefore, these vendors and traders become the new objectionables of the fashionable and desirable urban outlook (Roever & Skinner, 2016; Oz & Eder, 2012).

Roever & Skinner (2016, p.362) highlight that over a three-year period, there were over 50 cases of significant eviction of street traders reported in cities across the global South, including Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Dhaka, Harare, Jakarta, Johannesburg, Kathmandu, Kingston, Lagos, Luanda, Manila, Medellin, Mexico City, Mumbai, San Pedro Sula, San Salvador and Tegucigalpa. There were high levels of violence in some of these cases, notably in Cairo, Harare, Luanda and San Salvador. In Latin America, there were more cases of relocation, but vendors frequently complained about the viability of these alternatives (particularly with relocations in Lima and Mexico City). Harassment of vendors was also reported in China, Angola, Egypt and Zimbabwe, and human rights. New laws banning street trading were reported in Angola, Jordan, Mali, Malawi, Nigeria, Zambia and the Philippines. In some cases, particularly prominent on the African continent, not only that bans were placed on street vending, purchasing from street vendors was also to be a criminal offence. Instances of this were reported in Malawi, Nigeria and Zambia, as well as in Indonesia (Roever & Skinner, 2016, pp.362-363).

We consequently make illustrations from the Nigerian cities of Enugu, Aba and Lagos (as population samples). Therefore, following certain safety concerns raised by the country's Federal Airports Authority on potential air hazards in and around the Akanu Ibiam International Airport, located in the city of Enugu (South-East, Nigeria), the Enugu State Executive Council ordered the immediate closure of Orie Emene Market, near the airport (Adekunle, 2019). The informal economy operators in the market were left in disarray. In the format of contemporary globalization (as made out by elitist policy thinkers), informality must give way to formality. In the Aba commercial city of Nigeria's Abia State (still South-East of the country), cases of demolition of the shops of traders have become perennial. The demolition squads of the State Government drive the informal economy operators,

(in the spirit of globalization) into the newly constructed Mega Malls, so that their current locations could be remolded into markets of international standards (Alaribe, 2016; Ikokwu, 2017).

In Lagos (South-West Nigeria) also there is an anti-street trading law (Eribake, 2015). The street traders are perceived by the elite lawmakers as constituting environmental nuisance, and also posing security threat to other citizens. So in order to keep the city clean (according to global orthodoxy) and also ensure that the police have less work to do in crime prevention, the street traders are to be arrested and punished under the law. Persons interested in doing business in the state are to ask for space in the various "modern" markets redeveloped by the state government (Eribake, 2015).

But the Nigerian elite who make and implement these rules and laws also patronize the street traders, market women, and agricultural produce and food vendors in these markets. Their direct families and extended family members all patronize the informal operators; even as the elite-dreams remain making the nascent shopping malls and the international markets, the national grocery destinations (in the spirit of globalization). Save the new malls, doubling as global markets for selling and buying of sundry items from Asia, Europe and America, there are hardly any large scale farms and industrial outlets for the purchase of locally created products. There is also the gender dimension to these scenarios. Many of the informal operators affected by these demolitions and provocations are women (particularly in the Oye Emene market case) while most of the elitist policymakers are men. The local market women were viciously ejected from their native locations so that the international airport could function in truly global standards.

6. From Informality to Semi-Formalism: Focusing on Globalization

The informal economy challenge, under the globalization framework therefore, does not critically border on how to dislodge the informal operators, it should rather be about how to make the invisible groups in informality, so visible that they can claim their rights as well as contribute to the development of their countries (Becker, 2004, p.4). The informal economy, continues Becker, can no longer be considered as a temporary phenomenon. Moreover, it is clear that the informal economy has a significant job and income generation potential, and that the existence of the informal economy also helps to meet the needs of poor consumers by providing accessible and low-priced goods and services (Becker, 2004, p.10).

Bromley & Wilson (2018, p.20) contend that the various sectors of the informal economy will continue to be significant for decades to come. Chen (2012, p.20) also declares:

In today's global economy, not enough formal jobs are being created and many existing formal jobs are being informalized….The informal economy and workforce, need to be recognized as the broad base of the global economy and workforce. Both informal enterprises and the informal workforce need to be valued for their contributions and integrated into economic planning and legal frameworks.

Becker (2004, pp.10-11) argues that it has increasingly become clear that there are many interdependencies between the informal and the formal economies, as market links exist through the trade of goods, raw materials, tools and equipment and the acquisitions of skills and know-how. Informal actors accordingly provide services to formal actors on a sub-contracting basis. In addition, individuals can even participate both in the formal and the informal economies. Some also highlight the informal economy's role in for instance, stimulating the growth of the market economy, promoting a flexible labour market and absorbing retrenched labour from the formal sector (Becker, 2004, pp.10-11).

In the viewpoints of Martha Chen, what is needed most fundamentally is a new economic paradigm: a model of a hybrid economy that embraces the traditional and the modern, the small scale and the big scale, the informal and the formal (Chen, 2012, p.20). What is required is indeed not the formalization of informality which appears idealistic. Focusing on globalization, what is needed for the informal economy is a transition from informality to semi-formalism. Lawan (2019) posits that rural people produce three-quarters of the world's food, yet they constitute 80% of the world's poor. Rural people in this position are substitutable with the informal economy. Why have such people remained poor? It is because the global elite policymakers require this poverty to legitimate their continuing elitism. For the sake of emphasis, the informal economy operators do not need to be conscripted into the formal economy. But in their rural abodes, they need in an age of globalization, fundamental necessities such as electricity.

It was probably Keith Hart (economic anthropologist) who originated the concept of informal economy. He

narrates in Hart (2006) how informality (as no trivial matter) could be found in bureaucratic forms as unspecified 'content' and workable solutions to problems of administration; and invariably contains processes that are invisible to the formal order. Hart elucidates with the analogy of a chain of commodities, from their production by a transnational corporation, to their final consumption in an African city. At several points, Keith Hart states, invisible actors fill the gaps that the bureaucracy cannot handle directly, from the factories to the docks, to the supermarkets, and street traders who supply (for instance) the cigarette-products to smokers. And these informal processes are actually indispensable to the trade, as variable content to the general form, he concludes. The import of this narrative for our purposes is that elite policy thinkers (Hart's bureaucrats) may not ordinarily conclude that a chasm exists between formality and informality in the value chain of many essential commodities (and even the not so essential kinds, such as cigarettes).

In other words, the new global order must be made beneficial to the universal informal and formal members. It requires what Yakimtsov (2014) researched as synergetics of economic processes. Borrowing from biblical wisdom he narrates that "the time to throw stones" and "the time to gather stones" are different (Yakimtsov, 2014, pp.88-89). Synergetics are for gathering stones. For elite economic policymakers also, the age of globalization should be a time for gathering stones in the formal and informal economies. Differently denoted, extant elitist policy promoters need to realize and acknowledge that even where the relationships between the formal and informal economies are not precisely amalgamable (in the age of globalization); they entail some backward and forward linkages. Devoid of such linkages, socio-economic development remains ephemeral and peripheral.

We now return to Harry Arthurs' concept of globalization of the mind, which he subsequently denied a completely affirmative handling, even after stating that because of the effects of this "globalization of the mind" upon the institutions which all of these elites (with globalized minds) inhabit, state and non-state legal fields associated with them have been transformed (Arthurs, 1997, p.219). Transformation in the thesis of this scholar begins to appear either confounding or cynical as he posits:

The argument of this essay…..is that the transformation of Canadian elites by globalization has in fact been quite extensive. Given the specific circumstances of Canada, globalization of the mind in particular has contributed to a convergence of ideas, policies and behaviours as between Canadian elites and their counterparts in the United States. Or, more accurately, conventional wisdom and practice in the two countries, in a number of areas, seem to have converged around American models, while distinctive Canadian ways of seeing and doing things appear to be drifting into eclipse (Arthurs, 1997, p.244).

The present essay still has inferences to make from Arthurs (1997, p.246) where he concludes that finally, we might attempt to persuade our knowledge-based elites to dilute, resist, subvert, even reverse globalization of the mind, as this is not quite so unlikely a project as it might initially appear. He opines that his attempt had been to show elites themselves as not immune from the adverse effects of globalization; hence a more jaundiced view of the process might serve their own interests. Moreover, he surmizes, the privileged position of the elites allows them to achieve subtly and by indirection what, in many ways, the state cannot achieve by formal action alone: a new set of attitudes and understandings and, ultimately, new institutions and new legalities. In other words, the elite are advised to resist any attempts to amalgamate the formal and informal economies in the form of globalization.

7. Conclusion

The elitism-informal economy linkages are invariably disingenuous, more so in the age of globalization. Elitism remains globally obstructive to the informal economy. There is an elitist "we versus them" tendency in policy attitudes between economic formality and informality. This orthodoxy is considered awkward in the age of globalization. Truly implicit in the globalization phenomenon is an assumption of global commonality. Consummate globalization therefore requires the acceptance of our domestic informal economies as parts of the nascent global order. Acceptance is underscored in this reasoning as contrasted with integration. An automatic end to the domestic informal-formal economy dichotomies is not the intention. It implies on the other hand, awareness on the part of elite policymakers that the informal economy operators also belong to the new global order, as indispensable street traders, market women, and agricultural produce and food vendors.

References

Adekunle, A. (2019, May 17). Airport Safety: Enugu Govt closes Orie Emene market. The *Vanguard.* Retrieved from https://www.vanguardngr.com/2019/05/airport-safety-enugu-govt-closes-orie-emene-market/

Alaribe, U. (2016, May 10). We're going nowhere, Ariaria traders dare Abia govt. *The Vanguard.* Retrieved from https://www.vanguardngr.com/2016/05/going-nowhere-ariaria-traders-dare-abia-govt/

Arthurs, H. W. (1997). Globalization of the mind: Canadian elites and the restructuring of legal fields. *Canadian Journal of Law & Society*. 12(02), 219-246.

Becker, K. F. (2004). Fact finding study: The informal economy. Stockholm, Sweden: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

Bromley, R., & Wilson, T.D. (2018). Introduction: The urban informal economy revisited. Latin American Perspectives, 45 (1), 4-23.

Carr, M., & Chen, M. A. (2001). Globalization and the informal economy: How global trade and investment impact on the working poor. Geneva: International Labour Office. Retrieved from https://www.ilo.org/employment/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_122053/lang--en/index.htm

Chen, M. A. (2012). The Informal Economy: Definitions, theories and policies. WIEGO Working Paper No1. Cambridge, MA: Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and S Organizing (WIEGO).

Eisenstadt, S.N. (2013). Contemporary Globalization and New Civilizational Formations. In J. Sheffield., A. Korotayev & L. Grinin (Eds.), Globalization: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow (pp.111-121). Litchfield Park, AZ: Emergent Publications.

Eribake, A. (2015). Ambode orders enforcement of law prohibiting street trading, begging. *The Vanguard.* Retrieved from https://www.vanguardngr.com/2015/07/ambode-orders-enforcement-of-law-prohibiting-street-trading-begging/

Gibson-Graham, J. K. (1996/97). Querying globalization. *Rethinking Marxism*, 9(1): l-27.

Grinin, L., & Korotayev, A. (2013). The Origins of Globalization. In J. Sheffield., A. Korotayev & L. Grinin (Eds.), Globalization: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow (pp.1-24). Litchfield Park, AZ: Emergent Publications.

Hart, K. (2006). Bureaucratic form and the informal economy. In B. Guha-Khasnobis, R. Kanbur., & E. Ostrom (Eds.), Linking the formal and informal economy: Concepts and Policies (pp. 21-35), Oxford, England: Oxford University Press

Higley, J. (2010). Elite theory and elites. In K. Leicht & J. Jenkins (Eds.), Handbook of Politics: State and Society in Global Perspective. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag.

Ikokwu, O. (2017, November 11). Traders berate demolition of shops in Aba. *The Punch.* Retrieved from https://punchng.com/traders-berate-demolition-of-shops-in-aba/

La Porta, R., & Shleifer, A. (2008). The Unofficial Economy and Economic Development. (NBER Working Paper No. 14520). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

La Porta, R., & Shleifer, A. (2014). Informality and Development. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 28 (3), 109-126.

Lawan, U.A. (2019). Helping Africa's smallholders feed the world. Retrieved from https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/sdg2-food-security-africa-smallholder-farmers-by-usman-ali-lawan-2019-06.

Lee, E., & Vivarelli, M. (2006). The social impact of globalization in the developing countries. *International Labor Review*, 145(3): 167-84.

Martinez, R. O. (1998). Globalization and the Social Sciences. *The Social Science Journal*, 35(4), 601-602.

Michels, R. (1915/1962). Political Parties: A Sociological Study of the Oligarchical Tendencies of Modern Democracies. New York, NY: Collier Books.

Mills, C. W. (1956): The Power Elite. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Mosca, G. (1923/1939): The ruling class. New York, NY: Mcgraw-Hill.

Okeke, R. C. (2014). Anatomy of the Nigerian Elite: Interrogating a Blind Elite Model of the Elite Theory. *European Scientific Journal*, 10(4), 320-336.

Oz, O. & Eder, M. (2012). Rendering Istanbul's Periodic Bazaars invisible: Reflections on Urban Transformation and Contested Space. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 36(2), 297-314.

Pareto, V. (1915/1935): The Mind and Society: A treatise on general sociology. New York: NY Dover.

Roever, S., & Skinner, C. (2016). Street vendors and cities. Environment and Urbanization, 28(2), 359-374.

Sheffield, J., Korotayev, A., & Grinin, L. (2013). Introduction: Globalization as a link between the past and the future. In J. Sheffield., A. Korotayev & L. Grinin (Eds.), Globalization: Yesterday, today, and tomorrow (pp. xix- xxx). Litchfield Park, AZ: Emergent Publications.

Stros, D., Coner, M., & Bukovinski, D. (2014). Globalization and Management. *Review of Contemporary Entrepreneurship, Business, and Economic Issues*, 27(2), 425-436.

Vanek, J., Chen, M. A., Carré, F., Heintz, J., & Hussmanns, R. (2014). Statistics on the Informal Economy: Definitions, Regional Estimates and Challenges. Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) Working Paper.

Yakimtsov, V.V. (2014). Theoretical Basis for Synergetics of Economic Processes. *European Scientific Journal*. 10(4), 83-89.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 25-31

Assessment of the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs)

SALISU AHMED KABIRU, LAWAL MUSA BATSARI
Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina, Nigeria.

Abstract. Millennium Development Goals, are 8 goals which the international community agreed to achieve from 2000 to 2015 that centers on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promote gender equality, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, reducing prevalence of malaria, and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development. This study is an assessment of the MDGs, and the study utilized qualitative method and the data for the study was obtained from secondary source. Result from analytical analysis indicated that, while some of the goals were achieved especially in the developed countries, some other goals were not achieved mostly by the low-income countries. This paper argues that, for the world to achieve the next world development agender which is SDG, there must be more cooperation and coordination among member states in terms of resources mobilization and planning.

Keywords: Millennium Development Goal, Assessment

1. Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight (8) objectives which the world community consented to accomplish from 2000 to 2015 which revolves around decreasing extreme poverty and hunger, improving primary school enrolment, reducing mortality, improving maternal wellbeing, battling HIV/AIDS, curtailing the prevalence of diseases, guaranteeing natural maintainability and building up a worldwide organization for development (MDG Monitor, 2016). Although, there has been some success in some areas such as in reducing maternity rate globally, yet most of the goals were not achieved particularly by the low-income countries.

The reason for the failure was due to some factors which include absence of proper coordination, and close supervision, lack of adequate resources at the disposal of most of the low-income countries of the world, and absence of high-level implementation and monitoring mechanism to safeguard conformity with the set objective. Although, from 2000 on, there was some sort of monitoring progress and follow up effort to assess the progress so far, for example, in 2008 there was a follow up which comprises governments, foundations, business groups and civil society which at the end of the assessment announced a new commitment to meet the MDGs (MDG Monitor, 2016). Similarly, in 2013 there was a Global MDG Conference which was also an assessment forum in which participants in the Global MDG Conference underlined the importance of maintaining the momentum for accelerating progress to meet the 2015 target.

In the light of the above, this paper assesses the MDGs using conceptual approach, where the data for the study was mainly from secondary source and the analysis was analytical.

2. Literature Review

Development as a concept is multifaceted and multidimensional that could be understood from different perspectives depending on the background and contextual discussion upon which the concept is discussed. The term development means different things to different people, some people take it to mean change, others take it as advancement, improvement, and progress, and some scholars regard it, as modernization or westernization.

Within the contextual view of millennium development goals, development is perceived broadly as a continuous positive process of change in the well-being of a person or group of persons. In this perspective, development is viewed as ability to feed,

cloth, to live a longer life, better health, ability to read and write, and the ability to have a decent shelter.

Generally, development is a concept, which explains the general upliftment in the material, social and psychological conditions of a given human society. According to Seers (1974), development involves not only economic growth but also the conditions in which the people of a particular country have adequate food, jobs, and also incomes inequality is greatly reduced. The inquiry to pose about a nation's development according Seer are consequently, what has been going on to disparity, joblessness and neediness, in the event that the sum total of what these have been decreasing from significant level, to low level, at that certain point , this has been a time of development for the nation concerned, but if one or two of these central problems have been growing up especially if all the three, it would be strange to call the result, development even if the per capita income multiplies several times.

Also, Rodney (1972), saw development as a many-sided process, at the individual level, it implies increase skills and abilities, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being, at the level of social groups, development implies an increasing capacity to regulate both internal and external relationships. Thus, development entails improvement on peoples', level of living, their incomes, health, education and their general well-being. It also, encompasses their self-esteem, prestige, dignity and freedom to choose. Development is both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has some combination of social, economic and institutional processes for securing a better life.

Analytical Discussion

Within the context of millennium development goal, the eight goals were analysis and discussed with a view of understanding the actual achievement from 2000 to 2015.

2.1 MDG1 Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger

Reducing the rate of poverty and its associate problems of inequality lack of respect for basic human rights, ill health, lack of knowledge and skills and marginalization of large numbers of people are among the great challenges of this new century. A worldwide gauge of poverty uncovered that, the pace of poverty remains at 1.2 billion individuals which equals the entire population of China. The most troubling truth was that, more than 70 percent of the poor live in low-income countries mostly ruralites and they are enslaved by vicious circle of poverty, lacking the means to access services and opportunities such as, education, and gainful employment that might take them out of poverty (MDG Monitor, 2016).

According a report from the UN, the report indicated that, there were some areas where the MDGs has made an achievement such as in reducing extreme poverty and hunger by half which has been met, as well as the target of improving school enrolment, also the number of people who lack access to clean drinking water has been reduced, there was success in the effort to curtail the menace of communicable diseases like tuberculosis and malaria, death of children under five years, and maternal mortality has drastically reduced. Moreover, there has been success in the ratio of primary school admission between girl-child and boys (Lomazzi, 2014).

Even though, there has been a tremendous achievement by UN in reducing extreme poverty as highlighted by the UN, yet, majority of the low-income countries in Africa and South America have not recorded such milestone success. For instance, current evaluations demonstrate that, 10 percent of the total world populace lived on less than US$1.90 per day in 2015 compare with 11percent in 2013, also 1.1 billion people are living in extreme poverty than in 1990 (World Bank,2017). Similarly, in spite of the decline in the extreme poverty rate in Sub-Saharan Africa to 41 percent, but due to the region's population growth, 389 million people lived on less than $1.90 a day in 2013, and in 1990 the number was 113 million which implies that there was an increase of poverty from 1990 to 2013 (World Bank,2017).

2.2 MDG2 Achieving Universal Primary Education

Industrialized countries of the world have successfully tried in increasing their funding of education to 26 % of their GNP at all levels of education, especially in primary education which allowed them to even exceed the MDGs target, but less developed countries tend to spend less than 10 % of their budget to education (World Bank, 2017). For example, around 124 developing countries that were signatory to the MDGs spend less than 5 % of their GNP on education with exception of Cape Verde, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malaysia, Namibia and Tunisia who spend between 10 to 40 % respectively.

While there was significant improvement of literacy in the industrialized nations, on the contrary, literacy in the less-income nations has not been good enough as the rate was 77.5 % in 1990 (World Bank, 2017). Moreover, the over-all number of uneducated adults is still surging in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Arab States and in South Asia. For example, Burkina Faso, Niger and South Sudan are at the bottom of the rank where the literacy rates are still below 30% (Roser, 2013). Similarly, in Nigeria for instance, where 20 % of Africans reside, 10.5 million children were reported to have been out of school according recent UNESCO report (Roser, 2013).

2.3 MDG3 Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women

Advancing gender equality is fundamental for meeting the MDGs and for making prosperous, safe, and peaceful world, where women have better access to health services, to education, the economy tend to growth faster. Again, where females are treated as second rate compared to male, an unending circle of confinement is created such as limited employment opportunities, lack of access to healthcare, forced marriages, constrained relationships and every now and again brutality and abuse can be set up and propagated. Concentrating more help on young female offers a chance to supplant that endless loop with a righteous one that puts female at the core of their families and their networks.

Gender inequality is often greater among the poor, both within and across countries. For instance, the gender gap in terms of aggregate enrolment both in primary and secondary gross has significantly decreased between 1991 and 2009. Globally, it is wider in poor countries 7 % points for primary enrollment, 13 % points for secondary enrollment, while in high income nations it accounts for 3% and 2% for both primary and secondary school respectively. In poorer nations and more isolated communities, the disparity between boys and girls has been in the increase (World Bank, 2011).

While in labor market, opportunities for women is very slim, and where they are able to get a job, they earn less than men for similar work, as was indicated recently, women earn just 79 cents for every dollar men make in 2019 regardless of job type or worker's position and more prone to be poor whether they work or not.

Women spend almost twice as much time on housework, almost five times as much time on child care, and about half as much time on market work as men do (UN,2017). The proportion of parliamentary members, women constituted only 19.4 percent for the upper and the lower chamber (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2011). From a legal point, in many countries of the world, women lack legal right to own land and have property of their own as well as to conduct a decent business, or even to travel without their husband's consent, and for the 21 of the 63 countries studied by Htun and Weldon (2011) have found an unequal inheritance rights for men and women.

2.4 MDG4 Reducing Child Mortality Rates

Undernutrition is assessed to add to in excess of 33% of all death of children under five. Collaborative programs among development partners such as Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) and WHO, WFP, and UNICEF have helped networks and family units secure access to healthfully sufficient eating regimens which limit undernutrition. Among all the 8 MDGs goal, goal 4 is among the accomplished goal as data indicated. For instance, there was a reduction of mortality rate of children of under-five by more than 50 % which equals to a reduction of 90 to 43 deaths for each 1,000 live births. There was a worldwide drop in the number of children under-five dying from 12.7 million in 1990 to about 6 million in 2015 despite the population growth, and there was also an increase by three-fold in the pace of decrease of under-five mortality since the mid-1990s (MDG Monitor, 2016).

Even though, some countries of the Sub-Saharan Africa, were left behind in achieving all of the 8 goals, yet they have recorded a success in achieving goal 4 as MDGs report indicated. From 1990 to 2015, the yearly pace of decrease of under-five mortality was five times when compare with the period between 1990 and 1995. Moreover, in the area of measles vaccination, the effort has helped to prevent the death of children of about 15.6 million from 2000 to 2013, implying a reduction of 67 % in the total measles cases reported worldwide , and about 84 % of children worldwide was said to have received at least one dose of measles containing vaccine in 2013 which accounted to 73 % increase since 2000.

Around 84 % of children worldwide was said to have gotten a portion of measles vaccination containing antibody in 2013 which record to 73 % expansion since 2000. Despite the global achievement in reducing the mortality rate of children of under-five, nations like Oceania and some Sub Saharan African have not accomplished more than 50 percent decrease in under-five mortality (MDG Monitor, 2016).

Regardless of the achievements in most low-income nations, the pace was not sufficient enough to meet the MDG focus in 2015. Around 16,000 children under five keep are dying each day in 2015, for the most part because of preventable causes like pneumonia, intestinal sickness, and looseness of the bowels. Another 6 million children were estimated to die before the reach age five (MDG Monitor, 2016).

2.5 MDG5 Improving Maternal Health

Improving maternal wellbeing is basic to sparing the lives of a huge number of women who die because of entanglement from pregnancy and childbirth yearly. More than 90 % of these deaths could be forestalled if women in low income countries have easy means of getting balance diet, basic knowledge about pregnancy, clean water, and good sanitation facilities before and after childbirth. From 1990 to 2015, the number of women dying during pregnancy and after childbirth has reduced tremendously, a 45 % reduction in maternity mortality was recorded worldwide and in South Asia there was a 64 % decrease in maternal mortality ratio between 1990 and 2013, and 49 % in Sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, there was an expansion of 12 % increase of helped births by trained personnel the world over in 2014, which accounted for 70 %, as against 59 % in 1990. The North African region had recorded a surge of women receiving four or more antenatal visits by 50 percent in 1990 to 89 % in 2014 (MDG Monitor, 2016).

Despite the success recorded so far, a substantial number of women die every day during pregnancy from intricacies emerging from childbirth. The maternal death rate in low income region is around 14 % above high-income countries. The world over, there is an expected 289,000 maternal death in 2013 which is equal to 800 women dying every day. The highest number of women dying from maternal problem was recorded in Sub-Saharan African and Southern Asia which stand at 86 %.

Several maternal issues which result to the death of a large number of women is preventable if proper mechanism was in place, and of the total death, hemorrhage account for more than 27 % of maternal death in less developed nations which stands at 16 %. Similar intricacies resulting to death are unsafe abortion, infections, high blood pressure during pregnancy, and intricacies from delivery. Well planned health-care assistance can support manage or prevent these intricacies, including expert attention during childbirth, antenatal care during the period of pregnancy, and attention and support in the weeks following childbirth (World Bank, 2017).

2.6 MDG6 Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

MDG 6 was based on reducing spread of HIV, Malaria, Tuberculosis and different infections. Based on this reasoning, MDG 6 has 3 targets, stopping significantly the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015 as well achieving worldwide access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for those who need it, and to ceased and start reversal of the incidence of malaria and other major diseases by 2015. Reduction of malaria infection by 40 %, and the spread of HIV from 3.5 million cases in 2000 to 2.1 million were among the achievement so far recorded. There was also a colossal upsurge in the number of individuals living with HIV getting retroviral treatment (ART) globally, from 800,000 in 2003 to 13.6 million in 2014. The rate of death as a result of HIV has decreased by 45 % from 1990 and 2013, while predominance rate fell by 41 % within a similar timeframe (MDG Monitor, 2016).

New cases of HIV diseases have declined all around by about 40 % globally showing a drop from an expected 3.5 million to 2.1 million new contaminations. Among the nations with adequate information, 10 nations recorded a drop in excess of 75 % in new HIV contaminations from 2000 to 2013, while another 27 nations recorded a decrease of in excess of 50 percent. The 75 % of new diseases recorded in 2013 happened in just 15 countries, however sub-Saharan Africa is as yet the most seriously influenced by the scourge with an expected 1.5 million new contaminations in 2013. Of these, almost 50 % have happened in three nations, South Africa, Nigeria, and Uganda (MDG Monitor, 2016).

2.7 MDG7 Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

MGDs 7 is about ensuring environmental sustainability, hence policies and programmes were geared toward reversing the depletion of environmental resources, and to halve environmental degradation by 2015. Out of the 30% of the total land that is forest, an estimated 1.6 billion people depend on forests directly for their livelihoods, as well as clean air and water. Forests also provide a habitat for millions of plants and animals, as well as catchment for 75 % of the world's fresh water. They help in the adaptation and mitigation of climate change, though they are under threat from deforestation.

Since the launch of MDG in 1990, there was significant increase in marine and terrestrial protected areas in many regions. For example, in Caribbean

and Latin America, coverage of terrestrial protected areas increased from 8.8 % in 1990 to 23.4 % in 2014. Similarly, access to safe drinking water has increased from 76 % in 1990 to 91 % in 2015. Additionally, an estimated 2.6 billion have access to safe since 1990, and 1.9 people have access to piped water on premises, and 58 % of the world population access this service in 2015.

147 nations were able to achieve the target of safe water target, 95 nations have met the sanitation target, while 77 nations met both the sanitation and safe water target respectively. At the same time, the proportion of people practicing open defecation has reduced by nearly 50 % since 1990. Net loss in forest cover reduced from 8.3 million hectares annually in 1990 to 5.2 million hectares annually each year between 2000 and 2010 (Okon, 2012).

Despite the success recorded for the last 15 years in securing the planet, a lot must be done to save the planet from severe climate change as deforestation remain high in South America, Africa, and Oceania where there was a significant net losses of forest area, due to severe drought and forest fires as reported. More so, between 1990 and 2012, C02 emission had increase by 50% the world over, as a result of the growth in developing regions. This increase in emission is expected to rise which in turn will have a drastic effect on the global climate and possibly irreversible consequences for people and ecosystems, like food shortages and longer lasting weather extremes. Moreover, increased exploitation of marine fisheries is threatening livelihoods, food security, economies, and ecosystems, as between 1974 and 2011, the number of marine fish stocks within safe biological limits dropped by 19 %, from 90 % to 71 %.
Consequently, fish stocks in 2015 were below the level at which they can maximize sustainable yields. In 2011, 41 countries experienced water scarcity as against 39 countries in 1988. Also, 10 Countries from Central Asia, Arabian Peninsula, and North Africa withdrew more than 100% of their renewable fresh water which implies they are depleting their renewable groundwater resources.

2.8 MDG8 Developing a global partnership for development

MDGs 8 was predicated on global partnership, which seek to encourage partnership among nations for socio-economic development. Specifically, the partnership aims to establish an open predictable, rule-based, non-discriminatory trading and economic system, to address the special needs of the developing nations to comprehensively deal with debt issues and provide the mechanism through which the developing nations could access affordable drugs in collaboration with the developed nations. Other aims which the world partnership seeks to establish include: collaboration in technology transfer, communication, sciences, and in agriculture, as well as in trade. The success recorded as a result of the global partnership as from 1990 to 2015 include, 60% a rise in assistance given to the developing nations by the developed nation reaching $135.2 billion.

Similarly, developed nations such as United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Luxemburg continue to give assistance to developing nation which exceed 0.7 % which is the UN threshold, and export from the developing nation to developed nation has increased to 65% in 2000, and 79% in 2014 (United Nations Development Programme, 2013).

The proportion of external debt service to export revenue in the developing world reduced from 12 to 3 % between 2000 and 2013. Additionally, 95 % of the global population is covered by a mobile cellular signal as of 2015. Moreover, mobile-cellular subscription has grown by nearly tenfold in the last 15 years, from 738 million to over 7 billion between 2000 and 2015. Similarly, internet penetration has increased from about 6 % of the global population to 43 % between 2000 and 2015. Consequently, 3.2 billion people are now linked to an international network of content and applications. Also, net official development assistance (ODA) from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) increased by 66 % between 2000 and 2014, reaching a peak of $135.2 billion in 2013 (United Nations, 2008). There was also, an increase of humanitarian aid by 22 %, from $11 billion to $13 billion. Similarly, debt relief grants dropped by 87 % from $3.6 billion to $476 million (World Bank, 2017).

Although, there has been increase in terms of collaboration, yet the relationship between the developed nation and developing nation is not on equal basis (Olusola,2016). There exists exploitation by the developed nation in terms of trade and technology transfer. It is on these bases that, it has been argued by some scholars that, aid to less income countries is not a healthy thing, if the developed nation really want to assist, they should help in building the capacity of the developing nation through training and technology transfer (Olabode, 2014

Conclusion

This study assessed MDGs which will serve as a mirror for the attainment of sustainable development which is the next global initiative. Conclusively, this study argued that, the there is need for a concerted effort if at all the sustainable development is to be achieved. Available record has shown that, while some goals were achieved, others were not achieved especially in the developing countries which call for a careful implementation of the next development initiative.

References

Akintoye, V. A., & Opeyemi, O. A. (2014). Prospects for achieving Sustainable Development through the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 3(1), 33-33.

Assefa, Y., Van Damme, W., Williams, O. D., & Hill, P. S. (2017). Successes and Challenges of the Millennium Development goals in Ethiopia: Lessons for the Sustainable Development Goals. *BMJ Global Health*, 2(2), e000318.

Awortwi, N., & Musahara, H. (Eds.). (2016). *Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: Progresses and Challenges in Some African Countries*. Ethiopia: OSSREA.

Fukuda-Parr, S., Greenstein, J., & Stewart, D. (2013). How should MDG success and failure be judged: Faster progress or achieving the targets?. *World Development*, 41, 19-30.

Ki-Moon, B. (2013). The Millennium Development Goals Report 2013. United Nations Pubns. Retrieved from https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=The+Millennium+Development+Goals+Report+2015&btnG=

Lawal, A. I., Obasaju, B., & Rotimi, E. M. (2012). Towards achieving Millennium Development Goals (Mdg) in Nigeria: Prospect and Challenges. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 3(9), 74-82.

Roser, M., & Ritchie, H. (2013). Hunger and Undernourishment. Our World in Data. Retrieved fromhttps://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=%28Roser%2C+2013%29.+MDG&btnG=

Htun, M., & Weldon, S. L. (2011). State Power, Religion, and Women's Rights: A Comparative Analysis of Family Law. *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*, 18(1), 145-165.

Lomazzi, M., Borisch, B., & Laaser, U. (2014). The Millennium Development Goals: Experiences, Achievements and what's next. *Global Health Action*, 7(1), 23695.

MDG Monitor (2016, November). MDG Progress Retrieved from https://www.mdgmonitor.org/mdg-8-develop-a-global-partnership-for-development/

NBS (2017).*The Nigerian Statistical fact sheet on Economic and Social Development*. National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja.

World Bank. (2017). The World Bank Annual Report 2012. The World Bank. Retrieved from https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=World+Bank%2C+2017+MDG&btnG=#d=gs_cit&u=%2Fscholar%3Fq%3Dinfo%3AdrfmESLa8cAJ%3Ascholar.google.com%2F%26output%3Dcite%26scirp%3D9%26hl%3Den

Rodney, W. (2018). How Europe Underdeveloped Africa. Verso Trade. Retrieved from https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Rodney+%281972%29&btnG=

Seers, D., Schaffer, B., & Kiljunen, M. L. (Eds.). (1979). Underdeveloped Europe: Studies in Core-Periphery Relations (No. 1). Humanities Press.

Okon, D. E., & Ukwayi, J. K. (2012). Challenges and Prospects of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) in Nigeria. *Global Journal of Social Sciences*, 11(2), 118-132.

Olabode, K. T., Adeigbe, Y., Kayode, Z. Y. H., & Owonibi, E. (2014). Millennium development goals (MDGs) in Nigeria: Issues and Problems. *Global Journal of Human-Social Science: Sociology & Culture*, 14(5).

Olusola, O., & Plaatjie, S. R. (2016). Problems and Prospects of Millennium Development Goals in Ghana. *Africa's Public Service Delivery and Performance Review*, 4(4), 624-638.

United Nations (2008). Commitments for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. High-level event. Available from: http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2008highlevel/commitments. shtml [cited 10 April 2013]

United Nations Development Programme. (2013). Global MDG Conference. Making the MDGs work; 2013. Available from: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/

presscenter/ events/2013/february/27-28-february--making-the-mdgs-work.html[cited 10 April 2013].

Woolbridge, M. (2015). From MDGs to SDGs: What are the Sustainable Development Goals. *Bonn: ICLEI—Local Governments for Sustainability. Retrieved from https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=From+MDGs+to+SDGs%3A+What+are+the+Sustainable+Development+Goals%3F&btnG=*

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 33- 40

Challenges affecting the Effective Implementation of Community-Oriented Policing in Abuja Municipal Area Council, Nigeria

OWONIBI OLA ELIZABETH
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria

J.O. Ukawilulu
Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria

Abstract. This article examines the challenges affecting the implementation of community-oriented policing in Abuja Municipal Area Council, Nigeria. Over the years policing in Abuja has been confronted with problems like increased crime, terrorism and general insecurity. Despite, the adoption of community-oriented policing in April 27th, 2004 which was a welcomed strategy to deal with the crime trend, yet the crime is still on the increased. Community-oriented policing as a strategy is a proactive philosophy that promotes problem-solving, and problem oriented policing in tackling the crime and insecurity that affect the quality of life, and citizens fear of crime. It entails identifying, analysing and addressing the community problems at their roots. It also involves partnership between the police and members of public as co-producers of safe community. The method employed was survey; multi-stage sampling was used, while questionnaire and oral interview were used as instruments of data collection for 400 respondents. The study revealed that, community-oriented policing implementation in Nigeria is faced with series of challenges. These include misconception of the core value of community-oriented policing, police-public perceptions, and inadequate fund from the government, inadequacy equipment and technology to support services, corruption, and so on. The study recommends that it is pertinent for all the stakeholders to have a proper training in order to understand the concept of community-oriented policing for effective delivery of the strategy in the reduction of crime and fear of crime, for safety and security in Abuja Municipal Area Council.

Keywords: Challenges, Community policing, Crime prevention, partnership, safety, security, strategy.

1. Introduction

The place of crime prevention and control in any society cannot be over emphasized. Traditionally, the maintenance of law and order in any civilized society like Abuja is usually the exclusive role of conventional police and other law enforcement agencies. In Nigeria, the police under the leadership of Inspector General of Police (IGP) Balogun Tafa came up with reform policy of 8-point agenda to tackle crime wave and insecurity. With his slogan "Fire for Fire" and the adoption of community–oriented policing in April 27, 2004 by the former President Olusegun Obasanjo, with the aim of combating crime and insecurity in Nigerian Communities. Community-oriented policing is collaboration efforts between the police and the members of the public, in fighting and reducing crime and insecurity in a community, (Ikuteyijo & Rotimi, 2016). Despite the introduction of community-oriented policing over the years in Nigeria, the programme implementation was faced with security challenges in an effort to combat crime especially in Abuja (Osaro, 2013). Thus, the security challenges and the fear of crime faced by the citizens are worrisome and so demand urgent and workable solutions. Therefore this paper is an attempt to address those challenges facing the effective implementation of community-oriented policing for safety and security in Abuja Municipal Area Council, Nigeria.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

In spite of the tremendous successes of community–oriented policing to address the causes of crime reduce crime and its fears in other countries such as

Japan, USA, Britain and other countries. On the contrary this laudable effort and expectation of the community-oriented policing version in Nigeria, is the direct opposite leading to failure of the strategy in Abuja, due to the trend of crime presently, which shows that the community-oriented policing as strategy have failed to reduce crime. Researches evidence show that community-oriented policing as a strategy in Abuja was plagued with many challenges, such as unawareness of community- oriented policing, misconception of the core value of community-oriented policing, police-public perceptions, inadequate funding by government, shortage of manpower, corruption, dart of modern technology for intelligence gathering, and so on. Thus, it is pertinent to proffer solutions to these problems, in order to address policing strategies and to improve the quality of life in Abuja Municipal Area Council.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study first is to examine the challenges faced by community-oriented policing as a strategy for crime reduction in Abuja. Second to how to improve the performance of community-oriented policing for effective crime prevention and crime control in Abuja.

1.3 Research Questions

It is important to ask some questions in relation to the study for the realization of its objectives; firstly, what are those challenges undermining the community-oriented policing in crime reduction in Abuja Municipal Area Council?. Secondly, how can the performance of community-oriented policing be improved for community safety?

2. Defining the Concept of Community-Oriented Policing

In understanding the concept of community-oriented policing, there are many definitions of community-oriented policing but for this presentation; the study relies on the definition put forward by the Nigeria police Community-Oriented Policing Services (COPS) which stated that, Community-oriented policing is a philosophy that guides police management styles, policies, strategies and operational performances. It requires an active partnership between the police and the community members. It ensures that police view their primary role as the provision of quality service to the community. It also entails that the police adopting a problem solving approach to their operations and involves the public in deciding policing priorities (Balogun, 2004). Community-oriented policing as a strategy is a working collaboration between the community and its police agency. The core elements of community-oriented policing are partnership and participation by members of the community to reduce crime, deal with community problem-solving and improve the quality of life for the community. The strategy enables the citizens to cooperate with the police in dealing with incidence of crime, fear of crime, and other social disorder issues within the community. The community-oriented policing are anchored on a systematic relationship between the police and the entire citizenry (Okeshola & Mudiare, 2013).

According to Osaro (2013), community–oriented policing promotes and supports organizational strategies, to address the causes and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through the delivery of police services, which involves aspects of traditional law enforcement as well as prevention, problem-solving, community engagement, change management, institutional training and partnerships. It equates reactive responses to calls for service with proactive problems- solving centred on the causes of crime and disorder. He maintains that community-oriented policing requires the police and the public to join together as partners in the course of both identifying, analysing and effectively addressing the issues of crime and security in the community.

2.1 Emergence of Community-Oriented Policing in Nigeria

The reasons for adopting the more proactive approach inherent in community-oriented policing in Nigeria are both philosophical and pragmatic (NPF Handbook 2018). At the philosophic level, any police organization that seeks to serve democratic and humanitarian ideals must be (and be seen to be) transparent, fair, apolitical, accountable and responsive to public perceptions and expectations. Such policing is characterized by the notion of police service rather than police force, where the most significant benchmarks of performance are public satisfaction, trust and confidence. At the pragmatic level, there exists a wealth of evidence to confirm that the traditional approach to policing, which tends to be reactive and exclusively law enforcement based, is ultimately not effective in preventing crime and anti-social behaviour within society. Further, a predominantly reactive policing style encourages an alienating police culture, whereby the police and public develop “them” and “us” mentality towards one another. The inevitable outcome is that the police

image suffers, public confidence declines, and citizens withdraw their voluntary supports and cooperation toward crime issues (Nigeria Police Force Operational handbook 2018, British Council DFID).

Furthermore, Finance provides another pragmatic and compelling reason to pursue a community-oriented policing style in Nigeria. Citizens and their elected representatives are entitled to ask how public funds are being spent and to demand value for money. In competing for their share of limited public funds, public sector organizations should be able to prove that they have spent their budget wisely and that resources have been targeted effectively towards social priorities. If the police can demonstrate, they are both operationally and cost effective in achieving results, as evidenced in service quality and public satisfaction, they gain a significant edge in the bidding for future finance and resources. These were the rationale behind adoption of community-oriented policing in 27th April 2004, yet these challenges are still much more present in the day to-day running of community-oriented policing in Nigeria, Thus there an urgent need to address these challenges for workable solutions and effective crime reduction in Abuja.

According to Ogadima & Okunola, (2015) in Nigeria, community–oriented policing came due to concerns that the prevailing system has failed the traditional and professional policing approach as it were in abroad so also in Nigeria, often at times citizens that witnessed crime are not willingly to be involved in police bureaucratic protocols, thus, they refused to reports crime cases to the police, more so due to lack of confidence and mistrust on the police agency. Also in the same vein George (1988) stated that in this dispensation when citizens are angry, frustrated and alienated from democratic government and its representatives, getting closer to the people by the police fulfils community-oriented policing mandate to build confidence, trust and peace with the consumers of their service. The overall goal of community-oriented policing is for the police and the public to become partners with communities, empowering them so that they can carry on with their own shares of responsibilities of making community safer. This collaboration should be enhanced and channel through proper community-oriented policing awareness and training in Nigeria. Most authors were campaigning for community-oriented policing as a means of fighting crime, while this study focuses on the challenges of community-oriented policing in Nigeria since inception.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical underpinnings for this study are the Left Realistic theory and Broken Window Theory. The first theory is Left Realistic was popularized by Jock Young and others in 1984. The theory suggests that the police inability to quench the ever increasing wave of crime in Abuja and fear of crime was due to lack of cordial relationship between the police and the public members, the police ought to serve and protect. The theory believed that for police to be able to reduce crime and fear of crime in a community there must be partnership between the police and the public, for both should serve as co-producer of safety and security in their neighbourhoods. The theory emphasized that if the police neglect and refuse to partner with the public; there will be dry of information needed to solve most crime issues. The theory believed that in dealing with crime and policing problem, evidence from victimization studied and other sources like crime statistics show that 50-90 percentage of crimes known to the police are notified to them by the public. Most crime issues that are cleared up are also solved as a result of information received and gathered from the public (suspects, witnesses and victims evidences), Haralambos & Holborn (2013). However, if the public are not treated well or abused they will become unwilling to give the police vital information on crime issues, thus unable to solve crimes problems. Researches evidence that public trust and confidence in the police has decline, due to police professionalism that led to dry of information needed to solve crime issues. Therefore for crime wave and fear of crime to reduce it is pertinent for the police and the citizen to be in partnership that will help in reducing crime, safety and security in Abuja. Partnership as the core value of community-oriented policing is pertinent to its effectiveness to reducing crime within the community, especially in Abuja Municipal Area Council.

The second theory is Broken Window model, it is a popular perspective of community policing was first described in 1982 in a seminal article by Wilson and kelling. The theory suggests that the slippery slope to lawlessness begins when a community starts tolerating relatively major violations of public order-vandalism of abandoned structures, minor traffic violations, loitering and the like and that cracking down on such nuisances discourages more serious crimes such as robbery, burglary and assault. Since 1980s the ‘broken window’ theory has served as the premise for new policing strategies that aggressively focused on the any appearance of undesired behaviour and minor crimes such a s drinking, using

drugs in public , prostitutes, vandals off the street, including traffic violations. Zero tolerance policing is known for its success in reducing crime in New York in 1994 and 2001. Its aggressive campaign restored order in the city and crime declined dramatically. According to document of community-policing Wikipedia, (the free encyclopaedia retrieved 01/03/2016) stated that community policing was derived from 'Broken Windows theory since broken window is not against the law then it would be ignored by the professional police officers. However, it implies social disorganization that needs attention of the community oriented officers (Giddens, 2006; Haralambos & Holborn, 2013). Therefore the broken window theory can serve as a motivation for city leaders and officials to clean up neighbourhoods and take control of local crime. It can also motivate a city or neighbourhood to put funds towards youth programs that will give unsupervised teens and children a fun, activity-filled place to go. Parents may also be influenced to keep a better eye on their kids and the activities that take place outside their home.

3. Methodology

The area of study is Abuja municipality Area Council (AMAC), which is the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), in Nigeria. The population is made up with urban white collar jobs, business contactors and rural agrarian life, which is regarded as heterogeneous society. The estimated population of Abuja is 2,440,000. (Two million four hundred and forty thousand) (NPC 2014).The sample population selected for the study was 400, which consist of police personnel (240) and members of the community (160). The method employed was survey method, while the multi stage sampling technique was based on stratified and simple random sampling for the selection of the two categories of the respondents. The study instruments were questionnaire and oral interview for the collection of data. These were used to elicit information relating to respondents opinions on community-oriented policing in Abuja. While the secondary qualitative data compliments the above method. For data analysis the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to analyse the data obtained.

4. Results

Table1: Challenges Encountered In the Implementation of Community-Oriented Policing of Respondents

Challenges	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate manpower	40	10
Inadequate fund from the government	72	18
Inadequate equipment to support service (intelligent gathering)	48	12
Lack of cooperation between police/public	82	20.5
Misconception of COP	86	21.5
Corruption	62	15.5
No idea	10	5
Total	**400**	**100**

Table 1 indicates that about (21.5%) of the respondents reported misconception of the COP, about (20.5%) indicates lack of cooperation between the police and the public. Also (17%) stated inadequate fund from the government to support community-oriented policing, about (13.5%) indicates corruption, while (13%) indicated inadequate equipment to support the services, while (10%) indicate inadequate manpower, while (1.5%) reported No idea. This implies that, community-oriented policing was characterized with challenges that hinder its effective implementation in Abuja Municipal Area Council.

Table 2: Crime Reduction Strategies of Respondents

Strategies	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Effective patrols	128	32
Raids	30	7.5
Stop and search	40	10
Arrest of criminals	32	8
Partnerships with community	104	26
Intelligence led policing	50	12.5
Policing the community	16	4
Total	400	100.0

Table 2 above reveals that (32%) indicated effective patrol as most effective means of crime prevention strategies, while (26%) indicates partnership with the community, about (12.5%) affirmed intelligence led policing. The (10%) indicated stop and search strategy, while (8%) stated arrest of criminals, and

(4%) answered policing the community. This is a clear departure from the orientation of traditional approach to policing which based on law enforcement, which is mostly on arrest of the criminals to community-oriented policing for police-public partnership to reduce crime. This confirmed to the statement made by Okeshola& Mudiare (2013).

5. Discussion of the Results

This study highlights one of the major challenges faced in the implementation of community-oriented policing in Abuja, is misconception of the core value of COP, which is inadequate understanding of the concept of community-oriented policing, is common amongst the citizens of both in abroad and Nigeria. For instance, Casady a public safety director in LPD Homeland in America in 2017, described community policing as perhaps the most misunderstood and frequently abused theme in police management with little notion of what the phrase means. While in Nigeria the COP is being undermined and underscore the core value of its contextual meaning, Osaro (2013) observed that most significant problem is the attempt to define community partnership accurately for its shared values, interpersonal, and collaborative bonds by the police and the administrative areas. In this regards Table1, revealed that about (21.5%) respondents affirmed misconceptions of COP, which is an impediment to the effective implementation of community-oriented policing to reduce crime in Abuja.

This study also examines the challenges faced by community-oriented policing is police-public relations in Abuja which is about (20.5%) as revealed in the study Table1. The history of police-public in Abuja and in Nigeria generally has been described as frosty as the idea of policing imposed on the country by the colonial masters was a deliberate attempt to foster an antagonism between the policed and the police (Alemika & Chukwuma 2000; Onoja 2007; Ikuteyijo & Rotimi, 2016). These scholars explicates the reasons for the police-publics feuds in the colonial times, when police stood as the symbol off authority, which were responsible for enforcement of most government policies like the collection of taxes and enforcement of traffic regulation and arresting offences, they were usually at logger heads with members of the public. Unfortunately, this no-love relationship between the police and the public extends to the post- colonial era. This conformed to Ogadima & Okunola (2015) assertion that due to mistrust and lack of confidence between the police and the public led to not cordial relationships, thus there lack of information needed to solve crime issues.

Furthermore, in this modern time the relationship are still largely Characterized by suspicion, prejudice, mutual disrespect, Conflict, violence and other heinous crime such as intimidation, rape, mass killing and extra judicial killings which are perpetrated by the same police against the citizens they ought to protect. This to a large extent had made it difficult for any police organization to succeed in its objective of maintains of the law and order without the cooperation of the people being policed. To solve this dilemma, therefore, there must be not only a cordial relationship between the police and the citizens, but also be a working partnership between them if the community-oriented policing strategy goals are to be achieved (Ikuteyijo & Rotimi, 2016).

The general notion is that the police are corrupt, inefficient, ill-equipped and unreliable, which conformed to Dickson (2007) assertion that community policing as practised in the UK is definitely not applicable to the Nigerian concept without necessary adjustments due to the long-standing antagonism between the police and the public. He also noted some impediment to the successful implementation to community-oriented policing in Abuja which includes internal resistance by police men who benefited from the traditional policing and who prefer to maintain and remain with the status quo; thereby lacking commitment to the project by implementing officers; lack of support from members of the public; inadequate support from the government; and poor welfare package/incentives for police men. However, one of the major challenges to the success and effectiveness of community-oriented policing in Abuja is the hostile relationship between the police and the public. The more the police and the citizens cooperate in implementing community-oriented policing to tackle crime, insurgency and social order the more reduction in insecurity rate. On the other hand, the more the police and the citizens work apart in policing the more the increase in crime and social disorder (Osaro, 2013).

Table1, above shows that (17%) of the respondents affirmed that, without adequate funding from the government a laudable project like COP cannot see the light of the day. The failure of the government to commit a good recourses towards the implementation of the COP programme, that will assist the police to improve on its performance, its images among the public that will lead to cordial relationship between the police –public and eventually it will serve as avenue for providing crime information to the police

to be able to solve many crime issues thereby reduces crime in Abuja. More so, for the COP to be more effective in preventing and controlling crime in Abuja, the Nigerian government must improve upon the structure and functional operative management of the police organization and its personnel: there must be improvement on the quality and quantity of weaponry, communication and technological equipment, sufficient serviceable logistics, adequate housing accommodations service scheme and good remunerations; frequent up to date training programmes, adequate man power strength for more police coverage and police visibility. All these listed factors can be improved upon the Nigeria government and the organization will create more awareness for the police-public for partnerships in delivering effective COP to reduce crime in Abuja.

Another problem that hampered the effective implementation of community-oriented policing in Abuja is corruption; about (15.5%) affirmed that in Table1. Corruption is the wide spread corruption which characterized the Nigeria police that trigger abuses of ordinary citizens, by unlawful arrest and detention and threat to their life, coupled with unlawful demands of bribes and human rights abuses against them as means of extorting money, torture, sexual abuses, violence and even extrajudicial killings as confirmed by Okeshola & Mudiare (2013). Corruption in the police organization is so endemic that has eroded public trust and confidence they have in the police services. Therefore the police have taken a holistic approach to end or minimize the acts so that their image can be rebranded in face of the public, more for to build trust and confidence of the citizens for better collaboration to reduce crime and bring about safety and security in Abuja.

Another problem confronting the implementation of community-oriented policing in Abuja is inadequate technology to support the services especially in the area of intelligent gathering for information on crime issues. This evident in Table1 which revealed that (13%) of the respondents affirmed the assertion, that the police lack information needed to solve incidence of crime within the community and this conformed to Left Realist theory by Jock Young in 1984. As community-oriented develop the trust and confidence that the citizens have in police will consequently meet the people with diverse information through the use of technological gadgets, which may be useful and turned into police intelligence. This will promotes a cooperative approach to policing and many of the solution to identified problem such as crime and disorder through the collection and analysis of information and enables a more fundamental approach to problem-solving in which resources can be tasked efficiently due to an accurate understanding of crime and incident problem.

In solving the challenges hampering the effective implementation of COP in Nigeria, there
Is a symbolic relationship between the police and the public set standards for policing ethics in Nigeria?

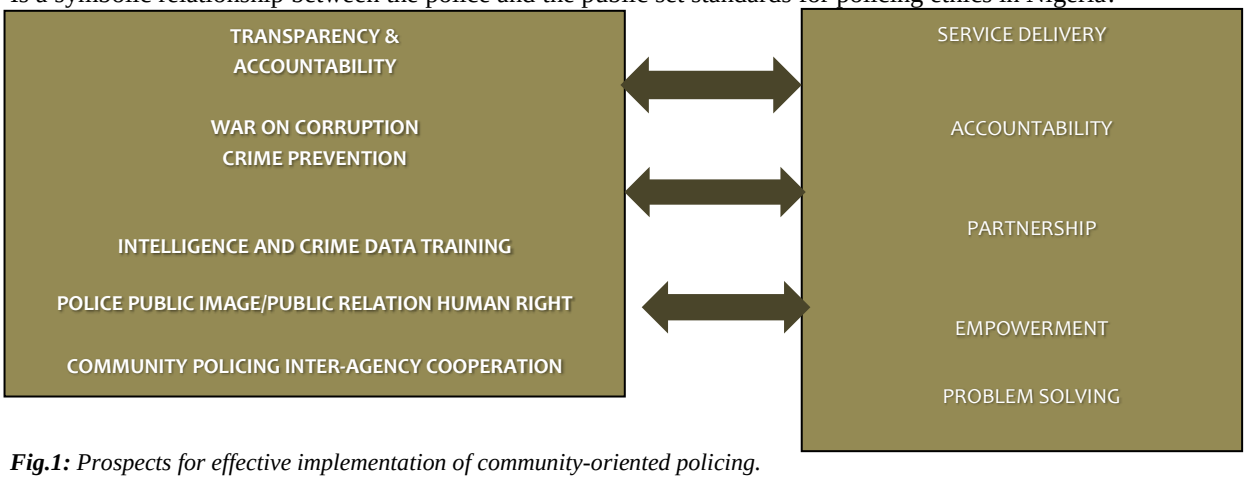


Fig.1: *Prospects for effective implementation of community-oriented policing.*

The above model is a combination of police ethics, the moral codes and the principles of Nigeria Police Force (NPF) with public partnership which have been set through community-oriented policing philosophy and strategy to address crime disorder issues for safety and security in the Nigerian communities especially in Abuja municipal Area.

6. Conclusions

The above model has given clue to the challenges facing the community-oriented policing implementation in Abuja and the way forward. For instance the police and the public members must come together to form a synergy, to address the problem of misconception in community-oriented policing, and police-public relations, effective patrol by the police, intelligence gathering of information's, accountability must be the key watch word of the citizens. Also the government must be ready to commit substantive amount of fund and recourses to the programme to improve on the issues of mechanical constraints such as inadequate funding, logistics, inadequate man power, inadequate equipment and technology for intelligent gathering, corruption and other related issues. Furthermore the government and all the stakeholders should be committed to the programme for management implementation, for the COP as strategy to achieve its set goals of crime reduction, safety and security in Abuja Municipal Area Council.

7. Recommendations

The public remains an integral part upon which effective community-oriented policing revolves round. The public members run the institution and its structures. Thus their involvement and participation are necessary ingredients for community-oriented policing as a strategy for crime prevention and control in Abuja, this cannot be over emphasized. A community crime prevention effort encourages residents to know and recognise their neighbours. It also serves as eyes and ears of the police for spotting and reporting any unusual activity. The community-oriented policing strategy as a partnership between the police and public will helped in bringing about reduction in crime, improved safety and security in such areas as Abuja municipal area council.

Foregoing, there is an urgent need for all the stakeholders' partnership to be set up in order to generate the policing of resources towards a common goal. Also to build up partners working relationship through agreeing on the goals, objectives and core principle undermining the partnership, Also to explore appropriate structure management techniques for attaining and measuring the impacts and effective operation of community-oriented policing, output and outcomes in achieving the set of goals for crime reduction in Abuja.

The most effective way to solve these problems and the challenges facing the community-oriented policing implementation is to integrate the capabilities of the country's police with the citizens at all stages and at all levels of policing through COP for better understanding of the core value of the strategy, transparency, accountability and intelligent gathering and organizational management for service delivery just like what happened in Japan, Britain, USA.

Also the community policing theories such as Broken Window theory of Zero tolerance policing can be adopted to serve as motivation for the city leaders, officials' youths and all the stakeholders to clean up neighbourhoods and take control of local crimes, thus, ensuring crime free, safety and security in Abuja Municipal Area Council.

References

Alemika,E & Chukwuma,I (2000), *Analysis of Police and Policing in Nigeria*. Center for Law Enforcement Education and National Human Rights Commission, Lagos.

Balogun Tafa (2004), *Community Policing Project Plan*. Garki, Abuja.

Casady T, (2017), *Community Based Policing*: Lincoln Police Department, Nebraska, and Washington. Www. cops, us doj.gove030917193.

Dickson, A. Y.(2007) *Community Policing* .in Ikuteyijo & Rotimi (2016), Community Partnership in Policing: The Nigerian Experience. Ile–Ife, Nigeria.

George, K. (1988), *Police and Communities: The Quiet Revolution, Perspectives on Policy* N01. J.F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Jerome H.B. Themes and Variation in Community. University of Chicago Press.

Giddens, A; Duneier, M. & Appelbaum,R.(2006), *Essentials of Sociology*. New York. WW Nortion, and Company Ltd.

Haralambos, M. & Holborn, M, (2013) *Sociology; Themes and Perspectives 8th ed*. London: Harper Collins.

National Population Commission of Nigeria, (2014), National Bureau of Statistics.

Nigeria Police Force Handbook (2018), Nigeria *Police Community Policing; Beat Duty Skill Course.* British Council, DFID, Abuja.

Ikuteyijo, L. & Rotimi, K. (2016), *Community Partnership in Policing: The Nigerian Experince.* Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

Ogadima, C, & Okunola A. (2015), *Challenges Faced by Community, Oriented Policing*

Trainees in Nigeria. Retrieved (2015) 15, August

Okeshola F. & Mudiare P. (2013) Community Policing in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects American *International Journal of Contemporary Research* Vol.3 No.7: July, 2013

Onoja (2007), Sustaining *a Tradition of Policing through Alienation: An assessment of Recruitment and Training in the Colonial and Post-colonial Nigeria Police*. Afrika Zamani, No's 13 &14. 2005-2006.

Osaro Olloruii (2013), *Addressing Nigeria's Security Challenges through Community Policing*. A paper presented at public lecture organised by Egbalor Youth Council. Egbalor

Wikipedia, (the free cyclopaedia) Retrieved, 01/03/2016.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 41- 48

Management of the National Health Insurance Scheme by HMOs: Determining the Workability of the Mechanisms Involved

YAKI KATUKA
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria

EMELDA IFEANYI EMMANUEL
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria

JOSEPH MAREN SAMPSON
ECWA Theological Seminary Kagoro, Kaduna State, Nigeria

Abstract. The health maintenance organizations - national health insurance scheme design in health care is an arrangement or mechanism employed to ensure a successful implementation of the NHIS itself. However, the processes involved in managing the enrollees through this arrangement may be complex and tasking. But because both organizations share similar goals, partnering may be possible. The study therefore focused on the role of HMOs and how they can facilitate the National Health Insurance Scheme. The essence was to find out if they can work together. The study utilized the quantitative and qualitative methods to gather information from respondents. The survey method was used to obtain responses from 384 respondents in the study and nine in-depth interviews were conducted with key officials of important organizations in the scheme. From the analysis and discussion of the research findings, it was discovered that HMOs played very important roles in the scheme and had significant impact on the scheme. It also discovered that HMOs do not only manage funds meant for the treatment of NHIS enrollees, but reduce the administrative burden of intermediaries for NHIS, HCPs and uses of the scheme. They enable the smooth functioning of the scheme as they effectively discharge their duties. The implication of these findings of the study is that HMOs on a long run, if properly supervised by the NHIS would facilitate the achievement of the goal of universal coverage far beyond stipulated time.

Keywords: Health Maintenance Organization, Managed care, Health care, National health insurance scheme.

1. Introduction

The designing of a national health insurance scheme to include the services of health maintenance organizations is one measure employed to ensure a successful implementation of a National Health Service. However, the process involved in the management of enrollees through this arrangement may be complex (Emmanuel, 2017). HMOs most often work independently of a National Health Insurance. HMOs are corporations that are licensed under the insurance laws of the state to operate and assume financial responsibility of providing a defined set of medical services to their enrollees for a fixed premium (Michael, 2005). They combine the provision of health insurance and the delivery of health care services to enrollees, under a network of doctors and hospitals, for a monthly or annual fee (Thomas, n.d; Hayes, 2020). This health care services from a network of medical doctors and hospital services to enrollees are pre-paid and wide-ranged (Campbell, 2007; Hayes, 2020). Health Maintenance Organizations manage, rather than provide health care for clients. They manage health care because they organize and coordinate the activities of doctors, hospitals and other care providers into groups to enhance the quality of health care services. It is a system organized to finance particular type of health

services to a defined, voluntarily enrolled population through a network of providers who are accountable for cost containment and quality health results. Cost containment in health care is achieved by being able to reduce prices and control access to services at the same time (Campbell, 2007). Health maintenance organizations have become popular substitutes to traditional health care plans offered by insurance companies because they cover a wide range of services at a significantly lower cost. However, they have lots of restrictions for their members (Campbell, 2007; Hayes, 2020). The prices are lower because Health Maintenance Organizations bid against one another. The money left over at the end of the year is the Health Maintenance Organizations' profit (Henslin, 2010). Until the early 1980s, before HMOs started becoming popular, traditional health insurance was the dominant form of health coverage. But as cost of health care started to increase tremendously under the traditional health insurance model, managed care firms became more reliable for many employers. And by 1990s and beyond, 90 percent of health insurance were mostly sold to managed care plans (Michael, 2005).

Health Maintenance Organization is a form of managed care because it provides health care services through a network of selected doctors, hospitals, clinics, and other health care providers to enrollees. HMOs try to deliver all-inclusive, contractual and timely services to their members. This implies that members received care from the primary care physician of their choice within the network of providers under the HMO (Campbell, 2007; Infinity, 2020). The contact point for all the health care needs of the enrollees is the primary care physician who runs all medical care, and provides referrals to the specialist or the other health providers in this structure. HMOs share the goal of reducing health care cost by focusing on preventive care and implementing management control measures for utilization (Campbell, 2007). While this arrangement eliminates unnecessary medical treatment, it can also reduce necessary treatment (Henslin, 2010). Health Maintenance Organizations and other closely related organizations share the characteristic of providing medical care for a prepaid periodic fee. And care could come directly from the Health Maintenance Organizations or from primary health care providers in contracts with the HMOs (Dictionary of American History, 2003).

Health Maintenance Organizations do not provide full coverage for enrollees and vary in their costs and benefits. Fixed fees make these organizations profitable to the extent that their enrollees stay healthy by taking preventive measures rather than curative to health (Macionis, 2005). They successfully control costs by doing the following: (1) excluding health care services deemed unnecessary, (2) prescribing drugs only on the prescription list, and (3) reducing clients' total freedom of choice in health care (Campbell, 2007). In Nigeria, the NHIS coopted the services of HMOs to run the scheme (NHIS Operational Guidelines, 2012). While some have expressed their fears of the danger of this type of arrangement, stating that unless health care givers are allowed to manage the scheme directly, the scheme will fail, others believe that this model of NHIS has its advantages. These opinions have been expressed by Nigerians (Aderele, 2010). The activities of HMOs in Nigeria's NHIS can be summarized as these:

- Effect timely payments to healthcare facilities.
- Ensure effective processing of claims (Secondary Services).
- Carry out continuous quality assurance of healthcare services.
- Ensure timely approval of referrals and undertake necessary follow up to complete referrals.
- Carry out continuous sensitization of enrollees.
- Market approved health plans to employers/enrollees
- Collect appropriate contributions and make necessary payments to the appropriate pools in a timely manner
- Effect necessary returns to NHIS in line with the operational guidelines
- Comply with other provisions as spelt out in the operational guidelines (NHIS Operational Guidelines, 2012).

HMOs effective performance of these tasks outlined above would greatly contribute to the success of the entire scheme. If otherwise, are unable to fulfill their responsibilities, may lead to unachieved goals in the NHIS (Emmanuel, 2017). But, since NHIS and HMOs share similar goals, there are chances that they could work together to achieve set goals on appropriate terms and conditions. However, the structural arrangements would be a complex one (Emmanuel, 2017). Health Maintenance Organizations functions in Nigeria's National Health Insurance Scheme varies according to the programs designed by the scheme (NHIS Operational Guidelines, 2012). Although some Health Maintenance Organizations in Nigeria have been accused of: (1) not paying PHCPs for medical procedures they consider unnecessary, and (2) have

refused to remit funds meant for health care to hospitals that had already seen their clients (Aderele, 2010), arguments in support of this NHIS – HMO arrangement are that; (1) HMOs ability to collaborate with PHCPs would lead to a successful implementation of the scheme (Ogundimu, 2011), (2) private sector participation in health service delivery would prevent laxity towards public services, (3) it would enhance private sector participation in health care services (Anyene, 2012), and (4) HMOs would encourage the cooperation of various health care professionals under the scheme to ensure efficiency of services to the insured (Edozien, 2007). No doubt, collaboration between both parties would require lots of efforts and even more to make the scheme successful, however, it is required.

2. Research Methodology

The quantitative part of the study followed a cross sectional survey design while the qualitative part employed in-depth interviews approach. Nine key persons in the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) and in Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) were interviewed. On the other hand, the survey questionnaires were administered to NHIS beneficiaries registered with some selected and accredited HMOs in the FCT to assess the knowledge of beneficiaries about HMOs and the NHIS, the relationship between the NHIS and the HMOs, the impact of the HMOs on the NHIS, as well as the roles the HMOs are playing in the implementation of the NHIS scheme. The study population comprised:

- All the lives covered by NHIS in the FCT under the public sector;
- All the HMOs covering lives on the behalf of NHIS in the FCT as at 2011.

The NHIS lives in the FCT were 244, 992 while the HMOs covering these lives on behalf of the NHIS in FCT were 25. The study's target groups were the NHIS lives (enrollees/ beneficiaries) in the public sector in FCT and the registered/ accredited HMOs covering/managing these lives. **T**he NHIS lives that formed the population of study were distributed across the various ministries, agencies and parastatals in the FCT and managed by the 25 HMOs in FCT, Abuja.

2.1 Sampling Technique

In this study, the respondents for the cross-sectional survey interview were selected by systematic random sampling, so that each respondent had equal chances of being selected into the sample for the survey. The HMOs in the survey were selected by simple random sampling proportionate to size; this was done to allow each HMO in the FCT to have equal opportunity/chance of being chosen into the sample. Since simple random sampling and systematic sampling are probability sampling methods, it is hoped that the findings derived from this study can be generalized into the population i.e. for the whole 25 HMOs covering NHIS lives in the FCT and the entire 244,992 public sector lives covered by the HMOs for the NHIS in the FCT. Essentially, the design was a two-stage sampling design.

In the first stage, the HMOs were selected by simple random sampling with replacement. Out of the 25 HMOs covering lives on behalf of the NHIS, 5 were selected for the study. A list showing the names and number of HMOs managing NHIS enrollee was obtained from the NHIS headquarters in FCT, Abuja. The list had a total of 25 HMOs managing NHIS enrollees. Each of the 25 HMOs were written on separate pieces of papers, each of the pieces was closed up and wrapped, put in a box, mixed together and shaken. After this was done, a piece was drawn out from the box at a time, but replaced back to the box prior to another (the next) selection. Note: The box was shaken after every replacement and before each selection. This procedure was done five times to select the five HMOs for the study. These selected HMOs represent 20% i.e. one-fifth of the 25 HMOs covering NHIS lives in the FCT. The rationale for sampling with replacement is to ensure that independent events are produced. Sampling with replacement allows repeated member/items to be sampled more than once. In the second stage, the respondents were selected by systematic random sampling.

2.2 Method of Data Collection

The survey instrument was divided into sections with a section designed using summated differential scale (Likert scale). It was further subjected to face validity, i.e. the instrument was given to the thesis supervisor and other authorities for scrutiny to check if the instruments were actually measuring what they intend or are supposed to measure and to ascertain that the universe of all questions or items included in it were duly included. Also, the reliability of the survey instrument was calculated using the Crombach Alpha statistics to ascertain whether there is internal consistency in the items/questions in the study instrument and to verify to what extent the instrument produced the same results or replicate consistent results if similar studies are carried out afterward using the same instrument. Also, an item

analysis was done to examine the items/questions in the questionnaire to ascertain the desirability of dropping, retaining or replacing any of them depending on the resulting Crombach Alpha coefficient of the said item/question if it was deleted. In addition to the above, difficult or inappropriate questions discovered from the response of the respondents/interviewees was deleted, replaced or rephrased. Coefficient alpha, an internal consistency measure was computed for the survey instrument. The estimate for the survey instrument was .92. The number of items/questions in the instrument was 74. The coefficient indicates good reliability of the survey instrument. The estimate shows that there was good internal consistency in the items/questions used in both survey instrument. Values of .70 and above are acceptable values for Crombach's alpha (α), but values below this indicate unreliable scale.

3. Results

The survey demographics show that males were more 203 (52.9%) than the females 177 (46.1%). Responses from ages 26-45 were highest in the survey, this indicated that majority of the respondents were adults. The married respondents were 319 (83.1%) while the singles were 50 (13.0%) other i.e. those separated were 4 (1.0%), Divorced 1 (0.3%) and widowed 7 (1.8%) for educational qualification, 210 (54.7%) of the respondents had first degree, those with a diploma qualification were 81 (21.1%) while masters and PhDs were 52 (13.5%) and 2 (0.5%) respectively. The study discovered that majority of the respondents were highly educated and their responses could be relied upon in response to certain questions asked.

Responses were presented in tables in line with the study objectives. To satisfy these objectives, respondents were asked questions in respect to the Scheme and HMOs involvement. The responses obtained for each objective of the study are presented in the tables below:

Objective: To determine the workability of the mechanism involved in the management of National Health Insurance enrollees by Health Maintenance Organizations.

Table 1: Responses on Where They Registered for NHIS

Where did you register to obtain your National Health Insurance Scheme's Identification?	Total Health Trust Ltd	HealthCare International Ltd	Maayoit HealthCare Ltd	Princeton Health Ltd	Managed HealthCare Services Ltd	Total
HMO office	4	1	1	1	3	10
	3.1%	.6%	6.7%	7.1%	6.0%	2.6%
NHIS office	25	40	2	1	1	69
	19.7%	22.5%	13.3%	7.1%	2.0%	18.0%
At your place of work	87	119	11	12	43	272
	68.5%	66.9%	73.3%	85.7%	86.0%	70.8%
No response	11	18	1	0	3	33
	8.7%	10.1%	6.7%	.0%	6.0%	8.6%
Total	**127**	**178**	**15**	**14**	**50**	**384**
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 1 indicates the places where respondents registered for the NHIS according the HMOs. The responses obtained from respondents under Total Health Trust Ltd indicated that 4 (3.1%) of the respondents registered with the scheme at the HMO office, 25 (19.7%) of the respondents registered with the scheme at the NHIS office, while 87 (68.5%) registered with the scheme at their various work places. 11 (8.7%) of the respondents did not provide any response to this question. For Healthcare International Ltd, 1 (0.6%) respondent registered at the HMO office, 40 (22.5%) registered at their various places of work and 18 (10.1%) did not respond to the question. For Maayoit Healthcare Ltd, 1 (6.7%) registered at the HMO office, 2 (13.3%) registered at the NHIS office while 11 (73.3%) registered with the scheme at their places of work. 1 (6.7%) did not respond to this question. Responses for Princeton Health Ltd, shows that 1 (7.1%) registered at the HMO office, another 1 (7.1%) registered at the NHIS office while 12 (85.7%) registered with the scheme at their places of work. All respondents under this HMO were registered with the scheme. For Managed Healthcare Services Ltd, 3 (6.0%) registered at the HMO office, 1 (2.0%) registered at the NHIS office and 43 (86.0%) registered at their places of work. 3 (6.0%) did not respond to the question asked.

Going by their percentages, those who registered with the scheme at the HMO offices were highest among Princeton Health Ltd with 7.1%, followed by Maayoit Healthcare Ltd with 6.7%, then those under Managed Healthcare Services Ltd with 6.0%, Total Health Trust Ltd 3.1% and Healthcare International Ltd 0.6%. Furthermore, those who registered with the scheme at the NHIS office were highest among those under Healthcare International Ltd 22.5%, followed by Total Health Trust Ltd with 19.7%, Maayoit Healthcare Ltd 13.3%, Princeton Health Ltd 7.1% and Managed Healthcare Services Ltd 2.0%. For those who registered with the scheme at their various offices, Managed Healthcare Services Ltd had the highest figure of 86.0%, followed by Princeton Health Ltd with 85.7%, then Maayoit Healthcare Ltd with 73.37%, Total Health Trust Ltd with 68.5% and Health Care International Ltd with 66.9%.

From the summary of the figures in the table above, only 10 (2.6%) of the respondents indicated that they registered with the scheme at the HMOs office. 69 (18.0%) said they registered at the NHIS office, while 272 (70.8%) others said they registered at their work places. This last group of people formed the majority. They were most likely among the number of those who started with the scheme from the onset. Those who did not respond were 33 (8.6%). The results indicate that majority of the respondents registered directly with the scheme at their various places of work. This explains why many of the respondents did not know their HMOs even though HMOs had been in existence from the onset of the scheme.

In-depth Interview Responses on HMOs Participation in NHIS

First and foremost, in the discussions, respondents were asked to discuss the activities of the NHIS and the scope of the scheme before outlining the activities of HMOs in the scheme. On the activities of the scheme, respondents outlined the following as functions of the NHIS;

On the scope of the activities of NHIS,
Mr. A indicated that the scope of the NHIS activities is:
Ensuring the universality of the hundred percent coverage of Nigerian population and the attainment of the organizational goal.
Mr. B also indicated that the scope of the scheme is:
Nationwide: Universal coverage which is the target of the scheme. This means that all Nigerians should be covered.

Mr. C said the scope of the scheme is the:
The entire country

These responses implied that the NHIS is a social health insurance scheme for the entire country. The responses also tallied with those written in the NHIS Operational Guidelines. Having talked about the scope of the NHIS, respondents then gave their candid expressions on HMOs participation in NHIS which is indicated in table 1 below:

Table 2: In-depth Interview Responses on HMOs Participation in NHIS

Categories	NHIS	HMOs	HCPs
HMOs collect premium/contributions	- ++	+ ++	- - -
They pay capitation/fee for-service to HCPs	+ +-	+ ++	+ ++
They conduct quality assurance on healthcare facilities	+ ++	+ - +	- - -
They effectively manage NHIS funds the for treatment	+ ++	+ + -	+ - -
They reduce the administrative burden of the scheme	- +-	- + -	+ + -
They work as intermediaries between NHIS, HCPs and users	- - -	+ + -	+ ++
They coordinate and facilitate the scheme	- - -	- - -	- + -
They ensure access to healthcare	- - -	+ - -	- - -
They play advisory role to NHIS	- - -	+ - -	- - -
They check malpractice and eliminate fraud among HCPs	- - -	+ + -	+ - -
They register NHIS clients and complement the role of NHIS	- - -	+ + -	+ + -

Key:

\+ Where positive responses were expressed on HMOs participation in the scheme.

\- Where contrary views were expressed on HMOs participation in the scheme.

Table 2 above presents the summaries of positive views from the IDI results on HMOs participation in the NHIS. However, below are the presentations of responses in detail:

The In-depth Interview Analysis on HMOs Participation in the NHIS

First, **Mr. A**, 55 years, married with nine children, a Muslim and had worked in his organization for 12 years, indicated that:

Health Maintenance Organizations are fund managers in the scheme". They handle payment/settlement of claims to healthcare facilities and conduct quality assurance.

Similarly, **Mr. B** who was 40 years old married with 3 children, a Christian and had worked with the organization for 11years also reported that;

HMOs Collect Premium/Contribution, they make payments to healthcare facilities for health services rendered to NHIS enrollees, ensure quality assurance on HCFs, ensure efficiency, accountability of services rendered by HCF, they are responsible for certain administrative task which shifts the burden of management away from the government.

Another respondent, **Mr. C,** 45 years old and married with one child said:

They effect payment of capitation and fee for services to health providers,

They ensure timely approval of referrals

Carry out continuous quality assurance of healthcare services,

Mr. D married with 2 children, a Christian and a medical doctor with one of the HMOs under study reported that:

We (HMOs) pay Health Care Providers for health services rendered/offered to NHIS enrollees allocated to our organization. Through this, we ensure access to care. We are like the middle men between NHIS and clients, apart from managing funds provided by NHIS, we inspect accredited hospitals to ensure quality of healthcare is maintained and that hospitals are equipped. We pay unscheduled visits to hospitals.

When the same respondent was asked how HMOs managed NHIS enrollees, he further said that:

We (HMOs) basically register clients with hospital, hold interactive forum with them (clients and provides), educate them on what their benefits are……, pay unscheduled visits to hospitals, we look at patients' folders, hospital treatment sheets to ensure adequate and proper treatment is instituted. We do this by using medical doctors who are employed by our own organization.

Similarly, **Mr. E** another key official with HMO responded by saying that:

We (HMOs) handle NHIS funds to pay healthcare providers for health services rendered to our NHIS enrollees i.e. we pay for health services rendered by Health Care Provides to NHIS funds to pay Health Care Provides for health services rendered to our NHIS enrollees i.e. we pay for health services rendered by healthcare providers to NHIS registered member…… We complement the role of NHIS in achieving their aims and objectives.

Mrs. F, 42 years old, a Christian and married with five children said

We do effective timely payment of capitation to healthcare facilities, we ensure effective processing and payment for- services,

We carry out continuous quality assurance of healthcare services

We ensure timely approval of referrals and undertake necessary follow up to complete referrals.

Like yesterday, we went out to visit some health facilities to see our patients. Sometimes a health provider may tell us that a patent is on admission but it is a lie. For example, if they say a woman is on admission for CS and it is not true, we will find out when we visit.

Still on HMOs participation in the scheme, **Mr. G** a Senior Administrative Officer in one of the health facilities reported that:

They serve as middle man i.e. they medicate between NHIs and HCP. They also help to eliminate fraud. They help to curtail excesses so that the scheme will not be abused by the users and the HCPs……. HMOs role is pivotal but little because they only do payment for health services. However, they are the life wire of the scheme.

Mr. H, who owns a health facility accounts on HMOs participation in the scheme:

HMOs are more businesslike. They ensure that there is efficiency of services i.e. improved facilities and corresponding improved quality of service. HMOs are intermediaries between NHIS, Health Care Providers and the users. There is no way NHIS can do it alone and be efficient HMOs are necessary for the smooth running of the scheme……

The summary of analysis of the responses in the table above is presented as these: NHIS respondents indicated that HMOs basically manage NHIS funds meant for the treatment of enrollees, reduce the administrative burden of the scheme, facilitate the scheme. Furthermore, the HMO respondents indicated that HMOs were effective fund managers of the scheme, they are intermediaries between the scheme, Health Care Providers and user of the scheme, enable quick access to healthcare, bring administrative efficiency to the scheme, check corruption and malpractices and play advisory role to NHIS.

Table 3: In-depth Interview Responses of Divergent views on HMOs Participation in NHIS

Categories	NHIS	HMOs	HCPs
HMOs are an increased cost burden to the scheme	+ + -	- - -	- - -
They are for- profit organizations	+ + -	- - -	+ - -
They delay in providing authorization codes	+ - -	- +-	+ - -
Poor monitoring of HCFs	+ -	- - -	- -

Key:

\+ Where positive responses were expressed on HMOs participation in the scheme.

\- Where contrary views were expressed on HMOs participation in the scheme.

Table 3 above presents the summaries of some divergent views from the IDI respondents on HMOs participation in the NHIS. However, the details of the IDI sessions are presented below:

The In-depth Interview Analysis of Divergent Views on HMOs Participation in NHIS

In contrast to these responses on the function of HMOs in the scheme, there were a few divergent views from some respondents. **Mr. A**, 55 years old, Muslim working with one of the organizations said:

HMOs delay claim payments to HCFs.

Mr. B, 40 years old, a Christian working with the same organization with the first respondent reported that:

The involvement of HMOs has increased the cost of the scheme.

Mr. C, 45 years old and married with one child said:

Their task can be done by the NHIS itself.

The summary of responses from all groups indicated were that HMOs delay in providing authorization codes meant for the commencement of treatment for secondary care, are for- profit organizations and delay in making payments to HCPs. In addition, the NHIS respondent said HMOs were an increased cost burden to the scheme. The unanimous responses on HMOs delay in the payment of 'capitation' or most commonly on 'fee- for service' to Health Care Providers is noteworthy. The trend of delays in both types of payments for health services and the provision of authorization code can be an ill signal to the scheme.

4. Conclusion

The study focused on the role of HMOs and how they can facilitate the National Health Insurance Scheme. The essence was to find out if they can work together. It is believed that the scheme would be more effective and function better if HMOs are involved. The methods used to gather data from respondents for the study was the quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative method entailed the use of a survey instrument to obtain responses from 384 respondents derived from the study population of 244,992 public sector lives covered by the HMOs for the NHIS in the FCT, using the systematic sampling design. While for the qualitative method, nine in-depth interviews were conducted with key officials of important organizations in the scheme. From the analysis, discussion and findings of this research, it was discovered that HMOs played very important roles in the scheme and had significant impact on the scheme. It also discovered that HMOs do not only manage funds met for the treatment of NHIS enrollees, but reduce the administrative burden of intermediaries for NHIS, HCPs and uses of the scheme, and enable the smooth functioning of the scheme as they effectively discharge their duties. The implication these findings have for the study is that HMOs on a long run, if properly supervised by the NHIS would facilitate the goal of universal coverage beyond stipulated time. The study further discovered that majority of those using the scheme believe it is working and that HMOs were functioning well in the scheme. Also, some respondents believed that the cost of running this type of Social Health Insurance was quite expensive but necessary. Others indicated that some other factors other than what is known, accounted for NHIS reduced or seemingly slow performance in achieving the goal of health for all. Although HMOs activities can be done by the NHIS itself, the efficiency of the scheme may be threatened due to the nonchalant attitude of public sector workers in public service delivery.

5. Recommendations

These recommendations were made in response to the challenges that were highlighted in the study:

- NHIS should intensify efforts in monitoring the activities of the HMOS involved in the scheme for better functioning of the scheme.
- The issues on delays in the payment of capitation and fee for services should be addressed in to prevent setbacks on the entire scheme.

- Prompt and decisive action should be taken by the NHIS against offending HMOs and HCPs to forestall discipline and enhance greater efficiency of the scheme
- The scheme should be given the rights of an agency to enable it perform better.
- Since HMOs have indicated that the biggest challenge was for enrollee not to know their benefits, both the NHIS and HMOs should engage in the creation more awareness programs to reach the public.
- The processing of registration forms should be done more quickly than it is done now i.e. duration for registering enrollees should be made shorter and faster.

References

Aderele, A. S. (2010). Doctors, HMOs trade blame. Retrieved from http:// www.nigerianbestforum.com/generaltopics

Campbell, P.C. (2007). *Essentials of Health Management Planning and Policy.* Lagos, Nigeria: University of Lagos Press.

Dictionary of American History. (2003). *Health Maintenance Organizations.* Retrieved from http://www.encyclopedia.com

Edozien, F.U. (2007). Essentials of Health Insurance with particular reference to Nigeria (Rev. ed.). Ibadan: Ibadan University Press.

Emmanuel, I. E. (2017). Public-Private Partnership: How successful is the NHIS – HMO Collaboration in Health Care Delivery in Nigeria? *Journal of Research in National Development*, Federal University of Technology, Owerri, Nigeria, Vol. 15, No. 1, June, 2017, p265-271.

Hayes, A. (2020). Health maintenance organization, Investopedia, Retrieved from: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/h/hmo.asp

Henslin, J. M. (2010). *Sociology: A down-to-earth approach* (10th ed.). United States: Pearson. Infinity Benefit Solution Inc, (2020). The advantages and disadvantages of offering HMO insurance, Retrieved from: http://infinitybenefitsolutions.biz/the-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-offering-hmo-insurance/

Macionis, J. J. (2005). *Sociology* (10th ed.). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Michael, R. B. (2005). Physical Rehabilitation's Role in Disability Management – Evolution of Managed Care, Retrieved from: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780721684741500283

National Health Insurance Scheme. (2012). O*perational Guidelines*. National Health Insurance Scheme, Abuja.

Ogundimu, O. (2011, April 10). Effective Collaboration Key to NHIS Success. SUNDAY PUNCH, p 66.

Thomas, D. (n.d). Examples of Successful Business Models in Risk Pooling Arrangements. Retrieved from: http://www.rand .org

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 49- 54

Capital Market Development and Economic Growth in Nigeria: A Re-examination

GANIYAT A. ADESINA-UTHMAN
National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract. Efficient and effective capital market is one of the essential ingredients of economic growth and development. Without an efficient capital market, mobilization of savings and investment of such savings on long term basis; economic development of a nation may be hinder. Capital market as a major part of financial market which serves as a pivot to service the deficit unit, is very critical to economic growth. This paper re-examines the Nigerian capital market and its impact of economic growth using Autoregressive Distributive lag (ARDL). Employing data from Nigerian Security and Exchange Commission, Central Bank of Nigeria and Nigerian Stock Exchange from 1981-2016, it found that in the long run, accumulated effect of market capitalization and value of stock on economic growth is negative and statistically significant. By inference, market capitalization and value of transactions in the Nigeria stock market may not be considered adequate. It also found that volume of transaction in the capital market has significant positive impact on economic growth. Hence, there is no significant contribution of market capitalization and value of stock to economic growth while importance of volume of transaction in the capital was evidence. It recommends that for optimal allocation of resources towards sustainable economic growth, market capitalization and total value of stock traded should receive a boost through more entrance of local and foreign investors with huge investment base to increase volume of trading which shows significant and positive relationship with economic growth.

Keywords: Capital Market, Stock Value, Market Capitalisation, Volume of Transaction, Economic Growth

1. Introduction

The rate of growth of any economy is linked to efficiency of its financial market especially the capital market. A financial market, that is the capital and money markets are known to be fundamentals for economic growth and development because of their intermediation roles. Financial intermediation role of capital markets enables developed economies' capital markets to complement the same roles that the banking sector plays. The capital market is expected to drive economic growth and development because it is necessary for capital formation and long term growth. A well-functioning capital market drives investment, economic efficiency and ultimately, economic growth. The capital market is a subset of the financial system that is involved in the provision of long term funds for productive use. Consequently, the capital market has become an essential agent for economic growth because it facilitates and mobilizes savings and investment from surplus economic unit to deficit economic unit. It suffices to say that financial system development cannot be achieved without capital market development. However, existig literature has shown different contradictory findings on the link between capital market and economic growth. Ezeoha, Ebele and Ndi Okereke (2009) examined the nature of the relationship that exists between stock market development and the level of investment (domestic private investment and foreign direct investment) flows in Nigeria. The study found that stock market development promotes domestic private investment flows. However, the results showed that stock development has not been able to encourage the flow of foreign private investment in Nigeria.

Dudley and Hubbard (2004) in their work found that the allocation of capital and risks by capital market led to greater economic performance in five major respects viz:

(i) Higher productivity growth
(ii) Higher real wage growth
(iii) Greater employment opportunities
(iv) Greater macro-economic stability
(v) Greater home ownership.

Similar to this is Alenoghena, (2014) who posited that when a country's financial intermediation process is efficient and lack repression of any sort, the result is a functioning, well developed financial system, capable of ensuring economic growth. Meanwhile, Acosta and Loza (2005) postulates that poor operational efficiencies of capital markets is an obstacle to economic growth. Therefore, long term capital is very vital for economic growth (Demirguc and Levine 1996). Other findings that are contrary to Dudley and Hubbard (2004) include Nyong (1997) and Adelegan, (2005), who found negative link between capital market and economic growth. Jedida et al (2014) findings on Tunisia stock market developments and economic growth is similar to that of Marques, Fuinhas and Marques (2013) research on same topic. They all found that there were no positive impacts of stock market on economic growth. This paper therefore re-examines how capital market efficiency in Nigeria has impacted on economic growth.

According to Al-Faki (2006), capital market is a network of specialized financial institutions, series of mechanisms, processes and infrastructure that, in various ways, facilitate the bringing together of suppliers and users of medium to long term capital for investment in socio-economic developmental projects. The Nigerian capital market is divided into the primary and the secondary market. The primary market or the new issues market provides the avenue through which government and corporate bodies raise fresh funds through the issuance of securities which is subscribed to by the general public or a selected group of investors while primary market is a market for sales of new securities. It is a platform where the company or government can raise money for investment or where already quoted companies can raise fresh funds for expansion. Both the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) are involved in primary market activities (Soyede, 2005). On the other hand, secondary market provides an avenue for sale and purchase of existing securities. According to Pandey (2006), it is a type of market where existing securities of a market are traded on daily and continuous basis. It is the market for existing securities. This consists of exchanges and over-the counter markets where securities are bought and sold after their issuance in the primary market. The paper is divided into: Introduction, Underpinning Theory, Data and Methodology, Findings and Conclusions.

2. Underpinning Theory

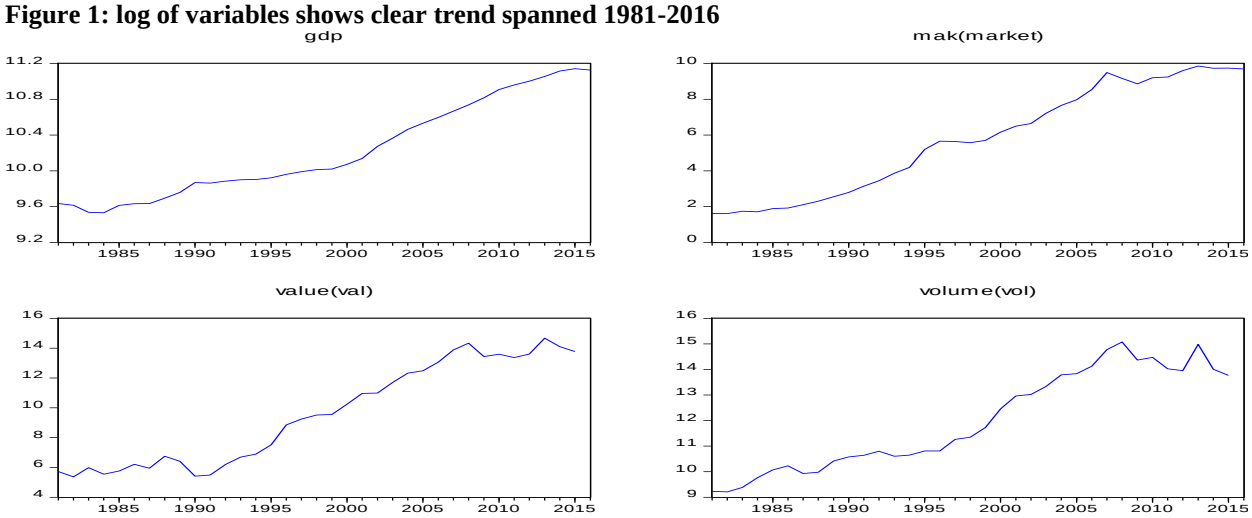
Traditionally, capital and its accessibility are the drivers of sustainable economic growth. Some renowned traditional neoclassical macroeconomic growth theorists such as Harrow-Dormar, Sorow, and Schumpeter rely on the essentials of capital formation and accumulation as the key foundation of any strategy for economic growth. This study aligns with the neoclassical growth theorists' views because the quality of capital market, the market sophistication in terms of capitalisation and competition in terms of volume and stock values significantly impact on the cost of capital and the associated risk for investment financing. Some economists have provided arguments supporting a direct positive linear relationship between a developed financial market and economic growth, such as Schumpeter (1912) others have contrast views such as Robinson (1952) who opines that where enterprise leads, finance follow. By implication, economic development itself creates demands for types of financial arrangements and that financial system responds to demands of economic growth. However, while some empirical studies often provide relationship between financial development proxies and economic growth, some does not. According to Pam & Mishra, (2018), the nature of the relationship between stock market and economic growth varies from one country to another and probably differs among countries that are at different levels of economic growth. Olofin & Afangideh, (2008), Ogunmuyiwa (2010) and Azubike, (2017) established a positive relation between stock market and economic growth. However this finding contradicts the research of Christain, Nwezeaku, and Akujuobi (2015) who found that market capitalization does not have significant impact on the economy in Nigeria.

3. Data and Methodology

This study employs time series data in evaluating the efficiency of Nigerian capital market and its influence on economic growth. Different estimation techniques were considered for this study and includes Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test, Schwarz information criterion to select optimal lag and Autoregressive Distribution Lag (ARDL). The constant GDP per capita is used as proxy for an economic growth while market capitalization, volume of transaction and stock values are proxies for capital market development. The study employs yearly data for the period of 1981-2016 sourced from Nigerian Security and Exchange Commission, Central Bank of Nigeria and Nigerian Stock Exchange. Before formal pretest (unit root tests), the

study plot the time series of the variables under study as it may help reveal the integrating nature of the variable. The log of real gdp, log of market capitalization, log of stock value transaction and the log of volume of trade are examined graphically as depicted below in figure 1.

Figure 1: log of variables shows clear trend spanned 1981-2016



It can be shown from the figures above that both the variables show a visible pattern of trend. In a unit root language, we may say that both the variables are not stationary over the sample periods. However, no numerical fact can be derived from the graphical inspection of the variables in question. Based on this, we employed the Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test to investigate numerically the integrated properties of the variables.

Model Specification

Four variables are employs to establish if Nigerian capital market is developed or not. These are:
GDP= GDP per capita proxy for an economic growth
While proxies for capital market development are:
Mkt= Market Capitalization
Vol= Volume of Transaction
Val= Stock Values

The Pesaran and Pesaran (1997) and Pesaran and Shin (1998) specified the augmented ARDL equation $(p, q_1, q_2, \ldots, q_k)$ as follows:

$$\alpha(L, p)\, y_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \beta_i (L, q_i)\, x_{i,t} + \varepsilon_t \qquad (1)$$

Where:

α_0 = constant

y_t = dependent variable

L = Lag operator

$x_{i,t}$ = Vector of Regressors (where i = 1, 2,…, k) and

ε_t = disturbance term.

In the long-run:

$$y_t = y_{t-1} = \ldots = y_{t-q}$$

$$x_{it} = x_{i,t-1} = \ldots = x_{i,t-q}. \qquad (2)$$

$x_{i,t-q}$ denotes q^{th} lag of the i^{th} variable.

Consequently, the long run equation can be written as follows:

$$y_t = \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \beta_i x_i + \varepsilon_t \qquad (3)$$

4. Findings

The unit-root test result is presented in the Table 2 below, the result shows that the log of real gdp, log of market, log of value and the log of volume contained unit root and they become stationary at first difference (as suggested by the graph) at 5% and 1% level of significance respectively.

Table 2: ADF unit root test result

H_0 : Unit root H_1 : Stationary		Augmented Dickey-Fuller test @level			
		Gdp	mak	val	vol
With C and T	t-Statistic	0.0973	-0.4818	-0.3327	-1.1395
	Prob.	0.9609	0.8831	0.9095	0.6885
		Augmented Dickey-Fuller test @1difference			
With C and T		Gdp	mak	val	vol
	t-Statistic	-3.2294	-4.3755	-5.3436	-5.7903
	Prob.	0.0268**	0.0015***	0.0001***	0.0000***

Source: Author's computation
The probability values are one sided based on MacKinnon (1996). * (**) (***) denotes significance at 10%, 5% and 1% respectively.

It is necessary to select the optimal lag for the ARDL model to use and the subsequent tests and dynamic will be based on the model selected. Estimation of too much parameter will lead to proliferation and useful information will be loss. Also, selection of too much lag will reduce the available data for estimation and less degree of freedom will be available thereby making the result shaky. As a result of mixed order of integration that is combination of I(0) & I(1)], the ARDL Bounds Testing methodology of Pesaran and Shin (1999) and Pesaran et al. (2001) was employed. The study use Schwarz information criterion due to its parsimonious selection nature to select the optimal lag. ARDL (1, 0, 0, 0) model is selected by the Schwarz information criterion. From the model estimated, we compute the long run and the error correction. The Table 2 below shows the estimated ARDL (1, 0, 0, 0) model. It can be seen that all the variables except the variable **val** are statistically significant.

Table 2: ARDL (1, 0, 0, 0) estimated parameters
Dependent variable: gdp
Adjusted sample: 1981-2016 (34 observations)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
gdp(-1)	0.877380	0.044520	19.70764	0.0000***
mak	-0.027643	0.014766	-1.872097	0.0717*
val	-0.004021	0.009519	-0.422391	0.6760
vol	0.042798	0.010932	3.915060	0.0005***
trend	0.009685	0.004205	2.303247	0.0289**
constant	0.802759	0.428298	1.874302	0.0714*
R^2-Adjusted	0.997154			
F-stat	1962.2[0.0000]***			
$\hat{\sigma}$	0.03			
RSS	0.03			
LM(1)	0.0003[0.9553]			
LM(2)	1.4145[0.4930]			
LM(3)	3.0102[0.3901]			
χ^2-ARCH(1)	0.0005[0.9815]			
χ^2-ARCH(2)	1.1188[0.5715]			
χ^2-ARCH(3)	1.4427[0.6955]			
Ramsey (1,27)	1.7029[0.2029]			
Ramsey (2,26)	1.8082[0.1093]			

Source: Author's computation using Eviews
*** (**) (***) denotes significance at 10%, 5% and 1% respectively**

The Table 2 above revealed that almost 100% of variation in gdp is explained by it predetermined variables, **mak**, **val** and **vol**. The standard error of regression and the residual sum of square are practically zero. The model estimated passed the test of autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity and instability. The practical meaning of these is that the model estimated can be used for forecasting and policy analysis.
There is the need to test for the presence of long run relationship between the variable so as to avoid spuriosity. In Table 3 below is the bound test result. The calculated F-statistics is far greater than the critical values and we may conclude that there is long run relation between the variables and it is empirically valid.

Table 3: ARDL F-Bound Test Result

Null Hypothesis: No levels relations relationship

Test Statistic	Value	Signif.	I(0)	I(1)
F-stat	**7.58**	**10%**	**3.29**	**4.17**
d.o.f (k)	**3**	**5%**	**3.94**	**4.92**
Sample Size Used	**34**	**1%**	**5.65**	**6.93**

Source: *Author's computation using Eviews*

Long run parameter is estimated in Table 4 below, it reveals that the variable **val** is not statistically significant. The result also shows that the accumulated effect of **mak** on gdp is negative and statistically significant while volume of transaction-**vol** impacted positively on **gdp** significantly. Also, one percent increases in **mak** leads to 0.23% decrease in real gdp in the long run while one percent increases in **vol** leads to 0.34% increase in real gdp in the long run respectively. By inference, market capitalization and value of transactions in the Nigeria stock market may not be considered adequate. Hence, there is no significant contribution to GDP. However, volume of transactions in the market is seen to be contributing positively to economic growth and the increase is statistically significant. This is not puzzling because number of times the stock exchange hands in a trade is expected to impact positively on economic growth.

Table 4: ARDL (1, 0, 0, 0) Estimated Long Run Parameters

Dependent variable: gdp

Adjusted sample: 1984-2016 (34 observations)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
mak	**-0.225437**	**0.115713**	**-1.948237**	**0.0615***
val	**-0.032789**	**0.082085**	**-0.399448**	**0.6926**
vol	**0.349029**	**0.165120**	**2.113787**	**0.0436****
trend	**0.078986**	**0.021809**	**3.621735**	**0.0011*****

Source: Author's computation using Eviews

* (**) (***) denotes significance at 10%, 5% and 1% respectively

The Table 5 below shows the error correction model estimated parameters. Intuitively, zero lag is selected for **mak**, **val** and **vol** and hence they do not appear in the error correction model and their short run immediate impact correspond to their respective parameters in the Table 2 above. The Table shows that the error correcting term is as well significant. The error correction term shows that 12.3% of disequilibrium in gdp due to exogenous shock is corrected within a year. Economic implication of the above analysis is that the role of **vol** on the economy cannot be overemphasized.

Table 5: ARDL (2, 0) Error Correction Model

Dependent variable: d(gdp)

Adjusted sample: 1981-2016 (34 observations)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
constant	**0.812444**	**0.116818**	**6.954781**	**0.0000*****
ecm(-1)	**-0.122620**	**0.018634**	**-6.580361**	**0.0000*****

Source: Author's computation using Eviews

* (**) (***) denotes significance at 10%, 5% and 1% respectively

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

This study re-examines Nigerian capital market efficiency in terms of resource allocation investments for productivity needed for economic growth. It found that the capitalization of the market is inadequate to support it efficiency which is expected to impact positively on economic growth. It also found inadequate total value of stock necessary to influence economic growth. This study aligns with the finding of Christain et al (2015) who found that market capitalization does not have significant impact on the economy in Nigeria. However, it is not puzzling that this study finds that volume of transaction in the Nigeria capital market has a significant positive relationship with economic growth. Albeit, the likelihood to conclude that Nigerian capital market is developed and adequately efficient is difficult It recommends the need for regulatory authorities to ensure that there is increase in domestic savings and inflow of foreign capital into the market to increase market capitalisation and hence market liquidity for efficient performance.

References

Al-Faki, M. (2006). *The Nigerian Capital Market and Socioeconomic Development*. Paper presented at the 4th Distinguished Faculty of Social Science Public Lecture, University of Benin, 26 July, pp. 9-16

Adelegan, O. (2005). *Assessing the Impact of Capital Market Reforms in Nigeria: An Incremental Approach*. Paper Presented at 46th Annual Conference of the Nigeria Economic Society in Lagos in August

Alenoghena, R. O. (2014). Capital market, financial deepening and Nigeria's economic growth: empirical evidence. *Journal of Economic & Financial Studies, Vol. 02, No. 04*, pp.43-52.

Acosta, P. and Loza, A. (2005), Short and long run determinants of private investment in Argentina. *Journal of Applied Economics*, VIII(2), pp. 389-406.

Azubike, Anulika (2017), Impact of the Nigerian Stock Exchange on Economic Growth. Accessed on 5th September, 2019 from https://mpra.ub.unimuenchen.de/id/eprint/75984

Christain U. A, Nwezeaku, N. C. & Akujuobi, A. B. C. (2015). Impact of Capital Market Growth on Economic Growth and Development in Nigeria. *American Journal of Marketing Research* 1,3: 93-98. http://www.aiscience.org/journal/ajmr

Demirguc-Kunt, A. and Levine, R. (1996). *Stock markets, corporate finance, and economic Growth (English)*. DECnotes; No. 14. Washington, DC: World Bank. Accessed on 21st January, 2018, from http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/465481468779398332/Stock-markets-corporate-finance-and-economic-growth.

Dudley, W. C. and Hubbard, R. G. (2004). How Capital Markets Enhance Economic Performance and Facilitate Job Creation. *Global Market Institutes, Goldman Sachs*, November, pp.1-27.

Ezeoha, A., Ebele, O., & Ndi Okereke, O. (2009). Stock Market Development and Private Investment Growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, *Vol.11, No.2*.

Jedida, K.B., Boujelbene, T., Helali, K. (2014). Financial Development And Economic Growth: New Evidence From Tunisia. *Journal of Policy Modeling*, 36, pp. 883-899.

Marques, L. M, Fuinhas, J. A, Marques, A. C. (2013). Does The Stock Market Cause Economic Growth? Portuguese Evidence Of Economic Regime Change. *Economic Modelling*. 2013; 32, pp. 316-324.

Nyong, M. O. (1997). Capital Market Development and Long-run Economic Growth: Theory, Evidence and Analysis. *First Bank Review*, December. pp.13-38.

Ogunmuyiwa, M. S. (2010). Investor's Sentiments, Stock Market Liquidity and Economic Growth In Nigeria, *Journal of Social Sciences, 23(1): 63–67, (Kanla-Raj 2010 Edition).* *http://www.Krepublishers.com/02Journals/JSS/JSS-23-0-000-10-web/JSS-23-1-000-10-Abst-PDP/JSS-23-1-063-10-780-ogunmuyiwa-m-s-7t.pdf*

Olofin, S. O. and Afangideh, U. J (2008). Financial Structure and Economic Growth in Nigeria: A Macroeconometric Approach. *http://www.africametrics.org/documents/conference08/day2/session5/olofin_afangideh.pdf*

Pan, L., & Mishra, V. (2018). Stock market development and economic growth: Empirical evidence from China. Economic Modelling, 68, 661–673. doi:10.1016/j.econmod.2017.07.005

Pandey, I.M. (2006). *Financial Management Concept*, Mombai Vikas Publishing House PVT Ltd.

Pesaran, H. M. and Pesaran, B. (1997) Microfit 4.0 (Oxford University Press).

Pesaran, M.H. and Shin, Y. (1999). An Autoregressive Distributed Lag Modeling Approach to Cointegration Analysis, In: Strom, S., Holly, A., Diamond, P. (Eds.), Centennial Volume of Rangar Frisch, Cambridge University Press.

Robinson, J. (1952). *The Civilizations of the General Theory in the Rate of Interest and other Essay*. London, Macmillan Press.

Schumpeter, J.A. (1912) Theorie der Wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung (The Theory of Economic Development) Leipzig: Dunker and Humblot, Translated by Redvers Opie Cambridge, MA: Havard University Press.

Soyede A (2005). The Role of Capital Market in Economic Developments. Security. Market. Journal, 6(3), pp. 6-1

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 55- 66

Traditional Pooled Data Estimates of the Socio-economic Determinants of Maternal Mortality in sub-Saharan Africa: Case Study of MDG Era

PRESLEY KEHINDE OSEMWENGIE, IBRAHIM SHAIBU
University of Benin, Nigeria

Abstract. The study focuses on the socio-economic determinants of maternal mortality in SSA with the broad objective of investigation the contributions of selected socio-economic factors to maternal deaths in the region. A panel of 43 countries in sub-Saharan Africa based on data availability covering the MDG era (1995-2015) was cautiously analyzed using the traditional pooled panel estimators (fixed and random effects). This generated remarkable elasticity estimates valuable for policy intervention. The fixed and random effects results revealed a profound contributions of socio-economic variables to maternal mortality in SSA. Log of labour force participation rate for women, the log of one period lag of life time risk of maternal mortality, log of female employment rate, log of per capita health expenditure, log of fertility rate all proved to be significant determinants of maternal mortality in SSA. In addition, the log of HIV prevalence among women and the log of one period lag of secondary school enrolment as a proxy for education also demonstrated to be significant determinants of maternal deaths. Only GNI per capita showed a weak relationship with maternal mortality. This means that GNI may not be useful significantly when policy measures are taken to address maternal deaths in SSA.

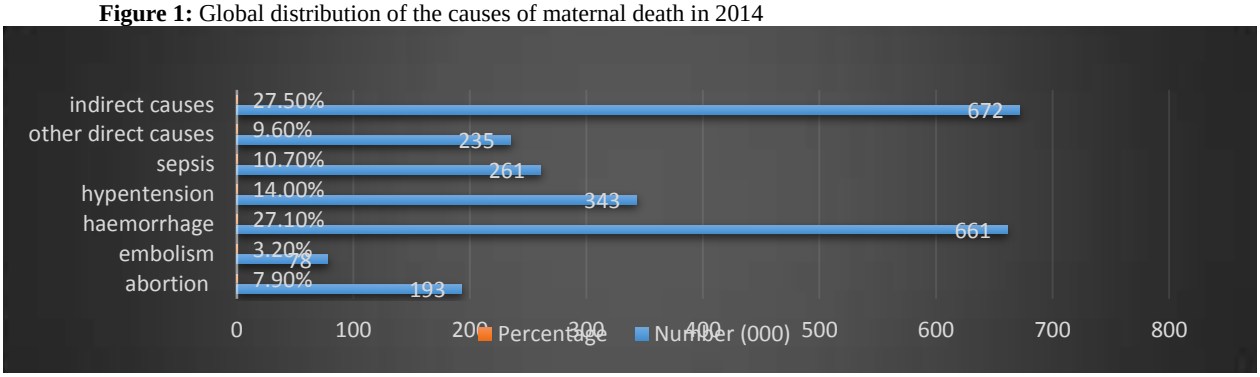
Keywords: Traditional pooled data estimator, socioeconomic variables, MDG era, SSA

1. Introduction

Globally, 830 women died every day due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth (WHO, 2015). Most of these deaths which could have been prevented happened in most of the less developing countries. Of these deaths which occurred every day in the world, about 550 deaths occurred in SSA daily and this represents about 66.3 per cent of the global deaths that occurred daily in the world compared to 180 that occurred daily in Southern Asia and 5 daily in developed countries (WHO, 2015). According to the most current estimate by WHO (2019), SSA was the only region in the world with high MMR for 2017, estimated at 542 with lifetime risk of maternal death being 1 in 37, compare with just 1 in 7800 in Australia and New Zealand. The estimated maternal deaths for the SSA region in 2017 was estimated at 196 000 deaths, representing 66 per cent of the global deaths (254 000). Given this development, continuous efforts have been made by governments, sub-regional governments, health experts and health agencies and organisations (for instance, WHO, UNICEF, UNIFPA, UN, WORLD BANK), to reduce maternal deaths in the world. One of the outcomes of these efforts was the commitment to reduce maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births by 2030. Apparently, some efforts was made in this direction by reducing MMR by 5 per cent in the MDG era while a significant decline of 38 per cent globally was recorded between 2000 and 2017 (UNICEF, 2019).Thus, if further progress must be made and sustained toward achieving less than 70 per 100000 live births between 2015 and 2030 globally with specific focus on SSA, the first step is to identify the causes of maternal deaths in the region and address the underlying issues specifically.

Several scholars (for instance, Say, et al, 2014; WHO, 2015 & 2019) have identified several factors to be responsible for the global causes of maternal deaths. The main causes of death are haemorrhage, hypertension, sepsis, abortion, embolism and indirect causes due mostly to the interaction between pre-existing medical conditions and pregnancy. In Figure 1, the global distribution of the causes of maternal deaths in 2014, haemorrhage accounts for the leading causes of maternal deaths globally. Statistically, about 661 maternal deaths occurred as a result of haemorrhage and this represents about 27.1 per cent of the global causes of maternal deaths.

Figure 1: Global distribution of the causes of maternal death in 2014



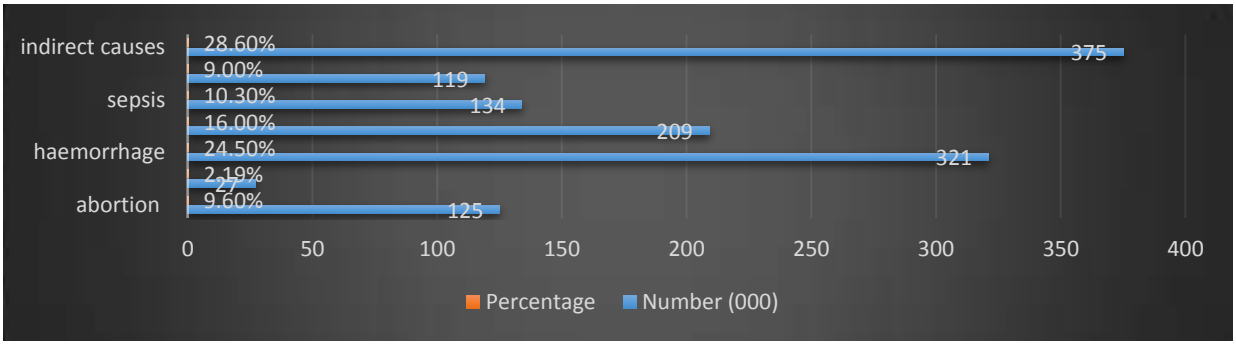
Source: Author's computation using data from the study of Say,Chau, Gemmill, Tuncalp, Moller, Daniels, Gulmezoglu, Temmerman and Alkema (2014).

Following closely on the global causes of maternal deaths in Figure 1 is hypertension. In 2014, about 343 maternal deaths was as a result of hypertension and this represent about 14 per cent of the total number of maternal deaths globally. Sepsis, embolism, abortion and other direct causes (including deaths due to obstructed labour or anaemia) account for 10.7, 3.2, 7.9 and 9.6 per cent respectively for the global causes of maternal deaths worldwide. More worrisome is the number of maternal deaths that occurred indirectly. In Figure 1 still, about 672 maternal deaths occurred due to indirect causes and this represent about 27.5 per cent of the global causes of maternal deaths.

1.1 Distribution of the causes of maternal deaths in SSA

Figure 1 showed clearly the global distribution of maternal deaths in the world. Given that SSA countries are severely affected by maternal deaths globally followed by South Asia, it is therefore pertinent to know the distribution of maternal deaths to the regions particularly SSA where the burden is more acute. Figure 2 shows the distribution of the causes of maternal deaths in SSA. In the figure, indirect causes of maternal deaths account for the highest causes in SSA unlike the global distribution in Figure 1. About 28.6 per cent of maternal deaths that occurred in SSA was as a result of indirect causes. Here is where the target should be if the problem of maternal deaths must be addressed. Hence, this research is focused in this direction, particularly with the onus of identifying these factors (socio-economic) and providing policy interventions and health programme decision to support medical intervention in reducing the burden of maternal deaths in SSA. From Figure 2, haemorrhage still accounts for the leading medical causes of maternal deaths in SSA about 16 per cent. This is followed closely by hypertension, other direct cause and sepsis. This figure revealed that hypertension is a silent killer. About 16 per cent of maternal deaths in SSA was due to hypertension. Embolism accounts for the lowest causes of maternal deaths in SSA with about 2.19 per cent. More interesting is the statistics in figure 2, it shows the number of maternal deaths that occurred as a result of unsafe abortions. This accounted for about 9.6 percent of maternal deaths in SSA compared to the percentage in Figure 1.

Figure 2: Distribution of the causes of maternal death in SSA countries
Source: Authors' computation using data from the study of Say, et al. (2014)



A critical look at figure 2 reveals some interesting facts about SSA distribution of maternal deaths. Apparently, most of the leading causes of deaths are avoidable like haemorrhage, hypertension, embolism, sepsis and abortion, if proper medical interventions and health programmes and policies are in place

especially for the rural areas. Thus understanding the causes of deaths are key requirement for further progress in the reduction of maternal deaths particularly in SSA. Hence, the study was motivated to identify the underlying socio-economic factors affecting maternal mortality in SSA using panel data analysis. The study focuses specifically on the MDG era with the overall objective of identifying critical non-medical factors but limited to socio-economic variables. The knowledge of the interaction of these variables with maternal mortality ratio would assist to provide appropriate economic policy to tackle MMR reduction. As strong motivation for the study, aside from contributing to extant literature in the case of SSA, the study creates an avenue for further understanding of the interaction between socio-economic variables and MMR, making this highly useful particularly for policy makers of the region; thus complements the efforts towards the development of effective and efficient intervention policies within the region. The findings from the study will be very useful (complementing medical interventions) in providing policy direction and guild in achieving the target of less than 70 live births per 100,000 by 2030. It therefore seeks to fill a clear gap.

The study is divided into four sections. Section one addresses introductory issues relating to maternal deaths and health, material and methodology are discuss in section two. Section three highlights analysis of regression results while conclusion and recommendations are place in section four.

2. Material and Methodology

2.1 Material

Sub-Saharan Africa is the region of Africa that is situated south of the Saharan desert. It consists of 48 African countries that are fully or partially located south of the Saharan. In 2015, the population of the SSA region was about 800 million (World Bank, 2015). The current growth rate of the population is 2.3 per (UN, 2015). The UN projected a population size between 1.5 and 2 billion for the region by 2050 with a population density of 80 per km^2. More than 40 per cent of the population in SSA are below 15 years of age (World Bank 2015). This perhaps explains one of the reasons for the high maternal deaths in the region particularly due to the incidences of under-age pregnancy and illegal abortions. The Gross National Income (GNI) of the region stood at 102,185.3billion US Dollars in 2015 (World Bank, 2015) based on purchasing power parity (PPP). With 14.5 per cent population living below 1.25 Dollars a day (World Bank, 2015), the economic activity in the region appeared to be slow and growing gradually. In 2015, economic activity in sub-Saharan Africa fell to its lowest level in some 15years and output expanded only by 3.4 percent, just a little above population growth in the region (IMF, 2016).

Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the regions of the world that is confronted with several challenges. This range from political, socio-cultural, economic issues and health outcomes. Particularly with respect to health issues, many countries in SSA (like Nigeria, Malawi, Uganda, and Mozambique for instance) still have to combat with malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, infant and child mortality and a host of others. Also healthcare services in the region is one of the poorest in the world. For instance, according to DSW (2016), many countries such as Ethiopia, Malawi and Mozambique in SSA do not have one trained physician available for every 10,000 inhabitants. Also, in 27 countries of SSA every tenth child dies before getting to fifth birthday. This account for the high rate of child mortality in the region thus medical care is very poor in SSA.

Furthermore, the region is one of the poorest in the world in terms of per capita income (UN, 2015), and 72 percent of the population of SSA lives in less than US$ 2 a day DSW (2016). According to Oriakhi, Osemwengie and Amaechi (2014), SSA and almost African countries have seen monumental surge in the level of poverty recently, and this is very alarming. Table 1 in appendix shows the relationship between some socio-economic indicators and maternal mortality rate in SSA in 2015. Several studies (for example, Case, Lubotsky, and Paxson 2002) has showed that high socio-economic status are related to better health. In the Table, Nigeria has a GDP of 1105343 USD-the highest in 2015, with annual real GDP growth of 6.0 between 2007 and 2015. Sao Tome Principe has the lowest GDP of 664 USD with 4.5 annual growth rate between 2007 and 2015. In truth, the income of a country-measured by her GDP relates with the condition of her maternal health because the size of her GDP determines the proportion of resources allocated to the health sector. In developing countries, particularly SSA countries, the proportion of income allocated to the health sector is a far-cry from the WHO Standard projection of 15% of the annual budget. Hence, why maternal mortality and other health problems still remain very high. Total fertility-the average number of children per women- has some correlation with maternal mortality rate. High fertility rate may lead to high maternal deaths especially in developing countries where standard health facilities and trained medical personnel are seriously inadequate.

The gender development index (GDI) and human development index (HDI) are critical indicators of development of a society and the individual. SSA still has the lowest indicator in the world. High GDI and HDI indicate high level of development. These indicators are closely connected to the health sector or system as well as maternal mortality. Low GDI/HDI may be associated with high mortality rates vice versa. This may also explain why maternal mortality rates are significantly low in advanced/developed world compared to low income/less developing countries. For example, SSA countries where the burden of maternal mortality is seriously acute in the world is a developing region. This understanding is necessary to give policy makers/government agencies in this region a sense of direction in reducing maternal mortality by improving the well-being of their society through infrastructural development and other development indicators. Table 1 also shows the country adult female literacy rate and maternal mortality in SSA. Female literacy especially between the ages of birthing is critical for maternal mortality. SSA region still has the lowest adult female literacy in the world and this has serious implication for maternal mortality.

2.2 Cross-Sectional Analysis of Maternal Mortality Ratio in SSA Countries between 1990 and 2015, and MDG goal 5 achieved.

This section review the cross-sectional analysis of MMR in SSA countries between 1990 and 2015 as well as the progress made toward achieving MDG-5. The estimates and the progress made to achieve MDG-5 by all the SSA countries are reported in Table 2 in Appendix. Of all the 50 SSA countries, data were not available for 4 of the SSA countries- Cape Verde, Reunion, Seychelles and Western Sahara for the periods. From Table 2, Sierra Leone led the top chart of SSA countries with the highest maternal deaths in 1990 and this was estimated approximately at 2630 deaths per 100,000. In 2000, the figure rose to 2650 maternal deaths and later drop to 1360 in 2015 with annual average percentage change in MMR between the periods (1990 – 2015) being 2.6%. This was closely followed by Eritrea, Liberia, Chad, Mozambique and Nigeria with Maternal deaths estimates of 1590, 1500, 1450, 1390 and 1350 respectively in 1990. Thus, the top ten countries with the highest maternal deaths in 1990 were Sierra Leone, Eritrea, Liberia, Chad, Mozambique, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, African Republic and Ethiopia. On the bottom of the Table, Mauritius, South Africa and Botswana have the lowest maternal deaths in 1990 and Mauritius being the least SSA countries with maternal deaths of 81 in 1990.

In 2005, the estimate was slightly different given the need for countries to reduce maternal deaths by 75% in line with the target of achieving MDG-5 before 2015. Sierra Leone top the table with an estimated maternal deaths of 1990, followed by Chad, Central African Republic, Liberia, Nigeria and Somalia which had maternal deaths estimates of 1170, 1060, 1020, 946 and 939 respectively in 2005. On the bottom of the Table, Mauritius occupied the country in SSA with the least maternal deaths estimate of 39 in 2005. However, 2015 was very critical, since it marked the end of the MGD targets particularly MGD-5. According to WHO (2015), Nigeria and India were estimated to account for over one third of all maternal deaths worldwide in 2015, with an approximate 58 000 maternal deaths (19%) and 45 000 maternal deaths (15%), respectively. Sierra Leone was estimated to have the highest MMR at 1360 with 2.6 % annual average percentage change in MMR between 1990 and 2015. Despite the desire to achieve, MDG-5 in 2015 by reducing maternal mortality ratio by 75%, SSA countries still had the highest MMR in the world. Apparently, eighteen sub-Saharan Africa countries was estimated to have very high MMR in 2015, with estimates ranging from 999 down to 500 deaths per 100 000 live births: Central African Republic (881), Chad (856), Nigeria (814), South Sudan (789), Somalia (732), Liberia (725), Burundi (712), Gambia (706), Democratic Republic of the Congo (693), Guinea (679), Côte d'Ivoire (645), Malawi (634), Mauritania (602), Cameroon (596), Mali (587), Niger (553), Guinea-Bissau (549) and Kenya (510), WHO (2015).

Furthermore, in 2015, WHO identified two countries with the highest estimated lifetime risk of maternal mortality in the world, and these countries are found in SSA. The two countries are: Sierra Leone with an approximate risk of 1 in 17, and Chad with an approximate risk of 1 in 18. The estimated lifetime risk of maternal mortality in high-income countries was given as 1 in 3300 in comparison with 1 in 41 in low-income countries (WHO, 2015). Also, WHO (2015) opines that in sub-Saharan Africa, 2.0% of all maternal deaths are estimated to be AIDS-related indirect maternal deaths, yielding an AIDS-related indirect MMR of 11 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births. In 2015, five countries: South Africa (32%), Swaziland (19%), Botswana (18%), Lesotho (13%) and Mozambique (11%), all in SSA were reported by WHO to have 10% or more of maternal deaths estimated to be AIDS-related indirect maternal deaths.

Looking at the average annual percentage change in MMR between 1990 and 2015 vis-a-vis the progress made toward achieving MDG-5, Table 2 in Appendix shows that little or no progress was made on the whole. At the level of country, Rwanda was the only country in SSA that achieved MDG-5 of reducing maternal mortality rate by 75% in 2015. The country had 77.7% change in MMR between 1990 and 2015 with an average annual percentage change of 6.0 in MMR between 1990 and 2015. On the global level, nine countries were categorized by WHO (2015) to have achieved MDG-5A including Rwanda: Bhutan, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia and Timor-Leste. Furthermore, based on MMR reduction point-estimates and uncertainty intervals between 1990 and 2015, WHO categorized 39 countries under MDG region as "making progress" and this include 11 countries in SSA: Angola, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia with an average annual percentage change in MMR between 1990 and 2015 of 3.5%, 3.3%, 5.4%, 4.6%, 5.0%, 3.2%, 4.2%, 3.5%, 3.7%, 2.8% and 3.8% respectively.

On the category of "insufficient progress", WHO categorized 21 countries in the globe to have made insufficient progress in the achievement of MDG-5A. Of this number, 16 countries including Chad, Botswana, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Burkina Faso are in SSA. Leaving only 5 to the other region of the world. Finally, 26 countries were categorized as having made "no progress" globally. 16 out of these numbers fall under SSA. This include Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, Gambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi, Congo Brazzaville, Congo Democratic Republic, Cameroon, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Central Africa Republic, Gabon, Mauritania and Namibia, and all of them having an average annual percentage change in MMR between 1990 and 2015 of less than 2.1%.

In a nutshell, from the overall statistics, it is very apparent that more effort should be made to address Maternal deaths in SSA particularly if the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of a global MMR below 70 will be achieved between 2015 and 2030, and this will require reducing global MMR by an average of 7.5% each year between 2015 and 2030. Specifically, this will also require more than three times the 2.3% annual rate of reduction observed globally between 1990 and 2015 (WHO, 2015).

Table 1: Estimate of Some Selected Socio-Economic Indicators and Maternal Mortality Rate in SSA Countries in 2015.

Country	**GDP (PPP) USD 2015**	**Annual real GDP growth (average over 2007-15)**	**Maternal mortality Rate 2015**	**Adult female literacy Rate (%) 2010-15 (Pop. over 15)**	**Total fertility rate (Per women) 2015**	**Fertility rate by age (15-64) % 2015**	**HDI 2015**
Angola	185246	6.2	477	60.7	6.0	50.0	41
Benin	21156	4.5	405	27.3	4.7	55.0	47
Botswana	37160	4.7	129	88.9	2.8	64.4	91
Burkina Faso	31184	5.9	371	29.3	5.4	52.0	60
Burundi	7882	3.4	712	83.1	5.9	52.7	61
Cameroon	72109	4.1	596	68.9	4.6	54.3	65
Cape Verde	3479	3.0		83.1	2.3	65.8	88
Central African Republic	3052	-1.4	882	24.4	4.2	57.1	33
Chad	32003	5.0	856	31.9	6.1	49.8	24
Comoros	1214	1.7	335	73.7	4.4	56.9	72
Congo (Brazzaville)	28919	4.4	442	72.9	4.8	53.7	77
Congo (Democratic Republic)	63266	6.9	693	66.0	5.9	51.0	51
Côte d'Ivoire	78335	4.6	645	32.5	4.9	54.5	57
Djibouti	3093	5.2	229	-	3.1	63.1	67
Equatorial Guinea	25944	6.8	342	93.0	4.7	57.9	68
Eritrea	7939	1.9	501	65.5	4.2	54.6	48
Ethiopia	1602	10.5	353	41.1	4.3	55.1	33
Gabon	34409	4.5	291	81.0	3.8	57.8	75
The Gambia	3269	3.7	706	47.6	5.7	51.5	66
Ghana	113349	6.7	319	71.4	4.1	57.8	67
Guinea	15276	2.2	679	22.8	4.9	54.4	40
Guinea-Bissau	2676	3.3	549	48.3	4.8	56.0	58

Kenya	143051	5.1	510	74.9	4.3	55.3	69
Lesotho	5777	4.7	487	88.3	3.1	49.8	81
Liberia	3781	6.3	725	32.8	4.6	54.7	48
Madagascar	35556	2.6	353	62.6	4.4	55.5	75
Malawi	20558	5.6	634	58.6	5.0	51.4	69
Mali	29151	3.9	587	29.2	6.1	50.0	47
Mauritania	16427	3.7	602	41.6	4.5	56.8	59
Mauritius	24509	4.0	53	88.5	1.5	71.1	98
Mozambique	33726	7.0	489	45.4	5.3	51.3	58
Namibia	24839	4.6	265	84.5	3.5	59.8	90
Niger	18960	5.6	553	11.0	7.6	47.0	42
Nigeria	1105343	6.0	814	49.7	5.6	53.3	59
Rwanda	20321	7.5	290	68.0	3.8	56.2	79
Sao Tome and Principe	664	4.8	156	68.4	4.5	54.3	76
Senegal	36300	3.8	315	43.8	5.0	53.3	65
Seychelles	2533	4.7	-	95.7	2.3	69.7	-
Sierra Leone	9832	5.1	1360	37.7	4.5	55.0	43
Somalia	-	-	732	-	6.4	50.5	9
South Africa	724010	2.3	138	93.1	2.3	65.7	92
Sudan	167421	4.0	311	68.6	4.3	56.2	43
Swaziland	10869	1.9	389	87.5	3.2	59.1	86
Tanzania	138304	6.7	398	75.9	5.1	51.6	65
Togo	10816	4.1	368	85.3	4.5	55.0	41
Uganda	79753	6.5	343	66.9	5.7	59.4	58
Zambia	64647	7.0	224	56.0	5.3	51.2	63
Zimbabwe	27916	3.1	443	84.6	3.9	55.4	77

Note: purchasing power parity (PPP), human development index (HDI)
Sources: Author's compilation from United Nations and Africa Development Bank (AfDB) Statistical Annex (2015)

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The Health Theory

The proponents (Shiffman for instance) of the health theory argue that early interventions in maternal care such as antenatal care, family planning services, safe and legal abortion, trained medical attendants at delivery and emergency obstetric care are of great significance in order to reduce maternal mortality. Shiffman (2000) opined that policy adoption and implementation for public health especially those concerning women's health will reduce maternal mortality rate. According to Shiffman (2000), the policies will include both information and education of women coupled with the improvements in health care.In this light, Shiffman (2000) added that changes in socio-economic alone will not achieve better health for women, instead, good interventions, priorities and policies in maternal health will make positive impact in the reduction of maternal mortality.

In line with the heath theory, several studies have shown that the decline in maternal mortality was due not only with the availability of skilled health workers but also with the availability of health facilities with the appropriate equipment and emergency obstretic care. For instance, in a study carried out by Buor and Bream (2004) in sub Saharan Africa showed that deliveries with assistance of skilled healthcare personnel and life expectancy at birth strongly correlated with maternal mortality. The study also suggested that GNP per capital and health expenditure per capita strongly correlated with maternal mortality. In another study that was carried out in 1996 in Matlab, Bangladesh, the study disputed the results from an earlier study which claimed that the decline in maternal mortality was due to increasing presence of skilled midwifes. The new study carried out discovered that midwifes frequently referred patients to hospitals were expertise and proper equipment were available. The study concluded that deliveries in hospitals with the right equipment and emergency obstretic care were available may be crucial for a decline in maternal mortality (Shiffman, 2000).

To conclude the health theory, Gerein, Green and Pearson (2006) summarizes that maternal mortality is a result of poor health care systems that are incapable of dealing with complications during pregnancies, and deliveries. The non-availability of enough skilled health care providers could lead to the increase in maternal mortality rate and therefore suggest that more and better-trained health care providers are therefore needed in order to reduce maternal

mortality. In all, the theory identified socio-economic variables such as education, income, investment in healthcare, healthcare expenditure as key determinants of maternal mortality.

Table 2: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Sub-Saharan African Countries in 1990 to 2015 and Progress made toward achieving MDG goal 5.

Country	**Year**						**% change in MMR between 1990 and 2015**	**Average annual % change in MMR between 1990 and 2015**	**Progress made towards MDG Goal 5**
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015			
Angola	1160	1150	924	705	561	477	58.9	3.5	Made some progress
Benin	576	550	572	502	446	405	29.7	1.4	No progress made
Botswana	243	238	311	276	169	129	46.9	2.5	Insufficient progress
Burkina Faso	727	636	547	468	417	371	49.0	2.7	Insufficient progress
Burundi	1220	1210	954	863	808	712	41.6	2.2	Insufficient progress
Cameroon	728	749	750	729	676	596	18.1	0.8	No progress made
Central African Republic	1290	1300	1200	1060	909	882	31.6	1.5	No progress made
Chad	1450	1430	1370	1170	1040	856	41.0	2.1	Insufficient progress
Comoros	635	563	499	436	388	335	47.2	2.6	Insufficient progress
Congo (Brazzaville)	603	634	653	596	509	442	26.7	1.2	No progress made
Congo (Democratic Republic)	879	914	874	787	794	693	21.2	1.0	No progress made
Côte d'Ivoire	745	711	671	742	717	645	13.4	0.6	No progress made
Djibouti	517	452	401	341	275	229	55.7	3.3	Made some progress
Equatorial Guinea	1310	1050	702	483	379	342	73.9	5.4	Made some progress
Eritrea	1590	1100	733	619	579	501	68.5	4.6	Made some progress
Ethiopia	1250	1080	897	743	523	353	71.8	5.0	Made some progress
Gabon	422	405	405	370	322	291	31.0	1.5	No progress made
Gambia	1030	977	887	807	753	706	31.5	1.5	No progress made
Ghana	634	532	467	376	325	319	49.7	2.7	Insufficient progress
Guinea	1040	964	976	831	720	679	34.7	1.7	Insufficient progress
Guinea-Bissau	907	780	800	714	570	549	39.5	2.0	Insufficient progress
Kenya	687	698	759	728	605	510	25.8	1.2	No progress made
Lesotho	629	525	649	746	587	487	22.5	1.0	No progress made
Liberia	1500	1800	1270	1020	811	725	51.7	2.9	Insufficient progress
Madagascar	778	644	536	508	436	353	54.6	3.2	Made some progress
Malawi	957	953	890	648	629	634	33.8	1.6	No progress made
Mali	1010	911	834	714	630	587	41.9	2.2	Insufficient progress
Mauritania	859	824	813	750	723	602	29.9	1.4	No progress made
Mauritius	81	60	40	39	59	53	34.6	1.6	Not available
Mozambique	1390	1150	915	762	619	489	64.8	4.2	Made some progress
Namibia	338	320	352	390	319	265	21.6	1.0	No progress made
Niger	873	828	794	723	657	553	36.7	1.8	Insufficient progress
Nigeria	1350	1250	1170	946	867	814	39.7	2.0	No progress made
Rwanda	1300	1260	1020	567	381	290	77.7	6.0	Achieved
Sao Tome and Principe	330	263	222	181	162	156	52.7	3.0	Insufficient progress

Senegal	540	509	488	427	375	315	41.7	2.2	Insufficient progress
Sierra Leone	2630	2900	2650	1990	1630	1360	48.3	2.6	Insufficient progress
Somalia	1210	1190	1080	939	820	732	39.5	2.0	Insufficient progress
South Africa	108	62	85	112	154	138	-27.8	-1.0	No progress made
Sudan	744	648	544	440	349	311	58.2	3.5	Made some progress
Swaziland	635	537	586	595	436	389	38.7	2.0	No progress made
Tanzania	997	961	842	687	514	398	60.1	3.7	Made some progress
Togo	568	563	491	427	393	368	35.2	1.7	Insufficient progress
Uganda	687	684	620	504	420	343	50.1	2.8	Made some progress
Zambia	577	596	541	372	262	224	61.2	3.8	Made some progress
Zimbabwe	440	449	590	629	446	443	-0.7	0.0	No progress made

Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNIFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division Estimate of Maternal Mortality 1990 to 2015.

2.3.2 Model Specification

Relationship between Socio-economic Variables and Maternal Mortality Ratio

The focus of this section is to specify the socio-economic determinants of maternal mortality rates. The model for estimation is highly drawn from the *health theory* and is expressed in equation 1 as:

$$Log\text{MMR}_{it} = \alpha_{0i} + \alpha_{1i} Log\text{MMR}_{it-1} + \alpha_{2i} Log\text{LFPR}_{it} + \alpha_{3i} Log\text{LTRM}_{it-1} + \alpha_{4i} Log\text{HPC}_{it-1} + \alpha_{5i} Log\text{GNI} + \alpha_{6i} Log\text{FR}_{it-1} + \alpha_{7i} Log\text{PHIV}_{it} + \alpha_{8i} Log\text{FEMP}_{it} + \alpha_{9i} Log\text{EDU}_{it-1} + \mu_{it} \text{ ---------- 1.}$$

$i = 1, 2, \ldots, N, t = 1,2, \ldots,T.$ Apriori expectation: $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1i}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3i}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{61}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{7i} > 0; \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2i}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4i}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{5i}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{8i}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{9i} < 0.$

Where: Log indicates logarithm, MMR is maternal mortality rate of country i at time t (dependent variable). The independent variables of country i at time t – Labour force participation rate (LFPR), life Time Risk of Maternal Mortality (LTRM), Healthcare Per Capita expenditure (HPC), Gross National Income (GNI), Fertility Rate (FR), HIV/AIDs prevalence (PHIV) and Education level (EDU).

2.3.3 Estimation Techniques

The equation 1 specified above is a dynamic auto-regressive distributed lag model due to the presence of lagged dependent variable on the right hand side of the model and also the existence of individual effects characterizing the heterogeneity among the countries. Baltagi (2008) argues that the use of ordinary least squared (OLS) estimator in the presence of lagged dependent variable among the explanatory variables and also the presence of characterizing heterogeneity among countries will yield biased and inconsistent estimates. Thus, the study adopts the traditional pooled estimates techniques of fixed and random effects. However, the study will conduct Hausman test to decide between fixed or random effects. Here we will run a Hausman test where the null hypothesis is that the preferred model is random effects (where the unique disturbance terms (U_i) are not correlated with the regressors) and the alternative would be fixed effects (where the unique disturbance terms (U_i) correlate with the regressors).

Further, panel unit root tests suggested by Levin, Lin and Chu (2002) and Im, Pesaran and Shin (2003) will be adopted. This is because the conventional time series unit root tests- Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and the Phillips-Perron (PP) unit root tests are not suitable for panel studies (Izilein & Osemwengie, 2017). Panel unit root tests minimizes the risks of structural breaks cum increases the power of unit root test as a result of the length of observations, thus has this advantage over non-panel unit root tests. Specifically, the IPS unit root test suggest a panel unit root tests for a random walk residual within the domain of a dynamic model with fixed effects that allow heterogeneity of the autoregressive root under the alternative hypothesis. The LLC on the other hand, uses a pooled Dickey-Fuller test and also assume that the individual processes are cross-sectional independent. Several studies, for instance, Izilein and Osemwengie (2017), Shaibu and Osemwengie (2017) are recent examples of studies that have utilized IPS and LLC panel unit root tests. More so, a recent test of panel co-integration, the panel residual co-integration test, proposed by Kao (1999) was employed. The test uses the ADF approach to testing for the existence of long-run relationship in panel model.

2.3.4 Sources of Data

A panel data from 43 SSA countries (see Appendix) based on availability were sourced from World Development Indicators (WDI) from 1994 to 2015. This period was chosen because it coincides with the period where MDGs was launched and terminated. Understanding and identifying the interaction between the selected socio-economic variables and maternal mortality rate within these periods will help to stimulate appropriate policy measures for the achievement of SDG-5A, of reducing maternal mortality rate by 2030.

3. Discussion of Results

3.1 Panel Unit Root Test Results

Table 3 presents the panel unit root test results for all the variables used in the analysis. The study used both the homogenous and heterogeneous unit root tests proposed by Levin, Lin and Chu (2002) and Im, Pesaran and Shin (2003) respectively. The results show that all the variables are stationary at level using the LLC test under homogenous unit root process at 5 percent level of significance. But, under the heterogeneous unit root process using IPS test, the results indicate four variables (LMMR, LLTRM, LGNI and LEDU) had unit roots at level. At first difference, they became unit root free and difference stationary at 1 percent level of significance. Therefore, we reject the hypothesis of a unit root in the variables. With this, the Rao's co-integration test was conducted.

Table 3: Panel Unit Root Test of Variables and Kao Residual Co-integration Test Result

Variables	Common Unit Root Process (LLC)		Individual Unit Root Process (IPS)	
@ Level	Stat. & Significant Level	Remark	Stat. & Significant Level	Remark
LMMR	4.29***	Stationary	4.90	Non-Stationary
LHPC	-1.77**	Stationary	-3.57***	Stationary
LLFPR	-1.88**	Stationary	-2.17***	Stationary
LLTRM	-3.18***	Stationary	-0.04	Non-Stationary
LGNI	-3.66***	Stationary	-0.39	Non-Stationary
LFEMP	-2.66**	Stationary	-3.99***	Stationary
LFR	-30.49***	Stationary	-43.11***	Stationary
LEDU	-2.30**	Stationary	1.63	Non-Stationary
LPHIV	-6.37***	Stationary	-6.55***	Stationary
@ First Difference				
DLMMR			-2.41***	Stationary
DLGNI			-15.94***	Stationary
DLLTRM			-3.74***	Stationary
DLEDU			-3.35***	Stationary
Kao Residual Co-integration Test Result				
ADF t-Statistic = -6.10			ADF t-Statistic Prob. = 0.00***	

Note: *, ** and *** indicate statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively
Author's estimates using Eviews 9.

3.2 Panel co-integration Test (Kao Test) Results

According to the results displayed in Table 1, the null of hypothesis of no co-integration in the LMMR model can be rejected at the 1 percent level of significance based on the ADF associated probability value of 0.00. Given, the test results (Kao) for co-integration, we can therefore conclude that a long-run equilibrium relationship exist among the variables in the LMMR model.

3.3 Analysis of Fixed and random Effects Results and the Policy Implication

In a panel model, the individual effect terms can be modeled as either random or fixed effects. If the individual effects are correlated with the other regressors in the model, the fixed effect model is consistent and the random effects model is inconsistent. On the hand, both random and fixed effects are consistent and random effects is efficient. Therefore, based on the Hausman test result in Table 4, the study rejects the null hypothesis that the random effects is an efficient estimator of the true parameters of the model and accept fixed effects estimator as efficient and consistent. For the purpose of robustness, we present and analyse the random effects results as well,

and compare the results with fixed effects estimates. Table 4 reports the traditional pooled estimators' results (fixed and random effects).

Table 4: Fixed and Random Effects Results

Variable	Fixed effects	Random effects
LLFPR	0.47*** (4.17)	0.16*** (2.85)
LLTRM(-1)	1.02*** (33.65)	0.99*** (85.60)
LHPC	-0.01*** (-2.49)	-0.02*** (-4.69)
LGNI	0.005 (1.05)	-0.0006 (-0.24)
LPHIV	0.03*** (4.42)	0.02*** (6.22)
LFEMP	-0.35*** (-3.52)	-0.15*** (-3.17)
LFR(-1)	-0.94*** (13.25)	-1.006*** (-28.68)
LEDU(-1)	-0.009 (-1.03)	-0.007** (-1.88)
	Adj. R-sq = 0.99	Adj. R-sq = 0.96
	F-stat. = 2390 P-value = 0.00	F-stat. = 2044 P-value = 0.00
Hausman Test	Chi-square Stat. = 40.4962 Prob.= 0.0000	

Note: t-statistics are reported in bracket below each coefficient. *, ** and *** indicate statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively.
Source: *Author's computation*

Generally, from the results in Table 4, it can be deduced that all the variables (LLFPR, LLTRM, LHPC, LPHIV, LFEMP, LFR and LEDU) are significant determinants of maternal mortality in SSA at 5 percent level of significance. Interestingly, the results obtained from the fixed effects model and the results of the random effects in Table 4 are slightly different (not too distant) from the random effects results in terms of the significance of the variables. The one period lag of LEDU that was statistically significant at 5 percent level in the random effects results, proved to be weak in fixed effects results. Overall, both the fixed effects and random effects results have robust explanatory power as shown by the adjusted coefficients of determination and the F-statistic values displayed in Table 4.

Interesting findings are obtained with regards to the individual variable in terms of signs and magnitudes. For instance, LLFPR has a positive significant impact on LMMR in fixed and random effects results at 1 percent level of significance. Surprisingly, the coefficient of LLFPR has a greater impact on LMMR in the fixed effects results compare to random effects results. In this direction, one percent increase in LLFPR will cause LMMR to rise by 47 percent in the fixed effects results and 16 percent in the random effects results. However, the positive sign of LLFPR may not be acceptable *a priori*. This may be due to the inclusion of a particular country in the group of SSA used for estimation.

The log of lagged life time risk of maternal mortality (LLTRM (-1)) proved to be significant determinant of LMMR in the results displayed in Table 4. In terms of signs expectation, fixed effects and random effects had the positive expected signs at significant 5 percent level. Following the fixed effects and random effects results therefore, one percent increase in previous year maternal risk (LLTRM (-1)) will increase LMMR by 102 percent and 99 percent respectively in SSA. This means that reducing current level of maternal deaths is predicated on how previous risk of maternal mortality was tackled.

Another interesting finding is the log of per capita health expenditure (LHPC) as a proxy for health investment which indicates significant negative

impact on LMMR. The impact generated by both results (fixed effects and random effects) particularly, LHPC on LMMR is almost similar. For example, from the results, one percent increase in health investment will lead to reduction in maternal deaths by 1 percent in the fixed effects results and 2 percent in the random effects results at 5 percent level of significance. These results have shown that capital investment in the health sector is not only critical in reducing maternal deaths but also improving maternal health generally.

Furthermore, the log of female employment (LFEMP), proxy for social status of women and gross secondary school enrolment (LEDU (-1)), proxy for education investment both revealed to be significant negative determinants of maternal mortality in SSA in the results reported in Table 4. Both variables had the expected sign but LEDU (-1) was weak in explaining changes in LMMR in the fixed effects results. On the basis of magnitude, LMMR would improve or reduce if LFEMP increases by 35 percent in the fixed effects results and 15 percent in the random effects results. In the same vain, increasing previous investment in education would led to fall in LMMR in the current period by 0.7 percent in the random effects results.

HIV prevalence among pregnant women is estimated to affect maternal mortality in the SSA region. From the result in Table 4, it was observed that LPHIV has a positive significant impact on LMMR. One percent rise in LPHIV will cause LMMR to increase by 2 percent in the random effects results and 3 percent in the fixed effects results at 5 percent level of significance. Another important variable that affected maternal mortality is fertility rate. In this study, it was observed that fertility rate impacts significantly on maternal mortality at 5 percent level of significance. Both the fixed effects and random effects results indicate a fall in LMMR by 94 percent and 100.6 percent respectively in the current period. This negative signs observed in both the fixed effects and random effects results may probably be attributed to improvement or development in other factors such as improvement in maternal education, social status of women and female labour supply which are capable of reducing fertility rate thereby reducing maternal deaths.

On the whole, one of the variables that proved to be weak determinant of LMMR in SSA, given both the fixed and random effects results, is gross national income per capital. Though the association between LGNI and LMMR yielded negative outcome in the random effects results as prescribed by theory, the insignificant of the variable may be attributed to the nature of the data employed or the inclusion of a particular country in SSA into the sample.

4 Conclusion and Recommendations

The discussion of the study so far focused on the socio-economic determinants of maternal mortality in SSA with the broad objective of investigation the contributions of these factors to maternal deaths in the region. A panel of 43 countries in sub-Saharan Africa based on applicability to the broad objective and data availability were employed using data from the period of 1995 to 2015. What followed was a robust analysis, cautiously carried out using the traditional pooled panel estimators (fixed and random effects) and this generated remarkable elasticity estimates which will be valuable for policy intervention and stance.

The fixed and random effects results revealed a profound contribution of the socio-economic variables to maternal mortality in SSA. Log of labour force participation rate for women, the log of one period lag of life time risk of maternal mortality, log of female employment rate, log of per capita health expenditure, log of fertility rate all proved to be significant determinants of maternal mortality in SSA. In addition to these variables, the log of HIV prevalence among women and the log of one period lag of secondary school enrolment as a proxy for education also demonstrated to be significant determinants of maternal deaths. Only GNI per capita showed a weak relationship with maternal mortality. This means that GNI may not be useful significantly when policy measures are taken to address maternal deaths in SSA.

The study recommends that conscious efforts should be made by policy makers and the leaders of SSA to allocate more resources to the health sector as this will not only assist to acquire state of the art facilities that will be effective for efficient and prompt delivery of service but will also improve health care delivery generally. This will then contribute remarkably in maternal health which is a core component of general health and thus lead to significant improvement in maternal mortality. Importantly, based on the results, a comprehensive policy intervention is recommended to cushion the impact of life time risk of maternal deaths and HIV prevalence among women of reproductive age on maternal mortality in SSA. Finally, women should be given more opportunity in workforce/employment and education should be prioritized as this will help to improve their income and status which will in turn

translate to improvement in maternal health, and thus reduction in maternal deaths.

References

Baltagi, B. (2008). Econometric analysis of panel data. (1): John Wiley and Sons.

Bour, D., & Bream, K. (2004). An analysis of the determinants of maternal mortality in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Women's Health*, 13(8), 926-938.

Case, A; Lubotsky, D., & Paxson, C. (2002). Economic status and health in childhood: The origins of the gradient. *The American Economic Review*. 92 (5): 1308 – 1334.

Gerein, N., Green, A., & Pearson, S. (2006). The implications of shortages of health professionals for maternal health in sub-Saharan Africa. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 14: 40-50.

Im, K.S., Pesaran, M.H., & Shin, Y. (2003). Testing for unit roots in heterogeneous panels, *Journal of Econometrics*, 115, 53-74.

IMF, (2016). Regional economic outlook, sub-Saharan Africa. Washington D.C. 0258-7440.

Izilein, I.E., & Osemwengie, K.P. (2017). Panel data analysis of the determinants of trade between Nigeria and the United Kingdom (UK). *Dutse Journal of Economics and Development Studies*, 3(1): 1-13.

Kao, C. (1999). Spurious regression and residual-based tests for cointegration in panel data. *Journal of Econometrics*. 90:1-44.

Levin, A., Lin, C.F., & Chu, C.S. (2002). Unit root tests in panel data: asymptotic and finite-sample properties, *Journal of Econometrics*, 108: 1-24.

Oriakhi, E.D, Osemwengie, K.P. and Amaechi, J. (2014). Foreign direct investment and poverty in Nigeria: further evidence. *Journal of Governance & Development*, 10(1): 45-74.

Shaibu, I., & Osemwengie, K.P. (2017). Modelling share prices of selected quoted firms in Nigeria (2005-2014). *Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics*, 17(1): 141-154.

Say, L., Chou, D., Gemmill, A., Tuncalp, O., Moller, A., Daniels, J., Gulmezoglu, A.M., Temmermam, M., & Alkema, L. (2014). Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis. *Lancet Glob Health*. 2(6): e323 – e333. doi 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X

Shiffman J. (2000). Can poor countries surmount high maternal mortality? *Studies in Family Planning*, 31, 274–289.

United Nations, (2015): The world population prospects: 2015 Revision. Available at: www.un.org/en/development/desa/publications/world-population-in-prospects-2015-revision.html

WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, & UNPD (2019). Maternal mortality: levels and trends. *Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 1-104.

WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, & UNPD (2015). Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015. Geneva: World Health Organization.

World Bank, (2015). Millennium Development Goals. Goal 5: Improve maternal health by 2015. *Washington*: World Bank Group.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 67- 74

The Influence of HMOs on the Efficiency of Primary Health Care Provided in the NHIS in FCT, Abuja

EMELDA IFEANYI EMMANUEL
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria

JOSEPH MAREN SAMPSON
ECWA Theological Seminary Kagoro, Kaduna State, Nigeria

Abstract. The study focused on the influence of HMOs on the efficiency of primary health care provided in FCT, Abuja. The essence was to investigate how HMOs performance or nonperformance of their duties can impact on the efficiency of primary health care providers and the National Health Insurance Scheme on the overall. The scheme is believed to have a model designed to suit the country. With HMOs as major partners in the scheme, it is believed that the scheme would function better and would facilitate the goal of covering more people within the shortest possible time. Although HMOs activities can be done by NHIS itself, the efficiency of the scheme may be threatened due to the nonchalant attitude of some public sector workers in the discharge of their duties. Usually the results of partnership are greater and more effective the world all over. If HMOs execute their duties to PHCPs properly, this would in turn positively impact the NHIS. From the data analyzed, the findings of this research showed that HMOs had significant impact on the efficiency of primary Health Care Providers at varying degrees. Also, HMOs played significant role in the scheme and had impact on the overall scheme.

Keywords: Primary Health Care Providers, Health Maintenance Organization, National Health Insurance Scheme.

1. Introduction

There are so many literatures on the types of health systems adopted by many countries of the world but none of these provides sufficient evidence of which health system supersedes the other. However, countries have continued to search for the most appropriate methods of funding and managing basic healthcare services for citizens (Abelson & Hutchison, 1994). Even though it is doubtful that a truly perfect health system can ever be developed, the worldwide trend has been towards the universal system (Brzezinski, 2009). Some people believe that an increase in national development can be achieved mostly when there is a provision of basic healthcare for citizens of a country. Largely because, only healthy people can fulfill their various obligations to the society, the good health of the people does not only contribute to better quality of lives, but also contributes to sustainable economic and social development of their country. As a result, there is rest of mind when financial arrangements are put in place for members of the society to achieve good health care (Adewumi, 2009). The desire to extend social protection in health care is what has led many governments to find out ways to ensure that citizens have access to quality and efficient healthcare delivered to the people.

According to Macionis (2005), the government directly provides basic medical care for all citizens of socialist economies. In these countries, healthcare is viewed in the context of 'a right' which must be enjoyed by the citizenry (Erinosho, 2007). And this, is in line with the 'Global strategy' of 'Health for all' by 2000, which saw health as 'a right for all', adopted by the World Health Organization in 1982 (Macinois & Plumner, 2003). The governments pay the medical cost for the people using public funds. As a result, healthcare is heavily subsidized with national government assuming full responsibility. They pay physicians and hospitals the medical bills because access to basic medical care is seen as a right for all citizens. (Macionis, 2005). In these societies,

the state owns and runs medical facilities, and pay salaries to practitioners who are employed by the government (Macionis, 2005). Where this happens, the economies of these countries are based on lassiez faire like in the United States of America (Erinosho, 2007). However, in contrast to this, people in capitalist economies pay for healthcare services from their pockets. Although, some government programs underwrite a considerable share of the medical expenses for people, due to the high cost of health care (Macionis, 2005). In-between the capitalist and socialist economies are countries that accommodate strong elements of welfarism in the provision of health services for its members (Erinosho, 2007). Britain and Canada have been identified as capitalist countries with well-established 'National Healthcare Programs' that provides universal access to adequate healthcare regardless of people's ability to pay (Goodman, 1991). Countries like this, make use of the welfarist approach in the provision of health services to citizens (Erinosho, 2007). However, the analysis of Rodwin (1989), Brzezinski (2009), and Enthoven (1985) on how the NHS in France, Canada and Britain operates, have suggested that the incorporation of the services of the Health Maintenance Organizations in the structure of the NHI, is necessary to effectively and efficiently manage a 'National Health Service' or a 'National Health Insurance' programme. HMOs can effectively monitor health care services that is provided for enrollees by the network of health care providers under their supervision. HMOs, if given the necessary platform in the NHI, can perform effectively, since they represent a form of managed care that involves an effort to integrate and manage the provision of health care services to people in an unconventional structure of health-care delivery where physicians are seen as autonomous professionals (Strang, 1993).

However, in places where people patronize the HMOs to obtain health care services, the method is referred to as 'managed care'. HMOs, independent of the National Health Insurance, can operate, on their own, two models of services. The models are: (1) the staff model and (2) the network model. (1) In the staff model, doctors are hired directly by the HMOs to perform health services to patients in the doctor's own hospital facilities. (2) While in the network model, the HMO subcontracts with individual doctors, physician practice groups, and hospitals to provide health services to the patients. Some HMOs operate the mixed model. And members are not allowed to visit doctors or facilities outside the HMOs network. However, when health care services are rendered to registered patients, the doctors, hospitals, and other health service providers submit claims to the HMO. The HMO in turn, verify these claims by checking the compliance level with the contract, the member's benefits schedule, make adjustments were necessary, and pays the provider for the services (Kumpf & Wittelsberger, 2005).

2. National Health Care Systems without the Services of the HMOs:

2.1 Britain

In 1948, Britain established its system of socialized medicine. Britain created a "Dual system" of medical service which allowed the National Health Service and private medicine to function simultaneously. In other words, they did not do away with private medicine. The establishment of the National Health Service in Britain was not to prevent citizens from accessing private medicine. Rather, citizens are allowed to use both (i.e. the National Health Service and private medicine) if they can afford it. All members of the country are entitled to the National Health Services (Macionis, 2005). In fact, Britain's NHS has been termed the master piece of pure socialism (Spicer, 1981). However, the system does not incorporate the services of the HMOs in the NHS design. According to Rodwin (1989), the ideas to promote "internal markets" and HMOs within Britain's health system were proposed by Enthoven and Maynard. Enthoven and Maynard discussed variations of HMO Plan for the NHS, which was a form of "market socialism". The ideas about introducing HMOs and elements of market competition into national health systems were suggestions to enhance the system.

2.2 Canada

Canada since 1972 has had a "single-player" model of providing health care for all Canadians. Like a massive insurance company, the Canadian government pays doctors and hospitals according to a set schedule of fees. But like Great Britain, Canada has a two-tiered system of medical service with some physicians working outside government funded system and setting fees regulated by the government (Macionis, 2005), while some other physicians work within government funded systems, also with set fees regulated by the government. Canada boasts of providing care for her citizens at a lower cost than the type of medical system provided for the elderly (Medicare), and the poor (Medicaid) in the United States. However, the Canadian System uses less state-of-the-art technology to treat patients and responds slowly to people's needs resulting to people having to wait months to receive major surgery. At

the same time, Canadians point that lower-income people are not denied medical care as is in the United States. Canada's Universal Health Care Program covers physicians' fees and fees for other medical services that were not covered before 1972. Guided by these four basic principles, (1) *Universality*, (2) *Portability*, (3) *Comprehensive Coverage*, and (4) *Administration*, the NHI program aimed to reach its heights in health service delivery. However, in the health Act of 1984, the fifth principles (5) *Accessibility*, was introduced. The first guiding principle: *Universality*, meant that the plan was to be available to all residents of Canada on equal terms, regardless of prior health record, age, income and so on, the second principle: *Portability*, meant that individuals' benefits would travel with the individual across the country, the third principle: *Comprehensive Coverage* is a plan to cover all necessary medical services, including dentistry, which required hospitalization, and the fourth principle: *Administration.* referred to the fact that the program would run on a non-profit basis. The fifth and later principle: *Accessibility*, meant that the costs of the medical plan were to be shared by the Federal and Provincial Governments in such a way that the richer provinces would pay relatively more than the poorer provinces; thus the plan would also serve to redistribute wealth across Canada (Tepperman & Curtis, 2009). The NHI in Canada, also did not incorporate the services of the HMOs. The Canadian proposal for publicly financed competition, focused on combining the supply-side efficiency of health care in a well-managed HMO-NHIS arrangements and the financial security of the system (Rodwin, 1989).

3. Health Care Systems with the Services of the HMOs:

3.1 The United States of America

The United States does not have a universal health care coverage for all its citizens (Henslin, 2010), rather, health care received its first Federal aid in 1946. This was the Hill-Burton Act which provided subsidies for building and improving hospitals particularly in rural areas. The major change came when a two wide raging government assisted, compulsory health insurance plan for the elderly and the poor was enacted. The two programs are Medicare and Medicaid (Schaefer, 2008). Medicaid, a noncontributory Federal and state assisted insurance plan, is for the poor and helpless destitute, while Medicare, pays only a portion of the medical cost for the elderly above sixty-five years. For Medicaid, both the state and the Federal government provide for medical cost per individual through revenues generated and it vary from state to state (Andersen & Taylor, 2005). Although the United States does not have a universal health care coverage for all its citizens (Henslin, 2010), it still plans to establish one. According to Erinosho (2007), health care is left almost entirely in the hands of entrepreneurs in the United States. A primary controversy in the United States is whether medical care should be seen as a commodity or a right? And because medical care is seen as a commodity, it becomes easily accessible only to the rich, that have access to particular types of automobiles, clothing and other items. Medical care is obviously a commodity for sale in the United States. If medical care is seen as a right, then everybody in the society would have equal access to similar medical care. The question to whether it is a right or a commodity makes it very clear that it is not the rights of citizens. Those who have more money will continue to have access to quality health care while those with limited income would continue to have less access or none to quality health care (Henslin, 2010 and Goodman 1991). Quality health care is obtained at a very high cost, and is easily accessible to the highest bidder (Erinosho, 2007). In short, "there are discrepancies to accessing health care in the United States" (Andersen & Taylor, 2005). "Health is important to everyone. Yet by making health a commodity, capitalist societies allow health to follow wealth." This then makes the accessibility and affordability to good health care a serious issue (Macionis, 2005). In America however, the services of HMOs have been incorporated in the provision of health services for the elderly (Medicare), and the poor (Medicaid) (Brzezinski, 2009).

3.2 Nigeria

Nigerians health system had its origin from the British Army medical services. The Army provided medical services to colonies and protectorates that were under it. At that time, medical services were limited only to those in the army and colonial service officers. Non-officers hardly benefited (Campbell, 2007). Medical service was introduced to meet the health needs of British settlers who were civil servants and missionaries that came into the country at the start of British colonialism and the colonial model is still intact (Erinosho, 2007). There was also the presence of missionaries and few private hospitals which provided health care services in form of dispensaries and maternity centers for people (Campbell, 2007). This model brought with it a system of bureaucratization in the practice of medicine in the public sector which continued to

undermine professional ethos, job satisfaction, and quality care. The problem of economic recession also added to the crises in the Nigerian health system (Erinosho, 2007). Nigeria's health system allows for both public and private medicine. However, she adopts a welfarist approach in the provision of health services. In 1999, Nigeria adopted socialized medicine. The country established a National Health Insurance Scheme for her citizens (NHIS, Operational Guidelines, 2005). The scheme existence however does not prevent the practice of private medicine. Nigeria adopted the HMOs in its NHIS to ensure efficiency of services in the scheme and pays the HMOs for this. The HMOs are expected to encourage the cooperation of various professionals and providers under one management and ensure prompt and high standard services to the insured (Edozien, 2007). Also, HMOs would bridge the gap of the scarcity of private sector activities in the provision of health care services to the public through better collaborative activities (Anyene, 2012). Effective collaboration between Health Maintenance Organizations and Health Care Providers serves as key to the success of the NHIS (Ogundimu, 2011).

So, in Nigeria, Health Maintenance Organizations were solely created for the National Health Insurance programme (NHIS Operational Guidelines, 2005) to effectively manage enrollees of the scheme (NHIS, 2011). The involvement of Health Maintenance Organization is seen as dynamic to running the scheme due to the administrative complexities involved in managing the scheme's enrollees. The effectiveness of Health Maintenance Organizations' in the performance of their roles in the scheme, will lead to the achievement of the country's overall goal of providing health services to its citizens (Ibrahim, 2011). HMOs are expected to work effectively with health care providers and other stakeholders in the scheme. They are to render services to the HCPs and the insured on behalf of NHIS. Where this is not done, the implementation of the scheme may not be successful (Emmanuel, 2017). In summary, the ability of Health Maintenance Organizations to measure up to her responsibility can determine to a large extent the success of the Scheme (Adebimpe & Adebimpe, 2010: Ogundimu, 2011).

The possibility of the workability of a model designed to involve the activities of the NHIS, HMOs, the HCPs, and the insured, all in one structure, if successful, would go a long way to providing a more realistic model for other countries (Rodwin, 1989). If the NHIS-HMO arrangement facilitates the achievement of the NHIS objectives, then, HMOs are likely influencing the PHCPs positively.

4. Methodology

A quantitative method was used in this study. The quantitative method followed a cross sectional survey design. The survey questionnaires were administered to NHIS beneficiaries registered with some selected and accredited HMOs in the FCT to assess the knowledge of beneficiaries about HMOs and the NHIS, the relationship between the NHIS and the HMOs, the impact of the HMOs on the NHIS, as well as the roles the HMOs are playing in the implementation of the NHIS scheme. The study population comprised: the NHIS lives in the FCT which were 244, 992 and the 25 HMOs covering these lives on behalf of the NHIS in FCT as at 2011. The study's target groups were the NHIS lives (enrollees/ beneficiaries) in the public sector in FCT and the registered/ accredited HMOs covering/managing these lives.

For ease of administration, the NHIS allocated the various public sector organizations in the FCT to 25 HMOs to manage enrollees. The allocation was done so that the payment of capitation for all the employees of such organization can be done through the HMO responsible for that organization. However, the employees are expected to personally enroll to benefit from the scheme. So, for the purpose of this study, the NHIS lives that formed the population of study were distributed across the various ministries, agencies and parastatals in the FCT. A list of NHIS enrollees managed by a given HMO is available with the NHIS Desk Officer in all the organizations. There are twenty-five (25) HMOs covering NHIS lives in the FCT. Each of these HMOs is managing some enrollees assigned by the NHIS. The following are the number of public sector lives under the care of each HMO in the FCT as at 2011 when this data was collected from the NHIS headquarters in Abuja: The FCT was purposively chosen for this study because it houses the administrative/operational headquarters of the NHIS, as well as the administrative head offices and/or operational base of all the HMOs covering NHIS public sector lives/enrollees in the country. More so, the FCT as the administrative capital of the country captures many of the NHIS public sector lives/beneficiaries. In fact, the National Health Insurance scheme began its operations with the public sector workers in the federal civil service in the FCT before extending its services to the other states of the federation. When compared with other states in the country at the moment, the FCT has the highest number of NHIS public sector

enrollees/beneficiaries. The FCT therefore provides a platform for the NHIS to demonstrate/show case their unique public-private partnership with the HMOs in the delivery of the social medicine model in the country. Thus, the FCT is best suited to be used as a case for a focused study, to better understand, and empirically evaluate the impact of the collaborative efforts of the NHIS and HMOs and to assess the role the HMOs have played and/or are playing in the implementation of the National Health Insurance scheme in the FCT. A success or failure in the FCT could provide a good picture of same for the whole country, and this may necessitate or trigger further investigation/research and help direct government policy and programs.

The Location of the study is Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The Federal Capital Territory is the home of Abuja, the capital of Nigeria. The territory was formed in 1976 from parts of former Nasarawa, Niger, and Kogi States and it is in the central region of Nigeria, bordered to the north by Kaduna State, to the east by Nassarawa State, to the south-west by Kogi State and to the west by Niger State. The Federal Capital Territory lies between latitudes 8o 25'N and 9o 20'N and longitude 6o39' N. Phase 1 of the city is divided into five (5) districts - Central, Garki, Wuse, Maitama, and Asokoro. Phase 2 is divided into five (5) districts - Kado, Durumi, Gudu, Utako and Jabi. Phase 3 districts are divided into four (4) districts - Mabuchi, Katampe, Wuye and Gwarimpa.

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has its corporate headquarters located in the Utako District of the Federal Capital City in Abuja Municipal Area Council of the FCT. From there it supervises its operations and activities in the FCT and other states of the federation. Also, all the Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) covering NHIS lives/enrollees have offices in the Federal Capital City of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Their coverage area is the entire FCT i.e. anywhere in the FCT where the lives assigned to them by the NHIS to manage can be found. HMOs manage these lives through Primary Healthcare Providers scattered all over the FCT.

The study required sampling at two levels: (1) the HMOs covering NHIS lives in the FCT (by simple random sampling with replacement), (2) The lives covered by the HMOs on behalf of the NHIS (by stratified sampling proportionate to size). At the first level of selection, 5 out of 25 HMOs were selected while at the second level of selection, a total of 384 NHIS enrollees were selected.

4.1 Method of Data Collection

In the survey method, the instruments used for data collection was a semi structured questionnaire. The survey instrument was divided into sections with a section designed using summated differential scale (Likert scale). It was further subjected to face validity, i.e. the instrument was given to the thesis supervisor and other authorities for scrutiny to check if the instruments were actually measuring what they intend or are supposed to measure and to ascertain that the universe of all questions or items included in it were duly included. Also, the reliability of the survey instrument was calculated using the Crombach Alpha statistics to ascertain whether there is internal consistency in the items/questions in the study instrument and to verify to what extent the instrument produced the same results or replicate consistent results if similar studies are carried out afterward using the same instrument. Also, an item analysis was done to examine the items/questions in the questionnaire to ascertain the desirability of dropping, retaining or replacing any of them depending on the resulting Crombach Alpha coefficient of the said item/question if it was deleted. In addition to the above, difficult or inappropriate questions discovered from the response of the respondents/interviewees was deleted, replaced or rephrased.

Coefficient alpha, an internal consistency measure was computed for survey instruments. The estimate for survey instrument was .92. The coefficient indicates good reliability of the survey instruments. The estimate shows that there was good internal consistency in the items/questions used in the survey instrument. Values of .70 and above are acceptable values for Crombach's alpha (α), but values below this indicate unreliable scale. The use of Likert Scale otherwise known as summated differential scale in the design of the survey instrument was occasioned because the scale is usually of the interval type and thus can be summed up and used as a continuous variable which allows for the use of parametric tests/methods analyses that follow normality.

5. Results

Demographic Profile

In the survey, the male respondents were 203 (52.9%) while the female respondents were 177 (46.1%). Responses from ages 26-45 were highest in the survey, this indicated that majority of the respondents were adults. The married respondents were 319 (83.1%) while the singles were 50 (13.0%)

other i.e. those separated were 4 (1.0%), Divorced 1 (0.3%) and widowed 7 (1.8%) for educational qualification, 210 (54.7%) of the respondents had first degree, those with a diploma qualification were 81 (21.1%) while masters and PhDs were 52 (13.5%) and 2 (0.5%) respectively. The study discovered that majority of the respondents were highly educated and their responses could be relied upon in response to certain questions asked. 360 (93.8%) respondents were registered with the scheme while 22(5.7%) where not registered with the scheme. The group not registered claimed that they were benefiting from the scheme already through their spouse. On whether they knew the name of their HMOs or not, majority 299(77.8%) did not know their HMOs while 74(19.3%) knew their HMOs.

Hypothesis:

Health Maintenance Organizations are not likely to influence the efficiency of Primary Health Care Provided in FCT.

A comprehensive cross tabulation analysis was conducted to determine if Health Maintenance Organization (HMOs) are likely to influence the efficiency of Primary Health Care Providers (PHCP) in the FCT. The table below is the result of the two-way contingency table analysis.

Table 1: HMOs Influence on the Efficiency of Health Care Providers

HMO	Effective	Uncertain	Not Effective	Total
Total Health Trust Ltd	59	58	10	127
	(75.4)	(45.3)	(6.3)	[100.0%]
	[46.5%]	[45.7%]	[7.9%]	
Health International Ltd	112	58	8	178
	(105.7)	(63.5)	(8.8)	[100.0%]
	[62.9%)	[326%]	[4.5%]	
Maayoit Health Care Ltd	13	2	0	15
	(8.9)	(5.4)	(.7)	[100.0%]
	[86.7%]	[13.3%]	[.0%]	
Princeton Health Group	13	1	0	14
	(8.3)	(5.0)	(.7)	[100.0%]
	[92.9%]	[7.1%]	[.0%]	
Managed Health Care Services Ltd.	31	18	1	50
	(29.7)	(17.8)	(2.5)	[100.0%]
	[62.0%]	[36.0%]	[2.0%]	
Total	228	137	19	384
	[59.4%]	[35.7%]	[4.9%]	[100.0%]

( ) Expected count; [ ] % within HMO
Pearson x^2=22.441; Degree of Freedom=8;P-Value=. 007; Cramer's V=.165; N=384; Crammer's V=.242;N=384.

Two variables were cross-classified in the contingency table 2. The HMO has levels namely: Total Health Trust Ltd, Health Care International Ltd, Maayoit Health Care Ltd, Princeton Health Group, and Managed Health Care Service while the second variable, HMO Influence on the Efficiencies of Primary Health Care Providers has three levels: Effective, Uncertain and Not effective. This two varieties were significantly associated Pearson X^2 (8, N=384) = 22.441; P= .004. The observed relationship is not a chance relationship, as it is a highly significantly one, P<.01. The effect size, that is the strength of the observed relationship is however small, Crammer's V=.17, even though, it is significant, P <.01. The proportion of HMOs influence on the efficiency of Primary Health Care Providers from the HMOs were .47, .63, .87, .93, and .62 respectively. The result showed that HMOs had positive influence on the PHCPs irrespective of the fact that only 74(19.3%) of the respondents knew their HMOs as earlier stated above. This implied that HMOs, whether known to the enrollees or not, were effectively performing their duties towards the PHCPs and the scheme on the overall.

Follow-up pairwise comparisons were conducted to determine the difference among these proportions that is to ascertain if there is significant variation in the impact level of the HMOs. Ten pairwise comparisons were carried out. The Holm's Sequential Bonferroni Correction method was used to control for Type 1 error at the 0.05 level across all the ten comparisons. The table below presents the result of the pairwise comparisons using the Holm's Sequential Bonferroni method.

Table 2: Pair wise comparison for the Hypothesis (Health Maintenance Organizations are not likely to influence the efficiency of Primary Health Care Provided in FCT).

Pairwise Comparison	Pearson Chi-Square	P-Value (Alpha)	Crammer's
Total Health Trust Ltd Vs Princeton Health Group.	*70.892	.004(.005)	.278
Total Health Trust Ltd Vs Maayoit Health Care Ltd.			
Health Care International Ltd Vs Princeton Health Group.	Ns8.779	.012(.006)	.249
Total Health Trust Ltd Vs Managed Health Care Services Ltd.	Ns8.355	.015(.006)	.166
Total Health Trust Ltd Vs Health Care International Ltd.			
Health Care International Ltd Vs Managed Health Care Service Ltd	Ns5.150	.076(.007)	.164
Health Care International Ltd Vs Maayoit Health Care Ltd.	Ns4.863	.088(.008)	.276
Princeton Health Group Vs Managed Health Care Service Ltd.	Ns4.473	.107(.010)	.159
Maayoit Health Care Ltd Vs Princeton Heath Group.			
Maayoit Health Care Ltd Vs Managed Health Care Service Ltd.	Ns3.528	.171(.013)	.135
	Ns3.264	.196(.017)	.224
	Ns.299	.584(.025)	.102
	Ns.757	.685(.050)	.058

*P-Value≤ Alpha; ns P-Value > alpha

Table 2, the only pairwise comparisons that was significant was between Total Health Trust Ltd and Princeton Health Group, Princeton Health Group was 1.99 (approximately 2) times more likely to influence the efficiency of primary health care providers than total health trust ltd. This implies that Princeton health group was significantly more likely to influence the efficiency of Primary Health Care Providers than Total Health Trust Ltd, Pearson X^2 (2, N=141) = 10. 892; P <.005; the effect size is of a medium size, Cramer's V=.28, AV. The other pairwise comparisons were non-significant, thus, indicating that the pairs had the same level of influence on the efficiency of Primary Healthcare Provider in the FCT.

6. Conclusion

The study focused on the influence of HMOs on the efficiency of primary health care provided in FCT, Abuja. The main thrust of the study was to investigate HMOs impact on Social Health Insurance which is known as the National Health Insurance Scheme in Nigeria while discharging their duties to PHCPs in the scheme. The scheme is believed to have a model designed to suit the country. With HMOs as major stakeholders in the scheme, it is believed that the scheme would function better and would cover more people within the shortest possible time. Although HMOs activities can be done by NHIS itself, the efficiency of the scheme may be threatened due to the nonchalant attitude of some public sector workers in the discharge of their duties. Usually the results of partnership are greater and more effective the world all over. If HMOs execute their duties to PHCPs properly, this would in turn positively impact the NHIS.

From the data analyzed, the findings of this research showed that HMOs had significant impact on the efficiency of primary Health Care Providers but at varying degrees, however played significant role in the scheme and had impact on the overall scheme.

References

Adewumi, T. (2009). *Operational Mechanisms of Health Insurance in Nigeria: The Premier Medicaid Experiment.* Ibadan, Nigeria: Echo Press & Resources Ltd.

Andersen, M. L., & Taylor, H. F. (2005). *Sociology: The Essentials* (3rd ed.). United States: Wadsworth Thomson Learning, Inc.

Brzezinski, N. (2009). Does a Universal Health Care System cause a decrease in Quality of Care? A Comparison of American and British Quality in primary care. *Internet Journal of Academic Physician Assistants*, 6(2), 5. Retrieved from http://www.connection.ebscohost.com/c/article/35983825/does-a-unniversal-health-care-system-cause-a-decrease

Campbell, P.C. (2007). *Essentials of Health Management Planning and Policy.* Lagos, Nigeria: University of Lagos Press.

Emmanuel, I. E. (2017). Public-Private Partnership: How successful is the NHIS – HMO collaboration in health care delivery in Nigeria? *Journal of Research in National Development,* Federal University of

Technology, Owerri, Nigeria, Vol. 15, No. 1, June, 2017, p265-271.

Enthoven, A. C. (1985). Reflections on the Management of the National Health Services: An American looks at incentives to efficiency in health services management in the UK. *The Milbank Quarterly*. Retrieved from: http://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/publications/reflections

Erinosho, A. O. (2007). *Health Sociology for Universities, Colleges and Health Related Institutions.* Ijebu- Ode, Ogun State, Nigeria: Bulwar Consult.

Goodman, N. (1992). *Introduction to Sociology.* New York: HarperCollins Publishers, Inc.

Henslin, J. M. (2010). *Sociology: A down-to-earth approach* (10th ed.). United States: Pearson.

Kumpf, D. C. & Wittelsberger, C. (2005). Implementing project management in managed care: opportunities and challenges. PMI Global Congress 2005—EMEA, Edinburgh, Scotland. Newtown Square, PA: Project Management Institute. Retrieved from: https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/implementing-project- management-managed-care-7546

Macionis, J. J. (2005). *Sociology* (10th ed.). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Macionis, J. J., & Plummer, K. (2005). *Sociology: A Global Introduction* (3rd ed.). England: Pearson Prentice Hall.

National Health Insurance Scheme. (2005). O*perational Guidelines*. Abuja: Yaliam Press Limited.

Rodwin, G. V. (1989). Nine New Ideas for Health Policy in France, Canada, and Britain. Retrieved from: http://www.nyu.edu/projects/rodwin/new.html

Strang, D. (1993). Health Maintenance Organizations. *Technical Report Series.* New York: Conell University Press, 93(10), p 163- 182.

Schaefer, R. T. (2008). *Sociology (*11th ed.). New York: McGraw Hill Higher Education.

Spicer, M. W. (1981). British and American Health Care Systems: A Comparative Economics Perspective. *British Medical Journal* (Clinical Research Edition), BMJ Publishing Group, Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org/stable/29501674

Tepperman, L., & Curtis, J. (2009). *Principles of Sociology: Canadian Perspectives* (2nd ed.). Canada: Oxford University Press.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 75- 90

An Assessment of Administrative Law and Governance System in Nigeria

GABRIEL IZOKPU OIKHALA
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

Abstract. The stance of administrative law is to keep the powers of public administration within legal framework; protect the citizens against abuse of powers; and promote good governance. However, a cursory look at the present status of governance in Nigeria showed that many public administrators often breached administrative law. This trend has led to an increase in governance crisis with the flurry of insecurity, hardship and other socio-economic encumbrances in Nigeria. This paper assessed the stance of administrative law on governance system in Nigeria with a view to determining the state of governance in the country. Data were sourced from relevant textbooks, journals, newspapers, and other publications. The data obtained was analysed through descriptive method. Adopting the legal approach as theoretical framework, governance is identified as the primary function of government; public administration implements government policies, programmes, and projects on all governance issues; and administrative law is the government valid instrument for keeping the powers, and actions of public administration under legal bounds. The paper found the stance of administrative law as very supportive to governance system in Nigeria. It argued among others that the environment created by the present political system in the country was unsuitable for utilisation of administrative law on governance issues; leaving in an epileptic state. The paper suggested that government leadership and followership should undergo a rebranding exercise for a positive change in order to maintain a political system, which will encourage the application of administrative law to thrive towards issues of governance in Nigeria.

Keywords: Law of Public Administration, Government and Governance, Separation of Powers, Rule of Law, Control of Administration

1. Introduction

The issue of governance is increasingly attracting global attention. The interests of political, administrative and economic governance generate stem from the fact that the intricacy of the modern life and activities cannot be separated from the influence of machineries of political governance. Notably, the government occupies essential position in both national and individual life. It functions to integrate the collective interests and aspirations with the intent of achieving cohesion. In fact, the political forces are indispensable to the relevance and sustenance of rule of governance, good order, national integration and development of any country. Therefore, the struggle for political control that occupies what and which, interest is protected often commands great attention (Chibueze, 2009).

The scope of government captured in this paper is in tandem with section 14 (2) (b) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which recognised it as responsible for security and welfare of citizens. This scope is wide and all encompassing. In other words, the security and welfare as the constitutional functions of the Nigerian government cover a wide range of governance issues. Among others, it includes the functions to integrate the collective interests and aspirations of people from different ethno-religious milieu with the intent to achieve cohesion. Beyond its responsibility for stability and good order on issues of social, economic, political, and cultural facets, the government is meant to guarantee an appreciable standard of living for citizens and enabling environment for transacting lawful business. To put it differently, government administration controls and regulates socio-economic order; political stability, and generates employment opportunities, provides infrastructure, ensures organisation and utilisation of

resources to achieve the framework for common good. Drawing from the above constitutional responsibilities of government, governance is therefore, presented as a function of government designed to lubricate the political economy with the available resources in order to avert threat, and to bring liberation, peace and progress to citizens and the country as a whole. To achieve all these, public administration with its administrative law as the machineries for implementing government rules, regulations, and policies should be made to be very active and efficient.

However, there is no gainsaying the fact that governance crisis in Nigeria has presently become deepened and very worrisome. The conducts of most of the top government functionaries who have been paying attention to their self-services speak volume in this regard. In fact, such unethical conducts have even worsened to the extent that no day passes without reading from the national daily newspapers about their heart-breaking allegations of embezzling several billions of naira and constant looting of public treasury. Thus, money meant to respond to issues of security, poverty, health, employment, education, infrastructures, and other development projects in Nigeria are unlawfully being diverted by public officials for reasons best known to them. By this token, public interest in all the core sectors at the level of political, economic, social, and cultural is being breached and compromised.

As a law relating to public administration, administrative law plays vital role in controlling the lapses, arbitrariness, or indiscipline and inaction of public administration. It ensures reality, probity and proper conduct of government administration. In this sense, administrative law keeps the powers and authorities of public administrators within their legal bounds to protect the citizens against the abuse and to promote governance (Ekhator, 2003; Goel, 2008; Adejuwon and Ehiane, 2011). With the present crystallisation of corruption and self-interest in Nigeria governing process in which government businesses are largely being transacted in the interest of few selected people in government and their cronies. With this development, both the political and their technocrats' government officials often violated administrative rules with impunity. Rather, they showed concern with laws, which suit their personal agenda. Issues are bound where government officials are sued for violating administrative rules and court order or decisions are vehemently being ignored (Akpotor, 2015; Ramon, 2020; and Adesomoju, 2020). Consequently, Oikhala and Egugbo (2019) noted that Nigerians are being depleted and pushed into walloping in the venom of insecurity, grind of penury, stream of unemployment, agonising depression, and dreary of high level of unpleasant ethno-religious patriotism, unimaginable level of poor patriotism of cultural and national values (Oikhala and Egugbo, 2019). These uncontrollable and worrisome levels of highly corruption and infraction of the most government officials that have raised the question of relevance of administrative law in the governance process of Nigeria.

The paper assesses the law of public administration in relation to governance process in Nigeria. It determines the state of governance in Nigeria and the effects it has on national development paying particular attention to the fourth republic. Aside from this introductory part, the rest of the paper is divided into six segments. The first two parts are concerned with the theoretical foundation and conceptual analysis. The fourth part looks at control of administration; the fifth aspect is concerned with the stance of administrative law and state of governance in Nigeria. The last two parts concentrate on the challenges of administrative law and governance system in Nigeria; conclusion and suggestion for the way forward.

2. Theoretical Foundation

The theoretical foundation adopted for this paper is the Legal Approach. Frank J. Goodnow and Don Allenworth were among the first advocates to adopt it in the field of public administration (Wade, 1971; Goodnow, 2005; Adejuwon and Ehiane, 2011). The approach covers wide range of issues relating to the subject matter. Firstly, it saw law as the foundation of governance in which public administration is concerned with. In Nigeria, the 1999 constitution is the law of the land and governance processes are tied to legal framework. Therefore, no government authority is expected to do anything that is not provided for in the law of administration. On this note, decision making process and the implementation procedures of public policies, programmes, and projects are carried out in accordance with the guidelines or extant law. This implies that public authorities should be able to show legal warrant for what they do.

Secondly, it cherished controls of public administration and redress of administrative actions as pertinent to enforcing governance rules and procedures for achieving results. When the spirit of rule of law is allowed to collapse, large scale level of impunities and lawlessness are exhibited by some insensitive government authorities who are often

compromised transparency and public accountability. In the same vein, if the powers and actions of people occupying public authorities are not checked, the need for good governance shall be sacrificed at the altar of self-service interests. By this, most of them who are self-centred will be at the liberty to manipulate their powers of administration for selfish gains against the interest of the public. This assumption conformed to the saying that: "If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were governments, neither external nor internal controls of administration would be necessary."

In Nigeria, literature has showed that most people at the helm of affairs often do not respect administrative rules. There are also frequent cases of power abuse and power manipulation by many government officials. The Obasanjo administration unilaterally withheld the statutory funds of local government councils in Lagos State between December, 2004 and August, 2005 for political reasons and the Supreme Court order to release the funds was disobeyed (Balogun, 2005). Also, Nnocliri (2020) documented how the Buhari administration breached the federal character principles provided for in section 153 (1) (c) part 1 (8) (a) of the third schedule of the 1999 Constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria. The country has always witnessed violence and loss of lives and destruction of valuable properties through unethical behaviour of government administrators and causing more harm to the virus of poverty, insecurity, poor living standard, and retarding the national development aspirations. Hence, the application of the legal approach is helpful to reposition public administration to function according to legal framework in ensuring good governance. With application of administrative law in governance process, there will be a remarkable reduction of the siege of insecurity, poverty, unemployment, poor living conditions and abuses of office among others to boast governance in Nigeria.

3. Conceptual Issues

Available literatures on administrative law and governance issues showed myriad of definitions. Some unsettled issues about people and governance process especially in Nigeria made common definition of these concepts problematic. To fully realise the objectives of this paper, seven vital concepts, which cannot be divorced from the subject matter of study are selected for proper clarifications. These include administration, public administration, law, administrative law, and leadership; others consist of separation of powers, rules of law, and governance.

3.1 Administration

Even though the term administration is as old as mankind, the subject has no uniform definition. Gladen as cited in Ogunna (1999) said administration means to care for, or to look after people; to manage affairs. It means that the administrator is a servant and not a master. Similarly, Adejuwon and Ehiane, (2011) maintained that administration exist whenever people cooperate to achieve the goals that involved in planning, organizing, command, coordination and control. For Osuofia (2006) administration involves the totality of activities of human and material resources used in directing and managing the organisation towards the attainment of specified goal in any organisational setting. In this regard, administration is concerned with proper organisation and utilisation of men and material to achieve the desired ends.

Nwachukwu (1999:2) was able to pinpoint three main elements of administration. First, he said people have to be present before administration can take place. Secondly, action must take place before administration can enter the picture. The third is interaction; the essence of administration is people relating to other people. According to Bhagwan and Bhushan (2006:2), administration consists of "doing the work' or 'getting the work done by others." The above definition showed that administration pervades in all organisations. It showed that administration exist in both public and private domains. When it involves household, or club activities and individual organisation, it is called private administration, but when it is concerned with the activities of the state that are carried out by either the Federal, the State, or the Local Governments, it is public administration.

3.2 Public Administration

Although, public administration has myriad of definitions, the meaning of what it entails was already mentioned. In line with this paper, the prefix 'public' to administration is narrowed to a particular segment of organised society that deals with public affairs. With this, administration is seen from a governmental perspective. This referred to the machinery used for carrying out collective interest of the state. With this, one can say that public administration ideals with how a country's administration is organised and how it functions. To put it differently, it is seen as machinery for implementing government policy, programme, and

project. It therefore means that public administration will be concerned with the most efficient ways of organising, co-ordinating and controlling all the arms of government to achieve constitutional objectives of the government. It is in this perspective that public administration occupies the central ingredient in the whole of government operations (Laxmikanth, 2009: Bhagwan and Bhushan, 2006).

Importantly, this analysis saw public administration as law in action. Despite the fact that it is not naturally a legal subject, its foundation and activities have inclination of legal. Hence, Wilson (1941) defined it as detailed and systematic application of law. As government in action, public administration cannot perform its function in absence of legal framework. What the analysis also deduced is that government responses to demand of societal concern like implementation of palliatives and control for managing the corona virus also called COVID-19 pandemic are all done by public administration. By this, the outcome of governance is subjected to the dynamism of public administration. In other words, a country is good when public administration is effective. It is good when government administrators do the needful. And a country is good when public administration functions in accordance with operational guidelines.

3.3 Law

Various schools of thought considered the meaning of law differently. To achieve the need for this article, attempt is made to x-ray the general meaning of law so as to pave way for better appreciation of what administrative law entails. According to Austin (1954), law is the command of a sovereign to those under its jurisdiction with a sanction available for disobedience. This simply suggests supremacy of the law. It means that nobody is above the law of the land (*Status Populous Supreme Lex Est).* It also means that anybody that violates the law is duly punished as permitted by law. The element of command and sanction of law is also found in the Holy Bible, in Genesis 2:16-17 saying: "The Lord God gave the man this command. The Lord God said, "You may eat from any tree in the garden. But you must not eat from the tree that gives knowledge about good and evil. If you eat fruit from that tree, you must die" (Zonderan, 2000:332).

From the above, law is presented as a formal method of social control, which uses specialised procedures to create order. It creates rules to govern the relationship between individual. It also creates institution and processes; determines who can legitimately use political power and how the power is to be used. This implies that public administration as the action side of government and its governance issues are functions of law. However, Akpotor (2015:2-3) noted the political influence on law and cited Gasiokwu who defined an unjust law is an ass and an idiot, which should be avoided. This can also be viewed as political assault to law and writs of equity. It can allow accused persons who stole several billions of naira to go on light punishment standing on alter of plea bargain. It also encourages application of the *nolle prosequi* (no longer willing to prosecute) that sets renowned criminals free. This has impetus

Therefore, each of the three branches of government (the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary) is involved in the process of developing and applying the law. This implies that the Nigerian political system rests on a legal foundation. Conflicts arising from political, economic, social, and cultural values are resolved in terms of law while the society is controlled by law to provide unity and coherence within the political process.

However, law has also been described to just or unjust. Unlike the unjust laws, most of the unjust laws are influenced by politics. As cited in Akpotor (2015:2-3), Gasiokwu posits: "An unjust law is an ass, an idiot and must be avoided. The law that allows several billions of naira thieves to go on light punishment on alter of plea bargaining is an ass, an idiot; and so, it should be jettisoned. The legal principles of *nolle prosequi* that sets renowned criminals free is an ass, an idiot and so should undergo legal surgery." Law is the principal method of control used by every political system. While the institutions of government can enforce law and to some extent create law; they are subject to the control of law.

3.4 Administrative Law or Law of Public Administration

The concept is also referred to as law of public administration. As Aghayere (2007:18) noted, Administrative law also defies almost precise definition. This is perhaps connected with range of contextual issues that public administration deals with. Foulkes (1976) saw it as a law relating to public administration. This suggests that it is concerned with the forms and constitutional provisions of public authorities with their duties, powers, and the procedures adopted in carrying them out. It also has to do with their legal relationship with one another; with the general public; and with their employees. In

line with this, Aghayere (2007) defined administrative law as the body of general principles, which govern the exercise of powers and duties by public authorities. From this, it can be deduced that the main purpose of administrative law is to keep the powers of those in government within their legal bounds in order to protect the citizens against abuse.

Wade (1971) looked at administrative law as a branch of public law, which is concerned with the composition, powers, duties rights and liabilities of the various organs of government that are engaged in the administration. The difference in this clarification is that it emphasised the functions assigned to each organ of government with their powers and procedures of exercising them. In Nigeria, the constitution empowered the legislature to make law and the executive implement the law while the judiciary interprets it. All these are aimed at achieving good governance with general good order for the country. From observation, the unnecessary wrangling arising from political issues and power struggle among the executive and the legislature especially in Nigeria's fourth republic has caused disrespect to administrative rules and gridlock for good governance.

For Oloyede (1988), clarified it as a branch of the law that vests powers in administrative agencies, imposes certain requirements on the agencies in the exercise of the powers and provide remedies against unlawful administrative acts or omissions. This implies that the major essence of administrative law is to give credence to the use of power by the public authorities. Therefore, administrative law prevents any misuse of power by the same body or any government employee while performing their duties. When any public authority does what he has no power to do or fails to do what he is expected to do; such an act or omission will attract sanction and whoever that is injured by such action or inaction shall be entitled to remedy (Akopotor, 1996). Hence, preventing injury of a citizen's rights and interest or to prevent miscarriage of justice is an essential function of administrative law.

3.5 Leadership

Like other concepts clarified in this paper, leadership has myriad of definitions. Although, Eghe (2006) also argued that to define certain persons to be leaders is hard, he clarified saw leadership as the strength and ability to at least being able to get things done, break more grounds, initiate new ideas, and influencing followers towards successful governing process of end results. Besides, Oketokun and Adeosun (2010) cited the former Justice Chukwudifi Oputa saying that leadership is the purposeful direction of those that lead. The above clarifications presented leadership as not meant for ordinary people. It is not for sale or meant for thieves. But it is meant for people who are reasonably sensible and intelligently focussed. In other words; leadership is full of wisdom and inspiration to get things done correctly. In this sense, there is no gainsaying the fact that the characters exhibited by most of the leaderships in Nigeria are more of negative reflections of what leadership should not be.

The driving force of government is leadership. As Chibueze (2009:1) rightly puts it, "political stability is a function of good governance and it is an element of good leadership. Once it is guaranteed, the country's economy will progress steadily. Then, government will be seen as very effective. But, when leadership is weak, the chances of success for the government are always slimed. To put it differently, the inability of government to guarantee good governance indicates a failure on its part. Hence, the surge of insecurity and depressing state of poverty with political tension in Nigeria at the moment has painted government as a weak institution that is tied to bad leadership,

3.6 Separation of Powers

The theory of separation of power takes cognisance of the three arms of government; namely, the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary as the critical components in governance process. It states that in order to secure the liberty of citizens, each of the three main functions of law making, law implementation, and law interpretation should be distributed to a single organ of government to perform. Iluyomade and Eka (2007:7) noted that Baron Montesquieu who allegedly propounded it was well concerned with the preservation of political liberty when he wrote that:

"Political liberty is to be found, only when there is no abuse of power. But, constant experience shows us that every man invested with power is liable to use it, and to carry his authority as far it will go. To prevent this abuse, it is necessary from the nature of things that one power should be a check to another. When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person or body, there can no liberty. Again, there is no liberty if the judicial power is not separated from the legislative and the executive. There would be an end of everything if the same person or body, whether of the nobles or of the people, were to exercise all three powers."

From the above, the business of government is meant to be divided among the three arms. One arm is allowed to exercise only one function. Also, each of the three arms is to exist independently and no one arm should claim to be superior over the others. However, Akpotor (1996) and Aghayere (2007) agreed that no one of these organs should claim superiority over the others. But, in Nigeria, the executive has in the recent times, wielded domineering powers over the other arms of government. Hence, in reality, it can be argued that no water-tight separation of powers in the country. This is in line the views of Iluyomade and Eka (2007) who posited that a very rigid and complete separation of power is near impossible as it is doubtful whether any system of government has ever achieved such an end.

3.7 Rule of Law

This concept has to do with the doctrine that the "safety of people is the supreme law" (*Salus Populi Est Suprma Lex*). Although, the concept of rule of law is capable of several meanings, the paper is concerned with the useful aspect to the issue under study. Friedrich, (1940) described it as the responsiveness of government to the people on the basis of legal framework. Similarly, Akpotor (2015) said the rule of law is used to curb the misrule or the excessive use of power of the people in government. As cited in Aghayere (2007:34), Albert Venn Dicey identified three canons of rule of law. First, it means absolute supremacy of law. This suggests that the all persons are equal before the law. Second, it implies that all persons are subject to the law. In this sense, the rule of law is opposed to the use of arbitrary powers. And third, it means that the freedom of all individuals to be protected from arbitrary interference. In this case, there should be constant maintenance of law and order. To put it differently, there will be appreciable conditions of living and national development where things are done in accordance with rules.

However, in recent times, there is an increasing allegation of rule violation against many top government functionaries in Nigeria. As Akpotor (2015:111-112) pointed out, "The Obasanjo presidency of 1999-2007 was a mirage for lack of respect for rule of law and constitutionality in the conduct of governance. Under Obasanjo, the executive was interpreting court judgement in the manners suitable to it only. His third term bid made him to turn Ribadu led Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) to a tool of political vendetta." Also, Akintola (2011) noted that the then EFCC Chairman, Nuhu Ribadu wrote letters to States' Attorney General (SAG) asking them to cede their powers under the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to him, which is ultra vires to both the EFCC and the SAG.

Drawing from the above, it is a bit more disturbing that top government officials violate the rule of law. With this, how realistic will it be to logically pursue governance by the government whose machinery of implementing policies, programmes and projects has been infected with the unpopular culture of self-service? Is it not a mere beer-parlour discussion for government to initiate anti-corruption crusade or talk about effective public administration when administrative is politically encumbered? It is in this regards that Omolehin (2020:7) cited the Governor of Sokoto State, Aminu Waziri Tambuwal saying "people have entrusted us with their lives and property' anything that concerns government should be that which concerns the people and not politicians."

3.8 Governance

The term 'governance' covers a wide range of issues. This makes thinkers to attempt it myriad of definitions. In this part, the clarification of governance is attempted in line with the goals of this paper. Chibueze (2009) described governance as the task of government. It involves the proper utilisation of human and material resources to provide the security and welfare needs of citizens. In this sense, governance is presented as being concerned with all the functions of government. The erstwhile United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annah cited in Otu (2017:37) aptly held that governance has to do with the "observance of rule of law, effective state institutions, transparency and accountability in the management of all citizens' affairs in the political process, and decisions affecting their lives." In this case, governance is connected with the use of law and the manner in which political power is exercised in the management of individual and political system through the institution of government.

Olowu, Hyden-Williams, and Soremekun (1995) described governance as regime types and the process in which government carryout business; the character and relationship that exist between the government and its people. This presented governance as a benchmark for determining the environment of political, social, cultural, and economic lives of people and evaluating the responsiveness and direction of government towards the realisation of the will of the state (Pierre, 2000; Rhodes, 2012).

According to World Bank (2002) governance is the way and manner of exercising power to manage the socio-economic resources of a political system with a view to solving its development demands and the challenges of the citizens. From the above, governance is about the people. It is preoccupied with security and welfare of people in a country and government responses.

From the foregoing, the hub nub of governance is couched into development. It covers all issues of social, economic, political, and cultural facets. It tends to raise questions and attempt answers on the state the nation. But, the narrative has been that Nigeria is under the siege of insecurity; majority of Nigeria population lives in poverty; one third of Nigeria children never enrolled in school; stream of unemployment; and yet, the government tolerates institutionalisation of self-service culture in governance and questionable acquisition of many trillion-naira mansions by many public looters. This supported the view of the ASUU National President, Professor Biodun Ogunyemi cited in Oyero (2020:7) that:

"What we are trying to do now is a crash model - an experimental approach. We want to experiment with the lives of Nigerians - children of the poor. Many of us in my bracket - maybe middle class - our children don't fall into that category. And that is probably why we cannot appreciate why we need to do the basic minimum. Are we saying that we should open schools without decontaminating the schools? For a government that could go openly to decontaminate streets, to decontaminate markets? Are lives in the schools not as valuable as those walking on the streets? We need to do the basic minimum. It is not about income for teachers, income for workers here. It's about what we need to do to avert disaster."

Substantiating, Inyang (2020:3) rightly pinpointed the Governor of Kogi State, Yahaya Bello saying that "Politicians are playing games with Nigerians on COVID-19 pandemic. Let us stop this game. Nigerians are suffering. Instead of the lockdown with its attendant negative effects on the people; why can't we turn it into employment opportunities, providing clothes for face masks to be exported to those countries that have the disease?" The above analysis has presented a fair picture of the epileptic status of governance system in Nigeria.

4. Control of Administration

The term 'control of administration,' is a process of devising mechanism to keep administration under a close watch and proper check. Among others, control process makes public servants to be committed, transparent, or answerable to different government agencies in the exercise of their functions. Laxmikanth (2009) said it engenders government officials to exercise their powers and discretions within the established framework. This is related to the views of authors of the Federalist No.51 cited in Ujo (1999:54) that:

"If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to be government, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government, which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulties are this, you must be first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place allows it to control itself."

The above view fairly captured the status of human imperfection. It is an indication that without control measure, the commitment of public servants to duties will go below epileptic. Hence, quite numbers of control mechanism particularly the internal and external types are in myriad of kinds. Whichever variety that is applied is meant to enforce rule of law, promote commitment, transparency, accountability, and prevent disservice of people entrusted to carry out the functions of government. With regards to this paper, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial control mechanisms are captured for discussion.

4.1 The Executive Control

As observed by Monterio (1996), executive control of administration is important for the positive development, enforcement of standards, and safeguards in the operation of large departments within government institutions. Gladden (1953:18) identified political direction, budgetary system, and recruitment system as the three essential control of administration by the executive. The political direction plays role in the policy making. In Nigeria, the chief executive determines the general lines of administrative actions. A minister at the federal level or a commissioner at the level of the state is the political head of every ministry with an oversight power of direction, control, and supervision in accordance with the provision of the constitution.

The executive control via budget preparation, sources of income determination, and provision of the various amount of expenditure to every government department as permitted by law. In other words, all departments of the public sectors with regards to their financial and manpower needs are often being directed by the executive. Besides, the executive

exercises control over administration via its power to hire and fire public servants as directed by law. In Nigeria, the President is obliged to seek the approval of the Senate and this has almost become a mere formality in making very sensitive key appointments, but the executive is vested with exclusive power it removes a person of bad character from public service (Ekhator, 2003:107).

4.2 The Legislative Control

The legislature exercises control over administration to hold it accountable and responsible to the people (Laxmijanth, 2009:202). By this, it controls administration through law-making process. The legislature could create a new department to give effect to a specific law enacted by the Parliament. Bhagwan and Bhushan (2006) maintain that the legislature controls administration when it creates new powers, functions, procedures, and changes for administration. Its budgetary control makes it possible for administration to exercise caution on public expenditure. Apart from the passes of annual budget and authorises expenditure, it ensures that no money can be spent by the executive or other arms of administration without authorisation of the legislature. To put it differently, the legislature exercises control of the national purse via close analysis and definition of the activities that every department may undertake with cost implications. This is synonymous to the saying that; "one who plays the piper dictates the tune." When the budget is before the parliament, the members get an opportunity to review the performance of the extant administration. Thus, the debates and discussions are to examine and scrutinise the activities of the various governmental agencies to control their excesses and activate them for efficiency (Goel, 2008).

4.3 Judicial Control

The power of judicial control of administration is embedded in law. The judiciary is recognised as the guardian of the rights of people. It protects these rights from every possibility of individual and public encroachments (Goel (2008). In the word of White (1983:321), "it is an accepted axiom that the real kernel of democracy lies in the Courts enjoying the ultimate authority to restrain the exercise for absolute and arbitrary power." Therefore, without some kinds of judicial control administrative over authorities and their actions, they may violate rules or commit excesses *(ultra vires*), and their conducts may degenerate into arbitrary burdens that would be inimical to governance. Ekhator, 2003) maintained that the judicial control over administration ensures legality of the officials and their actions. Aghayere (2007:51-54) identified constitutional and statutory review alongside with public and private remedies as possible methods employed by judicial control of administration in Nigeria.

4.3.1 Constitutional Review

By verdure of section 1 (1) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the supreme law of the land is the constitution. Section 6 (1) vested the powers to interpret laws on the judiciary. It is within the purview of the courts to declare as unlawful any legislation or administrative act, which is contrary to the commandment or prohibition of the constitution. Also included in this jurisdiction are the actions, orders, rules, or regulations of all government agencies. In other words, the judiciary ensures proper adherence to principles of fair hearing *(Audi Alteram Partem)* and rules against interest and bias *(Nemo Judex Casua Sua)* as recognised in its section 33. When anyone believes that his constitutional rights have been violated or injured by any administrative action, he can seek and receives remedy or redress from the courts.

4.3.2 Statutory

This is where abridgement of constitutional right is not alleged and not concerned with statutory authorisation for appeal to the courts. In this case, statute may provide that in a specific type of administrative action or decision, the aggrieved person will have the right of appeal to the courts. Under this circumstance, many courses of actions are available to the injured or aggrieved person. Basically, public and private remedies are available in judicial control of administration. The public remedy is required for criminal prosecution of public officers; the private remedy is concerned with civil suit against public officers. While the government may be immune from suit, its officials are not always. They are answerable for wrongs committed in the course of their official duties. As noted in Aghayere (2007:52-53), the possible common law writs that are employed by the judiciary to review administrative actions consist of writs of certiorari; mandamus; prohibition habeas corpus and equity. These writs of remedies can be classified into preliminary, preventive, and mandatory.

4.3.2.1 Writ of Certiorari

This is a prerogative writ which is issued from a superior court to a named court of inferior

jurisdiction commanding it to certify and return to the higher court of record of a particular case. This writ is one of the most valuable and effective remedies derived from the common law. It is used to review the procedures of inferior courts officer, boards or tribunals. In this case, the administrative department is considered as a lower tribunal exercising judicial function.

4.3.2.2 Writ of Mandamus

This is an action of judicial proceedings of a civil nature in which a writ is used in the name of the state to an inferior tribunal, a corporation, board, or a person commanding them to perform certain act, which the law specifically demands as a duty of an office. In other words, it happens under circumstances of duty failure. Discretionary functions are not inclusive and hence, the particular method of performance will not be specified.

4.3.2.3 Writ of Prohibition

This is the process by which a superior court prevents inferior courts officer from exercising a jurisdiction; they have not been permitted by law.

4.3.2.4 Writ of Habeas Corpus

This is the most familiar and most important of all the common law writs. It is directed to a person who is detaining another. It commands him to produce the person being detained at a given time and place. This writ also requests the party detaining to do, or to submit to, or receive whatever the court may consider best.

4.3.2.5 Equity Writ

This writ is also called writ of injunction. It demands an act, which the court regards as essential to justice or restrains an act, which the court believes to be contrary to fairness and good conscience. This writ is concerned with preliminary, preventive, and mandatory. Thus, they are all used to prevent action before it happens; and then ruling for address.

5 Administrative Law and the State of Governance in Nigeria

Pope John Paul II once said: "A good government requires accurate controls and complete honesty in all socio-economic transactions. In no way can it be permitted that resources intended for the public good are used for other interests of a private or even criminal nature" (Chibueze, 2009). The issue raised in this part is assessed in twofold. The first fold takes a look at how administrative law is related to the governance system in Nigeria. The second fold assesses the present state of governance in Nigeria.

5.1 The Stance of Administrative Law in Governance System of Nigeria

As a law of public administration, administrative law is an inevitable force that drives the wheel of governance via public administration. If governance is a function of government and the body of government that carries out its function is public administration; the instrument that controls and regulates public administration is administrative law. Therefore, administrative law cannot be divorced from governance system. When failure of government functions is blamed on the inept and indiscipline of public administration; it amounts to treating an ailment and leaving its causes. Administrative law protects citizens against administrative abuse of public administration and it keeps the powers of government agencies engaging in governance process within their legal bounds (Iluyomade and Eka, 2007).

Drawing from the fact that governance is well concerned with the observance of the rule of law, effective management of state institutions in transparency and accountability for proper response to citizens. The legal instrument that regulates and controls the actions, duties, powers, rights, and authorities of public administration to keep it within legal bounds while implementing policies, programmes, and projects towards addressing the issues of security, health, education, economic, technology with social infrastructures like roads, water, and electricity including the management and control of the ongoing global outbreak corona virus pandemic disease among others functions is administrative law. Viewing from this sense, it is sensible to maintain that there is a strong relationship between the role played by administrative law and the governance system in Nigeria. If administrative given enabling environment to exercise its functions, the performance of public administration will be impressive (Akpotor, 2015; and Aghayere, 2007).

5.2. State of Governance in Nigeria

Section 14 (2) (b) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria assigned the functions of security and welfare of citizens to government. These functions are fragmented to various policy frameworks, programmes, and projects to achieve the constitutional objectives. In other words, public

administration und the watch of administration law is responsible for carrying out every government policy, project, or programme. If governance process is the function of government, then, an assessment of state of government is to determine the degree of security and welfare of citizens in Nigeria at the moment. It is also an attempt to underscore the level of commitment of administrative law in making public administration to be alive to its responsibility. Besides, it is an effort to deduce the level of supports enjoyed by administrative law from the government in ensuring proper performance of its constitutional obligations.

To logically assess the state of governance in Nigeria, the level of security and welfare of citizens will be looked at. The choice is based on the fact that peace, good order, progress, and meaningful development is impossible in a country that is insecure and corrupt. Two tables were adapted to present data for discreet analysis of the current state of governance in Nigeria. Table 1 contained data on corruption perception index while table 2 presented data on the state of local security network in Nigeria. This will show the level of government supports to administrative law or the public administration that makes things happen in government. This is in line with the common view that if government is determined and has done the needful, none of its machinery or agent that will not be effective.

Table 1 below presented a corruption perception index to assess the state of present governance in Nigeria. It provides precise information on the level of efficiency and effectiveness of administrative law and the commitment of leadership, and nature of public administration and the stance of government in its constitutional functions. The corruption perception index released by Transparency International from 2000 to 2019 was utilised because it captured almost the period of this Nigeria's fourth republic.

Table 1: Nigeria's Corruption Perception Index From 2000 to 2019

S/N	Year of Survey	No. of Countries Captured	Position	Number of County Below	Scores
1	2000	90	90	0	0.6
2	2001	91	90	1	2.0
3	2002	102	101	1	1.6
4	2003	133	132	1	2.0
5	2004	145	144	1	1.8
6	2005	158	152	6	2.0
7	2006	163	142	21	2.3
8	2007	179	147	32	2.4
9	2008	180	121	59	2.7
10	2009	180	130	50	2.5
11	2010	178	134	44	2.4
12	2011	182	143	39	2.4
13	2012	178	135	43	27
14	2013	174	136	38	27
15	2014	175	136	39	2.7
16	2015	168	136	32	26
17	2016	176	136	40	28
18	2017	180	148	32	28
19	2018	180	144	36	27
20	2019	180	146	34	26

Source: Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, 2000-2019; Ibekwe (2014); Idada (2018); Nwafor (2019); Usigbe, 2019; Adepegba (2020); and Oikhala and Osifo (2020)

Data presented from table 1 above showed depressing issues on governance process in Nigeria. Going by the data, the long and short of the story is that the state of governance under the Nigeria's fourth republic is in a comatose. It denotes the epileptic nature of administrative law and a type of public administration that is highly institutionalised corruption self-service in Nigeria. With this, the Nigerian public authorities are working into their personal pockets at the awful detriment of public goodwill, safety, welfare, progress, and good order of citizens and the country generally. Repeatedly, both the past and present Nigeria leaderships have always shown concerned over the deplorable status of epileptic governance and high venoms of ravaging corruption in Nigeria with little or no appreciable efforts to curb them. During his campaign rally Port-Harcourt, the Presidential candidate of the All Progressive Congress (APC), Major General Muhammadu Buhari (rtd) cited in Onoyme (2015:8) expressed worries that "if we don't kill corruption, this corruption will kill us. If you make a mistake of voting PDP, I assure you, you will regret it." The data showed that the surge of corruption during his

ongoing tenure is even worsened. Obasanjo (2007) maintained that pursuance of government contracts has become the priority of public officers in Nigeria. But, his administration also failed in reducing the high level of corruption. Similarly, the allegation of the Minister of Niger Delta Affairs, Godswill Akpabio during NDDC public hearing on Monday 20th July 2020 said: "We all know that most of the contracts from NDDC were awarded to members of the National Assembly" showed the level of government support for institutionalisation of corruption and self-service in Nigerian public service (Adedapo, Gbadebo, and Ukaibe, 2020:5). In the same vein, Osiganjo (2016) alleged that all public institutions in Nigeria involved in corruption implicated the government insincerity in fighting the surge of corruption in Nigeria. Also, the allegation made by the National Publicity Secretary of the Peoples' Democratic Party (PDP) Kola Ologbondiyan that was documented in Adejokun and Usigbe (2020:1&11) that it is a national embarrassment that "under an administration by the same leader who wears the medal as African Union (AU) Anti-Corruption Champion and whose government boasts of zero-tolerance for corruption, our nation now ranks as fourth most corrupt country in West Africa and one of the leading most corrupt countries of the world;" is another testimony that Nigeria leadership needed to concentrate on how to genuinely fight corruption and selfish ambition in government service than to make noise. As revealed in this paper, the view of Gowon (2002) that no matter how much we may yearn for unity and all that; we are not going to achieve unity, peace, or development, and good governance by merely talking about them; when the culture national unity, rule of law, enforcement of law, and issues of governance are being influenced and frustrated by the Nigerian political gladiators is sacrosanct.

Table 2 below is used to present data on the state of internal security in Nigeria. The period covered was between January 2015 and June 2020. The choice was based on the opinion of Alemika (2013) that a country is good when its internal security is effective. The internal security is effective when life and property are not threatened. Besides, the internal security is effective when a country is governed according to law. Also, attention was paid to violent crimes such as the massacre of Boko Haram Islamic sect and the carnage of the Fulani herdsmen. Other banditries such as kidnapping, gender violent against women and children were all captured for reason of their regular happenings at the moment.

Table 2: Analysis of Internal Security Network on State of Governance Process in Nigeria between January 2015 and June 2020

Months/Year	Number of Death Recorded and Burnt Churches	Sources of Incident
Jan-June, 2018	1, 750 Christians, Non-Muslims	Herdsmen and Boko Haram
Jan 2015- May 2018	8,800 Christians Killed	Boko Haram Insurgents
Jan 2015-Jun 2019	1,014 Christians Killed	Security Forces
Jan 2015-Jun 2019	1, 130 Members of Shiite Muslim Set	Security Forces
Jan 2015-May 2018	Over 1,000 Churches Burnt	Boko Haram Insurgents
Jan 2015-May 2019	Over 1,209 Security Forces Killed	Boko Haram Insurgents
Jun 2015-May 2018	25,794 People Killed Across States of Nigeria	Herdsmen/Boko Haram/Bandits
Jan 2015-May 2019	15,984 People Killed in Zamfara State	Herdsmen/Boko Haram/Bandits
Jun 2015-May 2019	9,691People Killed in Borno State	Herdsmen/Boko Haram/Bandits
Jun 2015-May 2019	5,552People Killed Benue State	Herdsmen/Boko Haram/Bandits
Jun 2015-May 2019	1,529 Killed in Adamawa State	Herdsmen/Boko Haram/Bandits
Jun 2015-May 2019	1,520People Killed in Kaduna State	Herdsmen/Boko Haram/Bandits
Jun 2015-May 2019	1,683People Killed in Plateau State	Herdsmen/Boko Haram/Bandits
Jun 2015-May 2019	730 People Killed in Rivers State	Herdsmen and Armed Bandits
Jun 2015-May 2019	649 People Killed in Taraba State	Herdsmen/Boko Haram/Bandits
Jun 2015-May 2019	467 {people Killed in Cross Rivers State	Herdsmen and Armed Bandits
Jun 2015-May 2019	301 People Killed in Ogun State	Herdsmen and Armed Bandits
Jun 2015-May 2019	252 People Killed in Niger State	Herdsmen/Boko Haram/Bandits
Jan 2018 -Jun 2019	Over 2.392 People Killed in Yobe State	Herdsmen/Boko Haram/ Bandits
Jan 2020-May 2020	717 Rape Cases Reported to Police in 5 Months	Violent against Women /Children
Jan 2015-Feb 2020	11,500 Christian Killed in North East	Boko Haram Insurgents
Jan 2015-Feb 2020	12,000 Christians Killed in North Central	Herdsmen and Armed Bandits
Jan 2017-May,2 2020	2,539 Nigerians Killed in 654 Attacks and 253 Kidnapped Across Nigeria	Herdsmen and Armed Bandits
Mar 10 – June 2020	3,600 Rape during COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdown Across Nigeria	Violent against Women /Children
Jan 2020-April, 2020	1,400 People Killed Across Nigeria	Armed Bandits/Political Violence
Jan 2020–April, 2020	1,416 People Killed-Civilian 1,141; 275 Security Agents	Boko Haram Insurgents
Mar,2020 Crime Track	Killed in Plateau 92; Niger 90; Kogi 48; Benue 19; Nasarawa 4; kano 1	Herdsmen/Bandits/Kidnapping

Mar,2020 Crime Track	Killed in Delta 54; Edo; Rivers 24; Bayelsa 19; Cross River 12, Akwa Ibom 5	Kidnapping/Cult/Violence Bandits
Mar,2020 Crime Track	In Ondo 15 People Killed; Lagos 14; Ogun 8; Ekiti 5; Oyo 4; Osun 3	Armed Bandits/Violence/Cult
Mar,2020 Crime Track	In Anambra 18 People Killed; Abia 12; Ebonyi 11; Imo 4	Herdsmen/Violence Bandits
Mar,2020 Crime Track	In Bornu 342 People Killed; Yobe 72; Taraba 34; Adamawa 21; Bauchi 1	Boko Haram/Herdsmen/Bandits
Mar,2020 Crime Track	In Kaduna 198 Killed; Kastina 139; Zamfara 77; Sokoto 22; Kano 10, Jigawa 3	Boko Haram/ Herdsmen/Bandits

Source: Allen (2019); Erezi (2019); Adetayo (2020); Aborishade (2020) Akinloye, (2020); Adeoye and Alagbe (2016); Idada (2018); Oikhala and Osifo (2020)

Data from table 2 showed that Nigeria is under the siege of insecurity. Apart from indication of paucity of local security implementation policy, it showed high level of disregard to rule of law. All of these implicated the irresponsiveness of government to the basic needs of people. Hence, Nigerians are forced into sleeping with their two eyes wide opened and they continue to live in fears and mercy of terrorists, bandits, rapists, and kidnappers. Governance is about government response to citizens' security and welfare. But, what will be the value of government that cannot protect its citizens? How possible is governance in Nigeria with paucity of internal security? What business can anyone transact in an unsafe environment? Which reasonable investors will be ready to establish business in a country dominated with insurgents? The above issues supported the wise saying that "it is only a mad man that stands on the path of a moving train." In other words, Okechukwu as cited in Adejokun and Usigbe (2020:1&11) said that Nigeria needed to interrogate how it conducted the business of security in the country. It needed to question why government should be investing heavily on trader moni, when there is no money to adequately fund the security agencies. As Amodu, Olatunji, Usigbe, Osadebamwen and Akintola (2020:7) documented, the President of the Senate, Ahmad Lawan, said "as we represent people here, we must not shy away from what affects their lives. The reality is that today, the security of our people is the issue that concerns almost every single Nigerian." This is how best to admit the fact that the state of insecurity should be given a better and purposeful urgent attention. If this ugly trend is urgently addressed, it is not the present depressing state of governance that will be worsened, but the survival of Nigeria will be threatened.

6. The Challenges of Administration Law and Governance System of Nigeria

The forces militating against law of administration in governance system of Nigeria are just like a deep forest with very deep-rooted trees. But, when the issues confronting the enforcement of administrative rules in relation to governance process in Nigeria are raised, many thinkers used to identify corruption, indiscipline, poor observance and enforcement of law, poor accountability and transparency and so forth. Even as these claims are not meant for debate; the focus in this part is to attempt discussion on the issues considered to be more pathetically significant.

One of these worrisome factors, which obstructed the enforcement of laws relating to governance system, is the desecration of cultural and national values including the public service in Nigeria. The politicians have recently turned Nigerian streets into a battle-field in the pursuit of their political agenda. There is no day passes without a report of political killing and these notorious killers are being shield by their sponsors (political godfathers). Thus, it has all been tales of woes, imperfections, and regrets for common Nigerians. Its effects have caused the current state of insecurity, corruption, hardship, and loss of cultural and national values. Worst still, those elected leaders who persuasively preached the gospel of peace, rule of law, security, progress, eradication of poverty, employment opportunities, good order and enabling environment for equal opportunities and good governance are the least committed to such ideas. In the sense of it, many politicians can move through twenty-one different political parties in twenty-one years just to hijack governance and siphon public treasury into their own pockets without any slightest touch. Hence, Nigeria has become where a politician will be canvassing for electorate support in a campaign rally with a promise that "once you join the ruling party, your sins are forgiven" (Nwafor, 2019). When the political gladiators are turning Nigeria into a theatre of fiasco, corruption, vendetta, injustice, self-help, abuse law and due process among others, how will it possible for administrative to be effective? Or will such environment promote a purposeful public administration? With above situation, the dream of administrative law for a purposeful governance and national development are being compromised.

The syndrome of tribalism and nepotism is another factor that militates against enforcement of law of

public administration in governance process of Nigeria. Today, the syndrome of "me first" is fast eroding the culture of national unity in Nigeria. This personal interest has interjected the public interest that public administration is known for. In fact, it is not difficult to find in Nigeria's environment, the overbearing of ethnic-divides, religion-divides as well as the spirit of "man-know-man" in Nigerian public service. The effects of all these have not to only make the role of administrative law a burden of woes to the governance process; but it has slowed down the pace of development efforts in Nigeria.

The depressing state of economy of Nigeria is a huge challenge of law of public administration on governance issues. Available literature showed that governance and economy cannot be divorced. Both determine the pace of the development or retardation. If the economy will remain stagnant, it will reflect on the machineries of governance. When a country state of economy is under depression and the citizens are being subjected to suffer from basic needs. Thus, to wallop in a stream of insecurity, unemployment, poverty, underemployment, low capita income, poor quality of life, and hectic and recurrent economic recession are indication of bad governance and a status of depressing economy. This is in tandem with view of President Muhammadu Buhari cited in Usigbe (2019:7) that: "when I drive around the country, what upsets me more is the status of poor people in this country. You see young, the so-called Almajiris with torn dresses with plastic bowl. They are looking basically for what to eat." Except the level of hardship is addressed, the possible for proper administration of law of administration in governance process is always counter-productive as people struggle between hand and mouth for survival.

The absence of true leadership and followership in Nigeria is another titanic challenge to law of public administration in the governance system of Nigeria. At the moment, there is no gainsaying the fact that many leaders are being consumed with the paraphernalia of public office and dazzled by the glamour. What will be the result of governance in where a leader is appealing for public looters and other criminal elements to join a ruling party for their sins to be forgiven? Or what type of governance is feasible when religion and traditional leaders continue to accept donations and award chieftaincy titles to honour people alleged for corruption. Also, what nature of governance is possible when electorates now cast vote on the basis of vote-buying? Or when the law allowed a plea bargain for looters of public funds, or amnesty for boko haram terrorists; and immunity for people mismanaging the Nigeria economy? All these are in line with the view of Yar'Adua (2007:4) that "nobody in Nigeria deserves the right to be protected by law when looting public funds." But, there cannot be leadership without followership. The character of most of the Nigerian followership is so gullible and docile. They are uninterested to challenge the looting habits of their leadership. Instead, they allowed the leaders to deceive them cheaply with inconsequential gifts of even food items and a mere stipend to throw their conscience into the dustbins to support bad leaders to continue to loot the public treasuries for at the detriment of good conscience, common good and good governance in Nigeria. Whatever happens, it is unreasonable to excuse leadership from the centre of blame when issues of breakdown of law of public administration and lapses on governance in Nigeria are being experienced as shown in this paper. The integrity of leadership lies on its ability to apply due process to get things done and secure the goodwill of the citizens and to utilise the human and natural resources at the disposal of government.

On a final note, the failure of government in Nigeria is a serious challenge for administrative law with regards to governance process in Nigeria. The inability of government to guarantee enabling environment has compromised the function of administrative law towards governance process in the country. Therefore, proper implementation of policies, programmes, and projects designed to achieve the security and welfare of Nigerians are being undermined. If a government is not of the people and for the people; that government labours in vain even if it is by the people. Good government requires accurate controls and complete sincerity in transacting the affairs of Nigeria. What effectiveness is possible for administrative law towards a governance process when the government permitted that resources intended for public good be used for other interests of a private or even for settlement of boko haram terrorists? Or is there any hope of effectiveness for administrative law for governance when a government allowed the fraudulent use of public funds and deprived the citizens of the basic services in Nigeria.

7. Conclusion and the Way Forward

In recent times, the governance crisis in Nigeria has begun to develop into endemic proportion that is drawing global attention. There is no day passes now in Nigeria without hearing allegation of one form of administrative abuse or another against many public authorities. Funds budgeted for palliatives, infrastructures and other developmental projects in

Nigeria are continuously reported to have been cornered into individual pockets. However, the situation even become more sad when a government that is unable to fund its security agencies to curb the frightening insecurity; fails to provide employment opportunities for the teeming unemployed youths; and unable to provide the essential amenities required to improve the suffering of the masses decided to tolerate the siphoning of funds from public treasury and questionable acquisition of mansions worth about several trillions of naira by a privileged public servants. The governance process has been weighed down with such sorrowful venoms of intolerable corrupt leadership as well as the defective nature of all institutions of governance in Nigeria. In turn, these have incidentally manifested into the heighten struggle for power in quest to satisfy individual interest. Besides, it has led to the atrocious level of insecurity, stream of poverty, surge of corruption, disregard of administrative rules and prevalence of high state of depression or charming economic recession in Nigeria. The paper therefore, concluded that the functions of administrative law had ingredient and potential for a purposeful governance system in Nigeria. However, it was deficiently applied for reasons of leadership and followership failures to produce a friendly political environment, which will accommodate the utilisation of administrative law on governance issues in Nigeria; hence, governance is in an epileptic condition. There is a common saying that "when the head is sick, the body becomes weak. What is feasible in a country with fraught and epileptic institutions of leadership and followership is to have a police state whereby a selected ruling class will conspire with the docile and gullible followership to undermine the popular interests and encumbered the structures of governance.

Based on the conclusion of this paper, the way forward is very simple and straightforward. The way forward is twofold. The first is for Nigeria to have a good leadership. The second is for Nigeria to have a good followership. To practically solve the functional issues of administrative law and governance process in Nigeria, both institutions of leadership and followership should urgently undergo a fruitful rebranding exercise for a positive change.

A good leadership is known for its great courage and resilience to get things done correctly and produce results against all odds. This is why a good leadership is always result-focused on proper functioning of things in the polity. This is also why a good leadership is very creative to easily detect new ideas for purposeful governance. Hence, a good leadership does not compromise the truth. In other words, a good leadership does not witch-hunt, victimise, or stomach any grudge and other elements against political opponents or those who criticise his actions. Because, a good leadership is honest and upright, it operates people-oriented system of government where transparency and accountability are the watch word. With this, there will be no public sector that will be defective in performance.

There is a need to urgently reposition the institution of followership in Nigeria. Every society deserves the kind of leader it gets. Hence, all actions of leadership are supported by followership in one way or the other. A bad follower would prefer to support a bad leader. Therefore, followership across the various religion bodies, traditional institutions, and other social groups should stop shielding bad leadership. A leader that has made millions of unfulfilled campaigns promises over and over again should not be supported for re-election. The followers should resist political godfatherism. Apart from the havoc it causing through the unholy act of ritual killings, kidnappings, other carnage and hooliganism, which have recently desecrated human and cultural values, the funds budgeted for security and provision of other socio-economic welfare of citizens are being diverted into the pockets of political godfathers. Worst still, the political godfathers deprived the followership from enjoying their voting rights, stewardship and accountability from the leadership. The followership should stop being economical with truth. It is a person that wears a shoe that knows where it pinches. It is the followers that know the level of hardship, insecurity, joblessness, poor healthcare, malnutrition, and many others. The followers should urgently wakeup from their slumbering and take bull by the horn by withdrawing support from leaders who are responsible for their suffering. They should know that no one borrows waist to dance and everyone dances with the waist he has. For this reason, the followers should not involve in any illegal means of self-help, violence, protest, and election-boycott to present their election their grievances. The voter card should be utilised to vote out bad leadership in Nigeria.

References

Aborishade, S. (2020). 3, 600 rape cases recorded during lockdown - says Minister. *The Punch Newspaper Tuesday, July 14*

Adedapo, A. Gbadebo, B. and Ukaibe, C. (2020). Lawmakers go most of NDDC contracts – Akpabio. Leadership Newspaper, *Tuesday, July 21*

Adesomoyu, A (2020), Kyari: NBA Chairman, others, sues Buhari, LGF for violation of COVID-19 regulations. *The Punch Newspaper, Thursday April, 30*

Adejokun, S. and Usigbe, L. (2020). Nigeria falls to 146 on corruption index. *Nigerian Tribune, Friday, January 24*

Adetayo, O. (2020). Nigeria recorded 717, Rape incidence in five month - IG. *The Punch Newspaper, Tuesday June 16*

Adeniji, G. (2020). No state is safe, secure anymore, says Obasanjo. *The Punch Newspaper, Saturday, June 27*

Adejokun, S. and Usigbe, L (2020). Nigeria falls to 146 on corruption index. Nigerian Tribune, Friday, January, 24

Adejuwon, D. K., and Ehiane, S. O., (2011). *Public Administration: An Introduction.* Lagos: Mozec Publications

Adeoye, G, and Alagbe, J. (2016). Boko Haram, Fulani herdsmen kill over 3,000 under Buhari. The Punch Newspaper, Sunday October 16

Deegan, A. (2020). Nigeria ranks 146 in corruption index, slips two places. *The Punch Newspaper, Sunday, February 23*

Dirigible, S. (1999). *Basic Approach to Government.* Lagos: Joja Educational Research and Publishers Limited

Aghayere, V.O. (2007). *The Law Relating to Public Administration in Nigeria: An Introduction. Benin-city: Imprint Service*

Akinloye, B. (2020). Fulani Herdsmen killed 2,539 Nigerians in 654 attacks between 2017 and May 2, 2020: Report. *The Punch Newspaper, Thursday, June7*

Akopotor, S.A. (1996). *Administrative Action and the Law. Lagos: Oshioke Yakubu (Nigeria) Enterprises*

Akopotor, S.A. (2015). *Politics and Law: African Perspectives Revised and Expanded 6th Edition.* Benin-City: Mindex Publishing Co. Ltd

Alemika E. O. (2013). *Criminal Victimization, Policing, and Governance in Nigeria*. Lagos: Cleen Foundation

Allen, N. (2019). How Boko Haram has regained the Initiative and what Nigeria should do to stop it. *Commentary/Council on Foreign Relations Nigeria Security Tracker/Armed Conflict Event and Location Dataset, Tuesday, December 24*

Allenworth D. (1973). *Public Administration: The Executive Public Policy.* USA: J.B. Lippincott Company

Amodu, T. Olatunji, J.S. Usigbe, L. Osadebamwen, O. and Akintola, K. (2020). Insecurity: Reps want service chiefs removed. *Nigerian Tribune, Thursday, January 30*

Balogun, S. (2005). Nigeria: Local Government Funds: Obasanjo, a lawless leader says AD. *This Day Newspaper, Thursday, March 3*

Bhagwan, V. and Bhushan, V. (2006). *Public Administration.* New Delhi: S. Chand and ' Company Ltd

Chibueze, E.I. (2009). *Governance and Economic Development.* Lagos: Pat-De-Askido Ltd

Ekhator, V. E. (2003). *Rudiments of Public Administration.* Kaduna: Joyce Graphic Printers and Publishers

Eneanya, A. N. (2010). *Public Administration in Nigeria Principles, Techniques and Applications.* Lagos: Concept Publishers

Erezi, D. (2019). Death toll in Kaduna killing rises to 130 as police arrests 11 suspects. *Guardian Newspaper, Wednesday, February 19*

Foulkes, D. (1976). *Introduction to* Administrative Law. London: Butterworth and Co. Limited

Friedrich, C. J. (1940). *Public Policy and the Nature of Administrative Responsibility.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press

Goel, S. L. (2008). *Public Administration: Theory and Practice.* New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publication Ltd

Ibekwe, N. (2014). Nigeria is World's 15th Most Corrupt Nation - Transparency International. *Premium Times Newspaper, Thursday, December 4*

Idada, W. (2018). *Public Policy and Development in Nigeria (Edited Vol.)* Benin-City: Ever Blessed Publishers

Iluyomade, B.O. and Eka, B.U. (2007). *Cases and Materials on Administrative Law in Nigeria, Second Edition.* Ile-Ife: Obafemi Awolowo University Press Limited

Inyang, I. (2020). COVID-19: Let us stop this game. Nigerians are suffering – Gov Yahaya Bello. *Daily Post Newspaper, Thursday, July 2*

Laxmikanth, M. (2009). *Public Administration: Fo*r *the LIPSC and the State Civil Services Preliminary Examination.* New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill

Montesquieu, B. L. ((1948). *De I'Espirit des Lois.* Geneva: Chez Barrillot and Fils

Nwachukwu C. B. Ozuzu, C. B (1999) *Contemporary Public Administration.* Owerri: Chitolynn Printers and Publishers

Nwafor, S. (2019). Nigeria Ranks 144/180 on TI's corruption perception index. *Vanguard Newspaper, Tuesday, January 2*

Nwafor, S. (2019). "Once you join APC, your sins are forgiven, Oshiomole says as PDP lambasts him." *The Punch Newspaper, Thursday, January 18*

Nwafor-Orizu, I, Okolo, M.C. and Tochukwu, E.K. (2018). Political Restructuring in Nigeria: The Need, Challenges and Prospects. *International Journal of Academic Research in Public Policy and Governance. Vol. 5, No.1, 26-49*

Obasanjo, O. (2007). Presidential Opening Speech: *A Paper Delivered at a Retreat for Members of the Federal Cabinet and Permanent Secretaries held in Abuja on August 21-24*

Ogunna, A.E.C. (1999). *Public Administration in Nigeria: Theory and Practice*. Owerri: Great Versatile Pub. Ltd

Oikhala, G.I. and Osifo, L.O. (2020). Ethics and Public Service in Nigeria: An Appraisal, *Revue des Sciences du Langage et de la Communication, ReSciLaC9:453-470*

Olowu, D.,A. Hyden-Williams, A. and Soremekun, K. (1995). *Governance and Democratization Nigeria.* Ibadan: Spectrum Books

Oluyede, P. A. (1988). *Nigerian Administrative Law.* Ibadan: University Press Limited

Onoyume, J. (2015). "If we don't kill corruption it will kill us – says Buhari. *Vanguard Newspaper, Thursday, March 12*

Osibanjo, Y. (2016). All Government Institutions are Corrupt. *Punch Newspaper, Friday, October 21*

Osuola, M. C. (2006). *Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Public Administration.* Lagos: T-Excel Press

Otu, M. T. (2017). Administrative Law and the Challenge of Good Governance in Nigeria under Democratic System of Government: the Exigency of Legal Reforms. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Humanities, Legal Studies and International Relation, Vol. 2, No.1, 33-50*

Oyero, K. (2020). School reopening: FG experimenting with poor Nigerians' lives says ASUU. *The Punch Newspaper, Wednesday July 1*

Ramon O. (2020) Lawyer sues SGF over Social Distancing at Kyari, Burial. *The Punch Newspaper Thursday, April, 30*)

Wade, H.W.R. (1971). *Administrative Law.* Oxford: Clarendon Press

Wilson, W. (1941). The Study of Administration. *Political Science Quarterly December*

Transparency International.(2018). Transparency Ranking of Nigeria. *Daily Trust Newspaper Monday, March 5*

Tonwe, D. A. (2008). *Public Administration: An Introduction.* Lagos: Amfitop Books

Usigbe, L.(2019). Nigeria's level of poverty upsets me – Buhari. Nigerian *Tribune Newspaper Newspaper, Wednesday May, 15.*

Yar-Adua, U. M. (2007) President Inaugural Speech at Eagle Square, Abuja: Tuesday May, 29

Zonderan, T.B.S. (2000). *The Holy Bible*. London: Trinitarian Bible Society

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 91- 100

The Challenges of the Plain and Unambiguous Legal Interpretation of some of the Provisions of Nigeria Stamp Duties Act

FLORENCE ULUNMA MASSAJUWA, PAUL ATAGAMEN AIDONOJIE
Edo University, Iyamho, Edo State, Nigeria

Abstract. Payment of taxes in Nigeria is a function of law, in other words, all taxes collected by Nigeria government are regulated by tax laws. It had been held in plethora of cases in Nigeria, that lawyers and judges are the custodian of the laws. They owed the general public the duty of interpreting and applying laws in its plain and ordinary meaning, and for the common good of humanity. However, it has been observed that there had been divergent interpretation of some provision of the Nigeria Stamp Duty Act, which in effect altered the intendment of the law. In view of the above, this research adopted qualitative methodology, using doctrinal method of research. It was therefore, concluded that an appropriate interpretation and application of the Nigeria Stamp Duty Act is an essential prerequisite in arriving at a just and logical decision, in ensuring justice is achieve for the common good of the general public. It was hereby recommended that, for there to be an appropriate interpretation and application of the Nigeria Stamp Duty Act, the custodian of the Nigeria laws must interpret the Stamp Duty Act in its plain and ordinary meaning as intended by the drafter.

Keywords: Stamp Duties, Nigeria Stamp Duty Act, Stamp, Taxes, Tax laws, Stamp Document, Unstamped Document.

1. Introduction

Tax is a primary fundamental means of revenue generation for the governments of most nations of the world (Abdulrazaq, 2014; Abdulrazaq 1992; and Sani, 2015), and Nigeria is not an exception. The administration of taxes cut across various fields of endeavour and sub-sectors of the Nigeria economy (Obadina, 2013; (Agbonika, 2012; Ayua, 1996; and Okauru, 2012). In fact, according to Ola, no major accountancy or legal problem can be satisfactorily solved without a consideration of its tax aspects (Ola, 1981). However, stamp duty is a tax collected by the Federal and State Government in Nigeria. The payment of stamp duties is a function of law, and it is regulated by legislation which is the Stamp Duties Act (Stamp Duty Act, 2004). Stamp Duties according to the Stamp Duty Act, are taxes paid to the Federal or State Government on instrument or documents (Stamp Duty Act, 2004). Some of this document includes; Instruments of Apprenticeship, Conveyances on Sale, Receipts, Share Warrant, Warrant for Goods, Letters of allotment or renunciation or power of attorney, Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bills of Lading, Bills of Sale, Leases, Scrip, Certificate, Scrip, Marketable Securities, Mortgages, Policies of Insurance (Stamp Duty Act, 2004).

It is required by section 23 of the Stamp Duties Act that the instruments attract fixed stamp duties, should be stamped 40 days from its first execution. However, where the instruments attract ad valorem stamp duties, the time limit for stamping is 30 days from its first execution. In recent time there have been issues and controversy as to the interpretation and application of the stamp Duty Act (Fowokan, 2019), as a result of inadequate knowledge of Nigeria tax laws. However, not interpreting some of these provision of the Stamp Duty Act often cause injustice and unfair application the Stamp Duty Act in assessing taxpayer. To this end, the intendment of the Stamp Duty Act to a great extent, is defeated.

It is in view of the above that this research work sort to consider some of the provision of the Nigeria Stamp Duty Act, that had generated some controversial interpretation. The decision given by the Nigeria trial and appellate court with regard to

admissibility of unstamped documents in Nigeria Court, power to legislate on stamp duties, power of the Attorney General of the Federation to prosecute in stamp duties cases, exemption of "receipt" as part of instrument not chargeable with stamp duties and qualifying electronic transfer and deposit by teller as a receipt exempted by the Stamp Duty Act.

2. What is Stamp Duty?

Section 4(1) and (2) of the Stamp Duties Act provides that stamp duties are fees paid to the Federal Government and State Government, to give instruments legal backing (Oseni, 2013). The Act regulates transactions which are chargeable with *Advalorem* duties (Ayodele, 2006) . The words "Stamp" and "Duties" mean two different things. Section 2 of the Stamp Duties Act defines 'Stamp' as an impression by means of a die as an adhesive stamp for states and light red for federal. Therefore Stamp Duties means any Duty or fee chargeable for the time being under the Stamp Duties Act or Law for stamping documents which are subject to stamping to make it legal. Another definition of Stamp Duty is as stated in the Oxford Dictionary of Law 9th edition, where Stamp Duty is defined as "A Tax Payable on certain legal documents specified by statute. It can take the form either of a fixed Duty in which the same amount is payable on all documents of the same kind or as an ad valorem Duty when the amount of Duty varies according to the value of the transaction effected by the document."

3. The Relevance of Complying in the Payment of Stamp Duties

By virtue of section 22 of the Stamp Duties Act, the relevance of Stamp Duties cannot be overemphasized as a result of the fact that we live in a society where many fraudsters may want to contend with the or over the ownership of one document or if it is genuine. However, the following, in a nutshell, serves as some of the relevance of Stamp Duties:

- By the Stamp Duty Act, it is only a document that is duly stamped according to section 19 of the Nigeria Stamp Duties Act that will be admissible as evidence in a court of law to prove as a proof of ownership to anything that is claimed.
- Stamp Duties is enforceable in law, in this regard to avoid been prosecuted one have to duly comply by Stamping their respective documents and pay the appropriate fees.
- It safeguards an individual from being exploited by fraudsters or touts.
- Early compliance of payment of Stamp Duties saves an individual from additional cost (Interest and Penalty) for failure to pay stamp duties within the stipulated time.

Furthermore, It is provided by the Stamp Duty Act that, failure to pay stamp duty within the stipulated time will attract 10% of the stamp duty charge on the instrument, per annum from the date the instruments was first executed. While if the document is assessed as ad valorem duty, a further penalty equivalent to the unpaid duty in addition to the 10% stated above, shall be paid upon conviction by a court.

4. Issues and Controversy in Interpreting the Stamp Duty Act

The duty to interpret the law resides with the Judiciary. In this regard, section 111 of the Stamp Duties Act provide that in determining whether any stamp duty is chargeable on any documents or instrument when there is contention concerning the provision of Stamp Duties Act, it is the Judiciary that is saddled with the responsibility (Abdulrazaq *et al*, 2017). However, in interpreting the Stamp Duties Act, it has posed several challenges to Nigeria legal custodian in giving the plain and ordinary meaning of some of the provisions of the Stamp Duty Act. This is in regards, to the fact that some of Nigeria legal custodians have erred in most instances when called upon to give interpretation to some of the provision of the Stamp Duties Act. Some of these areas or provisions of the Stamp Duties Act where most legal custodian in Nigeria had failed to give the appropriate judicial interpretation are:

- Admissibility of Unstamped Documents
- Power to Legislate on Stamp Duties
- Power of the Attorney General of the Federation to prosecute in stamp duties cases
- Exemption of "Receipt" as Part of Instrument not chargeable with stamp duties
- Qualifying electronic transfer and deposit by teller as a receipt exempted by the Stamp Duty Act

4.1. Admissibility of Unstamped Documents

Section 22 of the Stamp Duty Act provides that, before a document evidencing any transaction or contract can be admissible as an exhibit in any civil proceeding in a court of law, The document must be stamped by a Commissioner of Stamp Duty. However, in recent times and with the case of *Benjamin V Kalio* (2018) 18 W.R.N 30, (2018) 15 NWLR (PT. 1641), most legal practitioners are on

the view that the Supreme Court decides that an unstamped document is admissible in evidence. in *Kalio's case supra*, the Appellant at the trial instituted an action against the Respondents in respect of land matters, evidence was given, and exhibits were tendered. The trial Court and the Court of Appeal gave judgments in favour of Respondent. These prompted the Appellant to appeal to the Supreme Court.

In the course of Ejembi Eko JSC delivering the leads judgment, he stated that once the document is appropriately pleaded and relevant, it is admissible. That unregistered registrable land instrument is admissible in evidence to prove, not only the payment and receipt of the purchase price but also the equitable interest of purchaser in the subject land. Several legal practitioners in Nigeria have misinterpreted this part of the decision of the Supreme Court. There have been a series of argument by most legal practitioner that the decision in *Kalio's* case (2018) has made it possible and admissible to tendered document that is not stamped at the stamp duty office. One such interpretation was as stated by A. R. S Solicitors (2019) when he stated thus:

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in BENJAMIN V KALIO In a unanimous decision delivered by a full panel on 15 December 2017, the Supreme Court in Moses Benjamin &ors. VKalio&Kalio jettisoned the requirement of registration as a precondition for the admissibility of land documents in evidence. It held that as far as they are properly pleaded, land documents are admissible as proof of title... Consequently, unregistered land documents are admissible even as proof of title.
The implications of the decision:
- Objections based on non-registration of registrable instruments can no longer be entertained
- Decisions of the lower courts which run contrary to the pronouncement of the Supreme Court on this issue will be overturned on appeal.

However, the above statement is quite different from the position of the law, as decided by the Supreme Court of Nigeria in the case of *Kalio (2018).* The learned Lawyer quote above as the Supreme Court decision on an unregistered document, is just only a part of the Supreme Court decision (which is regarded as *obiter dictum*). He did not consider other relevant fact and laws the Supreme Court addressed before they arrive at the above decision. The actual position is that the Supreme Court has to consider section 20 of the River State Registration Law, section 4(3), (5) and Item 23 of the Exclusive Legislative List part 1 of the second schedule Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) 2011 . It is with the above laws, which informed Ejembi Eko JSC to conclude that, the undoubted intent of the Constitution is that, State Houses of Assembly does not have any Constitutional power to enact any laws on evidence. The Supreme Court further stated that a perusal of section 20 of the River State Registration Law purportedly enacted a piece of legislation on evidence and it is an act of legislative trespass into the exclusive legislative terrain of the National Assembly (Kalio's case 2018). In this regard, the Supreme Court held that section 20 of the River State Registration Law could not render an unregistered document inadmissible, as it conflicts with the Evidence Act that stated that a document that is relevant to a case is admissible (Elvis, 2019). However, this does not mean that a document that is required by an adequately enacted legislation to be stamped or registered before it can be admissible in evidence will be admissible in evidence if it is not stamped or registered. According to EjembiEko JSC in Kalio case (2018), he stated thus:

"The duty on every law court, as this court stated in Shittu v. Fashawe (2005) 14 NWLR (pt. 946) 67 at 690-691 in every proceeding is to admit and act only on evidence that is admissible in law under the Evidence Act or any other relevant law (validly enacted, I must say) "

Given the above, the law that required a document to be stamped before it can be admissible in any court in Nigeria has not been overruled as the case of Kalio was misconceived.

4.2. Power to Legislate on Stamp Duty

Section 1(1)-(3) of the Nigeria Constitution provides that, the Constitution is supreme and its provisions shall have binding force on the authorities and persons. It also states that Nigeria shall not be governed, nor shall any persons or group of persons take control of the Government of Nigeria or any part thereof, except by the provisions of this Constitution. The Constitution of Nigeria further stated that, if any other law is inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, this Constitution shall prevail. That other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

By section 4 and 5 of the Nigeria Constitution, the National Assembly is empowered to make laws for the Federation concerning any matter included in the Exclusive Legislative List set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Constitution. Item 58 of the Exclusive Legislative List in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Nigeria Constitution provide thus:

"Stamp duties."

It is in according to the above that empowers the National Assembly as the body to legislate on the Stamp Duty Act. However, in recent time some States in the federation are now varying stamp duty rates and adding new duties by referring to section 116(2) of the Stamp Duty Act. For example, the Edo State Internal Revenue wrote to the Edo State house of assembly to by resolution and order varies stamp duties rates in Edo State by resolving as follows:

- That the stamp duties for all fixed charges shall be ₦ 5,000 (Five Thousand Naira) for original copy and ₦50 (Fifty Naira) each for four counterpart copies, bringing the value to ₦ 5,200 (Five Thousand Two Hundred Naira).
- That all ad valorem rates (as specified in the schedule) shall be 2% of the consideration.
- That stamp duties shall be charged for all Certificates of Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Tertiary Institutions at a rate of ₦ 500 (Five Hundred Naira) per certificate.
- That stamp duties shall be charged for Receipt at the rate of ₦ 1,000 (One Thousand Naira).

However, their reliance to legislate by adding new stamp duty and varying the rate as contained in the Stamp Duty Act is with regard to section 116(2) of the Stamp Duties Act. It will be very apt to state that the power to enact a law on stamp duty is solely reserved exclusively for the National Assembly to legislate. To this end, Section 116(2) of the Stamp Duties Act, that empowers State House of Assembly to legislate by resolution in increasing, diminish or repeal, and charge duty under any of the heads specified in the Schedule. Furthermore, to also add new duties or vary or revoke the Schedule, is void, null and inconsistent with the Constitution. The States House of Assembly cannot legislate on any matter as it relates to stamp duties until the Constitution is review to remove stamp duties from Item 58 of exclusive legislative of the second schedule part 1 to the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) 2011.

Furthermore, even before the proposal was made and which had yet to be approved or passed into law, 2% of consideration and 5,200 naira had been used to assessed documents that attracted ad valorem and fixed stamp duties charges in Edo State as shown in Figure 1, Figure 2(a) and Figure 2(b).

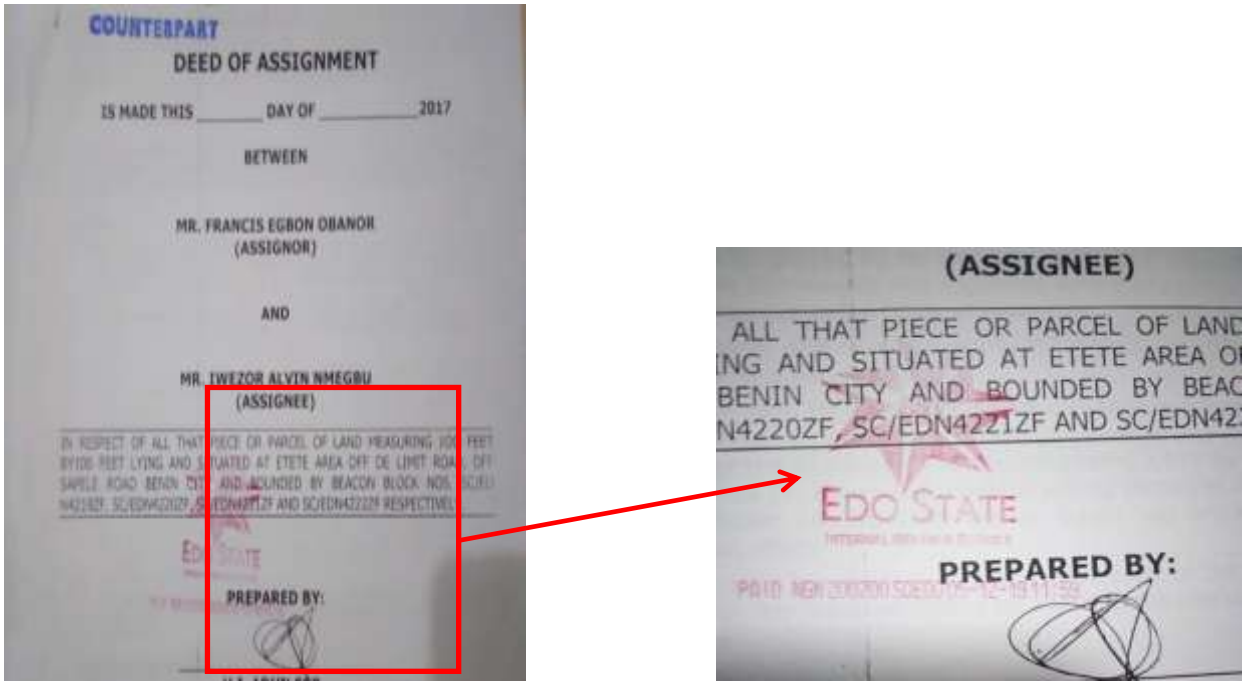
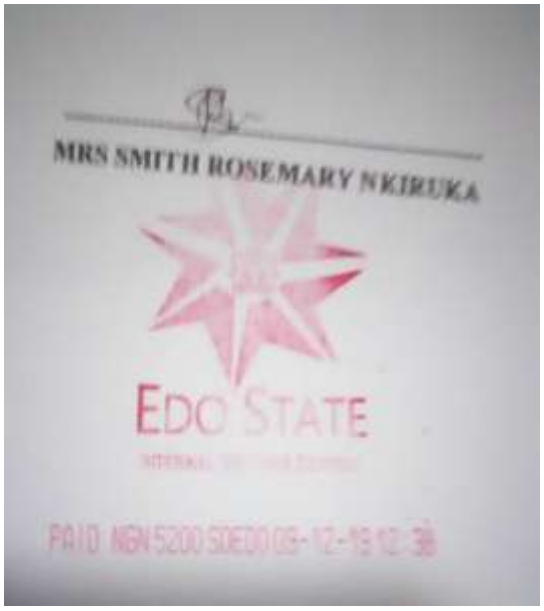


Figure 1: Sample deed of Assignment that attracts ad valorem charges of 2 % of consideration often used as the bases of assessment

(a)



(b)

Figure 2(a) and (b): Sample power of attorney that attracts fixed charges of 5,200 naira, often used as the bases of assessment

The above charges are clearly against and ad variance to the provision of the Stamp Duties Act, as the Act never contemplated such charges. The rate of stamp duties to be charged on any documents be as that stipulated in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Act. According to Aelex law firm (2019) in its comment on the amendments of the Stamp Duties Act stated thus:

The position of the law is that a tax can only be imposed on a subject where there is a clear intention of an Act of Parliament to impose such tax on the subject. Accordingly, the rate of tax to be charged on a particular subject can only be deduced from the act of parliament imposing the tax.

4.3. Power of the Attorney General of the Federation to Prosecution in Stamp Duty Cases

It is a known fact that the extant law that regulates the stamp duties charges is the Stamp Duties Act 2004 and no amendment has been effected (Kachidobelu, 2019). In this regard, any issue that arises from stamp duty charges is resolved by the court with regard to the Stamp Duty Act 2004. Section 122(2) of the Evidence Act 2011 provide thus;

"The court shall take judicial notice of:

a. all laws or enactments and subsidiary legislation made under them having the force of law or previously in force in any part of Nigeria;

b. all public Acts or laws passed or to be passed by the National Assembly or a State House of Assembly, as the case may be, and all subsidiary legislation made under them and all local and personal Acts or Laws directed by the National Assembly or a State House of Assembly to be judicially noticed."

Furthermore, section 111 of the Stamp Duty Act provide that, the Attorney General of the Federation or The State is saddled with the power to prosecute when there had been any breach of the Stamp Duty Act. However, in the case of *Kasmal V Standard Chartered Bank* unreported Federal High Court Suit No. FHC/L/CS/146/2013 Where the central bank of Nigeria through a circular BSD/GEN/CIR/03/015 in 2017 mandated all banks to deduct #50 from every deposit of over #1,000 made into their customer bank accounts and remit the deduction to the Nigeria Postal Service (NIPOST), by the CBN's interpretation of the provision of Federal Government Financial Regulations 2009 and the Stamp Duties Act. Given the circular, deposits into customer bank accounts are subject to deduction. In effect of the Central Bank Circular, NIPOST contracted Kasmal as a recovery agent to help in the collection of stamp duty charges.

However, the defendant refused to comply; it is in view of this that Kasmal brought an action before the Federal High Court against the defendant. One of the issues raised was whether or not by the express of the provisions of section III of the Stamp Duties Act, Cap. S10, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2010, Kasmal have the requisite *locus standi* to institute and maintain the instant suit. However, Kasmal in

their defence stated that NIPOST is a Federal Government parastatal established by the Nigeria Postal Service (NIPOST) Decree No. 41 of 1997. By an amendment of this Act in 2004, NIPOST became charged with the management of Stamp Duties chargeable under the Stamp Duties Act as amended 2010. In this regard, being an agent of NIPOST, they are saddled with the power to prosecute concerning the recovery of stamp duties charges on receipt. The Federal High Court in considering the issue stated thus;

I have carefully read the Affidavit in support of the Originating Summons and think that paragraphs 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of the said Affidavit are germane in determining whether or not the plaintiff has established his *locus standi*

Also relevant are paragraphs 22, 23, 24, and 25 of the Affidavit in Support of the Originating Summons. The above paragraphs when read together with the other paragraphs of the affidavit in support of the originating summons will clearly disclose the interest Plaintiff in instituting and maintaining the instant action having been appointed by NIPOST to take steps to ensure compliance by banks and financial institutions with the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act regarding receipts on teller deposits and electronic transfers.

Concerning the above, the court further agreed with the submissions. It held that NIPOST could sue by itself or through its agents, such as the Plaintiff herein and not the Federal Government of Nigeria that has the power to enforce the collection of stamp duties like the reliefs sought in the originating summons. However, the above decision of the Federal High Court is not the correct position of the law. On appeal it was overruled by the Court of Appeal in *Standard Chartered Bank Vs Kasmal (*2016) 27 TLRN 1where the Court held thus:

With possible deference, the above finding of the court below cannot be justified, as it is not supported by the evidence on record and well-established principles of law.

Under section 2 of the NIPOST Act CAP N 127, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004, it's provided for the establishment of a board to oversee the affairs of the 22 Respondent. That section equally confers powers on the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to appoint members of the board of the 22nd Respondent. Section 4 and 5 of the Act equally spelt out the powers and function of the 22 Respondent.

The foregoing provisions of the NIPOST Act (supra) and most unequivocally show that the 22 Respondent is no more than an agency or parastatal of the Federal Government of Nigeria specially conferred with power to charge duties, rates and free for all postal services carried out within the entire territory of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Thus, there's no gainsaying the fact that all revenues collected by the 22 Respondent as duties, rates and frees by whatever name so-called, for all postal services rendered by it are revenues duly accruable to the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Considering the above position as held by the Federal High Court, is absolutely the wrong position of the law and as a matter of law, there is no law such as the Stamp Duties Act Cap. S10, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2010. The extant law that regulates stamp duty is the Stamp Duty Act 2004. Section 111 of the Act provides that "All duties, fines, penalties and debts due to the Government of the Federation imposed by this Act shall be recoverable in a summary manner in the name of the Attorney General of the Federation or the State".

The Federal High Court failed to recognise the extant Stamp Duties Act. The Act emphasize that it is the Attorney General of the Federation that possess the power to institute summary action for all stamp duty debt that is dues, but instead the Federal High Court relied on and applied non-existing law. The Court of Appeal is well commendable in their well-considered judgment in condemning and overruling the decision of the Federal High Court and further emphasises that section 122(2) of the Evidence Act 2011, requires a court of law to take judicial notice of all laws in force in Nigeria.

4.4. Exemption of "Receipt" as part of instrument chargeable with stamp duty

The section 90 of the Stamp Duty Act exempted some documents or instruments from being chargeable with stamp duties. One of such Instruments or Document contemplated by Act is "Receipt" (Onele and Emokiniovo, 2016). However, it is not all receipt that is exempted by the Act. In the course of interpreting the type of receipt exempted by the Act, the Federal High Court in of *Kasmal V Standard Chartered Bank* unreported Federal High Court Suit No. FHC/L/CS/146/2013 held that Schedule 4 of the Act which provide that receipt given for money deposited in any bank, or with any banker, to be accounted for and expressed to be received of the person to whom the same is to be accounted for, or for money withdrawn from a

savings bank, conflicts with section 90 of the Stamp Duty Act In this regard the Federal High Court further held thus:
"Again, it would appear that the provision of item (4) on exemption of certain forms of receipts as provided in the Schedule to the Act is in direct conflict with substantive provisions of the Act, especially section 90 of the Act which has expressly provided for the forms of receipts exempted from Stamp Duty."

However, from the above, it was evident that the Federal High Court failed to realise the fact that the Schedule to an Act is also part of the Act and cannot be detached or read independently from the act or seen as subject to the Act except as provided in the Act. In *NNPC Vs Famfa Oil Ltd* (2012) 17 NWLR (PT. 1328) 148 at 196 Per Rhodes Vivour, JSC held thus:
"I must observe that the Schedule of an Act/Statute is part of the Act, and it is as potent as any part of the Act."

Furthermore, the Federal High Court did not consider Section 3(1) of the Stamp Duty Act. It provides that from and after the commencement of the Stamp Duty Act, duties to be charged upon the several instruments specified in the Schedule shall be the several duties in the said Schedule specified. The duties shall be in substitution for the duties hereto chargeable under the enactments repealed by the Stamp Duties Act. It further stated that it should be subject to the exemptions contained in the Stamp Duty Act and any other Act for the time being in force.

However, the Nigeria Court of Appeal in the case of *Standard Chartered Bank vs Kasmal* (2016) 27 TLRN 1 at page 51 overruled the decision of the Federal High Court. It held that an appraisal of the provision of section 90 of the Stamp Duty Act, created a specific exemption. That the exemption exclusively relates to the particular forms of receipts not dutiable but relates to the exemption listed under item 4 of the Schedule to the Stamp Duty Act which has been duly recognised under section 3 of the Stamp Duty Act. The Court of Appeal stated that the Federal High Court below failed to consider other provision, such as section 3(1) of the Stamp Duty Act. That it is the cardinal principles of interpretation of the law, that no particular provision should be glossed over, all the entire provision of the law must be duly considered.

4.5. Qualifying Electronic Transfer and Deposit by Teller as a Receipt Exempted by the Stamp Duty Act

From the provision of section 3 and Schedule 4 of the Stamp Duties Act, it is evident that the provision exempted receipt given for money deposited in any bank, or with any banker. Also, Money to be accounted for and expressed to be received of the person to whom the same is to be accounted for, or for money withdrawn from a savings bank. However, the word "receipt" has been defined in section 89 (1) 0f the Stamp Duty Act to mean thus:
"For the purposes of this Act, the expression "receipt" includes any note, memorandum, or writing whereby any money amounting to four naira or upwards, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for money amounting to four naira or upwards, is acknowledged or expressed to have been received or deposited or paid, or whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, of the amount of four naira or upwards, is acknowledged to have been settled, satisfied, or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgement, and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person".

In recent time lawyers, accountant and even judges have misconstrued the above section in ascertaining whether bank teller and electronic deposit qualify as receipts exempted from stamp duties charges. In the case of *Kasmalvs Standard Chartered Bank* unreported suit No. FHC/L/CS/146/2013 Lawyer to the plaintiff (Kasmal) at the lower court (Federal High Court) address the issue that bank teller and electronic fund transfer is not a receipt contemplated by Schedule 4 to the Stamp Duty Act. As such, they are not exempted by the Act. The Federal High Court, in its decision further, stated that careful consideration of the provision of the Stamp Duties Act reveal that electronic fund transfer and deposits by teller are not receipt contemplated by the act. Therefore they are not exempted from stamp duty charges. However, on appeal, the Court of Appeal addressed the issue as regard deposit by teller. The Court in interpreting section 89 of the Stamp Duty Act and Schedule 4 to the Stamp Duty Act, overrule the decision of the Federal High Court. It stated that teller deposit qualified as receipt contemplated by section 89 and Schedule 4 of the act as a stamp deposit teller, served as evidence of money paid into a bank, which is also regarded as a receipt. The Court of Appeal further rely on the case of *Sale V Bon Ltd* (2006) 6 NWLR (PT. 976) 316 that the Supreme Court made use of bank teller or receipt interchangeably by quoting Per Mustapha, JSC when he stated thus:
"A bank teller duly stamped with the official stamp of the bank and properly initialled by the cashier constitute prima facie proof of payment of the sum

therein indicated and a customer, after producing such a teller or receipt needs not prove more unless payment is being challenged".

In essence, the above statements of the Apex Court settle the issue that teller deposit also qualifies as a receipt. However, while the lower court erred in stating that electronic fund transfer is not a receipt, that the Act never contemplated it, the Court of Appeal shy away from addressing the issue. Concerning the Act, no section mention electronic fund transfer and it would have been an opportunity for the Court of Appeal to set precedence as regard electronic fund transfer whether it qualifies as a receipt or not since it was not expressly and indirectly stated in the Section 89 (2) Stamp Duties Amendment Bill 2017.

However, the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Kasmal* case *supra* has also been adopted in *Retail Supermarkets Nigeria Limited V. Citibank Nigeria Limited & Central Bank of Nigeria* unreported Federal High Court case with Suit No: FHC/L/CS/126/2016.In this case, Retail Supermarkets Nigeria Ltd instituted an action against Citibank and Central Bank of Nigeria on the 8th of July, 2016. They argued that the provisions of the 2nd Defendant's (CBN) circular reference GEN/CBN/DMB/02/006 of 15th January, 2016 which mandated the deduction of the sum of N50 for every N1000 deposit into its account was inconsistent with the Schedule of the Stamp Duties Act and are invalid, null and void. In deciding on the case, the Federal High Court relied solely on the Court of Appeal decision in *Standard Chartered Bank Nigeria Limited v. Kasmal International Services Ltd & 22 Others,* based on the settled principle of *stare decisis.* By stating this; "that the provisions of the 2nd Defendants circular reference GEN/CBN/DMB/02/006 of 15th January 2016 are inconsistent with the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act Cap S8 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 and are invalid, null and void. The Federal High Court further made an order of perpetual injunction restraining the first Defendant (Citibank) from further implementing the 2nd Defendant's circular reference GEN/CBN/DMB/02/006 of 15th January 2016 with the Plaintiff's bank accounts.

5. Recommendations

Given the above the following are hereby suggested as a remedy to some of the above challenges and they are:

5.1 Review of the Constitution

The Constitution should be review by removing Item 58 of the Exclusive Legislative List in Part 1 of the Second Schedule to the Nigeria Constitution. In this regard, the Concurrent Legislative List should provide for it, to enable the Federal and State government to have the power to legislate on the area of stamp duty as it affects their jurisdiction to collect stamp duties respectively.

5.2 Fast Tracking and Enactment of the Stamp Duties Amendment Bill 2018

The Stamp Duties Amendment Bill 2018, the Bill expands the meaning of stamp to include electronically generated stamps or stamps embossed through a point of sale (POS) machine. The Bill further sorts to add receipts issued in respect of deposits made into a bank as document for which stamp duty can be imposed. Given the above, the bill had within it provisions as it relates to a bank teller and electronic transfer. Therefore the enactment of the bill into law will lay to rest the argument of whether electronic transfer and bank teller qualified as a receipt.

5.3 Well Train Impartial Judges to specialised in Tax Law Area

It is noteworthy that what the judge does in court is adjudication, i.e. the application of the law to issue in dispute to arrive at a just decision. Whether or not justice can be produced in any given tax cases, depend on whether the judge is well learned in tax cases, the impartiality of the judge himself and his philosophy of the law he is administering (whether they are just or harsh and oppressive) and on the extent of the discretion, the laws allow him. To this extent justice according to the law should, therefore, be the burden of judges in any given case, thereby sidelining unnecessary interpretation of some provision of tax law, formalities and procedural defect that is unfounded. In this regard, the Nigeria judges should appreciate that in the final analysis; the end of law is justice. He should, therefore, endeavour to see that the law and the justice of the individual case go hand in hand. To this end, they are advised that the spirit of justice does not reside informalities or words, nor is the triumph of administration of justice to be found in successfully picking a way between pitfalls of technicalities. However, Nigeria judges cannot achieve justice if they are adamant to the changing social circumstances of society. To this end, the Nigeria judges that want justice to be done, even if heaven falls, must possess two salts i.e. the

salts of wisdom and intellectual capacity in other not to become insipid.
Given this, as a competent umpire at the wheel of justice delivery, the judge owes himself and the society the obligation to be up to date, to improve their intellectual ability and to widen his knowledge and experience of the world-changing circumstances and the law and its procedures.

5.4 A Virile Lawyers that is well Train in area of Tax Laws

The Communiqué issued by the section of legal practice of the Nigeria Bar Association after its meeting at Ibadan on November 15, 2012, Item 1, contains a clarification of what ethics and professionalism meant to the legal profession and its practising lawyers in ensuring that justice is done, item 1 read:
A lawyer lives for the direction of his people and the advancement of the cause of his country, therefore as lawyers; we owe a duty to the society to observe the intrinsic rules of basic fairness, equality and justice. We are to carry out our profession in the spirit of these three ideals; organisation, learning and a spirit of public services.

To finally conclude the recommendation of this research work, it is imperative to draw our attention in reflecting on the words of Hon. Justice C.A. Oputa C.F.R (2014) when he said:
In a changing and inter-dependent world generally and in a developing society like ours, in particular, lawyers should in addition to their day to day duties in court and the administration of law lead the way in the achievement of social justice… our lawyers, therefore, have to be active in law reform and normal legislation. They have a duty which they owe to the community at large to put across proposals to change the law in order to bring it in line with justice. The lawyer politician should initiate or support changes in the law, in the broader interest of justice with a human face. The lawyer of today should see himself as a social engineer, a determined fighter for freedom and citizens' rights within the large ambit of greater justice. Our law teachers have a vital role in attuning our future lawyers to the idea that law is good, but that justice is better. Our law faculties and law school should, therefore, turn out men and women who, as well as becoming competent practitioners, have in addition, a burning zeal in law approximating as far s is humanly possible to justice, and who intend to do the best they can in the course of their professional lives to improve the quality of our law and thus further the cause of justice in our land.

From the above words of HON. Justice Oputa, it implies that, if the law is to serve its purpose as a dynamic instrument to bring about the pressing and much needed social change in a developing country like Nigeria in ensuring justice is done. Then the operators of the law; the Bar and the Bench should be able to use the law to achieve social and distributive justice (Leyira *et al*, 2012) . These can be achieved by ensuring that our outdated laws are review to suit the current trend. Furthermore, the Court should interpret the law in its plain and ordinary meaning, avoid unnecessary interpretation, loopholes, technicality and a procedural defect found in Nigeria tax laws, especially the Stamp Duty Act.

6. Conclusion

From the above, it has been clearly emphasising that Stamp Duties is regulated by legislation which is the Stamp Duties Act and it is taxes paid to the Federal or State Government on documents in generating revenue (Oyedele, 2013). Furthermore, issues as they relate to the interpretation of Section 111 of the Stamp Duties Act which provides for the power of the Attorney General to prosecute in Stamp Duty cases. If the Stamp Duties Act Exempted "Receipt" as part of instrument chargeable with stamp duty and Whether by section 89 of the Stamp Duties Act, electronic transfer and deposit by teller qualified as a receipt exempted by the Act from stamp duty charges as been address vis a vis the judicial attitude in interpreting relevant section of the Stamp Duty Act. It was revealed that most custodians of the Nigeria law in most instances failed to give the appropriate plain and ordinary meaning to some of the provision of the Stamp Duties Act. As a result of the inappropriate interpretation of some of this provision, it had often misled the general public and therefore caused great injustice. However, Courts and lawyers in Nigeria have been adjudged to be the primary custodian of the ground norms (the Constitution) and all laws made in Nigeria. In this regard, they owe Nigeria the onerous duty to at all time, guard the Constitution and laws, interpret and uphold laws without any fear, favour or misinterpreting the law to suit their purpose.

References

Abdulrazaq, M. T., (honouree.), Animashaun O. (editor,), Abdul-Hamid, Oba Yusuf (editor.), Atilola, B. (editor.), “Changing perspectives in the law and practice of taxation in Nigeria” Essays in honour of Professor M.T. Abdulrazaq Lagos, Nigeria: Hybrid Consult,

Malete, Kwara State, Nigeria : College of Law, Kwara State University, (2017)

Abdulrazaq, M.T., "Nigerian Taxation and Fawehinmi v. Akilu: Spreading the Dragnet of Tax Compliance". (1992) Vol. 1 No. 1*Kwara Law Review*.,

Abdulrazaq, M.T., *Nigerian Tax Offences and Penalties (*2nd ed. Princeton & Associates, 2014)

Aelex law firm "Proposed Changes to the Stamp Duties Act under the Stamp Duties Amendment Bill 2017", http://www.aelex.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02 retrieved 14 December, 2019

Agbonika, J.A.A. *Problems of Personal Income Tax in Nigeria*, (Ababa Press, 2012)

Ayodele O. "Tax Policy Reforms in Nigeria" (2006) Research Paper No. 3, the United Nation University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), Helsinki

Ayua I.A. *The Nigerian Tax Law* (Ibadan: Spectrum, 1996), Okauru, I.O. *A Comprehensive Tax History of Nigeria* (Safari, Ibadan, 2012)

A. R. S Solicitors https://web.facebook.com/334056333715591/posts/the-recent-decision-of-the-supreme-court-in-benjamin-v-kalio-2018-15-nwlr-pt-164/602530966868125/?__rdc=1&__rdr, Accessed on 4th of September, 2019

Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 2010 (as amended)

Elvis Evbaruovbokhanre Asia "Admissibility of Unregistered Title Documents: Benjamin V. Kalio Remains the Law" https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/admisibility-unregistered-title-documents-benjamin-v accessed 19th

Fowokan T. "Stamp Duties in Nigeria(A Comparative Analysis of the Principal Act and theAmendment Bill,and Implications for Stakeholders)" CITN Seminar on Stamp Duties, New TinRegistration,Police Trust Fund and Value Added Tax, 18 October 2019.

Kachidobelu J. B., "The Legality or Otherwise of Collection of Stamp Duties by Nigeria Postal Service (NIPOST)", (2019) 3 *African Journal of Constitutional and Administrative Law*

L. A. Oputa, CFF 'In The Eyes Of The Law' (2 editions, justice watch, Nigeria 2014) p 262

Leyira C. M., Chukwuma E. and Umobong A. A. "Tax System in Nigeria – Challenges and the Way Forward" (2012) Vol. 3, No. 5, Research Journal of Finance and Accounting

Obadina, D.A., Interpretation of Tax Statutes and Development: The Place of Purposive Interpretation. *Babcock University Socio-Legal Journal* (2013) Vol.1 No. 3,

Ola, C.S. 1981. *Income Tax Law for Corporate and Unincorporated Bodies in Nigeria*. (Heinemann, Ibadan, 1981)

Oxford Dictionary of Law 9th Edition

Oyedele T., "The key issues and challenges of implementing the National Tax Policy (Part 1) having a roadmap is good, but it is only a start – walking the road is what makes a difference" paper presented to the Nigeria Leadership Initiative (NLI) White Papers (2013) Volume 2

Proposed Changes to the Stamp Duties Act under the Stamp Duties Amendment Bill 2017, http://www.aelex.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02 retrieved 14 December, 2019

Sani A.M., "An Appraisal of the Legal Framework for Taxation in Nigeria" (2015) Vol.34 *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, P 1-2

Onele J. and Emokiniovo D. "N50 Stamp Duties: Unearthing the Incongruity in the CBN Circular" (2016) Vol. 7 No. 3, *the Gravitas Review of Business & Property Law*

Oseni M. "Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) in Nigeria: A Panacea for State Development (2013) Vol. 21, No. 1, *European Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*

Stamp Duties Act CAP. 411 L.F.N. 1990 Act, CAP. S8 L.F.N. 2004

The Communiqué issued by the section of legal practice of the Nigeria Bar Association, Ibadan, on November 15, 2012, Item 1

The Stamp Duties Ordinance of 1958

Part Two
Peace and Conflict Studies

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 103- 108

The Electoral Best Practices and Peace Building Strategy Towards Elections In Nigeria

IROYE SAMUEL OPEYEMI
National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract. The electoral periods in Nigeria has always come down with all forms of activities that can endanger both the electorates and the entire nation most especially as perpetrated by the political urchins either directly or indirectly, thus, creating an atmosphere of threat, intimidation, violence and insecurity. This to certain extent has negatively affected the dispositions of the electorates towards the electoral processes and probably towards the elections results which most often times were adjudged to be not free and fair. The need to therefore proffer viable solutions to this menace motivated the writing of this paper. This paper examines the perceptions and conditions of the electorates during the elections and highlights the mechanism for ensuring the creation of a peaceful and enabling environment during the electoral periods in Nigeria. This research employs analytical research methodology in getting the presented facts in this work. The findings in this research will help to provide proper guidance to the conduct of election and creation of sustainable peaceful and conducive environment during the process of elections in Nigeria.

Keywords: Elections, Electorate, Peace-building, Strategy.

1. Introduction

The Electoral processes which embraces peace building elements in its scheme is very germane in ensuring a peaceful and enabling environment most especially in the nations which are willing to prevent conflict situations which may arise before, during and after the conduct of elections. Elections in a democratic system is very important because it helps to perform certain numbers of functions which are essential in legalizing state's authority and most especially creating a peaceful society and where such are not properly handled it could create an atmosphere of chaos and severe turbulence both to the political system and to the electorate generally. The process of election could be well drawn out to jettison all forms of hiccups and crisis by incorporating necessary peacebuilding strategy, tools and skills which can aid the peaceful and successful conduct of elections particularly in the third world nations like Nigeria where the process of election has been associated with all kinds of ills and troubles.

2. Conceptual Clarification

Elections: Elections constitute the very basic foundation upon which democracy is built. It is the process of choosing various people into the various political offices for the purpose of steering the leadership of a given institution or a state. According to Ellen Lust (2016) elections do not have a single influence (or set of influences); rather, the roles they play, and their influence on regime change, varies across time and space. Their role depends on a myriad of domestic and international factors, but primary among these is how elections fit within the logic and power-structure of the regime. Electoral processes held under conditions that meet global and regional standards for being credible give meaning to democracy's core values of political equality and the accountability of those who govern (Timothy D. Sisk, 2017).

Electorate: These are all people who are entitled to vote in a particular election, i.e. the body of all qualified voters within a given organization or society. Such persons must have gone through the process of accreditation in accordance with the electoral rules and procedures laid down by such institution.

Democracy: The word democracy comes from two Greek words: "demos" which means "people" and "kratos" which means "rule" (Daniel Tetteh Osabu,

2007). Democracy can be referred to as government in which the supreme power is vested in the people. In some forms, democracy can be exercised directly by the people; in large societies, it is by the people through their elected agents. In the words of President Abraham Lincoln, democracy is government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Certain core values of democracy includes; representation, participation and the observance of the rule of law.

Peacebuilding: It is a concept introduced in the year 1992 by the United Nation's Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in the report of the UN Agenda for Peace. He defined the concept of peacebuilding as "action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid relapse into conflict." Peacebuilding "involves activities undertaken on the far side of conflict to reassemble the foundations of peace and provide the tools for building on those foundations something that is more than just the absence of war" (Brahimi, 2000). Peacebuilding is the process of creating self-supporting structures that "remove causes of wars and offer alternatives to war in situations where wars might occur." Conflict resolution mechanisms "should be built into the structure and be present there as a reservoir for the system itself to draw upon, just as a healthy body has the ability to generate its own antibodies and does not need ad hoc administration of medicine." (Galtung, J., 1975)

3. Theoretical Framework

This study employed the ''Immanuel Kant theory of "Perpetual Peace. This is a theory that was developed in the 20th century and has been introduced by A Philosophical Sketch" published in 1795. In this theory, Kant tries to explore the main elements of a sovereign nation, what ought to be in terms of its stance towards other nations, government and masses attitude in order to achieve peaceful coexistence, and the conditions of external intervention in another nation affairs. This theory highlights factors that guarantees perpetual peace in a society and these are itemized as; treaties of peace without any precaution, the activation of the social contract set between government and people, the fact that nations should end the idea of the standing army in order to avoid wars, nations should work on realizing self-sufficiency economically, which helps in preventing conflicts, confirming nation's independence and refusing any intervention in its internal affairs, and lastly, in case of wars, nations should maintain the minimum of ethics even towards their enemy. The deduction from this theory in relevance to this research is the fact that electoral processes is one of the important factors to achieve legitimization of authourity and peaceful co-existence in the society, thus it should be pursued appropriately in order to achieve the desired result which is the prevention and elimination of all forms of conflict before, during and after election.

4. Literature Review

4.1 Election, Essence and Benefits

Elections are part of a process which helps to determine leadership either for continuity or change in leadership and eventually aid institutionalizing electoral integrity provided that subsequent electoral cycles reinforce key democratic or electoral principles (Timothy D. Sisk, 2017). Elections are key for fostering peace and stability in transitional settings and are often, as a result, one of the central elements of peace deals and transitional political accords (Annette M et' al., 2017). Elections are important components of political transitions and can help avert legitimacy crises by conferring domestic and international authority on governments (Fischer Jeff. 2002). An election is therefore an empirical demonstration of a citizen's liberty and political choice. It is for this that it serves to legitimise government. Properly managed elections provide a veritable platform for conflict resolution and transformation outside the battlefield and without bloodshed. Hence, the requirement of elections to be free and fair (Adelaja Odutola Odukoya, 2007). According to Wanyande (1987:80), 'elections represent a way of making a choice that is fair to all – one that leaves each member of the electorate with the reasonable hope of having his alternative elected'. The essence of election is summarized in the writing of Timothy D. Sisk (2017), who identified four principal functions of Elections as; Legitimization, Exercising accountability, Choosing 'representatives' and Exercising voice, aggregating preferences.

Elections, however, also pose significant risks. Elections can mirror the underlying conditions and grievances in countries, provide sources of new conflict among groups, and trigger instability and violence. Poorly administered elections and elections beset by fraud or other forms of malfeasance can also lack legitimacy, and undermine support for the new government and the transition as a whole. (Annette M et' al)

In reality the electoral processes in Nigeria has become a lot of things in contrast to what it should be or rather meant to be. Nigeria's elections may be

described as mere practices. i.e., an exercise just for the fun of it. Douglas Anglin (1998) in justification of this argued that, 'while much lip service is paid to the norms of free elections, too often the reality is a travesty of democracy'. Devoid of the attributes of freeness and fairness, elections become an empty shell, lacking any real democratic content. Elections in countries like Nigeria has also been identified as an Instrument for self-consolidation and sustenance, Villalón (1998) rightly argued in support of this view when he stated that; 'Elections themselves may be a strategy for maintaining power and many African elections … have been clearly intended to forestall change, or even strengthen the status quo'.

4.2 Elections in Nigeria

According to Thompson (1993), the democratic practice in the West African sub-region, (Nigeria inclusive) oscillates between pseudo-democracy and semi-democracy. He therefore suggests that it is imperative for the countries in the region to move from pseudo and semi-democracy to popular and people's democracy. This among other things would require a new social contract built around developmental democratic states. Adelaja Odutola Odukoya (2007) gave a brief of the characterization of past elections in Nigeria as processes immersed in all kinds of atrocities. According to him, the three elections conducted since Nigeria's return to democracy – in 1999, 2003 and 2007 – were anything but democratic. These elections were characterized by executive high-handedness, vote rigging, violence and zero-sum politics. Many prominent politicians – such as Chief Bola Ige, leader of the Alliance for Democracy (AD), who was serving in the People's Democratic Party (PDP) government (on the President's invitation) as the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice of the Federation; Alhaji Ahman Pategi, Chairman of the Kwara State PDP; Chief Harry Marshal, a PDP leader in Rivers State; Barrister Igwe and his wife; Sunday Ugwu; Hon. Odunayo Olagbaju, a member of the Osun State House of Assembly; Adamu Warri; Chief Dokibo, PDP Vice-chairman for South-South geopolitical zone, and Luke Shigaba, Chairman Bassa Local Government, Kogi State – were all suspected of being assassinated before the 2003 general elections. Engineer Funsho Williams and Dr. Ayo Daramola, both gubernatorial candidates of the ruling Peoples' Democratic Party (PDP) in Lagos and Ekiti States, were also killed by suspected assassins just before the 2007 elections. It is curious that in most cases no one has been successfully prosecuted and convicted for these political killings. In the run up to and during the 2003 and 2007 elections, hundreds of Nigerians lost their lives in political violence.

5. Strategies towards the Enhancement of Positive Electoral Values

Several writers have expressed their views as to the different principles that can facilitate successful and peaceful conducts of elections before, during and after the elections and prominent among such is the outline by the USAID which is tagged Electoral Best Practices. This study will examine these outlined principles vis-à-vis those proposed by other writers on this field of study.

USAID in January 2013 captioned its expected workable norms during election as Best Practices in Electoral Security, it is a proposal which should serve as a for the conduct of credible election and these are classified into three (3) categories which includes:

- Best Practices in Pre-Election Phase
- Best Practices in Election Day Phase
- Best Practices in Post-Election Phase

5.1 Best Practices in the Pre-Election Phase

The pre-election phase is the period of preparation for the election proper and this period is very strategic because it forms the bedrock for the actual election and if the processes in this stage are faulty everything is bound to go wrong thereafter. I call this ''the incubation stage'' which involves activities that can have either an immediate, medium or long-term impact on the potential for electoral conflict to occur. This phase is believed to comprise of four main essential factors which are; electoral security legal frameworks; political party conflict management; political finance and electoral conflict; and security force electoral security training.

5.2 Best Practices on the Election Day Phase

This phase involves expected practices during the actual process of election. Such expected practices have been outlined to include; proper assessment of operations, well streamlined planning, usage of skillful and well trained workers capable conducting electoral security threat assessment and carrying out effective implementation. The planning process commences with the development of an electoral security concept, which is a strategic and operational scenario on the electoral security situation in each phase of the electoral cycle.

5.3 Best Practices in the Post-Election Phase

The post-election phase is identified with a whole lot of expected activities beginning with the closing of

polling stations and preliminary tabulation of ballots through adjudication of disputes, certification of results, and inauguration of victorious candidates. However, for the purposes of measuring the longevity of conflict connected with a past election, the postelection phase may be conceptually extended for several months after Election Day as acts of retribution related to election outcomes are committed over time. Post-election phase best practices are grouped into two thematic areas: electoral results management and electoral justice and mediation.

It is noteworthy that existing researches and the USAID Best Practices Electoral Security though provides important guides and directives to effective and peaceful electoral processes, they have not fully addressed all of the germane political strategies towards a sustainable positive electoral culture that can reduce conflict to the barest minimum and it id the light of this that this paper hereby suggests workable electoral best practices discussed as follows:

Election Monitoring: To Anglin (1998: 472), election monitoring is a component of the peace packages for conflict resolution and transformation in the context of electoral democracy. Bjornlund et al. (1992: 406), election monitoring boosts confidence in the fairness of the electoral process; helps deter fraud in the balloting and counting procedures; reports on the integrity of the election; mediates disputes resulting from the election, and vouchsafes democratisation.

Structural Reforms: There is the need for serious institutional engineering, as the Ghana model has clearly shown. The many non-functional and weak institutions must be energised for political inclusiveness and efficacy. The police, judiciary, legislature, civil society groups, the mass media, political parties etc., need to be guided by the rule of law and the common good of society.

Economic Development/Empowerment: Economic well-being has been found to play an important role in democracy-building. Therefore the continued impoverishment, illiteracy, powerlessness and impoverished conditions of the majority of West African citizens are a clear negation of democracy. Where the people are not financially empowered, they become machinery for stomach infrastructure, i.e. living to merely exist which makes them yield to all kinds of motivation from where they can get their daily bread, so they become the instrument of violence in the hands of the few privileged political urchins. This research describes the dearth of economic empowerment of the citizenry as ‘’systematic deprivation’’ created for the purpose of sustaining the self-aggrandizement of the political leaders.

Elections free of external influence: Electoral processes justifies the sovereignty of a nation, but more often times, electoral processes are not actually free from external interference and Nigeria is not an exception. Such external influence may include; ethnic affinity, religious affinity, financial backing of regional economic blocks, acquisition of military support and etc Thus, where there is external influence on electoral processes of a nation, the interest of the citizenry is jeopardized at the expense of the elements of external actors. There is therefore the urgent needs to jettison a democracy that promotes external interests as against the interests of the citizenry.

Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Expression: The media is regarded as the fourth estate in governance and where it is hampered or encumbered; it negatively affects the citizenry as they will be shut out of getting the necessary information towards the exercise of the individual and collective franchise. Where both the press and the people are free to voice out their opinions, the truth becomes irrepressible as hiding facts and agendas are projected into the public and it becomes difficult to propagate unwholesome practices during elections.

Non Partisan Security Agents: For the conduct of peaceful elections, best security environments need to be ensured, where voters can cast their ballots in the absence of fear or intimidation, unfortunately, this is not the case in Nigeria. In Nigeria, the Security Agencies who are supposed to protect the interest of the common citizens and stand up against unjust and oppressive conduct of elections are often seen to be the perpetrators of all kinds of evil and unethical practices during the election because they are mere instruments in the hands of the incumbent authority.

Enhanced Participatory Environment: The participatory environment relates to the ability of citizens to participate in the electoral process, including marginalized groups such as ethnic or religious minorities, internally displaced persons and refugees, women, and persons with disabilities, but also to “parallel power structures”, including traditional and religious leaders, among others. Elections have greater legitimacy when the participatory environment is more inclusive.

6. Findings

It is discovered in this research that peaceful conduct of elections aids the enhancement of peaceful co-existence of the diverse kinds of people and interest in the nation. Most significant discovery in this research is that the attitude of the people is germane in ensuring a peaceful conduct of election because where there is display of negative attitude by the citizenry, there will be passive participation and it affects the outcome of the election. On a final note, this research discovers the need for the government to ensure a level playing ground among the citizenry during electoral processes by setting out viable plans and programmes towards electoral security that are adequately monitored and effectively implemented and this has been one of the major pitfalls in the Nigeria electoral processes.

7. Conclusion

Ensuring a peaceful conduct of election and sustainable peace thereafter at all stages demands the perfect understanding and positive proactive actions of all the stakeholders comprising of the State, the Citizenry and the Non-Governmental Organisations. Where there is poor understanding, there will be bad responses and where this occurs the electoral process goes sour and produces mixed reactions and bitterness and most often times such reactions are volatile like some of the occurrences in the past electoral processes in Nigeria which lingering effects are still very much obvious on the political terrain of the nation. It is to this extent that this research has considered certain positive principles that can help to ensure peaceful conduct of election in Nigeria towards actualizing sustainable peaceful environment. If positive attitude is projected it will enable peaceful co-existence and security consciousness towards elections, then the nation is bound to have a safe, free and fair election and it will culminate into national development.

8. Recommendations

For the purpose of conducting peaceful election and ensuring a sustainable peaceful environment during the electoral processes in Nigeria, this recommends that Electoral Best Practices should be introduced into the Nigerian Educational Curriculum right from the Secondary School up to the Higher institution of learning, because the enhancement of National Security can be projected through Peace Education which inculcates in the learners the need for collective responsibility which must include good governance by the political leadership and effective loyalty by the people (Ogoh, 2008). Peace education is designed to build in the learners a sense of commitment to global solidarity, peace, acceptance of differences in opinions, social justice and environmental awareness since it aims at empowering the children to participate in bringing about constructive change both locally and internationally instead of resorting to violence as medium for displaying their unacceptance of public policies or programmes (Fountain, 2012). Furthermore, the National Orientation Agency shoud be made to arise from its comatose state and development national programmes to be projected through the media which will sensitize the citizenry towards positive proactive attitude during the process of election.

References

Adelaja Odutola Odukoya (2007) Democracy, Elections, Election Monitoring and Peace-Building in West Africa. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228657458 Article · January 2007. Retrieved June, 2019

Annette M. Fath-Lihic and Dawn Brancati (2017), Elections and Peacebuilding. www.kofiannanfoundation.org/app/.../05/Elections-and-Peacebuilding.pdf.. Retrieved June, 2019

Anglin, D. (1998), 'International Election Monitoring; The African Experience', *African Affairs*, Vol. 97, No. 389.

Bjornlund, E., Bratton, M. and Gibson, C. (1992), 'Observing Multiparty Elections in Africa: Lesson from Zambia', *African Affairs*, Vol. 91, No. 364.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali (1992), UN, Agenda for Peace, Report of the Secretary-General, para. 21. Available at http://www.un.org/peace/reports/peace_operations/.. Retrieved August, 2019

Brahimi, L. (2000). Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, A/55/305, S/2000/809, New York, UN.

Daniel Tetteh Osabu (2007); DEMOCRACY AND ITS PRACTICE: A GENERAL THEORY OF DEMOCRATIC RELATIVITY . DEMOCRACY AND ITS PRACTICE - Carleton University https://carleton.ca › africanstudies › wp-content › uploads › Democracy-an...Retireved, August, 2019.

Ellen Lust (2016). The Multiple Meanings of Elections in Non-Democratic Regimes: Breakdown, Response and Outcome in the

Arab Uprisings. www.law.nyu.edu › sites › default › files › ECM_PRO_074099. Retrieved, August, 2019

Fountain, H.L. (2012). Facilitating Student Learning: An Introduction to Peace Related Education. New York: Harper and Row Publishers.

Fischer Jeff. 2002. Electoral Conflict and Violence: A Strategy for Study and Prevention, IFES White Paper 2002/01; Diamond, Larry. 2006. "Promoting Democracy in Post-Conflict and Failed States." *Taiwan Journal of Democracy* 2(2): 93–116; Reilly, Benjamin. 2002. Post-Conflict Elections: Constraints and Dangers. International Peacekeeping 9(2): 118–139.

Galtung, J. (1975). "Three Approaches to Peace: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking and Peacebuilding", in Galtung, J., (ed.), Peace, War and Defense –Essays in Peace Research, Vol.2, pp.282-304

Imobighe, T. and Equavoen, A. (2006). Terrorism and Counter – Terrorism: An African Perspective. Nigeria: Heinemann Educational Books, Plc.

Institute of Security and Open Methodologies, USA (2005).

Kegley, C. (2006). World Politics: Trends and Transformation: Conceptualization of a State. USA, University of South Carolina.

Ndagi, O. (1984). Essentials of Research Methodology for Nigerian Education. Ibadan: Ibadan University Press.

Nmerole, C. (2008). Police Interrogation in Criminal Investigation (Historical, Legal & Comparative Analysis). Minna: Halygraph Nig. Ltd.

Nnoli, O. (2003). Ethnic Politics. 4th Dimension Press Enugu, Nigeria.

Nnoli, O. (2003). Introduction to Politics. Enugu: PACREP.

Sharma, R. (2004). Industrial Security Management. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Publishers Limited.

Umanah, A. (1996). Human Transactions: Communication for Power, Productivity and Profit. Uyo: Dorand Publishers.

World Bank, (1997). World Development Report. New York: University Press. Chapter 6.

Ogoh, A.P. (2008). The place of Social Studies in enhancing National Security in Nigeria. *Journal of Social Studies*. 11(1) 28-37

Tangri, R. (1995), 'The Politics of Africa's Public and Private Enterprise', *Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, Vol. 33, No. 2.

Thompson, M. (1993), 'The Limits of Democratization in ASEAN', *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 14, No. 3.

Timothy D. Sisk (2017) Elections, Electoral Systems and Party Systems. Publication of International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. Elections, Electoral Systems and Party Systems: A ... - International IDEA https://www.idea.int › IDEA-GSOD-2017-RESOURCE-GUIDE-ELECTIONS. Retrieved August, 2019

Villalón, L. (1998), 'The African State at the End of the Twentieth Century: Parameters of Critical Juncture', in, L. Villalón and P. Huxtable, eds, The African State at a Critical Juncture: Between Disintegration and Re-configuration, London: Lynn Rienner.

Walter Idada (2012). Problems of Democratic Governance in Nigeria – SemanticScholar*https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/.../b3191b90dcf6459fb9bc41063889689d...*

Wanyande, P. (1987), 'Democracy and the One-Party State: The African experience', in W. Oyugi and A. Gitonga, eds, Democratic Theory and Practice in Africa, Nairobi: Heinemann.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 109-116

A Markovian Analysis of Statutory Disputes Settlement Mechanisms during the Third Civilian Regime in Nigeria (1999-2013)

UGOCHUKWU .U. IKEIJE
Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Nigeria

FRANCIS C. ANYIM
University of Lagos, Nigeria

Abstract. This study focused on the statutory trade disputes settlement mechanisms during the third republic in Nigeria. Its main objective is to analyze the probabilities of trade disputes transiting from one mechanism to another and find out which statutory mechanism has higher level of usage than others in the third civilian regime in Nigeria**. S**urvey research design that relied on the secondary data from the existing records of the relevant ministries and agencies such as Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Statistical Bulletin and National Bureau of Statistics (various years) was used. Descriptive statistics involving frequencies and percentages were used in analyzing the data from the records of these various ministries and agencies. These data were presented in tabular forms for easy interpretation. Markov chain which is a special case of stochastic process was used in analyzing the probabilities of transition from one mechanism to another and served as the basis for testing the hypothesis. It was found that conciliation as a dispute settlement mechanism has higher level of usage (highest probability value of 0.3552) than other statutory mechanisms within the period covered by this study. Based on this finding, it was recommended that parties in trade disputes within the Nigerian industrial relations environment should explore the option of submitting trade disputes that could not be settled internally to conciliation.

Keywords: Statutory, Conciliation, Arbitration, Adjudication, Trade Disputes, Markov Chain

1. Introduction

Over the years and up till now the industrial relations environment of Nigeria has witnessed (and continues to witness) increasing occurrence of trade disputes in different sectors of the Nigerian economy without any exception. Whether it is oil and gas sector, manufacturing sector, educational sector, distributive industry, and service industry etc, the situation has been the same. Although trade disputes were also part of the colonial administration legacy, however, they became more pronounced with the enactment of the Trade Union Ordinance of 1938, Trade Union Act of 1973 and subsequent amendments which necessitated organized trade disputes. These Acts allowed workers to form their organizations for the purpose of protection of their interests and rights and engagement of employers in social dialogue in line with the international labour convention of right of association. Thus, as at the year 2000, there were twenty-nine registered industrial unions, twenty registered Senior Staff Associations, twenty-two registered Employers' Association and four registered Professional Unions in Nigeria (Fajana, 2006). With the increased number of registered trade unions, the number of organized trade disputes equally increased. This situation assumed a higher dimension in the third civilian regime in Nigeria due to the decline in repressive labour policies of the military regime which was against labour movement and freedom of expression.

However, the challenge still remains on how to manage or settle trade disputes when it occurs since disputes are part of the intricate relationship among the social actors within the work setting. This challenge informed the state action in creating external statutory mechanisms for the settlement of trade disputes in order to achieve industrial harmony. The state first move in creating external statutory

mechanisms for settling trade disputes is found in the Trade Disputes Ordinance of 1941. The Trade Disputes Ordinance of 1941 was enacted to grant the state the right to intervene in Labour disputes when, in its judgement the joint machinery for settling grievance and disputes had failed. For this purpose, the law made available machinery such as inquiry, conciliation and arbitration (Fashoyin, 1992). However, in 1968 the Trade Dispute (Amendment) Decree was enacted. The 1968 law stipulated compulsory arbitration. An amendment in 1969 created a permanent Industrial Arbitration Panel (IAP), although the ruling of the panel had to be certified by the Honorable Labour Minister to become final. The trade Disputes Decree No.7 modified this procedure and established a specialized court (National Industrial Court) in 1976 to handle labour litigations. Thus, the ruling of Arbitration Panel can be appealed to the Industrial Court (Fajana, 2006).

Although, the state created the external statutory mechanisms (conciliation, arbitration and adjudication) for settling trade disputes, but they are not applied simultaneously. Rather trade disputes are moved from one mechanism to another especially when the initial mechanism has failed to settle the dispute. Therefore, this calls for the application of Markovian analysis which is a special case of stochastic process described by conditional probabilities (Fajana, 1989) in understanding the extent of usage of each statutory mechanism. The main objective of the study is to analyze the probabilities of trade disputes transiting from one mechanism to another and to find out which statutory mechanism has higher level of usage than other in the third civilian regime in Nigeria**.** Thus, it is hypothesized that conciliation has higher level of usage than other external statutory mechanisms for disputes settlement in Nigeria.

2. Conceptual Review

The word statutory derives from the root word 'statute' which means rules or laws which has been made by government and formally written down. Therefore, statutory relates to rules or laws which have been formally written down. The concept of statutory mechanism for dispute settlement relates to statutory instruments developed by the government to regulate relationships within the work environment. These mechanisms are the instruments available to the parties for settling and resolving trade disputes when the internal/voluntary dispute settlement mechanisms have failed. Specifically, there are three external statutory mechanisms for dispute settlement within a regulated industrial relations environment. They include: conciliation, arbitration and adjudication.

Conciliation involves the process of peace-making in industrial relations. It aims at achieving quick resolution of the differences that exist between the disagreeing parties by making sure that it does not result to strike action; and it brings to an end strike actions (Otobo, 2005). Okene (2010) submitted that the duties of the conciliator are to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute and, by negotiation with the disagreeing parties to bring about settlement. The Trade Dispute Act stipulates that such settlement should be achieved within seven days; although this is hardly achieved in practice. Otobo (2005) sees conciliation as emanating from the breakdown of collective bargaining. ILO (2013) also advanced the same view that "conciliation extends the bargaining process by encouraging the parties in trade dispute to reach to a consensus but without imposing a solution to their dispute.

Arbitration involves the disagreeing parties in work relations submitting the disagreement to a neutral and unbiased third party chosen by them and known as the arbitrator, who considers the evidence provided by the parties and make an award (Orojo & Ajomo, 1999). Arbitration involves the intervention of a neutral third party who is authorized to examine legal arguments and proof from both sides and make an obligatory decision in the case (Nicosia, 2007). Furthermore, arbitration can be voluntary or compulsory. However, the decision on the choice of arbitration can be influenced by what the parties want. According to Thompson (2010) "voluntary arbitration represents the next step up from mediation in the dispute resolution chain. Here the disputing parties, appreciating that their own effort will not deliver a breakthrough, themselves agree to place the issues dividing them before an independent third party." The independent party is empowered to by statute to consider the proof of claim and point of views of the disagreeing groups and make a binding determination of the issue in dispute. Thompson (2010) further notes that while voluntary arbitration may be used to dispose of an entire dispute, it often works well when the parties deploy it more selectively, for instance to resolve just certain elements of a larger matter.

In the event the trade disputes failed to be settled through mediation, conciliation and arbitration, the alternative mechanism for resolution of labour dispute is adjudication which is a judicial process. According to Otobo (1997) "adjudication is a

procedure whereby ordinary court or special courts settle any disputes over rights and obligations. It involves judicial process of settling trade dispute. International Labour Organization (2013) states "that adjudication by a court or labour tribunal is the most formal and legalistic approach to dispute resolution. The disputing parties now surrender their dispute, not only to a neutral third person with power to make a final settlement, but also a process that is formal, legalistic, expensive, time-consuming and frequently delayed, along with the likelihood of a result that satisfies neither party." In Nigeria the sole tasks of adjudicating over trade disputes lies with Industrial Court which is a specialized court. Before the establishment of Industrial Court by Decree No. 7 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1976, cases on trade disputes were entertained by ordinary courts. Borishade (1990) observes "that before 1976, trade disputes in Nigeria were taken care of in line with the British common law of contract and were treated accordingly in the ordinary civil law courts. However, due to the increase in oil production which gave rise to rapid industrialization and economic development, industrial relations environment became saddled with complex problems that the ordinary courts could tackle. Thus, government saw the need to establish separate mechanism for resolving trade disputes.

Although, NIC exists to adjudicate trade disputes, it can only adjudicate trade disputes referred to it by the Labour Ministry. Such dispute is expected to have been submitted to conciliators and arbitrators for conciliation and arbitration. It is only when conciliation and arbitration have failed in resolving the dispute that the honourable Minister can referred it to Industrial Court for adjudication. Thus, disputing parties are restricted from appealing directly to Industrial Court, and can only do so when the case involves interpretation of the award of National Industrial Court or the terms reached through bargaining.

3. Historical Antecedents of Statutory Machinery for Trade Disputes Settlement in Nigeria

The history of statutory machinery for trade disputes settlement in Nigeria is traced back to the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance of 1941. The period before the ratification of the ordinance witnessed increased trade disputes within the Nigerian industrial relations environment due to the 1938 Trade Union Ordinance which allowed for formation of workers' organization and encouraged trade union activities. The permission for workers to form their own organization by the Trade Union Ordinance led to multiplicity of workers' organization as some union members parted ways with their parent bodies in order to form rival organizations where they could exercise power and control. "This situation made the unions to lose their respect and worth before their employers who ordinarily are not under obligation to recognize the unions for the purpose of collective bargaining. Thus, this led to a chaotic industrial relations environment as occurrences of trade disputes became rampant.

Government, in its wisdom to discourage any kind of disruption of industrial peace and economic development enacted the Trade Disputes Ordinance of 1941 aimed at "facilitating the intervention of government on labour disputes, if and when the internal joint mechanism for settling trade disputes has failed" (Fajana, 2006). To a large extent, the government at this stage pursued the principle of 'voluntarism' which encouraged the disputing parties to settle between themselves without the intervention of a third party. This was with the aim that government intervention could only come as a last option when all other options of voluntary settlement such as collective bargaining, joint consultation, workers' council etc. must have been fully exploited and exhausted. However, the Ordinance spelt out the procedures which the Labour Minister would adopt in intervening in trade dispute where the voluntary mechanism has failed. These procedures involve conciliation, inquiry and arbitration.

Sequel to the fact that government pursued the principle of voluntarism prior to 1968 Trade Disputes Amendment Decree, it was difficult for it to achieve the objective of industrial harmony especially given that the parties were not under compulsion to accept the award of conciliation or arbitration. The major achievement of the 1968 Trade Disputes Amendment Decree was the prescription of compulsory arbitration, According to Fajana (2006), "an amendment in 1969 created a permanent Industrial Arbitration Panel (IAP) although the judgement of the panel had to be certified by the Labour Minister to become final." Thus, Fajana (2006) contended that real intervention of government in the management of industrial disputes in Nigeria started since 1968.

In 1976, The Trade Dispute Act facilitated the creation of the Industrial Court to adjudicate on matters referred to it when arbitration could not resolve the dispute. The Industrial Court was encumbered with the tasks of adjudicating over industrial disputes. In this case, the judgement of the Arbitration Panel (IAP) and the resolution of the honourble Labour Minister can be appealed to the

Industrial Court. When the NIC hears an appeal from the award made by the Arbitration Tribunal, the National Industrial Court reserves the authority to draw any inference of fact and confirm, vary or set aside the judgement, award or order of the tribunal; the court may request a review and resolution on such conditions as court may consider appropriate to make in the circumstances; order judgment to be entered for any party or make a final or order on such conditions as the honorable court may deem fit to ensure the determination on the merits of the matters (Fagbemi, 2014)

Although the government interventionist policy has been in operation since the civil war, it was also reaffirmed in the National Labour policy of Mohammed/Obasanjo regime in 1975. Thus the new philosophy of government in labour relations is the principle of 'limited intervention and guided democracy.' This policy stipulates the right of government to intervene in both union and management and employee-management relations (Fajana, 2006). With this policy in place, government through its specialized agencies like the then Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Industrial Arbitration Panel or National Industrial Court etc. could intervene in any industrial relations or trade dispute matters both at the national, branch or enterprise level if it deems it necessary. However, Fashoyin (1992) has argued that the problem with the policy of limited intervention and guided democracy lies in defining its scope. He argued that notwithstanding whether it is practiced under civilian or military regime, the policy "holds true only to the degree that the ruling government believes in the limit of its power." For example, the Olusegun Obasanjo government exercised its power by initiating the Trade Union (Amendment) Act in 2005 which saw to the removal of automatic membership and check-offs and specified voluntary membership of federation of unions. This action was aimed at reducing the powers of central labour organizations such as Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC), Trade Union Congress (TUC) and national unions such as ASUU, PENGASSAN etc., which government felt was becoming so powerful.

Again, following the interventionist posture of the 1976 Trade Disputes Act, the then Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity has the authority to pass on a dispute directly to the Industrial Court. For example, although the parties must inform the ministry of all disputes, the Minister may apprehend any dispute, especially in essential services, and prescribe appropriate step in settling it (Fajana, 2006). In any event, Fajana (2006) contends that "the effectiveness of this interventionist policy depends on the degree to which the internal machinery available to the parties has been able to resolve the dispute."

4. Procedures for the Transition of External Statutory Mechanisms for Trade Disputes Settlement

4.1 Conciliation

Conciliation is a mechanism recognized by the Trade Dispute Act of 1976 for the expeditious resolution of employment dispute within the Nigerian industrial relations environment. According to Section 6 (1) of the Trade Dispute Act: "if within seven days of the date a mediator is appointed in accordance with section 4(2) of this Act the dispute is not settled, the dispute shall be reported to the Minister by or on behalf of either parties within three days of the end of the seven days." Section 8(1) of the Act states that: "the Minister may for the purpose of section 7 of this Act appoint a fit person to act as conciliator for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the dispute."

However, the Act grants that the conciliator is expected to resolve the disagreement within 7days of appointment. The emphasis of conciliation is on reduction of differences with the ultimate objective of ensuring speedy resolution of the dispute. Also as part of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) machinery, it strives to bring peace between the disagreeing groups. The main objective of conciliation is quick and expeditious resolution of disputes so that it does not degenerate to work stoppage or workers lockouts, and also fasten the process of termination of work stoppages. Since conciliation aims at bringing speedy settlement to a dispute, it is always the next point of call when collective bargaining machinery has failed. In this case, it is a way of broadening the process of joint determination of employment terms under the regulation of government agency.

Among the third-party intervention in Nigeria, conciliation appears as the most-widely adopted by the disputing parties in resolving such disputes. The reason behind the choice of conciliation is that it has proven to be successful as a statutory mechanism for settling trade dispute in cases where it has been applied. Beyond this also is the fact that it is the first statutory machinery for disputes settlement to be made available in the Trade Disputes Act. Fashoyin (1992) identified conditions under which conciliation has been successful to include:

Resolving disputes that involve procedural issues, implementation of agreements and other rights issues, such as non-payment (or late payment) of salaries
Where bargainers are themselves inexperienced in labour relations; or
Where the trade dispute is at the enterprise or plant level

Similarly, he observed that "conciliation is not likely to be useful in disputes involving national officers of the workers' associations and employers' associations." He adduced the reason for this to be due to the broad nature of the dispute and the increasing poor quality of conciliators who often cannot match the sophistication of top officers at the national level.

4.2 Arbitration

In settling trade dispute, arbitration has been identified as one out of the available options open to the disputants to settle their differences. However, before referring any trade dispute to the Arbitration Panel, it is expected that the parties must have exhausted internal dispute management machineries and other (Alternative Dispute Resolution) mechanisms such as mediation and conciliation. The statutory procedure requires that the Minister refers the dispute within 14days of failure of conciliation in resolving the dispute to Arbitration Panel for settlement. Unlike the ordinary civil courts where litigants can go directly to the court, all trade disputes go to the Panel under referral by the Labour Minister (Anyim, 2009). Though not a typical court, the IAP adopts judicial arrangements whereby the parties in trade disputes are at liberty to represent themselves or appoint a legal counsel to represent them. Thus, Ubeku (1986) observes that legalistic approach to the resolution of employment disputes manifests itself in several ways at the panel: the rules of evidence not strictly followed are entertained and regularly used; Counsel appearance at the court makes proceedings appear like court proceedings.

Having considered the dispute and arrived at a decision (also known as an award), the IAP communicates its decision to the Minister who in turn communicates the award to the disputing parties. Anyim (2009) observed that in special circumstances, the law empowers the Minister to remit an award back to the panel for reconsideration on ground of public policy or interest. "If the Labour Minister did not raise notice of objection to the award within the statutory 7days of the release to the parties in dispute, he shall publish a notice in the official Gazette, confirming the decision and the disagreeing groups, to whom it concerns, they are bound by the decision as from the date of the decision or such other time as may be stated in the award" (Anyim, 2009).

4.3 Adjudication

Trade disputes adjudication often comes as the last option when conciliation and arbitration have failed. It is stated that where the judgement of the IAP is opposed and the Minister has been served the notice of it within the approved time, as made available in the Act, the Minister is to refer the disputes to the NIC, whose judgement will be absolute and also binding on the disputing parties starting from the date the judgement was given (Essien, 2014). In this case, the National Industrial Court is the court of last jurisdiction over employment disputes. Such trade disputes would be adjudicated by the NIC and the award or judgement of NIC is final and binding on the parties involved in the dispute. It is important to note that the case must be referred by the Honourable Minister of labour and Employment to the NIC as disputing parties are not allowed to forward the case directly to NIC by themselves.

5. Methodology

This study adopted survey research design that relied on the secondary data from the existing records of the relevant ministries and agencies such as Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Statistical Bulletin and National Bureau of Statistics (various years). Descriptive statistics involving frequencies and percentages were used in analyzing the data from the records of these various ministries and agencies. These data were presented in tabular forms for easy interpretation. Markov chain which is a special case of stochastic process was used in analyzing the probabilities of transition from one mechanism to another and served as the basis for testing the hypothesis formulated for the study.

5.1 Data Analysis

Table 1: Trade Disputes Statistics (1999-2013)

Year	Number of Trade Disputes	Number of Work Stoppages	Number of Workers Involved	Man-Days Lost
1999	52	27	173,858	3,158,087
2000	49	47	344,722	6,287,733
2001	51	37	259,290	4,722,910
2002	50	42	302,006	5,505,322
2003	149	669	162,199	4,518,321
2004	152	308	517,331	3,302,112
2005	149	57	280,606	4,308,013
2006	139	63	208,589	7,785,993
2007	250	79	414,543	13,227,957
2008	299	93	473,427	9,056,440
2009	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2010	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2011	622	105	643,592	29,542,606
1012	449	83	183,678	1,194,882
2013	550	99	205,719	1,374,114
TOTAL	**2961**	**1709**	**4,169,560**	**93,984,490**

Source: *Computed by the Researchers*

Table 2: Modes of Disputes Settlement (1999-2013)

Year	Number of Reported Disputes	Number Settled or Frustrated	Number Settled by Conciliation	Number Settled by Arbitration (IAP)	Number Settled by Adjudication (NIC)
1999	52	13	39	10	5
2000	49	6	43	10	28
2001	51	27	24	32	27
2002	50	28	22	28	24
2003	149	117	32	18	23
2004	152	117	45	15	21
2005	149	110	39	9	18
2006	139	79	60	13	8
2007	250	212	38	21	11
2008	299	245	54	32	12
2009	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2010	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2011	622	68	554	23	19
1012	449	54	395	32	21
2013	550	72	478	33	24
TOTAL	**2961**	**1148**	**1823**	**276**	**241**

Source: *Compiled from the records of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Statistical Bulletin and National Bureau of Statistics (various years).*

Table 3: Progress of Disputes Through Various Mechanisms (1999-2013)

Year	Reported Disputes "A"	Number of Settled or Frustrated Disputes "B"	"B" as Percentage of "A"	Number of Disputes Settled by Conciliation "C"	"C" as Percentage of "A"	Number of Disputes Settled by the IAP "D"	"D" as Percentage of "A"	Number of Disputes Settled by NIC "E"	"E" as Percentage of "A"
1999	52	13	25.00	39	75.00	10	25.64	5	50.00
2000	49	6	12.24	43	87.76	10	23.26	28	280.00
2001	51	27	52.94	24	47.06	32	13.33	27	84.36
2002	50	28	56.00	22	44.00	28	127.27	24	85.71
2003	149	117	78.52	32	21.48	18	56.25	23	127.78
2004	152	117	76.97	45	29.61	15	33.33	21	140.00
2005	149	110	73.83	39	26.17	9	23.08	18	200.00
2006	139	79	56.83	60	43.17	13	21.67	8	61.54
2007	250	212	84.80	38	152.00	21	55.26	11	52.38
2008	299	245	81.94	54	18.06	32	59.26	12	37.50
2009	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2010	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2011	622	68	10.93	554	89.07	23	4.15	19	82.61
1012	449	54	12.03	395	87.97	32	8.18	21	65.63
2013	550	72	13.09	478	86.91	33	6.90	24	72.73
TOTAL	**2961**	**1148**	**38.77**	**1823**	**6157**	**276**	**9.32**	**241**	**8.13**

Source: *Computed by the Researchers*

**IAP (Industrial Arbitration Panel)*

**NIC (National Industrial Court)*

Table 4: Probabilities of Transition from One Mechanism to Another

	Settled or Frustrated	Conciliation	Arbitration	Industrial Court/Adjudication
Reported Disputes	0.40	0.60	0.00	0.00
Conciliation	0.83	0.00	0.17	0.00
Arbitration	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.68
Adjudication	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: *Adapted from Fajana (1989).*

A Markov chain is a special case of stochastic process described by conditional probabilities (Fajana, 1989). The Markov chains could be deployed to several applications. For instance, if *P* is the probability is the probability that a dispute moves from one stage to the next, it follows that I-*P* is the probability that a dispute will be settled or frustrated.
Where:
R = Reported Dispute
S = Settled
C = Conciliation
A = Arbitration
I = Industrial Court /Adjudication
PRS = Probability that a dispute is settled
PRC = Probability that a reported dispute will move to conciliation
PCA = Probability that a dispute at conciliation will reach arbitration
PAI = Probability that a dispute arbitration will reach Industrial Court/adjudication
PIS = Probability that a dispute at Industrial Court will be settled

Thus:
PRS + PRC = I
PCS + PCA = I
PAS + PAI = I, and
PIS = I
PS = 0.40PS + 0.83PRC + 0.32PCA + PAI
PRC = 0.60PS
PCA = 0.17PRC
PAI = 0.68PCA and
PS + PRC + PCA + PAI = 1.0
Normalisation equation will give:
PS (1 + 0.58 + 0.0812 + 0.03654) = 1

$$\text{Thus } PS = \frac{1}{1.6854} = 0.592$$

On substitution, therefore, we have:
PRC = (0.60) (0.592) = 0.3552
PCA = (0.102) (0.592) = 0.0603
PAI = (0.0694) (0.592) = 0.0411

The validity of the process is checked thus:
(0.32) (0.592) + (0.83) (0.3552) + (0.32) (0.603) + 0411 = 0.592 = PS

From the analysis, the probability that a reported dispute (PCA) will go to conciliation is 0.3552, that a dispute at conciliation will reach arbitration (PCA) is 0.0603 and that a dispute will reach Industrial Court (PAI) is 0.0411. On the strength of the foregoing data, conciliation as a dispute settlement machinery has higher level of usage and performance than other statutory machineries having the highest probability value of 0.3552. The outcome of the data analysis is in tandem or in conformity with the research hypothesis that conciliation has higher level of usage than other external or statutory machineries for disputes settlement in Nigeria.

6. Discussion of Findings

The findings of this study corroborate with earlier and similar study conducted in the Nigerian context covering the period 1978-1988 by Fajana (1989). According to findings of Fajana (1989), of all disputes referred to conciliation, the probability of settlement (real or frustrated) was 0.83 or 83% since 17% of the cases that fall under conciliation were likely to be transferred to arbitration. Thus, the probability that a reported dispute really gets to conciliation within the entire process is only 0.3258 which is the ultimate measure of the effectiveness of conciliation (Fajana, 1989).
From Table 3 which shows the progress of disputes through the various Disputes Settlement Mechanisms (DSM) from 1999 to 2013, out of 2961 disputes reported within the period covered by this study, 1148 or 38.77% were either settled or frustrated; 1823 or 61.57% were settled through conciliation; 276 or 9.32 settled through arbitration while 241 or 8.13% were settled through the process of adjudication.
The trend in comparative terms vividly shows that the largest proportion of the disputes was settled through the process of conciliation which corroborates with the Markovian chain analysis of Disputes Settlement Mechanisms (DSM). From the outcome of the study, it is found that conciliation as a dispute settlement mechanism has higher level of usage than other statutory mechanisms within the period covered by this study.

7. Conclusion

The failure to settle trade disputes using internal dispute settlement mechanism such as collective bargaining prompted the state to develop external statutory mechanisms through the enactment of Trade

Disputes Act that can be used for expeditious settlement of trade disputes. These mechanisms which include conciliation, arbitration and adjudication are applied to trade disputes and disputes progress from one mechanism to another. Markov Chain analysis was used to determine the probability of a reported dispute moving from one mechanism to another. In conclusion, this study established that conciliation has a higher usage than other external statutory mechanisms for trade disputes settlement in Nigeria. It is therefore recommended that parties in trade disputes within the Nigerian industrial relations environment should explore the option of subjecting or submitting trade disputes that could not be settled internally to conciliation process.

References

ADVOCAAT Law Practice (2016) *An Appraisal of Trade Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in Nigeria [online]*. Available at www.advocaat-law.com.

Anyim, F. C. (2009) *A Critique of Trade Disputes Settlement Mechanism in Nigeria: 1968 to 2004*. Unpublished Ph.D Thesis, University of Lagos

Borishade, M. A. (1990). Disputes Machinery and Settlement Procedures Lecture. Delivered at an Industrial Relations Workshop Organized by ASSBIFI at the University of Lagos Conference Centre, August, Unpublished.

Fagbemi, S.A. (2014) An Overview of the Institutional Mechanisms for the Settlement of Labour dispute in Nigeria, *US-China Law Review*, 11: 1322-1335.

Fajana, S. (2006) *Industrial Relations in Nigeria: Theory and Features, (3rd ed)*. Lagos, Labofin and Company

Fashoyin, T. (1992) *Industrial Relations in Nigeria, (2nd ed)*. Lagos, Learn Africa Plc.

ILO (2013) *Labour Dispute System: Guideline for Improved Performance*, International Training Center

Nicosia, C. (2007) Collective Dispute Resolution through Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration: European and ILO perspectives. *High Level Tripartite Seminar on the Settlement of Labour Disputes through Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration and Labour Courts*, International Labour Office, Geneva

Okene, O.V.C. (2010) Mechanisms for the Resolution of Labour Disputes in Nigeria: A Critique, *Kogi State University Bi-Annual Journal of Public Law* 3(2), 147-153.

Orojo, J.O. & Ajomo, M.O. (1999) The Law and Practice of Arbitration and conciliation in Nigeria, Lagos, Mbeyi and Associates (Nig.) Ltd.

Otobo, D. (1997) *Industrial Relations: Theory and Controversies*, Lagos, Malthouse Publising Ltd.

Otobo, D. (2005) *Industrial Relations: Theory and Controversies*, Lagos, Malthouse Publising Ltd.

Serfozo, R. (2009). *Basics of Applied Stochastic processes, probability and its applications*. Berlin: Springer

Thompson, C. (2010) Dispute Prevention and Resolution in Public Services Labour Relations: Good Policy and Practice, *Working Paper*, International Labour Office, Geneva.

Ubeku A. K. (1986) "The Role of the State in Industrial Relations"; in U. G. Damachi & Tayo Fashoyin (ed) *Contemporary Problems in Nigerian Industrial Relations*, Lagos, Development Press, P.32

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 117-125

Terror and Terrorism (I): The Path of History from Sicarii Zealots to Sons of Liberty

NEVILLE ONEBAMHOI OBAKHEDO, DAISY O. IGBINOVIA
University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria

Abstract. With the benefit of hindsight, the phenomenon of terrorism is as old as mankind and its history can be traced to all known human civilizations and economic societies depending on one's perspective of the origin of man and civilization or one's sense of economic history. It is instructive to note that the history of terrorism is a history of the various manifestations, and dimensions of the phenomenon including the various types of *terrorism* and the groups involved, over time, whether state or non-state actors. Even though a lot have been written about the history of terrorism, there seems to be a knowledge gap in the literature on the path of history of terrorism. To this end, this paper captures the essence of the roots and historical trajectory of terrorism with particular emphasis from Sicarii Zealots to Sons of Liberty. The method of gathering information for this paper is the secondary data gathering method through the use of existing literature and the internet. The objective of the paper is for us to have a knowledge-based historical understanding of the genealogy of terrorism across centuries. It is hoped that the robust knowledge of this history of terrorism would provide us with the intellectual foundation for understanding current levels and dimensions of terrorism and guide us in proffering the needed solutions to this phenomenon that is daily widening in scope and intensity and threatening man kind with annihilation.

Keywords: History; Terror; Terrorism; Terrorists

1. Introduction

Every activity of man including both the negative and positive is to some degrees trapped in time, which reflects the historical period such an activity first blossomed and flourished, the realities and problems of that period as well as its philosophical assumptions, its contemporary challenges and its future trajectory. The subject matter of terrorism is no exception to this historical fact. As a concept that is deeply rooted in history, terrorism is deeply embedded in history and it is as old as mankind and human civilization (see Obakhedo and Unufe, 2019). The history of terrorism is a history of well-known and historically significant individuals, entities, and incidents associated, whether rightly or wrongly, with terrorism (Wikipedia, 2020). Though terrorism is as old as mankind, there is a debate as to when it came into currency.

While some view the origin from the perspective of religion, others view it from the prism of civilization and social revolution. From terrorism theorizing and existing literature, the most common roots of terrorism and causes include civilizations or culture clashes, globalization, religion, Israeli-Palestinian conflict, or the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. It is also argued that at a more personal or individual level, the reasons for terrorism include: frustration, deprivation, negative identity, narcissistic rage, and/or moral disengagement.

Scholars dispute whether the roots of terrorism date back to the 1st Century and the Sicarii Zealots, to the 11th Century and the Al-Hashshashin, the 17th Century pre-Reign of Terror's Gunpowder Plot, the Reign of Terror of the Jacobins in France, to the 19th Century and the Fenian Brotherhood and Narodnaya Volya, or to other eras (Burgess, 2012; UK National Archives, 2009; Hoffman 1998:17). Arguably, history of modern terrorism began with the French revolution and has evolved ever since. It is important to note that in all past centuries including the extant 21st Century, acts of terror either from above (from the state) or from below (from individuals and groups) have reared their ugly heads. Specifically in the 20th Century, terrorism was mainly associated with a vast array of anarchist, socialist, fascist and nationalist groups, many of them engaged in 'third

world' anti-colonial struggles (United States Holocaust Museum, 2014; The Foundations of Modern Terrorism, 2013; Wikipedia, 2020). The hitherto known history of mankind is replete with crises of calamitous dimensions.

It is important to note that because of the volume of incidents of terror and terrorism in history, it is practically impossible for all of them to be discussed exhaustively in one paper of this nature. Therefore, this paper discusses the evolution of known cases of terrorism from the 1st Century's case of Sicarii Zealots to the 18th Century's Sons of Liberty. The later developments of terror and the trajectory of terrorism from the 19th Century till date are discussed in another paper by the authors. No doubt these papers will help us to deepen our understanding of the phenomenon of terrorism, its dimensions, its impact on the human race and provide us with insights on how to proffer solutions to this hydra-headed monster which if care is not taken can wipe out the human race within a twinkle of an eye (see Obakhedo and Obakhedo, 2016). For the purpose of comprehensibility, the paper is robustly divided into five (5) sub-headings: Part I captures the introduction of the subject matter while part II discusses the conceptual issues in the discourse with Part III examining the origins of terror and terrorism in our world and why. Part IV x-ray's the evolution and history of terrorism while Part V is the concluding remarks.

2. Conceptual Discourse

2.1 Terrorism

Individuals, scholars, groups, nation-states and multi-lateral organizations have attempted to define the concept of terrorism with much of those definitions sparking-off controversies. As a result, the literature is overwhelmed with an avalanche of definitions of terrorism. A plethora of these definitions have been heavily criticized by others, either those accused of terrorism, scholars, international relations experts and practitioners etc. According to Caleb Carr (2002) terrorism is simply the contemporary name given to and the modern permutation of, warfare deliberately waged against civilian with the purpose of destroying their will to support either leaders or policies that the agents of such violence can find objectionable. To Donald Harle (1989) terrorism is an intense paralyzing fear, or dread of it. Terrorism is a deliberate attempt to create terror through a symbolic act involving the use or threat of abnormal lethal force for the purpose of influencing a target group or individual.

In the contention of Louise Richardson (2001) terrorism is a politically-motivated violence directed against non-combatants or symbolic targets which is designed to communicate a message to broader audience. And to Robert Mackey (2009) "Terrorism is the deliberate killing of innocent people, at random, in order to spread fear through a whole population and force the hand of its political leaders" (Mackey, 2009). To Alex P. Schmid and A. Jongman (1988):

Terrorism is an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi) clandestine individual, group, or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal, or political reasons, whereby—in contrast to assassination—the direct targets of violence are not the main targets. The immediate human victims are violence are generally chosen randomly (targets of opportunity) or selectively (representative or symbolic targets) from a target population, and serve as message generators. Threat- and violence-based communication processes between terrorist (organization), (imperiled) victims, and main targets are use to manipulate the main target (audience(s), turning it into a target of terror, a target of demands, or a target of attention, depending on whether intimidation, coercion, or propaganda is primarily sought (Schmid and Jongman, 1988:page unknown).

According to Jack Gibbs (1989) terrorism is illegal violence or threatened violence directed against human or nonhuman objects, provided that it:

(1) was undertaken or ordered with a view to altering or maintaining at least one putative norm in at least one particular territorial unit or population: (2) had secretive, furtive, and/or clandestine features that were expected by the participants to conceal their personal identity and/or their future location; (3) was not undertaken or ordered to further the permanent defense of some area; (4) was not conventional warfare and because of their concealed personal identity, concealment of their future location, their threats, and/or their spatial mobility, the participants perceived themselves as less vulnerable to conventional military action; and (5) was perceived by the participants as contributing to the normative goal previously described (supra) by inculcating fear of violence in persons (perhaps an indefinite category of them) other than the immediate target of the actual or threatened violence and/or by publicizing some cause (Gibbs, 1989:page unknown).

Terrorism has also been defined by the League of Nations Convention as all criminal acts directed against a State and intended or calculated to create a state of terror in the minds of particular persons or a

group of persons or the general public (League of Nations Convention, 1937).

3. Roots of Terror and Terrorism

(a.) Origin of Terror and Terrorism

The word 'terror' was not coined until the 18th Century, but the phenomenon of terrorizing people through violence is as old as man himself (Giddens, 2008). In ancient civilizations, when one army invaded a city held by the enemy; it was not at all uncommon for them to raze the entire city to the ground and kill all of the men, women and children in the city (Giddens, 2008). The point of this was not just physically to destroy the enemy, but also to create terror in those living in other cities and demonstrate the power which that terror represented. So, the phenomenon of using violence with the idea of terrifying populations, especially civilian populations, is obviously older than the term (Giddens, 2008: 882). It was against this backdrop that Douglas Harper (2007) quoted a leader in the French Revolution, Maximilien Robespierre to had proclaimed in 1794 that: "Terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible; it is therefore an emanation of virtue; it is not so much a special principle as it is a consequence of the general principle of democracy applied to our country's most urgent needs" (Harper, 2007).

Before the term was coined, terror and terrorism were characteristics of the Greeks and Roman Empires. For example, the terror cimbricus was a panic and state of emergency in Rome in response to the approach of warriors of the Cimbri tribe in 105 BC (Wikipedia, 2020). It is important to note that the term 'terror' was not invented by the French revolutionaries themselves, but by counter-revolutionaries: the people who despised the French Revolution and what it stood for and who believed that the blood-letting which went on was a form of terrorizing the population (Laqueuer, 2003; Kegley, Jr., 2007, emphasis added).

The origin of the term, "terrorism" is a subject to several theories (Wikipdedia, 2020). One theory states that it comes from the French word Terrorisme which is based on the Latin verb "Terrererin" which means "to cause to urinate" (see Juergensmeyer, 2001). On his part, Douglas Harper (2007) contends that terrorism is derived from both Latin and French; namely: terrere (Latin), "to frighten" and, "terrorisme" (French). It is line with this that another theory states that it comes from the French word terrorisme often associated with the Regime la terreur meaning the "Reign of Terror" of the Revolutionary government of France of September 5, 1793 to July 28, 1794 (see OED, 2007; Harper, 2007). From both Latin and French, terrorism can be viewed as "to frighten" and "to cause to urinate" or to quake to the bone marrow as if life is about to taken out.

The English word "terrorism" that replaced "terrererin", "terrere" and "terrorisme" connotes the "systematic use of terror as a policy" (see OED, 2007; Harper, 2007). Although the Reign of Terror was imposed by a government, in modern times "terrorism" usually refers to the killing of innocent people (Mackey, 2009) by a private group in such a way as to create a media spectacle (Lott, 2001). This meaning can be traced back to Sergey Nechayev, who founded the Russian terrorist group "People's Retribution" in 1869 who described himself as a "terrorist" (Crenshaw, 1990:77). The description of terrorism as "systematic use of terror as a policy" which was first recorded in English dictionaries in 1798 is at variance with the contemporary meaning and manifestations of the term (see OED, 2007; Harper, 2007). This difference in meaning explains the various forms of terrorism that had manifested themselves across the globe over the years (Wikipedia, 2020).

4. The Evolution of Terrorism

Terrorism has existed for thousands of years and its history is a history of the various types of terrorism and the groups involved over time (Wikipedia, 2020). Historically, the vast majority of terrorist acts in traditional societies were religion-inspired and these historical examples are a good reminder that religiously-inspired terrorism - a major contemporary concern - is certainly not new (Goldstein, 1996; see also Johnson and Lelsay, 1990; Piscatori, 1984; Esposito, 1992; Binder, 1988). According to Thomas M. Magstadt (2006) even though all terrorisms in history are not related to religion, there seems to be a link between terrorism and religious fundamentalism with Islamic extremism an obvious case in point (P.464). Both in the past and in recent time, religion-based 'terrorists' often claimed they were carrying out the will of God (see Magstadt, 2006: 464). However, many terrorists are not religious and few religious fundamentalists engage in acts of terrorism (Magstadt, 2006: 464). Still, terrorism appears to have its roots in religion – specifically, its origins can be traced to three obscure religious sects (the names of which have entered into our vernacular – Zealots, Assassins and Thugs (Rapoport, 1988; Weiberg and Davis, 1989, emphasis added).

4.1 **Ancient and Early Terrorism: From Sicarii Zealots, 'Order of Assassins' to 'Reign of Terror'**

4.1.1 The Sicarii Zealots of 1st Century

While historical examples of terrorist events can be traced in writing to Biblical times, the Romans were known to have both practiced and been the recipients of terrorist activities (Carr, 2002). According to Gordon Greavette (2004) the Roman Empire in the contention of Caleb Carr experienced guerrilla warfare and terrorist activities throughout its history as an empire to reckon with (emphasis added). However, the earliest recorded instances of terrorism in the ancient world and the West was carried out by Sicarii Zealot, a Jewish extremist group active in Iudaea Province at the beginning of the 1st Century AD against the Romans (Chaliand, 2007:68; see Goldstein, 1996:206; Johnson and Lelsay, 1990; Piscatori, 1984; Esposito, 1992; Binder, 1988, emphasis added). This extremist Jewish group also killed outsiders and helped provoke rebellion against 'pagan' Rome in 66-73 CE (Weiberg and Davis, 1989). But their effort failed and some 2,000 Zealots were crucified with those who survived turning into guerrilla warfare, and were finally crushed when their last mountain stronghold, Masada, was surrounded and 960 men, women, and children committed mass suicide (see Goldstein, 1996:206).

According to contemporary historian Josephus, after Zealotry rebellion in the 1st century AD, when some prominent collaborators with Roman rule were killed (Hoffman, 1988; Chaliand, 2007) Judas of Galilee formed a small and more extreme offshoot of the Zealots, the Sicarii, "dagger men" in 6 AD (Chaliand, 2007:6). According to Josephus, the Sicarii would hide short daggers under their cloaks, mingle with crowds at large festivals, murder their victims, and then disappear into the panicked crowds with their most successful assassination being that of the High Priest of Israel Jonathan (Chaliand, 2007:68). This later radical Sicarii from 6 A.D. assassinated local government officials, Roman imperial officials and all pro-Roman and collaborationist Jews in an attempt to ignite uprisings and drive the Romans out of Palestine (Goldstein, 1996:206, Wikipedia, 2020; see Hoffman, 1988, emphasis added).
Their terror also was directed against Jewish "collaborators", including temple priests, Sadducees, Herodians, and other wealthy elites (Hoffman, 1988:167). However, based on their terror acts, the sect has been described as one of the earliest forerunners of modern terrorism that intended their actions to suggest a message to a wider target audience in this instance, the Roman imperial officials and all pro-Roman and collaborationist Jews (Wikipedia, 2020; see Hoffman, 1998, emphasis added).

4.2 Terror in the 11th Century and Beyond: The Hashshashins or 'Order of Assassins' or 'The Assassins'

4.2.1 The Assassins

Beginning in the 11th Century after the Zealots was a Shi'ite Muslim (or Shia Muslim) Sect known as Hashshashins, a deadly and shadowy Islamic Fundamentalist and an offshoot of the Isma'ilis sect led by Hassan-i Sabbah, which was itself a breakaway group from the Medieval Shi'ite Muslims that used the drug, Hashish, as a means of reaching a state of religious ecstasy that strengthened them to perform their sacred work, which was "the murder of both Christians and Muslims they considered enemies of their faith and their sect" (Carr, 2002:52-53; Rapoport, 1990:121; Rapoport, 1984:658; see Greavette, 2004). According to Gordon Greavette (2004) the Hashshashin cult later became known in the western world as the "Order of Assassins" (Greavette, 2004; Laqueur, 1999:11) and till date perpetrators of such acts of terrorist violence are known as 'assassins' (emphasis added). The Hashshashin militia was opposed to Fatimid rule and they seized Alamut and other fortress strongholds across Persia; but the Hashshashin forces were too small to challenge enemies militarily, so they assassinated city governors and military commanders in order to create alliances with militarily powerful neighbours (Willey, 2001:19; Daftary, 1995:42). For example, they killed Janah al-Dawla, ruler of Homs, to please Ridwan of Aleppo, and assassinated Mawdud, Seljuk Emir of Mosul, as a favour to the Regent of Damascus (Daftary, 1995:42). The Hashshashin also carried out assassinations as retribution (Hodgson, 2005:83).
Arguably, the Hashshahins, the Assassins or simply the Order of Assassins became the first truly non-state group to become known for the application of terror as it murdered outsiders in a campaign to "purify" Islam (see Carr, 2002; Weiberg and Davis, 1989:22, emphasis added). However, under some definitions of terrorism, such assassinations do not qualify as terrorism, since killing a political leader does not intimidate political enemies or inspire revolt (Burgess, 2012; Chaliand, 2007:68; Hoffman 1998:84, emphasis added). And towards the end of the 11th Century and the Middle Ages and later during the Reformation, violent sects arose within Christianity as well (Weiberg and Davis, 1989:22, emphasis added).

4.2.2 The Thugs

There was also the Thugs Sect, a Hindu Sect in India which was finally destroyed in the 19th Century (Weiberg and Davis, 1989). The earliest authenticated mention of thugs as a band or fraternity, rather than ordinary thieves, appears in Ziyā-ud-Dīn Baranī's History of Fīrūz Shāh, dated around 1356 (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2017, emphasis added). Etymologically, the word "Thug" derives from the Hindi term *thag*, which itself comes from Sanskrit's *sthagati*, which means a "thief", a "swindler" or a "deceiver" or cunning, sly or fraudulent or "he conceals" (Encyclopedia, 1902; Wikipedia, 2020). The word "thug" was Anglicized (incorporated into English Language as an English word) during the time of British Imperial rule of India and still denotes a brutality to this day. Members of the thug cult were originally called Thuggee or Tuggee meaning "deceivers" (Wikipedia, 2020).

The thugs or thuggee or tuggee referred to an Indian network of secret fraternities which consisted both of Hindus and Muslims though their patron deity was the Hindu Goddess Kali who engaged in murdering and robbing travellers (Dash, 2005). Thuggee was a secret cult whose members, both Muslims and Hindus, and they operated as gangs of highway robbers, tricking and later strangling their victims (Katsan, 2006). Thuggee or tuggee or Thugs refers to, an organised gang of professional robbers and murderers (Wikipedia, 2020). Arguably, the Thugs trace their origin to seven Muslim tribes and Hindu, including the battle of Kalee or Kali (a Hindu goddess of destruction) against Raktabija (Luchesi and von Stuckrad, 2004), from historical evidence available, the Thugs considered themselves children of Mother Kali, created from her sweat (Luchesi and von Stuckrad, 2004). According to colonial sources, Thugs believed they had a positive role in saving human lives and that without the Thugs' sacred service, Kali might destroy all humankind (von Woerkens and Tihanyi, 2002). It was for this 'sacred service' that some writers classify the thugs as a religious cult or sect (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2017).

Thugs travelled in groups across the Indian sub-continent for six hundred years (Los Angeles Times, 2003). They operated from as early as the thirteenth century until they were suppressed by the British the nineteenth century (Wikipideia, 2020). The Thugs' modus operandi was to join a caravan as fellow travellers, delaying their attack until the other travellers lost their initial wariness of the newcomers (Wikipideia, 2020). To take advantage of their victims, the Thugs would join travellers and gain their confidence; this would allow them to surprise and strangle the travellers with a handkerchief or noose (Wikipideia, 2020). They would then rob and kill them, and bury their victims ((Wikipideia, 2018; emphasis added). This led to the Thugs being called Phansigar (English: "using a noose"), a term more commonly used in southern India (Russell and Lai, 1995).

According to the Guinness Book of Records (McWhirter, 1979), the Thuggee cult was responsible for approximately two million deaths while British historian Mike Dash said that the thugs killed a total of 50,000 people over an estimated 150 years (Dash, 2005). Analysts say this was based on Mike Dash's assumption that they only started to exist 150 years before their eradication in the 1830s (see Dash, 2005). Political scientist David C. Rapoport estimated that 500,000 people were killed by the Thugs (Richardson, 2007). According to other estimates, they murdered one million people (Chowdry, no date). Yearly figures for the early nineteenth century are better documented, but even they are inaccurate estimates (McWhirter, 1979). For example, gang leader Behram has often been considered to be the world's most prolific serial killer with 931 killings between 1790 and 1830 attributed to him (McWhirter, 1979).

Reference to contemporary manuscript sources, however, shows that Behram actually gave inconsistent statements regarding the number of murders he had committed, and that while he did state that he had "been present at" more than 930 killings committed by his gang of 25-50 men, elsewhere he admitted that he had personally strangled around 125 people. Having turned King's Evidence and agreed to inform on his former companions, furthermore, Behram never stood trial for any of the killings attributed to him, the total of which must thus remain a matter of dispute (Paton, see also Dutta, 2005).

Though sporadic efforts were made toward the extinction of the gangs before the 1830s, but it was Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India (1833–35) and his chief captain, William Henry Sleeman that took vigorous steps that targeted the Thugs for total eradication (Britannica.com; Wikipedia, 2018). Captain William Sleeman, with the cooperation of the authorities in a number of princely states, succeeded so well in eliminating the evil that from 1831 to 1837 no fewer than 3,266 thugs had

been captured, of whom 412 were hanged, 483 gave evidence for the state, and the remainder were transported or imprisoned for life (Britannica.com; Wikipedia, 2018). The fraternity presumably thereafter became extinct (Britannica.com; Wikipedia, 2020). The Thugs Sect had existed for many, many centuries in India as highway ambushers who secretly killed thousands of other Hindus apparently out of some perverse sense of religious duty (see Weiberg and Davis, 1989).

4.3 Terror in the 17th Century: The Case of the Gunpowder Plot

The next pre-Reign of Terror notable act in the evolution of terrorism in the 17th Century is the November 5, 1605 Gunpowder Plot. On November 5, 1605 a group of conspirators led by Robert Catesby which had in 1604 leased a coal cellar beneath the House of Lords by stockpiling gunpowder in what is now referred to as the Gunpowder Plot, attempted to destroy the English Parliament on the State Opening, by detonating a large quantity of the gunpowder secretly placed beneath the Palace of Westminster in a grand design to kill King James I and the members of both Houses of Parliament along with leading noblemen and the conspirators planned to make one of the king's children a puppet monarch and in the resulting anarchy implement a coup that will restore the Catholic faith to England through a Catholic monarch (UK National Archives, 2009 cited by Wikipedia, 2020). The gunpowder was procured and placed by Guy Fawkes (Wikipedia, 2020). The plotters' aims were nothing short of a total revolution in the government of England, which would have killed the King as well as hundreds, if not thousands, of Londoners; and by that very fact, this incident would have been the most devastating act of terrorism in Britain's history, plunging the nation into a religious war (see Wikipedia, 2020, emphasis added).

Unfortunately for the conspirators, English spymasters uncovered the plot and caught Guy Fawkes with the gunpowder beneath Parliament and the other conspirators fled to Holbeach in Staffordshire (History Today, 2018). A shoot out on November 8 with authorities led to the deaths of Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy and the brothers Christopher and John Wright with the rest been captured while Guy Fawkes and seven others were tried and executed in January 1606 (History Today, 2018). As a memorial, this planned attack has become known as the Gunpowder Plot and is commemorated in Britain every November 5 with fireworks displays and large bonfires with effigies of Guy Fawkes and the Pope are often burned (History Today, 2018). The groups engaged in several acts that could be considered terrorist acts and used the deeds for propaganda purposes and it is trite to note that comparisons are often drawn between Gunpowder Plot and modern religious terrorism, such as the attacks in the US by Islamic terrorists on 9/11 2001 (see Varsity Tutors Online; Britten, 2005; Fraser, emphasis added).

4.4 Terrorism in the 18th Century: From the Sons of Liberty to 'Reign of Terror'

The next major remarkable terror acts through the last few years of the 17th Century and the 18th Century are the Sons of Liberty and the Reign of Terror. The Sons of Liberty were an underground group formed in Boston and New York City in the 1770s with a political agenda of independence of Britain's American colonies (Varsity Tutors Online, no date). This clandestine group was equally opposed to British Rule in these colonies and committed several attacks most famous among these was the Boston Tea Party (Wikipedia, 2020). As stated earlier, the modern day terror and terrorism can be traced to the events of the French Revolution in the last few years of the 17th Century and the political class struggles that were associated with it – the "Reign of Terror" of September 5, 1793 – July 28, 1794 or simply "The Terror", a period of about eleven months during the French Revolution when struggles between rival factions led to mutual radicalization which took on a violent character with mass executions by guillotine with the victims of the Reign of Terror totaled approximately 40,000 (see Wikipedia, 2020, emphasis added).

The Jacobins, who ruled the revolutionary state, employed violence, including mass executions by guillotine, to compel obedience to the state and intimidate regime's enemies (Furstenberg, 2007). The Jacobins, most famously Robespierre, sometimes referred to themselves as "terrorists" (Furstenberg, 2007). Some modern scholars, however, do not consider the Reign of Terror a form of terrorism, in part because it was carried out by the French state (Hoffman, 1998:1; Chaliand, 2007:6). From among people who were condemned by the revolutionary tribunals, about 8 percent were aristocrats, 6 percent clergy, 14 percent middle class, and 70 percent were workers or peasants accused of hoarding, evading the draft, desertion, rebellion, and other purported crimes (Harvey, 2006). The struggles have been considered the first co-ordinated and concerted effort at internal, state terrorism as the leader of the Jacobin Club, Maximilien Roberspierre and his revolutionaries on

the Parisian 'Committee of Public Safety' were the first to attempt "the elevation of primitive passion into a high-flown political philosophy, and to create an organization that tried to systematize murder and other lawlessness into a set of rules" (Parry, 1976: see Greavette, 2004).

It is in line with the above terrorist acts that scholars have argued that modern day revolutionary terror is usually traced to more secular rots, often to the French anarchists (Rapoport, 1988:146). However, the association of the term 'terrorism' only with state violence and intimidation lasted until the mid-19th century, when it began to be associated with non-governmental groups (Wikipedia, 2020). As a human activity, terrorist acts are stimulated by psychological motivation that is a distorted by-product of both individual and group thinking, interaction and motivation (Greavette, 2004). By committing terrorist acts, perpetrators of this type of violent warfare are, in their view, merely pursing their extreme interests in the political arena in an unorthodox manner (Crenshaw, 1990). Empirical evidence available in the literature supports the argument that terrorist acts are often motivated by either religious or cultural considerations, which manifest itself in their need to pursue changes to the existing political societal structure through their heinous terrorist activities (see Greavette, 2004).

5. Concluding Remarks

So, from ancient times, as evident in the assassination of tyrants in ancient Greece and Rome, and by the Zealots of Palestine and the Hashshashin of Medieval Islam, terrorism has metamorphosed from conventional terrorism to catastrophic terror with the phenomenon posing annihilating threat to human existence. It is against this backdrop that it is argued that our world today appears to have given way to gangsterism as order in the international system has given way to Medieval and Dark Ages barbarism and savagery and terrorism has become the norm in reaction to the violence arrogance of comprador imperialism (Orobator, 2005).

The lesson that can be inferred from the historical trajectory of terrorism is that the offshoots of terrorism is traced to unresolved issues and the barrage of obstacles to achieving or realizing age-long individual or group(s) dreams and for us to be able to confront the phenomenon, we need to understand the historical underpinnings of such cases of conflict and resolve them dispassionately in the interest of global peace, otherwise, terrorism would be more sophisticated and more deadlier and if adequate care is not taken, some terrorists may find and use weapons of mass destruction in attempts to wipe out the entire human race and by then, the terrorism of today would be the history of terrorism tomorrow.

References

Binder, Leonard (1988) Islamic Liberalism: A Critique of Development Ideologies, University of Chicago Press, Chicago

Britannica (2017) *"Thug - Indian Bandit"*, Retrieved from Britannica.com accessed Tuesday, June 05, 2018

Britten, Nick (2005) *"Gunpowder Plot was England's 9/11, says historian"*, April 21. Available at www.telegraph.co.uk accessed Thursday, May 17, 2018.

Burgess, Mark (2012) *History of Terrorism*, Wayback Machine, May 11

Burgess, Mark (2003) "A Brief History of Terrorism" Center for Defense Initiatives, July. Available at http://www.cdi.org/friendlyversion/ accessed Tuesday, June 05, 2018

Carr, Caleb (2002) The Lessons of Terror – A History of Warfare Against Civilians: Why It Has Always Failed and Why It will Fail Again, Random House, New York, p.5

Chaliand, Gerard (2007) The History of Terrorism: From Antiquity to Al-Qaeda, University of California Press, Berkeley, pp.56, 68

Chowdhry, Prem (2000) *Colonial India and the Making of Empire Cinema: Image, Ideology and Identity*, New Delhi: Vistaar Publications, New Delhi, p. 137. See also Manchester University Press, Manchester

Crenshaw, Martha, ed. (1995) Terrorism in Context, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, pp. 77, 467

Daftary, Farhad (1995) *The Assassin Legends: Myths of the Isma'ilis*, I. B. Tauris, London, p.42

Dash, Mike (2005) "The Sacred Slaughterers: Book Review of Thug: The True Story of India's Murderous Cult", *The Independent*, July 8

Dash, Mike (2005) *Thug: The True Story of India's Murderous Cult*, Granta Books

Dutta, Krishna (2005) "The Sacred Slaughterers: Book Review of Thug: The True Story of India's Murderous Cult by Mike Dash", The Independent, July 8

Elliot, Henry Miers (2001) The History of India, as Told by Its Own Historians: The Muhammadan Period, Volume 3, Adamant Media Corporation

Encyclopedia (1902) *"Thugs", Retrieved from* Encyclopedia.com Online accessed on Tuesday, June 05, 2018

Esposito, John L. (1992) The Islamic Threat: Myth or Reality? Oxford University Press, New York

Fraser, Antonia (2003) *The Gunpowder Plot: Terror and Faith in 1605*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson

Fraser, Antonia (2002) *The Gunpowder Plot: Terror and Faith in 1605*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson

Furstenberg, François (2007) "Bush's Dangerous Liaisons", *The New York Times*, October 28

Gibbs, Jack (1989) "Conceptualizations of Terrorism", American Sociological Review, Volume 53, No. 4, pp.329-340

Giddens, Anthony (2008) *Sociology* (5th Edition), Polity Press, Cambridge

Goldstein, Joshua S. (1996) International Relations, Harper Collins College Publishers, New York pp. 206, 215

Greavette, Gordon (2004) "Terrorism in the Twentieth Century: The Evolution from a Sub-national to a Transnational Entity" Available at www.cdai.ca/cdai/uploads/cda/2009/04/greavette accessed Thursday, May 17, 2018

Harle, Donald J. (1989) *Terrorism: The Newest Face of Warfare*, Pergamon-Brassey's Ltd, New York, pp.104, 122-160, 235-237

Harper, Douglas (2007) "Terrorism", available at Etymology Dictionary Online; and, at www.terrorism-research.com/history/php accessed Monday, May 14, 2018

History Today (2018) *"The Gunpowder Plot: Terror and Toleration"*. Available at www.historytoday.com accessed Tuesday, May 15, 2018

Hoffman, Bruce (1998) *Inside Terrorism*, Columbia University Press, p.32. Available at http://www.nytimes.com/books/98/11/01/reviews/ accessed Thursday, May 17, 2018

Hodgson, Marshall G. S. (2005) *The Secret Order of Assassins: The Struggle of the Early Nizari Ismai'lis Against the Islamic World*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Pennsylvania, p.83

Johnson, James Turner and Kelsay, John (1990) Cross, Crescent and Sound: The Justification and Limitation of War in Western and Islamic Tradition, Greenwood, New York

Juergensmeyer, Mark (2001) Terror in the Mind of God (2nd Edition), University of California Press, California

Katsan, David Scott (2006) *"The Oxford Encyclopedia of British Literature, Volume 1"*, Oxford University Press, New York, p. 141

Kegley, Charles W., Jr. (2007) World Politics: Trends and Transformation (Eleventh Edition), Thomson Wadsworth, Belmont, California

Laqueuer, Walter (2003) No End to War – Terrorism in the 21st Century, New York

Laqueuer, Walter (1999) The New Terrorism: Fanaticism and the Arms of Mass Destruction, Oxford University Press, New York, p.11

Los Angeles Times (2003) "Tracing India's Cult of Thugs", *Los Angeles Times*, August 3

Lott, Jeremy (2001) "Suicide Blunderers: Terrorists Kill Selves, Blame Jews" *Reason Magazine*, December 5. Available at http://reason.com/archives/2001/12/05/suicide-blunderers accessed Thursday, May 17, 2018

Luchesi, Brigitte and Stuckrad, Kocku von (2004) *Religion im kulturellen Diskurs*, Walter de Gruyter, pp. 623–624

Mackey, Robert (2009) "Can Soldiers Be Victims of Terrorism?" *The New York Times*, November 20. Available at http://thelede.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/11/20/define-terrorism/ accessed Thursday, May 17, 2018

Magsatadt, Thomas M. (2006) *Understanding Politics: Ideas, Institutions, & Issues*, Belmont: Thomson Wadsworth, California

McWhirter, Norris (1979) Guinness Book of World Records (1979 Edition), Bantam

New World Encyclopedia (2018) "Thugs", Retrieved from http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Thugs accessed Sunday, May 20, 2018

Obakhedo, Neville Onebamhoi and Unufe, Joseph (2019) "Terrorism: The Problem of Definition and Why", *Gombe Journal of Administration and Management* (GJAM), Volume 2, Number 3, October/November, pp.14-29

Obakhedo, Neville Onebamhoi and Obakhedo, Monica Eshi (Mrs.) (2016) *Political Behaviour: Meanings, Concepts, Determinants, Topics and Examples*, Higher Ground Business Associates, Benin City

Orobator, Stanley E. (2005) "Two Nights in One Day: Frankenstein and His Monster, Quagmire of Violence Formula", Inaugural Lecture, Inaugural Lecture Series 79, University of Benin

Oxford English Dictionary (2007) (2nd Edition), CD Version 3, Oxford University Press, England

Parry, Albert (1976) Terrorism: From Robespierre to Arafat, The Vanguard Press Inc., New York, pp.26-30, 39

Paton, James (No Date) 'Collections on Thuggee and Dacoitee', British Library Add, Mss. 41300

Piscatori, James (1984) Islam in a World of Nation-States, Cambridge University Press, New York

Rapoport, David, C. ed. (1988) Inside Terrorist Organizations, Columbia University Press, New York

Rapoport, David C. "Sacred Terror: A Contemporary Example of Islam" in Walter Reich, ed. (1990)

Origins of Terrorism: Psychologies, Ideologues, Theologies, States of Mind, Press Syndicate of Cambridge, New York, p.121

Rapoport, David C. (1984) "Fear and Trembling: Terrorism in Three Religious Traditions" *American Political Science Review*, p.658

Richardson, Louise, ed. (2007) *What Terrorists Want*, Random House, p. 27

Richardson, Louise "Terrorists as Trans-national Actors" in Max Taylor and John Horgan, eds. (2001) The Future of Terrorism, Frank Cass and Co., Ltd, London, p.209

Russell, R. V. and Lai, R. B. H. (1995) *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India*, Asian Educational Services, p. 559.

Rushby, Keven (2003) Children of Kali: Through India in Search of Bandits, the Thug Cult, and the British Raj., Walker & Company

Schmid, Alex. P. and Jongman, A. (1988) Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories and Literature, North Holland, Transaction Books, Amsterdam

Schmid, Alex. P. (1988) "Academic Consensus Definition of Terrorism", Available at http://www.unodc.org/terrorism_definitions.html accessed Monday, March 14, 2011

The Foundations of Modern Terrorism (2013) "State Terror in the Stalin Era", The Foundations of Modern Terrorism

The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica (2018) "Thug; Indian Bandit", retrieved from https://www.britannica.com/topic/thug accessed Sunday, May 20, 2018

The League of Nations (1937) "The Convention on Definition of Terrorism", *The League of Nations*

United Kingdom National Archives (2009) cited Wikipedia (2018) "History of Terrorism" Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_terrorism accessed Monday, April 09, 2018

United States Holocaust Museum (2014) *Nazi Terror Begins*, June 20

Varsity Tutors Online *"Sons of Liberty: Patriots or Terrorists? - Archiving Early America"*. Retrieved from www.varsitytutors.com on Tuesday, May 15, 2018

Weiberg, Leonard and Davis, Paul (1989) Introduction to Political Terrorism, McGraw-Hill, New York, pp. 19-23

Wikipedia (2020) "History of Terrorism" Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_terrorism accessed Monday, April 09, 2020

Wikipedia (2020) "Thuggee", Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thuggee accessed Sunday, May 20, 2020

Willey, Peter (2001) *The Castles of the Assassins*, Linden Press, New York, p.19

Woerkens, Martine van and Tihanyi, Catherine (2002) The Strangled Traveler: Colonial Imaginings and the Thugs of India, University Of Chicago Press, Chicago

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 127–134

Nigeria-Cameroon Diplomatic Relations: Dynamics, Challenges and Strategic Options

KIA BARILEDUM
Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

EBELE ANGELA UDEOJI
National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract. The study examines Nigeria-Cameroon Diplomatic Relations: Dynamics, Challenges and Strategic Options. The Paper aimed at exploring Relations between both countries after the International Court of Justice ceded the contested oil rich Bakassi to Cameroon. The paper further examines challenges in both Countries' diplomatic Relations and finally identified strategic options. The study employed historical and descriptive research methods and thus relied on secondary data. With heavy reliance on secondary data supported by analytical approach, the paper discussed extensively Nigeria Cameroon diplomatic relations from Euro-African colonial era to Post ICJ's Bakassi Judgement. The Data obtained were qualitatively analyzed. From the analysis, the study discovered the existence of functional approach in both countries' diplomatic relations where, after the judgement, there is consciously no political arm-twisting between them. This reflected in various bilateral cooperation and agreements entered into by both countries. However, the study identified Boko Haram terrorism, illegal border crimes, rejection of the ICJ's judgement by some Nigerians, the desire of both countries to safeguard their vested interests,, the suspicious disposition of Cameroon toward Nigeria as major challenges in both countries diplomatic relations. Based on these findings the study recommends amongst others regular exchange of visits by leaders of both countries,- to strengthen post ICJ's judgement diplomatic relations, both countries encouragement of joint border patrol to check border crimes capable of creating diplomatic breach and above all, develop in their citizens the state of mind that encourage good neighbourliness, brotherhood and solidarity.

Keywords: Diplomatic Relations, Bilateral Agreement, ICJ's Judgement, Colonial Treaties, Boundary Dispute.

1. Introduction

Diplomatic relations live practically. It is an art which is about persuasion, not coercion, but in some cases involves coercion where peaceful strategy failed. More importantly, it is about looking for and finding common ground, about forging agreement and achieving a balance of benefits that will allow each party to go home with at least some degree of satisfaction (Frechette, 2013). Diplomatic Relations in this context constitutes the broad and formal ties between and among nation-states. It involves conscious articulation and formulation of policy or set of policies pursued within the general framework of national interest. In the process, where the content of a state diplomatic engagement (that represents specific goals) encompasses the logical extension of any form of diplomatic ties, the foundation of that relationship will definitely be routined. More so, where a formal existing diplomatic relations yields certain tangible benefits for one country, there is nothing actually and precisely specific that will make the other party of country to without negotiation. This situation aptly captured Nigeria-Cameroon Diplomatic relations, not too friendly and not too unfriendly.

Cameroon and Nigeria are neighbouring nations that share a common border, people and history. These factors have consistently shaped the dynamics of their diplomatic relations. This work was limited to Nigeria-Cameroon relations with focus on areas of

conflict and cooperation, challenges and strategic options Three cardinal objectives of the study therefore include:

- To analyze Nigeria-Cameroon relations from colonial era to the point of international court judgement over the contested Bakassi peninsular
- To examine both countries diplomatic relations after the IC judgement.
- To analyze strategic options through which Nigeria-Cameroon relations could be improved.

.

2. Theoretical Framework

National interest is used as the framework of analysis in this work. To disaggregate the omnibus term called 'national interest' into analytical framework, it would be useful and necessary to think of national interest as national security interest which as Walter Lippnum cited in Asobic (2002), denotes that "a nation is secured to the extent to which it is not in danger of having to sacrifice core values of its wishes to avoid war and is able, if challenged to maintain them in case of war.

Ibrahim (1986) went to argue that national security should not be seen simply and superficially as self-preservation, self-defence or survival. Rather, it should be conceived to include the protection of "ultimate values such as the individual liberty and human welfare. This falls in line with the Realist perspective of diplomatic relations. The realists conceived national interest in terms of national security, and insist that national security must include integrity of national territory and its institutions (Morgenthan, 1978:553).

However, Joseph Nye and Robert Keohamle (Maa) have tried hard to use the image of pluralism to establish that diplomatic relation is characterized by cooperation and independence with win-win, and mutual benefiting outcome. In this way, constructive national interest of Nigeria and Cameroon are more likely the same , but depend on strategic options and specific goals pursued within the context of their interaction. What this is means is that both countries have something to gain in a relationship, no matter the issue. The role of national interest in diplomatic cycle cannot be ignored. This is why it is widely used to explain interplay of the orthodox perspective of diplomatic relations.

The content of national interest applies so long as both countries diplomatic exploits are dominated by the prosperity of unprecedented desire of national interest, which in this study include; ambiguity of their national territory and institutions. As stated earlier, Morgenthau's contention reflects this idea, with considerable moralistic and ethical approach to the diplomatic relations. A cue from this line of thought would certainly affirm the fact, that both countries' core national interest are relatively permanent and have to do more importantly with the protection of not only the physical, political goals, but also cultural identity of each country against encroachment by the other. Therefore:
Logic expects that the basic national interest of all states including Nigeria and Cameroon are basically and broadly similar in the sense that their basic interests centre around security, welfare, presentation of the political system, natural and cultural lifestyle.

The exclusive interests of both countries determine the extent of their diplomatic relations. This is particularly noted, as the value of national interest cannot be overemphasized. As a compass for diplomatic relation, nothing is given just of asking, as national interest is integrated into state-state relations. This explains why Nigeria-Cameroon relations have been marred by border disputes. This does not mean that Cameroon-Nigeria relation is entirely conflictual. There are other areas of collaborative value-driven diplomatic relation, which made many contemporary scholars describe the relations between both countries as conflictual on one hand and direct collaborative, bilateral relation on the other. The dynamics remained and shaped by specific goals that represent national interests of both states.

3. Nigeria-Cameroon Historical Relations

Nigeria and Cameroon are found on the west coast of the continent of Africa. Both countries shared common experience as part of British West Africa; they both enjoyed peace as members of the conservative group of African states which formed the Mon villa group shortly after Independence in 1960 (Okoro,2002.Ntoi,2003).
In fact, Omede (2006:17) observed that, thought the two states are separated, however, they remained a common people, particularly those in the border towns. He gave a clearer picture of the situation in the following words:
The frontier-line inhabitant are duly associated not by colonial effort but through ethnic affiliation. Rather, colonial state creation dishearteningly fragmented brethren.

In the same vein, Njoku (2012:198 – 199) posited that:

The permanent presence of a population with a common historical experience, and of the ethno-cultural stock on both sides of the ostensible international divide is one of the natural features that defined Nigeria-Cameroon relation.

The fact here is that, ethnic groups and sub-groups of Nigeria extraction cuts across Nigeria-Cameroon international boundary. For instance, Ibibio, Efik, Ekoi and Boki are Nigeria's ethnic groups and sub-groups that inhabited boundary between both nation-states. Other ethnic groups found between the border of both countries include; Ejagham and Boki of the Manyu. These ethnic groups are divided between Nigeria and Cameroon (Kah and Nkwi, 2011:44-51; Thomas, 20011:55). The Ejagham-Nigeria are located in Nchang area close to Mamfe town, extending to Ikom-Nigeria. In the north, they (Ejagham) also extend from Agbokem on the Cross River to the Oban Hills and Calabar at the mouth of the Cross River. The analysis of Pemunta (2011:17) on Nigeria-Cameroon ethnic link is clear and precise. He noted thus:
That Ejagham and Bayangs have similar socio-economic and political institutions with common historical connection to the outside world by virtue of their trans-border location on Cameroon-Nigeria borders.

Again, we have the Anyang and the Keyaka-Ekoi people consisting of the Obang, Ekwe and Keaka, with ethnic association to those within Nigeria.Shewa (2006:27), Ntoi (2003:13) and Njuku (2012:199) agreed that the Mbembe of Abong (Nigeria) and Agbonshe (Cameroon) living on both sides of River Dunga are all Mbembe with common political, economic and social contacts. In the same vein, the Kanuri of Nigeria and that of Cameroon are also related. The close ethnic affinities of these border communities are such that they share deities and totems, ancestral shrines and major rites, virtual and annual and festivals that they all participated despite separate colonial artificial boundaries. The adoption of this historical analytical perspective is necessitated by the fact that inquiring into some analogous process in modern diplomatic relations and noting recurrent patterns serve as a guide to understanding the contemporary diplomatic behaviour of both countries.

Immediately after Independence in 1960, Cameroon-Nigeria relation shifted from pretentious friendship and cooperation to conflictual relations marked significantly by mutual suspicion, distrust and outright alienation. Cameroon was historically part of Nigeria state which should reciprocally maintain cordial relationship with Nigeria, but on the contrary, with the attainment of statehood, Cameroon relationship with Nigeria became more conflictual to the bewilderment of many analysts. Ate (1992) could not hide his feeling when he voiced out that:
The contemporary experience of hostility is somewhat ironic and perplexing. The reason is that, in the pre-colonial era, and in some cases under colonial rule, most the people and territories that presently constitute Nigeria's immediate neighbours were part and parcel of administrative state units within the territory of present day Nigeria. Indeed, the respective peoples in these countries are ethno-culturally linked to similar population.

Bassey (2010) traced the shift in Nigeria-Cameroon relationship to Euro-African relationship. In this sense, the unconducive and long but ill-defined colonial border (1680 kilometers or 1050 miles) constitute the conceptual and historical issues that engaged the attention of scholars since Independence in the Nigeria-Cameroon diplomatic relations.

The contested area "Bakassi Peninsula" of about 1,000 kilometers of mangrove swamps and sub-merged islands are of great economic values. With large deposit of oil reserve and enormous seafood, Bakassi Peninsula became strategic and political than legal consideration to both countries(Akinyemi,2014).

From the foregoing, the shift in relationship between Nigeria and Cameroon has been a matter of historical proportions especially by the redefinition of boundary by the colonial power that led to clash between tradition and modernity that continue to haunt the reality between both countries in their contemporary diplomatic relations.
The European imperial powers disquised under the "pretentious" protectorate systems the legal basis for much of their activities to acquire African states. This system effectively met the European power's needs for a degree of control in their protectorate, which excluded that of their rivals, while building fragile peace among the local authorities (Bekker, 2003).

In the pre-colonial era, the contested Bakassi Peninsula was part of the ancient kingdom of Calabar (Nigeria) in 1914 under the British Colonial master. However, through series of treaties by the Imperial powers, Britain ceded the territory first, to Germany and later placed under the mandate of the League of Nations and Trusteeship of the United Nations (Bassey, 2010b).

The most crucial agreements with great impact on the demarcation of Nigeria and Cameroon border include:

- The Anglo-German Treaty
- The Anglo-German Protocol signed in Obokum in 1913
- The Exchange of Letters between British and German government in 1914.
- The endorsement in 1961 by both the United Nations general assembly and International Court of Justice of the plebiscite conducted in Northern and Southern Cameroon in 1961.
- The diplomatic role accompanied by a map, dispatched to the government by Nigeria in 1962 accepting the result of the plebiscite (http://www.postwatchmagazine.com).

From the above, it is obvious to state that, Germany contributed significantly to the redefinition of boundaries in West Africa, particularly in the Gulf of Guinea areas. Nicholas (2010) supported this position when he observed that:
The early arrival of Germany in the region and their success in signing treaties with Cameroon Kings of Akwa and Bell of Douala on July 14, 1884 set the tone of most of what obtains as acceptable boundaries in the region. These treaties in effect, proclaimed the German protectorate extending from Rio Del Rey area to Gabon.

It is interesting to note that as at the time the 1884 treaty was signed, Bakassi was under the jurisdiction of the Efik Kingdom (Cross River State Government, 1975). Again, between 1893 and 1913, the Rio-del-key that demarcated German Cameroon and Nigeria protectorate indicated that Bakassi was part of Nigeria.
The 1884 treaty, according to Bassey (2014), had several implications on Anglo-Efik relations and also on Nigeria-Cameroon relations and diplomatic intercourse. On the Efik, the treaty recognized and encouraged British officials to interfere into internal politics of the Efik people. The treaty also bore on the conflict between both countries.

4. The Anglo-German Treaty of March 11, 1913

The desire to establish claims over villages in the hinterland of the coastal areas led to the making of several treaties between the European powers. In order to avoid war over incompatible interest, two nations namely Britain and Germany signed several treaties. These treaties include 1885, 1886, 1890 and 1893 agreements. These agreements had the legal basis of the original Eastern border between Nigeria and Cameroon (FGN, 1981). The 1885 treaty attempted to define the respective zones of influence of the two imperial powers around the Rio-del-Rey. As confirmed by (Ate, 1992):
On March 20, 1885, the English suggested that the right bank of the Rio-del-Rey be made the starting point for a boundary that was to extend in a straight line to a point on the Cross River marked "Rapids" on an admiralty map.

The above suggestion was agreed upon after discussion. However, because the demarcations were imprecise, a new agreement to address perceived anomaly came up in 1886. This agreement of 1886 attempted to delimited the boundary from Rio-del-Rey in the maritime section to a point to the East of this river and from there to Yola in the North.

In the same vein, the 1913 Anglo-German Agreement demarcated Nigeria-Cameroon as follows:
From the centre of the navigable channel on the line joining Bakassi point and King point, the boundary shall follow the centre of the navigable channel of Akpayape River as far as the 3 mile limit of territorial jurisdiction. For the purpose of defining this boundary, the navigable channel of the Akpayape River shall be considered to lie wholly to the East of the navigable channel of the Cross River and Calabar Rivers (Anglo-German Treaty, March 11, 1913)

The effects of the 1913 Anglo-Germany Treaty had enormous implications for Nigeria-Cameroon diplomatic relations. As noted by Ate (1992), this agreement attempted to shift in a characteristically reckless imperial manner. This is a landmark agreement concluded for the administrative convenience of the two powers with complete disregard to the interest of the old Calabar and Nigerians. This agreement unilaterally ceded the disputed Nigeria territory of Bakassi to the Republic of Cameroon, making it the basis and major source of diplomatic feud between both countries. This treaty was the major evidence and fact used at the world court to deliver judgement in favour of Cameroon against Nigeria's national interest. The International Court of Justice in the case of Nigeria and Cameroon delivered judgement in 2002, holding that:
The Court accordingly concludes that the boundary between the Cameroon and Nigeria in Bakassi is delineated by Articles XVIII to XX of the Anglo-German Agreement of 11 March, 1913, and that sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula lies with Cameroon (World Court Judgement, 2002:225).

The colonial documents of 1913 were not the only fact used in the determination of the case. Another treaty upon which the judgement was delivered was the Maraca Declaration moved the high-point of the series of negotiation between both countries. As a ground for its judgement, the ICJ concluded as follows:

By the declaration signed at Maroca on 1 June, 1975, the two Heads of State agreed to extend the delineation of the maritime boundary between the countries from point 12 to point G on the Admiralty Chart No. 3433 annexed to this Declaration and precisely defined the boundary by reference to maritime coordinate… The court finds it clear from each one of these elements that the parties to it had given that Bakassi belonged to Cameroon. Nigeria, drawing on the full weight of its experts as well as its most senior political figures, understood Bakassi to be under Cameroon sovereignty (World Court Judgement, paragraph 214)

The judgement, contrary to expectations, changed the reality and offered Nigeria disadvantage position. From the legal perspective, Bassey (2014) argued that the Court breached two oldest principles of international laws, namely pactasuntservanda (agreement are to be obeyed) and nemodatquou non habet (you cannot give that which you do not have). He added that the Court did not give any attention to the heavy evidence of historical consolidation, which Nigeria emphatically and persistently pleaded.

4.1 Dynamics

Following the judgement by International Court of Justice that ceded 33 Nigerian villages around the Lake Chad Region including Bakassi Peninsula, the rich oil reserve to Cameroon, diplomatic relations between both countries have been in a state of flux. As explained in the theoretical framework, diplomacy and national interest are reciprocally reinforcing. This is because diplomacy is all about decision-making but contextualized within the ambit of the state structure and directed at enunciating policies to guide relations with one another. Therefore, the context upon which Nigeria-Cameroon intercourse is formulated and implemented is not totally different from what obtains in other countries.

However, what is important is that both countries diplomatic options are formulated in a highly complex and dynamic environment. The substance of their relations reflects the critical elements contained in their national interest. Thus, relations between both countries is characterized by continuity in the substance and change in the style of its implementation. What appears to be the dynamics can be seen from the low profile policy pasture of both countries. The low profile policy otherwise called self-effacement or functional approach is a policy where there is consciously no political arm-twisting, rather than do this, attempt at bilateral cooperation epitomized by various agreements. These are:

- The Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation Signed on February 6, 1963.
- The Memorandum of Understanding on the control of movement of persons and goods signed on the 6th February, 1963.
- The Cultural Social and Technical agreement signed on March 22, 1972.
- Trade Agreement signed 6th February, 1963, raised 13th January, 1982 and April 11, 2004 in Yaoundé
- Air Services Agreement signed May 19, 1938.
- The Agreement on Police Cooperation signed March 27, 1972.
- The Memorandum of Understanding on the transnational highway project to facilitate transportation between Cameroon and Nigeria on March 29, 2016 in Yaoundé
- The Green Tree Agreement signed June 12, 2006
- The Cameroon-Nigeria electrical inter-connection Agreement signed February 18, 2011 in Yaoundé.
- Cooperation Agreement in the Field of Sports and Physical Education signed on February 18, 2011 in Yaoundé.
- The Agreement Establishing Cameroon-Nigeria Border Security Committee signed on February 28, 2012 in Abuja.
- Cooperation Agreement in the Fields of Service and Technology, signed April 11, 2014 in Yaoundé
- Memorandum of Understanding on the Implementation of the programme on Cooperation and Cultural Exchanges signed on April 11, 2014
- Agreement on Youth Development signed on April 11, 2014 in Yaoundé.
- Cameroon has a Consulate General in Lagos and a Consulate in Calabar.
- Nigeria also has two Consulates General in Cameroon, Douala and Bueh.

In what appears to be an attempt to restart what were previously cold relations, Nigeria and Cameroon signed a number of deeds aimed at strengthening the security and economy of the Lake Chad Basin Nations. Currently, Nigeria and Cameroon find

themselves united against the threat of terrorism. This is one of the reasons that prompted a-two-day visit by Cameroon President Paul Biya to Abuja. The visit, which was first of its kind in over two decades and a half mostly, focused on Boko Haram insurgency as well as economic cooperation.

The fact that both countries acknowledged each other and formalized that with visits was a soft that unified them against Boko Haram threats. Several agreements on military cooperation and trade were signed by the two leaders (Paul Biya and MuhammaduBuhari). Among them is a shared resolve to defeat Boko Haram completely (Chrispin, 2016). Nigeria-Cameroon relations also offer economic opportunities for both countries. The Cameroon import statistics of 2011, showed that Nigeria top the list with France and China second and third respectively. Between 2000 and 2010, the quantity of goods which moved from Nigeria to the far northern part of Cameroon was estimated at about 145,000 metric tons per year and that moving from Cameroon to Nigeria was estimated at 112,000 metric tons (Funteh, 2011,p.76).

Nicholas (2010) added that, following the food crisis of 2008, both countries eliminated import tariffs to cushion the impact of escalating food prices in order to reduce any political civil unrest. It can thus be seen from the above that it is only too apparent that the time has come for the mess in their diplomatic business to be cleared up in the interest of both countries.

4.2 Challenges

The cooperation between the two countries has been hampered by misunderstandings arising from the followings:

- The presence of suspected Boko Haram members in Cameroon. This constitutes both actual, potential, systemic and misperceived threats which, appear likely to negatively affects Cameroon's interests. As noted by Musa (2014), Boko Haram insurgency perceived as Nigerian problem is indeed a perennial systemic threat to not only the security and stability of Nigeria but also Nigeria's close neigbours.
- The problems inherent in the derivation of the border including the Lake area, Sea and Land. This is followed by the fight to safeguard specific interests.

Though the government of Nigeria has hauled over the Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon, the fact remain that Nigeria's defense lifelines are more grim when cognizance is taken of the fact that Cameroon depends for its defense on foreign elements, such as France, whose presence and influence in the sub-region are potentially hostile to Nigeria's interests.

There is, in fact, a more serious challenge to the relations if one takes a longer perspective of Nigeria's rejection of the ICJ judgement on the basis of cartographical fact and cultural reality. By this judgement and eventual hand over the disputed area is in perpetual conflict with the people who are yet to have to teams with presence reality, as over 98 percent of people that live in the area are Nigerian from Cross River State (World Court Judgement,2002).

5. Strategic Options

5.1 Recognition of Brotherhood

Nigeria and Cameroon should subscribe to pre-colonial frontiers. This is because, subscribing to the principle of inviolability of colonially inherited boundaries constituted a potent seed of discord. This position is informed by the fact that colonial border as a sharp divide is more useful to military defense. However, the conception of a border as a frontier of interaction and transition has received greater attention and emphasis, with the decline in the number of conflicts and the growing focus on human development.

Nigeria and Cameroon, should find themselves being drawn more sharply to issues dealing with the enhancement of the standard of living of their population. The basic security of life and property of the people, their freedom to interact with their Kith and Kin living on the opposite side of the boundary line and to maintain the cultural homogeneity of the borderland which have secured more fundamental needs than the perception of the border line as the last line of defence.

The point here is that the quality of life and the state of mind of both countries are strategic to effective diplomatic relations. The case of Eastern Europe reinforces this fact as seen in the pulling down of the Berlin Wall in spite of the intensive military build-up in the area by a population that refused to accept a system which they perceived as not favourable to the promotion of the quality of their lives.

5.2 Regular Exchange of Visits by Leaders of both Countries

Such visits with the objective of discussing common issues affecting the lives of people will enhance mutual trust especially in areas lying on Nigeria-Cameroon international boundaries. Therefore, there is a need to consolidate on recent exchange of visits by leaders of both countries.

5.3 Joint Border Patrol

There is need to consolidate on some of the achievements made by the Multi National Joint Task Force (MNJTF). The (MNJTF) was formed as a result of the need by the Lake Chad Basin Commission member countries to pool their effort together in a bid to provide a common and coordinated solution for the security challenges in the Lake Chad Basin region, especially the insecurity posed by terrorists in the religion and beyond (Chrispin, 2016).

Nigeria and Cameroon can leverage on this term to jointly monitor the security of the frontier to ensure that the mutual interests of the two countries are safeguarded. These measures need to be consolidated by the provision of basic amenities in the area. Though the handover had been concluded, it is doubtful if population engaging in economic activities on the both sides of the borders can be persuaded to move back. In this case, a mutually agreeable method of accounting for the use of strategic resources would have to be amicably derived and determined so that conflicts among the settlers would not escalate into inter-state conflicts.

6. Conclusion

The relationship between Nigeria and Cameroon has been over –shadowed by dispute over Bakassi peninsula. This situation caused diplomatic friction between both countries, and affected more importantly Nigeria's security, economic and cultural values. However, how to organize and manage the frontiers, which they both share, has inform the adoption of low profile functional approach that this study conclude is the current defining feature of Nigeria and Cameroon diplomatic relations. Thus the study suggests the improvement in both countries' diplomatic relations with mutually agreeable strategy to deepen the renewed post ICJ's judgment ties.

References

Akinyemo, O. (2014). Borders in Nigeria's Relations with Cameroon in F.Arts Humanities (IAII) 3(9): 13 – 20.

Ale B. and Akintermwa (eds) (1992). Nigeria and its Immediate Neighbours.Constraints and Prospects of Sub-Regional Security in the 1990s.Lagos NIIA.

Bassey, J. R. (2010). The Loss of Bakassi to Cameroon: A Study in Legal and Diplomatic History, *UNIUYO Journal of Commercial and Property Law*

Bassey, J. R. (2010). Validity of Colonial International Treaties in Africa: 1884 – 1913. *Journal of Educational Research and Development* 5(2).

Bekker, P. H. F. (2013). Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon V. Nigeria: Equatorial Guinea Interviewing) in the *America Journal of Internal Law*.

Chrispin, M. (2016). Nigeria and Cameroon Seek Closer Security, Economic Ties. Accessed Online, 5/29/2020

Funjeh, M. B. (2011, p. 70 – 85). Cameroon-Nigerian Dispute over the Bakassi Peninsula: A Specimen of Collective Resolution Dynamics in Bojndary and History in Africa: Issues in Conventional Boundaries and Ideological Frontiers.

Ibrahim, B. B. (1986). Address Presented to the All-Nigerian Conference on Foreign Policy at Kuru Aprils in New Nigeria, Kadina, p.5.

KahKan, H. and NkwiConu, W (2011, p. 44). Colonial Boundaries and Disintegration: A Study of the Boki Nation of the Cross River Region of Cameroon and Nigeria in Boundaries and History in African Issues in Conventional Boundaries and Ideological Frontiers.

Miller, G. (2007). 'Confronting Terrorism' Group Motivation and Successful State Politics' Terrorism and Political Violence 4(2) 820.

Morgenthau, H. J. (1978). Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace New York: Alfred Knopf.

Musa, T. (2004). Cameroon Says Fights off Boko Haram attacks, Kills Militants. hpp://www.reuter.com/article. Accessed on 26/5/2020.

Nicholas, K. T. and Sam, B. (2010).The Cameroon and Nigeria Negotiation Process over the Contested Oil rich BakassaiPennisula in *Journal of Alternative Perspectives in the Social Sciences* 2(1).

Njoku, N. L. (2002, p. 183 – 209). Neither Cameroon no Nigeria: We Belong Here.The Bakassi Kingdom and the Dilemma of Boundaries and Co-existence in Post-Colonial Africa. Africana,

Ntoi, F. (2013). The People of Ako: Migration and Settlement, Yaomde: Niva.

Okoro, F. (2002).Understanding Nigerian Foreign Policy.Calabar: CAIS Publishers.

Omade, A. J. (2006). Nigeria's Relations with Her Neighbours, Kamla-Ref 2006, Study Trobids 4(1).

Permute, N. V. (2011). Challenging Patriarchy Trade, outward Migration and Internalization of Commercial Sex among Bayang and Ejagham women in South West Cameroon: Health Culture and Society 1(1).

Thomas, A. E. (2011). Women Caught in Armed Conflict: The Cameroon VS Nigeria Sovereignty Dispute over Bakassi Peninsula. Project submitted to the WARC – WARA Peace Initiative for West Africa Scholarships.

World Court Judgement Case Concerning the Land and Maritime Boundary Between Cameroon and Nigeria: Weekly Reports of Nigeria Vol. 34 (202)

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 135–145

Appraisal of Jungle Justice on the Incidences of Crime in Nigeria

IBRAHIM IGNATIUS FELIX RUWAN, ODOH PRISCILIA OGECHUKWU, CHARLTON JOSE GBENGA OBA FADARE, MUSA YUSUF GARBA
Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Nigeria

Abstract. The study appraised jungle justice on the incidence of crime in Nigeria. The study however focused on perceived police legitimacy (Police effectiveness, fairness and lawfulness) as predictors of support for the administration of jungle justice on criminals. The study was conducted using ninety-two (n= 92) respondents who comprised of market women, motor park loaders (agbero) and commercial drivers. The participants were made up of 60 (65.2%) males and 32 (34.8%) females. The participants' age ranged from 23 to 49 years with a mean age of 35.67 and a standard deviation of 7.25. Two instruments were used to obtain data: Police Legitimacy Scale and Vigilantism Support Questionnaire. A cross-sectional design was used for the study and Multiple Hierarchical Regression was used to analyze the data. Results showed that Perceived Police Effectiveness (PPE) ($\beta = .076$, $t = 1.185$, $p>.05$), entered in model 2 of the equation significantly predicted support for jungle justice. Perceived Police Effectiveness accounted for 31% variance in predicting support for jungle justice ($R2\Delta = .04$, $p> .05$). Perceived Police Fairness (PPF) ($\beta = .076$, $t = 1.185$, $p>.05$), entered in model 3 of the equation significantly predicted support for jungle justice. Perceived Police Fairness (PPF) accounted for 20% variance in predicting support for jungle justice ($R2\Delta = .04$, $p> .05$). Perceived Police Lawfulness (PPL) ($\beta = .076$, $t = 1.185$, $p>.05$), entered in model 4 of the equation also significantly predicted support for jungle justice. Merits and demerits of the study were stated and recommendations were made.

Keywords: Crime, Fairness, Jungle justice, Legitimacy, Lawfulness, Police, Punishment.

1. Introduction

Nigeria is plagued with myriad of socio-economic and political problems which are inherently multifarious in nature. These problems include political instability, poor leadership, corruption, poverty, immorality and social vices like crimes. As grave as these problems are the country continues to see it as normal despite their negative impacts on the socioeconomic development of the society. It is even more depressing when these problems infringe on fundamental rights of citizens and overwhelm the judicial arm of government that is supposed to be saddled with the responsibility to protect these human rights when violated. Although a reasonable amount of crime is good for every society because crime forms an integral part of every healthy society (Durkheim, 1951), however, when crimes become a threat to human existence and social order, then urgent steps must be taken to reduce its prevalence, otherwise society degenerate into what Thomas Hobbes described in his book "The State of Nature" as being recluse, poor, nasty, lacking human sensibility and short.

Jungle justice is a concept that is very popular in most Sub-Saharan African countries particularly in Nigeria and Cameroon, (Wikipedia, 2017), where there is total disregard for the rule of law in the treatment of suspected criminal offenders. However, the situation is particularly very severe in Nigeria due to the multiplicity of social problems that beset the country. Some of these problems include mass illiteracy, unemployment, inequality, and high crime rates. These problems are further compounded by the issues of corruption, poor governance and the harsh economic climate that many people have to survive. This situation has increased the desperation and frustration in many people, and the resort to mob justice has become the only way many people feel they can express their displeasure and dissatisfaction over a failing criminal justice system.

Jungle Justice has been going on in Nigeria for several decades because of the ineffectiveness of the criminal justice system in processing criminal offenders into the system. The criminal justice system consists of the police, courts, and the

penitentiary constitutes the bedrock of justice administration in a country. Whenever there is lack of objectiveness in the way that criminals are punished and processed into the system, there is the likelihood that lawlessness will prevail over the rule of law, which is the situation in Nigeria. Among the three sub-units that make up the justice system the police are the most vital because they determine who is processed into the system. In exercising their discretion whether or not to make arrest many factors including social class, gender, ethnicity, religion etc come into play. More significantly, since the police institution is plagued with corruption many notorious criminals and repeat offenders have avoided jail terms by maneuvering their way by either paying little tokens at police checkpoints or simply bribe their way out of police detentions through posting of bail sum. As a result, many members of the public who have seen violent criminals working free on the street after they have been arrested by the police have lost confidence in the justice system, and resort to dealing summarily with suspected criminals instead than handing them over to the police.

The prevalence of instant justice as a form of punishment for criminal suspects seems to have increased in Nigeria due to the abuse of the justice system by the elites. There is blatant disregard for the rule of law by some influential persons in society, thereby making citizens to use self-help to inflict capital punishment on suspected criminals without recourse to the law courts. Many notorious criminals get their freedom when police officers receive calls from some prominent and influential individuals for the suspect to be released, thereby rendering the criminal justice system totally ineffective.

Criminologists seek to understand and explain why people obey societal rules, to understand the forms of social control mechanisms available for conflict resolution in particular societies, and to explain why people choose to take certain measures for conflict resolution. Previous quantitative studies have linked support for jungle justice (vigilantism) to institutionalized distrust in local police (Haas, Keijser & Bruinsma 2014; Jackson et al 2013; Tankebe 2009). In Tyler's work, legitimacy was operationally defined as comprising perceived feeling of obligation to obey legal authorities, institutional trust, and 'moral alignment' with these authorities (Tyler 2006; Sunshine & Tyler 2003; Tyler and Huo 2002; Jackson et al 2013; Hough, Jackson & Bradford 2013). According to Bottoms and Tankebe (2012), legitimacy is viewed as multidimensional, with police effectiveness, fairness, and lawfulness as its components.

Allegations or actual incidents of police bribery, corruption and police criminality (Alpert & Durham 2004; Fyfe 1988) signify violations of a condition of police legitimacy. From the perspective of state law, it is the duty of a police officer to intervene in other to stop an illegal lynching, but a Nigerian resident perceives this same action as a violation of the moral principles of the community, a defense of the thieves against the people, and thus as a corrupt action. The resident's perception also is informed by the bribe taking generally attributed to corrupt police officers. This set of perspectives creates a difficult situation for the police, who disrupt the lynching in the name of law and order but, in doing so, it appear to the people in the crowd to be rescuing their accomplices; the thieves whom the crowd is attempting to serve "justice" (Goldstein, 2003). This study focused on examining how the perception of police legitimacy impacts individual's support for jungle justice as a viable means of administering justice.

2. Objectives of the Research

The general aim of the study is to appraise jungle justice on the incidences of crime in Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to examine:

- Perceived police effectiveness as a predictor of support for the administration of jungle justice on criminals.
- Perceived police fairness as a predictor of support for the administration of jungle justice on criminals.
- Perceives police lawfulness as a predictor of support for the administration of jungle justice on criminals.

3. Hypotheses

- Perceived police effectiveness will not predict support for the administration of jungle justice on criminals.
- Perceived police fairness will not predict support for the administration of jungle justice on criminals.
- Perceived police lawfulness will not predict support for the administration of jungle justice on criminals.

4. Conceptual Review

4.1 Concept of Jungle Justice

The term jungle justice also commonly referred to as mob justice, street justice, jungle law or instant justice refers to a situation in which people take the

law into their own hands and mete out punishment to a suspect for perceived heinous crimes (Luke, 2013).

On his part, Abati (2015) described it as a situation where some lawless people arrogate unto themselves, the power to punish criminals by way of public extra-judicial killings, beating or humiliation without recourse to the rule of law or regards to the offender's fundamental human right or the sanctity of life. To Chima (2016), jungle justice is a vicious violation of the fundamental human right of an alleged criminal who is either stripped naked, tortured or set ablaze which the mob watch to their delight that justice has at last arrived.

Sanni (2017), stated that it is punishment meted out by individuals without any legal authority to a suspected criminal, whose life is often snuffed out by a stick and stone-wielding mob. The rate at which an irate mob often gathers within a few minutes of an offender being caught to do "considered" justice to their victim leaves much to be desired in Nigeria. There is usually on such occasion, so much anger, noise and call for the head of the offender who is not given any opportunity to defend him or her. His rights are instantly taken away from him and judgment without trial is swiftly delivered on him by the mob who is the law enforcement agents, the judges and the executioners.

The alarming rate at which jungle justice takes place in most cities would almost give the impression that it originated in Nigeria and is also restricted to it. As Teju (2012) puts it, jungle justice was not invented in Nigeria. In fact, its origin predates ancient Rome. It is however its rate that has led people to associate jungle justice with Nigeria. In spite of the extant provision of Section 33 (1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which states that: "Every person has the right to life, and no one shall be deprived intentionally of his life."

There have been incidences of jungle justice across Nigeria which has made headlines. It would appear that the senseless brutal killing of four University of Port Harcourt undergraduate students in October, 2012 somehow brought to the fore, the social phenomenon of jungle justice in Nigeria. Worst still, this same incident has further exposed the flaws inherent in the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria as it was barely two years ago that the court deliver its judgment on the case, five clear years after. It is needful to add here that as aptly pointed out by Ubabukoh (2013) the Nigerian police have their own brand of jungle justice which is extra judicial killing. The APO killings in Abuja, the federal capital territory of Nigeria are ever green.

4.2 Concept of Police Legitimacy

Bottoms and Tankebe (2012) argue that legitimacy is best conceptualized as an "ongoing dialogue, which begins with power-holders making a claim to exercise legitimate authority. One or more audiences, the authors argue, may respond to that claim, and power-holders might perhaps adjust their claims in the light of audience responses, and so on. Dunn (2013) makes a similar point about the inherently dialogic nature of legitimacy: legitimacy is "a process of permanently active judgment, if one conducted with very uneven alertness and imaginative engagement by its full cast of eager or involuntary participants." Drawing on the work of Beetham (1991), Bottoms and Tankebe (2012) argue for a distinction between two dimensions of legitimacy: power-holder legitimacy and audience legitimacy. The former describes power-holders' recognition of, or confidence in, their own individual entitlement to power; it, therefore, concerns the self-recognition of entitlement to power (Bottoms & Tankebe 2013). The latter refers to legitimacy as perceived by those who are subject to power (e.g. suspects, prisoners, or the wider community). Our focus in the present paper is on audience legitimacy and its links to jungle justice.

Bottoms and Tankebe (2012) identified lawfulness and "two specific values – procedural justice and effectiveness" as the key dimensions of police legitimacy. The argument about lawfulness captures police adherence to the principles of the rule of law. This means that legitimate police power is that which is "acquired and exercised in accordance with established rules" (Beetham 1991). Lawfulness is the foundation of one of Max Weber's pure types of legitimacy: legal-rational authority. Here, legitimate power is grounded in "a belief in the legality of the enacted rules and the right of those elevated to authority under such rules to issue commands" (Weber 1978). With regard to the concepts of 'justice' and 'injustice', Lucas (1980) has argued that 'if I talk only about justice I am in danger of relapsing into platitudes; it is when I get hot under the collar about some specific piece of unfairness that my eloquence has an edge to it, and I really know what is getting my goat'. Thus, allegations or actual incidents of police bribery and corruption (Punch 1985; Knapp 1972) and police criminality (Alpert & Durham 2004; Fyfe 1988) signify violations of a condition of police legitimacy.

Procedural justice refers to the fairness of the processes through which the police make decisions and exercise authority" (Sunshine & Tyler 2003). Prior studies have shown that the concept embraces two dimensions: the quality of decision-making and the quality of interpersonal treatment (Tyler 2003; Sunshine & Tyler 2003; Tyler & Blader 2000). Tyler (1989) argues that procedurally just treatment has a symbolic significance: it communicates to members of local communities some crucial information about their normative standing in, and membership of, society. Thus, when police abuse the rights of citizens they communicate to those citizens "both their low social standing and the fact that the authorities may not protect them and may, in fact, even hurt them" (Tyler 1989). Various studies have shown that procedural justice predicts compliance and intentions to cooperate with local police (Augustyn 2015; Reisig, Tankebe & Mesko 2012; Jackson et al 2012; Murphy & Cherney 2011; Sunshine & Tyler 2003).

4.3 Empirical Review

Jackson and his colleagues reported similar findings in their analysis of survey data from 1,017 Londoners (Jackson et al 2013). They found that procedural justice and police effectiveness did not explain peoples' willingness to use violence to settle disputes. Instead, what mattered was people's sense of obligation to obey the police. Haas, Keijser and Bruinsma (2014) combined a series of items measuring various dimensions of police legitimacy to form what they termed "diffuse confidence in police", and to test its effects on support for vigilantism. Their findings showed a statistically significant association between the two. More recently, Nivette (2016) analyzed survey data from 18 Latin American countries in a study that examined two scenarios of vigilantism: one scenario involved an individual who killed a suspected rapist, and the other scenario involved an individual suspected of terrorizing the community. The results showed that perceived police criminality and institutional ineffectiveness predicted approval of vigilantism in both scenarios.

Beyond these quantitative studies, evidence from ethnographic studies also points to the role of legitimacy in vigilantism. Andersons (1999) work in inner cities in the US speaks to the role of effectiveness. He found that approval of, and recourse to, vigilantism arose in situations of ineffective state intervention which created a need for individuals to assume personal responsibility for their own safety, culminating in "people's law", based on "street justice. Even when the police were capable, they might be unwilling to respond to people's security needs: When called, they may not respond, which is one reason many residents feel they must be prepared to take extraordinary measures to defend themselves and their loved ones against those who are inclined to aggression" (p.34). Similar evidence is documented in studies among young people elsewhere in the United States (Wilkinson et al. 2009).

In Tankebes (2009a) study in Ghana, experience of police corruption was unrelated to support for vigilantism. However, some ethnographic accounts produce contrary evidence (Wilkinson 2009). Thus, in his study in Nigeria, (Harnischfeger 2003) found that the police had to tolerate vigilante groups because some groups had "a list of policemen who collaborated directly with armed robbers," which the police leadership did not want to be made public. In Bolivia, perceptions of police bribe-taking from criminals were found to create a certain mistrust that often resulted in resistance to police interventions intended to stop the lynching of suspects:

5. Theoretical Review

5.1 The Hobbesian Theory of Society

Thomas Hobbes (1651) in his state of nature believes that life is solitary, poor, nasty and brutish because man's life is in continuous danger of violent death. Hobbes depicts the natural condition of mankind also known as the state of nature as inherently violent and soaked with fear. The state of nature is "war of every man against every man" in which people constantly seek to destroy one another. This state of nature is so horrible that human beings naturally seek peace, and the best way to achieve peace is to construct the Leviathan through social construct. Hobbes contends that in a state of nature where there is absence of a supreme authority or government to regulate the apatite and aggression of man against his fellow man, there would be constant war. Therefore, government must be there to resolve conflict as people will be competing over scarce resources and the powerful will want to dominate and oppress the weak.

In Nigeria, mob justice and extrajudicial killing exist not because people are competing for scarce resources as argued by Hobbes, but due to the fact that the institutions of government, that is, the police and courts are weak and lack the ability to protect the fundamental rights of the less privilege. More significantly, the role of the government through the criminal justice system has been truncated due to the

high level of corruption and nepotism in the justice system. As a result, many Nigerians have taken their destiny into their own hands by executing extra-judicially any criminal suspect caught in the act, without recourse to the police or courts.

Iwarimie-Jaja (2007) argues that the failure of the criminal justice system in Nigeria is because it was established for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the dominant class especially those that own and control the forces of production. He believes the criminal justice institutions enable the ruling class to maintain its power, coerce and control the subjugated class, in order for them not to rebel against the bourgeoisie class. The oppressed masses who are frustrated with the institutions have decided to take laws into their hands in the punishment of criminal offenders. In many of such cases, the punishment may not fit the crime that the suspect has been accused of committing.

5.2 Forward Panic Theory

According to Collins (2008), the start of any conflict (that has the potential of becoming physically violent) between individuals, involves the emotional collaboration of tension and fear. Most people try to avoid hostile situations since they are afraid of getting harmed or killed and there-fore, the inside tension/fear increases when an actual physical confrontation is at hand (Collins, 2008). The outcome of many conflict situations is therefore non-violent, especially if the combatants measure themselves and each other to be equally resourceful in the event of a potential fight (Collins, 2008).

What specifies the build-up of a forward panic (compared to other violent conflicts), is that this collaboration of tension/fear is increasing towards a climax during a longer period of time (Collins, 2008). The emotional mixture (tension/fear) can also be accompanied by other feelings like, for example, frustration, revenge and/or excitement (Collins, 2008). To give an example, Collins describes situations where police officers follow car thieves in high – speed chases. The overall feeling of tension a police officer experiences in such a situation is probably built up by fear, excitement and frustration. Fear, as in the danger of crashing his/her own car and get hurt, Excitement since the whole situation involves adrenalin – rushing events (which probably not occur on a daily basis) and frustration since he/she has not yet caught the thief. When the chase is finally over, the eye – to – eye confrontation with the surrendering thief, who not only tried to steal a car but also the officers‟ control of the situation, can result in an arrest where an overload of violence is used even if the situation does not require such actions (Collins, 2008).

The person (or persons) affected by this emotional build – up normally act relatively passive until an opportunity reveals itself where the tension and fear burst out in an emotional outbreak, just like in the above example with the police officer (Collins, 2008). The opponent is somehow cornered, outnumbered and weak which becomes an ignition factor where physical actions are released towards him/her. In most cases, these actions are carried out in the shape of extreme violence (Collins, 2008). One might think that this unbalanced power between combatants would calm down the situation but Collins claims it is the other way around. Once someone has been caught up in the emotions characterizing the build-up of a forward panic, this inside tension searches for an opportunity to come out. Once the emotional outbreak is at hand and the person starts to act in frenzy, the violence is unstoppable. The inside tension has found a path of release and the violent actions does not stop until the victim is defeated. Collins accentuates that even though these actions of course looks very disturbing from a moral standpoint, they are not connected to certain people with certain violent ambitions. Instead, the emotional strike of a forward panic can affect anyone if the situation allows it to do so (Collins, 2008).

A larger crowd of people aroused by emotions that create tension are, just as individuals, highly capable of collectively releasing fury and violence towards a more or less helpless victim (Collins 2008). The emotional pattern of a crowd attack has the same characteristics as a small – scale forward panic although the build-up of background tension tends to be more extensive in time (Collins, 2008). Collins exemplifies this by describing the initial stages of ethnic riots. An ethnic riot often starts with some kind of divergence that goes far back historically. When one ethnic group in present time is provoked by an incident or behavior initiated by the other group, the tension increases. During a period of days, rumors about the opposing group are spread and it is not un-usual that small acts of violence and counter – attacks are performed by members on both sides. The rumors increase the tension/fear within the group and people are assembled and mobilized in order to spread the word of a dangerous enemy. When the enemy later on somehow shows weakness (e.g. a member of the enemy group is caught), the mob is quickly gathered to punish the person who at this

point is clearly outnumbered (Collins, 2008). People located nearby the riot can also be affected and join this emotional bandwagon even if they are unaware of who the victim is or what he/she is accused of (Collins, 2008).

The emotional outbreak in these situations of mob violence is strengthened by cheering, hysterical laughter and screams from the crowd and sets an almost rhythmic vibe from which the violence is repeated over and over again (Collins, 2008). According to Collins, this is typical for a collective forward panic and the situation creates a temporary, social arena where people who normally are against violence share the feeling of both enjoyment and uncontrolled rage. It is not unusual to find all kinds of people in the masses. Everyone, from young men to old women, is caught up in the fury, striving to get as close as possible to the center of attention in order to beat the victim themselves (Collins, 2008). The direct aftermath of mob violence is normally characterized by a victorious rush where the crowd emotionally celebrates the defeat of their enemy (Collins, 2008).

According to Collins (2008), it is important to understand that the background causes of mob violence/crowd violence vary between different situations and contexts and is not only subjected to ethnic dilemmas. Any situation creating a collective, emotional tension can result in these violent acts. Exactly how the tension is built – up is also varying between specific occasions (Collins, 2008).

5.3 De-individuation Theory

De-individuation describes the process whereby individuals' normal behavioural restraints based on guilt, shame, commitment and fear – become weakened when part of a group (Zimbardo, 1970). Their self-awareness and self-observation decrease, and they lose their sense of socialised individual identity (Duval & Wicklund, 1972; Diener, 1980). Consequently, they become more susceptible to external cues and to the group's motives and emotions (Diener, Luck, DeFour & Flax, 1980). Ultimately, these factors may lead group members to engage in unsocial, and possibly antisocial, behaviours (Festinger et al., 1952; Zimbardo, 1970; Diener et al., 1980).

These ideas are very similar to those proposed by mob sociology (Momboisse, 1967; Schweingruber, 2000), which attempts to explain how typically law-abiding crowds become transformed into a disorderly mob. According to this perspective, as tensions mount within the group often in reaction to a particular incident, for instance, police action deemed to be inappropriate individuals are absorbed into the crowd, and become increasingly responsive only to the crowd itself. Subsequently, crowd members lose their sense of self-control and self-consciousness, making it easier for disorder to be incited by crowd leaders (Schweingruber, 2000).

De-individuation research has tended to focus on the effects of anonymity when in a group. Being part of a group or crowd is proposed to provide individuals with a 'cloak of anonymity', which diffuses personal responsibility for actions and leads to a loss of self-identity and reduced concern for social evaluation. Therefore, no longer seeing themselves as individuals with individual identities and individual responsibilities but as anonymous members of a collective group no longer in control of, or responsible for, their own actions i.e., de-individuated they feel legitimate in behaving in a more uncivilized and antisocial manner (Festinger et al., 1952; Singer, Brush & Lublin, 1965; Zimbardo, 1970; Zimbardo, Haney, Banks & Jaffe, 1982). Research (Diener et al., 1980; Mann, 1981; Mullen, 1986) suggests that this sense of anonymity is increased as the size of the group increases and in darker conditions.

Consequently, de-individuation is associated mob actions and is more likely to occur in larger groups.
This study is anchored on Hobbesian theory of state which blames the perpetration of jungle justice on the failure of the state to protect its citizens. In Nigeria, mob justice and extrajudicial killing exist not because people are competing for scarce resources as argued by Hobbes, but due to the fact that the institutions of government, that is, the police and courts are weak and lack the ability to protect the fundamental rights of the less privilege. More significantly, the role of the government through the criminal justice system has been truncated due to the high level of corruption and nepotism in the justice system. As a result, many Nigerians have taken their destiny into their own hands by executing extra-judicially any criminal suspect caught in the act, without recourse to the police or courts.

6. Method

6.1 Design

The study used cross-sectional design.

6.2 Participants

The study was conducted using ninety-two (n= 92) respondents who comprised of market women, motor

park loaders (agbero) and commercial drivers. This group of persons was selected for this study as they are more likely to have experienced or to experience the jungle justice situation. The participants comprised of sixty (65.2%) men and thirty-two (34.8%) women. Purposive sampling was adopted since the researcher expected the participants to meet certain requirements as was stated above. The participants' age ranged from 23 to 49 years with a mean age of 35.67 and a standard deviation of 7.25. 25 (27.2%) participants were not educated, 27 (29.3%) had first school leaving certificate, 18 (19.6%) had junior WAEC while 22 (23.9%) had O'Level. Concerning their occupation, 38 (41.3%) participants were traders, 20 (21.7%) were motor park loader/conductors, while 34 (37%) were commercial drivers. 30 (32.6%) of the participants have witnessed jungle justice, 21 (22.8%) participants have actually carried out jungle justice on criminals, while 41 (44.6%) have neither witnessed nor carried out jungle justice.

6.3 Measures

Perceived Police Legitimacy: This was measured using the Police Legitimacy Scale (Tankebe & Asif, 2015). The scale had three different subscales which measured the various components of police legitimacy: perceived police effectiveness, fairness and lawfulness.

The items employed to measure **perceived police effectiveness** loaded into two distinct factors, which have been labelled neighborhood security (e.g., Crime levels in my neighborhoods have changed for the better in the last year"; $\alpha = 0.82$; mean = 2.26; S. D. = 0.82), and police responsiveness (e.g., "The police are always ready to provide satisfactory assistance to victims of crime"; $\alpha = 0.71$; mean = 1.78; S.D. = 0.60). In both cases, items were measured using a five-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree), with a higher score indicating more favourable assessments of police effectiveness.

Perceived police fairness has two dimensions: quality of interpersonal treatment" and "quality of decision-making." The results of the factor analysis reflect the distinction. The former was measured using three items on a five-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree): "The police treat everyone with respect"; "The police respect people's rights"; and "The police respect people's rights." The overall scale was reliable ($\alpha = 0.71$; mean = 1.60; S. D. = 0.59). We measured quality-of-decision-making using six items; e.g., "The police clearly explain the reasons for their actions"; "The police provide opportunity for unfair decisions to be corrected"; and "The police take account of the needs and concerns of people they deal with" ($\alpha = 0.75$; mean = 1.82; S.D. = 0.57).

The measure of **lawfulnes**s was based on direct and vicarious experiences of police corruption: "Have you ever paid money to a police officer or promised the officer a favour to overlook your unlawful behaviour (e.g., speeding, assault)?", "Have you ever witnessed somebody pay money to a police officer or promise the officer a favour for the officer to overlook their unlawful behavior (e.g., speeding, assault, theft)?", "Have the police ever refused to investigate, arrest, charge, or prosecute you because you are related to a police officer?", "Have you ever made use of somebody related to a police officer to prevent a case being pursued against you?", "Have you ever personally known a situation where the police decide not to investigate, arrest, charge, or prosecute somebody because that person is a relative or a friend?" . The responses ranged from 1 = Many times to 4 = Never ($\alpha = 0.67$; mean = 1.94; S.D. = 0.53).

Support for Jungle Justice: This was measured using the Support for Vigilantism scale (Tankebe, 2009).The items were drawn from Tankebe (2009), and included the following: "It is all right for members of the public to beat up crime suspects," "People who kill armed robbers should not be blamed," "It is sometimes OK for people to take the law into their own hands if they feel the police are unable to protect them," "It is pointless to hand over a suspected criminal to the police because they won't bring the offender to justice." The items were measured using a five-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree), with a higher score indicating greater support for vigilantism ($\alpha = 0.72$; mean = 3.59; standard deviation (S.D. = 0.86).

6.4 Techniques for data Analysis

The study employed multiple hierarchical regression was used to analyze the data. The analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.

7. Results

After checking the data collected to ensure they were free from errors; the data obtained from participants were analyzed by computing the means, standard deviations, and correlations among the study variables. In addition, to test the three hypotheses in the study, Hierarchical Multiple Regressions was conducted in which support for jungle justice was the dependent variable. The independent variables (perceived police legitimacy: effectiveness, fairness and lawfulness) were entered into the equation in steps.

Table 1: Means, standard deviations, and correlations for demographic variables, perceived police effectiveness, perceived police fairness, perceived police lawfulness and support for jungle justice.

	Mean	SD	SJJ	Age	Gender	Occ	Edu	Exp.JJ	PPE	PPF	PPL
Sup_For_Jungle_Justice (SJJ)	11.0	4.01	-	.05	.01	.14	-.01	.08	-.57***	-.63***	-.57***
Age	35.7	7.25		-	-.00	.10	.13	.04	.02	-.04	-.07
Gender (Gen)	1.35	.48			-	-.64***	.08	.19*	.08	-.05	-.02
Occupation (Occ)	1.96	.89				-	-.11	-.08	-.14	-.18*	-.12
Education (Edu)	2.40	1.13					-	.06	-.07	.00	-.10
Exp of Jungle Justice (Exp. JJ)	2.12	.88						-	-.06	.12	-.04
Perc Police Effectiveness (PPE)	22.9	7.32							-	.36***	.50***
Perceived Police Fairness (PPF)	20.3	7.06								-	.35***
Perc Police Lawfulness (PPL)	10.4	3.51									-

Note. N = 92, * = p< .05(two-tailed), ** = p < .01 (two-tailed), *** = p < .001 (two-tailed)

Result of correlation table show that support for jungle justice was significantly related to the three components of perceived police legitimacy; perceived police effectiveness (r = -.57, p < .001), perceived police fairness (r = -.63, p < .001) and perceived police lawfulness (r = -.57, p < .001); but not significantly related to age, gender, occupation, education and experience of jungle justice. Gender showed significant relationship with occupation (r = -.64, p < .001) and experience of jungle justice (r = .19, p < .05). Occupation was significantly related to perceived police fairness (r = -.18, p < .05). Perceive police effectiveness was significantly related to perceived police fairness (r = .36, p < .001) and perceived police lawfulness (r = .50, p < .001). Finally, perceived police fairness showed a positive correlation with perceive police lawfulness (r = .35, p < .001).

Table 2: Showing the prediction of support for jungle Justice from Demographic Variables, Perceived Police Effectiveness, Perceived Police Fairness and Perceived Police Lawfulness

	R	R2	R2Δ	B	Beta(β)	T
Model 1	.203[a]	.041	.041			
Age				.011	.020	.188
Gender				1.240	.148	1.063
Occupation				1.063	.236	1.699
Education				.010	.003	.025
Experience of Jungle Justice				.333	.073	.675
Model 2	.594[b]	.352***	.311			
Perceived Police Effect				-.311	-.567	-6.389***
Model 3	.746[c]	.556***	.203			
Perceived Police Fairness				-.289	-.510	-6.204***
Model 4	.784[d]	.615***	.059			
Perceived Police Lawfuln			.	-.239	-.289	-3.559***

a. Predictors: (Constant), Experience of Jungle Justice, Age, Occupation, Education, Gender
b. Predictors: (Constant), Experience of Jungle Justice, Age, Occupation, Education, Gender, Perceived Police Effectiveness
c. Predictors: (Constant), Experience of Jungle Justice, Age, Occupation, Education, Gender, Perceived Police Effectiveness, Perceived Police Fairness
d. Predictors: (Constant), Experience of Jungle Justice, Age, Occupation, Education, Gender, Perceived Police Effectiveness, Perceived Police Fairness, Perceived Police Lawfulness
Note. N = 92, * = p< .05(two-tailed), ** = p < .01 (two-tailed), *** = p < .001 (two-tailed)

Regression result in table 2 above indicated that none of the demographic variables entered in model 1 significantly predicted support for jungle justice. However, the demographic variables jointly accounted for 4% variance in predicting support for jungle justice (R2Δ = .04, p> .05). Perceived Police Effectiveness (PPE) (β = .076, t = 1.185, p>.05), entered in model 2 of the equation significantly predicted support for jungle justice. Perceived Police Effectiveness accounted for 31% variance in predicting support for jungle justice (R2Δ = .04, p> .05). Perceived Police Fairness (PPF) (β = .076, t = 1.185, p>.05), entered in model 3 of the equation significantly predicted support for jungle justice. Perceived Police Fairness (PPF) accounted for 20% variance in predicting support for jungle justice (R2Δ = .04, p> .05). Perceived Police Lawfulness (PPL) (β = .076, t = 1.185, p>.05), entered in model 4 of the equation also significantly predicted support for jungle justice. Perceived Police Lawfulness (PPL) accounted for 6% variance in predicting support for jungle justice (R2Δ = .04, p> .05).

8. Discussion of Findings

This study investigated perceived police legitimacy as a predictor of support for jungle justice. Results of the regression analysis revealed that the three

components of perceived police legitimacy (perceived police effectiveness, fairness and lawfulness) significantly predicted support for jungle justice. The result implies that as perceived police legitimacy increases, the support for jungle justice as punishment for criminal's decreases. This result did not support the earlier stated hypotheses which stated that the variables under study (perceived police fairness, effectiveness and lawfulness) will not predict the support for jungle justice. Therefore, the null hypotheses were rejected. The result is also congruent with the findings of previous researchers. Previous quantitative studies have linked support for jungle justice (vigilantism) to institutionalized distrust in local police (Haas, Keijser & Bruinsma 2014; Jackson et al 2013; Tankebe 2009a). The result is also supported by the Hobbesian theory of state which stated that the perpetration of jungle justice is as a result of the failure of the state to protect its citizens.

9. Conclusions

The study appraised jungle justice in the incidences of crime in Nigeria. It focused on perceived police legitimacy and support for jungle justice. The three components of police legitimacy (police effectiveness, police fairness and police lawfulness) were studied. Results of the multiple hierarchical regressions showed that the three components of police legitimacy were significant predictors of support for jungle justice as punishment for criminals in Nigeria. It was therefore concluded that lack of faith in police effectiveness, fairness and lawfulness is the major reason why people support jungle justice as a means of administering "justice" to criminals.

10. Recommendations

There is the need to overhaul the criminal court processes in order to make the dispensation of justice faster, for justice delayed is justice denied.

The introduction of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (2015) happily, was supposed to speed up criminal trials but there are worries on its implementation. So, the Act should be strictly adhered to, to restore lost confidence in the criminal court processes.

The law enforcement agents have an image problem which has led people to take the law into their own hands. Not all security personnel in Nigeria are bad and inefficient or ineffective. Consequently, effort should be made to point out the bad elements rather than covering for them in the name of esprit de corp.

There is the need to spread an awareness of human rights to the citizenry. Jungle justice not only violates one's right to fair trial but the right to be held innocent until proven guilty. People should be taught about these rights.

There should be a sensitization or teaching on no violence. One way to combat this phenomenon is to inculcate even in children, that brutality and unnecessary violence in any form is unacceptable.

People should be taught not to participate in the act of jungle justice. This is the most vital tool that can be used in combating jungle justice. Tacit approval of the act or standing by and recording or videoing the act should be discouraged.

References

Abati, R. (2015). Jungle Justice as a Normal Justice. Retrieved on the 10th of April from http://www.reubenabati.com.ng/index.php/others

Alpert, G. P & Dunham, R. (2004) Understanding Police Use of Force: Officers, Suspects, and Reciprocity. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Anderson, E. (1999). Code of the Street: Decency, Violence, and the Moral Life of the Inner City. New York: W. W. Norton.

Augustyn, M. B. (2015) "The (ir) relevance of procedural justice in the pathways to crime." Law and Human Behavior, 39(4): 388 – 401

Beetham, D. (1991). The Legitimation of Power. London: Macmillan.

Beetham, D. (2013) "Revisiting Legitimacy, Twenty Years on." In Justice Tankebe and Alison. Liebling, eds., Legitimacy and Criminal Justice: An International Exploration, 326–352. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Bottoms, A, & Tankebe, J. (2012) "Beyond procedural justice: A dialogic approach to legitimacy in criminal justice." *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology* 102: 119 – 170

Bottoms, Anthony. and Justice Tankebe. 2013. "Voice Within": Powerholders' Perspectives on Authority and Legitimacy. In J Tankebe and A. Liebling (ed.) Legitimacy and Criminal Justice: An International Exploration. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Chima, J. (2016). Jungle justice in Nigeria or elsewhere. Retrieved on November 18 from http://www.linkedin.com/pulse/jungle-justice-Nigeria.

Collins, Randall (2008): Violence: A Micro-Sociological Theory. Princeton University Press: New Jer-sey.

Dienar, E. (1980). De-individuation: The Absence of Self-Awareness and Self-Regulation in Group Members. In P. B. Paulus (Ed.), Psychology of Group Influence (pp.209-242). Hillsdale, NJ : Erlbaum

Diener, E., Lusk, R., DeFour, D. and Flax, R. (1980). De-individuation: Effects of group size, density, number of observers, and group member similarity on self-consciousness and disinhibited behavior. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 39, 449-459.

Dunn, J. (2013) "Legitimacy and Democracy in the World Today". In Justice Tankebe and Alison Liebling, eds., Legitimacy and Criminal Justice: An International Exploration, 326–352. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Durkheim, E. (1897/1951) Suicide: A Study in Sociology. New York: The Free Press.

Duval, S. and Wicklund, R. A. (1972). A Theory of Objective Self-Awareness. New York: Academic Press.

Festinger, L., Pepitone, A., & Newcomb, T.M. (1952). Some Consequences of De-Individuation in a Group. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 47, 382-389.

Fyfe, J. (1988) "Police Use of Deadly Force: Research and Reform. *Justice Quarterly* 5: 165-205.

Goldstein, D. M. (2003) '''In Our Own Hands: Lynching, Justice and the Law in Bolivia, *American Ethnologist* 30: 22–43

Haas, N., de Keijser, J. W., & Gerben W. Bruinsma. (2014). "Public Support for Vigilantism, Confidence in Police and Police Responsiveness". Policing and Society: *An International Journal of Research and Policy*, 24:2: 224-241

Harnischfeger, J. (2003) ''The Bakassi Boys: Fighting Crime in Nigeria, *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 41: 23–49.

Hough, M, Jackson, J & Bradford, B. (2013). "Legitimacy, Trust and Compliance: An Empirical Test of Procedural Justice Theory using the European Social Survey". In Justice Tankebe and Alison. Liebling, eds., Legitimacy and Criminal Justice: An International Exploration, 326–352. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Iwarime-Jaja, D (2007) Law and Its Administration in Nigeria. Port Harcourt: CelWil Publishers.

Jackson, J, Bradford, B, Stanko, E. & Hohl, K. (2012). Just authority? Trust in the Police in England and Wales. Abingdon: Routledge.

Jackson, J, Huq, A, Bradford, B. & Tyler, T. (2013). "Monopolizing force? Police Legitimacy and Public Attitudes toward the Acceptability of Violence". *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law* 19: 479-497.

Knapp, W. (1972) Report of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Police Corruption and the City's Anti-Corruption Procedures. New York, NY: George Braziller.

Lucas, R (1980) On Justice. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Luke, N. (2013). When the mob rules: Jungle justice in Africa retrieved on the 12th of June, from http://www.p.dw.com/p/lJune

Momboisse, R. (1967). Riots, Revolts and Insurrections. Springfield, IL : Charles C. Thomas Publisher.

Murphy, K., & Cherney, A. (2011). "Fostering cooperation with the police: How do ethnic minorities in Australia respond to procedural justice-based policing?" *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 44(2), 235-257.

Nivette, A. E. (2016) "Institutional Ineffectiveness, Illegitimacy, and Public Support for Vigilantism in Latin America." Criminology, 54:142-175.

Punch, M. 1(985) Conduct unbecoming: The Social Construction of Police Deviance and Control. London: Tavistock Publications.

Reisig, M. D, Tankebe, J. & Meško, G. (2012) "Procedural justice, police legitimacy, and public cooperation with the police among young Slovene adults." *Journal of Criminal Justice and Security* 14: 147-164

Sanni, M. (2017). Jungle justice on the rise in Nigeria. Retrieved February 14 from http://www.AljazeerahNigerianewspapers

Schweingruber, D. (2000). Mob sociology and escalated force: Sociology's Contribution to Repressive Police Tactics. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 41, 371- 389

Sheeran, P. (2002). "Intention—behavior relations: A Conceptual and Empirical Review. *European Review of Social Psychology*, 12(1), 1-36.

Sunshine, J & Tyler, T. R. (2003). "The role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing". *Law and Society Review* 37: 555–89

Tankebe, J (2014) "Police Legitimacy." In M.D. Reisig & R.J. Kane (eds.), Oxford

Handbook of Police and Policing. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Tankebe, J, Reisig D. M. & Wang, X. (2016) "A Multidimensional Model of Police Legitimacy: A Cross-cultural Assessment."*Law and Human Behavior* 40: 11-22.

Tankebe, J. (2009a). "Self-help, Policing, and Procedural Justice: Ghanaian Vigilantism and the Rule of Law, *Law and Society Review* 43: 245–68.

Tankebe, J. (2009b) "Public Cooperation with the Police in Ghana: Does procedural fairness matter? Criminology 47: 701–30.

Tyler, T. (2006) Why people obey the law. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Tyler, T. R. & Huo, Y. J. (2002) Trust in the Law: Encouraging Public Cooperation with the Police and Courts. Russell-Sage Foundation.

Tyler, T. R., & Blader, S (2000) Co-operation in Groups: Procedural Justice, Social Identity, and Behavioral Engagement. Philadelphia: Psychology Press

Ubabukoh, I. (2013). Why resort to jungle justice? Retrieved on 16 January, 2013 from http://www.vanguardngr.com

Weber, M. (1978) Economy and Society: An Outline of Interpretive Sociology. Eds. G. Roth & C. Wittich. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Wikipedia, (2017) Prevalence of Jungle Justice in Nigeria. Accessed 14/12/2017.

Wilkinson, D. L., Beaty, C, C. & Lurry, R. M. (2009) "Youth violence – crime or self-help? Marginalized urban males' perspectives on the limited efficacy of the criminal justice system to stop youth violence." The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 623: 25-38.

Zimbardo, P. G. (1970). The human choice: Individuation, reason, and order versus de-individuation, impulse and chaos. In W. J. Arnold and D. Levine (Eds.), Nebraska Symposium on Motivation 1969, Volume 2 (pp.237-307). Lincoln, NE : University of Nebraska Press.

Part Three
Social Psychology

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 149–155

A Qualitative Analysis of Determinants of Premarital Sex among Students in Selected Secondary Schools in Kaduna State, Nigeria.

AKPOKOS JAMES AMOS, SILAS ANTHONIA BADUKU
Kaduna State University, Kaduna, Nigeria

Abstract. Several studies have reported the existence of premarital sex among secondary school students in Nigeria. Although several quantitative studies in Nigeria have identified some of the determinants of premarital sex, only few have systematically examine from the students perspective what are their motivation for engaging in premarital sex. Specifically therefore, the objective of this study is to explore the factors which influence the initiation of premarital sex among secondary school students in Kaduna State. Using the qualitative approach, this study collected data from 16 focus group discussions held among unmarried 16 – 19 year-old secondary school students. Some of the factors identified include, transactional sex, the influence of western culture and media, non-adherence to religious injunctions, proof of affection or love for boy or girl friend as well as the influence of friends or peers. Arising from the findings of this study it is recommended that parents should strive to teach their children some important aspects of their culture especially that which concerns morality and chastity as a means of curbing the negative influence of western culture on adolescents' sexual behaviour.
Keywords: Determinants, premarital sex, Students, Secondary School,

1. Introduction

Premarital sex in the context of this study refers to penetrative vaginal or sexual intercourse performed between two unmarried opposite sex people. The increasing involvement of in-school adolescents globally in premarital sexual activity and the consequences associated with such behaviour has drawn the attention of the international community and scholars to this problem especially after the outbreak of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the 1980s(Aganaba, 2000). Several studies have documented high and increasing premarital sexual activities among in-and out of school adolescents (Demographic Health Survey, 2012; Adeoye, Ola and Aliu 2012). For instance, a study conducted by Bermudez, Buela-Casal and Teva's(2011) in Spain revealed that kissing, petting and premarital sexual intercourse are not only common among students in high school but they tend to initiate such behaviour at relatively early age of 10 years. In sub-Saharan Africa, many studies have similarly reported the prevalence of premarital sex among secondary or high school students. According to the Global School Based Student Health Survey conducted among students in Senior High Schools in Ghana in 2008, it revealed that 21.7% of students had initiated heterosexual intercourse, while 48.2% stated that they are involved in intimate romantic relationship with the opposite sex(Owusu,2008).

Several studies in Nigeria have also documented the prevalence of different forms of premarital sex among secondary school students in different parts of Nigeria. For example, a study conducted by Ola and Oludare in Ekiti State South-West Nigeria, revealed that 21.0 % of the 779 students who participated in the study have had penetrative sexual intercourse with the opposite sex (Ola and Oludare, 2008). Evidence from studies particularly in the past two decades or so has also revealed that most secondary school students in Kaduna State engaged in premarital sexual activities. For instance, a study conducted by La'ah (2010) in Kachia, it was found that 70% of the 862 in-school and out-of-school female adolescents indicated that they have had sexual intercourse with the opposite sex.

The prevalence of premarital sexual activities among in-school adolescents has been attributed to a plethora of factors. These factors according to Adeoye,Ola and Aliu(2012) range from social, economic, cultural and political conditions to those that characterize the living situation of an individual adolescent, including family situation with respect to education and income. Owuamanam and Bankole (2013) mentioned that the intense sexual urge or drive experienced by most adolescents which is as a result of the sexual development taking place in the biological as well as behavioural level and the absence of proper parental supervision of their children's life were also given as reasons for the increasing involvement of adolescents in various forms of sexual behaviours. Furthermore, other studies have identified peer group pressure exposure to social and traditional media including unhindered access to phonographic materials as well as derivation of economic or material benefits as some of the factors influencing the decision to engage in premarital sex(La'ah, 2010 and Bermudez, Buela-Casal and Teva, 2011;Ankomah, Mamman-Daura, Omoregie and Ayanti,2012; Ybarra, Strasburger and Mitchell,2014; Amos and Inuwa,2018).

Evidences from other similar studies have shown that the increasing involvement of adolescents in premarital sexual relationship tend to have an adverse consequences among those who engage in the practice. For instance, Musa's study in Maiduguri revealed that of the 286 respondents interviewed, 68% mentioned unwanted pregnancy, loss of respect, 57%, sexually transmitted infection, 93%, and regret 43% as some of the causes of premarital sex(Pespress,2010). In Ethiopia, Tekletsadik, Shaweno and Daka (2014) reported that out of those who had premarital sexual intercourse 15.3% of the women faced unwanted pregnancy and those with unwanted pregnancy, while 82% had induced abortions. Similarly, 20.9% reported symptoms of sexually transmitted infections such as vaginal discharge, 14.3%, genital ulcer and 1.1% inguinal swelling .The steady increase in adolescents' sexual activities is also evident in the high HIV prevalence rate among young people who are less than 24 years of age. In Kaduna State for instance, it is estimated that more than one third (38.4 %) of the 462,000 HIV positive persons in State are within the age bracket of 15 to 24 years(Kaduna State Agency for the Control of AIDS,2010). In view of the negative consequences of premarital sex on the reproductive health of adolescent and their overall socio-economic well-being, the need arises to identify the social conditions underlying the involvement of in-school adolescents in premarital sexual relationship.

Although several quantitative studies have identified correlates and determinants of premarital sex (Pespress, 2010; Lokshmi, Gupta and Kumar (2007), there are also some qualitative studies which have similarly examine the causes of premarital sex. For instance, Ghaffari, have investigated individual related factors which influences the initiation of premarital sexual intercourse among Iranian adolescents(Ghaffari,Gharghani,Mehrabi,Ramezankhani,and Movahed,(2016) Similarly a nationwide survey conducted by Ankomah, Mamman-Daura, Omoregie and Anyanti (2011) examined the reasons for engaging in early sexual initiation among adolescents in Nigeria. Furthermore, an earlier study by Agaha, Van-Rossen, and Ankomah, by (2006) investigated the economics, the power dynamics and gender relations of sexuality in Southwestern Nigeria.

It is however pertinent to point out, that while some qualitative studies have provided details accounts of the reason why adolescents engage in premarital sex and other related sexual behavior, only few, if any have specifically examine from the students perspective what are their motivation for engaging in premarital sex. Besides, the bulk of the research aimed at identifying the causes of premarital sex in Nigeria were largely quantitative in nature only a few were conducted using the qualitative approach Ankomah, Mamman-Daura, Omoregie and Anyanti (2011). Similarly, unlike other qualitative studies which were limited to only specific ethnic group, towns, cities other and social groups, this study sought to deepen our understand of causes of premarital sex by studying adolescents from different ethnic, religious, and socio-cultural background. Furthermore, while most of qualitative studies that investigated the reason surrounding the initiation of premarital sex were conducted in Southern Nigeria, there seem to be a dearth of qualitative information on the motivation for premarital sex among in-school adolescents especially in North-Central Nigeria.

A combination of quantitative and qualitative information on the reasons for adolescents' involvement in premarital sex is needed for the formulation of appropriate rules and regulations in secondary schools which will help regulate the sexual activities of students in the school environment. Above all, information derived from the study will help in the formulation of HIV programmes that will reduce the vulnerability of adolescent to HIV infections and other reproductive health challenges. Specifically therefore, the objective of this paper is to explore the key factors influencing the initiation of premarital sex among secondary school students in Kaduna State using the qualitative approach.

2. Methodology

This study was conducted in Kaduna State which is located in the mid-central area of Northern Nigeria. With an estimated population of 6.1 million, the state has the third largest population in the country (2006 population census). The State consists of many ethnic groups. The prominent ones are Hausa, Fulani, Adara, Bajju, Atyap, Ninzo, Kurama among others.

The study population consisted of Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) students. Attention was focused on this category of students because they are more matured and are likely to be experienced enough to discuss sex-related issues than those in junior classes. The study was conducted in 12 secondary schools, with one school each selected from 12 LGAs out of the 23 LGAs in the state. The schools and LGAs were purposely selected to reflect the socio-cultural and ethno-religious diversity of the state. The schools selected differed in terms of the ownership structure, (private or public), sex composition, and type of school (Day or Boarding). On the whole 4 boys' only schools, 4girls only schools and 4 mixed schools were selected. While 6 of the school are publicly owned the remaining six are privately owned.

2.1 Selection of Discussants

To select the participants for the FGDs, the researcher paid an initial visit to all the selected schools. Considering the age and sensitive nature of the study permission of the principals were sought and obtained. The researcher then visited the students in their respective classrooms. In each of the class room visited the researcher interacted with the students and explains to them the purpose of the study. After which the students were given a six items questionnaire to fill. The items on the questionnaire include, age, gender, ethnic group, whether currently in a relationship with the opposite sex, how many opposite sex friends to you presently have and have you ever had sex. The objective of administering the abridged questionnaire is essentially to identify sexually experienced students. This was important because only sexually experienced were required to participate in the FGDs. Based on the response of the screening, those who had initiated premarital sex were identified. Among those identified, the researcher then asked the class monitor of each class to recommend two students each whose academic performance are above average and who are equally outspoken. Those who were so recommend were then screened and selected to participate in the focus group discussion. Using this method, two students each, whose ages are between 16 to 19 years, were selected from SSSI; SSSII and SSSIII. However, in co-educational schools separate FGDs were conducted for boys and girls. Like it was done in single sex schools, two male and two female students were selected from the three Year Groups in co-educational schools. The reason for conducting separate FGDs for male and female adolescents is because of the need to know independently the gender differences on the issues of study. Thus, each FGD group consisted of six participants from each of the 12 studied schools. Overall, a total of sixteen (16) FGDs were conducted for the study; eight in single sex schools, while the other eight were conducted in co-educational institutions.

2.2 The Structure of the FGDs

Each focus group membership consisted of six participants drawn from SSSI, SSSII and SSSIII. This mix of students from different classes makes for varied, interesting and sustained discussion. The FGDs were held in classrooms. It was ensured that all the venues were the discussions were held are convenient to the participants. All the discussions were held in English language, Pidgin English or Hausa Language as the case may be. Each discussion lasted for about 60 minutes with refreshment provided to the participants in the course of the discussions.

Focus group discussions were led by the researcher and note-taker for all the male groups. While a female postgraduate student from the department of Sociology who was trained by the researcher on focus group methodology and a female note taker led the discussions with all female groups. As a prelude to the discussion, the moderators for both the male and female groups provided a general introduction to the study. Anonymity and confidentiality were assured, and permission from the discussants was sought for the use of tape recorder. The discussions for both groups were guided by the interview guide. The discussions were tape-recorded, and later transcribed and translated prior to analysis. The translations were checked by a second person to ensure accuracy and also that important information was not left out.

3. Results

3.1 Characteristics of Participants

The participants who took part in the study were unmarried males and female senior secondary schools students aged 15-19 years. A total number of 96 in-school adolescents (48 males and 48 female) participated. The participants who took part in the

study came from different ethnic background. Although the Hausa had a slight majority, there were other ethnic groups like Adara,Bajju, Ninzo, Kurama, Atyap, and other minority ethnic groups from the middle belt and Southern Nigeria. The participants were a mixture of Christians' and Muslims.

3.2 Social Determinants of Premarital Sexual Intercourse

The study identified several factors or social conditions which motivates the involvement of in-school adolescents in premarital sex. These reasons are explained as follows.

3.3 Transactional Sex

Discussants who took part in the FGDs conducted in the different schools in the study area generally confirm the existence of transactional sex among secondary school students but they however maintain that only few female students engage in the practice. While some discussants say that they know a few students in their schools who engage in the practice, others claim to have knowledge of their school mates' involvement in transactional sex through gossips as well as from discussion with other students. A female discussant in SSS III from a boarding single sex school in Giwa, described the existence of transactional sex among students thus:

I know a few girls in our school who engage in sex with their boyfriends primarily for monetary reasons. There are two of my close friends in school whom I know very well. Most of the financial needs of these girls are taken care of by their boyfriends. These boys are not planning to marry these girls they are just lovers. These girls regularly have sex with their boyfriends. At weekends these girls use to sneak out of school and pass the night in their boyfriends' houses. From the money they get from their boyfriends they buy very expensive clothes and fine shoes. Not long ago one of the girls who is just about 16 years old became pregnant and the boyfriend gave her some money to remove the pregnancy. Although not all girls who have sex with their boyfriends do so for the sake of money, there are a few however who are money conscious and so they engage in sexual intercourse mainly for monetary consideration. From what I have heard and seen some girls in our school, not very many female students practice transactional sex.

This statement is an indication that a few secondary school students engage in transactional sex indicating that the practice is not very popular or widespread among students.

3.4 The Influence of Western Culture

Although most discussants in the FGDs did not state the extent to which western culture has motivated students' involvement in premarital sex they however agree that it significantly influences the initiation of premarital sex among students and other category of adolescents. Majority of discussants also pointed out that they largely come into contact with western culture through the mass media. They maintain that while the media, particularly television, educates young people on a number of issues, it also teaches them other bad things including "how to perform that thing". A female discussant in SSS II from a day private school in Kwoi aptly described the influence of western culture on premarital sexual initiation as follows:

Exposure to television has taught most of us a lot of good and bad things. These days' lots of western movies and programmes we watch on TV show pictures of naked men and women kissing, romancing or even having sexual intercourse. Anytime you watch such films you tend to become sexually arose and feel like doing it. However there are some good programs also you will watch that will help you so much.

Other discussants in the FGDs stated that some of the movies or programmes they watch on Television, particularly those that show nudity or women who dress seductively it usually triggers their sexual urge. They claim that exposure to such movies and programmes make it very difficult for them to control their sexual drives. The uncontrollable urge experienced might encourage them to seek for outlet where they can satisfy the urge. A male discussant in SSS I from a private boarding school in Fadan-Karshi stated that:

A lot of western culture is learned from the mass media. Young people like me tend to copy virtually all forms of western lifestyle including western type of romantic relationships. What I'm saying is that even if one tries to abstain from sex, by watching programmes which show nudity or real sexual acts one finds it difficult to abstain from premarital sex.

The statement of the two discussants from Kwoi and Fadan-Karshi revealed that exposure to western culture has only but a limited influence on the initiation of premarital sex. However both statements tend to suggest that watching movies or programmes with explicit sexual content can motivate sexual experimentation among young people.

3.5 Non-adherence to religious injunctions

However discussants who took part in some of the FGDs conducted tend to also share the view that non-adherence to religious teachings has contributed to the prevalence of premarital sexual relationships. Some of the discussants maintain that many young people attend religious activities but hardly do they practice what they have learnt. They pointed out that some young people who attend such events merely do so to look for new boy or girlfriends. An SSS III male discussant from a boarding co-educational school in Makarfi and a leader of a Christian religious group in his school sums up the issue thus:
In this our generation things have really changed. Most young people attend church not because they want to live a true Christian life. They see the church as a social gathering where they can come and sing and also catch some fun. Some use fellowships and church activities as avenues to look for boys or girlfriends. Most of these kinds of people usually engage in immoral acts such as kissing, hugging and even sexual intercourse. A lot of these things are happening because most young people do not take religion seriously and they do not make any effort to abide or adhere to the religious teachings they receive.

The opinion expressed by this discussant shows that many students tend to see religion as a social gathering where people go to make acquaintances rather than learning the appropriate moral values which will regulate their social life including their sexual behaviour.

3.6 Prove of affection or love to boy or girl friend

Some discussants who took part in the FGDs conducted in some of the schools also agreed that the need to prove how much they love their boyfriends has motivated some girls to consent to sexual demands from their boyfriends. Although they did not disclose the extent to which students engage in this practice they however agreed that the practice exist. A few discussants insisted that the fear of losing their boyfriends tends to compel some girls to succumb to sexual demands from their boyfriends. Some of the discussants in the FGDs stated that some of the female students had sex for the first time because they felt that allowing their boyfriends to have sex with them is the best way of expressing how much they love their partner. To some of the participants there could be no love without sex, and the fear of losing a boy or girlfriend motivated them to initiate sexual intercourse. A female student in SSS I in a day secondary school in Sabon-Gari who participated in the FGD session stated that:
If a girl likes a man, anything he asked her, she will do it, she will have no resistance, because she loves him. If he demands for sex she will give, if he asks for money if she has it, she will give him. The reason for her submission is the fear of losing the partner, so she accepts.

The opinion held by this discussant demonstrates that some girls can do anything within their powers to ensure that they maintain or keep their boyfriends or their relationships at whatever cost.

3.7 The influence of friends/ peers

The findings from the quantitative data is also supported by the information gathered from the FGDs. Majority of informants mentioned peer pressure as one of the causes of premarital sex in their respective schools. They reported that adolescents engage in premarital sex because of pressures from the friends they relate with. They asserted that the kind of friends young people relate with can significantly influence their behavior. Some of them argued that if friends are fond of talking about sex, any time he is in their midst the tendency is that he would be encouraged to have sex himself.

Discussants during the FGDs pointed to friends as the main pressure on them to engage in first sex. Pressure to conform was mentioned as very critical. They observed that young people were likely to be influenced by their peers to engage in early sex. The pressure could take the form of subtle name calling to physical harassment. An SS II male discussant from a mixed day school from Kaduna narrated his experience as follows:
There was this day I visited my male friend in their house. I met him with his girlfriend and her girlfriend who accompanied her to see him. My friend subsequently introduced me to his girlfriend's friend. Since then we became very intimate. One day she invited me to their house. When I got there I notice that her parents and siblings were not at home. After entertaining me with a bottle of Coke and biscuits, she moved over from her seat and came over and sat down close to me on the crouch. Before I knew what was happening she started touching and caressing me. We hugged and romance each other for a long time but we did not have sex. When I later inform my friend who introduce me to her about what happened, he was not happy with me. He called me a bush boy and insulted me for not having the courage to have sexual intercourse with the girl. After the abuses and insults he however encouraged me and told me what

to do if such an opportunity ever presents itself again. About a month or so after the first encounter the girl invited me to her house again, like the other time nobody was at home. I was prepared this time, so that day I had sex with her. I did not really want to, but did it just to prove to my friend that I am man enough.

Even though this practice is not very frequent, some female discussants stated that they initiated premarital sex with the opposite sex primarily because they wanted to avoid being called names by their sexually experienced friends. A female discussant in SSS I from a mixed boarding school in Makarfi stated that:
I really did not plan to have sexual intercourse as at the time I had my first experience. It was the pressure from friends. They kept calling me names like Sister Mary, Angel, Jesus sister, etc. When the pressure became unbearable I had to succumb, just to avoid the name calling.

Some male discussants also reported how some of their male friends have encouraged them, among other things, offering advice about language and appropriate tricks and skills to use in seducing girls. A male discussant who is in SSS II from public boarding school in Kagoro stated that:
'There is this girl in my school that I love so much. When I told my friends about the love I have for her they taught me how to approach her. We I met her and told her that I love her she accepted. After two weeks of dating I asked to have sex with her. But she told me she was a virgin. When I told my friends about her response they told me that all girls use to say that. They however encouraged me to keep trying. I kept trying until one night during prep I invited her to an uncompleted building and we did it [had sex]'.

These statements from both the FGDs clearly indicate that the pressure exerted by peers do significantly influences the initiation of sexual intercourse among some secondary school students in the study area.

4. Conclusion

It is evident from the findings of this study that addressing adolescents' involvement in premarital sexual relationship may not be easy because it is largely linked to exposure to western culture and the need for economic survival. Moreover, the exposure to western culture and the economic deprivations suffered by most young people have evolved over time and have become part and parcel of their social life. For instance, the inability of the state and relevant stakeholders institutionalize mechanism to regulate the exposure of young people to western culture and media will continue to have a significant influence on adolescents' involvement in premarital sexual relationship. What is more, the existence of widespread poverty in the country will continue to provide fertile ground for transactional sex to thrive. For adolescents especially female, who are born and brought up in poor homes premarital sexual intercourse might be resorted to by many as a means of addressing their pressing socio-economic needs.

5. Recommendations

To address the negative influence of western culture on the premarital sexual relationship of adolescents' it is recommended that parents should strive to teach their children some important aspects of their culture, especially that which concerns morality and chastity. The traditional practice which encourages young people to abstain from premarital sex and other forms of unapproved sexual relationship till marriage should be inculcated in young people.

More importantly, parents should take very keen interests on the activities of their adolescent children. They should monitor their activities very closely and know who their friends are and their family background. As observed by Isiugo-Abanihe and Oyediran (2004), parents should not abdicate their responsibilities of properly bringing up their children to some surrogate parents or become too preoccupied with their professions and other pursuits of daily existence. Above all, parents should regulate the type of films and programs their children watch and also monitor and censor their use of social media.

References

Aganaba, D.T. (2000) Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Senior Secondary School Students Concerning HIV/AIDS in Yenagoa, Bayelsa State. An Unpublished Master's thesis in public health submitted to the Department of Community Medicine, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Demographic Health Survey Comparative Report Number 29, (2012) *Trends in Adolescents Reproductive and Sexual Behaviours- A Comparative Analysis*. (eds) Kothari, M.T., Wang,S.,Head, S.K. and Abderrahim, N. ICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA.

Adeoye, A.O., Ola, O., & Aliu, B. (2012). Prevalence of premarital sex and factors influencing it among students in a private tertiary

institution in Nigeria. *International of Psychology and Counselling, 4*(1), 6-9.

Bermudez, M .; Buela-Casal, G. and Teva, I.(2011) Types of Sexual Contact and Precoital Sexual Experience in Spanish Adolescents.*Universitas Psychologica* (10) 2: pp411-421

Global School Based Students Health Survey (GSHS), Ghana Report, (2008) (ed) Owusu, A. Centre for Disease Control, USA

Ola, T.M. and Oludare (2008)Sexual Behaviours and Knowledge about HIV/AIDS among Nigerian Secondary School Students. *International Journal of Health Research,* 1(4):pp 197 -205

La'ah, J.G. (2010) Union and onset of sex among young girls in Kachia Local Government Area. *Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*. 2010 Vol.8 pp 86-103

Ankomah, A. Mamman-Daura, F. Omoregie, G. and Anyanti, J.(2011) Reasons for delaying or engaging in early sexual initiation among adolescents in Nigeria. Adolescent *Health, Medicine and Therapeutics, Vol. 2: pp 75-84.*

Ybarra, M.L., Strasburger, V.C. and Mitchell, K.J (2014) Sexual Media Exposure, Sexual Behaviour and Sexual Violence Victimization. In *Adolescence Clinical Pediatrics*www.sagepublications.com.

Amos, A. J. and Inuwa, (2018) R. H. Exposure to Sexual Content Via the Social Media and its Influence on the Sexual Behaviour of Undergraduate Students of Kaduna State University. *Abuja Journal of Sociological Studies;* Vol.5 No 2 Pp 190-217

Musa, A. and Umar, A., (2013) Consequences of Pre-Marital Sex among the Youth a Study of University of Maiduguri. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 10, Issue 1 (Mar. - Apr. 2013), PP 10-17*

Tekletsadik, E., Shaweno, D and Daka, D. (2014) Prevalence, Associated Risk Factors and Consequences of Premarital Sex among Female Students in Aletawondo High School, Sidama Zone Ethiopia. *Journal of Public Health and Epidemiology Vol.6, No7. Pp 216-222*

Kaduna State Agency for the Control of AIDS. Report of Mapping and Capacity Assessment of Kaduna State Agency for the Control of AIDS[KADSACA]; Local Action Committee on AIDS[LACAs]; Civil Society Networks; Community Based Organizations [CBOs]; and Service Providers in Kaduna State.

Pespress, B.N. (2010) Social Determinants of Adolescent Risk Behaviors: An Examination of Depressive Symptoms and Sexual Risk, Substance Use, and Suicide Risk Behaviors. Unpublished Ph.D Thesis Case Reserve University, Frances Payne Bolton .

Lakshmi, P.V.M., Gupta, N. and Kumar, R. (2007) Psychosocial Predictors of Adolescent Sexual Behaviour. *Indian Journal of Pediatrics*, Vol.74 pp 923-926.

Wepukhulu, R.N., Mauyo, L.W., Poipoi, M.W., Achoka, J.S.K., Kafu, P. and Walaba, A.A., (2012) Influence of Socio-economic Status on Attitudes towards Premarital Sex among Secondary School Students in Western Kenya: Case study of Bungoma Country, Kenya.

Owuamanam, D. O., and Bankole, M.O.(2013) Family Type and Attitude to Sexual Promiscuity of Adolescents in Ekiti State, Nigeria.*European Scientific Journal,* 9(17) pp171-177

Ghaffari, M. Gharghani, Z.G, Mehrabi, Y. Ramezankhani,A. And Movahed, M. (2016) Premarital Sexual Intercourse-Related Individual Factors Among Iranian Adolescents: A Qualitative Study. M. *Iran Red Crescent Med. J. Vol. 18, No.2*

Agaha, S. Van-Rossen, R. and Ankomah, A.(2006) Community Level Influences on Early Sexual Initiation in Nigeria. North Carolina Population Centre. www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/wp-06 88/at_download/document

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 157–162

Counselling Implications of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy on Psycho-Social Adjustment of Vesico Vaginal Fistulae (VVF) Patients in Kano State, Nigeria

ASHEOTSALA AMINA ALAKU
Federal College of Education (Technical) Bichi, Kano State, Nigeria

GRACE O. MOMOH, YAKUBU A. MALLUM
University of Jos, Nigeria

Abstract. People with Vesico Vaginal Fistulae (VVF) have been suffering severely. In some communities, they are treated as outcast, while others are stigmatized. They suffer physical, emotional, and social maladjustment. Little position has been established about the counselling implications of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBTH) on psycho-social adjustment of people living with VVF. Thus, the present study examined the counselling implications of CBTH on emotional, physical, and social adjustment of VVF patients in Kano state, Nigeria. The study discussed the causes and effects of VVF, psycho-social adjustment of VVF persons, concept of CBTH and its counselling implications on psycho-social adjustment of people living with VVF. The study concluded that CBTH provides effective counselling for optimizing psycho-social adjustment of people living with VVF. The study recommended that relevant stakeholders should uphold and maximize CBTH for treating psycho-social maladjustment of VVF patients.

Keywords: VVF, counselling, implication, CBTH, psycho-social adjustment.

1. Introduction

Vesico Vaginal Fistulae (VVF) has become a global scourge most especially in the third world countries. VVF is typically found among the Northern Nigerian women in places like Kano, Sokoto, Kaduna, Maduguri, and many communities (Ahmed & Holtz, 2007). World Health Organisation (2006) estimated 2 million young women live with untreated VVF, and that new cases of between 50,000 and 100,000 are reported every year worldwide. According to Global Health (2014), an estimated two million women suffer from VVF globally. Nigeria has the highest prevalence of VVF in the world. The estimated case was between 400,000 and 800,000 and that about 20,000 new cases occurring annually, with 90 percent of the cases go untreated. From the estimated figure, it shows that no actual figure of people with VVF is yet to be ascertained. This may be attributing to stigmatization and shame associated with the condition where majority are afraid to expose themselves for support. The annual incessant reports of new cases in Nigeria is an indication that many women still live with VVF condition and suffer its scourge. VVF therefore is defined as an abnormal communication between the urinary bladder and the vaginal that results in the continuous involuntary discharge of urine into the vaginal vault (Bashah, Worku, & Mengistu, 2018).

2. Causes of VVF

The causes of VVF is attributed to many factors. Factors as age, socioeconomic status, prolong labour, traditional factors (Karbir, Iliyasu, Abubakar & Umar, 2004), obstetrical instruments, and early marriage have been highlighted as sources of VVF. Among the factors, the traditional (cultural) practices and labour obstruction may be the leading cause in Nigeria. The National Foundation on Vesico-Vaginal Fistulae (2003) in a study of 1443 patients with VVF, found that 32.5% of all the Hausa patients freely admitted to having had a female genital mutilation known as "gishiri" cut. World Health Organisation (2006) reported that due to long labour obstruction, the unrelenting pressure of the baby's head against the pelvis can greatly reduce the

flow of blood to the soft tissues surrounding the bladder, vaginal and rectum. This situation in most cases leaves the pelvic tissue with injury which may rotten away, thus creating a hole or a fistulae between the bladder and the urethra. A woman in this condition may develop VVF and suffer its consequences. More so, Moir (2007) explained that the common form of obstetric fistulae is caused by pressure necrosis following a prolonged labour. Often, this situation may be unnoticed until many days after a woman delivers her child. Also, a report from southern Nigeria, indicated that most of the clients that have VVF following prolonged obstructed labour usually believe to come from spiritual houses or after delivery of a dead baby at home (Okoye, Emma-Echiegu, & Tanyi, 2014).

The other form of fistulae occurs as a result of improper use of obstetrical instruments. This is an accidental injury, which refers to injury caused to the bladder during obstetric operations performed within the modern health care system, such as the hospital. Destructive operative procedures during delivery of the child may cause trauma, hence fistulae. Poor instruments such as perforator or decapitation hook may slip and damage the vaginal wall and bladder (Wilson, Sikkema, Watt, & Masenga, 2015; Zacharin, 2008). More so, early introduction to sexual activities as a result of this marriage leads to early pregnancy when the growth of pelvis is not complete, this situation causes cephalopelvic disproportion, a condition when the baby's head or body is too big to fit through the mother's pelvis (Ajuwon, 2007).

Since the birth canal is too narrow for the baby to come out, a prolonged and obstructed labours occurs, threatening both the life of the mother and the child at the same time. The trauma experienced by the woman may damage her birth canal, thus giving way to reproductive tract infections; this in turn leads to the development of an opening or fistulae between the vaginal and the urethra, which allows urine to pass through the vaginal uncontrollably (Wilson, Sikkema, Watt, & Masenga, 2015). Furthermore, Age at marriage no doubt affects pregnancy and labour complications among Nigerian women, hence a resulted to VVF. It has been reported that in Ethiopia and Nigeria, for example, over 25% of fistulae patients had become pregnant before the age of 15, and over 50% had become pregnant before the age of 18 (Okoye, Emma-Echiegu, & Tanyi, 2014; WHO, 2019).

3. Effects of VVF on the People Living with the Conditions

The effects of VVF on the victims are never pleasing anywhere. The effects are highly physiological, psychological and social in nature. Researcher has found that the VVF condition comes with a lot of discrimination and stigmatization (Bashah, Worku, & Mengistu, 2018). Physiologically, Fistulae results in the constant leaking of urine through the vaginal. Apart from continuous leakage of urine, VVF also often leaves its victims with foetal mortality, cervical and pelvic damages, and neurological conditions such as foot-drop, urogenital infections, ammonia dermatitis, genital lacerations, kidney infections and amenorrhea. Nerves to the lower limbs may also be damaged and when this happens, VVF patients may suffer from paralysis of the lower half of the body (Ghatak 2012).

Psychosocially, the VVF condition can make the victims freedom curtailed, find it difficult to enjoy sexual life. The condition may lead to woman's inability to perform some house chores and marital obligation to her husband (Ahmed & Holtz, 2007). This irreparable and demoralizing condition thus destroys the psychological well-being and adjustment of the victims. When VVF patients lose confidence in enjoying quality life, they often live a life of regret and misery. The condition at times renders its victim helpless, hopeless and traumatized. Women suffering from VVF often see themselves as being different from other women in several areas thus experience both negative self-concept and low self-esteem. Additionally, VVF patients may suffer direct trauma to the pelvic bones, and may experience gait disorders due to the destruction of the symphyseal union of the pubic bones (Lawson, 2007).

4. Psycho-Social Adjustment of People Living with VVF

To understand psycho-social adjustment, the concept of adjustment needs to be understood. Adjustment originates from the biological term "adaptation" (Mangal, 2005). Biologists used the term "adaptation" strictly for the physical demands of the environment, but psychologists use the term "adjustment" for varying conditions of social or inter-personal relations in the society. Adjustment can be referred to as the reaction to the demands and pressures of a social setting imposed upon the individual. As such, there has been a continuous struggle between the needs of the individual and the external forces since time immemorial (Mangal, 2005). Adjustment implies an emotional and intellectual acceptance of loss. Adjustment to VVF

patients connotes acceptance of the condition of challenge without feeling shameful about it. It explains the process people living with VVF getting along with the members of society as best as they can. There are many adjustment elements among individuals. These can include psychological, social, economic, health, academic, and vocational adjustment among many. Thus, this work is limited to psycho-social adjustment.

Psycho-social adjustment therefore, is often more of psychological and social approach that involves dealing with new social and psychological standards and values. Relating to VVF individuals, it is an attempt made to address the standards, values and desires of a society as well as psychological and personal desires in relation to the available resources so as to be accepted as well as to stabilize living situation amidst traumatic and stigmatized conditions. In a situation where people living with VVF cannot cope, set standards, and attain valuable life function within limited resources is regarded as maladjustment. There are various components of psycho-social adjustment. The psychological which comprises of emotional, physical, and personal adjustment, and then the social adjustment. This study focused on the emotional, physical, and social components of psycho-social adjustment of people living with VVF.

Emotional adjustment is the condition or process of personal acceptance of and adaptation to one's circumstances, which may require modification of attitudes and the expression of emotions that are appropriate to a given situation (APA Dictionary of Psychology (2020). Contextually, emotional adjustment refers to process where people living with VVF condition accept and adapt to their conditions by way of modifying attitudes to meet life satisfaction. It is the maintenance of emotional equilibrium in the face of internal and external stressors or forces emanating from VVF condition. Emotional adjustment encompasses maintaining emotional control and coping behaviour in the face of VVF challenges. It is an important task because, adjustment during emotions lead to a normal behaviour, whereas maladjustment leads to abnormal behaviour. During emotional adjustment, it is expected of VVF persons to have a lot of energy release to meet the challenges and help them perform very tough life functions which they cannot do in normal conditions. This form of adjustment can stimulate VVF persons and make them overcome lethargic position (Sharma, 2020).

Physical adjustment is another form of psycho-social adjustment that involves individual paying attention to the body health, mass index, and how to accept oneself, gain satisfaction for the components of physical and external shape, confidence and self-esteem and thus achieve a sense of psychological wellbeing within the community (Malih & Jiyad, 2016). It is situation where an individual's ability to look at situation realistically and objectively and set strengths and weaknesses and work on the development of abilities and aptitudes to the maximum extent possible, to achieve a balance between the individual physical appearance and the surrounding environment. Physical adjustment in this context is the process whereby people with VVF develops ability to appear need, dress well, maintain regular bath, maintain body hygiene, and look healthy in the face of VVF condition.

Another component of psycho-social adjustment is social adjustment. In the school context, social adjustment is perceived as successfully managing time effectively, developing close friendship with other students, and the frequency the student felt worried about meeting new people, isolated from school life, lonely or home sick (Cazan, & Stan, 2015). Social adjustment frequently involves coping with new standard and values, and getting along with the members of the society as much as one can. Social adjustment to VVF persons involves successfully managing time effectively, developing close friendship with other members of the society, and coping the frequency at which people (family members, friends, neighbours etc.) felt worried about meeting them.

Social adjustment describes how VVF persons meet challenges of being isolated from daily life, loneliness, sicknesses or other health complication due to VVF condition. In this context, social adjustment refers to ability of people with VVF to ensure accommodation to the demands, restrictions, and mores of society, including the ability to live and work with others harmoniously and to engage in satisfying interactions and relationships despite their VVF condition. In other words, it is the adaptation of a person with VVF to the social environment. This may take place by adapting the self to the environment or by changing the environment to the personal needs of such a person.

5. Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBTH) and Psycho-social Adjustment of People Living with VVF

Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBTH) was developed by Aaron T. Beck, Albert Ellis, Maxie Maultsby, Michael Mahoney, Donald Meichenbaum, David Burns, Michael Mahoney, Marsha Linehan, Arthur Freeman, and others (McLeod, 2019). CBTH is a combination of cognitive and behavioural therapies that help people change negative thought patterns, beliefs, and behaviours so they can manage symptoms and enjoy` more productive, less stressful lives. Cognitive behaviour therapy is a type of psychotherapeutic treatment that helps patients understand the thoughts and feelings that influence behaviours. CBTH is commonly used to treat a wide range of disorders including phobias, addictions, depression, and anxiety in addition to psycho-social maladjustment. Cognitive behaviour therapy is generally short- term and focused on helping clients deal with a very specific problem. During the course of treatment, people learn how to identify and change destructive or disturbing thought patterns that have a negative influence on behaviour (McLeod, 2019). In this context, people living with VVF get to know what VVF is, the causes, and its effects on their psycho-social lives, and how counselling can help them solve the problem.

Beck (2005), posits that cognitive restructuring involves the process of reorienting one's thought processes to reality, and of requiring one's mind to think truthfully, factually and logically. Cognitive restructuring is a talk therapy that helps one to reframe an earlier negative or irrational belief or understanding one had about things which inhibits the behaviour of set goals or which discouraged one in his/her effort to change his or her behaviour in life. CBTH is based on idea that our thoughts cause our feelings and behaviours, not external things, like people, situations, and events. The benefit of this fact is that we can change the way we think to feel/act better even if the situation does not change (Salami, 2008). Exposing people living with VVF to CBTH can help them identify their negative notions held against the condition, and change such negative thoughts to see the positivity of living happily, performing other societal functions just like any other person in the society. The exposure to CBTH will enable them change their mental orientation to accept life as it, develop positive self-concept and self-esteem, and embrace the reality of life.

6. Counselling Implications of CBTH on Psycho-social Adjustment of People Living with VVF

Generally, counselling has positive implications on the all-round live adjustment (emotionally, physically, and socially) of individuals, especially, people living with VVF. As such, counsellors have an additional responsibility for sensitizing and counselling traumatized people about adjustments programmes (Imogie, 2002). Denga (2008) gave examples of psychological and social problems that need counselling to include intra-personal/interpersonal relationship, family upheavals, marital incompatibility, broken homes, sexual problems, emotional instability, fear of tomorrow, inferiority complexes, loss of job, unemployment, and more. These problems are highly inclined among the VVF persons and they require intervention like CBTH to combat the menace associated with the condition. Through CBTH, people living with VVF are offered counselling that can help them constructively shape and adjust their interest, abilities, personality traits, motivation, and their environments and life situations.

As CBTH targets at changing negative mental representation of people living with VVF to optimality, counselling can help enhance the psychological adjustments through an appropriate decision making strategy or skills. Some of the strategies can follow process as: identifying the decision to be made about the condition and life situation; gathering information for decision regarding the pressing issue; identifying the available alternative; weighing the evidence about the success of the action to be taken; selecting among the alternatives that can help them discard negative self-concept formation and self-definition; implementing the decision seems possible to achieved; and then reviewing and modifying the decision by upholding the positive actions and neglecting the harmful ones.

Exposure to CBTH enables gains from counselling, which is a source of motivation, the means for personal, social, psychological and physical development of people living with VVF. This counselling trajectory will enhance self-confidence which is necessary for them to succeed. More so, counselling through CBTH can unveil to VVF persons, strategies to plan their future, make career decisions, how to make necessary adjustments and advancements on their persona social lives that they might live a happy, successful and useful life as a married women, family members, employees and useful citizens.

Counselling through CBTH can make people living with VVF change their negative thoughts, behaviours, and thinking that cause them worries, traumatized, rejected, and dejected. During the counselling, people living with VVF can be

enlightened on where to make referrals such as to: psychologists, medical doctors, religious leaders and other competent sources as soon as problems are outside the competence of the counsellor.

7. Conclusion

Psycho-social adjustment of people living with VVF is paramount as far as their condition is concerned. People living with VVF encounter severe challenges leading to psychological and social maladjustment. Socially, their family life experience is a kind of hell to them. Most of their marriages have either been broken down or leaving them unhappy. Emotionally, VVF persons often feel stigmatized, traumatized, isolated, rejected, and dejected. Physically, the abnormality in their body increase body ordour making them uncomfortable. However, from the reviews and discussion, it is glaring that CBTH offers counselling that can address the issues of psycho-social adjustment of VVF individuals if given rightful places it deserves.

8. Recommendations

From the position and discussion of this study, the following recommendations are made to the counsellors, psychologists, health professionals, and other relevant stakeholders in the education:

Ministry of health and hospital management should incorporate CBTH among the effective therapy of treating VVF conditions. This will help lesson emotional pains and trauma from social discrimination among the people living with VVF.

Government should employ more counsellors and psychologists in the hospitals, schools, and other institutions entangled with high number of persons living with VVF. This is to meet their individual psycho-social needs. Their roles will help VVF persons learn and adjust psychologically and socially. People living with VVF should be able to develop coping mechanisms, resilience, and adjustment techniques to accept life challenges that endangered them. They should not conceal their condition but open up and subject themselves to CBTH. The outcome of this will be the maximization of benefits of psycho-social adjustment.

References

Ahmed, S., & Holtz, S. A. (2007). Social and economic consequences of obstetric fistula: life changed forever? *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 9(9), 10–15.

Ajuwon, A. (2007). Vesico vaginal fistulae in Nigeria: Extent of the problem and strategies for prevention and Control. In B.E Owumi (Ed), *Primary health care in Nigeria.* Ibadan: Sociology Department

APA Dictionary of Psychology (2020). *Emotional adjustment*. Retrieved from https://dictionary .apa. org/emotional-adjustment

Bashah, D.T., Worku, A.G., & Mengistu, M.Y. (2018). Consequences of obstetric fistula in sub-Sahara African countries, from patients' perspective: A Systematic Review of Qualitative Studies. *BMC Women's Health*, 18(106), 1-12. https://doi.org/ 10.1186/s12905-018-0605-1

Beck, A.T. (2005). The current state of cognitive therapy: 40 years retrospective. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 62 (9): 953-9.

Cazan, A.M., & Stan, M. (2015). Self-directed learning and academic adjustment at Romanian students. *Romanian Journal of Experimental Applied Psychology*, 6(1), 10-20.

Denga, D. I (2001). *Guidance and Counselling in Schools in Non-School Settings*. Port-Harcourt: Double Publications.

Denga, D. I., & Denga, H. M. (2007). *Child Parenting in Developing Nations; Challenges and prospects*. Calabar: Rapid Educational Publishers Ltd.

Ghatak, D. P. (2012). Vesico vaginal fistulae and its management in Sokoto. *The Student Doctor, 7* (1), 32-41

Global Health (2014). *Vesico Vaginal Fistula: 80,000 Nigerian Women Suffer Annually*. Retrieved from https://www.borgenmagazine.com/vesico-vaginal-fistula-80000-nigerian-women -suffer-annually/

Imogie, A. I (2002). *Counselling implications on individual life*. Inaugural address at the 26th Annual Conference of CASSON in Benin August 19-23.

Kabir M, Iliyasu Z, Abubakar S, & Umar, A. (2004). Medico-social problems of patients with vesico vaginal fistulae in Murtala Muhammed Specialist Hospital, Kano. *International Journal of Medical Research & Health Sciences, 7*(10), 150-161.

Lawson, J. B. (2007). *Vesico vaginal fistulae: A tropical disease*. Presented at the joint meeting of the royal college of obstetricians and gynecologists and royal society of tropical medicine and hygiene. Nov. 2007.

Malih, F.A. & Jiyad, Q. (2016). A Comparative Study of the Psychological Adjustment according to body mass index among

women practices for non-sports activity and Mathematics retreats age (50-60) years. *Swedish Journal of Sport Science*, 1(10, 1-5.

Mangal, S. K (2005). *Advanced Educational Psychology*. Printice-Hall of India, Private Limited. New Delhi.

McLeod, S. A. (2019). *Cognitive Behavioral Therapy*. Simply Psychology. https://www.Simplyps ychology.org/cognitive-therapy.html

Moir, J. C. (2007). *The vesico-vaginal fistulae*. London: Bailliere Tindall & Casell.

Okon, S. E (2001). *Education and Work: Career Planning and decision making*. Zaria: Ahmand

Okoye, U.O., Emma-Echiegu, N. & Tanyi, P.L. (2014). Living with vesico-vaginal fistula: Experiences of women awaiting repairs in Ebonyi State, Nigeria. *Tanzania Journal of Health Research*, 16(4), 1-9.

Salami, S. O. (2008). Gender, identity status and career maturity of adolescents in south west Nigeria. *Journal of Social Sciences*, *16*(1), 35-49.

Sharma, A. (2020). *Short essay on emotional adjustment*. Retrieved from http://www. Psychology discussion. net/essays/short-essay-on-emotional-adjustment/704

The National Foundation on Vesico Vaginal Fistulae (2003). *Report of the rapid assessment of vesico vaginal fistulae in Nigeria*. Retrieved from http/report-rapid-assessment/vvf /Nigeria.

WHO (2006). *Obstetric fistulae: Guiding principles for clinical management and programme development*. WHP Press: Geneva

WHO (2019). *Obstetric fistulae. Maternal health and safe motherhood programme*. 2019 WHO/MCH/MSM/91.5.

Wilson, S.M., Sikkema, K.J., Watt, M.H., & Masenga, G.G. (2015). Psychological symptoms among obstetric fistula patients compared to gynecology outpatients in Tanzania. *Int J Behav Med*. 22(5): 605–613. doi:10.1007/s12529-015-9466-2.

Zacharin, R.F. (2008). *Obstetric fistulae*. New York. SpringerVerlag. Wien

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 163–174

Influence of Rural to Urban Migration on Criminal Behaviour in Kaduna South, Kaduna State, Nigeria

MOGBEKELOLUWA OLUYINKA FAKOKUNDE, DAVID MARKUS SHEKWOLO
OVIE OBOATHARE AKISE, DAVID HANNATU KULLAH
Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Nigeria

Abstract. The study investigated the influence of rural- urban migration on criminal behaviour in Kaduna South, Kaduna State. A case study and a survey design method was used with criminal report cases from Customary Courts and Police Area Command from 2010-2019 in Sabon Tasha and 176 participants who were selected using convenient sampling technique. Descriptive and inferential statistics of independent sample t- test, ANOVA, Chi- Square were used. Three hypotheses were stated in the study. Hypothesis one revealed a significant moderate rating of crime as a result of rural-urban migration in Kaduna South, X^2 (11) = 126.591, P < 0.01. The hypothesis was confirmed. Hypothesis two results of the t-test analysis revealed a statistically significant difference between male and female rural to urban migration of crime in Kaduna South, t(174)= 0.486, *P*> 0.05NS. In other words, the stated hypothesis was confirmed in this study. Hypothesis three shows the mean and standard deviation scores of rural to urban migration of crime according to age where it revealed reveals a no statistically significant age difference of rural to urban migration of crime for young and old people, F(2, 173) = 0.487, P > 0.05NS We concluded and recommended that, it is pertinent that, reasons for the increase in crimes in Nigeria includes unemployment/under-employment and urbanization which are increasing more widely and rapidly than improvement in the social and economic condition as such, functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water should be provided in the rural areas.

Keywords: Rural to Urban Migration and Criminal Behaviour

1. Introduction

The rate at which young people move from the rural areas to the urban centers in Nigeria in search of greener pastures is alarming. Many of these youths are fleeing from the poverty in the rural areas and populating the urban areas increasing the rate of social vices in their new place of settlement. This can be explained in the light of the push-pull factors. The push factors include the pressure resulting from man-land ratio in the rural areas and the existence of serious underemployment arising from the seasonal cycle of climate (Okafor, 2011). This is further compounded by the gross lack of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas, which makes the standard of living in the rural areas unattractive. Since the industries and social amenities are concentrated in the urban areas, youths migrate into the urban areas to seek employment in the industries and ministries, as well as enjoy the comfort which the social amenities offer. For Sarr (2000), youth migrants in Africa are three times more in number than other migrants. He argues that the urbanization rate of the youth was 32 percent in 1990, compared to less than 25 percent for the non-youth population. He estimated that by the end of the year 2010, over 50 percent of the youths in Africa will be residing in the urban areas where job opportunities are limited to a few modern sectors and establishments (Sarr, 2000).

In Nigeria, rural-urban migration is a feature of many regions. The choice of destination depends on several factors but is significantly determined by the extent of the network which exists there. For this reason, rural areas are abandoned for a ‘better’ life in the city. This movement has dual perspectives: the loss of human resource on one hand and the benefit in form of remittances on the other. The focus in the short run on the remittance benefits makes migration desirable but the long term impact on the family, the

society and the individual at large could have negative consequences (Okafor, 2011).

The growth in urban crime rate in Nigeria is one of the major social problems facing the country in recent time. The dominance of crime in developing countries increases the volatility of the issue, for it pyramids one fear upon others. The concentration of violent crimes in major urban centers worldwide is therefore heralded as an indicator of the breakdown of urban systems. In many urban centers of Nigeria today, criminal activities and violence are assuming dangerous tendencies as they threaten lives and property, the national sense of well-being and coherence, peace, social order and security, thus, reducing the citizens‟ quality of life. (Agbola, 2000; Ahmed, 2010). The fear of armed robbery keeps Nigerians sleepless at night and they tend to live one day at a time with the fear of whether they will see the light of tomorrow. They are especially afraid of armed-robbers, paid assassins, political thugs and other criminals who assess life as being worthless. Nigerians find it difficult to put their trust on police protection because Nigeria is under policed with an average of one policeman to 5000 Nigerians, compared to that of one policeman to 400 persons in the developed world. Nigerian police are, at times, in collusion with the men of the underworld to unleash terror on their fellow countrymen (Agbola, 1997).

Nigeria, with its large diversity in social structure, cultural heritage and economic endowments has all the potentials for rapid urbanization with inherent depletion of rural areas. Whereas urbanization process must never be oblivious of and divorced from rural consideration, it implies that any strategy to improve urban centres must similarly be equitably matched by a corresponding rural development essentially designed to prevent any provocative immigration influxes into the urban areas (Okafor, 2011).

The challenge of urbanization is without disputes, the challenge of the future because the influx of people from rural to urban centers causes challenges and there is more population that settles down with little social amenities. A practical solution to the challenge of urbanization is, on the other side of the coin, the empirical solution to the rural problems (Adedeji & Rowland, 2003). It has been explicitly shown that the problems of urbanization are the problems of the young on whom the future progress of our country depends. It is the youth who are rejecting the rural life for the attractions of the urban areas and they arrive with high hopes in the urban areas for a better way of life. It is the youth who are most greatly disillusioned when no jobs, no housing, inadequate services and all too few prospects for a better way of life, await them in the town. It is in our youth that the crisis of expectations is at the highest and the disappointment and frustrations will be most heavily felt. And it is the youth whose morals are put at greatest risk. In failing our youths, we fail ourselves and our country (Adedeji & Rowland, 2003).

According to Adedeji and Rowland (2003) such rapid growth of urbanization in Nigeria has its inherent negative implications in social, environmental, economic, political and other dimensions. While the social implication of congestion and over-crowding are obvious or certain, the inadequacy of all sorts of services cannot be ruled out. Such urban setting inevitably brews incidence of violence, robbery and social vices like prostitution. To overlook problems associated with the accelerated pace of urbanization will ultimately accept the worsening condition of the rural areas when mass drift from the traditional rural environment goes on unabated to the urban areas. The failure of government to halt these trends of mass movement of people to over-crowd the urban areas with other associated implications is catastrophic. If there is a need to plan and deal with urban problems, it automatically necessitates planning for the rural areas since both areas are symbiotic and interwoven (Adedeji & Rowland, 2003).

With the 2006 population census in Nigeria, the nation’s population was estimated to be 140,431,790 and projection for the future indicates that the population could be over 180 million by the year 2020, given an annual rate of 3.2 percent (National Population Commission and ICF Macro, 2009). This made Nigeria the most populous nation in Africa. The growth in population rate has resulted in rapid growth of the labour force which is far higher than the rate of jobs supplies.

Migration from rural to urban centers is seen by many as an opportunity to "escape traditional patriarchy and experience new freedoms": this includes greater access to education, health, and employment. However, for many who seek these opportunities the opposite occurs, resulting in extreme poverty, exclusion, vulnerability and marginalization due to urban sprawl where "urban land is expanding much faster than the urban population". This result in a strain on the urban area: the urban poor are forced to create slums, and then ultimately face unhealthy living conditions without access to the very opportunities they sought in the first place.

Rural – Urban migration is not merely a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale, whereby predominantly rural culture is being rapidly replaced by predominantly urban culture. The first major change in settlement patterns was the accumulation of hunter-gatherers into villages many thousand years ago. Village culture is characterized by common bloodlines, intimate relationships, and communal behaviour whereas urban culture is characterized by distant bloodlines, unfamiliar relations, and competitive behaviour. This unprecedented movement of people is forecast to continue and intensify during the next few decades, mushrooming cities to sizes unthinkable only a century ago (Ahmed, 2011). Though with migration to urban centers, greater government expenditure on primary and secondary education is being advocated by many, little empirical evidence exists on the beneficial impact of such expenditure on education attainment. Urbanization is the process by which rural communities grow to form Cities, or urban centers, and, by extension, the growth and expansion of those Cities. It is predominantly the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more people begin living and working in central areas (Ahmed, 2011).

Crime rate in Nigeria has assumed a worrisome dimension. In the light of the worsening crime situation, and the ineffectiveness of the crime control apparatuses, Nigeria can be deemed to have a crime problem. Nigeria is among the developing countries of the world, and is experiencing a prevalence of rising crime waves, criminal intentions and varying degree of delinquencies. Nigeria has been on the global crime map since 1980s (Dambazau, 2007). The nature of these crimes includes armed robbery, murder, rape, car theft, burglary, fraud, bribery and corruption, food and drug adulteration, gambling, smuggling, human trafficking, kidnapping, drug trafficking, money laundering, internet scam, advanced fee fraud (419) and other illegal activities. A report revealed a "training school" for jobless youths as armed robbers at Ajegunle area of Lagos. The said training school according to that report includes planning strategies of co-operation, launching an attack and escaping with loots. Their ages range between eighteen and twenty- eight years. The training school" also conducts interview for the recruit. It was also revealed that the training school is where the bandits prepare programmes on which area to raid and plan how to operate different types of fire arms and ammunition. Suspects were nabbed during their morning training session where they were working out modalities on a number of houses to be raided for the week (Daily Sketch, 1990; Aremu & Ahmed, 2011). Sadly, there are reports of crimes committed mostly by the youths at virtually every corner of the country. Criminality has become an integral part of the nation's daily life.

Glaeser and Sarcodote (2000) explained that 45-60% of the urban crime effect can be related to observable characteristics of individuals and cities. Researchers such as Mabogunje (1981) view urbanization in Nigeria as a development spread over a wide technological spectrum from pre-industrial to industrial. As national income rises, we can expect an increasing substantial drift towards modern industrial technology which is bound to have great impact on the character of Nigerian cities. However, the effectiveness of this impact will be partly conditioned by the extent of the survival of the pre-industrial past. The larger this survival, the less effective the modern impact.

A study by Nwajiuba (2011) revealed that out of 400 respondents interviewed, 240 (60%) opinion rated that crime rates have risen by approximately 50% and above since their stay in Warn. 337 (82.7%) respondents out of the 400 given questionnaires have lived in Warn for at least 17 years. Ethnic conflict and violence, fueled by strong intra-group social capital and weak intra-group social capital may hinder economic growth and the effectiveness of urban governments in areas like Warn where multiple ethnic groups are present. There is no doubt that the rising rate of crime in the city calls for greater concern than has already been exhibited. Galvin (2002); Gaviria and Pages (2002) pointed out that as urbanization increases, so does crime. Therefore, one may argue that not only is more urbanization an indicator of higher crime rate but also (because it is one of the major factors responsible for city growth), that as cities grow so also do crime rates.

Emeh, (2012); Ugwuoke, (2010) and Igbo (2007) Posits that most alarming and terrifying is the present escalation of violent crimes cause by boys in the society and the barbarity, lethality and trauma the perpetrators unleash on the helpless citizens across the country. They also noted that these boys gallivant on the streets at day time because they do not have jobs and disturb the peace of the community at night. Notable in this regard are the rising incidents of armed robbery, assassination and ransom-driven kidnapping which are now ravaging North central political and social environment perpetrated by young men. So far, the prevalent increasing waves of violent crimes in Nigeria have questioned the political will on the part of the leaders and the

capability of the law enforcement agencies in containing the challenges.

The rise in violent crimes (robbery, kidnapping, thuggery, terrorism) committed by people is a sign of gap insecurity in the society. The society already has expectations for individuals and established means of achieving them. When the means are limited as the youth unemployment is 46.5% in 2011, people are forced to achieve the goals through illegal means to fulfill societal expectations. Kidnappings are on the increase across Nigeria and the unemployed youths view the business lucrative. They are available for recruitment by politicians. In the Northern part, they are recruited both by politicians and religious groups to be used in political, religious and terrorism acts. In the South-West region of Nigeria, they find easy employment in petty criminal activities. The culture must at least accept, if not approve, violent action as a means to an end. This could be the reason why suicide bombing is exclusive to the Northern part of the country as violence is encouraged by some religious sects.

The problem of violent crimes in Nigeria has been exacerbated by the youth high rate of rural-urban migration and economic hardship which has pushed many jobless youths some of whom are graduates into various deadly crimes (Edward, 2011). A 2009 World Bank report on Employment and Growth', warned that, "The share of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 outside the labor force are growing, despite the country's strong growth performance over the years". Mass sacking in the Central Bank of Nigeria affected 7,500 banking jobs (Ndlovu-Gatsheni, 2007).
Using a national sample of adolescents between the ages of 12 to 17, (Kierkus & Hewitt, 2009 as cited in Parks, 2013) examined whether the link between nontraditional family structure and delinquency varies according to six distinct circumstances: gender, race, age, SES, family size, and place of residence. They found that gender, race, SES, and place of residence do not condition the relationship between migration from rural – urban migration and crime. They did report, however, that age and family size impacted the relationship between rural – urban migration and crime or delinquency. All adolescents and specifically those from larger families were at a higher risk for participating in crime.

2. Statement of the Problem

Migration is a selective process affecting individuals or families with certain psychological, economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics. The movement of people from rural to urban areas is a common occurrence in Nigeria. The movement poses some problems in the rural as well as in the urban centre even though; there are benefits derivable from it. In most rural areas, the impact of rural-urban migration was a rapid deterioration of the rural economy leading to chronic poverty, criminality and food insecurity in the urban centers (Mini, 2000). These arise mainly due to excessive drain of youth from the rural populace thus leaving only the older and aged members to constitute the labour force of the rural area.

In recent times and in several parts of the world, everybody has become interested in crime because it is a social problem, an epidemic disease that attacks the rights of individuals and groups. Crime has become a hot debate in the agenda of most nations yet it does not seem to be on the decline, rather it is on the increase. The value system of a society defines what is criminal. As a result, the rate, type, cause, and effect on each society or community may differ widely. Other grave problems bordering on social issues faced by urban Nigerians include inadequate job opportunities which give rise to growing incidence of insecurity; resulting from crimes, theft, house breaking, armed robbery etc – as the only attractive options left to those who cannot legitimately make ends meet to sustain themselves. However, even those legitimately employed engage in intense fraudulent activities because the condition has forced them to find that crime is necessary in order that they may continue to afford to live in the high – priced urban areas (Adedeji & Rowland, 2003).
Migration to urban areas is placing increasing pressure on local government's ability to respond to social service needs of urban populations, planning for criminal activities which make them to enlarge their coast in trying to cup up insecurity in the urban centers. This is a worldwide challenge; in 2008 over half of the world's population in urban, and in Africa the urban population doubled between 2000 and 2030 (UNFPA, 2007). On-going migration to urban areas is placing pressure on limited appropriate housing, resulting in increases in the numbers of urban residents now found to reside in informal housing. Informal settlements present a range of health and development challenges to governments, including access to water, sanitation, housing, and adequate health services, including HIV services (Ambert, 2006; Ambert, Jassey; Thomas, 2007 & Thomas, 2006).

Population explosion activates the housing challenge both at family and society levels. Congestion in

households and communities has implications for both the health and psychology of victims. Nigerian cities such as Lagos, Port-Harcourt, Kano, and Onitsha among others are characterized by human traffic, vehicular congestions, environmental pollution, consistent in- migration and spurious expansion of territories to accommodate human additions.

The movement from rural to urban areas makes a negative impact on the quality of rural life especially when such migrants carry away their needed consumption into the city. The trend of the movement of the rural people into the city has also militated against the agricultural development in these countries. In recent times there are more problems associated with rural urban migration; the impacts of these problems have apparently outweighed the associated benefits. This situation has made it very difficult or rather impossible for Kaduna State governments including Kaduna south area to plan and deliver the most needed social amenities for their people, especially those living in the rural areas to dissuade them from migrating into the city. More so, because of the movement of people from these rural areas, its consequent reduction in population has attracted less attention from the government as some already existing infrastructure facilities may be left non-functional and new ones may not be brought to replace the old ones. It is on this note that this research tends to investigate on the influence of rural to urban migration and criminal behaviour of youths in Kaduna South area of Kaduna State.

3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

- To examine the prevalence rate of crime in rural to urban migration in Kaduna south area.
- To determine the gender difference in rural to urban center migration and crime committed.
- To assess the age differences in rural to urban centers migration and crime committed between the Youths and the old people in Kaduna south.

4. Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested in this research:

- There will be prevalence rate of crime in rural to urban migration in Kaduna South area of Kaduna State.
- There will be a significant gender difference in rural to urban center migration and crime committed.
- There will be a significant age differences in rural to urban migration between the Youths and the old people.

5. Methodology

5.1 Research Design

This research explored the influence of rural to urban migration and criminal behaviour in Chikun LGA area of Kaduna State. The design was a case study and a survey design method. The data for the study was drawn from the cases files on crime rate as reported in Kaduna South 2010 to 2019 in the Police Area Command in Kaduna south of Kaduna state and a sample of 176 participants who responded to the questionnaire in order to attest the cases of report collected from Police Area Command.

5.2 Participants

The participants were 176 conveniently selected and cases in Police station in Chikun local government area of Kaduna State (Kaduna south Division and Area Command). Ethical consideration was observed as they were guaranteed confidentiality on the reports and records that were collected from the selected Police station in Kaduna south from the year 2010 to 2019 and the participants that participated. The selected participants were detailed about the research and were promised of confidentiality of the data that were collected which were only used for this research purpose. The demographic data of the participants were described respectively which comprises of their gender, age, sex, occupational status, marital status, states and religion.

5.3 Instrument

The instruments used for this research were derived from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were acquired from field generated data through the administration of questionnaires while the secondary data were cases collected on rural to urban migration and criminal activities in Chikun LGA from the respondents which were further analyzed. Ten (10) items questionnaire were extracted from Amrevurayire and Vicent (2016) 40 items, developed to measure the rate of crime and rural- urban migration on the gender that migrate most and the age grade. While the secondary data were collected on the information of the rate of crime

commission from the Police station at Kaduna south Division and Area Command from 2010- 2019.

5.4 Procedure

The procedure for collecting data include introducing the researchers to the selected Police station in Kaduna south to obtain permission. Before collecting the information from selected Police station in Kaduna South. The researcher introduced and explain the purpose of the research to the Police stations and thereafter, the reports and records from the year 2010 to 2019 were demanded for further analysis and interpretation of results. Thereafter, 176 participants were selected using convenient sample technique and were administered questionnaires, filled and returned back for analysis.

5.5 Statistical Technique Used

The statistics method used in this present study are independent sample t- test, ANOVA, Chi- Square as to determine the differences, prevalence and association between the variables. Also frequencies, percentage tables and bar chart were included to show the demographic characteristics of the perpetrators and cases collected.

6. Results

Data Presentation

Table 1: Frequency and Percentages of the Characteristics of Participants

DEMOGRAPHICS		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
Gender	Male	86	48.9
	Female	90	51.1
	Total	**176**	**100%**
Age	12-25 Years	97	55.1
	26-35 Years	54	30.7
	Above 35 Years	25	14.2
	Total	**176**	**100%**
Marital Status	Single	126	71.0
	Married	45	25.6
	Divorced	6	3.4
	Total	**176**	**100%**
Religious Affiliation	Christianity	99	56.3
	Islam	77	43.7
	Total	**176**	**100%**
Education	Primary	7	4.0
	Secondary	78	33.0
	Tertiary	111	63.1
	Total	**176**	**100%**

Table 1 shows the frequencies and percentages of the characteristics of 176 participants (86 males and 90 females). Age: 12-25 years (N=97, 55.1%), 26-35 years (N=54, 30.7%) and above 35 years (N= 25, 14.2%). Marital status: single (N=125, 71%), married (N=45, 25.6%) and divorced (N= 6, 3.4%). Religious affiliation: Christianity (N=99, 56.3%) and Islam (N= 77, 43.7%) and Education: Primary (N= 7, 4%), Secondary (N=58, 33%) and Tertiary (N= 111, 63.1%).

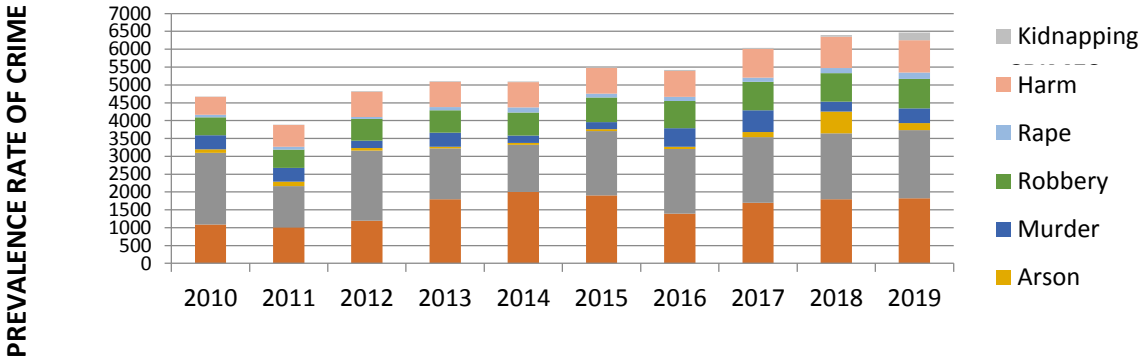
Table 2: Prevalence of Crime

Year	Assault	Attempted Murder	Arson	Murder	Robbery	Rape	Harm	Kidnapping
2010	1092	2005	95	400	500	75	500	5
2011	1009	1152	125	390	515	80	608	8
2012	1201	1960	75	200	616	50	709	13
2013	1800	1419	49	391	631	91	710	16
2014	2000	1317	61	202	650	136	717	14
2015	1909	1800	49	198	696	100	728	25
2016	1396	1806	68	516	760	118	732	26
2017	1700	1839	139	610	798	122	800	33
2018	1800	1845	610	279	800	136	881	44
2019	1820	1915	200	407	830	172	911	216
Total	**13337**	**8973**	**1541**	**3593**	**5046**	**910**	**7457**	**400**

Source: *The Nigeria Police Abstract of Crime Statistics (2010-2019) Sabo Police Station, Kaduna South*

Table 2 presents the rate of crime reported in Sabo police Station Kaduna South between year 2010 – 2019. The statistics revealed a progressive increase in the rate of crime from 2010 to 2019. In particular, there was high prevalence rate of assault, attempted murder and robbery across the years. The result also found harm indicating a steady increase across the years. Meanwhile, cases of kidnapping took an imaginable increase between 2018 and 2019 in Kaduna south. Figure 1 showed the graphical presentation of the prevalence rate of crime as described above. Therefore, the statistics imply that, crime such as assault, attempted murder, robbery and kidnapping are life treating crimes and need to be urgently addressed. Meanwhile, kidnapping is a new emerging crime that needed a proactive action to combat it.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Crime Rate Reported in Sabo Police Station Kaduna South between the Year 2010-2019



4.2 Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: There will be high prevalence rate of crime in rural to urban migration in Kaduna South of Kaduna State. This hypothesis was tested using a Nonparametric Chi-Square test in table 3, 4 and 5.

Table 3: Perceived Prevalence of Crime in Kaduna South of Kaduna State

Crime Checklist	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Theft	28	11.0	17.0
Cyber crime	11	11.0	.0
Robbery	11	11.0	.0
Kidnapping	42	11.0	31.0
Fraud	4	11.0	-7.0
Cultism	11	11.0	.0
Bribery	9	11.0	-2.0
Child abuse	3	11.0	-8.0
Rape	13	11.0	2.0
Assault	4	11.0	-7.0
Impersonation	2	11.0	-9.0
Drug abuse	17	11.0	6.0
Vandalization	2	11.0	-9.0
Domestic violence	6	11.0	-5.0
Murder		11.0	.0
Sexual abuse	2	11.0	-9.0
Total	176		

Table 3 shows the perceived responses of participants on the prevalence of crime in Kaduna South of Kaduna State. The result revealed that participants indicated 42 kidnapping with highest prevalence rate of 31%, 28 Theft (17%), 17 drug abuse (6%), 13 rape (2%) while other crimes have a lower rate as shown in the table 3.

Table 4: Perceived Rating of Crime as a Result of Rural-Urban Migration in Kaduna South of Kaduna State

Rating	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
5	6	14.7	-8.7
7	7	14.7	-7.7
8	28	14.7	13.3
9	44	14.7	29.3
10	23	14.7	8.3
11	23	14.7	8.3
12	19	14.7	4.3
13	12	14.7	-2.7
14	7	14.7	-7.7
15	4	14.7	-10.7
16	2	14.7	-12.7
17	1	14.7	-13.7
Total	**176**		

Table 4 shows the level of crime perpetrated as a result of rural-urban migration in Kaduna South. The analysis revealed that 44 participants rated it 9 marks (29.3%), 28 participants rated it 8 marks (13.3%), 26 participants rated it between 10 and 11 marks (8.3%) and 19 participants rated it 13 marks (4.3%) while other rating were below 1%. Therefore, in general there is a significantly moderate level of crime in Kaduna South as a result of migration.

Table 5: Chi-Square Test Results

	Crime Checklist	Rural-Urban Migration Rating of Crime
Chi-Square	156.727[a]	126.591[b]
Df	15	11
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000

Table 5 shows the results of the further analysis of the Chi-Square test where it revealed that there is a statistically significant difference in the prevalence rate of crime X^2 (15) = 156.727, P < 0.01 committed in Kaduna South. Also, that there is a statistically significant moderate rating of crime as a result of rural-urban migration X^2 (11) = 126.591, P < 0.01 in Kaduna South.

Hypothesis 2: there will be gender difference in rural to urban center migration and crime committed in Kaduna South. This hypothesis was tested using Independent Sample t-test in table 6.

Table 6: Summary Results of the Difference between Male and Female migration of Rural to Urban Migration of Crime in Kaduna South.

Gender	N	M	SD	df	t	P
Female	86	9.99	2.399	174	0.486	.628
Male	90	12.16	3.167			

t(174) = 0.486, *P*> 0.05.

Table 6 shows the summary results of the t-test analysis where the mean and standard deviation scores of male (M= 12.16; SD= 3.167) and female (M= 9.99; SD= 2.399). Furthermore, the analysis revealed a statistically significant, t(174)= 0.486, *P*> 0.05NS difference between male and female rural to urban migration of crime in Kaduna South. In other words, the stated hypothesis was confirmed in this study. This result implies that male migrate from rural to urban and as the cause of the high crime rate more than female in Kaduna South.

Hypothesis 3: There will be age difference in rural to urban migration of crime among young and old people in Kaduna South. This hypothesis was tested with analysis of variance (ANOVA) in table 7 and 8.

Table 7: Means and Standard Deviations of the Rural to Urban Migration of Crime for Young and Old People

Age	N	MEAN	SD
12-25 years	97	1.61	0.963
26-35 years	54	1.67	0.911
Above 35 years	25	1.44	1.003
Total	**176**	**1.60**	**0.951**

Table 7 shows the mean and standard deviation scores of rural to urban migration of crime according to age where it revealed that participants between 12-25 years (M= 1.61, SD= 0.963), 26-35 years (M= 1.67, SD= 0.911) and above 35 years (M= 1.44; SD= 1.003). Further analysis with ANOVA in Table 8 reveals a no statistically significant F(2, 173) = 0.487, P > 0.05NS age difference of rural to urban migration of crime among young and old people.

Table 8: Summary of ANOVA Results on Rural to Urban Migration of Crime for Young and Old People

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.886	2	0.443		
Within Groups	157.273	173	0.909	0.487	.615
Total	**158.159**	**175**			

F(2, 173)= 0.487, P > 0.05NS

In other words, the hypothesis was not confirmed in the study. This result implies that age did not differ in the perception of rural to urban migration of crime among young and old people in Kaduna South.

7. Discussion

The finding of results in this study is based primarily on the hypotheses raised from the study that were formulated for the research and supports it with some of the literatures that are in line with the findings. From the data analyses, the result of research hypothesis one was confirmed as statistically significant and therefore concluded that, there was a statistically significant high prevalence rate of crime in rural to urban migration in Kaduna South of Kaduna State. Supporting the hypothesis, a study by Nwajiuba (2011) revealed that out of 400 respondents interviewed, 240 (60%) opinion rated that crime rates have risen by approximately 50% and above since their stay in Warn. 337 (82.7%) respondents out of the 400 given questionnaires have lived in Warn for at least 17 years. Ethnic conflict and violence, fueled by strong intra-group social capital and weak intra-group social capital may hinder economic growth and the effectiveness of urban governments in areas like Warn where multiple ethnic groups are present. There is no doubt that the rising rate of crime in the city calls for greater concern than has already been exhibited.

Galvin (2002); Gaviria and Pages (2002) pointed out that as urbanization increases, so does crime. Therefore, one may argue that not only is more urbanization an indicator of higher crime rate but also (because it is one of the major factors responsible for city growth), that as cities grow so also do crime rates. The rate of migration in the region is one of the highest in the country and is fueled by population growth and the adverse economic and political situation in the country. This has led to a continued removal of potential human resource from the primary production sector of Agriculture to other areas such as "spare parts trading" in urban areas across the nation. In the southeast of Nigeria only about 22% of the people are rural residents. There is a very high degree of rural-urban migration with 78% of indigenes residing outside their homes. About 32% reside within the southeast region but not in their home communities and 14% reside in locations within Nigeria but outside the south east (Nwajiuba, 2011).

The second hypothesis was confirmed in this study to be statistically significant gender difference in rural to urban migration and cause of crime in Kaduna South. Supporting the finding in this study Emeh, (2012); Ugwuoke, (2010) and Igbo (2007) Posits that most alarming and terrifying is the present escalation of violent crimes cause by boys in the society and the barbarity, lethality and trauma the perpetrators unleash on the helpless citizens across the country.

They also noted that these boys gallivant on the streets at day time because they do not have jobs and disturb the peace of the community at night. Notable in this regard are the rising incidents of armed robbery, assassination and ransom-driven kidnapping which are now ravaging North central political and social environment perpetrated by young men. So far, the prevalent increasing waves of violent crimes in Nigeria have questioned the political will on the part of the leaders and the capability of the law enforcement agencies in containing the challenges. In the past, armed robbers used to operate only in the night. But today, they operate both night and day, attacking homes, offices, banks, shops, restaurants and churches to robe, rape, maim and kill. They attack banks with dynamites, strike at filling stations and swoop on victims at target points (Emeh, 2012; Ugwuoke, 2010; Igbo, 2007). Given that boys and girls experience life differently due to varying socialization methods, it is likely that gender is a significant variable. However, the majority of research is focused on males, and so a full understanding of the differences in male and female juvenile delinquency remains elusive. This is due in large part, to the fact that males historically make up the majority of delinquents. However, in the last decade crime amongst female juveniles has grown at a faster pace than that of male offenders (Chesney-Lind& Okamoto, 2001).

The third hypothesis was not confirmed in this study, thus, it was concluded that, there was no statistically significant age difference in rural to urban migration of crime of young and old people in Kaduna South. Many factors contribute to the development of delinquency among youths and teenagers. Using a national sample of adolescents between the ages of 12 to 17, (Parks, 2013) examined whether the link between nontraditional family structure and delinquency varies according to six distinct circumstances: gender, race, age, SES, family size, and place of residence. They found that gender, race, SES, and place of residence do not condition the relationship between migration from rural – urban migration and crime. They did report, however, that age and family size impacted the relationship between rural – urban migration and crime or delinquency. All adolescents and specifically those from larger families were at a higher risk for participating in crime. Clinard (1974) observed that "increasing urbanization has almost everywhere, whether in the United States, Latin America, Africa or Asia, been accompanied by a marked increase in various forms of deviant behaviour". In other words, the difference in deviancy between the rural and urban population lies in the increase of crime and delinquency rate during the process of industrialization which involves a host of other processes such as modernization and urbanization.

8. Conclusion

The aim of this research was to find out how rural-urban migration influence the rate of crime. Based on empirical findings, two variables namely rural- urban migration and crime were drawn on and from the results obtained, there was a cumulative effect such that the presence of more than one of the criminal activities are perpetrated in Kaduna South. Crime is a phenomenon that affects various states, countries across the globe in varying degrees as it affects safety and security of lives. The prevalence of violent crime in the world today is worrisome for all and sundry and there has been an upsurge in the rate of crimes committed, with people as victims of crimes in our community. These crimes include armed robbery, kidnapping, burglary, violent assault, murder, forcible rape, manslaughter and non-negligent homicide, militancy, amongst others. It is widely reported that, reasons for the increase in crimes in Nigeria include unemployment/under-employment and urbanization which are increasing more widely and rapidly than improvement in the social and economic condition. This has led to palpable fear among the populace as the security of lives and properties can no longer be guaranteed. Records of crimes showed that, kidnapping is on the increase across Kaduna South and the unemployed youths view the business as lucrative which is cause by rural- urban migration.

9. Limitations of the Study

The following unavoidable situations encountered in the course of this research that could have been possible sources of errors in the study and that could as a consequence place limitation on the study are:

- Some of the participants' literacy level was lower than expected and in spite of the instruction given and the time taken to explain by the researcher and the assistants to interpret and guide the participants to properly fill the questionnaires, some areas in the questionnaire were not properly answered.
- Access to the police station and was not easy in the first instance as they were concerned about the disruption the administration and claimed confidentiality of the reports (cases).
- Due to the suspicious nature of the young people engaged in crime, there was some

level of superstitions and misconception on the part of the participants and some may likely not have
submitted the relevant information.

10. Recommendations

Based on the foregoing, the following recommendations if implemented by policy makers and authorities concerned with population migration, would further help to reduce rural-urban migration and crime. The study, therefore, recommends that:

- Functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water should be provided in the rural areas.
- Forensic Psychologists should be employed in order to provide a template to the government of Kaduna State on how to curb up crime and reduce migration from rural-urban centers.
- Good schools and qualified teachers should be made available in the rural areas. Agro-allied industries should be set-up in the rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration in order to provide job opportunities for the people of the rural area.
- Good roads should be constructed in the rural areas and credit facilities should be provided for the rural people to improve their production level, which will lead to improvement in their standard of living.

11. Suggestions for Further Studies

- Researchers in their subsequent studies should endeavor to use larger sample size in order to improve generalization and applicability of research findings. This will go a long way to strengthen the external validity of research findings.
- More studies should be conducted on rural-urban migration with sample in the whole Kaduna State and across the country as it will help to provide clear insight and understanding of psychological predictors of crimes in Kaduna State and Nigeria at large.
- In addition, future studies should include other variables like unemployment, and self-esteem among others to ascertain if such variables predict crimes.

References

Adedeji, A., & Rowland, L. (1973) *Management Problems of Rapid Urbanization in Nigeria*, (eds) Unife Press.

Ahmed, Y.A. (2010), "Trend and pattern of Urban Crime in Southwestern Nigeria, *Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.

Ahmed, Y.A. (2011). *Spatiotemporal Pattern of Crime using Geographic Information System (GIS) Approach in Dala* L.G.A of Kano State, Nigeria.

Agbola, T. (1997)." *The Architecture of Fear" Urban Design and Construction, Response to Urban Violence in Lagos*, Nigeria. IFRA/African Book Builders.

Agbola, T. (2000)." Urban Violence, Urban Insecurity and the Challenge of Good Urban Governance: The Evolving Disturbing Scenario from Abuja, Nigeria. In *the Proceeding of the 33rd Annual Conference of NITP*, Ilorin.

Ambert, C. (2006). An HIV and Aids lens for informal settlement policy and practice in South Africa. In M. Huchzermeyer, & A. Karam (Eds.), *Informal Settlements - A Perpetual Challenge?* Cape Town: UCT Press.

Ambert, C., Jassey, K., & Thomas, E. (2007). *HIV, AIDS and Urban Development Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa. Beyond Sex and Medicines*: Why getting the basics right is part of the response! Stockholm: Sida.

Aremu, M.A., & Ahmed, Y.A. (2011). An investigation of security and crime management in developing society: The Implications for Nigeria Democratic Set-Up. *International Journal of Academic Research in Social. Sciences.* 3(1): 390-399.

Amrevurayire, D & Vicent, E. (2016). Neighborhoods and Violent Crime: A Multilevel Study of Collective Efficacy. *Science* 277, 918-924.

Chesney-Lind, N., & Okamoto, F. (2011). Fighting over trivial things: Explaining the issue of contention in violent altercations. *Criminology* 49, 61-94.

Clinard, M. (1974). *Psychology of Deviant Behaviour* New York: Rhinehart.

Dambazau, A.B. (2007). *Criminology and Criminal Justice* 2nd Edition. Ibadan: University Press.

Edward, U. E. (2011). *Violent crimes, Economic Development and the morality of Capital Punishment in Nigeria: A Retentionist Perspective*.

Gaviria, E., & Pages, D. (2002). Gender and Crime: Toward a gendered theory of female offending. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 22, 459-487.

Glaeser, E., & Sacodote, B. (2000). Why is there more crime in cities? *Journal of Political Economy*, (6) 107,

Mabogunje, A. (1981). Urban Planning and the Post-Colonial state in Africa: A Research Overview in *African Studies Review*, (2). 33, 87-89.

Mini, R. (2000). *Crime ridges:* Exploring the relationship between crime attractors and offender movement. In IEEE European intelligence and security informatics conference (EISIC), pp. 75–82.

Ndlovu-Gatsheni, S. J. (2007). Weak states and the growth of private security sector in Africa: Whither the African state. In Sabelo Gumedze (Ed.), *Private Security in Africa: Manifestation, Challenges and Regulations.* Monograph No. 139. Retrieved from http://www.issafrica.org.

Nwajiuba, S. (2011). Migration and livelihood in South East Nigeria. In DOPPLER, W. and S. BAUER (Eds.) *Farming and Rural Systems Economics*.

Okafor, E.E. (2011). Youth Unemployment and Implication for Stability of Democracy in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*. 13(1): 358-373.

Parks, A. B. (2013). The Effect of Family Structure on Juvenile Delinquency. *Electronic Thesis and Dissertations. Paper 2279*. Retrieved May, 27th, 2014 from http://dc.etsu.edu/etd/2279.

Sarr, M.D. (2000). *Youth unemployment in Africa.* New York: UN Secretariat.

Thomas, E. (2006). The Local Government Challenge of Healthy Development in Informal Settlements especially in a time of HIV/Aids. In M. Huchzermeyer, & A. Karam (Eds.), *Informal Settlements A Perpetual Challenge*? Cape Town: UCT Press.

Ugwuoke, C. U. (2010). *Criminology: Explaining Crime in the Nigerian Context*. Nsukka: Great AP Express.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 175–180

Motivations and Mechanisms of End-Of-Life Issues: the Reflections on the Right to, and not to die among Yoruba, Nigeria

SOLA ALUKO-AROWOLO, AKINMAYỌWA LAWAL,
ISAAC A. ADEDEJI, EBUN O. ODUWOLE
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

Abstract. The study examines end-of-life issues: the right to, and not to die among Yoruba. End-of-life decision which could also be described as advance directive on euthanasia has assumed new dimensions due to the advancements in medical sciences. Euthanasia is a death that results from the intention of one person to kill another person, using the most gentle and painless means possible, for the presumed best interests of the person who dies. While progress has been made in this area, there is need for further, cultural, ethical and legal reflections into this topic especially in such areas as autonomous decision making, importance of advance directives, rationality of care in a supposedly futile treatments and costs involved in providing end-of-life care. The narration was situated to interrogate the types of euthanasia among the Yoruba Nigeria and the nature of compliance to generally acceptable cultural/medical/ethical norms in Nigeria. It was discovered that the concept of *iku ya jesin*- it is better for one to die than to face opprobrium or wallowing in an intractable suffering in Yoruba is borne out of central-petal-force –like- association of people which places the premium on the universal good of the society than the good of individuals. In conclusion it was suggested that euthanasia must be viewed critically in society by society context to bring about policy with national outlook

K**eywords:** Euthanasia, central-petal-force, end-of-life decision, Yoruba, competence

1. Introduction

End of life voluntarily or euthanasia is the practice of intentionally ending a life through physician assistance to relieve pain and/or suffering. The word euthanasia means a good death and it originated from Greek. Euthanasia addresses a set of moral questions about the causation of death that are not particularly free of the concept of 'killing.' Thus, the question is 'under which conditions is it permissible for a patient and physician to arrange for assistance in intentionally ending the patient's life? To the question, euthanasia is categorized in different ways, which include voluntary, non-voluntary, or involuntary. Voluntary euthanasia is legal in some countries. Non-voluntary euthanasia (patient's consent unavailable) is illegal in all countries. Involuntary euthanasia (without consent or against the patient's will) is also illegal in all countries and is usually considered murder. There is a wide spectrum of issues on assisted suicide and misunderstandings of these also abound. Assisted dying involves either euthanasia or assisted suicide. It is illegal in Nigeria and many other countries. A widely accepted definition of euthanasia is killing on request and is described as a doctor intentionally killing a person by the administration of drugs at that person's voluntary and competent request. The competence of the one requesting for it should be absolute. Otherwise, the request can come from his legal representative acting on the sick person advance directive. In some countries, there is a divisive public controversy over the moral, ethical, and legal issues of euthanasia. Passive euthanasia (known as "pulling the plug") is legal under some circumstances in many countries. Active euthanasia however is legal or de facto legal in only a handful of countries (e.g. Belgium, Canada,

Switzerland) and is limited to specific circumstances and the approval of councilors and doctors or other specialists. In some countries such as Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, support for active euthanasia is almost non-existent.

2. End of Life: The Terri and Michael Schiavo Case 1998

Globally and historically, human euthanasia or assisted suicide, like other life and death issues such as abortion always engender virulent controversy and divergent perspectives; much of these differences rest squarely on legal, religious, ethical /moral, social and economic considerations. As at now, five countries have legalized euthanasia (ending the life of a patient faced with incurable illness) and assisted suicide (writing a patient a lethal drug prescription of choice) is legal in eight other countries. Euthanasia laws varying in concept and practice in each country across the globe. In Nigeria particularly, as in many other African countries, all forms of death based on the end-of-life issues are considered homicide. Though there may be palliative of double effect medicine to relieve the pain and bring about gradual death to the sufferer.

This is yet to be engrained in Nigeria medical laws and ethics. However, Nigerian health care system attracted palliative care (improving quality of life by relieving pain for people in life-threatening illness) in 1991. Only 17 palliative care services are available thus far.

Request for premature ending of life has contributed to the debate about the role of physicians of such practices in contemporary health care. The debate also cuts across legal, ethical, human rights, health, religious, economic, spiritual, social and cultural aspects of many societies. Here, I argue this complex issue from both the supporters and opponents' perspectives, and also attempt to present the plight of the sufferers and their caregivers. However, what is death posits that, until the late twentieth century, death was defined in terms of loss of heart and lung functions, both of which are easily observable criteria. However, recent researches in neuroscience and bioethics have indicated that death can be said to take place when human brain stops to function. The term brain death is defined as irreversible unconsciousness with complete loss of brain function, including brain stem, although the heart beat may continue. Demonstration of brain death is accepted criteria for establishing the fact and time of death. Factors in diagnosing brain death include irreversible cessation of brain function as demonstrated by fixed and dilated pupils, lack of eye movement, absence of respiratory reflexes (apnea), and unresponsiveness to painful stimuli. From the foregoing description of the meaning of life and death, it seems fundamental to observe that two defining natures of life-death analysis emanate. That is, death is either seen as annihilation of consciousness or breath, or death is taken to be the passage of the soul. While the body is a physical and ephemeral entity, the soul is believed to be spiritual and immortal.

Generally, somebody will prefer to live rather than to die. Even those who commit suicide prefer to live than to die; they choose death as a last option, but not their will. Death can either be natural or not natural. The natural one is without assistance of any kind. Natural death is therefore not a complete annihilation of man's life. On the other hand, unnatural deaths are those taken to obstruct the life of man, which does not allow people to live to a fulfilled age. On death by obstruction beyond natural occurrence one may frown at euthanasia as being unnatural. However, the Yoruba agree that when one is going through excruciating pain it is better for him to die to end the misfortune: *Eje koku kinkan torun kotan*. Again, what are the implication(s) of this among the Yoruba? We shall come to this very shortly. How long one wait for natural death would depends on the situation or the cause, length, and dimension of the sickness

A case in point elucidates this poignantly- The Terri and Michael Schiavo case 1998-2005 in the United States of America- Terri experienced cardiac arrest and collapsed in her home sometime in February 25, 1990 and suffered massive and irreversible brain damage. She was in coma for ten days. Thereafter, she was diagnosed to be in a persistent vegetable state (PVS) with little chance of recovery. PVS indicates that she would be unconscious to take voluntary and competent action and unable to interact with people and environment purposively [6]. After she was revived, it was found that she was unconscious and a quadriplegic, and she required artificial nutrition and hydration (AN&H) through a tube - Gastric Feeding Tube (GFT) -to keep her alive. According to[8]for a period of thirteen years she was in PVS, not uttered a comprehensible word, she keeps her arms drawn tightly up to her neck, her fingers curled tightly into her palms, into gnarled fists, rigid and locks up in awkward positions. Years of inactivity and her liquid diet have made her plump, her features soft and less distinct. Her legs are stick thin.

The court directed that the GTF should be removed. Thereafter Terri gave up the ghost after thirteen years of excruciating pain, incapacitation and huge lot of public opprobrium coupled with Terri lost of autonomy and privacy. Terri's medical treatment drew divergent opinions across the world among population groups and intellectuals. Some opined that she should be kept *ad infinitum* though not sure of her recovery. And the other school was in the support of the husband to remove the GTF.

In any case before the Supreme Court intervention the woman went through intractable pain and loss of dignity-*iku ya jesin* in the Yoruba mythology of disease, care and eventuality. To the Yoruba, Terri Schiavo should have been helped to get her will fulfilled without the pain and loss of dignity she went through and the attendance of social and economic costs to her husband

The Yoruba belief in euthanasia and that, it is more dignifying for one to die when ovation is louder than to be wallowing in opprobrium and intractable suffering –*iku ya jesin* - The question that should come to mind is: what is it the submit of this narrative? The Yoruba, as it is conceived in this study are homogeneous borne out of centripetal- force-like- association of people which places premium on the universal good of the society than the good of individuals. On the other hand, the good of individual is a sub-set of the good of society. They are highly cosmopolitan and with particular understanding of collective living and avoid anything that embarrasses the family, the community and society at large. This conceptual collectivity is partly due to the fact that there is an existing compendium of mythology (Ifa Corpus) that cogitates the philosophical understanding of the people to live in perpetual unity – *agbajo owo la finsoya ajegbe owo kan ko gberu de ori* – one only strikes his chest with clenched fist and a lonely hand cannot carry load to the head. The preeminence of culture and its putative role are sacrosanct

3. Culture and End of Life Events

The relevance of culture among other things can be understood in the way it points to social origin of disease /illness (beyond its biological causation) and the central role society plays in disease diagnosis, treatment, prevention and/or prognosis. Emphasis, therefore, on culture in all ramifications and particularly on ill-health cannot be overemphasized because it helps to shape the understanding and focus of individuals who are unhealthy by making them to recognizese the implication of their state of health on their household, family, lineage and community. On the other hand, society is not unsympathetic to its members who are in need as it does not leave its sick members to seek for intervention or cure alone but renders collective and composite support in finding solution to the problem. indicate societal influence in the types of healthcare consumption available to individuals:

…society is unlikely to leave the individual decision makers to their own imaginative devices. Instead, cultural pressures designed to standardize perception and behaviour will be brought to bear on private decision making with respect to health related preferences.(Jegede, 2018,p.43)

Stressing the above otherwise, the cultural pressures or prescription can be brought to bear on the type of existing health care method and end of life issue.

African image as described above reveals a pyramidal characterization of the society as being structured together in a two frontal principles: the vertical authority and horizontal family/communal support system. in agreement with the above notion of generally observable peculiarity identified African family or kinship setting as a vertical power structure or an overwhelming social apparatus where individuals derive their existence, belief system in total submission to what the society dictates and outside of which one is regarded as an outcast. Individuals have little latitude to manoeuvre or courage for self-determination outside what is considered as purview of traditional African family, community or kinship setting. alluded much to this:

"…what happens to the individual happens to the whole group and whatever happens to the whole group happens to the individual. The individual can only say 'I am, because we are, and since we are, therefore I am?" [9](Nyasani, 1997, *p.109)*

This is one of the cardinal principles in the understanding of the African view of human societies including health care and end of life issue. But if an individual or a group of individuals chose to be contrarian(s) and remains passive or uncompromising to collective norms, the relationship between such individual(s) and the collective group is often cast in tension . The question to be asked is how can "maximum" individual(s) liberty be assuaged and reconciled with the dictate(s) of society/collective group cultural norm and for such individual(s) to get along together with the society/group in the interest of "social harmony".

To succeed among the Yoruba therefore, entails the coming together of several others for one to realize

his destiny or goal in life. One can therefore ill afford to rupture this collectivity. This is in conformity with long standing practice of communitarianism. It is a collection of interactions and alignment of culture, social and history among a community of people in a given geographical location, or among a community who share an interest or who share a common history and/or background.

Communitarianism is a strand of philosophy that alludes to the suzerainty of individual and the community. It is based upon the belief that a person's social identity and personality are largely molded by community relationships, with a smaller degree of development being placed on individualism. It is usually understood, in the wider, philosophical sense. Communitarianism usually opposes extreme individualism and disagrees with extreme laissez-faire policies that neglect the stability of the overall community. The understanding was due to past experiences such as external influences like war and slave trade which decimated the populace and economic prosperity when individual settlements were prosecuting war haphazardly in fragmentations. Until when they came together were they able to ward off the intruders. Therefore, to the Yoruba, anything that does not go in agreement with this collectiveness including vices, sickness or terminal diseases must be promptly dealt with. And when one is sick, especially terminal types for instance create an issue of involving several people in terms of care, role play and economic costs. This thus creates an infraction on the collectivity. Therefore, if the "culprit" in this case the sick is helped to die his position can be filled up by another able person for the essence and survival of the collectivity.

This indeed partly justifies the concept of i*ku ya jesin* coupled with the belief that death is a passage to eternality and must rather be in dignifying manner. It means that man has two specific and distinct entities in him, namely: body and soul. This belief in life after death goes on to further entail that at the separation of the body from the soul at death (absolute death), the human soul moves into a new world or return to this world, where it continues its existence again. By this, it means that life is first lived in this physical world, followed by eternal life in the hereafter or a return to life in the old or a new body [13]. While this is a fact among Yoruba, however, association with Western world and other cultures is impinging on this fact and eroding on its utility. Now, more emphasis on euthanasia is located within orthodox medical armpit than social and to be strictly conducted within the hospital confinement with physicians, health workers, relative or significant others/legal representative present. Euthanasia therefore means that the physician would act directly, for instance by giving a lethal injection or double effect palliative to end the patient's life, all things being equal.

This is not withstanding euthanasia is nuanced within certain legal and ethical issues such as problematic influence of significant others, competence as an existential state, consent and capacity, good will to implement advance directive, withdrawing /withholding life-sustaining medical treatment.

4. End of Life Decision and Supreme Court Case in Nigeria

Although euthanasia is not used in the penal laws in Nigeria, but an inference to that effect is provided for. Consent of a person either competently or otherwise given by anybody to an act causing death is not a defense by the accused even in the hospital setting. The killing of a human being by another is a crime under homicide, amounting to murder or manslaughter, depending on the intent with which the killing is done. The penal laws do not distinguish between a killing that is carried out with the assistance of a physician or a request emanating from a patient or the state of the patient's health. The effect is that euthanasia is murder. Unlike in the USA where a 'mercy killing' or euthanasia is generally considered to be homicide and is normally used as a synonym of homicide committed at a request made by the patient. This is not the case in Nigeria as there was no outright permission of euthanasia with the only precedent set by the Supreme Court of Nigeria as recalled by:

"The history of euthanasia in Nigeria cannot be without mentioning the Supreme Court decision in Medical and Dental Practitioners Disciplinary Tribunal vr John Nicholas Okonkwo In that case, the Supreme Court per Ayoola JSC held among other things that, 'if a competent adult patient exercising his right to reject life saving treatment on a religious grounds, thereby chooses a path that may ultimately lead to his death, in the absence of judicial intervention overriding the patient's decision, what meaningful option is the practitioner left with, other, perhaps than to give the patient the comfort?'It was also the Supreme Court decision in this case that a patient has a constitutional right to object to medical treatment on religious grounds. In that decision, the Court held that "the right to freedom of thought, conscience or religion implies a right not to be prevented, without lawful justification, from choosing the course of One's life, fashioned on what one believes in, and a right not to be coerced into acting

contrary to one's religious belief. The court also stated that the physician can awfully withdraw any form of treatment on a patient who by refusal of blood transfusion consented to die on ground of religion" (Obi 2004, pp 75-8)

By implication if one peruses critical this judgment by the Supreme Court it shows that Nigeria has subtlety approved passive euthanasia in Nigeria. The use of pain medication to relieve suffering, even if it hastens death, has been held as legal in several court decisions across the world [17]. Some governments in different societies have legalized voluntary euthanasia but most commonly it is still considered to be criminal homicide. The judicial sense of the term homicide includes any intervention undertaken with the express intention of ending a life, even to relieve intractable suffering. In a judgment in India, the Supreme Court legalized passive euthanasia. The apex court remarked in the judgment that the Constitution of India values liberty, dignity, autonomy, and privacy. Withholding or withdrawing treatment will hasten death only for those individuals who could be or are being sustained by a technology. Many other individuals, including some patients with cancer, face a protracted period of dying when respirators and other life-preserving technology are not being utilized. Great improvement in and extensions of palliative care adequately address the needs of many, perhaps most of these patients. However, for some, palliative care and the refusal of particular treatments do not adequately address all their concerns. During their prolonged period of dying, they may endure a loss of functional capacity, unremitting pain and suffering, an inability to experience the simplest of pleasures, and long hours aware of the hopelessness of their condition. Some patients find this prospect unbearable and desirable and desire a painless means to hasten their deaths.

5. Conclusion

Euthanasia encompasses various dimensions, from active (introducing something to cause death) to passive (withholding treatment or supportive measures); voluntary (consent) to involuntary (consent from guardian) and physician assisted (where physician's prescribe the medicine and patient or the third party administers the medication to cause death thus it can be said that euthanasia and or assisted suicide is illegal in Nigeria. This illegal status is however not as a result of any special legislation, but as based on existing laws which do not specifically provide for euthanasia and assisted suicide. One last point requires emphasis: Contrary to widespread belief, competence is not an existential state, a state of being. It is not people who are competent but decisions. So the same person may be competent to make one decision but not another. This is the case with young children, those with dementia, the confused old, mental health patients, and individuals temporarily or permanently unconscious. There are many instances in health care where the patient's consent is appealed to and used, where her actual consent is unobtainable. These are circumstances in which the patient is either unconscious or unable to process the information required to give a valid consent, or is temporarily or permanently lacking the relevant capacity to consent. Again, children are an obvious case in point.

References

Adewole, A. (2018): Doctors to take stand on euthanasia, assisted suicide Daily Trust

Aborisade O. (2015): Euthanasia and the Experiences of the Yoruba People of Nigeria. *Ethics & Medicine: An International Journal of Bioethics.* Spring, Vol. 31 Issue 1, p31-38. 8p.

Akomolafe, M. A. (2007): *Life after death in Yoruba ontology: A critique.* Department of Philosophy, Lagos State University, Ojo

Balogun O.A. (2018): *African Philosophy: Reflections on Yoruba Metaphysics and Jurisprudence* Xcel publisher

Bamgbose .O. (2004). "Euthanasia: Another Face of Murder". *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology. 48 (1): 111–21. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.631.618. doi:10.1177/0306624X03256662. PMID 14969121*.

Beauchamp, Tom I. & Chidress, James F. 2013): *Principles of Biomedical Ethics* (Seventh Edition) Oxford Press, Oxford

Chiwuzie, J. & Okolocha, C. (2001): Traditional Belief Systems and Maternal Mortality in a Semi-Urban Community in Southern Nigeria. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 5:1: 75-282.

Erinosho, O.A. (2006): *Health Sociology.* Ibadan: Sam Bookman.

Fletcher David B. (2016): *The Terri Schiavo Case*; Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL

Folayan, M. O. (2018): Paternalism, Communitarianism: Culture, Norms, Values and its Implication for Vulnerable and Exploitation: *Bioethics, Vulnerability and Protection from Exploitation* Annual International Bioethics Forum; December 12-13 IBIS Hotel, Lagos Nigeria

Howard M. F. Kenneth Rockwood and Kenneth Woodhouse (2010): *Ethical Issues in Geriatric Medicine:* Broklehurst's textbook of Geriatric Medicine and Gerontology 7th Edition 983-987 Elsivier.

Jegede A. S. (2018): Comparative Ethics: Who decides? Moral relativism and absolutism; 2017/2018 Bioethics Didactic Lectures, College of Medicine University of Ibadan, Ibadan

Jegede, A.S. (2010): *African Culture and Health* (A Revised and Enlarged Edition); Ibadan: BookWright

Johansson, S.R. (1991): The health transition: The Cultural Inflation of Mobility during the Decline of Mortality in: *Health Transition Review*, 1:1:39-68

Kendrick, K. and Robinson, S. (2002): *Their Rights: Advance directives and living wills explored.* London: Age Concern England.

King, P.A., Areen, J., Gostin, L.O (2006): *Law, Medicine and Ethics*: Foundation Press

SameeraKarnik and R. (2016): *Ethical Issues Surrounding End-of-Life Care: A Narrative Review Healthcare (Basel)*: 2016 Jun; 4(2): 24. Published online May 5. doi:

Lewy G. (2011): *Assisted suicide in US and Europe*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc

Mbiti. J.S. (1969): *African Religions and Philosophy*. London: Heinemann

Nyasani, P.J. (1997): *The African psyche* Nairobi, Theological Press

Obi, Mike Chekwube (2004): *A Critical Appraisal of Euthanasia under Nigerian Laws 75 A Critical Appraisal of Euthanasia under Nigerian Constitution*

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia on Terri Schiavo *C:\Documents and Settings\user\My Documents\BIOETHICS\Course materials\Terri Schiavo - Wikipedia, the freeencyclopedia.htm.*Https://Www.Ajol.Info/Index.Php/Naujilj/Article/Viewfile/136296/125786

Willis, E. (1997): The Human Genome Project: Sociology of Medical Technology; In: Germov, J. (ed) *Second Opinion: An Introduction to Health Sociology (Revised Edition)*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 181–191

Influence of Awareness Campaigns on Knowledge and Adoption of Six-Month Exclusive Breastfeeding in Lagos and Ogun States, Nigeria

HELEN .O.C. AMBASSADOR-BRIKINS
National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that infants aged 0 to six months should be breastfed exclusively; adequate complementary feeding is only permitted after six months, along with breastfeeding, until the child turns two years and beyond. Even though Nigeria's National Policy on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) expresses its commitment to WHO's recommendation, six months exclusive breastfeeding however seems to be perpetually confronted with various obstacles. This study therefore investigates the level of awareness and adoption of exclusive breastfeeding by nursing mothers in Lagos and Ogun States, South West Nigeria. Hinged on diffusion of innovations, knowledge gap, information processing and cognitive dissonance theories, the study adopted qualitative and quantitative survey design. A 23-item questionnaire was administered on 1,500 nursing mothers who patronised infant welfare clinics at government-owned Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) in the two selected states. Key informant interview sessions were also held with health workers in maternity centres in the area of study. Findings show that the majority of the nursing mothers were aware of the six months exclusive breastfeeding campaign; the dominant source of awareness was health workers at pre natal and infant welfare clinics; a majority of respondents claimed to have adopted six months exclusive breastfeeding but more than half of them confessed to introducing substances such as water, infant formula and herbal preparations to their infants well before such babies turned six months. The study recommends that health workers should be used to emphasise the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding; and TV and radio should be utilised with intensity to enhance awareness and knowledge of the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Adoption, awareness, breast feeding campaign, exclusive.

1. Introduction

The Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) in its National Policy on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in Nigeria, states its commitment to the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life and the introduction of adequate complementary feeding thereafter along with breastfeeding until the child is two years and beyond. This policy is in line with the provisions of The Convention of the Rights of the Child (Article 24) and World Health Organisation's (WHO) Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. The goal is to "ensure the optimal growth, protection and development of the Nigerian child from birth to the first five years of life" (FMOH, 2011:4).

The *Innocenti Declaration* of 1990, endorsed by the 45th World Health Assembly and the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in 1992, states that breastfeeding must be protected, promoted and supported. Six months exclusive breastfeeding is the foundation for adequate infant and young child nutrition (FMOH, 2011), so as "to protect, promote and support exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life" as well as "create and sustain a positive image for breastfeeding throughout the society". WHO's recommendation includes the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

However, despite the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, the level of adoption among mothers of infants is very low (UNICEF, 2010, 2015). Stressing the need for mothers to exclusively breastfeed their infants for six months, Ibgedio

(2018) reveals that pupils who were exclusively breastfed as infants will perform far better than those who were not exclusively breastfed. When those who were exclusively breast fed are subjected to cognitive tests, they will be found to perform better than those who were not exclusively breastfed. According to him, when a high powered microscope was used to check the brain cells of a child adequately nourished as a result of exclusive breastfeeding, it was discovered that the brain neurons were well connected, compared to that of a child who was not exclusively breastfed. Igbedio (2018) warns that when a child is not well nourished as a result of non – practice of exclusive breastfeeding, the brain neurons are not well connected.

The Innocenti Declaration on the Protection, Promotion and Support of Breastfeeding recognises the benefits of breastfeeding such as providing ideal nutrition for infants and contributing to their healthy growth and development, reducing the risk and severity of infectious diseases thereby reducing the rate of death among infants, reducing the risk of breast and ovarian cancer among mothers, increasing the spacing between pregnancies and providing mothers with a sense of satisfaction when it is done properly. These advantages are strengthened when infants are fed exclusively on breast milk for the first six months of their lives and subsequently with the introduction of complementary feeding. Accordingly, this study investigates the level of awareness and adoption of exclusive breastfeeding by nursing mothers in Lagos and Ogun States, South West Nigeria.

The research is hinged on the diffusion of innovations theory, articulated by Everett Rogers, McGuire's information processing theory and Leon Festinger's cognitive dissonance theory. Diffusion of innovations examines the conditions which will increase or hinder the chances that a new practice will be adopted by members of a particular culture. It shows that the media and interpersonal relationships provide information and also influence people's judgment and views; information flows through networks and opinion leaders and change agents are important in the diffusion process (Anaeto et al, 2008). Rogers (2003) posits that the five stages of the decision making process are knowledge gained through exposure to the innovation; persuasion; decision (to adopt or reject the idea); implementation and confirmation— which could be in the form of reinforcement or reversal of the decision. Again, Rogers (2003) reveals that adopters of an innovation are in five categories, namely innovators; early adopters; early majority; late majority and laggards. McGuire's information processing theory, at the first stage, indicates that attitudinal change involves six steps; at the second stage, it is said to involve eight steps. At the third stage it is said to involve twelve steps, which are: exposure to the persuasive communication; paying attention it; becoming interested in it; comprehension of the message; learning how to operate the idea being promoted; yielding to the position presented; agreement; information retrieval; taking a decision based on retrieval; behaving in line with the decision taken; reinforcement of the desired acts; and then consolidating the behaviour. However, each step is a precedent for the next; besides, any independent variable in the communication situation can affect one or more of the steps (Anaeto et al, 2008).

Leon Festinger's cognitive dissonance theory holds that people experience mental conflict when their behaviours and beliefs do not align. This may also occur when a particular person holds two beliefs that contradict one another. Dissonance in cognition causes feelings of unease and tension, and people try to relieve their discomfort in different ways, such as explaining things away, rejecting new information that conflicts with their existing beliefs, devising their own version of the idea, misperceiving it or even diminishing its importance.

2. Statement of the Problem

WHO (2017) maintains that not more than 40 per cent of infants are exclusively breastfed globally and if breastfeeding were scaled up to close to universal levels, about 820,000 child lives would be saved every year. A multiple Indicator Cluster Survey carried out 2017 showed that even though 95% of Nigerian women breastfed their infants, only 25% breastfed exclusively and 5% did not breastfeed at all (Ojerinde, 2018). Tradition continues to pose a challenge to exclusive breastfeeding. In their explanation of the importance of rural health communication, Asemah, Nkwam-Uwaoma and Tsegyu (2017) lament that most women do not believe in breastfeeding babies for a long time after birth, as they still believe in feeding their infants with substances such as pap and water. Despite available evidence worldwide, only 45% of children begin breastfeeding within the first hour after birth; two out of five children under six months of age are exclusively breastfed, and only 45% of young children continue to be breastfed during their first two years of life (Casanovas *et al*, 2019). Onyedika-Ugo-Eze et al (2020) report Osgie Ehanire's, (Nigeria's health minister) revelation that despite the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, Nigeria's breastfeeding indices were low.

Citing Miriam Labbok of University of North Carolina, UNICEF (2010) states that even though breast milk is the best food, it has the worst marketing, it continues to be low priority, it is under-supported or neglected, and it is controversial, misrepresented, under-taught and countered by many forces. Examples of such forces as shown by various scholars are: tradition, age, ignorance, inadequate or no formal education, a lack of understanding of the concept, poverty, lack of social support to the nursing mothers, inability of mothers to handle their health challenges and those of their infants, fear of older relations who would normally try to enforce the tradition of mixed feeding, the necessity for mothers to resume paid employment and other economic activities shortly after child birth and communication barriers between the promoters of exclusive breastfeeding and their audience. Urging countries to reinforce a "breastfeeding culture" and put up a vigorous defence against a "bottle-feeding culture", the *Innocenti Declaration* explains that empowering women to breastfeed requires the removal of all barriers to breastfeeding in society and "a responsive and comprehensive communications strategy involving all media and addressed to all levels of society".

Anaeto and Solo-Anaeto (2010) stress that people's quality of life is improved by the dissemination of relevant information that will increase their knowledge and effect changes in their attitudes and values for the better. The scholars note that for people to make the changes being proposed by the originators of messages, such stakeholders should explain the messages to the members of the audience, teach them how to practise the innovation being proposed and then mobilise them by making them willing to accept the change. Breastfeeding in itself is not new to human life, but breastfeeding babies exclusively for six months, without the inclusion of even water remains the innovation. Accordingly, the purpose of this study is to investigate the level of awareness of the six months exclusive breast feeding campaign among nursing mothers in Lagos and Ogun States, Nigeria; sources of exposure to the six months exclusive breastfeeding campaign; level of understanding of six months exclusive breast feeding; and rate of adoption of six-month exclusive breast feeding. The specific research questions are as follows:

- What is the respondents' level of awareness of the six months exclusive breastfeeding campaign?
- What are respondents' sources of exposure to six months exclusive breastfeeding campaign?
- What is the respondents' level of understanding of six months' exclusive breastfeeding?
- What is the rate of adoption of six months exclusive breastfeeding?

3. Method and Materials

This study investigated the extent to which the six months' exclusive breastfeeding campaign reached women in different socio-economic strata of the society, their level of understanding of the messages and the perceived influence of the campaign practice. This study covered two states in South-West Nigeria, namely Lagos and Ogun States.

A triangulation of qualitative and quantitative methods was utilised. The qualitative phase involved conducting in-depth interviews with key stakeholders and community health promoters of six months exclusive breastfeeding in both Lagos and Ogun States, including directors of nutrition, chief health educators, and the apex nurses of selected local government areas. For the quantitative phase, considering that Lagos and Ogun States have twenty local governments' areas each, the local government areas were purposively bifurcated into urban and rural settlements using the stratified sampling technique. Three local government areas were randomly selected from each stratum in each state, making a total of 12 local government areas. Local government areas from urban Lagos were Agege, Etiosa and Shomolu; from non-cosmopolitan (rural) Lagos, Epe, Ibeju –Lekki and Ikorodu Local Government Areas were selected and while Sagamu, Ado-Odo Ota and Abeokuta South Local Government Areas were selected from urban Ogun and Remo North, Yewa North and Ewekoro Local Government Areas from rural settlements.

Prior to this, letters of introduction were delivered to the Ministries of Health of both Lagos and Ogun States, and the health departments of the offices of the selected local government areas. Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) were then randomly selected from the lists obtained from the health departments of the selected local government areas. A broad survey was conducted among randomly selected 1,500 mothers of infants aged 0 to 12 months, who attended infant welfare clinics at the PHCs and who were willing to participate in the study. Data gathering instruments were an interview schedule and a 23-item questionnaire. Data for the quantitative phase of the study were analysed using the Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) and have been presented in percentages, using bivariate and multivariate tables, pie charts and bar charts.

4. Results

Respondents' Demographic Details

One thousand five hundred (1,500) copies of the questionnaire were administered and 1,405 were successfully completed and returned; giving a response rate of 93.6%. The responses were collated and analysed. Figure 1 gives graphic details of the percentages of respondents, proportionate to their locations as per local government areas.

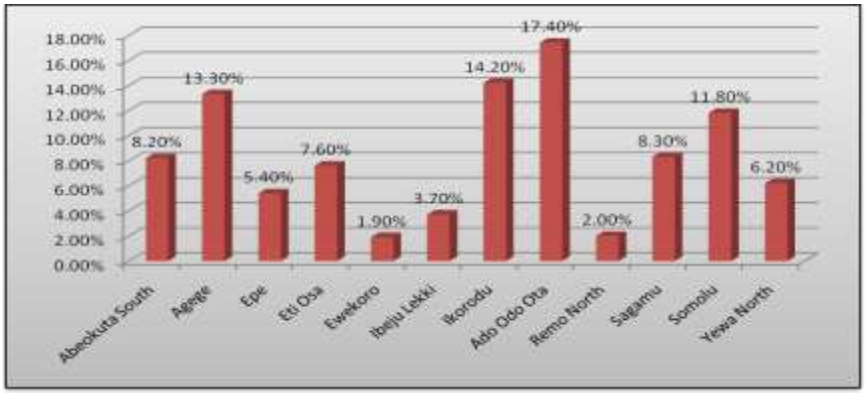


Figure 1: Study Locations and their Respondents

Details of respondents' age range are presented in figure 2. The majority of them were between the ages of 25 and 29 (29.6%) while 28.9% of them were in the range of 30 to 34 years. Respondents between the ages of 20 and 24 made up 18.5% while those between 35 and 39 years were 12.8%. Teenagers between 15 and 19 years accounted for 4.5% while respondents who were below 15 years accounted for 1.2%. Those who did not indicate their age made up 2.0%.

Data on the educational levels of respondents show that about a third of them did not go beyond senior secondary school level (29.3%). However, about 2 in 10 of them possessed NCE/OND certificate (21.2%) while 14.8% of them had HND/B.A/B.Sc. Also, 10.4% had primary school certificate while 9.7% did not go beyond junior secondary school. Those who never attended formal school accounted for 10.1%; while those who did not answer the question accounted for 1.5%. Obviously, due to certain factors beyond the scope of this study, many elitist mothers do not patronise government owned primary healthcare centres. This could partly be due to the rowdy and drab nature of most of the facilities. In some cases, not only was sitting arrangement inadequate, the seats were very uncomfortable and cooling systems (where the waiting areas are in an enclosure) may not function. Usually mothers needed to wait for a relatively long period to have their infants immunised.

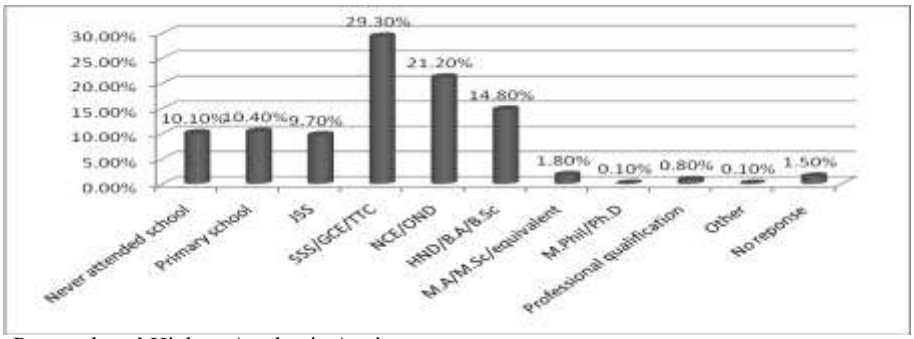


Figure 2: Respondents' Highest Academic Attainment

Data on respondents' religious affiliations show that the majority of them (63.5%) practised Christianity, followed by those who practised Islam (31.9%). Only 1.7% said they practised African traditional religion. However 2.5% of them did not respond to the question.

RQ1: What is respondents' level of awareness of the six months exclusive breastfeeding campaign?

Respondents were first asked if they were aware of the campaign for six months exclusive breastfeeding. Most of them, about 9 in 10, said ''yes'' (94.7%) while 4.5% said ''no''. This shows a high level of awareness among respondents. To further investigate their awareness level, they were asked to indicate the extent to which they were exposed to the campaign. A large majority (75.5%), said ''very much'' while 14 % said ''much''. These outcomes show that there is a high level of awareness of six months exclusive breastfeeding among respondents. This is indicated in figures 3 and 4.

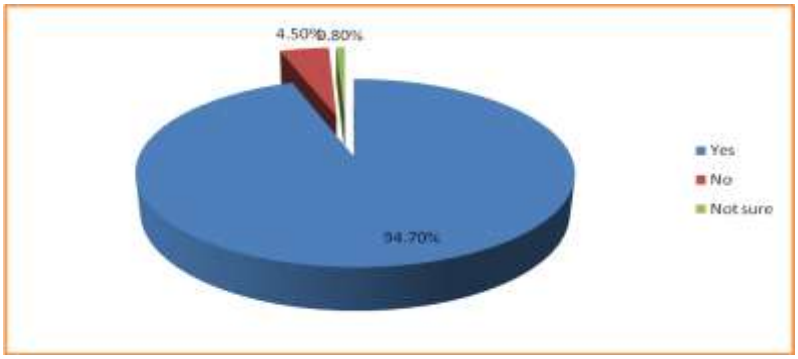


Figure 3: Respondents' Familiarity with the Campaign for Six Months Exclusive Breastfeeding

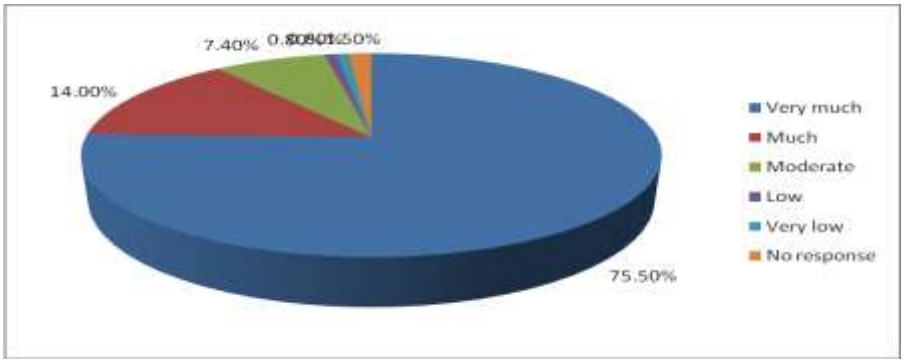


Figure 4: Extent of Respondents' Exposure to the Campaign for Six Months Exclusive Breastfeeding

RQ2: What are respondents' sources of exposure to six months exclusive breastfeeding?

Respondents were asked to indicate the source(s) of their exposure to the campaign for six months exclusive breastfeeding and were given the freedom to choose as many options as they deemed appropriate. Their responses show in table 1 that interpersonal sources have been successful in getting women to know about the subject of investigation. The table shows that efforts by health workers at the pre natal clinics (22.44%) have been very successful in creating awareness and providing knowledge about exclusive breastfeeding; the same thing can be said of those at the child welfare clinics (15.33 %). Apart from the health workers, television (13.78 %), radio (11.04 %), the ante-natal card/booklet (6.12 %) and the child immunisation card/booklet (5.64 %) were other prominent sources of information about six months exclusive breastfeeding. Family members (3.77 %), the Internet (3.49%), religious leaders (3.34), friends (3.33 %), books (3.13 %) and newspaper (2.1%) provided information to relatively small numbers of respondents. A close examination of the responses reveals that health workers in both pre natal and immunisation clinics served as a source of exposure to the campaign to 37.77% of respondents while the conventional mass media vehicles of television, radio, books, newspaper and magazine were a source of exposure to 32 % of them. About three per cent (3.49%), of respondents indicated the new media served as their source of exposure.

Table 1: Respondents' Sources of Exposure to the Campaign for Six Months Exclusive Breastfeeding

S/N	Source	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Health workers at ante-natal clinic	320	22.44
2	Health workers at child welfare clinic	219	15.33
3	Television	196	13.78
4	Radio	158	11.04
5	Ante-natal clinic card/booklet	87	6.12
6	Immunisation card/booklet	80	5.64
7	Family members	54	3.77
8	The Internet	50	3.49
9	Religious leaders	27	3.34
10	Friends	48	3.33
11	Books	44	3.13
12	Newspaper	30	2.1
13	Magazine	28	1.95
14	Community announcement	21	1.51
15	Billboards along the road	19	1.31
16	Posters/handbills	18	1.27
17	Others	6	0.44
	Total	1405	100

Upon enquiry as to their preferred source of information, the majority of respondents (31.9%) gave television as their preferred source of information while radio came second with 21.4% rating it as their preferred source of information. Also, 15.9% of respondents preferred information from experts and 6.1% indicated preference for books. The Internet was preferred by 7.7% of the respondents. Preference for the print media such as newspaper and magazine was indicated by 6.3% of respondents. It is noteworthy however that even though 23% said they had access to the Internet, only 7.7% of them indicated it was their preferred source of information.

RQ3: What is the respondents' level of understanding of six months exclusive breastfeeding?

With a combined mean value of 55.44%, most respondents showed higher knowledge of exclusive breastfeeding as against 40.68% who showed varying degrees of disagreement, thereby showing lower levels of knowledge.

RQ 4: What is the rate of adoption of six months exclusive breastfeeding?

Figure 5 shows the length of period during which respondents have practised exclusive breastfeeding. About half of them (44.3%) said they had practised exclusive breastfeeding for more than six months while 12.6% said they had practised it for less than one month. However 10.2% of them said they practised it for between one and two months; 10.5 % of them had practised it for between three months and four months; 11.4% of them practised it for between five and six months while 6.4% never practised exclusive breastfeeding. However, 4.6% of them did not answer the question.

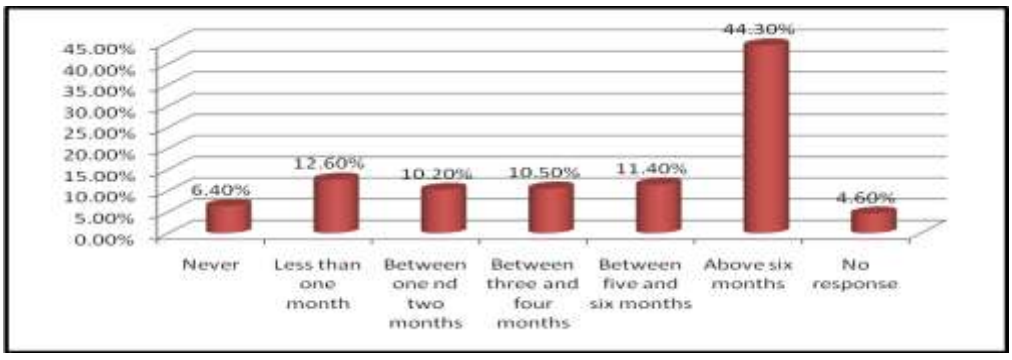


Figure 5: Respondents' Claimed Duration of Practising Exclusive Breastfeeding

Respondents were then asked to indicate other types of food/liquid given to their babies apart from breast milk. The details of their responses are presented in figure 6. The majority of them (43.3%) said they gave water to their infants in addition to breast milk, while 35.3% of them said they did not give their infants anything apart from breast

milk. However, 2.9% of them gave their babies herbal preparations (*Agbo)* while 11.7% gave infant formula apart from breast milk.

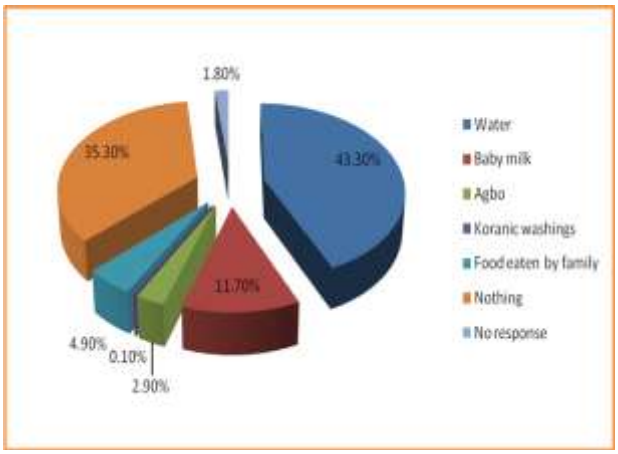


Figure 6: Additional Liquids/Food Consumed by Babies

Respondents were further asked to indicate when they introduced other food/liquids apart from breast milk to their infants. The majority of them (25.9%) said when the baby was less than one month old. Sixteen per cent (16%) of them said this occurred when the baby was between one to two months, 7.4% of them said when the baby was between three and four months, 7.1% said when the infant was between five and six months, 15.1% said when the baby was between seven and eight months and 4.5% indicated it was when the baby was more than eight months. Twenty-four per cent (24%) of them did not answer the question. This shows that even though the majority of respondents claimed to be adopters of exclusive breastfeeding less than twenty per cent (19.6%) actually adopted the practice.

Table 2: Time of Introduction of other Food/Liquids by Respondents

Time of introduction	Frequency	Percent (%)
When baby was less than one month	364	25.9
When baby was between one and two months	225	16.0
When baby was between three and four months	104	7.4
When baby was between five to six months	100	7.1
When baby was between seven and eight months	212	15.1
When baby was more than eight months	63	4.5
Total	1068	76.0
No response	337	24.0
Total	1405	100.0

Those who claimed to have practiced exclusive breastfeeding were asked about the main influence behind their decision. An examination of data shows that were it not for the health workers at the pre natal (46.8%) and immunisation clinics (25.9%), respondents may not have engaged in the practice. The mass media's role was insignificant as only 3.3% attributed the practice to it. Significantly, seeing the effect of exclusive breastfeeding on other children at the health centres influenced 5.5% of respondents to adopt the practice. However, 8.6% of them did not respond to the question. Rogers (2003) shows that interpersonal relationships are powerful in the diffusion process. Mass communication channels are important at the stage of providing information and knowledge but interpersonal relationships are important at the stage of persuasion. McGuire (1968) explains that the journey towards change commences with communication of information and its receiving the attention of the audience. Health workers provide information on exclusive breastfeeding to pregnant women and mothers of infants while they wait to receive medical attention. In those circumstances, the women do not have the choice of selective exposure and selective attention. Anaeto and Solo-Anaeto (2010) offer that not only should there be an arrangement to reach the audience through a variety of media; messages should be repeated over time for emphasis and to ensure recall and comprehension.

5. Discussion

Campaign strategies deployed by relevant authorities in Lagos and Ogun States for the promotion of six months exclusive breastfeeding include social mobilisation of communities and public places during notable events such as Maternal and New Born Child Health Week, organised for one week in May and November of every year; World Breastfeeding Week which takes place yearly in the first week of August; Safe Motherhood Day; Day of the African Child and Micronutrient Day. Seminars are conducted periodically during which selected members of the public are educated on exclusive breastfeeding and how to support lactating mothers. Appropriately designed flyers and stickers are distributed to members of the public during these notable events and messages on the practice are disseminated via mass media channels such as radio, television and newspaper.

Posters depicting appropriate breastfeeding practices are displayed in waiting halls and along corridors in primary healthcare facilities. Lagos State *Maternal Health Booklet* which is given to pregnant women upon their registration for pre natal care and the *Child-Health Handbook* for patrons of the immunisation/infant welfare clinics contain brief but detailed explanations of six months exclusive breastfeeding and its advantages. The information in both materials is written in English. The information on breastfeeding in the *Maternal Health Booklet* is written in Yoruba in addition to the English version. Both booklets contain pictorial information in addition to the written one. The foregoing indicates that health officials promote exclusive breastfeeding to a large extent, as recommended by WHO/UNICEF and as stipulated by the Federal Ministry of Health in the *National Policy on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Nigeria*. According to the Policy, efforts to promote infant and young child feeding (the foundation of which is exclusive breastfeeding) should involve creating awareness about optimal infant and young child feeding at all levels, employing social marketing strategies to address related issues at all levels of society, encouraging the involvement of communities in related activities, utilising notable events to promote optimal infant and young child feeding. It also recommends the development and dissemination of communication for behaviour and social change packages and active involvement of the media and all advocacy and social mobilisation for all related issues. Health workers at the primary healthcare centres give "health talks" to patrons of both pre natal clinics and infant welfare clinics. Not only do such "talks" include appropriate breastfeeding practices, they are mandatory and patrons become captive audience members since they have to sit through the talks between when they are registered to receive medical attention and when such attention is actually provided.

The majority of mothers who patronise government owned primary healthcare centres (94.7%) are aware of the campaign for six months exclusive breastfeeding and awareness does not depend on socio economic status. Interpersonal channels orchestrated by health workers at the pre natal clinics and immunisation clinics are the dominant sources of information to the subjects. Were it is not for the efforts of the health workers, the mothers would probably not have taken six months exclusive breastfeeding seriously. Mass media sources, such as television, firstly, and then radio secondly were other significant sources through which respondents receive information on six months exclusive breastfeeding. The *Maternal Health Booklet* and *Child Health Handbook* provided by Lagos State to its patrons also serve as sources of information to the mothers, albeit in a small percentage of the cases.

Also, the majority of adopters of the practice indicated they were influenced to do so by the health workers at the health facilities. Even though the mass media cumulatively served as a significant source of information, mass media sources influenced adoption in a paltry 3.3% of cases. In consonance with the position of Everett Rogers (2003) and his diffusion of innovations theory, interpersonal channels of communication are powerful in effecting attitudinal change.

The majority of respondents (31.9%) gave television as their preferred source of information while radio came second with 21.4% rating it as their preferred source of information. Also, 15.9% of respondents preferred information from experts and 6.1% indicated preference for books. The Internet was preferred by 7.7% of the respondents. Preference for the print media such as newspaper and magazine was indicated by 6.3% of respondents. The majority of mothers even though literate, in a general sense did not pay attention to messages in print. Only 3.2% of them claimed to have noticed the posters displayed in the waiting areas of the health facilities which they attended regularly. This is not surprising; Straubhaar and LaRose (2000) note that newspapers perform functions for the elite. They submit that readers are generally older people, the majority being over 55years. Even though most newspaper readers prefer television, those with higher levels of education tend to rely more on newspapers than television.

Dominick (2011) notes that even though women watch television more than men, people in low income homes watch more TV than their middle income counterparts and those with more education watch less. The fact that the larger percentage of respondents did not go beyond secondary school may have accounted for this trend in preference.

Again, the fact that 5.5% of respondents indicated they were influenced to adopt exclusive breastfeeding due to its effects which they observed in other babies supports Rogers'(2003) stand that observability—the degree to which others can see the result of an innovation—will not only help reduce uncertainty, it will increase chances of adoption. Rogers (2003) also holds that incentives will increase chances of adoption. Seeing the effect of breastfeeding on other infants served as incentive to otherwise laggards and skeptics. the majority of mothers in the location of study understand messages on six months exclusive breastfeeding and knowledge does not depend on educational attainment, as a high level of knowledge of the concept is evident in all categories of educational attainment. Contrary to the postulation of Tichenor, Donohue and Olien (1970), propounders of the knowledge gap theory, there is no knowledge gap between mothers who are highly educated and those who are not. Respondents at all levels of educational attainment are information-rich as regards six months exclusive breastfeeding. This is attributable to the efforts of health workers at the PHCs who educate the mothers on the practice on virtually every visit.

Most of the mothers claim to have adopted exclusive breastfeeding. This claim to adoption of the practice does not depend on settlement patterns as it runs across both urban and rural areas. However, even though 11.4% claimed to have breastfed exclusively for between five and six months and 44.3% said they breastfed their babies for over six months, 43.3% indicated that their infants consumed water in addition to breast milk; 11.7% said they gave infant formula in addition to breast milk and 2.9% gave herbal preparations (*agbo*) in addition to breast milk to their infants. Interestingly, 25.9% of these same mothers confessed to having introduced other substances such as water, baby milk, herbal preparations (*agbo*) to their babies, when such infants were less than one month old; 16% when the babies were between one and two months and 7.4% when their babies were between three and four months. Cumulatively, these amount to 49.3% of babies who began ingesting other substances along with breast milk before they even turned five months. However, those who introduced other foods and liquids to their infants when they were between five and six months comprised 7.1%, those who said they took such action when their infants were between seven and eight months and above eight months were 15.1% and 4.5% respectively. These figures indicate that about only 19.6% were adopters of exclusive breastfeeding. (The researcher is of the view that this percentage could be even be less, as respondents needed assurance that their responses as individuals would not be revealed to the health workers, hence they were not to write their names on the copies of the questionnaire).

In their examination of the offerings of McGuire's (1968) information processing theory, Anaeto *et al* (2008) explain that an independent variable can positively or negatively influence any of the steps involved in processing information, eventually affecting the result of the persuasive effort. Burton (1990) has noted that different people can derive different meanings from one message due to certain factors such as the receivers' prejudices and beliefs. UNICEF (2010) is aware its efforts could be hindered by many factors such as myths and traditional beliefs. This shows that generally the perception of mothers as regards exclusive breastfeeding does not coincide with that of the change agents. Rogers (2003) shows that the receiver's perception of the attributes of an innovation is of great importance as it is the receiver's perception (not necessarily that of the change agent) that will affect the rate of adoption. This could be attributed to the lack of knowledge or inaccurate perception of the relative advantage of the innovation by the audience. McGuire (1968) on his part indicates that receiving a message, attending to it and even comprehension will not automatically translate to a change as any independent variable in the communication circumstance can affect the entire process. Festinger (1957) in his cognitive dissonance theory offers that for certain reasons, people could find themselves acting contrary to their knowledge, beliefs and opinions. Such a state of affairs would generate pressure in the individuals concerned, making them seek ways to handle such pressure. Some of such ways apart from acting in consonance with knowledge could be to misperceive the information they have received or diminish its importance. Respondents in this study serve as a proof of cognitive dissonance as they have devised their own concept of exclusive breastfeeding even though they showed an understanding of what stakeholders promote. In the attempt to handle the discrepancy between their knowledge of appropriate breastfeeding practices and their behaviour, respondents could very well resolve the problem by justifying their behaviour, changing their perception of the subject (Leonard, J, 2019, Asemah, E.S.,

Nwammuo, A. N. & Nkwam-Uwaoma, A. O, 2017), more so as they must listen to the promotional messages by health workers before they receive actual medical attention.

However, Gamble and Gamble (2008) counsel that the attempt to persuade people to adopt a particular position should include the awareness that individuals could object to the offers being made them; the communicator should therefore be prepared to handle such objection. Not only do Coffman (2002) and Rice and Atkin (2001) recommend that originators of messages seek to understand their audience as they propose change, Anaeto and Solo-Anaeto (2010) caution that effort to effect a change may not be effective if the prospective beneficiaries of the programme are not involved in it. This implies that health workers should involve their patrons, part of which could be by allowing them to express their objections to the ideas they promote while they should be equipped and prepared to handle such objections. The usual pattern is for health workers to address the mothers while they listen and wait to take their turns for the immunisation of their children.

6. Conclusion

This study shows that relevant health authorities deploy various strategies to promote six months exclusive breastfeeding in Lagos and Ogun States. Mothers in the location of study are very much aware of the campaign for the practice and interpersonal sources orchestrated by health workers serve as the dominant source of awareness and the major influence behind adoption. However, even though mothers claim to have adopted the practice, less than twenty per cent of them actually breastfeed their infants exclusively as substances such as water, infant formula and herbal preparations are introduced to the infants well before they turn six months.

The study therefore recommends that health workers should be engaged to emphasise the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, as they have proved to be very influential. Television and radio should be utilised with intensity to enhance awareness and knowledge of the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, as the majority of respondents indicated preference for these mass media channels. Employment of the preferred outlets should however not be restricted to special week long / notable events. Social factors that have hindered the adoption of exclusive breastfeeding should be identified and addressed. All efforts to promote six months exclusive breastfeeding should emphasise the water content of breast milk, as many infants are made to consume water well before they turn six months, while their mothers lay claim to the adoption of exclusive breastfeeding. Attributes of six months exclusive breastfeeding such as its relative advantage and observability as proposed by Rogers (2003) should be utilised with greater intensity to promote exclusive breastfeeding; its advantages over other forms of feeding should be promoted with greater intensity and events such as the competition organised by Lagos State should be utilised to show the positive effects of the innovation.

References

Anaeto, S. G. & Solo-Anaeto, M. (2010). *Development Communication: Principles and Practice.* Ibadan: Stirling-Horden Publishers Limited.

Anaeto, S.G., Onabajo, O.S. & Osifeso, J.B. (2008). *Models and Theories of Mass Communication*. Maryland: African Renaissance Incorporated.

Asemah, E.S., Nkwam-Uwaoma, A.O. & Tsegyu, S. (2017). *Community for Media for Rural Development Communication. Theories, Principles and Practice*. Jos: University of Jos Press.

Asemah, E.S., Nwammuo, A. N. & Nkwam-Uwaoma, A. O. (2017). *Theories and Models of Communication.* Jos: University of Jos Press.

e-Library of Evidence for Nutrition Actions (eLENA) https://www.who.int/elena/titles/exclusive_breastfeeding/en/

Casanovas, C., Al-Zubi, S., Morris, A., Flexner, N., Grajeda, R. & Nederveen, L. (2019). World Breastfeeding Week 2019: Protect Breastfeeding in the Workplace.Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)/World Health Organisation (WHO) https://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&view=download&slug=protect-breastfeeding-in-the-workplace-wbw-2019&Itemid=270&lang=en

Coffman, J. (2002). ''Public Communication Campaign Evaluation: An Environmental Scan of Challenges, Criticisms, Practice, and Opportunities''. A Harvard Family'' Research Project. Washington DC: Communications Consortium Media Centre. http://www.mediaevaluationproject.org/HFRP.pdf

Dominick, J. R. (2011). *The Dynamics of Mass Communication* (11th ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill Companies.

Federal Ministry of Health (2011). *Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Nigeria*

(2nd ed,). Abuja: Federal Ministry of Health, Department of Family Health, Nutrition Division.

Festinger, L. (1957). *A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. https://books.google.com.ng/books?hl=en&lt=videoQ8CASacC&oi=fnd &p

Gamble, T. K. & Gamble, M. (2008). *Communication Works* (9th ed.). New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies.

Hahn-Holbrook, J., Schetter, C.D. & Haselton, M. (2013). https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304223203_The_Advantages_and_Disadvantages_of_Breastfeeding_for_Maternal_Mental_and_Physical_Health

Igbedio, S. (2018). (as related by Ojerinde, D.). *The Punch*, Nov. 7 . Lagos: Punch Nigeria Limited.

Leonard, J. (2019). Cognitive Dissonance: What to Know. *Medical News Today*. https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/326738

Ojerinde, D. (2018). *The Punch*. Nov. 7. Lagos: The Punch Nigeria Limited.

Onyedika-Ugoeze, N., Falaju, J. & Akpeji, C. (2020). *The Guardian*, Wednesday, August 5. Lagos: The Guardian Group.

Rice, R. E. & Atkin, C. K. (2001), ''Public Communication Campaigns: Theoretical Principles and Practical Applications''. In Bryant, J. & Oliver, M.B. (2009) (eds). *Media Effects: Advances in Theory and Research.* New York: Routledge.

Rogers, E.M. (2003). *Diffusion of Innovations* (5th ed.). New York: Free Press.

Semega-Janneh, I.J. (2013). **''**Breastfeeding: From Biology to Policy''- Second Dr Abraham Horwitz Lecture. http://www.unsystem.org/scn/Publications/HorwitzLecture/lecture_no_2.h tm

Straubhaar, J. & LaRose, R. (2000). *Media Now*. Belmont: Wordsworth/Thomson Learning.

Tichenor, P.J., Donohue, G.A. & Olien, C.N. (1970). In Asemah, E.S., Nwammuo, A. N. & Nkwam-Uwaoma, A. O. (2017). *Theories and Models of Communication.* Jos: University of Jos Press.

UNICEF (2010). "Improving Exclusive Breastfeeding Practices by using Communication for Development in Infant and Young Child Feeding Programmes." A UNICEF Web-Based Orientation Series for Programme and Communication Specialists', Pre Workshop Reading for Participants.

UNICEF (2013). 'Breastfeeding is the Cheapest and most Effective Life-Saver in History'. http://www.unicef.org/media/media_70044.html

World Health Organisation and United Nations Children's Fund (1999). *Comparative Analysis of the Implementation of the Innocenti Declaration in WHO European Member States*. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation.

World Health Organisation (2017). 10 facts on breastfeeding. https://www.who.int/features/factfiles/breastfeeding/en/(Accessed: 03/04/2020).

Part Four
Educational Psychology

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 195–204

Nigerian School Teachers' Perception of Students' Use of Basic Mathematical Knowledge and Skills in Reading, Preparing and Interpreting Football League Table

FESTUS. O. IDEHEN, KATE I. OTEZE
University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria

Abstract. This study assessed the perception of secondary school teachers of their students' use of basic mathematical knowledge and skills in reading, preparing and interpreting football league tables. The descriptive survey research design was employed to select a total of 108 teachers from 25 schools across Edo and Delta states of Nigeria. The instrument for the study was a 4-point Likert scale on needed students' Basic mathematical knowledge and Skills (BMKS) in reading, preparing and interpreting football league table. The BMKS was validated and with a Cronbach-Apha reliability coefficient of 0.838 estimate. Means and t-test statistic were used to analyze data and answer the research questions and test the hypothesis. The findings showed that the teachers perceived that basic mathematical knowledge and skills such as counting, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and ordering of numbers are needed by students to read, prepare and interpret football league table. The findings also showed that seven mathematical knowledge and skills within four statistical thinking levels are highly used by students to prepare football league table. To connect classroom mathematics to students' daily experience and social lives, Nigerian teachers are encouraged to have the right perception of their students' mathematical knowledge and skills dispositions through personal assessment.

Key Words: Teachers' Perception, Students' use, Mathematical Knowledge and Skills, Statistical Thinking Levels, Preparation of Football League Table

1. Introduction

Mathematics plays important roles in the development of society by serving as useful tool in science and technological breakthroughs. The present world scientific and technological culture and practices grew out of mathematical knowledge and skills which are part of the school curriculum. According to Charles-Ogan (2014), the present status of mathematics education in Nigeria schools is that Nigerian students have poor performances in mathematics and have strong aversion to mathematics learning. To Kurumeh (2007) the inability of students to understand basic mathematical concepts, principles, computations or logical facts involved with the learning processes that gave rise to these mathematical knowledge may have resulted from the type of inappropriate, inadequate and elitist teaching methods used by mathematics teachers. In Nigeria, most school mathematics teaching and practices follow routine problem solving steps (Adetula & Ale, 2005; Charles-Ogan, 2014; Nwoke, 2017). The procedures are: a task or problem is given, a technique or method is used to illustrate or solve the problem, more tasks are provided so that students may practice the illustrated skills, and exercises / assignments are given. The routine problem solving steps make mathematics contents abstracts and detach them from realities of life outside the school four walls. Emphasis is placed more on solving problem to get at the answer and not for the application of mathematics as a distinctive tool for resolving problem in social practices. This traditional method of teaching mathematics and its applications to solving problems have failed to convince students of the importance of mathematics in everyday living.

To resolve this problem, Kurumeh supports an ethnomathematics approach as proposed by D'Ambrosio (1988): that students should be taught mathematics using the already existing mathematical activities in their culture, environment and in their own identifiable group. With this approach, learners

are taught mathematics topics using the activities in their environments, experiences, background, reasoning, cultural activities and occupational codes of behaviours. Towards this end, topics in mathematics are taught using the learners' milieu and environment so that what is taught is understood practically and will be meaningful and useful to the students.

Mathematics exists in different cultures and thus, there is a relationship between culture and Mathematics and Mathematics education (D'Ambrosio, 2007) .Hence, Gay (2009) proposes culturally responsive mathematics teachers' education and teaching practices that would demystify mathematics as many people believe that mathematics is hard and difficult a subject to study and it has no direct social application. These myths about mathematics, according to Gay, includes, one, the discipline is perceived as being of high class and high status especially in secondary schools and colleges and it is therefore presumed to be learnable by a select group of students. Two, the assumption that its content are devoid of any human presence as it is exclusive of culture. Three, mathematics disciplinary language is beyond the comprehension for many students as it does not make practical sense to them because it is not a language they use in their every lives. Gay observes that students may reason that if the "language of math is meaningless and incomprehensible to them, the content itself is worthless, too". To resolve this problem, Gay suggested that mathematics teachers should follow these guidelines : that culture is important in teaching and learning mathematics since all people are social and cultural beings; that mathematics knowledge is socially constructed through objectivity, rationality and competiveness; that the inclusivity of mathematics teaching and learning to cater for all categories of students at different grade levels and cultural background is needed; and that mathematics achievement is more than intellect and should be assessed in other domains, too. Thus, Parson (2001) as cited in Gay (2009) recommends the "culturalization" of mathematics instruction. Culturalizing instruction is the "deliberate enactment of culturally diverse values, information, and resources to change the contexts and content of learning to improve academic outcomes". Therefore, to popularize mathematical sciences for technological development in Nigeria, according to Kajuri (2005), teachers of mathematics should set the goal to help students' understand mathematics and to encourage them to believe it is both natural and enjoyable to continue using and learning of mathematics. Teachers should essentially teach in such a way that students will see mathematics as sensible, natural and enjoyable part of their cultural environment.

This approach in teaching to culturally specific environment with the relevant pedagogy can be applied to teach and assess students' mathematical knowledge and skills in reading, constructing and interpreting football league tables. Football is a popular and lucrative sport that is already part of the world culture, a culture with youths as active participants and followers/ fans. Football is now a significant social economic force in world large economies, like China, Japan and South Korea (Manzenreita & Horne, 2004), and developing economy, like Nigeria. The cultural activities around the playing and recording of statistical information about football games will yield to some problem contexts in mathematics and develop the ability in students to learn mathematics in such cultural situation and to use their knowledge and skills to solve problems arising from it. Such mathematical knowledge and skills will help students to read, interpret and prepare football league tables. Students need for such mathematical tools to play and follow up football games will help them to generate interest and stimulate thoughts or intellectual curiosities to study school mathematics from where they will learn such knowledge.

The mathematics teacher therefore needs a cultural reorientation in the methods of teaching school mathematics in relating mathematics to the football culture and its practical applications. The perception of such football cultural knowledge and information need to be assessed in secondary school mathematics teachers in Nigeria by using the preparation of football league tables in developing students' mathematical knowledge and skills. Perception makes teachers to know and help their students, reach out to them with care and understanding in order to bridge the gaps in their mathematical knowledge and thinking skills.

2. Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study:

- What basic mathematical knowledge and skills do teachers perceive students need to read, prepare and interpret football league table?
- To what extent do teachers perceive each of the four thinking level will influence students to read, prepare and interpret football league table?
- What is the difference between the

perception of teachers who play and those who do not play football on students' mathematical knowledge and skills needed to read, prepare and interpret football league table?

3. Hypothesis

The following hypothesis was formulated to guide the study:
HO: There is no significant difference between the perception of teachers who play and those who do not play football on students' mathematical knowledge and skills needed to read, prepare and interpret football league table.

4. Literature Review

Teachers have direct contact with students and are largely responsible for teaching practices and classroom climate. According to Tyler and Boelter (2008) as cited in Norman (2016), teacher's perception of students influence the perception students have of themselves. Berwick (2004) did an analysis of the beliefs concerning mathematics, its teaching and learning, and the classroom practice of one Tasmania, Australia, and secondary school mathematics teacher. From the findings, three beliefs emerged about teaching in both the grade seven and grade ten classes. These were that the teacher has a responsibility: to maintain ultimate control of the classroom discourse; to actively facilitate and guide students' construction of mathematical knowledge; and to induct students into widely accepted ways of thinking and communicating in mathematics. To conform to the constructivist view of learning, the researcher recommended that more than assisting teachers to develop beliefs that are considered helpful to classroom discourse, there is the need to assess other beliefs that teachers and students may hold in relation to specific contexts. Such contexts could be on the conception of the use of basic mathematical knowledge and skills in preparing football league table to positively influence the teaching and learning of school mathematics.

Mazana, Montero and Casmir (2020) assessed the teacher's perspective on students' performance in Mathematics in Tanzania by analysing students mathematics performance data obtained from the National Examination Council of Tanzania during the period 2008 to 2016. In addition they examined the perception of teachers on the causes of poor performance in mathematics among students in Tanzania. Their findings revealed, among others, higher failure rates in mathematics in secondary schools particularly lower secondary school. Furthermore, on Tanzanian teachers' perception on factors influencing students' performance in mathematics, the study revealed teachers attitude towards students and mathematics affect their students' attitude towards Mathematics and performance. These teachers believe that mathematics is being taught as an abstract subject in such a way that students do not see the value of the subject in real life applications. Therefore, the teaching of mathematics should be link with the student's real life experience.

Clark, DePiper, Frank, Nishio, Campell, Smith, Griffin, Rust, Conant and Choi (2014) study have revealed that the resources teachers draw on to teach mathematics may include an awareness and understanding of students' mathematics dispositions and identity formation and development. Clark et al refer to a productive Mathematics disposition in the teacher and student as the tendency to "sense in mathematics, to perceive it as both useful and worthwhile, to believe that steady effort in learning mathematics pays off, and see oneself as an effective learner and doer of mathematics". Teachers may gain an awareness of their students' mathematics dispositions through gathering information and paying attention to, among others, students' perception of their Mathematics ability and the ways these perceptions influence their Mathematics performance; students' perceptions of the engagement in and exposure to particular forms of mathematical activity and the ways these engagements influence students seeing themselves as mathematics learners. In this Clark et al study on teachers' awareness of their students' mathematical dispositions, using 276 prospective elementary teachers as respondents, they found that teachers' personal experience appeared to influence their beliefs about mathematics teaching and learning and their awareness of their students' mathematical dispositions. As students' perception constructs are emerging as important contributors to students' engagement and achievement in mathematical context, it may prove useful to assess teachers' perception of students' use of some basic mathematical knowledge and skills in preparing football league table so as to connect Mathematics in class to students' daily experiences and lives.

The United States National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) 1989 Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for school mathematics stated that mathematics curriculum and instruction should provide students with new problem solving opportunities that renew their motivation for learning

and provide context for the mathematical skills they are learning (Center for the Study of Mathematics Curriculum, 2004). According to Bertus (2015), from the NCTM (1989) document, one can identify five fundamental higher order thinking skills in Mathematics Syllabus: problem solving skills, inquiry skills, reasoning skills, communicating skills and conceptualizing skills. To Bertus, the reasoning skills is drawing conclusion from evidence, grounds or assumptions; and to develop reasoning skills students should be familiar with sorting and classifying information, interpreting information and presenting results in pictures , diagrams, graphs, models, symbols, and tables. The conceptualizing skills involves organizing and reorganizing of knowledge through perceiving and thinking about particular experiences in order to abstract patterns and ideas and generalise from the particular experiences.

In the United States, the NCTM (2000) outlines six principles for School Mathematics in areas of equity, curriculum, teaching, learning, assessment and technology. On the teaching principle, effective mathematics teaching requires understanding what students know and need to learn and then challenging and supporting them to learn it well. On learning, students must learn mathematics with understanding, actively building new knowledge from experience and previous knowledge. More specifically, the NCTM has recommended that middle school students have experiences collecting, organizing, representing and interpreting data. A comprehensive picture of secondary school students' mathematical and statistical thinking is thus needed to better inform classroom teachers and curriculum developers. Hence, Langrall and Mooney (2002) constructed the M3ST Framework on students' statistical thinking within four statistical cognitive processes, across four levels of thinking. The statistical processes are describing data, organizing and reducing data, representing data, and analyzing and interpreting data. The four thinking levels are idiosyncratic, transitional, quantitative and analytical. Teachers and curriculum developers can use the M3ST framework to construct tasks that are within the scope of students' mathematical and statistical knowledge and thinking skills. Applying this framework to teach basic mathematical knowledge and skills in preparing football league table will help to find real life applications of concepts and skills that give students an additional reference to remember skills they have forgotten, and to use concrete language to communicate their ideas to one another and with their teachers.

5. Theoretical Frameworks

Three theoretical frameworks are applied in this study: the self-Expansion model (Konrath, 2007), the self-perception (Bem, 1972) theory, and the M3ST Framework on Students' Statistical Thinking (Langrall and Mooney, 2002). The Self- Expansion model theory suggests that relationship shapes our identities, and they can provide us with shared resources. As individuals have primary motivation to self-expand, they often achieve self-expansion through close relationships which allow the inclusion of the other perspectives in the self. Thus, Bem's Self- perception theory suggests that we interpret our own actions the way we interpret others' actions, and our actions are often socially influenced and not produced out of our own free will, as we might expect. On the application of these theories, Amponsah and Mohammed (2019) deduce that the perception people close to you have about you can influence your Self- perception and consequently self-conception either positively or negatively depending on how it is incorporated into your system through interactions. Accordingly, teachers' perceptions of their students influence the perceptions students have of themselves. Therefore, mathematics teachers' perceptions towards their students' learning would go a long way to affect the students' Self- perception on development of mathematical knowledge and skills and subsequently their performance in mathematics.

The Langrall and Mooney's M3ST Framework characterizes students' statistical thinking within four statistical processes, across four levels of thinking. The statistical processes are describing data, organizing and reducing data, representing data, and analyzing and interpreting data. Describing data entails the explicit reading of data presented in tables, charts, or graphical representations whose descriptors are showing awareness for display features and identifying units of data values. Organizing and reducing data involves arranging, categorizing, or consolidating data into a summary form. The descriptors are grouping data, describing data using measure of centre, and describing the spread of data. Representing data involves displaying data in a graphical form. The descriptors are constructing a data display and evaluating the effectiveness of data displays. Analyzing and interpreting data consists of identifying trends and making inferences or predictions about the data. The descriptors are making comparisons within data sets or data displays and making inferences from a given data set or data displays, and using proportional reasoning. The four hierarchical levels of thinking are idiosyncratic,

transitional, quantitative and analytical. Students are to perform or explain specific cognitive questions, tasks or activities under each of the four statistical thinking processes. For teachers to assess students' perceived use of basic mathematical knowledge and skills in reading, constructing and interpreting football league tables, the M3ST Framework was adapted for this study as presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Tasks and Activities involve in Mathematical Knowledge and Skills Descriptors at the Four Levels.

Mathematical Knowledge and Skills Descriptors	LEVELS			
	Idiosyncratic Level	**Translational Level**	**Quantitative Level**	**Analytical Level**
Demonstration of awareness	Demonstrate little awareness of display features of a table	Demonstrate some awareness of display features of a table	Demonstrate complete awareness of display features of a table	Demonstrate complete awareness (including irrelevant) of display features of a table
Identification/interpretation of unit score	Not identify units of score data values	Identify the units of score data values incompletely	Identify the units of specific score data values	Identify the units of general score data values
Summative grouping of data	No attempt to group score data	Group data but not in a summative form	Group data in a summative form by creating new categories from flawed procedure	Group data in a summative form by creating new data using values and correct measure
Evaluation of displayed data	Evaluate the effectiveness of data display based on irrelevant features or reason	Evaluate the effectiveness of data display based on relevant features or reason	Evaluate the effectiveness of a data display based on relevant display features with some reference to the context the data is presented	Evaluate the effectiveness of a data display based on relevant display features and the context the data is presented
Construction of league table	Unable to construct a display or constructs a display for that is both incomplete and unrepresentative of the data	Construct a display that is partially complete and representative of the data	Construct a complete and representative display with a few minor flaws	Construct a complete, representative and appropriate display
Comparison of data and teams	Make inferences that are not based on the data or inferences are based on irrelevant issues	Make inferences that are partially based on the data	Make inferences that are primarily based on the data or the data sets	Make reasonable inferences based on data and the context
Relative thinking	Does not use relative thinking	Use relative thinking qualitatively	Uses relative thinking quantitatively but not in a reasonable manner	Uses relative thinking quantitatively in a reasonable manner

Adapted from Langrall & Mooney (2002)

As displayed in Table 1, the mathematical knowledge and skills descriptors are seven: demonstration of awareness, identification/interpretation of unit score, summative grouping of data, evaluation of displayed data, construction of league table, comparison of data and teams and relative thinking. They represent the statistical processes, and the sub processes (as tasks and activities) which are outlined under the four mathematical thinking levels. In this study, the mathematics teachers' perceptions of their students' learning abilities are assessed using the seven mathematical knowledge and skills descriptors under the four thinking levels.

6. Methodology

The study employed the descriptive survey design to generate data from secondary school mathematics teachers on developing students' mathematical knowledge and skills through preparation of football league table. A total of 108 participants from 25 urban and rural schools across Edo and Delta States of Nigeria were sampled. The instrument for the study was a 4-point Likert scale on needed students' Basic mathematical knowledge and Skills (BMKS) in reading, preparing and interpreting football league table. Section A of the BMKS instrument sought background information on teachers' sex, school location and school type. In addition, the participants were asked to indicate by ticking either yes or no whether he/she plays and watches football matches on TV, a team supporter, and monitors teams performance by reading football league tables. The data shows that 84 (77.8%) and 24 (22.2%) of the participants watch and do not watch football matches on television, respectively. The data also shows that 82 (75.9%) and 26 (24.1%) of the participants are team and non-team supporters, respectively. Furthermore, of the participants, 69 (63.9%) and 39 (36.1%) agreed yes and no respectively to following

the performance of football teams by reading and interpreting football league tables. Thereafter, a table displaying the Barclays Premier League Football table for 2018/2019 season, as of May 22, 2019 (Sky Sports Football, 2019) was presented for participants to study and use the table contents to respond to the items in the questionnaire (see Appendix A).

Section B of the BMSK instrument consisted of 7 items on Basic mathematical knowledge and skills in reading, preparing and interpreting football league table. Sections C, D, E and F were on the four hierarchical levels of secondary school students' mathematical knowledge and thinking skills for preparing and interpreting football league tables (see Table 1). Section C (idiosyncratic level) had 4 items; section D (Transitional level) 4 items; section E (Quantitative Level) 7 items; and section F (Analytical Level) 8 items. Altogether, the BMKS instrument had 30 items.

Two experts in mathematics education read, modify and validated the items in the BMSK instrument. The validated instrument was now administered on 20 teachers to calculate for the reliability of the instrument. The Cronbach -Alpha reliability coefficient of 0.838 was obtained. The questionnaires were administered on the participants in their respective schools by the researchers and research assistants in the last quarter of 2019. In reading the presented Barclay Football League table, necessary guidance was given to respondents when requested. Response for each item on the BKMS instrument was scored 4(SA), 3(A), 2(D) and 1(SD); and the scores were summed. Mean, standard deviation and t-test statistic were used to analyse the data. The cut-off mean value of 2.5 was set for each item to answer research question one. To answer research question two, score interpretation was set as follows: low (1.0 - 1.99), moderate (2.0 - 2.99) and high (3.0 - 4.0). To test the hypothesis, at the 0.05 level of significance, the scores fo all the 108 participants in the 30 items were analyzed.

7. Findings

Research Question 1: What basic Mathematical knowledge and Skills do teachers perceive students need to read, prepare and interpret Football League table**?**

Table 1: Mean scores of teachers on basic mathematical knowledge and skills students need to read, prepare and interprete Football League table.

S/N	Item	Means	SD	**Remark**
1	Students can count number of teams; games played, home games, away games, win, loses, draws, goals conceded on the football league table.	3.1481	0.59303	Agreed
2	Students can make some computational skills involving addition and multiplication when calculation for goal scored and point earned by teams on football league table.	3.2130	0.65640	Agreed
3	Student do use relative thinking in collating goals scored minus the goals conceded, or goals for minus goals against on the football league table.	3.0278	0.77891	Agreed
4	Students can provide average goals scored per game, per player, per teams, draw and lose per team the football league table.	3.1667	0.74256	Agreed
4	Students can rank the cumulative points from highest to lowest, goal differentiation, goal differences or goal for on the football league table.	3.2037	0.70723	Agreed
6	Students can pair teams against one another to determine the number of games to be played by each team on the football league table.	3.0741	0.76980	Agreed
7	Students can demonstrate mathematical and statistical skills for preparing a football league table.	3.0556	0.81840	Agreed
	Aggregate Mean	3.127	0.72376	Agreed

Mean Cut: 2.5

From Table 1, teachers perceived that students could apply mathematical knowledge and skills in preparing football league table with mean scores ranging from 3.0278 and 3.2130 and SD of between 0.5930 and 0.8184. With the mean score value of each item and the aggregate mean score of 3.127 being more than the cut-off mean of 2.5, the teachers agreed that mathematical knowledge and skills such as counting, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and ordering of numbers are needed by students to read, prepare and interpret football league table. Therefore, teachers perceived that students can demonstrate the use of mathematical knowledge and statistical skills in reading, preparing and interpreting football league table

Research Question 2: To what extent do teachers perceive each of the four thinking levels will influence students' preparation of Football League table?

Table 3: Teachers' Perceived Students' Idiosyncratic, Translational, Quantitative and Analytical Thinking Levels for Reading, Constructing and Interpreting Football League Table.

Mathematical Knowledge and Skills Descriptors	**Idiosyncratic Level**		**Translational Level**		**Quantitative Level**		Analytical Level	
	Mean	**Std dev.**	**Mean**	**Std dev.**	**Mean**	**Std dev.**	**Mean**	**Std dev.**
1. Demonstration of awareness	3.12	0.839	3.33	0.656	3.19	0.712	3.29	0.724
2. identification/ interpretation of unit score	3.09	0.677	3.06	0.660	3.06	0.701	2.97	0.662
3. Summative grouping of data	___	___	___	___	3.14	0.587	2.93	0.745
4. Evaluation of displayed data	___	___	___	___	3.06	0.727	3.02	0.814
5. Construction of league table	___	___	___	___	3.87	0.844	3.13	0.775
6. Comparison of data and teams	3.16	0.686	3.21	0.642	3.04	0.722	3.06	0.673
7. Relative thinking	2.91	0.838	2.99	0.677	2.86	0.779	3.18	0.643

From Table 3, the results show that the teachers' perception is high for the first three levels (idiosyncratic, transitional and quantitative) in the first six students' mathematical knowledge and skills descriptors as the mean range is between 3.0 and 4.0. For relative thinking descriptor, teachers' perception is moderate (i.e., mean score is between 2.0 and 2.99) for the three levels. Under the analytical level, teachers' perception is high except for the second and third descriptors. The findings show that teachers perceived that mathematical knowledge and skills within the four levels are highly used by students in demonstration of awareness, interpretation of unit score, summative grouping of data, construction of league table, and comparison of data and teams in the preparation of football league table. However, students' relative thinking knowledge and skills is mostly perceived to be moderate. Therefore, mathematical knowledge and skills can highly influence students' preparation of football league table.

HO: There is no significant difference between the perception of teachers who play and those who do not play football on students' mathematical knowledge and skills needed to read, prepare and interpret football league table.

Table 4: t-test of mean scores of teachers who play football and those who do not play football (N =108)

I Play Football	N	Means	Sd	df	t-cal	p-value	Remark
Yes	72	113.17	13.10				
				106	3.84	0.000	Significant
No	36	103.10	9.30				

From Table 4, t-cal = 3.84 is greater than the table value of 1.96 with $p - value = 0.043$ less than 0.05. The result indicates that there is a significant difference between the mean scores of teachers who play football and those who do not play football on students' mathematical knowledge and skills needed to read, prepare and interpret football league table across the four thinking levels, in favour of those teachers who play football. Therefore, what teachers practice will more likely influence their students in doing the same things, since the teachers who play football think the statistical data about football games will yield to some problem contexts that will help develop students' mathematical knowledge and skills?

Discussion

The findings showed that the teachers perceived that mathematical knowledge and skills such as counting, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and ordering of numbers are needed by students to read, prepare and interpret football league table. These finding aligns with the ethnomathematics approach as proposed by D'Ambrosio (1988, 2007): that

mathematics exists in every culture, and students should be taught mathematics using the already existing mathematical activities in their culture, environment and in their own identifiable group. As teachers perceptions of their students influence the perceptions students have of themselves (Bem, 1972; Konrath, 2007; Amponsah & Mohammed, 2019), the finding of teachers perception of the existence of some mathematical knowledge and skills in the football culture would lend support to Gay's (2009) proposal for use of culturally responsive mathematics teaching and learning practices. Application of these cultural practices in classroom discourse would demystify mathematics as many people believe that mathematics is hard and difficult a subject to study and it has no direct social application.

Also, from the findings teachers perceived that mathematical knowledge and skills within four thinking levels can highly be used by students to prepare football league table. This is in consonance with the adapted Langrall and Mooney (2002) M3ST Framework on students' statistical thinking within four statistical cognitive processes, across the idiosyncratic, transitional, quantitative and analytical levels of thinking. This finding will support NCTM principle of developing statistical reasoning skills in students that would make them to be familiar with sorting and classifying information, interpreting information and presenting results in pictures, diagrams, graphs, models, symbols, and tables. Based on this revelation, the Clark et al (2014) study finding, that teachers' personal experience appeared to influence their beliefs about mathematics teaching and learning and their awareness of their students' mathematical dispositions becomes very relevant. Thus, preparing football league table will help teachers to find real life applications of mathematical knowledge and skills that give students an additional reference to remember concepts and skills they may have forgotten, and to use concrete language to communicate their ideas in daily social living.

8. Conclusion

Teachers perceived that the preparation of football league table can help students to develop their mathematical knowledge and skills within four statistically thinking levels. It can be inferred that mathematics teachers' perceptions towards their students' learning would go a long way to affect the students' self-perception on development of mathematical knowledge and skills and subsequently their performance in mathematics. Thus, teachers' awareness and understanding of students' mathematics learning dispositions and identity formation and development towards the use of recorded statistical information about football games will yield to some practical problem context in school mathematics. Using such Mathematics content that is not devoid or exclusive of human culture will lend mathematics disciplinary language to make practical sense to students as it is being used in their everyday living. To connect classroom mathematics to students' daily experience and social lives, Nigerian teachers are encouraged to have the right perception of their students' mathematical knowledge and skills dispositions through personal assessment. To fully implement the new Nigeria secondary school mathematics curricula (Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council, 2007), teachers are also encouraged to enrich mathematics contents with relevant materials and information from their students' immediate environment. Mathematics teachers should teach to culturally specific environment with relevant pedagogy that is consistent with the constructivist view of learning. This will help to meet the target of the reform in the context of National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) which include value-reorientation and using mathematics education to empower the people.

References

Adetula, L. O., & Ale, S. O. (2005). Potential Generators of Interest in Mathematics. In S. O. Ale and L. O. Adetula (eds), *Reflective and Intellective Position Papers on Mathematics Education Issues,* Abuja: National Mathematics Centre.

Amponsah, D. K., & Mohammed, M. S. (2019). Perception of Learning Science: The Case of Females offering STEM Majors in Ghana. *African Journal of Educational Studies in Mathematics and Sciences,* 15(2), 143-156. Retrieved on June 6, 2020 from https://www.ajol.mfo/index.php/ajesms/article/view/192092

Bem, D. J. (1972). Self-perception theory. *Advances in experimental social psychology,* 6, 1-62. Retrieved on June 13, 2020 from https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0065260108600246

Bertus, A. W. (2015). *Higher Order Thinking Skills.* Retrieved on June 18, 2020 from https://www.scribd.com/document/254038981/Skill_e-pdf.

Beswick, K. (2004). The Impact of Teachers' Perceptions of Student Characteristics on the Enactment of their Beliefs. *Proceedings of*

the 28th conference of the International Group for the Psychology of Mathematics Education, 2004, 2, 111-118.

Center for the Study of Mathematics Curriculum (2004). *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics,* National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Commission on Standards for School Mathematics 1989, 1-9.

Charles-Ogan, G. (2014). Metacognitive Strategy and Senior Secondary School Mathematics Students' Misconceptions in Rivers State, Nigeria, *Abacus, the Journal of the Mathematical Association of Nigeria,* 39(1), 234-246.

Clark, L. M., DePiper, J. M., Frank, T. J., Mishio, M., Campell, P. F., Smith, T. M., Griffin, M. J., Rust, A. H., Conant, D. L. & Choi, Y. (2014). Teacher Characteristics Associated with Mathematics Teachers' Beliefs and Awareness of their Students' Mathematical Dispositions. *Journal of Research in Mathematics Education,* 45(2), 246-284.

D'Ambrosio, U. (1988). Ethnomathematics: A Research Programme in Cognition. *International Study Group on Ethnomathematics, Newsletter,* 4(1), 2-6, Oct.

D'Ambrosio, U. (2007). Peace, Social Justice and Ethnomathematics. *The Montanna Mathematics Enthusiast,* Monograph 1, 25-34.

Gay, G. (2009). Preparing Culturally Responsive Mathematics Teachers. In B. Greer, S. Mukhopadhyay, A. B. Powell, & S. Nelson-Barber, *Culturally Responsive Mathematics Education.* New York: Taylor and Francis, 189-205.

Hill, C. H., Rowan, B. & Ball, D. L. (2005). Effects of Teachers' Mathematical Achievement. *American Educational Research Journal,* 42(2), 371-406.

Kajuru, Y. K. (2005). Popularization of Mathematical Sciences for Technological Development in Nigeria. In S. O. Ale and L. O. Adetula (eds). *Reflective and intellective position papers on mathematics education issues,* Abuja: National Mathematical Centre.

Konrath, S. (2007). Self-expansion theory. In R. F. Baumeister and K. D. Vols (eds), E*ncyclopedia of social psychology,* SAGE Publishing Inc. Retrieved on June 10, 2020 from: https://sk.sagepub.com/reference/socialpsychology

Kurumeh, M. S. (2007). Effects of ethnomathematics approach on students' interest in geometry and mensuration. *Abacus, The Journal of the Mathematical Association of Nigeria,* 32(1), 103-144.

Langrall, C. W., & Mooney, E. S. (2002). The Development of a Framework Characterizing Middle School Students' Statistical Thinking. *ICOTS6,* 2002, 1-6.

Manzenreiter, W., & Horne, J. (2004). Football goes east; business, culture and the people's game in China, Japan and South Korea. New York: Routledge.

Mazana, N. Y. & Montero, C. S. & Casmir, R. O. (2020). Assessing Students' Performance in Mathematics in Tanzania: The Teacher's perspective. *International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education,* 15(3), 1-28.

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (1989). *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* Reston, VA: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (2000). *Principles and Standards for School Mathematics.* Reston, VA: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1-6.

Nigerian Research and Development Council (2007). *Senior Secondary Education Curriculum: Mathematics for SS 1 - 3.* Abuja: Nigerian Research and Development Council.

Norman, P. C. (2016). Teachers' attitudes and perceptions of low and high socio-economic status students. *All graduates theses and dissertations 4873.* Retrieved on June 7, 2020 from https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/etd/4873

Nwoke, B. I. (2017). Enhancing Secondary School Students' Achievement in Mathematics using peer tutoring instructional approach. *Abacus, the Journal of the Mathematical Association of Nigeria,* 42(1), 406-415.

Smith, K. (2014). How teacher beliefs about Mathematics. *Honors theses and capstones,* 193, 1-56. Retrieved on June 17, 2020 from https://scholars.unh.edu/honors/193

Appendix A

Premier League Table 2018/19									
S/N	Team	Pl	W	D	L	F	A	GD	Pts
1	Manchester City	38	32	2	4\	95	23	72	98
2	Liverpool	38	30	7	1	89	22	67	97
3	Chelsea	38	21	9	8	63	39	24	72
4	Tottenham Hotspur	38	23	2	13	67	39	28	71
5	Arsenal	38	21	7	10	73	51	22	70
6	Manchester United	38	19	9	10	65	54	11	66
7	Wolverhampton Wanderers	38	16	9	13	47	46	1	57
8	Everton	38	15	9	14	54	46	8	54
9	Leicester City	38	15	7	16	51	48	3	52
10	West Ham United	38	15	7	16	52	55	-3	52
11	Watford	38	14	8	16	52	59	-7	50
12	Crystal Palace	38	14	7	17	51	53	-2	49
13	Newcastle United	38	12	9	17	42	48	-6	45
14	Bournemouth	38	13	6	19	56	70	-14	45
15	Burnley	38	11	7	20	45	68	-23	40
16	Southampton	38	9	12	17	45	65	-20	39
17	Brighton and Hove Albion	38	9	9	20	35	60	-25	36
18	Cardiff City	38	10	4	24	34	69	-35	34
19	Fulham	38	7	5	26	34	81	-47	26
20	Huddersfield Town	38	3	7	28	22	76	-54	16

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 205–213

Attitudes of Mothers towards the Introduction of Sex Education in Secondary Schools in Abattoir Community Jos South Local Government Area of Plateau State

ELIZABETH A. HARUNA, KAJANG Y. GORAH
University of Jos, Nigeria

Abstract. The study was carried out to find out the Attitudes of Mothers towards the introduction of sex education in secondary schools in Abattoir community, Jos South local government area of Plateau State. The survey research was used for the study. The questionnaires administered and data collected was analyzed according to the four formulated research questions by the researcher. The population of the study was made up of the mothers who volunteered to answer the questionnaires, Abattoir community, Jos South local government area of plateau state. The instrument was given to three experts in research, two of whom are from the department of physical and health education and one tests and measurements department of the faculty of education, university of Jos, whose inputs on the instrument were very helpful. It was pretested using respondents with similar characteristics to those in the area of the main study and a reliability coefficient index of 0.78 was obtained, which was seen as a reliable figure for the instrument to be used for present study. The result of the study shows I am embarrassed when you mention sex education (2.9), my culture forbids teaching sex education (2.9), menstruation starts at puberty with different changes 205 (95.34%), and sex education encourages immorality 108(50.23%). It was concluded that low knowledge and low level of awareness on sex education, cultural beliefs of mothers towards the teaching of sex education in Abattoir community Jos south local government area of plateau state. So it was recommended among others that health educators should give health talks on sex education more frequently, programs on health should be watched, and mothers should get close to their adolescents. Health educators, mothers, both parents should take note of the above findings and utilize it well.

Keywords: Attitudes, Mothers, Sex Education and Abattoir

1. Introduction

The phrase, Sex Education, has being a topic of controversy, whether or not it should be discussed openly or otherwise. This is even worst especially in developing nations where 'Nigeria' is one. However, Terry and Harris (2013) emphasized that sex education, both in Nigeria and other parts of the world, provides a clear picture of the possible polarization of conflict of knowledge and values in education. An attentive following of the discourse on sex education in Nigeria, (and by extension in most parts of the word), both at the academic level and the socio-political sphere, indicates that sex education in itself, is situated within this conflict. This conflict constantly bombards and impacts it. Sex education appears to a child as being commanded simultaneously by both parents expressing dissimilar demands. One shouts "Respect knowledge" and the other cries "Respect values". One shouts follow the tunes of modern knowledge. And the other shouts we shall allow nothing to steal our culture from us. In contrast, we see an entire variety of debates on sex education whose contents and approach are constantly set in between in the conflicts or opposition of facts and cultural beliefs or practices. Consequently, in this opposition, sex education is often the collateral damage.

The continued practice of female Genital mutilation in Nigeria and other African countries is a good example of the gap between knowledge and sex education. The European experts group on sexuality education defined sex education as: an education that aims to develop and strengthen the ability of children and young people to make conscious, satisfying,

healthy and respectful choices regarding relationships, sexuality, emotional and physical health. Sex education does not encourage children and young people to have sex.

Ndidi, O.M. (2012), expressed that sexuality is not only defined by what is known scientifically or medically endorsed. It is also defined by perceptions and attitude towards what known to be safer sex. According to Ndidi having "negative perceptions and attitude toward safer sex" increases the likelihood of engaging in unsafe sex. Furthermore, this finding thwarts arguments that the adoption of safer sex by the young is mainly due to objectively measured economic status. It that shows youths from low socioeconomic background would adopt safer sexual practices, even in poor conditions of life, if their internalized, self-reinforced standards are channeled towards "safer sexual behaviours".

Oshi, Nakalema and Oshi (2005), conducted a study that shows that sex education in itself can be hindered by cultural values, even when scientific facts align in its defense. According to scholars, teachers do not teach and are not willing to teach sex education because cultural and social norms forbid the open discussion of sex, and sex education particularly with young children. They also indicated that fear of persecution by the parents and guardians of their students, expulsion from their churches, losing their jobs and social ocrastation were constraints. However, they admitted that their students could possibly become infected with HIV through sexual intercourse. This means that although teachers recognize the benefits of sex education, at least from scientific viewpoint, they are hindered from giving it to students by cultural constraints. Similar constraints are suffered by parents, even when they recognize the importance of sharing knowledge of safe sex practices and other issues on sexuality with their children. Parents find themselves not culturally prepared to give sex education to them. This condition is aggravated by a kind of cultural conservatism among a significant portion of Nigerians Abattoir, Community Inclusive, that often expresses itself as and antagonistic poise towards any kind of world view or knowledge sharing that appear to oppose tradition and could potentially distort it. An example of such tradition is the culture of silence regarding sexuality. This culture frowns at any discussion of sex in a public place, either between adults or between adults and young ones. It is a culture that prefers sex to be a private matter, rather than to be discussed outside the boundaries of privacy. (Fakeye D.O., 2016). These factors are considered in this work.

Attitude is a psychological construct, a mental and emotional entity that inheres in, or characterizes a person. Richard (2006), he explained that they are complex and an acquired state through experiences. In line with these, Attitude could be seen as evaluation of entities, including behavior, that results in perceptions of favor or disfavor which are either positive or negative, and could be likened to a person's general feelings about an issue. In this case, sex education in terms of positive attitudes, sex education would help students to develop positive attitude towards sex when their queries are satisfied honestly and scientifically. Adolescents and youths that are exposed to adequate sex education learn how to be conscious of the opposite sex in a right way, they learn to be sexually disciplined, they know "dos" and "donts" of sex and abstain.

Youths and adolescents that are taught sex education by their mothers, or both parents know about their puberty stage, relationships and the risks and diseases associated with sex. On the other hand, there are also negative attitudes towards sex education teaching. In today's world children are every intelligent, alert, curious and conscious of secrets, when secrets are concealed from them they may take some wrong approaches and develop undesirable habits. School teachers are so much traditional and orthodox and do not teach sex education which makes the students satisfy their instincts from servants, friends and television programmes. It makes students have poor knowledge about their sexual development on the attitude of who is responsible for guiding them on sexuality matters especially the mothers.

Discussing about mothers in relation to sexuality education, Mukoro (2017) posited that some mothers feel that sexual education is unnecessary for adolescent girls. They believe that their daughters will learn about sex education when they get married, they also stated that sex education encourages their children to be rude. Example of such mothers is a 44-year old mother who said, I do not want my daughter to know about sex till she gets married because she will be rude. Most of the mothers agreed that sex education should only be taught by mothers at home because children listen to their parents. Some believe that only health educators and health care workers are in the best position to educate the children on these issues. Example of such mothers is a 33- year old mother who said I do not want my daughter to get the wrong information, so it is better if the councilor says. Shame and embarrassment a 40- year old mother said I am ashamed to tell my daughter something about sex issues because am

uncomfortable with her age, she is just 13 years of age.

Also for fear of increasing temptation, I believe that when my adolescent girls know about sex education, they will be tempted. They may be do anything wrong out of family sight. Another said this generation is different and need to know everything about sex so as not to be misled. A 37 year old mother said I tell my girls everything they need to know because I was also taught by my mother the relationship of boys and girls are different so they can easily be deceived if they are ignorant, receive emotional trauma or even get pregnant. These variables are considered in this work as literatures seem to suggest that most girls agree that their mothers must be the first person to provide information on sex education and puberty.

African youths experience sex at an earlier age than their parents did, so it is expected that then school will provide the necessary guidance through wholesome educational programmes to ensure the survival of its future generation of leaders. Teaching of sex education helps prevent avoidable death from illegal abortion by pregnant teenagers and dangerous sexually transmitted diseases in Nigeria. It also ensures a better understanding of the influence of society on everyday interaction and helps them, give ability for self-control. However, most Nigerians because of cultural bias do not speak openly about sex even between married couples. Cultural limitations prevent parents from engaging in sincere discussion about sexuality and sex with young people. Lack of adequate information on sexuality was also pointed out, teenagers want to talk with their parents about sex but believe they must not ask the right questions which they consider important but may not be.

Furthermore, stressing the importance of appropriate information through sexuality education, Olayinka, (1981), in his work titled Sex Education and Marital Guidance pointed out that the moral decadence which adults complain of young youths was due to that fact that those youths were not given the facts they deserved to know about sexuality education and this has led to moral degradation. Youths need right persons and body of knowledge to guide them on sex education. He also insists that this will ensure proper behaviours and better use of their sexual urges for the purposes and with the right persons. Inadequate or poor knowledge of ones sexuality can evoke a chain of negative outcomes that could stifle and permanently jeopardize an individual's well being and therefore useful contributions to the development of society. This is because inadequate information about appropriate sexual behaviours can lead to at-risk sexual behavours which have grave consequences that can impact negatively on our socio-economic life. It can ruin a whole generation and render the country stagnant for a long time. Therefore to hold onto the belief that sex education encourages promiscuity is bad and not helpful some of the consequences of poor sexuality education pointed out by Achalu (2002) are: Teenage pregnancies, teenage deaths through abortions, abandoned babies, high rate of school dropouts and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Syphilis etc. Social problems like in our communities, the so called Area boys are mostly by products of unplanned pregnancies and children of poor people overwhelmed by large number of children they cannot cope with children teenagers who cannot cope with child bearing because they are ill equipped and it constitute a large portion of these social miscreants. In Nigeria, many youths an adolescents who did not get proper sex education have broken homes in future, they suffer a great deal of emotional stress caused by variety of reasons, ignorance of sex education is very bad and life threatening. Therefore, the question to be answered is what are the attitudes of mothers towards sexuality education in Abattoir community, Jos South, Plateau State?

2. Research Questions

To guide the study, the following research questions were stated:

- What are the attitudes of mothers towards teaching of sex education in Abattoir community, Jos South Plateau State?
- What are the cultural beliefs of mothers towards teaching of sex education in Abattoir community, Jos South Plateau State?
- What is the level of knowledge of mothers on sex education in Abattoir community, Jos South Plateau State?
- What are the problems associated with the teaching of sex education as presumed by mothers in Abattoir community, Jos South Plateau State?

3. Methods

The survey research design was used for the study. According to Trochim (2006) survey research is one of the most important researches of measurement. To him, the broad areas of survey researches compass any measurement procedures that involve asking

questions from respondents. According to Kerlinger, (2001), a survey gathers data at a particular point in time with the intention of describing the nature of existing conditions. It was then considered appropriate for the present study. Population refers to the whole group of things or total number of people or things the researcher is interested in studying and about that which he/she intends to obtain certain information and draw conclusion the population of this study is made up of all mothers that have female children of school age, in Abattoir community. Only mothers who volunteered to answer and participate were used.

Sample is a portion selected from the population to be studied and generalized to the whole population. Therefore, for this research work, sample of the population is two hundred and fifteen (215) questionnaires were administered. For the purpose of this research work, the instrument used for data collection is structured questionnaire developed by the researcher after a careful review of relevant literature on the topic. The questionnaire was defined by the researcher to collect information from the volunteers. There will be four (4) sections of the questionnaire; section 1 was to obtain information on the attitudes of mothers towards sex education, 2: sought information on cultural beliefs of mothers towards teaching sex education, 3: obtained information on the level of knowledge of mothers on sex education, and the level of knowledge of mothers on sex education, and section 4: sought information on problems associated with sex education as presumed by mothers. The research used YES or No for section 3 and 4 and also: Strongly Agree, (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (UD), Disagree (DA) and Strongly Disagree (SDA). The questionnaire was designed by the researcher after an intensive literature review on the topic. The items on the questionnaire were structured to provide the answer to the research questions formulated.

A research instrument is said to be valid when it measures truly and accurately what it tends to measure. In validating the research instruments, the issue of validity and reliability of the instrument are imperative. Validity is the most vital characteristics of any research instrument to be valid; it must be relevant and reliable. The reliability of research instrument therefore needs to be established to further strengthen their validity. To further ensure the content validity of the instrument, the researcher subjected it to judgment from an expert so as to obtain the adequacy and comprehensiveness of the items as well as the clarity of expressions used. Based on the expert's advice, some items were modified, some were retained and others deleted. Reliability estimate are to evaluate the stability of measures administered at different times to the same individual using the same standard (test retest reliability).

The researcher used questionnaire as the major instrument for data collection, the researcher visited abattoir community, Jos South, Plateau state and the questionnaires were administered to mothers alongside the letter of introduction. The sampled volunteers are then required to respond to those statements in the questionnaires. The researcher administered the questionnaires personally, and for the purpose of ensuring hundred percent return of the questionnaire, the completed questionnaires were collected on the spot. Simple percentage method of data analysis was employed to analyze the data. The choice of simple percentage method of data analysis is appropriate because of clarity in the presentation of information thus facilitating the reader's understanding.

4. Results

Table 1: Attitude of Mothers towards Sex Education

S.N	ITEMS	X	VERDICT
1	I am embarrassed when you mention sex	2.9	Positive
2	I don't feel comfortable when sex is mentioned	2.8	Positive
3	I like my relatives teaching sex education	2.9	Positive
4	I fear teaching sex education	2.8	Positive
5	I don't like communicating sex education to girls	2.9	Positive
6	I feel talking to my females about sex education encourage sex	3.0	Negative
7	I dislike teachers teaching sex education	2.9	Positive
8	I feel fathers don't have the right to teach sex education	2.9	Positive
9	I ignore questions raised on sex education by females	2.8	Positive
10	I feel sex education should be taught to only females	2.8	Positive

The result in table 1 shows that I am embarrassed when you mention sex (2.9), I don't feel comfortable when sex is mentioned (2.8), I like my relatives teaching sex education (2.9), I dislike teachers teaching sex education (2.9), I ignore questions raised on sex education by females (2.8), and I feel sex education should be taught to only females (2.8). However, the table also reviewed that I feel talking to my females about sex education encourage sex (3.0). these are the Attitudes of mothers towards the teaching of sex education.

Table 2: Cultural Beliefs of Mothers Towards the Teaching of Sex Education.

S.N	ITEMS	X	VERDICT
1	My culture forbids teaching sex education	2.9	Positive
2	Adolescents should live in their parents house till after marriage	2.8	Positive
3	Sex education is a grave offense in my culture	2.9	Positive
4	Sex education causes disbelief in God	2.8	Positive
5	Sex education is a taboo to adolescents	2.8	Positive
6	Adolescents taught sex education before marriage will be spoilt	2.8	Positive

The result in table 2 shows that My culture forbids teaching sex education (2.9), Adolescents should live in their parents house till after marriage (2.8), Sex education causes disbelief in God (2.8), Sex education is a taboo to adolescents (2.8), and Adolescents taught sex education before marriage will be spoilt (2.8). these are the cultural beliefs of mothers towards the teaching of sex education.

Table 3: Level of Knowledge of Mothers on Sex Education

Below 46% low level of knowledge:
40-45 Low level knowledge = (LLK)
46-50 Average Knowledge = (AK)
41-55 Above average Knowledge = (AAK)
56-60 good level Knowledge = (GLK)
61-69 Very good level Knowledge = (VGK)
70 and above excellent Knowledge = (EXC)

Table 3: Level of Knowledge of Mothers on Sex Education

S/N	ITEMS	f	%	f	%	Level of Knowledge
1	Girls are restless at puberty	145	67.44	70	32.55	VGK
2	Girls are very shy at puberty	110	51.16	105	48.83	AAK
3	Menstruation starts at puberty with different changes	205	95.34	10	4.65	EXC
4	Adolescents become scared and timid during puberty	110	51.16	105	48.83	AAK
5	Adolescent girls seek Advice on puberty from mothers	130	60.46	85	39.53	GK
6	Girls get very close to the opposite sex during puberty	140	65.11	70	32.55	VGK
7	Adolescents become very aware of their bodies during puberty	172	80.00	40	18.60	EXC

Table 3 indicate that the respondents have excellent knowledge on menstruation starts at puberty with different changes 205 (95.34%), Adolescents become very aware of their bodies during puberty 172 (80.0%), again the table indicates that the respondents have very good knowledge on girls are restless at puberty 145(67.34%), Girls get very close to the opposite sex during puberty 140 (65.11%). Furthermore, some respondents have good knowledge on Adolescent girls seek Advice on puberty from mothers 130 (60.46%). In addition the table also indicates that respondents have above average knowledge on Girls are very shy at puberty 110 (51.16%), and Adolescents become scared and timid during puberty 110 (51.16%). These are the level of knowledge of mothers on sex education.

Table 4: Problems Associated with Teaching Sex Education as Presumed by Mothers.

S/N	ITEMS	f	%	f	%
1	Sex education causes masturbation	87	40.46	125	58.13
2	Sex education ruins adolescents lives	95	44.18	120	55.81
3	Sex education encourage immorality	108	50.23	105	48.83
4	Sex education increases rate of pornography	77	35.81	138	64.18
5	Sex education increases sexual desires	120	55.81	95	44.18
6	Promiscuity occurs when you teach sex education	90	41.86	125	58.13
7	Adolescents becomes rude when they know about sex education	70	32.55	145	67.44
8	Sex education causes lack of respect	50	23.25	160	74.41
9	Teaching sex education increases teenage pregnancies	67	31.16	145	67.44
10	Sex education exposes adolescents to dangers.	77	35.81	135	62.79

The result in table 4 indicates that sex education causes lack of respect 166 (74.41%), Teaching sex education increases teenage pregnancies 145 (67.44%), Adolescents becomes rude when they know about sex education 145 (67.44%), Sex education increases rate of pornography 138 (64.18%), Sex education exposes adolescents to dangers 135 (62.79%), Sex education causes masturbation 125 (58.13%), Promiscuity occurs when you teach sex education 125 58.13%), Sex education ruins adolescents lives 120 (55. 81%). However, some respondents disagrees that Sex education encourage immorality 108 (50.25%) and Sex education increases sexual desires 120 (55.81%). These are the problems associated with teaching of sex education as presumed by mothers.

5. Discussion

The result in table 1 reports that I am embarrassed when you mention sex (2.9), I don't feel comfortable when sex is mentioned (2.8), and I don't like communicating sex education to girls (2.9). the result were unexpected because modern ways of life has enlighten mothers. Therefore, it was not surprising that Shams (2017), poised that most of the mothers are ignorant of sex education advantages and its teaching, most mothers agreed that sex education should be provided when the children are at marriageable age. A 44 years old mother said, I don't talk to my daughter because am shy and feel embarrassed. I hope she will be trained on these things. Some of them had the problem of shyness when talking to their daughters of sex. A mother said, my own mother did not teach me sex education so I don't know how to also teach my daughter. Most mothers had problem teaching and educating their adolescents, a 40 year old mother said, my daughter does not even mention sex to me because she knows that I am embarrassed at the mention of sex, she also does not feel comfortable with asking me and the little I know am shy to talk about, I only told my daughter that if someone wants to touch her she should object, and I taught her about menstruation, personal hygiene and abstinence.

Discussing on communication of sex education to girls, Furahami (2008), expressed that, a mother said I find it difficult to talk to my girl about sex because she does not like the subject and each time I try to educate her on the little I know, she gets scared and when we are watching a movie that shoes sexual activities I ask her to sit close to me, but she is always covering her face, or goes to the room, sometimes I call her back to watch, I feel it is a means of communicating sex education to her. In line with this, Fenwick, (2010), poised that another mother said I discuss on issues like HIV/AIDs and puberty with my children, when we are watching a T.V program on any sexual activity I ask them to tell me what they learnt and I tell them it is good to know but I cannot go further, because I also do not like the subject. Another mother, a teacher said I prefer asking my females friends to educate my daughter on sexuality issues.

The result in table 2 reports that My culture forbids teaching sex education (2.9), and Adolescents taught sex education before marriage will be spoilt (2.8), the results were unexpected because cultural beliefs are no more relevant in the teaching of sex education due to modern ways of life and technology advancement. It was not surprising that Igbanago (2001), stated that mothers see sex education as a sin, in regards to their cultural beliefs, they see sex education as a type of education which could not be generally acceptable in a heterogeneous society like Nigeria. Carvalho (2003) also stated that even in schools, the teachers complain of mothers warning and threat about teaching their children sex education due to the cultural beliefs that it is bad for the to know. Some females in secondary schools do not want to hear about sex education because of the fear their mothers has put in them due to cultural beliefs. Discussing on sex education being a taboo to adolescents, Igbanago, (2001), poised that some mothers believe that sex education is a dirty thing to talk about with

adolescents, because they feel it is a taboo to talk of sex to adolescents. They tell them fables, some go to the extent of telling them that any girl who sits close to a boy during menstruation they will get pregnant. When watching T.V, some mothers send their girls away to prevent them from watching when sexual activity is being showed.

Samuels (2016), studied on adolescents taught sex education before marriage will be spoilt showed that mothers in Nigeria, especially in the Northern part of Nigeria believed in engaging their adolescent girls in the act of female genital mutilation to stop them from having any sexual urge. Some of them also believe in not sending girls to school as the school will educate them on sex education and make them corrupt and spoilt. In addition, Bolin and Whelehan (2009), poised that some mothers believed that adolescent girls taught sex education before marriage will become prostitutes and miscreants to their society, also they will be too informed and know how to engage in family planning after marriage which is considered very bad. For the males, they believe it will make them have just one wife which considered wrong because Bauchi State which is mainly dominated by Muslims, their Qur'an permits marriage of two or more wives. They also believe they cannot practice what they know nothing about, so its better not taught.

The result in table 3 shows that the respondents have excellent knowledge on menstruation starts at puberty with different changes 205 (95.34%), Adolescent girls seek Advice on puberty from mothers 130 (60.46%) and girls are very shy at puberty 110 (51.16%), the results were expected because most mothers know only about menstruation in sex education and they observe the shyness in their adolescents girls during puberty and know nothing else, so it was not surprising that Kotchick (2001), state that, in recent studies 73 mothers were asked to define in their own words seven terms related to sexual development, ejaculation, hormones, menstruation, ovulation, puberty development terms and the effects of age and sexual experiences were examined. Unfortunately, result shows that most mothers were not able to adequately define the sexual development terms, the majority of them knew only about menstruation and nothing else.

Discussing on the Adolescents girls seek advice on puberty from mothers. Jonathan (2008), expressed that mothers do not even give the adolescents girls the chance to seek advice from them, some are too harsh on the subject, some ignore questions raised no sex education by their girls. A mother said, I do not want to give any advice on sex to girl because I do not want her to know too much, it can expose her to advance knowledge meant for adults and I want her to keep her virginity till an older age, some say am scared to give sex advice to my girls when they ask, I think it will increase their sexual urge and cause promiscuity most times they always ask me but I don't tell them, sometimes I indirectly ignore their questions. Studies also show that this is what MAKES MOST adolescent girls not even seek any advice because their mothers do not provide that free atmosphere, they prefer asking friends of finding out themselves. Studies on girls are shy at puberty as stated by Kumi (2007), mothers believe that adolescents girls are gullible and easy to prey upon, so you don't have to expose everything to them, they are shy about the changes they experience during puberty, I even tease my girl sometimes a 44 year old mother once said, if told everything, they can fall into the traps of the opposite sex. In addition, Owusu (2012), explained that some mothers also believe that adolescent girls brought up with strict discipline and fear should be naturally shy to ask very sensitive questions on adolescent sexuality issues.

The result in table 4 indicates that Adolescents becomes rude when they know about sex education 145 (67.44%) the result for adolescents becomes rude was expected because modern education shows that adolescents do not become rude when taught about sex education. Braun and Darke (2006) poised that 40 year old mother said I have two girls and I teach them about sex education and this does not make them rude at all or even disrespectful. I have never noticed any sign of disrespect in them after teaching them on sex education. However, discussing on sex education increases sexual desires 120 (55.81%), some respondents disagree that sex education increases sexual desires, these results was unexpected due to the fact that modern teachings in schools, on T.V tells that sex education helps to teach the youths and adolescents to have control over their sexual urge, improves knowledge, gives awareness and even sexual protection to adolescents, so it was not shocking that Nozari (2006) expressed that the tug-of-war over sex education are the problems mothers believe is associated with teaching of sex education which increases their adolescents sexual urge, and expose them to pre-marital sex at an early age. In the U.S, some mother believe that teaching youths and adolescents about sex education will increase their urge for sex and when they know too much they can even abort a pregnancy without the knowledge of anyone and this can lead to future complications. Discussing on sex education encourages immorality, Duro Jaiye (2003), explained that there is no

significant differences between the literate and illiterate mothers in their beliefs on sex encouraging immorality, some mothers prevent their girls from going to school believing that they will know too much, and they will practice what they know, with the opposite sex. On the contrary, Rodriguez, (2001), Omoegun, (2008) and Ogunjimi (2009), opined that sexual immorality in Nigeria as a result of technological development. They faulted the media which showcases all forms of sexuality for adolescents viewing without proper parental guidance.

6. Conclusion

Mothers have positive attitudes and beliefs towards the teaching of sex education in the community. However, they were not comfortable the fact that sex education increases sexual desires as well as leading to immorality among girls.

7. Recommendations

Factors such as I am embarrassed when you mention sex and I feel talking to my females about sex education encourage sex. Health educators, teachers and mothers should learn more about sex education and the usefulness of its teaching. Mothers, adolescents and even the both parents should go for health seminars, organized by health educators, watch educative programs on sex education to enlighten them.

Factors like my culture forbids teaching of sex education and Adolescents taught sex education before marriage will be spoilt, Mothers should take note of our 21st century and know that cultural beliefs on sex education is a by-gone practice, technology has changed things, modern days have come, cultural beliefs about sex no longer exist, and they should also notice that it is those adolescents that were not taught about sex education before marriage that became spoilt and some got unwanted pregnancies and they should put their observations into practice.

Factors on the problems associated with teaching of sex education as presumed by mothers were sex education increases sexual desires and sex education encourages immorality. Schools should make the teaching of sex education compulsory for all students, seminars and health talks on sex education should be organized and invite parents to learn, health experts should be called to give the details on sex education. This will enlighten the mothers of these Adolescent girls.

References

Achalu, E.I. (2002). Facts and Fictions about Sex and Reproduction. Lagos Sinarch Limited

Bolin, R.M. & Wheleham (2009). Positive Youth Development. Strategy for improving Adolescent Health in R.M Lerner, F. Jacobs and D. Wertlebs (Eds). Handbook of Applied Development Psychology. Thousand Oaks Carlif: Sarge Publications

Carvalho, E.A. (2003). Effect of Maternal Sexual Health Education Program for Mothers of Preschoolers. J Korean Acad. Nurs. 2013; (3)370-8.

Brawn, A.H & Darke M.B. (2006). Sexual Health Challenges of Adolescents in Iran: A Review Article. J Sch Public Health Inst Public Health Res.

Durojaiye, M.Y. (2003) Why the governments teenage pregnancy strategy is destined to fail.

Fakeye, D.O (2016). Socialization Processes in the Family: Social and Emotional Development. *Annu Rev Psychol.* 2011; 62:243-69.

Farahani, B.S. (2008). "What's Old, What's new: Sexuality and the soaps" *SIECUS Report*, Vol. 24, No. 5.

Fenwick, J.O (2010). Exploring the dimension of Human sexuality: Subbury Jones and Barlett Publishers Ltd.

Jonathan, A.Y. (2008). Health behavior and Health Education Theory, Research, and Practice. San Francisco, CA: Published by Jossey-Bass; 2008. P.293-299

Kumi, G.O. (2007). Human Sexuality Education for Nigeria: An Overview, *Nigeria School Health Journal* (VOL13) No 1. Pp60-67.

Kotchik, A.U. (2001). Effects of Maternal Sexual Health Education Program for Mothers of Preschoolers. J Korean Acad Nurs. 2013;43(3):370-8.

Kerlinger, A.H. (2001). A Review of Parental Involvement in Sex Education: The Role for Effective Communication in British Families

Mukoro, J.Y. (2017). Teaching immorality in schools. Retrieve on 03/05/2017 from Http//:www.Oquwrite.blogsport.com

Ndidi, O. M. (2012). The Necessity of Sexual Health Education for Iranian Female Adolescents: A Qualitative study. Iran J Reprod Med. 2013; 11(2):101-10 [in Persian].

Nozari, A.D. (2006). Socialization processes in the family: social and emotional development. Annu Rev Pschol.

Oshi, R. U., Nakalema, M.E. & Oshi. E.U. (2005). Perceptoin of Sexual health Education amongst Secondary Schools Students in Port Harcourt. *Western African Journal of Medicine.* 2012;31(2):109-13.

Olayinka, F.T. (1981). Sexual activity and contraceptive use among female adolescents. Port-Harcourt, Nigeria. *Journal of Reproductive Health* (1) 7-9.

Owusu, T.W. (2012). Sexual Behaviour in Adolescents in Ibadan Southwest Nigeria. Rev AfriSente Reproduction 89-97.

Omoegun, A.D. (2008). Teaching Immorality in Schools. Retrieving on oc/05/2008 from http//:www.Oguwrite.blosport.com

Ogunjimi, O.R. (2009) The Attitude of Teachers to Sexuality Education in a Populous Local Government Area Lagos, Nigeria. Park J Med Sci. 2009; 25(6):934-7.

Richard, I.C. (2006). Developing and Testing a Sex Education Program for the Female Clients of Health Centers in Iran. Sex Education. 2007;7(4):333-49.

Rodriguez, K. (2001). Coprehensive health care including sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youths is of vital importance to the nation. Health Popul Perspect Issues. 2007:30(4):243-67.

Shams, K.K. (2017). Effects of a Maternal Sexual Health Education Program for Mothers of Preschoolers. J Korean Acad. Nurs.

Samuels, L.N. (2016). Life and Sex Education for Young People- Selected Resource Materials. London: International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Trochim, R. H. Issues and trends in Nigerian ED: Port Harcourt Pear Publisher.

Terry, B.E. & Harris, N.D. (2013). Incorporation of Sex Education in Tehran Health Centers Services. *Payesh Journal*. 2007;3:243-56 [in Persian]

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 215–222

Trait-Factor Counselling Approach on Senior Secondary Student's Career Choice in Kogi State, Nigeria

MATHEW NDAKO AGUNZI
Government Secondary School Mozum, Kogi State, Nigeria.

GRACE O. MOMOH, YAKUBU A. MALLUM
University of Jos, Nigeria

Abstract. This paper examines Trait-Factor Counselling Approach on Senior Secondary Student's Career Choice in Kogi State, Nigeria. Students are faced with the dilemma of choosing a lucrative and befitting career that they would pursue in time. This makes students prone to different opinion from parents, teachers and peer. Hence, the need for proper career counselling using the trait-factor counselling approach. The trait and factor theory operates under the premise that it is possible to measure both individual talents and the attributes required in particular jobs. Trait-factor counselling approaches assume that career choice may be facilitated and career outcomes optimized through a fairly straight forward process of matching an individual's most relevant work-relevant characteristics (abilities, interests, values, etc) with information regarding job activities, demands, rewards, and availability. The counselling process for this approach typically starts with a client interview, then proceeds to extensive psychometric assessment of the client's work-relevant characteristics, and is finalized with an interpretation of assessment results with connections being drawn between these results and one or more occupational classification systems. Many factors can influence or come into play in students' career choice such as interest in field, academic ability, familiarity, economic stability, and influential people can all play a role in their career choice. Conclusions and recommendations were made.

Keywords: Trait-Factor Counselling Approach, Career Choice, Career Counselling, Career Guidance and Counselling, Career Decision Making

1. Introduction

The emphasis on careers in human life is imperative, because at a certain stage in human development, the need for a career becomes so apparent that individuals cannot but begin to plan, explore, choose and begin to seek ways of how to develop a chosen profession or explore other opportunities that come one's way in order to have a fulfilling career and live a life full of joy and satisfaction. Career is not merely a job, but it is about embracing ideas of planned and structured advancement that lead to career development. Career development is one of the key areas of practices for Human Resource Development. The most popular goal in career development activities is to encourage the exploration of many alternatives in the profession. One of the constructs of career development is career aspiration.

A clearer knowledge of the dynamics of human choice is essential in understanding their career development better. One of the most important choice that shape the life of an individual is career aspiration. A healthy career choice might affect the whole of an individual's life. Critical career choice are made during the first year of senior secondary school education. In that period, senior secondary school students should concentrate their efforts on their personal traits and occupations. Career information is therefore an indispensable necessity in the life of every potential worker, to create an opportunity for healthy choice of their vocation. The necessity of career choice in the life journey of every individual can neither be marginalized nor overemphasized.

Both sociologists and psychologists have made cogent efforts to improve career choice of students. Career choice has predictive value in identifying future occupational choice, and researchers (Gottfredson, 2005) have used the knowledge of career choice as a way to gain a better understanding of individuals' career choice and their progress in making appropriate career decisions.

2. Trait and Factor Counselling Approach

Frank Parsons is regarded as the founder of the vocational guidance movement. He developed the talent – matching approach, which was later developed into the Trait and Factor Theory of Occupational choice. Frank Parsons (1854 – 1908) is known as the father of Vocational Guidance. He is best known for his interests in helping individuals make occupational and career choices. At the center of Parson's theory is the concept of matching (Zunker, 2002).

Parsons states that occupational decision making occurs when people have achieved: an accurate understanding of their individual traits (aptitudes, interests, personal abilities), a knowledge of jobs and the labour market, and rational and objective judgment about the relationship between their individual traits and the labour market. Some of the basic assumptions that underlie this theory are: Every person has a unique pattern of traits made up of their interests, values, abilities and personality characteristics, these traits can be objectively identified and profiled to represent an individual's potential; Every occupation is made up of factors required for the successful performance of that occupation. These factors can be objectively identified and represented as an occupational profile; It is possible to identify a fit or match between individual traits and job factors using a straight forward problem-solving decision making process; The closer the match between personal traits and job factors the greater the likelihood for successful job performance and satisfaction.

The trait and factor theory operates under the premise that it is possible to measure both individual talents and the attributes required in particular jobs. It also assumes that people may be matched to an occupation that's a good fit. Parsons suggests that when individuals are in jobs best suited to their abilities they perform best and their productivity is highest. In his book, 'choosing a vocation', Parsons maintains that personal counsel is fundamental to the career search. In particular, he notes seven stages for a career counselor to work through with clients:

Personal data: Create a statement of key facts about the person, remembering to include every fact that has bearing on the vocational problem.

Self-analysis: Self-examination is done in private and under the instruction of the counselor. Every tendency and interest that might impact on the choice of a life work should be recorded.

The client's own choice and decision: This may show itself in the first two stages. The counsellor must bear in mind that the choice of vocation should be made by the client, with the counsellor acting as guide.

Counsellor's analysis: The counsellor tests the client's decision to see if it is in line with the "main quest".

Outlook on the vocational field: The counsellor should be familiar with industrial knowledge such as lists and classifications of industries and vocations, in addiction to locations of training and apprenticeships.

Induction and advice: A broad-minded attitude coupled with logical and clear reasoning is critical at this stage.

General helpfulness: The counsellor helps the client to fit into the chosen work, and to reflect on the decision.

Much of Parsons' work still guides career counselling today, though it is not without criticism. Matching assumes a degree of stability within the labour market. However, the reality is that the market's volatility means individuals must be prepared to change and adapt to their circumstances. Traitor-factor theory has been around for a long time and is still being used by many career practitioners in one form or another. Many of the aptitude, personality and interest tests and occupational information materials that emerged from this approach have evolved and remain in use today (e.g; True Colours, General Aptitude Test Battery, Data-People-Things Interest Test, Occupational profiles and the ever expanding computer – based career guidance programs).

Trait-factor counselling approaches assume that career choice may be facilitated and career outcomes optimized through a fairly straight forward process of matching an individual's most relevant work-relevant characteristics (abilities, interests, values, etc) with information regarding job activities, demands, rewards, and availability. The counselling process for this approach typically starts with a client interview, then proceeds to extensive psychometric assessment of the client's work-relevant characteristics, and is finalized with an interpretation of assessment results with connections being drawn between these results and one or more occupational classification systems.

Trait-factor counselling assumes that having seen provided with accurate information about self and jobs, most individuals will be able to make a rational choice career (Arnold, 2007).

3. History of Trait-Factor Counselling

Conceptually, the origins of trait-factor approaches to career counselling can be traced to Frank Parson's pioneering efforts to better match individuals with jobs. This matching process involved using an accurate understanding of an individual's work-relevant attributes (skills, aptitudes, interests, etc.) and thorough knowledge of both jobs and the employment market to optimize job choice. Parsons proposed that once self-knowledge about jobs, a rational decision could be made regarding the best match between the two for a given individual. One of the greatest challenges to this approach, then and now, involves how to best define individuals and jobs (Robinson, 2009).

It was not until the 1930s that statistical applications and psychometric methods had advanced to the point that the matching dimensions could be empirically derived and quantitatively evaluated. The Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute was established at the University of Minnesota to assist workers who had lost their jobs due to the Great Depression. The Minnesota researchers operationalized Parson's basic concepts using the research methods of differential psychology to develop psychometric instrumentation and occupational classification systems. During this decade, Edmund G. Williamson was appointed director of the University of Minnesota Testing Bureau (now the University of Mennesota Counselling and Consulting Center). Williamson successfully adapted the methods developed by the Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute to address the career development concerns of college students. Williamson wrote so prolifically and influentially on his approach that it is sometimes referred to as the Minnesota points of view (Robinson, 2009).

4. Concept of Career Choice and Career Counselling

Career is not merely a job, but it is about embracing ideas of planned and structured advancement that leads to career development. Callanan (2003) conceptualizes that career development as one of the three areas of practices for Human Resource Development. The most popular goal in career development activities is to encourage the exploration of many alternatives in the profession. One of the constructs of career development is career aspirations. A clearer knowledge of the dynamics of human aspirations is essential in understanding their career development better (Baruch, 2004).

Patton and McMahon (2014) argue that career choice exert a major influence on the development of individuals' careers. This is due to the motivation of the employees themselves that has an ambition and desire to perform the best in their work. Powell and Butterfield (2003) explain that career choice refer to individuals' desires for future employment. Career choice is an aspect of internal dimension of career that determines success of a career. Career choice essentially emerges from an individual, which in turn influences one's value, norms and beliefs. It is therefore influenced by the social context and strongly related to what motivates people to choose or remain in a certain career, job and lifestyle (Baruch, 2004).

Career counselling is a service that enables each learner in the global world to derive optimal educational benefits in choosing the career of their choice based on guidance from their counsellors so as to actualize their potentialities. Sambo (2008) opined that many careers or occupations are unknown to many people. As such, one cannot choose what he does not have an idea upon. One may stumble into an appropriate career by sheer luck, but the most important thing is making a wise choice.

The word career has been a derivative of French and Latin origin. Its simplest definition is given by Geciki (2002) as; the occupational, commercial or industrial activity that a person may adopt during his educational life or in some other part or till his death. Redman and Wilkinson (2001) clarifies career as the application of a person's cognition and capabilities, providing command over profession, timely work expertise and a basis of developing and bettering business networks. Individuals chose career planning to pursue the professional objectives, getting informed about upcoming opportunities, their results and their timely evaluations. It is considered to be a beginning in the stages of career choices but still of paramount significance. People prefer the career that could provide them sound basis for an improved standard of living. Career planning done on individual basis is a plan as to how an individual would foster in his profession. As regards the organizational level, it talks about promotional aspects together with personal development quadrant. So briefly career planning is the process whereby the individual himself or his organization helps in pursuing

his growth objectives in conformity with his expertise in the area, capabilities and aims (Bayraktaroğlu, 2011).

A career can be defined as a pattern of work experiences comprising the entire life span of a person and which is generally seen with regard to a number of phases or stages reflecting the transition from one stage of life to the next. Similarly, Collin (1998) explains that the term career arises from the interaction of individuals with organisations and society. This interaction, as Savickas (2009) proposes, is no longer merely just a sequence of jobs but is now a story that working people build about themselves.

5. Career Guidance and Counselling

Career counselling basically consists of four elements: (a) helping individuals to gain greater self-awareness in areas such as interests, values, abilities, and personality style, (b) connecting students to resources so that they can become more knowledgeable about jobs and ccupations, (c) engaging students in the decision-making process in order to choose a career path that is well suited to their own interests, values, abilities and personality style, and (d) assisting individuals to be active managers of their career paths (including managing career transitions and balancing various life roles) as well as becoming lifelong learners in the sense of professional development over the lifespan (UNESCO, 2002).

Practising career counsellors more and more call what they do "whole people" career counselling. Today, career counsellors are less concerned with helping people make initial choices and more concerned about planning a career path that will involve a series of occupations. They are also aware that many people who come for career counselling need either concurrent or separate work on psychological problems that inhibit or preclude them from making choices altogether (Brown & Brooks, 1991). This more comprehensive approach to careers guidance requires a wide variety of knowledge bases and skills as we now enter the twenty first century. They certainly put ever increasing demands on both the experienced and inexperienced Guidance Counsellor.

The place of Career Guidance and Counselling in education systems has been of great concern in many African countries. Its presence in the system can be likened to that of psychology in the USA in the late 19th Century that is why psychology as a discipline was regarded as a branch of philosophy. Hence, to many educationists in Africa, guidance and councelling can be given any teacher, whether graduate or non-graduate teacher. A teacher in a school is appointed and is referred to as the career master/mistress or career adviser. In most cases, he/she has no training and has no insight into the functions of a guidance-counsellor. It is obvious, therefore, that there is much to be done before Career Guidance and Counselling can have a proper place in our education systems (Navin, 1985).

5.1 Types of Career Guidance and Counselling

There are two major types of Counselling, namely: individual counselling and group counselling. These include:

Individual career guidance and Counselling: This is referred to as one-to-one counselling. It occurs between the professionally trained Counsellor (Therapist) and his client (Counsellee). The goal of this is to help the client to understand himself, clarify and direct his thought, in order to make a worthwhile decision. Through this, clients' problems are alleviated. Onayase and Onayase (2009) remarked that it is mainly to bring about change in the client either by altering maladaptive behavior, learning the decision making process or preventing problems.

Group career guidance and Counselling: This is a counselling session that takes place between the professionally trained counsellor and a group of people. Number of this group should not be more than seven, or at least ten, in order to have a cohesive group and an effective well controlled counselling session. Members of the groups are clients/counselees whose tasks or problems that are meant for resolution are similar. During group counselling, a free atmosphere is allowed and freedom of speech is encouraged. The counselees are free to express themselves individually as counselling progresses so that problems to be resolved would be open for all to consider and benefit from. All counselees express their feelings and the counselor during group counselling is to help remove the marks covering the problem. He helps open up the problem with the professional competence and knowledge he possesses. The counselor is not just a member of the group; he is to direct the affairs and situations.

5.2 Career Guidance and Counselling Activities / Programmes

This section presents relevant related literature on career guidance and counseling in other nations.

5.2.1 Career Guidance and Counselling

In Malta, there is a career guidance policy that is implemented by the government. Career guidance in schools largely focuses on helping students make important educational decisions at particular points in time, especially during the last years of secondary schooling, when students make choices on subject clusters and start seeking information on post-secondary educational institutions or job opportunities (Super, 1990).

(i) Transition Talks: The students are provided with specific guidance to facilitate their transitions throughout their compulsory education and beyond especially from one level to the next.
(ii) One-to-one Interventions: To further assist students in choosing their career path, guidance teachers in Maltese schools conduct one-to-one helping interventions with students with special emphasis to the secondary students who need to make subject related choices, and with fourth and fifth form students who seek to clarify their thoughts about their future career plans. The aims of such interventions include those of helping students explore their feelings and concerns, reflect on the information they have collected, and work on any emotional difficulty which students may experience in making career decisions.
(iii) Career Seminars: Career Seminars organised by the Guidance and Counselling Unit for school leavers give students an opportunity to understand better the choices they have to face when they reach the end of their secondary education. This programme is only compulsory for state secondary schools and runs on a "first come first served" basis for independent and church schools in Malta.
(iv) Career Orientation Visits: Introductory work place visits are organised by guidance teachers in order to encourage direct exploration which helps students to make some tentative choices about particular interests and investigate those choices more thoroughly before making commitments.
(v) Work Experience: Although there is no formal requirement of work experience during compulsory schooling, some guidance teachers also organise work placements or job shadowing experiences for fifth formers. These activities motivate students to become more accustomed to working realities and provide a firmer basis for career decisions. A number of schools also organise "mock interview sessions" to help students get accustomed to prepare for and attend interviews.
(vi) Career Week/Days: The aim of Career Week/Days is to raise awareness among fifth formers who are at a key decision making point in their life on issues relating to careers and the world of work.
(vii) Parental Involvement: Parental support is particulary critical to adolescents' career choice. Guidance teachers organise talks for parents both on topics of a personal nature and on topics related to careers. Occasionally, schools invite parents and alumni to address students on career-related topics.

6. Factors Influencing Students' Career Choice

Many factors can influence or come into play in secondary school students' career choice. Students will typically take into account the quality of life they want when they are older. Factors such as interest in field, academic ability, familiarity, economic stability, and influential people can all play a role in their career choice (Beggs et al., 2008).

Interest in Field: Some students grow up knowing what they want to do in life. These are the students who will go the extra mile to reach their dream job. However, students often settle on a different path due to many factors they can't control. Students will research their career choice path and explore everything about it. The salary and benefits of that job do not play a role in this career choice. In a research study the factor "match with interest" rated over job characteristics, major attributes, and psychological and social benefits in importance when students aspire a major. Students will seek out schools that are well known for that major or trade. Most students today are more concerned with the amount of money they can earn. However, there are a few students who pursue their dreams.
Academic Ability and Aptitude: Many students choose their major based on their academic ability. However, some students do not have the ability or the work habits to succeed in some majors that may require more study than other fields of studies. These students may find a better fit in a less work intensive major that requires fewer difficult classes. This affects the career aspirations paths of these students. Other students have the ability to handle majors with greater workloads and aspire the career path that will lead to a job requiring more education. Examples in this category include veterinarians, doctors, or lawyers. For jobs such as these, students need more than one degree.
White Collar vs. Blue Collar: Most parents want their children to go college and get great jobs. However, not all high school students want to or have the ability to go to college. Some students want to be carpenters and construction workers. The workforce will always need the blue collar people who do manual labor jobs. Even though technology continues to evolve and grow, there will always be a

demand for trade centered who want to work straight out of high school. Some high school students join the armed forces after graduating. Such students may want to follow the path of their parents or find that military service is a way to pay for more education. The armed forces can help students who struggle with structure and motivation, something that students need when continuing on to college or trade school. Some students will go to trade schools instead of attending college. Trade schools can provide training in fields such as mechanics, welding, electricity, or plumbing. The short school year allows students to go to work more quickly after graduating from high school instead of having to stay in school for four or more years. Trade schools also allow students to work in a field of interest while going to school.

Personality: Personality is another important factor in career choice. Studies have shown that students will choose a major that they think will fit their personality type. The confidence that a student has can determine how far a student will go with their education. Students who believe in themselves have more confidence and are more likely to go for what they want instead of settling for something that is comfortable. The personality of students can also play a role in career choice. According to studies, students who have an investigative personality are more likely to major in science fields. Students with an artistic personality are more likely to major in arts and in interdisciplinary fields. Students who are very social people are more likely to major in the social sciences.

Influential People: Family and friends are considered to be an influential part of students' career choice. Parents with a career background most often have an impact in where students go to college. Family role models have more of an influence on what students major. There are many people in a student's life who can influence their career aspirations. Most of the time, parents and friends play a large role, but coaches and teachers can also have a huge impact on a student's life. Teachers and coaches can help a student to do better in school, to get into college or to get on a better career choice. The impact that these adults have on young students can have a major influence on their career aspirations. Academic or athletic coaches are role models for students and also play a big part in molding future generations. Coaches help prepare young men and women for the challenges outside of high school by exposing them to challenges including situations in and out of the classroom. How students react to these lessons early in life can play a big part in what decisions students make down the road. A bad role model or coach can have a negative influence leading to bad life choices, while a good role model or coach can have a positive influence leading to good decisions.

Family Business: Students whose parents own and operate small businesses may want or feel obligated to follow in their parents' footsteps. Students may consider the ease of life that is available to them because a job would be available to them right out of school, they could hold a high position within the business, and there is a possibility that they might own and operate the business one day. However, children of family business owners often have more experience with how the business world operates. These students have often worked in the family business their whole life, experiencing all of what their parents went through in the day to day operation of the business. This can have a positive or negative effect on the student.

Economic Stability: Many students believe that to live a comfortable lifestyle they need to be economically stable. When these students look into career aspirations, they seek out the higher salary jobs or they look for majors that involve the most job security. The financial aspects that students consider include high earning potential, benefits, and opportunities for advancement. Given the current economy, and American culture, many students think they need a high paying job to make it in society these days. Along with stability during their career, some students may even look ahead to retirement. Students want to make sure they are secure for the rest of their lives, and may look into careers that have benefits to help them in the long run.

Gender: In the past, gender roles in the work force have been uneven and unfair. Women usually had lower paying jobs than men. Currently the playing field between the two are more even. However, when looking at the workforce you can still find men and women in stereotypical job fields. Studies have shown that young men and women have different styles when it comes to choosing a career. Men have a more liberal and progressive style of thinking. Women prefer a hierarchical style of thinking.

Race: Along with gender differences in employment, there are also differences in race. In the past, minorities faced many barriers when trying to enter the workforce. However, the workforce is now required to have ethnic diversity among employees. The gains in diversity have been small because of career choices made by minorities, going from blue collar jobs to jobs in corporate and business settings. Studies have also shown that colleges have trouble bringing more ethnicities into agricultural majors. A major portion of ethnic students career aspirations, whereas the Caucasian race still represents a major part of the student body in colleges.

Parental Factors: The role and influence of parents as partners in career planning of their children is however described that when they said that adolescents' self-esteem and ability to make decisions are related directly to the quality of parent-adolescent communication; as high school students have cited their parents as offering more assistance in career planning than teachers, counsellors or peers. Even though parents are influential in the career development process of their children, and they often wish to be included, yet a specific role for parents is often not defined. But in all these, a career crisis may develop when there is a mismatch in terms of the ego strength of the child and the environmental pressures that challenge their identity. Adolescents straddle the line of childhood obedience and adult independence. In a sense, they are learning how to make up their own minds, perhaps ignoring what they are told.

7. Career Decision-Making

Research indicates that career decision-making among students in contemporary society has not been well understood (Beukes, 2009). There have been certain factors that have been identified as contributing to career decision-making among young people. Harren (1999) describes disillusionment in career decision making processes among students as being high and attribute this to situations where students and academia are caught up in a dilemma brought about by changes in the working world and changing economic trends. These changes contribute to students evaluating their college education in terms of the market value often leading to students making unrealistic and idealized career plans.

According to Harren (1999), the career decision making process involves six tools. These include engaging in making a choice and knowing that one needs to make a decision and thinking about it; understanding one's self and one's options; identifying, expanding and narrowing a list of possible options; deciding on a study plan or occupation; acting on or implementing the plan; and finally, reflecting on decisions made and knowing that one has made a good choice.

Langley's comprehensive model of career development (as cited in Beukes, 2009) also proposes similar tools that may assist young people in making successful and appropriate career decisions. These tools consist of identifying needs; evaluating life roles; identifying interests; identifying other relevant factors relating to personal or socio-cultural factors, for example; evaluating career maturity; evaluating decision-making ability; obtaining career information; integrating self-information with career information; making a career choice and finally planning one's career.

According to Harren's decision-making theory which was developed from career decisions made by college students, there are three career decision-making styles:

- The rational style where individuals adopt a logical and systematic approach to decisions
- The intuitive approach where there is more reliance on internal affective states in decision making processes
- The dependent style where decisions are contingent upon the reactions of friends, family, and peers.

8. Conclusion and Recommendations

Career counsellors must understand that when they implement strategies and techniques as career interventions, a student's career choice is dependent on a number of factors, some of which may be or may not be controlled by the student. Some students face enduring physical and intellectual difficulties to complete any kind of work whilst other students draw on different values to direct their career pathways. The approaches used by career counsellors therefore need to reflect these circumstances. The approaches must also reflect the many influences that impact on a student's career decisions such as individual variables (beliefs, health) social context (family, socio-economic status) and environmental context (political decisions, employment market) plus culture, community, the school the student attends and the geographic location of the school.

Finding the correct strategy and technique for students is important. This is because for some students, the idea of working full time after they leave secondary school creates emptiness in their life. Career counsellors have a role to implement career interventions that help find meaning in work for the student and the meaning students place on their future careers.

The strategies and techniques developed from career interventions could also be based on narratives, dialogue and written journals. This allows the students to understand that there needs to be a balance between work and family and that obstacles and hurdles are a part of life. It is also important that students are made aware of chance moments and making the most from the opportunities that arise. Through these types of approaches students are encouraged to set goals, explore new ideas, review and reflect and accept new challenges in life.

Career counsellors should allow students to overcome their difficulties by changing their views of society and by understanding that jobs are not necessarily linked by the stereotyping imposed by society. Students can therefore draw upon past writings and stories as a process of providing meaning to their life. Through conversations and writings students may ask questions such as, Why has this happened to me? or Why is life like this? In the end a career counsellor implements strategies and techniques to provide students with the skills necessary to equip themselves for life.

Interventions in schools are required because there is a growing trend in developed countries toward career dissatisfaction and apathy. To overcome this, educators (career counsellors) need to help students to resist the tendency to be routine and take measures necessary to find their element. Element is regarded as the point at which natural talent meets personal passion. When students arrive at their element, they feel most themselves, most inspired and achieve at their highest levels.

Career counsellors can help students to reach their element then the students will feel they are doing exactly what they were born to do. This is important for a number of reasons namely: personal (who they are and what they are capable of being and doing with their life), purpose (effort to find it), economic (sense of direction). Therefore if students find what they want in life it will help them to find work that fulfills them. Strategies and techniques include positive encouragement, mind-mapping, vision boards.

References

Arnold, J. (2007). Managing careers into the 21st century.London: Sage Publications.

Baruch, Y. (2004). *Managing Careers Aspiriations: Theory and Practice*. Glasgow, England: Pearson Education Limited.

Bayraktaroğlu, S. (2011). İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi. 4. Baskı. Sakarya: Sakarya Yayıncılık

Beggs, J.M, J.H. Bantham,and S. Taylor. 2008. Distinguishing the factors influencing College Students' Choice of Major. *College Student Jour*. 42(2): 381.

Beukes, C. J. (2009). *The Relationship between Employability and Emotional Intelligence*. Unpublished Research report, Department of Industrial & Organisational Psychology, University of South Africa, Pretoria.

Brown, D. & Brooks, L. (1991), *Career Choice and Development: Applying Contemporary Approaches to Practice* (3rd ed., pp. 179–232). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Callanan, G. A. (2003). "What Price Career Success?", *Career Development International* 8, 3, pp. 126-133.

Collin, A. (1998). New Challenges in the Study of Career. *Personnel Review*, *27*(5), 412-425.

Geçikli, F. (2002). Bireysel Kariyer Planlama ve Geliştirmede İmajın Rolü. İstanbul Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi Dergisi, (15), 337-354

Gottfredson, L. S. (2005). Applying Gottfredson's Theory of Circumscription and Compromise in Career Guidance and Counseling. (pp. 71–100). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.

Harren, V. (1999). A Model of Career Decision Making for College Students. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, *14*, 119–133.

Navin, D. S. (1985). Effects of Dating and Parental Attachment on Career Exploration. USA: University of New Hampshire.

Onayase, D., and Onayase, A. (2009). The Relationship between personality types and career choice of secondary school students in Federal Government Colleges in Nigeria. Anthropologist 11(2).

Parson, F. (1909). Choosing a Vocation. In R. S. Sharp (2006), *Applying Career Development Theory to Counseling*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Patton, W. and McMahon, M. (2014) *Career Development and Systems Theory: Connecting Theory and Practice*. 2nd edn. Rotterdam: Sense Publishers.

Redman, T. & Wilkinson, A. (2001).Contemporary Human Resources Management, New York: Financial Times Prentice Hall.

Robinson, K. (2009). The Element: A New View of Human Capacity. London, England: Penguin Group

Sambo. S. (2008). Understanding guidance and counseling. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press.

Savickas, M. L. (1999). The Transition from School to Work: A Developmental Perspective. *The Career Development Quarterly, 47,* 326-337.

Super, D. E. (1990). A Life Span, Life-Space Approach to Career Development. In D. Brown, & L.Brooks (Eds.), Career choice and development (2nd ed.). San Francisco: Jossey–Bass.

UNESCO. (20o2).EFA Global monitoring report, Education for All: Is the world on track? Paris.

Zunker, V. G. (1998). Career Counseling: Applied Concepts and Life Planning, (5th ed.) . Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 223–232

Nutrition Education on Food Choices of Secondary School Students in Lagos State, Nigeria

HABEEB L. OWOLABI, OLUWAYEMI. O. BANJOKO, BARAKAT O. ADEKANMBI, MODINOT F. AMUSA, MUSILIU O. OWOLEWA
University of Lagos, Nigeria.

Abstract. Adolescents face the risks of diet-related diseases during transition to adulthood. These diseases could lead to morbidity or mortality when dietary information is not within their reach to improve their dietary behaviour for the prevention of these diseases. This study examined nutrition education on food choices of secondary school students in Lagos Island Local Government Area, Lagos State, Nigeria. Pre test - post test experimental and control group designs were used for the study. The study population comprised 5,946 senior secondary school students in Lagos Island Local Government Area. Multistage sampling technique was used to select one hundred and twenty one (121) participants from two senior secondary schools who were assigned into two groups, namely experimental and control groups. Research instrument is a modified Nutritional Behaviour Questionnaire (r=0.73). Researcher Developed Nutrition Education Manual was also used for the intervention sessions. One research hypothesis was formulated to guide the study. The data collected was analysed using Analysis of Covariance. The hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The result of data analysis revealed that the hypothesis was rejected. The findings showed that nutrition education significantly improves food choices of the students. It was concluded that nutrition education improves the food choices of students. The study recommended that all secondary school students should be exposed to nutrition education to improve their choices of food for consumption. This will help improve their behaviour and also reduce the risk of diet related chronic diseases.

Keywords: Behaviour, Diets, Food Choices, Nutrition Education, Secondary School Students.

Introduction

Diet is the sum of food a person consumes daily in a regulated manner to decrease, maintain, or increase body weight, or to prevent and treat diseases. Nutrition involves nourishment at every level (Leonard, 2016). Dieting is the practice of eating food in a regulated manner to change the body weight, prevent and treat diseases (US Department of Health & Human Services, 2017). Health promotion from early stages of life, by fostering healthy eating behaviour, has the potential for a major impact on health and well-being, during childhood and later stages of life. Eating behaviour is attributed to diet related diseases, such as obesity, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases and cancer. The main determinants of obesity epidemic are physical inactivity and accumulation of excessive calories from sugar, starches or fats which predisposes the consumers to Type 2 diabetes (World Health Organization, 2019).

Nutrition education is any set of learning experiences designed to facilitate the voluntary adoption of eating and other nutrition-related behaviours conducive to health and well-being (Department of Social & Health Services, 2019). Education can help young people to attain the knowledge and the skills that they need to make proper food choices and develop lifelong healthy eating patterns. (Sadegholvad, Yeatman, Parrish & Worsley, 2017). According to Food and Agriculture Organization (2019), specific recommendations for a healthy diet include consumption of more fruit, vegetables, legumes, nuts and grains and the reduction in intake of salt, sugar and fats and choosing unsaturated fats, instead of saturated fats and towards the elimination of trans-fatty acids. National School Health Policy (2006)

established that the aim of health promotion in schools is to set up school feeding services as a component of school health programme which indicates the importance of school feeding and dietary behaviour.

Diet related diseases are some of the major problems adolescent students encounter as a result of the changes experienced during their transition from childhood to adulthood. The rate of diet related diseases among the students is on the increase despite efforts of students to have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious meals. The reason for the increase in diet related diseases may be attributed to inadequate information on proper food choices and eating patterns, especially within the school premises. Adolescents now suffer from diseases such as obesity, diabetes and hypertension. These diseases were initially known to affect the aged. Obesity among children and adolescents is an emerging major public health challenge which has caused substantial loss of life. This health problem also triggers depression, anxiety, the feeling of low self-esteem and guilt. Inadequate diet could be in excess of fats and oils, carbohydrates or fibre which could lead to diseases like bulimia, dental caries, anorexia nervosa, anaemia and accumulation of excess calories in the body causing obesity, this can predispose students to cardiovascular diseases later in life (Owolabi, 2020).

During pubescence, there is tendency for the adolescent students to engage in unhealthy dieting which may result in absenteeism in school and loss of concentration in class. Some of the students make wrong decisions as regards what they eat and how the food should be consumed, especially in states where there is an increase in the number of food canteens and fast food restaurants. The students may engage in snacking, irregular consumption of junk food which entails consumption of diets high in fat, soft drinks, sugar and refined foods and confectionaries with little or no nutritional value thereby affecting their health status (Owolabi, 2020).

The researchers observed that the studies conducted on nutrition are descriptive in nature and do not focus on education intervention to alleviate problems related to food choices in secondary schools in Lagos State. School subjects such as Food and Nutrition, Physical and Health Education, where nutrition knowledge could be acquired are now electives. Adedini, Aina & Ogbo (2016) reported the prevalence of diet related diseases in Lagos State without exemption of school children particularly in Lagos Island with no clear intervention targeted at these students. There is need to educate students in order to make proper food choices and also know what they eat and how it is being consumed. The importance of nutrition education as an intervention cannot be underestimated for positive change in behaviour. It is against this backdrop that the researchers carried out an investigation on the nutrition education on dietary behaviour of secondary school students in Lagos Island Local Government Area, Lagos State, Nigeria. It is therefore important to carry out an intervention of nutrition education and food choices of students in Lagos State.

1.1 Research Hypothesis

There is no significant effect on nutrition education and food choices of secondary schools students in Lagos Island Local Government Area, Lagos State.

2. Research Methodology

The pre-test, post-test experimental and control research designs were adopted for this study. It involved two groups of participants: Group A (Experimental Group) and Group B (Control Group). The population comprised all senior secondary school students in Lagos Island Local Government Area. The population of senior school students in Lagos Island is 5,946 (Lagos State Government, Ministry of Education, 2019).

Multistage sampling process was used to select 121 senior secondary school students for the study. The first stage of the multi- stage sampling process was the selection of two (2) from eleven (11) state owned senior secondary schools in Lagos Island Local Government using purposive sampling to select the most populous mixed (male and female) senior secondary schools in the study area. The schools are Dolphin Senior High School and Eko Akete Senior Grammar School. The second stage involved the identification of students who are at risk of diet related diseases i.e. students with poor food choices using Nutritional Behaviour Questionnaire (NBQ). The research instrument was administered to all students present in Senior Secondary School (SSS 1 and 2) within the school premises. A total number of one hundred and thirty seven (137) students exhibited poor food choices. SSS 3 students were excluded because they were outgoing and writing their Secondary School Certificate Examination (SSCE). Out of the participants who exhibited poor food choices, one hundred and twenty one (121) students met the inclusion criteria with Sixty (60) participants at Dolphin Senior High School and Sixty one (61) participants at Eko Akete Senior Grammar School. The third stage involved assignment of the two

purposively selected schools into experimental and control groups using simple random sampling technique using fish bowl method without replacement. Dolphin Senior High School fell into the treatment Group while Eko Akete Senior Grammar School fell into the control group.

The research instruments used to collect relevant data for the study were: Socio-demographic Characteristics of Participants (SDCP): The instrument contains 10-items which was designed by the researchers. It focused on participants' socio-demographic information such as serial no., school, age, sex, class, religion, ethnic group, type of apartment, level of education of parent/guardian and family income and Adapted Nutritional Behaviour Questionnaire (NBQ) which contained 7-item questions designed on moderated 4-point Likert scale of Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree and Strongly Disagree. The positive statements on the questionnaire were scored from 4 points to 1 point while negative statements were scored from 1point to 4 points. The maximum score was 28 while the minimum score was 7. The reliability co-efficient of the instrument is 0.73. To categorize the score of the instrument on low, moderate or high, a modified Ashur (1977) principle was used, thus: 0-39% (low), 40-59% (moderate), 60% and above (high). A Researcher Developed Nutrition Education Manual was developed to train the students on relevant topics on food choices. To ensure content, construct and face validity of the instruments, the research instruments were validated with the assistance of experts in Health Education, Nutrition and Dietetics. The reliability of the instrument is 0.73

A letter of introduction was obtained from the Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education, Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Akoka, Yaba, which was submitted to the Office of the Head of Service, Public Service Office Alausa, Ikeja, Lagos State. The office gave another Introduction Letter to the Tutor General/Permanent Secretary of the district headquarter, Education District III who is in charge of the Schools in Lagos Island. The letter was approved and permission was given to conduct the research in selected schools. After the collection of the letter of approval, the researchers then proceeded with the letter to the selected schools before carrying out the study to notify the school management of the approval granted and scheduled time for the intervention was agreed upon.

With regards to the rights of human subjects, ethical approval with the reference number LREC/06/10/1192 was obtained from Health Research and Ethics Committee, Lagos State University Teaching Hospital (LASUTH). Before the administration of instrument, Assent form was filled by participants under the age of 18, Consent form was also filled by participants above the age of 18 while parental consent was also sought through the school authority.

The intervention programme lasted for eight weeks. Pre test assessment was given before the intervention and a post test was given after the intervention. Data collected for this study was analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency counts, percentages, bar charts, pie charts and inferential statistics of Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) at 0.05 level of significance with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences SPSS Version 20 (IBM, New York, USA).

3. Results

3.1 Demographic characteristics of the participants

With respect to age of the participants, figure 1 shows that, of the control group, 78.7% of the respondents were between 13-15 years of age; while 21.3% of them were between 16-19years of age. Hence, the most participating students in the control group were those between 13-15 years of age.

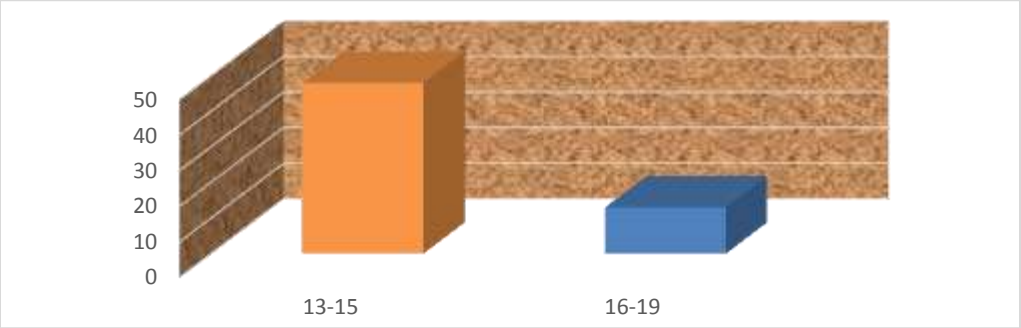


Figure 1: *Age of the control group*

Similarly Figure 2 shows the experimental group, 85% of the respondents were between 13-15 years of age; while 15% of them were between 16-19 years of age. Hence, the most participating students in the experimental group were those between 13-15 years of age.

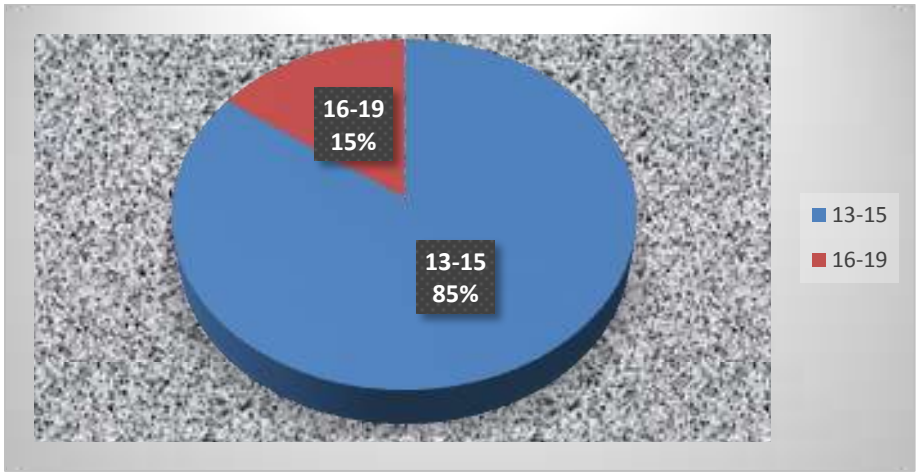


Figure 2: *Age of the experimental group*

Concerning apartment, Figure 3 shows that 19.7% the participants in the control group were living in single room apartments; 37.7% of them were living in room and parlour apartments; 18% of them were living in self contained apartments; 6.6% of them were living in mini-flats; 13.1% of them were living in two bedroom flats; while 5% of them were living in three bedroom flats. Hence, the most participating students in the control group were those were living in room and parlour apartments.

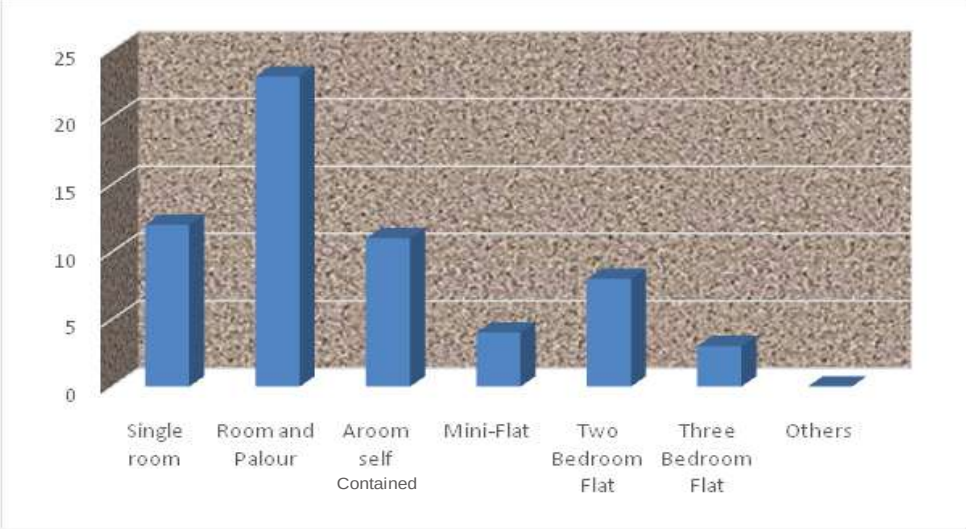


Figure 3: *Apartment of the control group*

Similarly, Figure 4 shows the experimental group, 23.3% of the participants were living in single room apartments; 40% of them were living in room and parlour apartments; 21.7% of them were living in self contained apartments; 8.3% of them were living in two-bedroom flats; while 6.7% of them were living in three-bedroom flats. Hence, most of participants in the experimental group were those living in a room and parlour apartments.

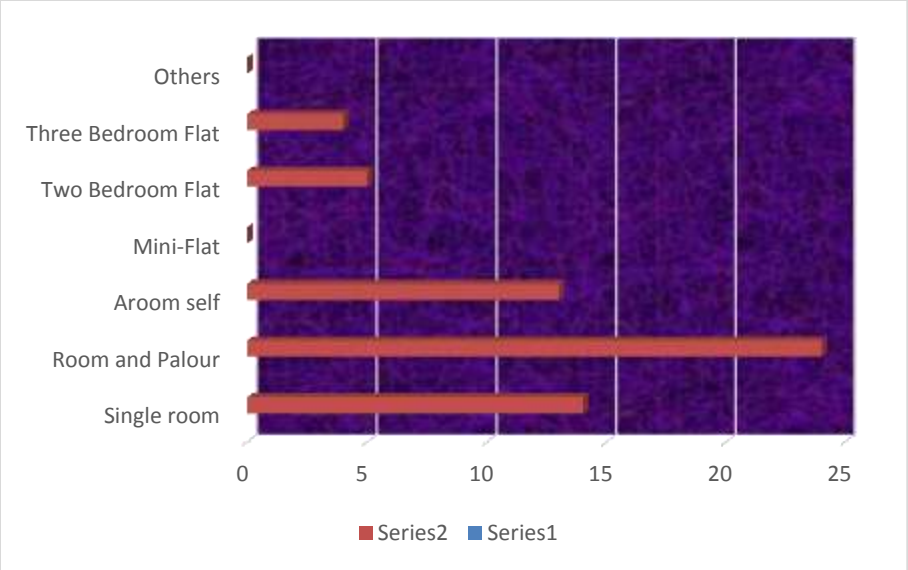


Figure 4: *Apartment of the experimental group*

With respect to educational status of the participants' parents in the control group, Figure 5 shows that none of the participant had no formal education; 19.7% of them had Primary School leaving Certificate; 42.6% of them had SSCE; 6.6% of them had first degree; 26.2% of them had second degree; while 4.9% of them had Ph.D. Hence, the most participating students in the control group have parents who had SSCE as their highest academic qualification.

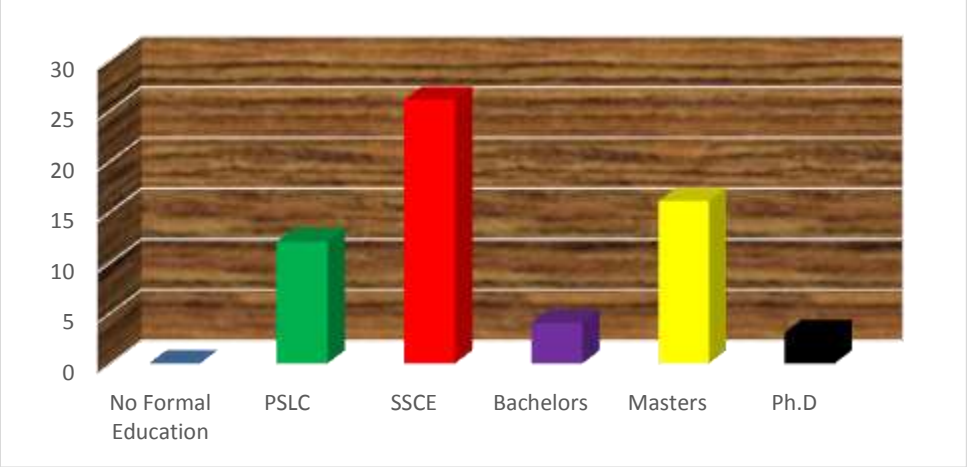


Figure 5: *Educational status of parents of the control group*

Also, for the experimental group, Figure 6 shows that 8.3% of them had no formal education; 21.7% of them had Primary School leaving Certificate; 46.7% of them had SSCE; 10% of them had first degree; 8.3% of them had second degree; while 5% of them had Ph.D. Hence, the most participating students in the experimental group have parents who had SSCE as their highest academic qualification.

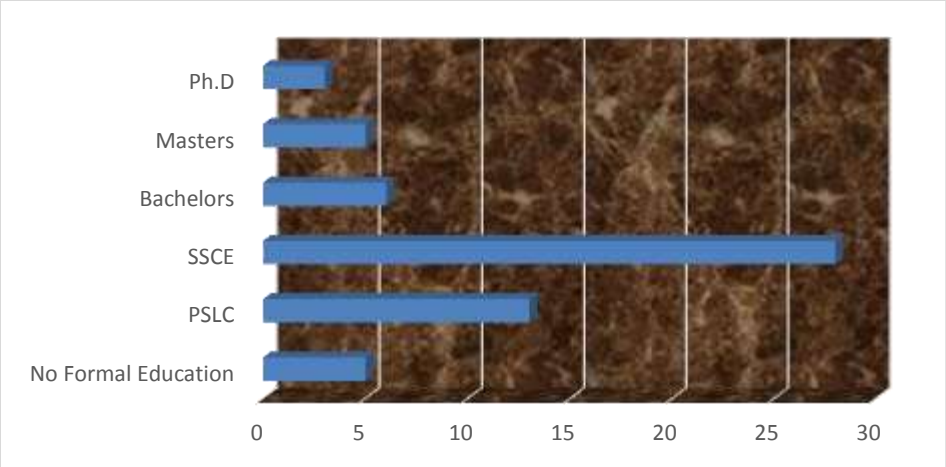


Figure 6: Educational status of parents of the experimental group

Regarding gender, Figure 7 shows that 63.9% of the control groups were male students; while 36.1% of the participants were female students. Hence, most of the participants in the control group were male students.

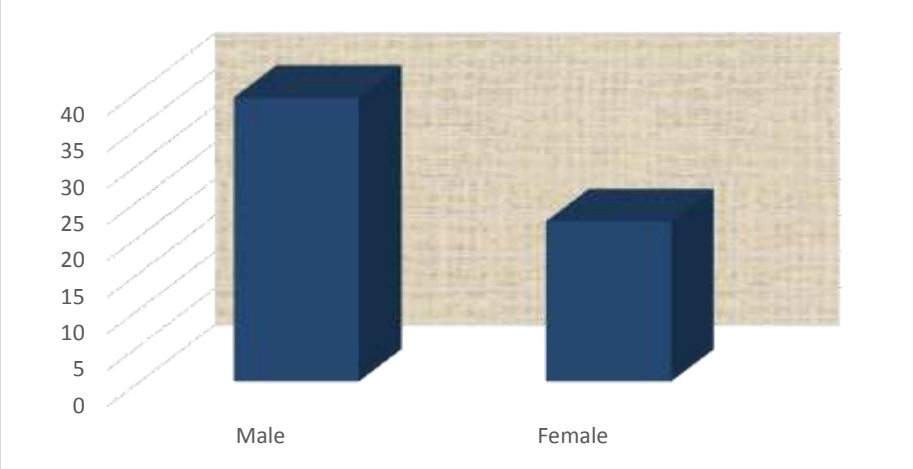


Figure 7: *Gender of the control group*

Moreover, for the experimental group, Figure 8 shows that 70% were male students; while 30% of the participants were female students. Hence, most of the participants in the experimental group were male students.

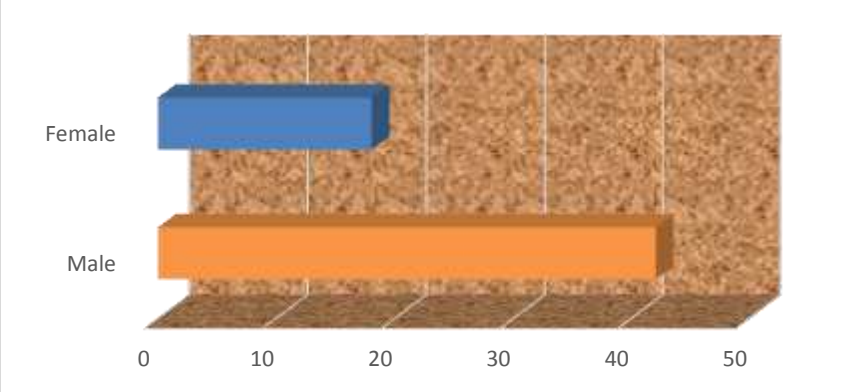


Figure 8: *Gender of the experimental group*

As for the class of the students, Figure 9 shows that 70.5% of the control group were SSS I students; while 29.5% of them were SSS II students. Hence, most of the participants in the control group were SSSI students.

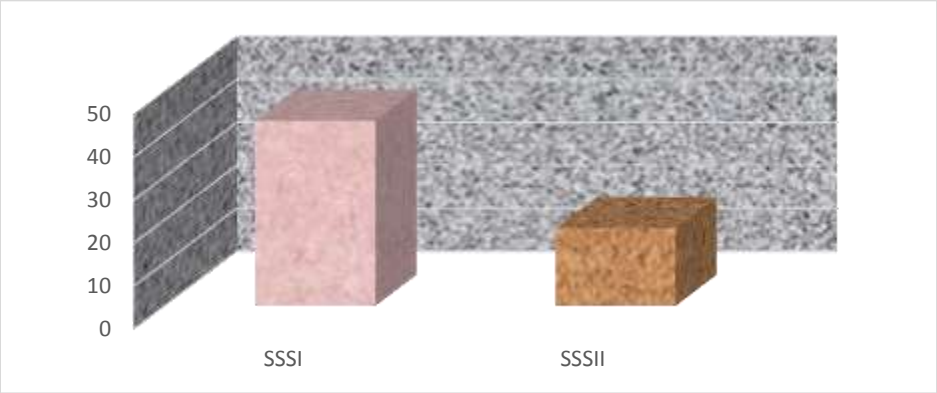


Figure 9: *Class of the control group*

Moreover, for the experimental group, Figure 10 shows that 60% of them were SSS I students; while 40% of them were SSS II students. Hence, most of the participants in the experimental group were SSSI students.

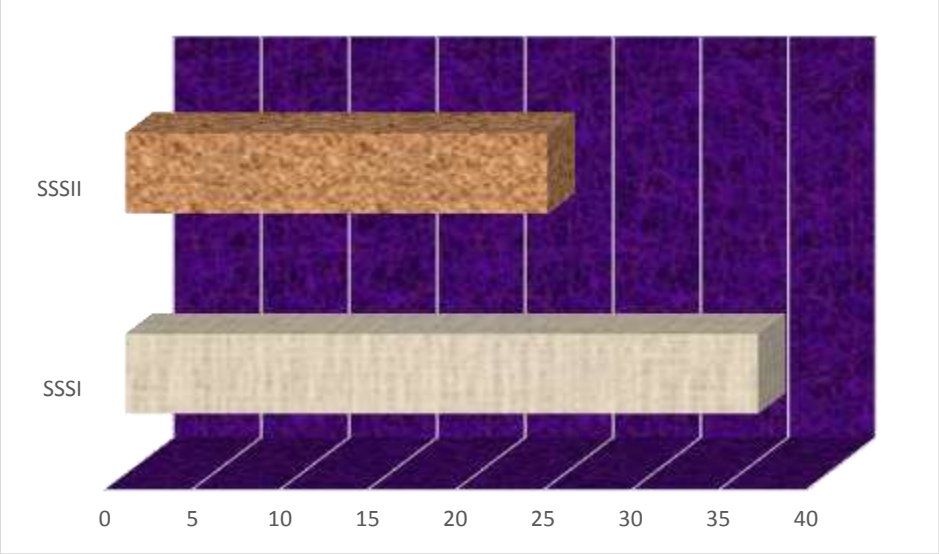


Figure 10: *Class of the experimental group*

With respect to income status of the participants' parents in the control group, Figure 11 shows that 29.5% of them were below N75,000; 49.2% of them were between N75,000 - N100,000; while 21.3% of them were above N100,000. Hence, the most participating students in the control group have their parents with income status between N75,000 - N100,000.

Figure 11: *Family income of the control group*

Also, for the experimental group, Figure 12 shows that 56.7% of them were below N75,000; 35% of them were between N75,000 - N100,000; while 8.3% of them were above N100,000. Hence, the most participating students in the experimental group have their parents with income status below N75,000.

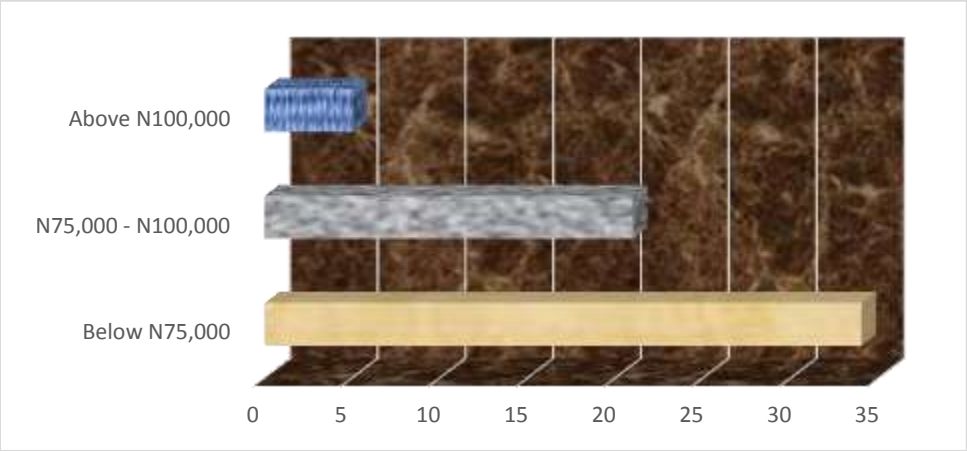


Figure 12: *Family income of the experimental group*

3.2 Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis One

Nutrition education has no significant effect on the eating pattern of secondary school students in Lagos Island Local Government Area, Lagos State. This hypothesis was tested using one-way Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) and the result is presented in Table 1

Table 1: One-way ANCOVA showing effect of nutrition education on the eating pattern of secondary school students

Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Intervention	603.862	1	603.862	22.529	.000
Eating pattern	1.787	1	1.787	.067	.791
Error	3162.846	118	26.804		
Total	3965.467	120			

$P < 0.05$; $F(1, 118) = 3.92$

Table 1 shows that there is a significant effect of nutrition education on the eating pattern of secondary school students, because the calculated F-value of 22.529 is greater than the critical value of 3.92 given 1 and 118 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The hypothesis is rejected therefore; Nutrition education has a significant effect on the eating pattern of secondary school students in Lagos Island Local Government Area, Lagos State.
Based on the significant F-value obtained in Table 1, a Post-Hoc analysis was done using Bonferroni method to determine which group of secondary school students differs from the other in their eating pattern and the trend of the difference. This is shown in Table 2

Table 2: Post-Hoc analysis showing pair-wise comparison between the groups on the eating pattern

(I) Group	(J) Group	Mean Difference (I-J)	Sig.[b]
Experimental	Control	5.042*	.000
Control	Experimental	-5.042*	.000

From Table 2, the pair-wise comparison of secondary school students showed that the experimental group significantly differs in eating pattern from the control group ($P = 0.000 < 0.05$).

4. Discussion of Findings

Hypothesis one stated that Nutrition education has no significant effect on food choices of secondary school students in Lagos Island Local government Area, Lagos State. The result of the analysis indicated that Nutrition education had significant effect on food choices in the experimental and control groups. Hypothesis one was therefore rejected. The reason for the impact of Nutrition education could be

attributed to the treatment package which emphasized informed the participants on making right food choices. This finding was supported by Lua and Elena (2012) who found out that nutrition education appeared to be the best method for promoting healthier diets and lifestyles. Similarly, Satia et al. (2004) reported that young people need guidance on how to make informed choices which can be achieved through nutrition education. Sadegholvad et al. (2017) opined that education can help young people to attain the knowledge and the skills that they need to make proper food choices thereby, suggested schools as ideal settings for nutrition education because of the reach to most youth, and the fact that nutrition fits into several subject areas within the school system including health, science, and consumer science. This finding further corroborates the report of Jung, Huang, Eagan & Oldenburg (2019) who examine the effectiveness of a school-based healthy eating intervention program, for improving healthy food choice behaviour among school students adopting the key aspects of social cognitive theory into the healthy eating promotion strategies at school, the program helped students raise the value of good health and nutrition, identify the benefits of adopting healthy eating patterns, develop practical skills for reading food labels and make healthy food choices through observation and hand-on experiences. The outcome intervention of the intervention based on pretest–posttest design was statistically significant; more students improved their healthy eating literacy mentioning healthy and unhealthy foods among their daily food choices.

5. Conclusion

Nutrition education has a significant effect on food choices of secondary school students in Lagos Island Local Government Area, Lagos State. The outcome of the study showed that nutrition education improves the choice of food among students. The use of various health education media such visual media (printed material), audio media (public address system) and audiovisual media (projector slide show and videos) are effective tools in disseminating information to increase nutritional knowledge, improve choice of selection of food and pattern of consumption among students.

6. Recommendations

- Nutrition education should be introduced into senior secondary school curriculum as a core subject for all the students.
- The researcher developed Nutrition Education Manual is recommended for carrying out intervention on dietary behaviours among students in Nigeria.
- School Administrators should work with health educators in order to feed students with information to exhibit proper food choices and consumption pattern.

References

Adedini, A.A., Aina, B. A. and Ogbo, U. P. (2016). Stakeholders views on why child overweight and obesity is rising in Lagos, Nigeria: A Qualitative Study. *Journal of Clinical Science, 13,* 117-21

Ashur, S.S. (1977). *An evaluation plan for the development and updating of nutrition curriculum at upper elementary and preparatory levels in the Jordan*. Oxford: UNESCO/IUNS International Conference on Nutrition Education.

Department of Social and Health Services (2019). Nutrition education. Retrieved from https://www.dshs.wa.gov/altsa/program-services/nutrition-education on 27th August, 2019

Food and Agricultural Organization (2019).Food-based dietary guidelines – Nigeria. Retrieved from http://www.fao.org/nutrition/education/food-dietary-guidelines/regions/countries/nigeria/en/retrieved on 20th December, 2018

Jung, T., Huang, J., Eagan, L., and Oldenburg, D. (2019). Influence of school-based nutrition education program on healthy eating literacy and healthy food choice among primary school children, *International Journal of Health Promotion and Education, 57*(2) 67-81.

Leonard, B. (2016). What is diet & nutrition?. Available at http:// takingcharge.csh.umn.edu/e nhance-your-wellbeing/health/diet-nutrition/what-diet-nutrition

Lua, P.L. and Elena, W.D. (2012).The Impact of Nutrition Education Interventions on the Dietary Habits of College Students in Developed Nations: A Brief Review. *Malaysian Journal of Medical Science 19*(1), 4–14.

National School Health Policy (2006). Federal Ministry of Education Nigeria: National School Health. Retrieved from https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/NG_resources_schoo lhealthpolicy.pdf on 12th January, 2019

Owolabi, H.L. (2020). *Nutrition Education on Dietary Behaviour of Secondary School Students in Lagos Island Local Government Area, Lagos State, Nigeria.* (Unpublished doctoral thesis) University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos, Nigeria

Sadegholvad, S., Yeatman, H., Parrish A., and Worsley, A. (2017). What should be taught in secondary schools' nutrition and food systems education? views from prominent food-related professionals in Australia. *Nutrients, 9*(11), 1207

Satia, J.A., Galanko, J.A., and Siega-Riz, A.M. (2004). Eating at fast food restaurants is associated with dietary intake, demographic, psychosocial and behavioural factors among African Americans in North Carolina. *Public Health Nutrition, 7,* 1089-1096.

US Department of Health and Human Services. (2017). *2015–2020 Dietary guidelines for Americans.* NY, United State: Skyhorse Publishing Inc.

World Health Organization (2019a). Diet. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/topics/diet/en/ on 8th December, 2019

World Health Organization (2019b). Adolescent health and development. Retrieved from http://www.searo.who.int/entity/child_adolescent/topics/adolescent_health/en/ on 5th February, 2019

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 233–240

Phytochemical Analyses of Selected Forest Genetic Resources for Ethno-Medicinal Treatment of Malaria/Fever in Iseyin Local Lovernment Area of Oyo State Nigeria

O.O. OKE, A.S. ADEOYE, A.F. ADEROUNMU
Federal College of Forestry, Jericho Hills, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Abstract. The phytochemical contents and medicinal values of the stem-barks and leaves of selected plant species in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State were investigated. Data were collected from the crude component analyses of the selected plant species through qualitative and quantitative phytochemical approaches. The results showed that the plant parts (barks and leaves) composed of bioactive compounds such as Saponins (39.9, 22.5 and 16.4 mg/100g) in Morinda lucida, Azadirachta indica and Carica papaya respectively; Alkaloids (44.4, 39.6 and 37.8 mg/100g) in Azadirachta indica, Morinda lucida and Phyllantus amarus respectively; Tannins (40.3, 13.0 and 11.9 mg/100g) in Azadirachta indica, Morinda lucida and Carica papaya respectively; Phelonics(30.2, 27.2, 25.4 GAE/g) in Morinda lucida, Azadirachta indica and Phyllantus amarus respectively; Steroids (8.3, 7.7 and 7.2 mg/100g) in Morinda lucida, Newbouldia laevis and Phyllantus amarus respectively. These results showed that extract from the selected stem barks and leaves of plant species were very active for ethno-medicinal treatment of fever in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State.

Keywords: Plant species, Crude components analyses, Bioactive compounds, Ethno-medicinal treatment, Fever

1. Introduction

Malaria is a vector borne disease, caused by protozoan parasites of the genus Plasmodium transmitted from the blood of an infected person and passed to a healthy human by a female Anopheles mosquito bites (Andrew et al., 2016). The plasmodium cannot survive outside of its host but spread by mosquito bite and eventually resulted into fever (Snow et al., 2005, WHO, 2017). In Africa, however, fever is a common ailment among the households. According to Okiro and Snow (2010), fever has traditionally served as the entry point for presumptive treatment of malaria in children and recent epidemiological changes of malaria in many African countries have shown accuracy in fever as marked sign of malaria treatment. However, there is still high burden of malaria with 51 million cases and 207,000 deaths annually (approximately 30% of the total malaria burden in Africa) despite high budget allocation on primary health care in Nigeria (FMOH, Nigeria, 2009; WHO, 2014; Dawaki et al., 2016). Therefore, unaffordable drugs/healthcare treatment and resistance to antimalarial treatment have caused a shift to herbal treatment especially by the people in the rural areas. The limitation to effective malaria fever treatment in Nigeria was due to unavailablility and unaccessibility to healthcare facilities most especially among the rural people which has brought about preference for available and accessible lower-cost herbal treatment (Okeke et al., 2010 ; Okonkwo et al., 2010). The herbal treatment is the use of various parts (leaves, barks, roots) of forests trees, shrubs and herbs some of which this study delves into. Hence, the following selected forest genetic resources such as Morinda lucida, Carica papaya, Magnifera indica, Azadirachta indica, Phyllantus amarus, and Newbouldia laevis were selected for the phytochemical analyses.

Brimstone tree (Morinda lucida) is a medium size tree with short crooked branches. Although it is very bitter, yet the whole plants, leaves, stem bark and roots are known to have medicinal properties. The many benefits derived from Morinda lucida is owed to the high contents of phytochemicals which are powerful antioxidant bioactive components like flavonoids which are effective as free radical scavengers, have anti-allergic, anti- inflammatory,

anti-viral, anti-proliferative and anti-carcinogenic properties. Phenolic which are anti- apoptosis, anti-aging, anti-inflammation, anti-atherosclerosis, anti-carcinogen cardiovascular protection and improvement in endothelial function as well as inhibition of angiogenesis and cell proliferation activities, steroids used as anti-bacterial and anti-plasmodium, alkaloids, the most essential of the phytochemical are used as anti-parasitic agent.(Adeleye et al., 2018). Decoction and infusions of plasters of root bark and leaves are recognized remedies against different types of fever, including yellow fever, malaria, trypanosomiasis, and feverish condition during childbirth. The plants in some cases, is employed in treating diabetes, hypertension, cerebral congestion, dysentery, stomach ache, ulcers, leprosy and gonorrhea. Morinda lucida is reported to contain steroid which makes them useful against cerebral malaria and also confirming its effectiveness as anti-plasmodia agents. The qualitative analysis showed strongly present, present and trace amount of the different phytochemical in Morinda lucida plant.

Carica papaya fruits are covered with a smooth thin skin that turns to yellow or red when ripe, the flesh is succulent, varying in texture and colour ranging from yellow to orange to red (Huet, 2006). Carica papaya contains many bioactive compounds, two important compounds chymopapain and papain which are widely useful for digestive disorder and disturbance of the gastrointestinal tract, papaya derived papain, caricain, chymopapain and glycine endopeptids can survive acidic pH conditions and pepsin degradation (Flath and Furrey, 1977). Phytochemical screening indicated the presence of saponnins, alkaloids, cardiacglycoside, tannins and anthraquinnon in the extracts. The analysis shows that the unripe fruit of Carica papaya can be ranked as carbohydrate rich fruit due to its high carbohydrate and starch contents. The fruit and seed of Carica papaya of the same plant contained the same constituent and could be used for the same purpose. The result confirmed the presence of antibacterial and antifungal activity of Carica papaya extract against various human pathogenic bacteria. (Eke et al., 2014).

The mango tree (Mangifera indica Linn Anacardiaceae) is naturalized in West Africa. The tree originated from India to West Africa (Gledhill, 1972; Oliver-Baver, 1986). The bark and leaves have astringent prosperities and are used in Nigeria as lotion to relieve toothache, sore gums, sore throat or as an infusion in malaria, diarrhea and dysentery treatment (Adesegun and Coker, 2001). All the organs of the plants are rich in tannins and flavonoids (Nunez-Selles, 2005). The extract from mango (Mangifera indica) stem barks and leaves may have antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory functions (Okwu and Ezenagu, 2008).

Neem (Azadirachta indica) is a tree within the Meliaceae family. Neem is also known as ‘arista’ in Sanskrit-A word that suggests ‘ultimate, entire and imperishable’. Fruit, seeds, oil, leaves, roots, bark and just about each part of the tree is bitter and contain compounds with verified antiviral, anti-inflammatory, anti-ulcer and antifungal, antiplasmiodal, antiseptic, antipyretic and anti-diabetic houses (Pandey, 2012). The Chemical components incorporate many biologically energetic compounds that can be extracted from neem like alkaloids, flavonoids, triterpenoids, phenolic compounds, carotenoids, steroids and ketones. Azadirachtin is authentically an amalgamation of seven isomeric compounds labeled as azadirachtin A-G and azadirachtin E is more efficacious (Verkerk and Wright, 1993). Phytochemical analysis of methanolic leaf extracts of Azadirachta indica has shown the presence of biological compounds like, Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Saponins, etc which are then compared to aqueous leaf extracts of the plant. The result suggests that the Azadirachta indica extracts contain plenty of phytochemicals with antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties (Dash et al., 2017).

The plant Phyllanthus amarus belongs to the family Euphobiaceae and of the genus phyllanthus and the species is amarus (Trease and Evans, 2001). P amarus is one of the most important herbs discovered recently in Nigeria. It is known among Ibibios and Efik’s as ‘‘oyomokiso aman ke edem’’, Yoruba as “eyin olobe”, Hausa as “geeron tsutsaayee” and Igbo as “Ite knwonwa nazu” and in English as “leaf flower” or “chamber bitter” (Etukudo, 2003; Okujagu et al., 2005). P. amarus is usually used as infusion and drunk by Nigerian for health maintenance and it is considered as a wonder-working herb. The phytochemical analysis of the plant extracts revealed the presence of alkaloids, saponins, glycosides, tannins, steroids, terpenes,and flavonoids (Ekaete et al., 2013).

Newbouldia laevis is a fast growing evergreen shrub or small tree. It is a genus of plants in the family Bignoniaceae native to Africa. The tree, especially the bark is widely used in traditional medicine in Africa. It is an ethno-medicinal plant widely used in treatment of malaria fever and other ailments. The leaves are useful source of phytochemicals and a potential source of potent antiplasmodial compounds

that could be developed into drugs useful in treatment of malaria fever (Igboasoiyi et al., 2017). The bioactive component such as alkaloids, saponins, tannins, flavonoids, steroids detected in the extracts of the plant were found to be active against Plasmodium falciparum with percentage elimination range of 43.18 to 79.54% (Andrew et al., 2016).

2. Methodology

2.1 Study Area

The study was carried out in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. It is centrally located within the state and accessible through road networks from Ibadan, Oyo, Abeokuta, and Ogbomoso. It is located on latitude 7°.58′ 0″ North and longitude 3°.36′.0″ East. The population figure of Iseyin Local Government was 286,700 (NPC, 2006), with a land mass of 548 km². The area is peculiar for natural forest trees and horticultural plants with a large percentage of inhabitants predominantly farmers. The vegetation type is guinea savannah which is characterized by tall and luxuriant shrubs, grasses with trees such as acacia, locust beans, shea butter, mango, neem, pawpaw etc. (Adeyemo, 2016).

2.2 Materials and Methods

Fresh parts of six (6) identified medicinal plants *Azadirachta indica* (leaves and bark), *Newbouldia leavis* (leaves), *Mangifera indica* (leaves and bark), *Carica papaya* (leaves), *Morinda lucida* (leaves), *Phyllantus amarus* (leaves) were collected from the three agro-ecological rural zones in Oyo state. The plant materials were taxonomically identified and authenticated by the Department of Forest Product and Utilization of Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria. The plant materials were air- dried under shed until all the water molecules evaporated and plants became well dried for grinding. The dried plant materials were grounded using mechanical blender into fine powder and filled into airtight containers with proper labeling for quantitative and qualitative phytochemical analyses.

2.3 Selected Plant Species Collected from the Study Area

Table 1 shows the selected forest genetic resources in the study area. These selected forest genetic resources were Azadirachta indica, Magnifera indica, Carica papaya, *Newbouldia laevis*, *Morinda lucida, and Phyllantus amarus.*

Table 1: Collected plant species used for treating malaria fever in the study area

Botanical Name	Common Name	Local Name
Azadirachta indica	Neem	Dongoyaro
Mangifera indica	Mango	Mangoro (Yoruba)
Carica papaya	Pawpaw	Ibepe (Yoruba)
Newbouldia laevis	Boundary tree	Ewe Akoko (Yoruba)
Morinda lucida	Brimstone Tree	Oruwo (Yoruba
Phyllantus amarus	Phyllantus amarus	Eyin Olobe (Yoruba)

Quantitative phytochemical analyses
Preparation of plant extracts
Hot water extraction
Five (5) gm of dried finely powdered sample from each of the plant materials was separately taken into a beaker and 200ml of distilled water was added. The mixture was heated on a hot plate with continuous stirring at 30º-40ºC for 20 minutes. The aqueous extract was filtered through filter paper, the filtrate used for the phytochemical analysis while the remaining extract kept in refrigerator for future use.
Solvent extraction
Crude plant extract was prepared by Solvent extraction method. For each of the plant species, 20gm of powdered sample was packed into a thimble and extracted with 250ml of different solvents separately. The solvents used were methanol, ethanol, and acetone. The process of extraction continues for 24 hours or till the solvent in siphon tube of an extractor become colourless, after which that the extract was taken in a beaker and kept on hot plate and heated at 30-40ºC till all the solvent got evaporated. Dried extracts from the various plant species were kept in refrigerator at 4ºC for future phytochemical analyses.

2.4 Qualitative Phytochemical Analysis

The extracts were tested for the presence of bioactive compounds using the following standard methods:

Test for phenolics
The amount of phenol in the aqueous extract was determined by Folin-Ciocalteu reagent method with some modifications. 2.5ml of 10% Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and 2ml of 2% solution of Na_2CO_3 were

added to 1ml of plant extract and the resulting mixture incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. The absorbance of the sample was measured at 765nm. Gallic acid was used as standard (1mg/ml). All the tests were performed in triplicates having a score at each trial in mg/100g. The results were determined from the standard curve and were expressed as gallic acid equivalent (mg/g of extracted compound) (Aiyegoro and Okon, 2010).

Test for tannins

One (1) g of the sample from each of the plant species was weighed and extracted with 25ml of the solvent mixture of 80:20 (Acetone : 10% Glacial Acetic Acid) for 5hours. The absorbance was thereafter filtered and measured at 500nm. Tannins bind to proline rich protein and interfere with protein synthesis.

Test for flavonoids

Aluminium chloride colorimetric method was used with some modifications to determine flavonoid content. 1ml of sample plant extract was mixed with 3ml of methanol, 0.2ml of 10% aluminium chloride, 0.2ml of 1M potassium acetate and 5.6ml of distilled water and stored at room temperature for 30 minutes. The absorbance was measured at 420nm. Quercetin was used as standard (1mg/ml). All the tests were performed in triplicates.

Test for saponins

One (1) g of the sample from each of the plant species was weighed and 5ml of 20% Ethanol added. The mixture was placed in a water bath at 55? for 4hours then filtered, and the residue washed twice with 20% ethanol. The extract was reduced to about 5ml in the oven and 5ml of Petroleum Ether added to the concentrated extract inside a separating funnel. The pet Ether layer was discarded, 3ml of butanol added to it and washed with 5ml of 5% Sodium Chloride. Butanol was poured into a weighed petri dish and put in the oven to evaporate to dryness and the residue reweighed. Saponins have the property of precipitating and coagulating red blood cells.

Test for steroid

Crude extracts from each of the plant species was mixed with 2ml of chloroform and concentrated H_2SO_4 was added sidewise. A red colour produced in the lower chloroform layer indicated the presence of steroids. Steroids have been reported to have antibacterial properties (Raquel, 2007).

Test for alkaloids

Mixture of crude extract with 2ml of chloroform, then 2ml of each of concentrated H_2SO_4 and acetic acid were poured into the mixture. The development of a greenish coloration indicated the presence of steroids.

3. Results and Discussion

Qualitative phytochemical analyses of the selected plant species

Table 2 shows the result of the qualitative phytochemical analyses for the crude components of plant species used for treating malaria in the study area

Table 2: Qualitative phytochemical analyses of the selected plant species used for ethno-medicinal purposes in the study area

Parameters	**Leaves**						**Barks**	
	Phyllantus amarus	***Newbouldia laevis***	***Azadirachta indica***	***Mangifera indica***	***Morinda lucida***	***Carica papaya***	***Mangifera indica***	***Azadirachta indica***
Saponins	+++	++	++	++	+++	++	+	+++
Alkaloids	+++	++	+++	++	+++	++	+++	+++
Tannins	+	++	+++	++	++	++	++	+++
Flavonoids	++	++	+	++	++	+	_	_
Phenolics	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+
Terpenoids	+	++	++	+++	++	+	++	+
Steroids	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+

+++ = high presence of the phytochemicals
++ = moderate presence of the phytochemicals
+ = low presence of the phytochemicals
- = none presence of the phytochemicals

The concentrations of the various bioactive components varied for the various plant species.

The implication of the signs is showing the various concentration levels of the bioactive ingredients present through phytochemical analyses of the plants for treating malaria. The sign (+++) shows high concentration; (++) moderate and (+) low concentration of bioactive ingredients of the phytochemicals while (-) shows absence of active ingredients of the phytochemicals on the medicinal plants analysed.

Saponin: The leaves of Phyllantus amarus, Morinda lucida and the bark of Azadirachta indica had high concentration (+++) of saponins. The leaves of Newbouldia laevis, Azadirachta indica, Mangifera indica and Carica papaya had moderate (++) concentration of saponin (++) while the bark of Mangifera indica had it in low (+) concentration.

Alkaloids: Alkaloids were present in high concentration (+++) in the leaves of Phyllantus amarus, Azadirachta indica, Morinda lucida; and the bark of Mangifera indica and Azadirachta indica. However, their concentrations were moderate in the leaves of Newbouldia laevis, Mangifera indica and Carica papaya.
Tannins: High (+++) concentrations of Tannins were only present in Azadirachta indica, both in its leaves and bark. Concentrations of tannins were moderate for all other plant species analysed except for Phyllantus amarus which had low (+) content in its leaves.
Flavonoids: Flavonoids were present in moderate (++) concentrations in the leaves of Phyllantus amarus, Newbouldia laevis, Mangifera indica and Morinda lucida, while Carica papaya and Azadirachta indica had low (+) concentrations and none present in the bark of the plants.
Phenolics: Phyllantus amarus, Azadirachta indica, Morinda lucida bark had moderate (++) concentrations of phenols while Newbouldia laevis, Mangifera indica, Carica papaya leaves and Azadirachta indica bark had low (+) contents of phenols.
Terpenoids: High (+++) concentration of terpenoids was only recorded in Mangifera indica leaves. Leaves of Newbouldia laevis, Azadirachta indica, Morinda lucida and bark of Mangifera indica had moderate quantities while Carica papaya leaves and Azadirachta indica bark had low (+) content of terpenoid.
Steroids: Moderate (++) concentration of steroids were present in the leaves of Phyllantus amanis, Newbouldia laevis, Azadirachta indica and Morinda lucida, while Mangifera indica and Carica papaya leaves and Azadirachta indica bark had low concentrations of steroids.

Quantitative phytochemical analyses of the Selected Plant Species used for Ethno-Medicinal Purposes in the Study Area after Three Trials

The result from Table 3 shows the quantitative phytochemical analyses for the crude components of the selected plant species.

Table 3: Average Quantitative Analyses of the Selected Plant Species used for Ethno-Medicinal Purposes in the Study Area after Three Trials

	LEAVES						BARK	
Parameters	***Phyllantus amarus***	***Newboudia laevis***	***Azadirachta indica***	***Mangifera indica***	***Morinda lucida***	***Carica papaya***	***Mangifera indica***	***Azadirachta indica***
Saponins (mg/100g)	14.35	6.25	22.45	17.1	39.85	16.4	6.65	40.65
Alkaloids (mg/100g)	37.8	17.05	44.35	19.3	39.6	15.95	36.9	40.45
Tannins (mg/100g)	2.9	10.45	40.25	8.65	12.95	11.9	9.65	38.75
Flavonoids (mg/100g)	9.95	10.9	4.55	8.5	10.25	2.6	0.75	0.4
Phenolics (GAE/g)	25.4	15.4	27.2	12.5	30.2	17.2	32.3	16.0
Terpenoids (mg/100g)	5.35	10.9	11.55	23.25	9.65	2.75	8.3	4.25
Steroids (mg/100g)	7.2	7.65	6.65	3.95	8.25	3.7	4.1	2.85

Note: Each value is the crude component present in mg/100g of each parameter.

The average quantities of bio-actives present in the analyzed plant samples are presented in Table 3.
Saponin: The bark of Azadirachta indica had the highest quantity of saponin with 40.65mg/100g. This was followed by Morinda lucida with 39.85mg/100g; Azadirachta indica leaves (22.45mg/100g), Carica papaya (16.40mg/100g), Mangifera indica (17.1mg/100g), Phyllantus amarus (14.35mg/100g), Mangifera indica bark (6.65mg/100g) and Newbouldia laevis (6.25mg/100g).
Alkaloids: Alkaloids quantities varied with the various plant species. Azadirachta indica leaves and bark had 44.35 mg/100g and 40.45 mg/100g respectively. These were followed by Morinda lucida leaves (39.6mg/100g), Phyllantus amarus leaves (37.8mg/100g),bark and leaves of Mangifera indica

had 36.9mg/100g) and 19.3mg/100g respectively while leaves of Newbouldia laevis (17.05mg/100g) and Carica papaya (15.95mg/100g).

Tannins: Azadirachta indica had the highest quantities of tannins from leaves and bark with 40.25 mg/100g and 38.75 mg/100g respectively. Other plant samples had much lower quantities: Morinda lucida (12.95 mg/100g), Carica papaya (11.9 mg/100g), Newbouldia laevis (0.45 mg/100g), bark and leaves of Mangifera indica had 9.65 mg/100g and 8.65 mg/100g respectively while Phyllantus amarus had the least of 2.9mg/100g.

Flavonoids: High quantitites of flavonoids were recorded only in the leaves of the selected plants. Newbouldia laevis, Morinda lucida, Phyllantus amarus, Mangifera indica, Azadirachta indica and Carica papaya had 10.9 mg/100g, 10.25 mg/100g, 9.95 mg/100g, 8.5 mg/100g, 4.55 mg/100g and 2.6 mg/100g respectively, while the bark of Mangifera indica and Azadirachta indica also had 0.75 mg/100g and 0.4mg/100mg respectively.

Phenolics: Bark of Mangifera indica had the highest quantity on phenol (32.3 GAE/g) among the selected plant species. This was followed by the leaves of Morinda lucida (30.2 GAE/g). Other quantities were Azadirachta indica (27.2 GAE/g), Phyllantus amarus (25.4 GAE/g), Carica papaya (17.2 GAE/g); Azadirachta indica bark (16.0 GAE/g), Newbouldia laevis (15.4 GAE/g) and leaves of Mangifera indica with 12.5 GAE/g.

Terpenoids: Mangifera indica leaves had the highest quantity of terpenoid with 23.25mg/100g. Other quantities in other plant samples were much lower in the leaves of Azadirachta indica (11.55 mg/100g), Newbouldia laevis (10.9 mg/100g), Morinda lucida (9.65 mg/100g); and the bark of Mangifera indica (8.3 mg/100g), leaves of Phyllantus amarus (5.35 mg/100g), bark of Azadirachta indica (4.2 mg/100g 5) and leaves of Carica papaya (2.75 mg/100g).

Steroids: Steroid quantities varied in all the plant samples analyzed. The highest quantity was obtained in Morinda lucida (9.65 mg/100g) and followed by Newbouldia laevis (7.65 mg/100g), Phyllantus amarus (7.2 mg/100g), Azadirachta indica (6.65 mg/100g), Mangifera indica bark and leaves (4.1 mg/100g and 3.95 mg/100g), Carica papaya (3.7 mg/100g) and Azadirachta indica bark (2.85 mg/100g).

4. Discussion

Natural antioxidants mainly come from plants in the form of phenolic compounds such as flavonoid, phenolic acids, tocopherols etc. (Ali, 2008). Flavonoids are hydroxylated phenolic substances known to be synthesized by plants in response to microbial infection and they have been found to be antimicrobial substances against wide array of microorganisms in vitro. They also are effective antioxidant and show strong anticancer activities (Salah, *et al.,* 2007 and Okwu, 2004). The phenolic compounds are one of the largest and most ubiquitous groups of plant metabolites (Singh, 2014). Several studies have described the antioxidant properties of medicinal plants which are rich in phenolic compounds (Krings and Berger, 2001). The content of tannin recorded is in accordance with Reddy *et al*., (2007) whose finding confirmed that tannin-rich fractions containing ellagic acid and punicalins exhibited antiplasmodial activity against *Plasmodium falciparum* which is the malaria causing micro-organism. Some of the characteristics of saponins include formation of foams in aqueous solutions, hemolytic activity, cholesterol binding properties and bitterness (Okwu, 2001). Though, saponins are not characteristics of being anti-malaria compounds but their contribution as hemolytic agent has led to investigating their anti-plasmodial properties. The antimalaria activity of steroid as investigated by Newman and Cragg (2016) revealed that steroids with certain structures showed 100% suppression of parasitemia such as *Plasmodium falciparum*.

Several workers have reported the analgesic, antispasmodic and antibacterial properties of alkaloids (Okwu, 2001). The results obtained in this study thus suggest that the identified phytochemical compounds may be the bioactive constituents and these plants are proving to be an increasingly valuable reservoir of bioactive compounds of substantial medicinal merit.

Oseni and Ayinla (2013) measured the anti-plasmodial efficacy of the root and leaf extract of the alkaloid rich plant*"Morinda lucida"*. The result of their finding shows the presence of actively alkaloid by name "*tetranortriterpenoid gedunin"* in the plant which was reported as a a high *anti-plasmodial* agent comparatively higher in activity than chloroquine.

This implies from the result of the analyses of the plants that *Morinda lucida* leaves and other plants identified in the study area have the high quantities and concentrations of such active metabolite for use in malaria treatment while the bark of Mango also has similar concentration and quantity for malaria treatment. The implication of this is that *Morinda lucida* leaves and mango stem bark still rated as the most preferred plant for treating malaria because of the presence of active ingredients that are capable of curing malaria. The result of his experiment showed that a flavonoid (quercetin analogue rutin) is the most

active substance in field isolates as well as laboratory-adapted cultures providing the first evidence of its activity against *Plasmodium falciparum* parasites.
High saponin content of *Morinda lucida*, followed by Neem and thereafter pawpaw is also an indication of the acceptability of these plants as used in the treatment of malaria.

5. Conclusion

Alternative medicine is widely embraced for treating various ailments especially malaria which is common in Africa. The results from the phytochemical analyses of the plant species showed the presence of crude contents from high +++, to moderate ++, and low + phytochemicals such as phenols, tannis, flavonoids, saponins, steroids, terpeniods and alkaloids on the leaves and barks of the plants based on qualitative and quantitative screening. The analyses established the presence of reasonable quantities and qualities of basic active chemical components that qualify the plant materials for treating malaria in the study area.

6. Recommendations

- Conservation efforts should be geared towards plants of medicinal values.
- Plantation establishment of *Morinda lucida* should be encouraged.
- Steps should be taken towards standardization of use of herbal medicine.

References

Adeleye, O.O., Ayeni, O.J. and Ajamu, M.A. (2018). Traditional and Medicinal Uses of Morinda lucida. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies*. 6(2):249-254. Available at www.plantjournal.com>...

Adesegun, S.A. and H. A. B. Coker, H.A.B. (2001). Plants Used in Traditional Medicine Against Malaria. *Nigerian Journal of Pharmacy*. 32:50-62. Available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>pmc

Adeyemo, O.O. (2016). Operational Performance of Ikere-Gorge Dam in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State, Southwestern Nigeria. *International Journal of Advanced Academic Research*. 2(8):19-28. Available at www.ijaar.org>articles

Aiyegoro, O.A and Okoh, A. I. 2010. Preliminary Phytochemical screening and in vitro antioxidant activities of the aqueous extract of Helichrysum longifolium DC.*Bio Medical Centre Complimentary and Alternative Medicine* 10:21.doi:10.1186/1472-6882-10-21.

Ali, M. 2008. *Textbook of Medicinal Knowledge*. Indian Book Publishing House, New Delhi, India. pp10-1

Andrew, E.T., Adeyemi, M.M. and Salihu, L. (2016). In vitro Antiplasmodial Activity and Phytochemical Screening of Newbouldia laevis Used in Treating Malaria-associated Symptoms. *British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*. 9 (3):1-8. Available at www.sciencedomain.org/

Brown, K. 1992. Medicinal plants indigenous Medicine and conservative of Biodiversity in Ghana. Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment. University of East Anglia and University College London.Working paper GEC 92-36.

Dash, S.P., Dixit, S. and Sahoo, S. (2017). Phytochemical and Biochemical Characterizations from Leaf Extracts from Azadirachta indica: An Important Medicinal Plants. Biochem Anal Biochem. 6(2). Available at https://www.researchgate.net>3181

Dawaki, S., Al-Mekhlafi, M., Ithol, I., Ibrahim, J., Atroosh, W.M., Abdulsalam, A.M., Sady, H., Elyana, F.N., Adamu, A.U., Yelwa, S.I., Ahmed, A., Al-Areeqi, M.A., Subramaniam, L.R., Nasr, N.A., and Lau, Y. (2016). Is Nigeria Winning the Battle against Malaria? Prevalence Risk Factors and KAP Assessment among Hausa Community in Kano State. *Malaria Journal*. 15:351. Available at malariajournal.biomedcentral.com

Ekaete, D.U., Ukana, D.A. and Itoro, E.U. (2013). Phytochemical Screening and Nutrients Analysis of Phyllantus amarus. Asian *Journal of Plant Science and Research.* 3(4):116-122. Available at www.pelagiaresearchlibrary.com

Eke, O.N., Augustine, A.U. and Ibrahim, H.F. (2014). Qualitative Analysis of Phytochemical and Antibacterial Screening Extracts of Carica papaya Fruits and Seeds. *International Journal of Modern Chemistry*. 6(1):48-56. Available at www.modernscientic.press.com

Etukudo, I. (2003). Ethnobotany conventional and traditional uses of plants. The Verdict Press, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State. 89-90. Available at www.sciepub.com>reference

Flath, A.and Furrey G. (1977). Volatile component of Carica papaya, solo variety). *Journal of Agriculture Food Chemistry*. 25:103-109. Available at https://pubs.acs.org>doi>abs

FMOH, Nigeria (2009). National Malaria Control Programme Strategic Plan 2009-2013. "A Road Map for Malaria Control in Nigeria" Abridge Version, Abuja, Yaliam Press Limited.

Federal Ministry of Health: 2009. Available at https://extranet.who.int>files

Gledhill, D. (1972). West African Trees, Longman, Hong Kong. 67. Available at https://www.amazon.com>west.Af...

Huet, B. (2006). The natural guide to medicinal herbs and plants. RJPBCS. 2: 15-23. Available at www.amazon.com

Igboasoiyi, A.C., Attih, E.E., and Egbeolu, A.P. (2017). Antiplasmodial Activity of the Ethanol Leaf Extract of Newbouldia laevis. World *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences*. 6 (4):50-56. Available at https://researchgate.net/

Krings, U. and Berger, R.G. (2001). Antioxidant Activity of Some Roasted Foods. *Food Chemistry Journal*. 72:223-22. Available at www.sciencedirect.com

Newman, D.J. and Cragg, G.M. (2016). Natural Products as Sources of New Drugs from 1981 to 2014. *Journal of Natural Products*. 79(3):629-661. Available at https://pubs.acs.org>doi

Nunez-Selles, A.J. (2005). Antioxidant Therapy; Myth or Reality? *J. Braz. Chem. Soc. 16* (4): 101-108 . Available at https://www.scielo.br>pid=...

Oliver-Baver, B. (1986). Medicinal Plants in Tropical West Africa, Cambridge University Press London. 51. Available at https://www.cambridge.org>books

Okeke, T.A. and Okeibunor, J.C. (2010). Rural-Urban Differences in Health-Seeking for the Treatment of Childhood Malaria in Southeast Nigeria. *Health Policy Journal*. 95(1):62-68. Available at https://www.researchgate.net>4068...

Okiro, E.A. and Snow, R.W. (2010). The Relationship between Reported Fever and Plasmodium falciparum infection Infection in Children. Malaria Journal. 9(99) Available at https://malariajournal.biomedical.com

Okonkwo, A.D. and Okonkwo, U.P. (2010). Patient Medicine Vendors Community Pharmacists and STI Management in Abuja, Nigeria. *African Health Science Journal*. 10(3):253-265. Available at https://www.researchgate.net>

Okujagu, T.E., Eze, T., Jimoh, B. and Mohammed, Z. (2005). Medicinal plant of Nigeria, South-west Nigeria. Sap-Del Print and Co. Ltd Lagos. 1:48

Okwu, D.E. and Ezenagu, V. (2008). Evaluation of The Phytochemical Composition of Mango; Manifera indica Linn. Stem Bark and Leaves. *International Journal of Chem. Sci.* 6(2):705-716. Available at https://www.tsijournals.com

Okwu, D. E. (2001). Evaluation of chemical composition of medicinal plants belonging to Euphorbiaceae, *Pak vet. Journal*, 14: 160–162.

Oseni, T.O. and Ayinla, K.I. (2013). Antiplasmodia Efficacy of Methanolic Extract of leaf of Morinda lucida. *Science Focus Journal*. 18(1):57-62. Available at https://www.researchgate.net/

Pandey, I.P.,Ahmed, S.F., Chhimwal, S. and Pandey, S. (2012). Chemical Composition. Wound Healing Activity of Volatile Oil of Leaves of Azadirachta indica A. juss. APAC. 62:2167-0854. Available at http://worldsciencepublisher.org/journals/index.php/APAC/article/view/671

Raquel, F.E. (2007). Bacterial Lipid composition and antimicrobial efficacy of cationic steroid compounds. *Biochemical of sustainability Agric. Environ.,* 6(1):30-37.

Reddy, M.K., Kasimsetty, S. and Khan, S. (2007). Antioxidants, Antimalarial and Antimicrobial Activities of Tannin-Rich Fractions, Ellagitannins and Phenolic Acids from Punica aratum Linn. Journal of Planta Medica. 73 (5):461-467. Available at https://www.researchgate.net/

Sallah, E. (2007). Traditionl Medicine in Nigeria Today.*The Herbal Doctor.Journal of African Medicine* 1(2) Pp.32-39

Singh, R., Musa, J., Singh, S., and Ebere, UV. (2014). Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Malaria Among the Rural Communities in Aliero, Northern Nigeria. Journal of Family Medicine Primary Care3(1):39–44.

Snow, R.W., Guerra, C.A., Noor, A.M., Myint, H.Y., Hay, S.I. (2005). The Global Distribution of Clinical Episodes of Plasmodium falciparum. Nature. 434(7030):214-217. Available at https://www.scopus.com

Trease, G.E. and Evans, W.C. (2001). Text book of Pharmacognosy.14th ed, WB Saunders Company Limited, U.K. 612p. Available at https://www.amazon.in>Trease_Pha...

Verkerk, R.H.J.and Wright, D.J. (1993). Biological Activity of Neem Seed Kernel Extracts and Synthetic Azadirachtin against Larvae of Plutella xylostella L. Available at http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ps.2780370113

WHO (2014). World Malaria Report. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2014. Available at https://www.who.int>publications

WHO (2017). World Malaria Report. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2017. Available at https://www.who.int>publications

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 241–248

Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning and Academic Achievement of Secondary School Economics Students in Ogun State

W.L. OLUWATOSIN, B.A. AZEEZ
University of Lagos, Akoka- Lagos, Nigeria.

Abstract. The study investigates Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning and academic achievement of secondary School economics students in Ogun State. The study employed quasi- experimental research designs. Four research questions and one hypothesis tested at 0.05 Alpha levels guided the study. A sample of two hundred and twenty (220) senior secondary economics students and twenty (25) economics teachers were drawn from the population through stratified random sampling technique. Four schools were randomly selected from four local government Areas and fifty-five SSS II students in each school were randomly assigned to the control and experimental groups. The data for the study was collected using a researcher- designed Questionnaire which was validated by experts in social sciences education and the Economics Achievement Test (EAT) that was adopted from Lagos State Ministry of Education 2nd and 3rd term unified examination held in 2013 & 2015 respectively. The reliability of the instrument was established (0.81) using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Analysis to establish the consistency of the instrument. Data collected were analysed using mean, standard deviation and t- test. The result shows that most of the students are of the opinion that learning economics is very interesting and therefore look forwards to economics classes. Thus, the students exhibited positive attitude towards teaching and learning economics. The findings also, shows that secondary school economics teachers opined that the students have attitude of often absenting themselves from school and also come late school. Lastly, the result revealed that process oriented guided inquiry learning significantly affecst the performance in economics of secondary school students in the study area. The students exposed to PROGIL learning performed better (mean score =55.03) in economics when compared with the traditional teaching method (mean score=50.45). The two mean scores were statistically different in favor of POGIL, using t-test at 0.05 level of significance. Conclusively, POGIL as a teaching strategy enhances teamwork, critical thinking and problem solving skills in the students; which are pre-requisites for career growth and development. Based on the findings, there is a need for motivation to encourage students' regular attendance and early coming to school to have positive disposition to learning. The study recommends that POGIL as an instructional strategy must be encouraged in secondary economics classes as it was found to enhance academic achievement.The conventional method presently in use by secondary economics teachers can as well be improved upon or modified to improve secondary school students' academic achievement.

Keywords: Economics, Process Enquiry Oriented Guided Learning, Team-work, Academic Achievement

1. Introduction

Inquiry-based learning includes any method whereby students discover knowledge without being explicitly instructed. Students are presented with a challenge and accomplish the desired learning in the process of responding to that challenge (Jasperson, 2013). The teacher may guide the students in the right direction, but the students explore and make discoveries. The role of the teacher is a facilitator of knowledge acquisition rather than the primary source of knowledge. The teacher's role is to design appropriate inquiry experiences.

According to Wikipedia, POGIL is a student-centered, group-learning instructional strategy. It is a teaching method based on cooperative learning, constructivism, and the learning cycle. The activities follow the structure of learning cycle of exploration, concept invention and application. The method works

on the basis that students who are actively engaged in the learning process understand complex concepts to a deeper level than those students who remain passive in the learning process—such as with the teacher-centered, lecture-dominant traditional pedagogy. (Barthlow and Watson, 2014). POGIL also emphasizes collaboration among students. A typical POGIL lesson may begin with a short introductory lecture of not more than ten minutes. Students then meet with their groups to discuss the topic introduced in the brief lecture. After a prescribed period for that lesson, the teacher calls the students' attention to the whole class. Each group gives a report of what they have learned or discovered regarding the POGIL activity. Groups then return to their work on the activity. The teacher circulates among the groups to help only when requested. The lesson concludes with the groups sharing what they've learned with the rest of the class. While the teacher guides the lesson by supplying a short background at the beginning and guided questions to steer the inquiry, the students are responsible for what they learn. The effectiveness of POGIL in science courses has been reported by various researchers. (Straumanis, 2004), Minderhout and Loertscher, 2007), Lewis and Lewis, 2008), Schroder and Greenbowe, 2008) and Brown, 2010). The strategy, as explained in the study of (Jasperson, 2013) is a process of discovery learning that is driven not by the memorization of concepts typically stored in short-term memory, but the asking of open- ended questions that opens dialogue between other students and the instructor. Students use prior knowledge as a building block for linking old ideas with new concepts. Through this open dialogue, misconceptions are identified and discouraged, so that the students' understanding can be identified and corrected. It is essential that the instructor provides opportunity for the students to further question, investigate, and allow time to build a new body of knowledge. Students must not only learn fundamental subject concepts, but also develop skills for problem solving and critical thinking using the process of inquiry. A common belief among educators is that inquiry based instruction was a tool used to teach process skills and not content. Consequently, educators have relied upon cookbook laboratories, worksheets and other teacher-centered activities to teach basic contents. Additionally, many teachers had little or no training and have not been successful at teaching inquiry-based instruction and have abandoned the idea, reducing learning to memorizing a set of facts, limiting the students of the rich opportunity to actively solve problems independently. Guided inquiry prepares students for lifelong learning by using methods that promote a deeper understanding of contents.

Given (2002) opined that the formation of long-term memory requires more than just participating, but actively processing as well. Given identifies five natural learning systems of the brain that can store information. These include cognitive, emotional, social, physical and reflective learning. It was concluded that the more natural systems that students use to learn, the higher the likelihood that long-term memory will occur.

Many teachers choose not to use a student-driven approach in their classes because of lengthy class time involved in completing a lesson or concept. However, students' achievement is affected by different factors such as teaching methodology, learning abilities, study habit, learning style, previous knowledge, race, and gender (Hanson, 2005).

The use of appropriate teaching method incorporates an ordered way of accomplishing an end or performing a task. Adu and Adeyanju (2013), described methods as systematic patterns to be followed in the teaching/learning process to drive home a point. Whether in formal or informal education, teaching method effectiveness makes for retention of learnt concepts. The extent to which an instructional procedure is potent depends greatly upon its effective use by the instructor and the impression it leaves on the learner, which is usually evident in their attitude as well as performance. The ability of the teacher to impart knowledge so depends greatly on the method he applies during the teaching-learning process. Umoren, 2001). Where the method is defective, the students stand to lose as they do not benefit from lessons.

Academic performance of students is a measure of success of academic process. According to Hanson (2005) the objectives of POGIL are to engage students to take ownership of learning, encourage students-students and students-instructor interactions thereby developing process skills in the areas of learning, thinking and problem solving. The method develops supporting process skills in teamwork, communication management and assessments that are essential for the work place.

2. Statement of the Problem

Improvement in the teaching and learning of economics in secondary schools in recent decades is of great importance. How the subject is taught and learned appear very much under-researched in many

parts of the world (Jephcote, 2004). The available evidence from the last few years shows that passive learning based on traditional methods of "chalk and talk" seems to be the most widely used teaching method, characterizing the 20th century style of economics teaching (Siegfried, Saunders, Sonar, & Zhang, 1996, and Benzing & Christ, 1997). It has been discovered that most students who have completed a secondary course in economics exhibit significant deficiencies in their knowledge of economics (Walstad and Soper (1988).

However, the studies of Kuhn, Black, Keselman, & Kaplan (2000) discovered that POGIL allows students to apply content knowledge while trying to solve real world problems through peer-collaboration and therefore, suggests that it may be used to develop cognitive skills across the hierarchy of Bloom's taxonomy and so affect academic performance as reflected by students' grades. Becker &Watts (2006), questioned the aims and effectiveness of economics teaching over the years. It is noted that lack of content knowledge and skills among the graduates and their inability to perform effectively in workplaces raised deep concerns among parents, teachers, business communities, teacher educators and researchers.

In the study area, little or no empirical study on the extent to which the POGIL has been used in the teaching and learning of economics in the study area is known. It is therefore, becomes necessary to focus research work on improving teaching and learning economics in the study area as a way of improving students' performance in the subject. Hence, this study seeks to investigate the Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning in secondary school economics students and academic achievement in Ogun State.

3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to assess the effects of process oriented guided inquiry learning on secondary economics students' academic achievement in Ogun State.

Specifically the objectives are to:

- Examine the opinion of secondary school economics students on learning economics?
- Investigate the opinion of economics teachers on the attitudes of secondary economics students.
- Ascertain the opinion of Secondary School Economics Students Exposed to Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning.
- Examine the effects of process oriented guided inquiry learning on the academic achievement of secondary school economics students in Ogun state.

4. Research Questions

- What is the opinion of secondary school economics students on learning economics?
- What is the opinion of economics teachers on the attitude of secondary school economics students?
- What is the opinion of Secondary School Economics Students Exposed to Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning?
- What are the effects of process oriented guided inquiry learning on the academic achievement of secondary economics students in secondary schools in Ogun state.

5. Hypothesis

Process oriented guided inquiry learning has no significant effect on the academic achievement of Secondary School Economics Students in Ogun state.

6. Methodology

This study adopts quasi- experimental designs. The study were carried out in four (4) Local Government Areas (LGAs) selected randomly out of the twenty (20) LGAs of Ogun State. Population of the study was made up all senior secondary school economics students and teachers in Ogun State. Multistage simple random sampling were used for the selection of four (4) secondary schools, twenty (25) economics teachers and two hundred and twenty (220) senior secondary economics students. This method was adopted to give every student and teacher an equal opportunity to participate in the study without any form of discrimination. The students were divided into two groups A and B. Group A is the experimental group while the group B is the control group. The two groups A and B were taught some selected four topics in economics; covering SSS 2 scheme of work in second term. Group A, being the experimental group was exposed to Process-Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning (POGIL) on each of the four topics while the control group B was taught using the traditional teaching method. The test scores of the control and experimental groups were then subjected to t- test to determine if there is a significant difference the performance due to the use of teaching method of process oriented guided inquired learning.

A researcher made structured questionnaire and Economics Achievement Test (EAT) were used to

collect the data for the study. The achievement test was adopted from Lagos State Ministry of Education 2nd and 3rd term unified examination held in 2013 & 2015 respectively. The test were forty multiple choice items covering some selected Economics topics. The topics included production, demand theory, costs theory and market theory. The test was meant to measure the post-test achievement score after using POGIL.

Economics students' attitude questionnaire employed in Olusola & Rotimi (2012) was adopted for the study. The questionnaire contains two sections A and B. Section A elicits data on respondents' demographic details while section B contains fourteen items focused on the subject matter. The options available for the respondents range from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The questionnaire were validated by two experts while test split- half method was used to measure the reliability of the instrument. The reliability test gave a correlation coefficient of 0.81, using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Analysis.

The collected data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistic, using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. Mean, frequency distribution and simple percentage (%) were used for data presentation and interpretation on the demographic data of the respondents and the research questions. Parametric statistics of T-test was employed to test for the relevant hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance.

7. Results

Research Question 1: What are the Opinions of Secondary School Economics Students on Learning of Economics?

Table 1: Opinions of Secondary School Students on Learning of Economics

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL
1	We learn interesting things in economics lessons.	86 (39.1%)	77(35.0%)	29 (2.7%)	28 (13.2%)	**220 (100%)**
2	I look forward to economics lessons.	91 (40.9%)	69(31.1%)	27(13%)	33(15%)	**220 (100%)**
3	Economics lessons are exciting.	82(37.2%)	89(40.5%)	12(5.5%)	37(6.8%)	**220 (100%)**
4	I would like to have more economics lessons at school.	90 (40.9%)	71(32.3%)	21 (9.5%)	38 (17.3%)	**220(100%)**
5	I like economics lessons more than other subjects' lessons.	76(34.55%)	91(41.36%)	35 (15.90%)	18 (8.18%)	**220(100%)**
6	Economics lessons are boring.	10 (4.55%)	34(15.46%)	77 (35.00%)	99 (45.00%)	**220(100%)**
7	Economics lessons involving Mathematics are difficult.	48 (21.8%)	21 (9.5%)	101 (46%)	50 (22.7%)	**220 (100%)**
8	I only fail in economics lessons.	17 (7.7%)	10 (4.5%)	97 (43.7%)	96 (44.1%)	**220 (100%)**
9	I get good marks from economics lessons.	71 (32.3%)	97 45.0%)	20 (9.0%)	32 (14.5%)	**220 (100%)**
10	I easily learn economics topics	81 (36.8%)	90(40.9%)	13 (5.9%)	36 (16.4%)	**220(100%)**
11	I feel helpless when doing economics homework.	81 (36.8%)	79(33.7%)	32 (14.5%)	33 (15%)	**220(100%)**
12	I understand everything taught in economics lessons	100 45.5%)	69 31.4%)	22 (9.9%)	29 (13.2%)	**220(100%)**
13	I feel bored when economics lesson is ongoing.	19 (8.6%)	44 (20%)	79 (35.9%	78 (35.5%)	**220(100%)**
14	I usually get scared when economics lecture is ongoing	45 (20.5%)	20 (9.1%)	89 (40.4%)	66 (30%)	**220(100%)**

Table 1 shows that 163(74.1%) of the respondents agreed that they learn interesting things in economics lessons while 57(25.9%) disagreed. This means that teaching economics is interesting. The study further shows that the teacher used this study to design suitable methods of teaching and to make the subject they teach relevant, interesting and meaningful to the learners. 160(72.0%) of the respondents agreed that they look forward to economics lessons while 60(28.0%) disagreed. 171(77.7%) of the respondents supported that economics lessons are exciting while 29(22.3%) of them opposed. The above table shows that 161(73.2%) of the respondents corroborated that they would like to have more economics lessons at school and 59(26.8%) of them contradicted with the statement. The table also revealed that 167(75.91%) of the respondents agreed that they like economics lessons more than other subjects' lessons while 53(24.01%) disagreed. Most students 176(80.0%) disagreed that economics lessons involving mathematic are difficult while 44(20.0%) of the respondents agreed. Moreover, 69(31.36%) of the respondents supported that economics lessons are difficult while 151(68.64) of them opposed. The statement that 'i only fail in economics lessons' was supported by 27(12.2%) and 193(87.8%) opposed the statement. Furthermore,

168(76.5%) of the respondents claimed that they get good marks from economics lessons while 52(23.5%) of them denied. About 171(77.7%) of the respondents affirmed that they easily learn economics topics while 49(22.3%) disagreed. The results also show that 65(29.0%) of the respondents affirmed that they feel helpless when doing economics homework while 155(71.0%) of them disagreed. The statement that 'I understand everything taught in economics lessons' was supported by most students; 169(76.9%) while 51(23.1%) opposed as shown on the table. Also, 63(28.6%) of the respondents supported that they feel bored when economics lesson is ongoing while most students 157 (71.4%) opposed. Finally, the result shows that 65(29.6%) of the respondents supported that they usually get scared when economics lecture is ongoing while most students 155(70.4%) opposed.

Research Question 2: What is the opinion of economics teachers on the attitude of students learning economics?

Table 2: Teachers opinion on the attitude of economics students

S/N	Items	Often	Sometimes	Rarely
1	How often do your students come to school late?	23(92%)	2(8%)	0(0%)
2	How often do your students absent themselves from school?	13(52%)	10(40%)	2(8%)
3	How often do your students do their class exercises?	24(96%)	1(4%)	0(0%)
4	How often do your students participate in class lessons?	25(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
5	How often do your students participate in extra lessons in the school?	17(68%)	7(28%)	1(4%)
6	How often do your students use Local language to communicate among themselves during class lessons?	17(68%)	5(20%)	3(12%)
7	How often your students are motivated to study?	12(48%)	13(52)	0(0%)

The result indicates that most secondary school teachers 32(92%) are of the opinion that economics students at secondary school level often come to school late and often absent themselves from school. However, the respondents 24(96%) opined that the students do carry out their school exercises and participate in class lessons and also in extra classes in the school. Meanwhile, the students use local languages to communicate among themselves but they are sometimes motivated to study.

Research Question 3: What is the opinion of Secondary School Economics Students Exposed to Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning?

Table 3: Opinion of Secondary School Economics Students Exposed to Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning

S/N	Items	Agreed	Disagreed	TOTAL
1	Teachers use' of process oriented guided inquiry learning experience during lessons encourages class attendance	49(44.55%)	61(55.45%)	110(100%)
2	Teachers' use of process oriented guided inquiry learning experience in classroom attracts students' attention to the lessons.	52(47.27%)	58(52.73%)	110(100%)
3	Students feel relaxed when teachers use process oriented guided inquiry learning experience during lessons and don't hesitate to ask them a lot of questions.	37(33.64%)	73(66.36%)	110(100%)
4	Process oriented guided inquiry learning experience makes lessons more enjoyable and alleviates the boredom.	68(61.82%)	42(38.19%)	110(100%)
5	Process oriented guided inquiry learning experience helps students to remember the gained knowledge	63(57.27%)	47(42.73%)	110(100%)

The result (Table 3) shows that most students 61(55.45%) disagreed that teachers use of process oriented guided inquiry learning experience during lessons encourages class attendance while 49(44.55) agreed with the statement. Likewise, most participants 58(52.72) disagreed that teachers' use of process oriented guided inquiry learning experience in classroom attracts students' attention to the lessons while 52(47.27) agreed. Also ,the result indicates 73(66.36) agreed that students feel relaxed when teachers use process oriented guided inquiry learning experience during lessons and don't hesitate to ask them a lot of questions while 37(33.64%) participants agreed.

Furthermore, most students 68(61.82%) agreed that process oriented guided inquiry learning experience makes lessons more enjoyable and alleviates the boredom but 42(38.19) participants disagreed. Finally, 63(57.27%) of the participants agreed that Process oriented guided inquiry learning experience helps students to remember the gained knowledge while 47(42.73) disagreed.

Research Question 4: To what extent does process oriented guided inquiry learning affect the performance in economics of secondary school students in Ogun state?

Hypothesis 1: process oriented guided inquiry learning does not significantly affect performance in economics of secondary school students

Table 3: Mean rating, Standard Deviation and t-test Analysis of Influence of effect of process oriented guided Inquiry Learning on Economics Students' Performance

Group	N	X	SD	Df	t- cal	t-crit	Decision
Students taught with traditional chalk and talk teaching method	110	50.45	9.21	218	7.14	1.96	Significant
Students taught with process oriented guided inquiry learning	110	55.03	8.49				

Alpha level 0.05

Table 2 revealed that the mean scores of the control class and the experimental class were 50.45 and 55.03 respectively. A comparison between these two mean scores shows there were differences between them in the favour of the students exposed to process oriented guided inquiry learning. When the two means were statistically compared using t-test at 0.05 level of significance and degree of freedom 218, a calculated t value of 7.14 was obtained. This was higher than the t critical value of 1.96. Therefore the null hypothesis which states that there are no significant effects of process oriented guided inquiry learning on the performance in economics of students in secondary schools in Ogun state is hereby rejected indicating that process oriented guided inquiry learning significantly affect academic performance in economics among secondary students in Ogun State.

8. Discussion of Findings

The study examined the effect of process oriented guided learning on the academic performance in economics of senior secondary schools in Ogun State. The result shows that majority of the students have positive attitude towards teaching and learning of economics. This is an indication that the students can easily adopt new teaching methods.

Based on the opinion of economics teachers on the attitudes of students towards learning economics, the result shows most of the teachers that participated in the study are of the opinion that the students carry out their school exercises, participate in class lessons and extra classes. However, the negative attitudes include late coming to school and often absence from class. This negative attitude to study can have a negative influence on their academic performance. This finding is consonance with the work of Allen-Meares, Washington and Welsh (2007) who found that poor attendance caused by truancy or unexcused absence from school, cutting classes and leaving school without permission is important in determining pupil's academic performance.

Furthermore, the findings revealed that most secondary school economics students are of the opinion that even though the POGIL does not necessarily encourage class attendance and relaxation, they found the class enjoyable as the strategy helps the students to remember the gained knowledge. This implies that the students found POGIL helpful in their studies. This is in accordance with the study of (Widyaningsih, 2012) that students taught with POGIL were able to develop their skills, possess higher level of thinking and metacognition, communication, teamwork, management, and assessment and no longer rely on rote Learning thereby developing skills for success in learning.

Lastly, the result revealed that process oriented guided inquiry learning significantly affect performance in economics of secondary school students. The students exposed to PROGIL learning performed better in economics when compared with the traditional teaching method). Most of the materials learned in schools consist of concepts; and these are very important in learning process. Also, Hardini (2017) shows that the implementation of inquiry method is able to increase students' participation and achievement. The study of Kuhn, Black, Keselman, & Kaplan, (2000) also discovered that POGIL allows students to apply content knowledge while trying to solve real world problems through peer-collaboration and therefore, suggests that it may be used to develop cognitive skills across the hierarchy of Bloom's taxonomy and so affect academic performance as reflected by students 'grades.

9. Implications of the Findings

The implications of the study findings suggest that as students displayed positive attitude towards learning economics in secondary schools, they could be motivated for career choice in economics in higher institutions of learning. This will increase human capital development in the economic sector and thus enhance their contributions to the economic development of the country.

The POGIL has positive effect on academic achievements of secondary school economics students when compared to the traditional teacher –

centered method. Thus, the method would be a better teaching-learning approach in secondary schools.

10. Recommendations

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

The utilization of POGIL as an instructional strategy must be encouraged in secondary economics classes as the method was found not only enhancing the student-material interaction, but also the instructor-student interaction.

Secondary school teachers must pay attention to small group instruction and management to enhance cooperation and foster positive interdependence. Groups of three or four students tend to be more effective when group assignment is diverse and made by the instructor.

The use of conventional method of instruction in formal schools had been empirically discovered in this study to be less potent and less effective than POGIL mode of teaching in secondary schools, therefore,the conventional method presently in use by secondary economics teachers should either be improved upon, modified or replaced with an activity- based teaching approach such as POGIL.
However, there is a need for motivation to encourage students' regular attendance and early coming to school.

11. Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning activities is more potent in stimulating students' attitude towards economics in secondary schools than the currently used conventional method in the nation. The findings showed that POGIL approach enhances students' achievement in learning economics. POGIL as a teaching strategy promotes teamwork, critical thinking and problem solving skills in the students which can promote career growth and thus contribution towards national economic development in the future.

References

Adu, E.O., & Adeyanju, H.I. (2013). Home and School Factors as Determinant of Students' Achievement in Senior Secondary School Economics in Botswana. *ARPN Journal of Science and Technology*, 3(2), 219-223.

Allen-Pearse, P., Washinton, R. O. &Welsh, B.L. (2000). Social Work Services in Schools (3rd Edition).Boston:Allyn&Bacon.

Allen-Meares, P. (2007). Social Work Services in Schools (5th Edition) Boston: Pearson.

Barthlow, M. J., & Watson, S. B. (2014). The Effectiveness of Process-Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning to reduce Alternative Conceptions in Secondary Chemistry. *School Science & Mathematics*, 114(5), 246–255.

Becker, W.E., & Watts, M. (2006). Chalk and Talk: National Survey of Teaching Undergraduate Economics. *American Economic Review*, 86(2), 448-53.

Benzing, C., & P. Christ. (1997). A Survey of Teaching Methods among Economics Faculty. *Journal of Economic Education*, 28: 350-68.

Brown, P. J. P. (2010). Process-Oriented Guided-Inquiry Learning in an Introductory Anatomy and Physiology Course with a Diverse Student Population. *Advances in Physiology Education, 34(1)*, 150-155.

Given, M. (2002). Maps, Fields, and Boundary Clairns: Demarcation and Resistance in Colonial Cyprus. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 6(2), 1-22.

Hanson, D. M. (2005). Designing Process-Oriented Guided-Inquiry Activities. . In S. W. Beyerlein & D. K. Apple (Eds.), Faculty Guidebook-A Comprehensive Tool for Improving Faculty Performance. 27(2):81-384. Pacific Crest Middle School, Oregon.

Hardini, A.T.A. (2017). The Implementation of Inquiry Method to increase Students' Participation and Achievement in Learning Social Students. *Scholaria: Journal Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan* 7(2), 190-198.

Jasperson, J. (2013). The Effects of Guided Inquiry on Students' Understanding of Physics Concepts in the Middle School Science Classroom. M.Sc Dissertation, Montana State University.

Jephcote, M. (2004). Economics in the School Curriculum: Its origins, and reflections on the workings of a subject community. *Teaching Business & Economics*, 8(1), 13-25.

Kuhn, D., Black, J., Keselman, A., & Kaplan, D. (2000). The Development of Cognitive Skills to Support Inquiry Learning. Cognition and Instruction, 18(4), 495-523.

Lewis, S.E., & Lewis, J.E. (2008). Seeking Effectiveness and Equity in a Large College Chemistry Course: An HLM Investigation

of Peer-Led Guided Inquiry. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 45: 794-811.

Minderhout, V., & Loertscher, J. (2007). Lecture-Free Biochemistry: A Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Approach, *Biochem. Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Education*, 35, 172–180.

Olusola, O. O., & Rotimini, C. O. (2012). Attitudes of Students towards the Study of Physics in College of Education, Ikere Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, 2(12), 86–89.

Onwuegbu, O. (1979). Discover teaching. Enugu. Fourth Dimension Publishing co. Ltd.

Schroeder, J.D., & Greenbowe, T.J. (2008). Implementing POGIL and the Science Writing Heuristic jointly in Undergraduate Organic Chemistry - Student Perceptions and Performance. *Chemistry Education Research and Practice, 9* (2), 149-156.

Siegfried, J. J., P. Saunders, E. Stinar, & H. Zhang. (1996). How is Introductory Economics taught in America? *Economic Inquiry* 34(1), 182–92.

Straumanis, Andrei. (2004). Organic Chemistry: A Guided Inquiry. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Umoren, D. N. (2001). The Concept of Education: Meaning and aims. In D. N. Umoren and C.M. Ogbodo (2007), A Handbook on Teaching Profession in Nigeria, 9-14. Uyo: Guidepost Publishers.

Walstad, W. B., & Soper, J.C. (1988). "High School Economics: Implications for College Instruction." *American Economic Review* 78(1), 251-256.

Widyaningsih, S. Y. (2012).Model 2012. MFI and Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning (POGIL) in terms of Learning Activities and krestivitas Learners on Learning Achievement. *Journal of Inquiry*. ISSN 2252-7893 1(3):266-275.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 249–255

Adult Learners Motivation and Participation in Mylearningspace/Online Facilitation in National Open University of Nigeria.

NNENNA NANCY CHUKWUMA
National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract. Participation in e-learning and online facilitation has been a daunting one with most learners having low morale seemingly as a result of poor motivation resulting in high level of attrition. The National Open University of Nigeria in order to reach out to the learners where ever they are, and to be technologically compliant in line with the best practice(s) in Open and Distance Learning system ODL, established the Mylearningspace platform with the (captivating inscription) (learn anytime, anywhere and anyplace). The learners' participation in the Mylearningspace online facilitation has been dramatically low. It is against this backdrop that this paper seeks to examine adult learners' motivation to participate in online facilitation through the MyLearningspace Platform established under the Learners Content Management Directorate of the National Open University of Nigeria. This study was guided by three research questions and three hypotheses. The paper also delved into the level of variation in the factors that either motivates or inhibits participation in online facilitation across gender. The study focused in two study centers in Lagos ie Lagos and McCarthy study centers. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was 1229 postgraduate students of NOUN out of which 301 students were sampled using the Taro Yamane sampling techniques. A 20 items questionnaire, Student Group Discussion and key Personality Interviews were used for gathering data. 301 copies of the questionnaire were distributed to the respondents out of which 297 were retrieved representing 98 percent. The research questions were analyzed using mean while the hypotheses were tested using t-test statistical tools. This study opined that adult learners were intrinsically motivated by instructional factors like the videos, facial contact/interactions with facilitators and the inherent zeal to get value for their money since most adult pay tuition from their own pockets. Again the study revealed that adult learners are also extrinsically motivated by the artistic design of the MyLearningspace platform, however extrinsic social factors motivating the learners are very low. The study also revealed that there is variation in the intrinsic instructional factors and extrinsic social factors motiving the learners across gender with the male adult learners been more motivated than their female counters. However, no variation was found in the artistic motivating factors. From the findings, it was concluded that there is relatively low motivation to use the Mylearningspace following the several inhibiting factors which are de-motivating. Based on the finding some of the recommendations were the provision of a robust learner support service, introductory course in ICT for all facilitators and students even as a prerequisite for recruitment/admission and the inclusion of real facilitators and students as part of the artistic design of the platform.

Keywords: Open and Distance Learning (ODL), Adult learners, Motivation, Virtual, Synchronous, Asynchronous.

1. Introduction

The National Open University of Nigeria is adjudged to be a modern pioneer University in the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system in Nigeria. This is traced back to when it was first established in 1983 and as such ODL is not new to most adult learners in Nigeria. According to Patrick and Abaa (2014), the development of Open and Distance Learning (ODL) in Nigeria can be traced to the 1940's when correspondence colleges in Great Britain provided opportunity for some Nigerian adults to enroll and

study at home through correspondence for London General Certificate Examination Ordinary Level and Advance Level (GCE "O" and "A" level). Later indigenous correspondence colleges were established in Lagos, followed by the University of Ibadan Extra-Mural Studies Department as the first indigenous institution to provide open and distance learning for the award of bachelor's degree. At this time the mode of instructional delivery was the print media which was delivered through the postal system.

As it is, Modern ODL system is driven by robust technology, using synchronous and asynchronous teaching and learning system (Chukwuma & Patrick, 2015). When the National Open University of Nigeria was resuscitated in Nigeria in 2002 after the failed attempt to establish Open University in 1983, the delivery system adopted revolves around print and electronic media. These are complimented by face to face tutorial facilitation. In 2018 the university introduced the virtual learning system through its learner's Content Management Directorate, an e-learning portal, immediately this introduced a paradigm shift in the delivery mode of teaching/learning system. This pragmatic move came with daunting challenges on management, facilitators and the learners/students.
Thus, the question of what are the possible variables capable of motivating and inhibiting access of learners in the use of the Mylearningspace platform in NOUN. A deliberate effort to address these issues constituted the problem of this study.

Research Questions: What are the most effective instructional, social, and artistic motivating factors to access Mylearningspace platform among adult learners in NOUN? What are the factors that impedes on access to the Mylearningspace platform of NOUN? Is there any variation in the extent of factors motivating and inhibiting access to the Mylearningspace platform across gender?

On the basis of these research questions, the following null hypotheses were posed and tested:
Hypothesis 1: adult learners in NOUN irrespective of gender do not significantly vary in their instructional expectations to access the Mylearningspace platform.
Hypothesis 2: adult learners in NOUN do not vary in their social expectations to access the Mylearningspace platform
Hypothesis 3: Students/learners in NOUN irrespective of gender do not significantly vary in their opinion of the factors impeding their access to Mylearningspace platform.

2. How Mylearningspace platform works and how to participate in the NOUN Mylearnspace

The NOUN Mylearningspace platform was specially designed to make learning exciting and interactive to the learners as the ODL system is self-directed and the learners may feel part of the teaching and learning process. Mylearningspace platform provides an avenue for the learners to interact with the facilitators, ask question and get answers, meet and discuss with other learners, download course materials and increase their network (NOUN, 2016). To achieve this, students are expected to login to the Mylearningspace site on https://mylearningspace.nouedu2.net/node, create their profile and can access the site using their matriculation numbers. The matriculation numbers are student's unique identity number or a password that can be used to gain access to the site. Students outside poor internet connectivity who are not able to access the site for any other reason are expected to contact, the student LCM support Centre that can be contacted through lcms@noun.edu.ng
The Discussion forum is where students share knowledge with other students on topics that are related to their course of study and topic of discussion posed by the facilitator, here again students can meet, introduce and get to know each other well. Students can also take a self-assessment test on this platform and submit the assessment as directed by the facilitator on the same site. The Mylearningspace platform has a news session which is for announcements, updates, and feedbacks on the performance of their study centers. Furthermore, the platform also has an introduction video that the students can download to show them how to use the Mylearningspace platform for e-learning.

Studying in the Open and distance learning system the (NOUN perspective) has taken a revolutionary dimensions involving the aid of Learners Content Management System (LCMS), Management of Information System (MIS), Information and Communication Technology (ICT) etc. The National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN) has been able to achieve this fit in the open and distance learning through the Mylearningspace platform.

3. Theoretical Perspectives

Adults' learners are basically students with previous knowledge and clear ideas about what works for them. Most times they are busy and stressed-out individuals out of work schedules, who hate wasting time. They want learning experiences that will help

them meet their needs and achieve their goals. To facilitate learning to this set of people one must understand how adults learn best. When creating any type of e-learning course or programme, it is important to base the design on a good understanding of adult learning theories. Thus: There are multiple theoretical perspectives to explain what motivates adult learners. Thus this study considered Andragogy as the most appropriate: The concept of andragogy taps into the feeling that adults learn best when they feel the need to learn, especially when they have some inputs into "what, why and how they learn. The characteristics of adult learners and how they bring in their experiences to guide them along the journey of learning forms the essence of the Andragogy theory, developed by Malcolm Knowles in the 1970s. According to Knowles et al (2011), adult learners differ from children in the following six ways:

Need for Knowledge: Adults knows "why" they should learn.
Motivation: Adults are driven by inner motives. They will learn if they want to learn.
Willingness: For adults, the willingness or readiness to learn comes from perceived outcome and relevance of the knowledge. They want to know how learning will help them better their lives, and they learn best when they know that the knowledge has immediate value for them.
Foundation or Experience: Adults bring with them rich reserves of experiences that forms the foundation of their learning. They analyze, rationalize, synthesize, and develop new ideas or tweak old ones through the filter of their experiences. As an instructional designer, you should tap into their well of experiences to help them make connections, perceive relevance, and derive inspiration.
Self-Direction: Adults are self-directed individuals who want to take charge of the learning journey. They are independent beings who want to be in control.
Orientation to Learning: Adults learn best when they "do." They find relevance in task-oriented learning, which they can align with their workplace realities.

4. Methodology

The methodology adopted for this study is the descriptive survey design. The study was carried out in study centres in Lagos of the National Open University of Nigeria. The study population was made up of all the Post-graduate students of the centre. The population is 740 registered students for 2018/19 academic session at the Post-graduate level. This is made up of 240 students for M. Sc programme, 390 students for MBA programme, 110 students for PGD programme. To determine the sample size, we use the Taro Yamane sampling techniques.

The formula is: $n = \frac{N}{1+N(0.05)^2}$This is expressed as $\frac{740}{1+740(0.05)^2} = \frac{740}{1+3.07} = 201.$

Thus, our sample size for this study is 201 students, representing 14 percent of the population. We adopted the proportionate sampling techniques to ensure that each of the various strata which are the various programme of study was effectively represented. Thus for every strata 14 percent of the students were randomly sampled. Our choice of the Post-graduate students is based on the fact that all the Post-graduate students are mature adult learners and most of them are workers or self-employed and are therefore most probably capable of having ease access to the internet.

The instrument used for the study is a questionnaire designed by the researcher. The instrument is a four-point rating scale made up of 20 items. The questionnaire was administered during the second semester's registration period in 2019_2 academic session. We distributed 201 questionnaires and 189 were retrieved representing 98 percent. Of this number, 102 respondents were female and 87 were male. The distribution of the questionnaire was done with the assistance of the Counselors and staff. The instrument was validated by adult education experts and guidance counselors. To complement the questionnaire in the collection of data, the Group Discussion (GD) was used. We also went further to conduct key personal interviews with the student counselors and online academic facilitators. We used mean statistics in the analysis of the response on the motivating and inhibiting factors to participate on the Mylearnspace platform. While t-test statistics was used to determine if there is any significant variation on the basis of gender.

5. Results

Motivating factors to Access the Mylearningspace platform

Table 1: Instructional Motivates to Access the Mylearningspace platform of NOUN

S/N	Factors motivating Access to Myleaningspace platform	Female Mean	Female SD	Male Mean	Male SD
1	To source for instructional materials	3.1	0.38	2.0	0.72
2	To chat with course mates on topical issues	4.1	0.46	2.50	.52
3	To participate in course forum to share knowledge with other students.	3.3	0.42	2.20	.69
4	To ask course facilitators questions on course of study.	4.3	0.63	2.20	.79
5	To do self-assessment test.	4.0	0.78	4.3	0.77
6	To obtain latest news from the university.	4.0	0.78	4.1	0.85
7	To check result online.	4.2	0.76	4.3	0.87
8	To receive tutorial facilitation.	4.1	0.63	4.2	0.79
9	To access smart books and other research materials.	3.9	0.99	4.2	0.79
	Grand Mean and Standard Deviation	4.76	0.75	4.1	0.78

Table 1 indicates the instructional factors that motivates the learners to access the MyLearningspace platform. The table shows that the extent to which female adult learners' login to Myleanspace platform for online facilitations and to chat with course mates on topical issues is low. The mean response of the female respondents in this item is 3.3 and 2.20 respectively. The female adult learners have higher extent of motivation to use the Mylearningspace. On the other hand, the table shows that the male adult learners have higher level of motivation to access the online platform in all the nine motivating factors.

Table 2: Social Motives for accessing Mylearningspace Platform of NOUN

S/N	Factors motivating Access to Myleaningspace platform	Female Mean	Female SD	Male Mean	Male SD
1	To chat with course mates on social and non-topical course issues.	2.3	0.73	1.8	0.81
2	To join study group.	2.1	0.55	3.0	0.98
3	To share notes with friends or study group,	1.9	0.94	3.2	0.88
4	To find friends.	2.2	0.65	2.0	0.49
5	To find people and course mates.	2.2	0.65	2.9	0.94
6	To send messages.	2.0	0.49	1.9	0.84
	Grand Mean and standard Deviation	2. 11	0.66	2.46	0.82

Table 2 shows that the social motivating factor to access the Mylearningspace platform among both the female and the male adult learners in NOUN. The grand mean response on social motives for accessing Mylearningspace platform is low. The female grand mean is 2.11 while the male grand mean is 2.46. Table 2 also shows that to share notes with friends or study group is the least motivating factor for the use of Mylearningspace among the female adult learners whereas to send messages through the Mylearningspace platform is the least motivating factor among the male adult learners. The mean response of the respondents in this regard is 1.9 for both male and female. However, to share notes with friends or study group is the highest social motivating factor among the male adult learners. The female adult learners have the lowest extent of social motivating factor to access the Mylearningspace

Table 3: Artistic Motives for accessing Mylearningspace Platform of NOUN

S/N	Factors motivating Access to Myleaningspace platform	Female Mean	Female SD	Male Mean	Male SD
1	The style of presentation in the portal.	2.2	0.65	2.6	0.62
2	The features of the portal.	2.9	0.94	2.5	0.59
	Grand Mean and Standard Deviation	2.55	0.79	2.55	0.61

Table 3 shows that the artistic motivating factor to access the Mylearningspace platform is high with a mean response of 2.5 among female and male respondents. The male respondents have a mean response of 2.6 and 2.5 respectively for style of presentation and features of the NOUN portal as a motivating force to access the Mylearningspace platform; whereas among the female respondent the mean response on the feature of the portal is 2.9.However, the female respondents have very low mean score in the style of presentation in the portal. The mean response of the female respondents is 2.2

Table 4: Inhibiting Factors to Access the Myleaningspace Platform of NOUN

S/N	Factors motivating Access to Myleaningspace platform	Female Mean	Female SD	Male Mean	Male SD
1	Having Poor Information and technology (IT) skill	3.0	0.93	2.3	0.64
2	Frequent network failure	2.5	0.61	2.6	0.46
3	Lack of access to internet facilities	2.6	0.52	2.5	0.68
4	Timing for the group discussion online not convenient	2.8	0.72	2.4	0.61
5	Timing for tutorial facilitation not convenient	2.5	0.53	2.1	0.51
6	Facilitators' style of facilitation and course delivery	2.4	0.62	2.6	0.97
7	Feeling intimidated and shy to chat with others online	1.9	0.83	1.9	0.83
8	Have dislike for the groups online	1.9	0.83	1.9	0.83
9	Feeling that the topic for discussion is irrelevant	1.7	0.58	2.3	0.59
10	News on the i-learn platform are not regularly updated	2.3	0.64	2.9	0.99
11	Non-presence of facilitators at the scheduled time.	3.3	0.78	3.0	0.84
12	Untimely response to questions sent through e-mails	2.7	0.58	2.6	0.58
	Grand Mean and Standard Deviation	2.27	0.68	2.26	0.71

Table 4 shows the several factors inhibiting adult learners from accessing the Mylearningspace platform. Among female adult learners, the inhibiting factors are poor Information and technology (IT) skill with a mean response of 3.0; timing for the group discussion online not convenient has a mean response of 2.8, and timing for tutorial facilitation not convenient has a mean response of 2.5. Whereas among the male adult learners the inhibiting factors to access the Mylearningspace platform are facilitators' style of facilitation and course delivery. The inhibiting factors that are common to both genders are: frequent network failure and lack of access to internet facilities.

Table 5: Summary of t-test Analysis on the instructional motivating factors to access the NOUN Mylearningspace platform among female and male Adult Learners.

Variable	N	Mean	SD	DF	t-cal	t-crit.	Decision
Female	165	2.76	0.75				
Male	132	3.0	0.78	295	4.85	1.96	Reject Ho1

The summary of t-test statistics in table 5 shows the t-critical value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance and the calculated t-value of 4.85. Since the computed t-value is greater than the t-critical value we reject the null hypothesis that female and male adult learners do not varies significantly in the instructional factors that motive them to access the Mylearningspace, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted indicating that there is variation across gender in the instructional factors motivating adult learners to access the Mylearningspace.

Table 6: Summary of t-test Analysis on the social motivating factors to access the NOUN Mylearning platform among female and male Adult Learners

vVariable	N	Mean	SD	DF	t-cal	t-crit.	Decision
Female	165	2.11	0.66				
Male	132	2.46	0.82	295	5.0	1.96	Reject Ho1

The table 6 above shows that there is significant variation in the social factors motivating female and male adult learners. The mean response among the female adult learners is 2.11 with standard deviation of 0.66, while the mean response of male adult learners is 2.46 with standard deviation of 0.82 t-calculated is 5.0 and the t-critical is 1.96; thus since the computed t-value is greater than the t-critical table value we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis; this therefore indicates that male and female adult learners do significantly varies in the social factors motivating them to access the Mylearningspace.

Table 7: Summary of t-test Analysis on the factors inhibitingfemale and male Adult Learners from access the NOUN Mylearningspace platform

Variable	N	Mean	SD	DF	t-cal	t-crit.	Decision
Female	165	3.27	0.69				
Male	132	3.26	0.71	295	0.12	1.96	Accept Ho1

The table 7 above shows that there is no significant variation in the factors inhibiting female and male adult learners to access Mylearningspace platform. The mean response among the female adult learners is 2.27 with standard deviation of 0.69, while the mean response of male adult learners is 2.26 with

standard deviation of 0.71 t-calculated is 0.12 and the t-critical is 1.96; thus since the computed t-value is less than the t-critical table value we accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis; this therefor indicates that male and female adult learners do not significantly varies in the factors inhibiting access to the Mylearningspace platform.

6. Discussion of Findings

The study reveals that, there are several motivating factors that prompt adult learners in NOUN to participate in Mylearningspace platform. These could be instructional, social, and artistic. The result reveals that instructional motives is the highest motivating factor with a grand mean of 2.76 for the female respondents and 3.1 for the male respondent compared to other motivating factors like social and artistic motives for participating in the Mylearningspace. Again, male adult learners have higher mean scores in several instructional motives for accessing the Mylearningspace platform than their female counterparts.

In the Group Discussion (DG) when asked why the women are quick in checking their result online, one of the female participants has this to say: ‘’as a mother, it has been long I left school, I never knew I can still go to school again and even write examination and pass,… each time I heard that result has been released I become anxious and sometime afraid because if I fail my children and husband will look down on me as I use to boost of my performance when I was young in secondary school…’’We have to check the result so that any one we fail we can quickly re-register. You know everything in this university is time bound. The statement of one of the participants in the FGD also shows that the female adult learners are extrinsically motivated than their male counterparts in respect of checking result online. Most of the participants claim that they do not login to the Mylearningspace platform for tutorial class, because this requires having data. One of the participants has this to say: ‘’I do not access to the Mylearningspace platform for tutorial…. no money to do so’.’When one of the facilitators was asked on the learners participation in one of the Key Personality Interview (KPI) she has this to say: ‘’when it is time to facilitate, I wait for students to login and it is until I get a student online that I can start the facilitation. Our people seem to have low knowledge of the online facilitation.

The study also reveals that the social motive of participating in the Mylearningspace platform among the adult learners is low. When the social uses was examined across gender to ascertain if there is variation in the level of motivation among female and male adult learners, the hypothesis which states that the female and male adult learners do not vary in their level of social motivating factors were rejected indicating that there is variation in the level of social motivating factors. The Mylearningspace platform provides for the online study group but the result of the study shows that the learners have not been joining study groups online.

Greer and Mott (2010) pointed out that group discussion and chatting online provide a forum for self-directed learners to self-assess, to highlight the value of the individual contributions to the learning community, and to provide a means of reflection on their learning. The community of inquiry is applicable to integration of technology in ODL and the motivation to learn in the virtual learning environment. Furthermore, the implication of this study is that the second key element of motivating adult learners in the ODL system as identified by Garrison et al which is Social presence (“the ability of participants in a community of inquiry to project themselves socially and emotionally, as real people, through the medium of communication being used) is very poor.

From the theoretical perspective of andragogy, the study revealed that the learners both female and male are motivated to access the Mylearningspace platform because of the artistic design. When asked in the DG what specific background presentation that attract their attention, the participants all said the background is colorfully designed with the Lagos office complex at the background, you can get news from the university. One of the participants has this to say. ‘’I most time browse the site on my phone just for the sake of browsing at my leisure time.

Despite these motivating factors, there are several inhibiting factors. The study reveals that poor IT skill, regular network failure, and untimely response to the questions asked by learners and response to inquiries and absence of the facilitator on the site at the scheduled facilitation time are de-motivating factors. On whether there is variation in the extent in which these factors de-motivate the learner across gender, the hypothesis which states that female and male learners do not vary in their inhibiting factor was accepted which implies that that there is no significant variance in the factors inhibiting female and male adult learners.

7. Conclusion

Motivation can be triggered intrinsically, from within or internal; and extrinsically, external. Not everyone is motivated by the same thing, but overall a person is more vested in their learning experience when they are intrinsically and extrinsically motivated, so designing ODL technology that promote intrinsic and extrinsic motivation makes the process more meaningful. Motivational design focuses on motivation to learn by concentrating on appealing and engaging learners.

References

Chukwuma & Patrick (2015). Exploring Adult Learners Motivation. *African Journal of Education and Technology, 5*(1), 58-70. Published by Sacha & Diamond.

Garrison, D. R., & Anderson, T. (2003). *E-learning in the 21st century: A Framework for Research and Practice.* London: Routledge Falmer.

Greer, A. & Mott, V. W. (2010). Learner-Centered Teaching and the Use of Technology. In V. C. X. Wang (ed.) *Integrating Adult Learning and Technologies for Effective Education: Strategic Approaches*, Hershey: IGI Global, 31-47.

Knowles, M. S., Holton, E. F. & Swanson, R. A. (2011).*The Adult Learner: The Definitive Classic in Adult Education and Human Resource Development*. 7th edition, London: Elsevier Inc.

NOUN, (2018). https://mylearningspace.nouedu2.net/node

Patrick, J. M. & Abaa, A. E. (2014). Barriers to Learning in Open and Distance Learning in Nigeria: A Study of National Open University of Nigeria. *Journal of Adult Education and Development*. 6 (1), 185-199.

Part Five

Educational Management

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 259–270

Strengthening Universities' Education for the Fourth Industrial Revolution through Lifelong and Life-Wide Learning

J.O. OKEBIORUN
University of Lagos, Akoka-Lagos, Nigeria

Abstract. The concept of new technologies falls within the content of lifelong and life-wide learning. The study investigated the role of lifelong and life-wide learning in strengthening universities' education in Nigeria for the fourth industrial revolution (4ir). Correlation research design was adopted. The sample consisted 1770 students of National Open University of Nigeria from the three study centres in Lagos State Nigeria. Five research questions and two research hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. Data was collected using 'strengthening universities education through lifelong and life-wide learning for the fourth industrial revolution Questionnaire (SUELL4IRQ}. Descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions while ANOVA and Chi-Square were used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The result obtained from the study showed that; the Nigeria universities education are prepared for the fourth industrial revolution. There was poor perception of the relevance of the universities' curriculum in meeting the needs and aspirations of the students and the nation for the 4ir. Findings further revealed that life-wide learning is suitable and flexible in empowering individual student to acquire all the knowledge and skills needed for the 4ir. The study concluded that lifelong and life-wide learning are the keys that give access to the 4ir. Recommendations were proffered that students should be encouraged to be lifelong and life-wide learners to develop the capabilities needed in ever changing world

Keywords: Lifelong, Life-wide, Universities, Education, Curriculum and Fourth industrial revolution.

1. Introduction

If there is any innovation that has changed the course of human communication in the last three decades in both advanced and developing economies, it is the digital aspect of life or information age. The world today is in a constant state of flux and change. These have brought many changes in human lives. The impacts of the changes could be seen everywhere from the production of goods and services to economic competitiveness and wellbeing of citizens. While some people are ready to face the challenge, equipped with the tools to brave the change and take advantage of its effects, others do not even know a storm is brewing. Some would argue that digital age benefitted the masses and therefore it is something good. However, some would refute by saying that digital age has also had some negative impacts on the masses. There is evidence that Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) has become a global phenomenon and the pace of change is creating opportunities like never seen before.

With the fourth industrial revolution breakthroughs, the world has entered a new chapter of innovation sometimes described as an incoming thunderstorm, a sweeping pattern of change visible in the distance, arriving at a pace that affords little time to prepare. Ushered in by advancement in technologies such as Artificial Intelligence AI, robotics, wireless communication, instrumentation, autonomous vehicles, 3-D printing, nanotechnology, biotechnology, materials sciences, energy storage, internet of things (IOTs), drones, big data, virtual reality, machine learning, driverless cars, lorries, taxes. All these will soon start to have impact on the individuals and the economy as a whole. The fourth industrial revolution is set to bring radical changes to

the workplace and the world at large. It will yield new products and services, raise standard of living and reduce cost of living, and increase income level globally and also bring loss of jobs through automation. This indicates that automation is certainly going to necessitate the redefinition of most occupations and requisite skills.

A growth mindset is important at this level because the evolution will bring with it a future of uncertainties for those countries who are not prepared for it and opportunities for those countries who are fully prepared for it. Ramakrishna (2018) a leading academic in nanotechnology once said "innovation and technology adoption will decide which countries succeed economically in the longer term. He argued the ideas behind fourth industrial revolution technologies are to make individual to be more productive and effective. According to Ramakrishna (2018), Artificial Intelligence AI, will not mean intelligent automation and machine vision but it will influence cognitive systems and deep learning. Currently, individual use technology but in future, technology will learn about individual and help individual to be more productive.

Supporting Ramakrishna (2018), the World Economic Forum's on the future of jobs report predicts that 75 million jobs worldwide will be displaced by automation by 2022. In the same period, 133 million new jobs will be added to the global economy, but in most cases, the workers who lose their current jobs will not have the necessary qualifications to fill the new positions, one that are already emerging and going largely unfilled (https//www.weforum.org). The revolution glaringly has its root mainly in the production of goods and services. Norman (2011) observed that economic prosperity in an information and knowledge society relies on the creation and exploitation of ideas and the application of technology rather than the transformation of raw materials or the exploitation of cheap labour. This change has necessitated for lifelong and life wide learning.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Every revolution poses its own challenges of fear of unknown, concerns, expectations, anxiety, worries, uncertainty and doubt. The basic truth of life is that as long as individuals are alive on this planet earth, new ideas, new knowledge, new values, new practices, new skills and attitudes are bound to happen because the world is ever dynamic and new technologies and innovations are discovered and introduced day by day. Given the challenges ahead, universities education need to be overhauled and strengthened for the 4IR. .It is poignant to know that the current university education system in Nigeria seems not prepared for the expected radical changes aided by the new technologies. They seems not to be reacting fast enough to the digital age. It is like the universities education lack the wherewithal to face the challenges of the revolution. The outdated curriculum inherited from the British colonial couple with archaic methods and approaches of 20th century learning in preparing students for a world that no longer exist in the 21st century are still use in teaching and learning process. Beard, Schwieger and Surendran (2008) contended that higher education in developing countries focused on connecting theory and practice, they provide expertise and focused on hard-skill preparedness, the areas for soft skill development, such as team work, initiative analytical thinking and communication, are often left untested for new graduates entering the workplace. In a nutshell, Nigeria universities' education system seems to have lost relevance in a changing world.

Since the current university education in Nigeria seems to be deficient in terms of preparing the students for the revolution, then Nigerians and Africans should think outside the box by navigating and trying the field of life wide and lifelong learning to acquire the necessary and sufficient skills for the fourth industrial revolution. Therefore, this study examined strengthening universities' education for the fourth industrial revolution through lifelong and life wide learning.

1.2 Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to examine how universities' education can be strengthened through lifelong and life-wide learning. Specifically, the study sought to:

- Examine the extent of Nigeria universities' education system in preparedness for the fourth industrial revolution;
- Find out the relevance of the universities' education curriculum in meeting the needs and aspirations of individual student and the nation to global demands for the fourth industrial revolution;
- Assess the roles of life-long learning in balancing education and life responsibilities;
- Find out the suitability and flexibility of life-wide learning in empowering individuals to acquire all the knowledge and skills required for the fourth industrial revolution; and

- Find out the challenges facing Nigeria university education system in performing its core functions.

1.3 Research Questions

This study attempted to answer the following research questions:

- How prepared is Nigeria universities' education for the fourth industrial revolution?
- Examine the relevance of universities' education curriculum in Nigeria in meeting the needs and aspirations of individual student and the nation to global demand of fourth industrial revolution.
- What roles will life-long learning play in balancing education and life responsibilities?
- To what extent is life-wide learning suitable and flexible in empowering individuals to acquire all the knowledge and skills required for the fourth industrial revolution?
- What are the challenges facing university education system in performing its core functions to meet the fourth industrial revolution?

1.4 Research Hypotheses

For this study, the following null hypotheses were generated and tested:

- Universities education curriculum will not significantly meet the needs and aspirations of the individual student and nations to global demand of fourth industrial revolution.
- The suitability and flexibility of life-wide learning will not have significant influence on empowering individuals to acquire knowledge and skills required for the fourth industrial revolution.

2. Literature Review

The question of preparing the present and the future generation of students for the fourth industrial revolution has been a pressing issue for contemporary higher education in Africa. Coupled with this are the issues of adjustments, accessibility, availability and conservative attitude to the uses of ICTs by both learners and teachers in Africa continent. The fourth industrial revolution presents a set of challenges to university education in Nigeria. The number one challenge is that the revolution has rendered the old university curriculum inherited from the colonial masters outdated, obsolete, incompetent, and ineffective. The present university's curriculum seems not to reflect the need of the nation hence her citizens cannot be over emphasized. We live in a world of changes and educational curriculum should be as dynamic as the society it serves. The colonial curriculum inherited by Nigeria is too theoretical to be able to make meaningful impact on the life of Nigerians while the technological trend is yet to be reflected in the school curriculum. This means students are not taught and developed in the right skills required to prepare them for the evolution and for their future work. Coupled with this, university education system still follows the rigid structure of time periods, methods, grade-level progression found in colonial curriculum. In reality, the world has been reduced into "global village" and university education needs to become more "borderless" in digital age. With the expansion in networking services nationally and globally, physical boundaries ought not to be barriers to education.

The illiterates of 19th and 20th centuries are those who cannot read, write and compute basic numeracy but the 21st century illiterates are those who cannot learn, unlearn and relearn. The goal of any educational system is to provide or develop a balanced individual capable of surviving in his environment and contributing meaningfully towards the survival of that society to which he belongs. The education system should adequately prepare the next generation for the future. Roger-Chao (2017) reiterated that as the conversation about the challenges brought about by the fourth industrial revolution has begun, it is high time for the higher education community to start a much needed conversation and debate about how to reshape the education system into an adaptable, flexible and relevant social environment to ensure that the world's population, both young people and adults, have the means to pursue lifelong learning and acquire the necessary skills and competence to survive and contribute to a rapidly changing society across different industrial revolutions.

Although there are differing views as to what the future of higher education may hold, sincerely, African universities need to think holistically about the kind of education needed for the fourth industrial revolution. Despite the challenges posed, the 21st century has opened up more opportunities for people to venture into areas that were before now classified as no go area. Nzeneri (2010) succinctly viewed that the 21st century is characterized by an upsurge in information communication technologies which

dictates the pace of development and surely we have not stopped talking about technological transfer. The university education should open up more opportunities for both young and adults through lifelong learning and life-wide learning to venture into those no go areas. The learning for the current revolution should educate young and adult people who will become the citizens and workers in the digital age.

Virtually all the developed countries of the world who are already ahead are busy investing in research and innovation to widen the technological gap. What choice do African countries have than to invest in the search for the technologies? University education is established for the production of manpower as higher institutions of learning occupy a pivotal position in every society. The university not only receives products from preceding tiers (primary and secondary). It is usually the final destination for formal teaching and learning process. In Nigeria, universities exist to pursue some primary and secondary roles or functions. The primary function is to train people for acquisition of the degrees while the provision of community services remains the secondary functions. For any nation to be technologically compliance and cope with the technological challenges of 21st century, the university has uncompromising responsibility of producing skilled graduates for the country for productive vibrancy in all areas of life endeavors.

Thus university education in Nigeria is charged with the responsibility of producing and equipping graduates with requisite skills to adapt to rapidly changing economy. The core mission of university education remains the same whatever the evolution may be. One of the goals of university education as stated in National Policy of Education (2014), Section 8, No. 59(d) is to acquire both physical and intellectual skills which will enable individuals to be self-reliant and useful members of the society. University education is to ensure quality of learning and teaching process. Specifically, university education according to the policy is to prepare and produce very high level quality manpower for employment by equipping them with requisite skills that will also enable them to adapt to rapidly changing work environment, and also to meet the needs of the society for effective growth and development of every sector of the economy. These goals are however pursued through the following core functions of teaching, research, service to the community, dissemination of existing and new information and a store house of knowledge. Though the business or functions of university education remain unchanged since the times of Aristotle, as it was in the beginning so it is now and ever it shall not continue to be. Given the fourth industrial revolution, a new form of university with new functions should and must emerge. The journey to digital age requires university education system to put a huge amount of effort into research and innovation and drive much innovation competition into Nigeria education system. This can be achieved if only individuals are lifelong and life-wide learners.

There are numerous questions begging for answers in achieving these goals and on how to strengthen university education systems for the fourth industrial revolution. Is university education curriculum adequate to cater for the needs and in preparing the students to face the technological changes of the fourth industrial revolution? How competent and equipped are the universities workforce (academics and non-academics) in equipping the 21st century students with the necessary knowledge and skills that will enable the university graduates to be gainfully employed and economically productive now and in future? Will African nations and Nigeria in particular be a looser in this revolution due to unpreparedness of her university education system? These and other questions are begging for answers and should be a concern to all. There is a saying that "You cannot give what you do not have". How to strengthen Nigeria universities and what role(s) will universities play in the fourth industrial revolution is a big question? These are begging for answers.

In answering these questions, Norman (2018) reiterated the most effective thing education (university education system inclusive) can do to prepare students for learning in the rest of their lives, is to pay greater attention to the information dimension of their learning lives while they are involved in formal study. He reiterated further that the "wicked" challenges confronting teachers, educators, educational institutions and systems all over the world is this: "How do we enable learners to prepare themselves for a life time of learning to deal with what is an increasingly complex, turbulent and often disruptive world. Nigeria universities system should see equipping its students and staff with a broad outlook on the world as its duty. A global perspective suggests that universities must develop the most effective strategies to prepare its self and learners for the next level in the evolution. University education must ensure that both her workforce and products (graduates) are not left behind. Without lifelong and life-wide education, little can be achieved in the fourth industrial revolution.

On this note, the solution to universities education in Nigeria can be found in transforming classrooms into experiential, hands-on-learning approach. This learning can equally be referred to as learning-by-making approach. This is what Jackson (2011) referred to as life-wide learning, this approach helps students build the skills they need to be career ready, developing abilities such as problem solving, team work, creativity and critical thinking. The aim of university education should not be producing graduates with classes that are not relevant in the present and future dispensation but the ability of their products (graduates) to acquire skills, knowledge, competencies and abilities that will make their products (graduates) to be self-employed and competitive in the world of work. In addition to the aforementioned, the curriculum should be designed to expose students to volunteering jobs and ICTs training programmes and self-reliant skills while learning (life-wide). These will make the students to acquire physical and intellectual skills needed for the fourth industrial revolution.

In order to strengthen university education for the fourth industrial revolution, Xing and Marwala (2017) proffered the following solutions found in lifelong learning. According to them, teaching and learning will require higher education to:

- Wearables assisted teaching, learning and training.
- Embrace massive open online courses (MOOCs)
- Cultivating innovative talent and
- Generalize blended leaning.

Xing and Marwala (2017) argued further that the industrial revolution university is interdisciplinary, has virtual classroom and laboratories, virtual libraries and virtual teachers. These are components of life-wide and lifelong learning. This however does not degrade educational experience but augment it.

3. Lifelong and Life-wide Learning in the Fourth Industrial Revolution

Human nature is the same the world over and the notion of learning throughout life is hardly new. It is perhaps, a well acknowledged fact as old as history of education that education can and should be a continuous process from cradle (birth) to grave (death). If this is true, it is essential to create a global learning society which will help to alleviate the challenges of the fourth industrial revolution. One of the most pragmatic approaches to managing the insatiable demand for ICTs, knowledge and skill is lifelong learning. The totality of man is the product of formal, informal and non-formal. The definition of lifelong learning and life-wide learning at this point now becomes imperative to make these discussions intelligent and clearly identify the basic issues that are examined in this discourse.

The concept of learning throughout life or life-long learning is the key that gives access to the fourth industrial revolution. Soni (2012) explained lifelong learning to be acquiring and updating all kinds of abilities, interests, knowledge and qualifications from the pre-school years to post-retirement that will enable adaptation to the knowledge-based society. Jarvis (2010) asserts that learning is knowledge-oriented and lifelong-based because individuals learn from cradle to grave. It is important to continue learning to meet up with the changing world otherwise, the world will pass us by.

The first explicit use and elaboration of the actual term "life-wide learning" was by Jost Reishmann in 1986 to represent the full scope of adult learning and development. Reishmann's view of adult life wide learning was comprehensive and it provides the foundation for contemporary concepts of life-wide learning. Reischmann (2004) recognized the incidental nature of much adult learning; learning that complements the teacher-directed or self-directed intentional learning. According to Reishmann (2004), life wide learning is how compulsory and highly; it can happen – or not, and different people learn different things from the same situations. This type of learning cannot be produced in advance and there is nothing like a prepared curriculum. It only can be identified by looking back. Often, this learning is holistic, it includes not only knowledge, but also reality – handling, emotions, and valuing.

Lending credence to Reischmann (2004), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (2007:10) explained that learning does not occur just in school. It is both life wide (i.e. it occurs in multiple contexts such as work, at home and in the social lives) and "lifelong" from cradle to grave. In the same vein, The European Union (EU) commissioned a foresight study in 2010. Further of Learning: Preparing for Change. The report of the study was published in 2011 and incorporated the concept of life wide learning into its central learning paradigm. The report stated the overall vision of life wide learning to be that of personalization, collaboration and informalization (informal learning). The central learning paradigm is thus characterized by lifelong and life wide learning and shaped by the ubiquity of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

Barnett (2010) in distinguishing between lifelong and life wide learning explained lifelong is learning across time and occurs as the term implies, more or less throughout a life time whereas, life wide learning is a series of learning experiences in successive time zones of a life. It consists of formal, non-formal and informal learning. Life wide learning complements, but also differs fundamentally from lifelong learning. Thus, life wide learning is literally learning across an individual's life world at any moment in time, though the places of learning may be profoundly different (Barnett, 2010 & Jackson, 2011). It can be deduced that every learning experience contributes to life wide learning by offering unintended and incidental outcomes regardless of whether the learning occurs in formal, non-formal and informal setting, unintentional, hidden, small scale and incidental learning occurs (Norman, 2011 & Jackson, 2011). Such learning can add to, subtract from or transform teacher-directed or self-directed formal, informal and non-formal learning. It uses a wide variety of support (people, media, object, institutions) educationally prepared as well as natural. Often it uses and continues and reactivates and builds on previous learning (Jackson 2011, Norman 2011, Barnett 2010, Reishmann, 2004 & Skolvert, 2000). From the above, it can be deduced that life wide learning is mainly for personal development. Thus as a university student, one can be learning in real contexts and authentic settings (formal) and also be life-wide. Such experiential learning enables students to achieve certain learning goals that are more difficult to attain through classroom learning alone. It helps students to achieve the aims of whole personal development and enables them to develop soft skills (human skills) such as personal attributes, social skills and communication abilities that support personal relationships and interactions with others. With life wide learning, students can develop capabilities to increase productivity and labour efficiency that are needed in ever changing society. To this end, university education should be framed into four categories or core skills found in lifelong and life-wide learning for the purpose of the fourth industrial revolution. The skills should include workforce readiness, soft skills, technical skills and entrepreneurship skills. These four skills can provide a foundation for lifelong and life-wide learning. In addition to this, emphasis should be on making individuals to be life-long and life-wide learners. It is critical that the stakeholders align efforts to support the development of students in their journey as lifelong and life-wide learners in the fourth industrial revolution.

Conclusively, the university education system and curricula need significant reforms. Incorporating and re-integrating ICTs into the curriculum as well as inculcating on integrating dual education system where students can simultaneously have access to a combination of work hands experience through life wide and lifelong learning. The need to embark on the type of learning that is pursued throughout life is inevitable because it makes learning flexible, diverse and available at different times, places and zones. There is need to embrace learning that gives personal fulfillment, citizenship, social inclusion and capabilities that are needed in our ever-changing world. Both lifelong and life wide learning is self-motivated voluntary, volunteering and beyond the traditional schooling. On this note, lifelong and life wide learning is no doubt a formidable tool in strengthening university education for digital age.

4. Methodology

Correlation research design was adopted for this study. This is because the study was used to determine the relationship between the variables examined without manipulation. Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2009) stated that correlation is used to scan a wide field of issues, population, events and programmes in order to determine, describe and generalize features. The study was carried out in Lagos State Nigeria.

The population of this study consists of all distance learners from the four study centres of National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN) in Lagos State, Nigeria. The total population of the students as at the time of the study was approximately 58,000 (NOUN Monthly bulletin, April 2019). The breakdown of the population in the study centres is as follows; Mushin,13,000, Apapa7,000, MaCathy 6,000,and Lagos 32,000. Three study centres, namely Apapa, MaCathy and Lagos were purposively selected from the four study centres. A total number of 1800 respondents were randomly drawn from the three centres to constitute the study sample.

Furthermore, in each of the centre, stratified random sampling method was adopted in selecting the respondents. In this wise, the students were divided into strata (departments/units) and a simple random sampling technique was used to draw the final sample from each stratum by balloting to ensure that every respondent had an equal chance of being selected. In all, the sample drawn from each stratum was summed up to arrive at the aforementioned sample size of 1800. A self-developed questionnaire tagged "Strengthening Universities' Education

through Lifelong and Life-wide Learning for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Questionnaire (SUELL4IRQ)" was the instrument used for data collection. It was structured on a modified four-point Likert scale. The scaling ranged from 4-1 for Strongly Agree (SA) to Strongly Disagreed (SD) respectively. The instrument consisted of 45 items covering the variables of interest in the study.

The instrument was however validated using the experts' judgement approach from departments of Adult Education and Measurement and evaluation from Faculty of Education, University of Lagos. The instrument was subjected to four experts with their suggestions, the instrument was modified and thereafter, the final version was produced. The instrument was pilot tested for reliability. The responses were collated and correlated using the Cronbach alpha statistical formula for reliability index. The instrument received a weighted Cronbach alpha coefficient of 0.74 and this revealed that the instrument was reliable. Nonetheless, the students used for the pilot test were from Mushin study centre which was not part of the study sample.

The researcher, with the help of six research assistants administered the questionnaire. A total of 1800 questionnaire were administered, but, upon receipt, it was discovered that 1770 were correctly filled and returned representing 98% of the entire questionnaire which was adjudged adequate for rational decision, 1770 now formed the sample size. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean and standard Deviation while ANOVA and Chi-square statistics was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance.

5. Result

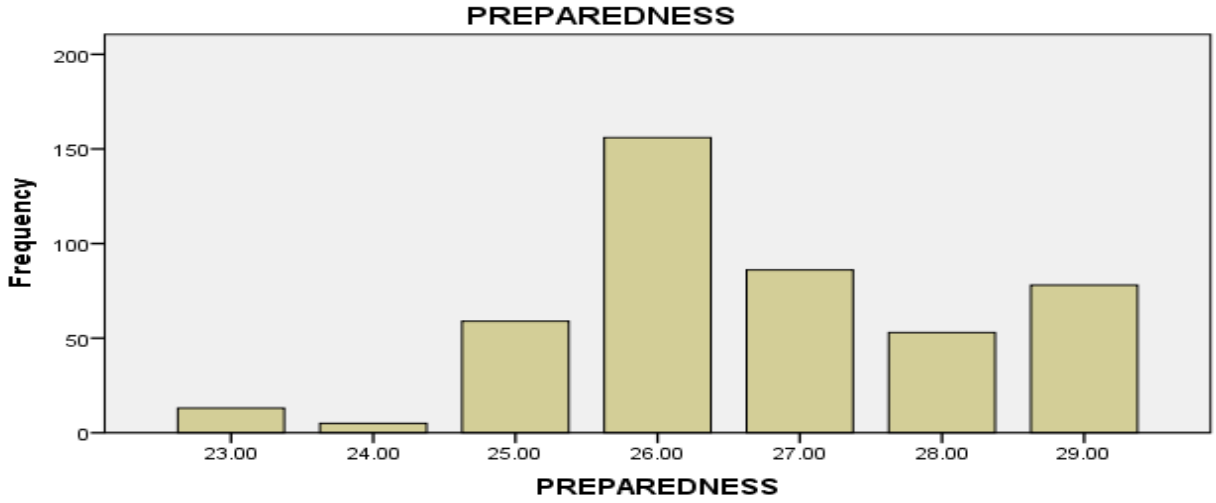
The outcome of the study with respect to the research questions and hypotheses formulated are presented as follow.

Research Question One: To what extent is the Nigeria Universities' education prepared for the fourth industrial revolution?

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics on Nigerian Universities' Education Preparedness for the Fourth Industrial Revolution

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
PREPAREDNESS	1770	10.00	40.00	26.7067	.06933	1.47078
Valid N (listwise)	1770					

Table 1 show that the estimated mean is (10+40)/2 = 25.00 and the calculated mean is 26.7067. The calculated mean is higher than the estimated mean. This implies that the extent at which the Nigeria Universities' education is prepared for the fourth industrial revolution is high.

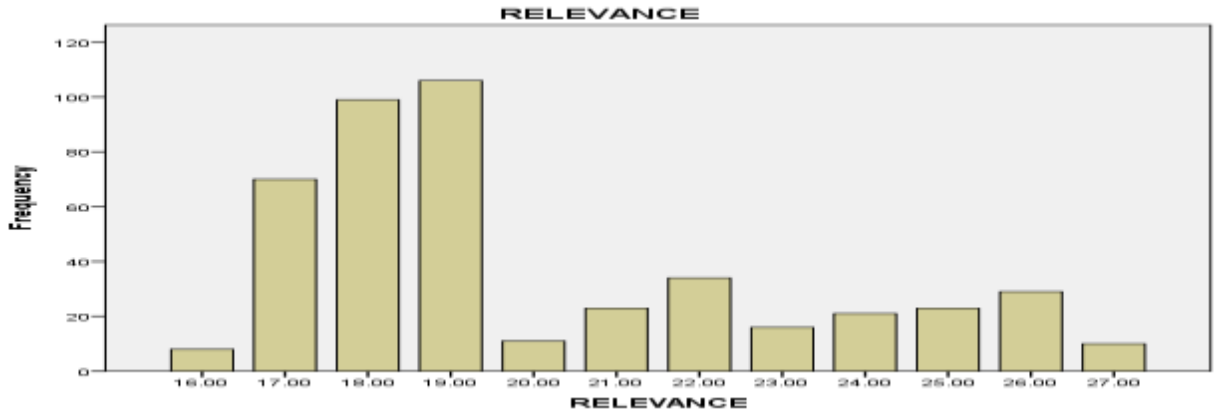


Research Question Two: What is the relevance of universities education curriculum in meeting the needs and aspirations of individual student and the nation to global demand of 4ir?

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics on the Relevance of Universities Education Curriculum in Meeting the Needs and Aspirations of Individual student and the Nation to Global Demand of 4ir

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
RELEVANCE	1770	9.00	36.00	20.0800	.14079	2.98665
Valid N (listwise)	1770					

Table 2 shows that the estimated mean is (9+36)/2 = 22.5 and the calculated mean is 20.0800. The estimated mean is higher than the calculated mean. This implies that the respondents do not have a favorable perception on the relevance of universities education curriculum in meeting their needs and aspirations for the fourth industrial revolution



Research Question Three: To what extent will lifelong learning balance education and life responsibilities?

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics on Lifelong Learning and Life Responsibilities

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
LIFE LONG LEARNING	1770	9.00	36.00	27.3822	.46426	9.84855
Valid N (listwise)	1770					

Table 3 shows that the estimated mean is (9+36)/2 = 22.50 and the calculated mean is 27.3822. The calculated mean is higher than the estimated mean. This implies that the extent at which lifelong learning will balance education and life responsibilities is high.

Research Question Four: To what extent is life-wide learning suitable and flexible in empowering individuals to acquire all the knowledge and skills needed for the fourth industrial revolution?

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics on Life-Wide Learning Suitability and Flexibility in Empowering Individuals to acquire all the Knowledge and Skills needed for the Fourth Industrial Revolution

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
LIFEWIDELEARNING	1770	10.00	40.00	30.5489	.51625	10.95134
Valid N (listwise)	1770					

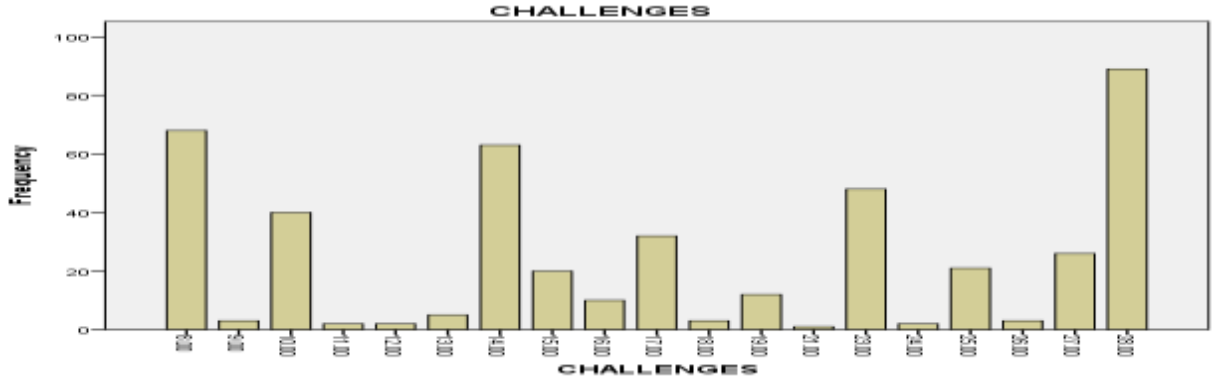
Table 4 shows that estimated mean is (10+40)/2 = 25 and the calculated mean is 30.5489. The calculated mean is greater than the estimated mean. This implies that the extent at which life-wide learning is suitable and flexible in empowering individuals to acquire all the knowledge and skills needed for the fourth industrial revolution is high. The bar chart below further shows the analysis of the respondents' opinion.

Research Question Five: What are the challenges facing universities education system in performing its core functions to meet the fourth industrial revolution?

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics on the challenges facing Universities Education System in Performing its Core Functions to Meet the Fourth Industrial Revolution

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
CHALLENGES	1770	7.00	28.00	18.2667	.34926	7.40884
Valid N (listwise)	1770					

Table 5 shows that the estimated mean is (7+28)/2 = 17.50 and the calculated mean is 18.2667. The calculated mean is greater than the estimated mean. This shows the extent at which the universities education system is challenged in performing its core functions to meet the fourth industrial revolution is high.



Hypotheses

$H_0$1: Universities' education curriculum will not significantly meet the needs and aspirations of individual student for the fourth industrial revolution.

Table 7: Chi-Square Statistics on University Education Curriculum and the Needs and Aspirations of Individuals

Variables	Observed		Expected		X^2 – cal	X^2– tab	Decision
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	disagree			
University Education Curriculum and the Needs and Aspirations	1221	550	885	885	2.456	6.89	Ho1 Accept

df= 1, P<0.05 level of significance.

Table 7 shows that the X^2 – calculated is 2.456 and the X^2 – tabulated is 6.89 at df = 1 and P<0.05 level of significance. The X^2 – calculated is less than the X^2 – tabulated. This implies that the universities' education curriculum will not meet the needs and aspirations of individuals and the nation for the fourth industrial revolution. Thus, accept the null hypothesis.

$H_0$2: The suitability and flexibility of life-wide learning will not have significant influence on empowering individuals to acquire knowledge and skills for the fourth industrial revolution.

Table 7: ANOVA statistics on Life-Wide Learning and Empowering Individuals to Acquire Knowledge and Skills for the Fourth Industrial Revolution

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	26616.185	2	4436.031	116.048	.000
Within Groups	16934.073	1768	38.226		
Total	43550.258	1770			

Table 7 show that the $F_{(2,450)}$ value is 116.048 at 0.05 level of significance. This implies that there is significant influence of life-wide learning on empowering individuals to acquire knowledge and skills for the fourth industrial revolution. Thus, reject the null hypothesis.

6. Discussion of Findings

The study examined the role of lifelong and life-wide learning in strengthening universities' education in Nigeria. Surprisingly, the result on the first research question revealed the high preparedness of Nigeria universities education for the Fourth industrial revolution. The calculated mean of 26.71 is greater than the estimated mean of 25.00. This finding contradict Ogunsola (2017) who stated that the current system of education in Nigeria lay emphasis on theoretical mode of learning that does not belong to digital age. Ogunsola (2017) reiterated that, the Nigeria educational framework produces ill-fitted people for employment, hence the educational system should be consigned to the dustbin of history. The result was against the notion of Gabriel (2015) who arqued that the Nigeria educational system is in disarray with poor graduates turn out and exclaimed the extent Nigeria has stuck to the old way of doing things when industries and Government around the world are fast changing the way people learn, work, live and stay alive.

The second research question indicated that the Universities education curriculum is not relevant in meeting the needs and aspiration of individual student and the nation to global demand of 4IR. The estimated mean is higher than the calculated mean. This finding corroborated the findings of Beard, Schwieger and Surendran (2008) and Judson (2018) that higher education curriculum in developing countries focused on connecting theory and practice, they provide expertise and focus on hard-skill preparedness, while the areas for soft skill development, such as team work, initiative analytical thinking and communication for the 4IR are often left untested for new graduates entering the workplace

The finding of this study revealed that lifelong learning will balance education and life responsibilities. The finding agrees with Roger-Chao (2017) who arqued that both young people and adults, must have the means of pursuing lifelong learning and acquire the necessary skills and competence to survive and contribute meaningfully in a rapidly changing society.

The result on the second hypothesis indicated that life-wide learning will have significant influence on empowering individuals for the fourth industrial revolution. This result is in consonance with previous research findings of Reischmann (2004), Jackson (2011) and Soni (2012) who, in their separate studies, found that life-wide learning is for holistic development of an individual. Life-wide learning equipped its recipients with the knowledge, attitudes and practical skills needed for the digital world.

7. Conclusion

It is vital that Nigeria has an education system (university) that equips students with knowledge of 21st century skills needed to thrive in transforming world. The journey to digital age requires university education system to put a huge amount of effort into research and innovation and drive much innovation competition into Nigeria education system. This can be achieved if only individuals are lifelong and life-wide learners. The success of Nigeria university education in the fourth industrial revolution depends largely on ability of students and university workforce to keep on learning for the illiterates of 21st century are those who cannot learn, re-learn and unlearn. Hence, lifelong learning and life-wide learning are the keys that give access to the fourth industrial revolution.

8. Recommendations

The following recommendations were made based on the findings of the study:

(i) The National Universities Commission (NUC) should ensure that there is periodic review of curriculum which should incorporate the quantitative and qualitative features of the fourth industrial revolution and aspirations of the society from time to time because revolution prescribes the goals that education follow.

(ii) The arrival of any innovation makes the previous knowledge and skills to become obsolete, thus, there is need for universities management to focus on professional development of its workforce. The universities staff are required to continuously update their competencies in a process of lifelong learning so as to meet up with the changing world.

(iii) Since all things in the global economy speaks ICTs, it then becomes imperative to introduce compulsory general courses on ICTs for all students in various faculties and departments. This may mean additional cost to the universities because government needs to employ ICTs professionals to teach at various levels.

(iv) Students are encouraged to be lifelong and life-wide learners to develop the learning capabilities that are needed in ever changing economy. This can be achieved through experiential learning.

References

Beard, D., Schweiger, D. & Surrendran, K. (2008). Integrating soft skills assessment though university, college and programmatic efforts at an AACSB accredited institution. *Journal of Information Systems Education*, *19*(2), 229-240.

Cohen, L. C., Mainon, L. & Morrison, K. (2009). *Research methods in education* (6th ed) Routledge: Taylor and Francis Group.

European Commission Lifelong Learning Programme EASY Project LLP2008-3427 *http://www.projecteasy.eu./content/e1810/EasyHandbookEN.pdf*

Gabriel.O. (2015). How prepared is Nigeria for the fourth industrial revolution, as a matter of survival? Accessed at https://www.com.cdu.amproject.org on 27th of August 2019.

Javis, P. (2010). *Adult Education and Lifelong Learning: Theory and practice* (4th ed.) New York, NY: Routledge.

Judson, G. (2018). A walking curriculum: Evoking wonder and developing sense of place (k-12), KDP.

Norman, J. (2018). Life-wide learning and education: Why are these important concepts for all education systems? Accessed at *www.educatinthatinsp-res.ca*

Norman, J. J. (2011). Life-wide learning: History of an idea. Retrieved at *chapter_15,pdf.*

OECD (2007). Understanding the social outcomes of learning. Paris: OECD. Online at http://ui.fcpe.rueil.free.fr/IMG/pdf/960706/E.pdf.

Ogunsola. O. (2017). Is Nigeria prepared for the fourth industrial revolution? Of course not! Accessed at https://techburst.10 on 27th of August, 2019.

Reischmann, J. (1986). Learning 'en passant': The forgotten dimension. Paper presented at the Conference of the American Adult and Continuing Education, Hollywood Florida. Accessed at *http://www.uni-bamberg.delfileadmin/andragogi/c/og/andragogi/c/aktuallers/ AAACE-Hollywood.pdf*

Reischmann. J. (2004). Andragogy: History, meaning, context, function. Retrieved at http://www.andragogy.net on 5th of May.

Rogers, C. (2017). Educating for the fourth industrial revolution university world news. Accessed

at *https/www.universityworldnews.com* on 14/08/2019.

Skolverket (2000). Lifelong learning and life-wide learning. Stockholm online at *www.skolverket.se/sb/d/193/Ul.../pdf638.pdf 3Fk%D638. Accessed on 16/06/19*

Soni, S. (2012). Lifelong Learning – Education and Training. Retrieved 31/08/2019 from *http://www.fig.net/pub/fig2012/pages/t5051*.

Xing, B. & Mawala, T. (2017). Implications of the Fourth Industrial Age on Higher Education. Accessed at *https://arxiv.org* on 5/08/19.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 271–281

An Analysis of the Public Relations Approach adopted in Obafemi Awolowo University and University of Lagos to handle Sex-for-Grades Situations

RICHARD NLEMANYA AMADI, EBENEZER FRANCIS UMOR
Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Abstract. Public Relations has become generally accepted as an important element of business, government and all aspect of everyday life. Being that it is a deliberate, planned, and sustained effort to establish and maintain mutual understanding between an organisation and its publics, its approach to the sex for grade situation in the Obafemi Awolowo University and University of Lagos justify the importance of the practice to any organisation. With the excellence and systems theories as the theoretical framework, the study qualitatively assessed and analysed the press releases from the universities cum in-depth interviews with the public relations heads of both institutions. The findings shows that the universities carried out some public relations activities proactively that could have avoided the scandal such as issuance of press releases that informed the publics of the authorities zero tolerance for the unwholesome practice of sex-for-grades. The study among others recommends that heads of public relations of higher institutions be made part of management of the universities to enable for full public relations activities and practice to ensure the image and reputation of the tertiary institutions are properly handled.

Keywords: Public Relations, Ivory Towers, Approach, Sex-for-grades, Publics, Scandal etc.

1. Background to the Study

Public relations have proven to be an indispensable tool for both the public and private sector organisations. Public relations are an excellent and cost-effective method of improving the identity, image and reputation of an individual, corporation, social groups, products or services. Cutlip, Center and Broom (2006) notes that public relations practice is a management function that identifies, establishes and maintains mutually beneficial relationships between an organisation and the publics on whom its success or failure depends. It is obvious that an organisation may survive only to a short extend without public relations; but a planned public relations programme can produce much better results, enhance reputation and minimize damage when crises erupts. Public relations as approved by the World Assembly of Public Relations (2019) sees the practice as the art and social science of analyzing trends, predicting their consequences, counseling organisation leadership and implementing planned programme of action that serve both the organisation and the publics' interest. Public relations practices encompass a broad range of activities that can lead to a clear understanding on how it differs from marketing and advertising. The goals of each practice differ in important ways.

Public relations practice promote peaceful industrial climate, higher productivity, corporate discipline, convinces people about the institution's credibility, performance, potential and the quality of its products or services. It spans a broad array of tactics and strategies to improve the stature within organisations and their publics such as the university. University is a creation of the act of parliament of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Its primary function is to faster qualitative and research driven education to middle and higher level manpower through molding of character and in learning. The ivory tower is an establishment where people from different tribes, culture, languages around the globe etc are yearly admitted after satisfying required pre-requisite examinations to further their academic pursuits. However, it seems that the purpose for the establishment of higher institutions in the country is defeated as a result of social vices and illicit practices

such as indecent dressing, cultism, rape, sorting, examination malpractices etc.

Recently, two universities in Nigeria, the Obafemi Awolowo University and University of Lagos made news as a result of the exposure of two academic staff following their alleged sex-for-grades scandals. The Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU) was found in 1961 while that of the University of Lagos was established in 1962, respectively. The duos have since their inceptions being carrying out their primary assignments.

They fall within the purview of an establishment who have internal and external publics, favourably in competition with other institutions, as such, needed to shine their lights before the eyes of the general publics as a socially responsible organizations through the public relations practice.

Public relations aims at making the public think favourably about the institution, organisation, company and its offerings. According to Nikhila (2020, p.1), "The Public Relations function is now-a-days gaining importance and increasingly recognised. It has now embraced virtually every branch of human activity - whether promotion of products or image building for individuals, corporate bodies, governments, political parties educational institutions etc.

Kolk (2016), prescribes both internal and external response strategies for ameliorating reputational damage when an institution experience sexual-scandals. While he encouraged educational institutions to be proactive, flexible and listen to their internal publics, this according to him should be timely, truthful and ensure easy access to information.

2. Statement of the Problem

Overtime, successive administrations of higher institutions, the-world-over have made concerted efforts on how best to improve academic standard devoid of molestations. Despite the efforts, unscrupulous attempts are perpetuated by some staff of the institutions to tarnish the good works of senate of the universities through divisive tendencies such as the sex-for-grade, etc.

The Guardian Newspaper report by Iyabo Lawal and Maria Diamond published on October 8, 2019 has it that Nigerian universities caught global attention. This was not because of academic breakthroughs that should earned some laurels, rather, it was because of the escapades of some "randy" lecturers. To many out-lookers, this is no new situation as stories of such have been on the unreported gist corners. The Holy Writs of major religions frowns at the act of having carnal knowledge of the opposite sex by another without marriage.

Condemnable as this act is, and demeaning of the reputation of any citadel of learning, this study analyzed the public relations tactics of the two universities, Obafemi Awolowo University and University of Lagos involved in handling the situation through public relations activities.

3. Research Objectives

The objectives of the study among others were:

- To ascertain whether there are functional public relations units in both Obafemi Awolowo University and University of Lagos.
- Find out if there are public relations activities aimed at irradiating the vices with a view to sustaining the reputation or image of the Institutions.
- Analyze the public relations activities utilized by the two institutions to launder their images.

4. Theoretical Framework

The study anchored on two theories; the Excellence and Systems Theories.

The excellence theory promoted by Grunig in 1992 specifies how public relations practice make organisations more effective; how it is organised and managed when it contributes most to organisational effectiveness; the conditions in the organisations and the environments that makes the organisation more effective, and how monetary value of the public relations can be determined. The excellence theory explains the value of public relations to organisations and society based on the social responsibility of managerial decisions and the quality of relationships with stakeholders and the publics. For an organisation to be effective, according to the theory, it must behave in the ways that solve the problems and satisfy the goals of the stakeholders as well as of management. If it does not, stakeholders either pressure the organisation to change or oppose it in the ways that add cost and risk to organisational policies and decisions. To behave in socially acceptable ways, organisations must scan their environment to identify publics who are affected by potential organisational

decisions or who want organisations to make decisions to solve problems that are important to them. Organisations must communicate symmetrically with the publics (taking the interests of both the organisation and publics into account) to cultivate high-quality, long-term relationships with them.

First, Public relations executives should play strategic managerial role as well as administrative manager role. Public relations also should be empowered to have access to key organisational decision-makers (the dominant coalition). Second, Public relations loses its unique role in strategic management if it is sublimated to marketing or other management functions. Third, that a symmetrical system of internal communication increases employees' satisfaction with their jobs and with the organisation - (encyclopedia of communication, 2020).

These three premises prompted the researchers to adopt this theory for the study as the obvious before most tertiary institutions is that the public relations head is not a management position, and in almost all the tertiary institutions in Nigeria, the Head of the public relations unit is not part of the decision-making parties of the citadel of learning. The systems theory also was promulgated by Grunig, Grunig and Dozier (2009). The system theory presents the public relations practitioner with the reality of the inter-connectedness of institutions with the other components of the environment and thus compels practitioners to think about relationships. The theory looks at organizations as made up of interrelated parts, whose contributions are expedient for the survival of the organisation, and for which every institution will have to adapt and adjust to in order to embrace the changes that occur; be it in the political, economic, cultural and social environments in which the organisation operates. It is therefore required of the institutions to ensure a communication structure that guides the parts of the organisation to achieve organisational goals; this is the core of public relations. The leaders of the organisation creates and maintain these internal structures that ensure interaction-ability of both the internal and external publics of the organisation.

According to the proponents of the systems perspective, organizations depends on resources from their environments, such as raw materials (students), a source of employees (academic and non-academic staff), and clients or customers for the services or products (graduates of the university) they produce. The environment needs the organization for its products and services. Organizations with open systems use public the relations people to bring back information on how productive their relationships are with clients, customers, and other stakeholders.
The researchers adopted the system theory because it explains the inter-relatedness of the Universities with the environment.

4.1 Systems of a Typical Tertiary Institution

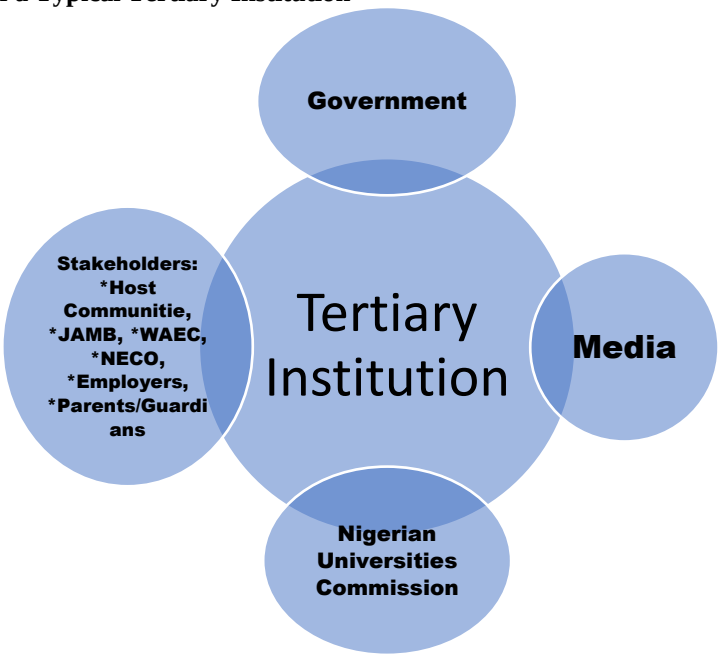


Fig. 1: *Systems in the Tertiary Institution as conceptualized by the researchers*

All tertiary institutions need the government to provide the enabling environment, security and laws that guarantees its operations. The media an integral system that reports all activities of the institution, and thus must be a strong ally all the time. The sources of raw materials (prospective students include the Joint Admissions and matriculation Board, the West African Examination Council, The National Examination Council, and all other examination bodies whose results are prerequisite for admission of students into the tertiary institutions. The Parents and guardians, an important aspect of the system as well as the Host Community. The National Universities Commission as well as other stakeholders are integral systems whose views are apt to ensure the continuity and integrity of the University in any part of the country.

5. Conceptual Review

5.1 Public Relations and its Goals

Nikhila (2020) chronicles some definitions of Public Relations that the researchers affirm to have explained in swift measures the crux of the practice. They are:

- Public relations practice is the deliberate, planned and sustained effort to establish and maintain mutual understanding between an organisation and its public.
- Public relations is the professional attempt to achieve good public relations in order to promote the success or welfare of the company, organisation or individual on whose behalf the public relations effort is made.
- Public relations as an art and science of developing reciprocal understanding and goodwill.
- Promotion of rapport and goodwill for a person, firm or institution, and establishing a bond of relationship and contacts between two groups of public.
- Seeks to influence, solicit, or mobilize support for an idea, a cause, a problem, an institution, or an individual through communication and persuasion.
- It evaluates public attitude, identifies the policies of an organisation with public interest and executes programmes for communication.

The Princeton Review (as cited in Wynne 2016), notes that: "A public relations specialist is an image shaper. Their job is to generate positive publicity for their clients and enhance reputation … They keep the public informed of the activities of government agencies, explain policies and their implications, and manage political campaigns. Public relations people working for a company may handle consumer relations, or the relationship between parts of the company such as the managers and employees, or different branch offices" (p.2).

5.2 Types of Public Relations

There are several types of public relations activities. According to Bright Network (2020), "When it comes to companies and corporations, everyone has an opinion; customers, shareholders, the media, the government and the general public. There are dozens of viewpoints, and almost as many types of PR. Each type has a purpose, and each one suits a different type of professional" The following types of public relations are herein presented.

Corporate and Social Responsibility: This is a public relations activity that presents the institution or organisation as an entity and ensure that decisions of the institution are communicated as well as ascertaining that it should maintain a positive image for the company or institutions. In the modern era, people expect companies to act responsibly and to be good stewards of natural resources. Corporate Relations helps institutions, organisations and businesses show what they are doing to build goodwill with its potential customers and make positive impact on its publics. As Comcowich (2018) affirms, corporate communications professionals being the public relations team responsible for corporate relations play a leading role in advocating and promoting their organisation's reputation to the society.

Media Relations: This is building relationships with media organization - reporters, writers and editors with a view to securing favourable coverage. Most often this involves cold pitching, distributing press releases, and connecting on social media. Creating good media relations requires constant effort and attention, and a mature corporate attitude towards the publics and the media. Public relations practitioners have relied on strong media relations skills and key media placements to succeed in public relations. Practitioners, executives, and clients generally have bought into the myth that public relations works with nuances of public opinion and other intangibles that simply cannot be measured (Cutlip et al., 2006). Public relations campaigns were based on practitioner hunches, knowledge of the market, and simple common sense. Practitioners used savvy media relations skills and well-honed campaign

tactics to generate media attention for publicity seeking organisations and relied on thick binders filled with clippings of their media placements to demonstrate the value of public relations to organisations.

Employee Relations: Employees are one of the important publics of an institution, organisation or a company. The essence of a good employee relations programme is keeping employees informed and providing them with channels of communication to all levels of management. Employee engagement and relations is summarized by Welch (2011) as, "cognitive, emotional and physical role performance characterized by absorption, dedication and vigour and dependent upon the psychological conditions of meaningfulness, safety and availability". Macey and Schneider (2008) opine that engagement is a set of constructs that integrates state engagement (passion, energy, enthusiasm, and activation), behavioural engagement (adaptive behaviour) and trait engagement (personality attributes). Thus, organisations must promote a sense of trust that employees will benefit from the psychological and behavioural relationship with which they enter with the organisation. Saks (2006) found that there is a meaningful distinction between job and organisation engagement; that organisation engagement was a much stronger predictor of all the outcomes than job engagement. Creating a common framework helps employee to see a bigger picture in their daily work.

Public Affairs/ Customer Relations: Every institution top management team or governing bodies need to manage relationships and perceptions with their constituencies and stakeholders in other to build a reputable goodwill with its publics. Beyond just customer support, strong customer relations can go a long way toward building brand loyalty without relying on advertising or content alone. This involves how these institutions, organisations and companies tends to shape the perceptions and build relationships with their customer base. The relationship that is essential for the relevant publics is what Public Affairs seeks to address, knowing that the publics are essential for the existence of any institution or organisation.

Community Relations: Community relations programme helps organisation achieve visibility and good will of the community in which it operates. Institutions, Companies and nonprofits organisations often have a need to manage the connection they have with their surrounding communities. Organisations have the opportunity to improve good will and demonstrate a commitment to their communities when they organize well-planned public relations campaigns; combined with appropriate actions and a variety of special programmes to improve community relations, that may include employee volunteers to work on community projects, sponsoring educational and literacy programmes, staging open houses and conducting plant tours, celebrating anniversaries, and mounting special exhibits.

International/Global Public Relations: As opined by Molleda (2009), international or global public relations is a strategic communications programmes and actions carried out by private, government, or nonprofit organizations to build and maintain relationships with publics in socioeconomic and political environments outside their home location or countries. For the Ivory Towers, it is aimed at maintaining the reputation of the institution as it can earn linkages for research resources and other collaborations as well as fellowships.

Financial Relations: This is a deliberate, planned and sustained relationship with financial institutions within the area of operations of an organisation in the quest for a good reputation that can enable the institution have financial activities with financial institutions. As corroborated by Shuaib (2020), financial public relations is yet to achieve a broad definition. But, financial public relations in simple investment terms can be considered as all communications activity is based around the simple fact that money only has real value as an investment and that investors are people. Even though this may sound a bit ambiguous, it made the point as institutions observe that the skill of financial public relations is focused on the need for publicly owned and listed companies to communicate with those that own them directly or indirectly through the media or city analysts. It seeks to have a good image so the publics can invest in organisations.

Crisis Communications and Management: Public relations practitioners become heavily involved in crisis communications whenever there is a major accident or natural disaster affecting an organisation and its community. Other types of crises involve bankruptcy, product failures, and management deficiencies. In some cases, crises call for an organisation to become involved in helping potential victims; in other cases, the crisis may require rebuilding an organisation's image. In any case, experts recommend that business owners prepare a plan in advance to deal with potential crises in an honest and forthright manner.

Social media: According to Bright network (2020), there are several companies using the social media campaign as a form of marketing, as it has a huge public relations potential. Many institutions' greatest public relations successes (and disasters) happen on social media. For the Ivory Towers and other organisations, the social media is a place where interactions with the organisations and the publics are visible to the whole world. The practitioners are making good use of the media with staff who are tech-savvy and intuitive with a functional website and facilities.

5.3 Goals of Public Relations

The main goal of public relations is to create, maintain, and protect the organisation's reputation, enhance its prestige, and present a favorable image before the general public. The purpose of public relations practice is to establish a two-way communication; resolve conflicts of interest by seeking common ground or areas of mutual interest, and to establish understanding based on truth, knowledge and full information. The scale of activity to promote good public relations may vary considerably according to the size and nature of interest of parties - (Nikhila, 2020). Public relations have definite impact on sales and revenue of any company; and can be an effective part of a company's overall marketing strategy.

The public relations practice is geared towards educating certain audiences about activities relevant to the organisation including the business in general, new legislation, and the use of particular products as well as measure for overcoming misconceptions and prejudices. It aims to establish contact with three important sections of the public: its customers, its stockholders and its employees, for securing the mutual understanding and co-operation of these three groups is essential to success. Also, it aims to promote the institution's services and products in a highly competitive society - (ibid, 2020).

Public Relations strategies are ethically committed to truthful and verifiable information. So, there is a premium on finding out the facts, getting the right data and information together on clients, events and issues. This contributes to the better understanding of clients' needs and enables the consideration of the right responses to problems and the construction of appropriate messages. According to Wynne, (2016, p.2)
PR is the Persuasion Business. You are trying to convince an audience, inside your building or town, and outside your usual sphere of influence, to promote your idea, purchase your product, support your position, or recognize your accomplishments. Here's what the Public Relations Society of America PRSA agreed upon after a few thousand submissions: "Public relations is a strategic communication process that builds mutually beneficial relationships between organisations and their publics.

5.4 Steps in a Public Relations Campaign

Effective public relations require a knowledge, based on analysis and understanding of all the factors that influence public attitudes toward the organisation. While a specific public relations project or campaign may be undertaken proactively or reactively (to manage some sort of image crisis), the basic step in either case involves analysis and research to identify all the relevant factors of the situation.

Rosenfeld (2014) presents effective steps that will ensure success in a Public Relations campaign which the researchers admit can ensure a reputation for the tertiary institutions. According to her, the first step is the Objective. It is essential that you define and write out your objectives for the public relations campaign or marketing plan. This will allow for the determination of how the design for the campaign will be, and the components that will make it successful (Rosenfeld, 2014). The objectives could be creating and reinforcing the brands' image, informing potential customers and stakeholders of the services the organisation has to offer, or effective strategies the organisation can boast of, say e-learning facilities as in the case of the tertiary institution. The objective may be to generate more sales or admissions in the case of tertiary institutions, or even to get rid of negative publicity associated with the company or institution. Whatever the objectives are, it is important that they are clear and achievable.

The second step is Goal Setting. Goals assist in achieving the objectives that were set at the beginning. In order for goals to be successful they need to be S.M.A.R.T: meaning that the goals should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time- bound. The goals set out for a campaign should align with the overall mission, vision and sales objectives of the client or institution.

The third step is identifying the Target Audience for the campaign. They key to any public relations campaign or marketing plan is to clearly define who the target audience of the business or organisation is. This consists of determining who the institution or business or company wants the campaign to reach,

and what key messages is to be delivered to them. When defining the target audience, it is best to be as specific as possible, such as working out their gender, age, location and likes/dislikes – (Rosenfeld, 2014).

The fourth step is to Create a Timeline. Creating a timeline for the public relations campaign or marketing plan allows the campaign team to determine when each stage of the campaign will be completed and how long each stage should take to complete. A timeline also gives the client an idea of what to expect and how the campaign will be carried out. The timeline should also link with other marketing, business or sales efforts that are being carried out by the client at the time of the campaign.

The fifth step presents the Plan of Action. This includes developing and understanding the communication vehicles that the campaign will use to send the key messages to the target audience. Depending on the audience and their locations, delivering these key messages can be achieved through press releases, press conferences, interviews, newspapers or magazines editorial articles, customer (graduates') testimonials, television, radio, press interviews, and events like convocation ceremony, exhibitions, inaugural lectures, etc. It is a good idea to select more than one communication vehicle in order to appeal to a wider audience.

The final step is the campaign. Once everything is in place, the campaign is set to begin. The results of the campaign should be tracked constantly to see whether goals and objectives are being achieved and to determine whether the target audience are receiving the key messages of the campaign.

At the completion of the campaign, the team should communicate with the client and determine whether the desired results have been achieved. This will also allow for determining whether the campaign was a success or not. Evaluating the results will also provide an indication for further campaign ideas and will allow the team to consider whether the original plan needs to be modified in any way – (Rosenfeld, 2014).

5.5 Tools/Strategies of Public Relations Activities

Commonly used tools of public relations include news releases, press conferences, speaking engagements, community service programmes, house journals, manuals, hand-books, advertising, display and exhibitions, motion pictures and slides, meetings, conducted tours, posters, brochures, play-cards, stickers, outdoor signs, etc. These are veritable tools through which units of the Ivory Tower or individuals may disseminate information to the public (Nikhila, 2020). The key tools used by the universities among others are:

Press Releases: This is one public relations tool useful in every situation to manage the image or reputation of an organisation. It is a cost-effective outreach tool that is worth keeping in mind, considering accurate placements in news publications, blogs, websites, and magazines which aims to increase awareness of the brand.

Brochures: This is a print collateral that still has tons of value. If the tertiary institution has a physical presence, leaving people with information they can consume from time to time is a useful way of ensuring they are abreast with the latest service, products and the impact of the goodwill as institution or organisation has established.

Press Conferences: As Olariu and Bogdan (2015, p.1) affirms, "a press conference is an important tool of public relations. The primary role of public relations is to manage a company's reputation and help build public consent for its enterprises. The goal of PR is to develop and maintain goodwill with most, if not all, of its publics. Failure to do so may mean loss of customers and revenues, time lost dealing with complaints or lawsuits, and loss of esteem. A company's publics change constantly". Press conferences thus give the Public relations unit the opportunity to have the management of organisations interact with the publics via the media.

6. Sex-for-grade or sex scandal

This phenomenon has existed unreported and has negatively impacted on the mental fabric of young scholars in the tertiary institutions thereby subjecting a lot to low perceptive labour. According to Joseph, (2015) Educational institutions are no longer the ivory towers of the past, but have become arenas for sexual victimization. He maintained that sexual harassment surfaced in primary schools, colleges and universities in the early 1980s, and the frequency of complaints have increased over the years." Adamolekun (as cited in Egbegi, Benjamin and Onyejuba 2019) sees sexual assault in Nigerian university system to be under-researched and even less reported.

It is a ploy by few female students to acquire grades and certificates that are not commensurate to their impartation and knowledge. According to Sharma (as cited in Joseph, 2015, p.7) "sexual harassment in

education includes: (1) inappropriate sexualized comments or gestures; (2) unwanted physical contact such as touching, pinching or groping through to threats of exam failure; or (3) sexual assault and rape. Sexual harassment, also include sexual favors in exchange for good grades or preferential treatment in class. The perpetrators can be students, lecturers, teachers or administrative staff".

A handful of loosed lecturers explore avenues to take advantage of some of the female young scholars who are courageous in their academics but look appealing in whatever sense to these loose lecturers, and because these female students resist the lecturers' signals, they are made to feel threatened or become victimized. The lecturers have a thousand and one way to achieve the ugly phenomenon. The effect of this unwholesome behaviour has negatively affected the lecturers and students respectively. Aluedo, (as cited in Egbegi, Benjamin and Onyejuba, 2019) affirms that the effects of this assault on victims are so severe to the extent that they lead to the lack of concentration on academic activities leading to, truancy, unwanted pregnancy, decreased functionality and participation in group activities. This immoral act may make the future of the victim looks grim, ominous and unsafe.

7. Review of Studies

Egbegi, Benjamin, and Onyejebu (2019) did a study on 'Eradicating Sexual Assault in Nigerian University System: The Role of Investigative Journalism'. The study considered the implications and appropriate measures to control sexual assault in our university system are highly speculative. This is because most literature was based on intuitive narrations. To these scholars, robust study on the use of investigative journalism in eradicating sexual assault in our university education is certainly lacking. The study analysed the need to adopt investigative journalism in eradicating sexual assault in our university system. The theoretical framework was development media theory.

The data for the study were secondarily sourced through newspaper publications, journal articles, text books, magazines and publications. The study recommends the need for university administrators to strengthen and continuously support investigative journalism in eradicating sexual assault and other social vices in our university system. Also, university administrators should make the elimination of sexual assault a top priority by empowering lecturers to take a stand against inappropriate name-calling and sexual comments.

Joseph (2015) did a study on 'Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Institutions: A Comparative Perspective'. The study affirms that sexual harassment is not a new phenomenon in tertiary institutions. It has been receiving considerable attention in research and the media and public awareness has increased dramatically. The study specifically focuses on the definition of sexual harassment, incidence of sexual harassment of students in tertiary institutions, effects of sexual harassment on victims; and victims' responses to sexual harassment. The study also offered suggestions for curtailing sexual harassment in these institutions.

Fadipe, and Bakenne (2020) studied the 'BBC Sex-for-Grades-Report: Nigeria Tertiary Institutions 'Crisis Management Strategies and Stakeholders' Reactions'. The study examined the crisis management strategies of Nigerian tertiary institutions and stakeholders' reactions after the British Broadcasting Corporation's sex-for-grades report. Adopting qualitative research, the study analysed 13 available press releases of institutions retrieved from some institutions' websites and sampled opinions of 20 stakeholders comprising parents, students and lecturers through a depth interview. The study used the Coombs' theory of crisis response strategies: denial, diminish, rebuild and bolstering as thematic categories.

The study discovered that the institutions mostly used denial with diminish response strategy to blame societal decadence, scapegoat female students for and downplayed the severity of sexual harassment incidence by the institutions. More so, all the stakeholders distrust the credibility of local media in the reportage of sexual harassment cases. However, female students feel aggrieved that school administrations and national government neglected them for failing to outlaw sexual harassment and severely punish offenders. The study recommends that considering stakeholders' perception of sexual harassment incidence in Nigerian ivory tower, Nigerian higher educational institutions should not adopt denial response strategy for sex scandal cases.

8. Research Design

This study adopted the qualitative research approach to analyse the Public relations approach used in Nigerian higher institutions of learning to attend to the problem of Sex-for-Grade. The responses of the Public Relations Heads of the Obafemi Awolowo University and University of Lagos that had in recent times been involved in this act, were purposively chosen as the data for the study. Publications derived

from Press releases on the reports of the two universities made available to the public, were also used as secondary data for the study. Specifically, the researchers applied the qualitative content analytical tool to analyse the publications of these universities on the said incidents; the elements for the coding were proactive, reactive, denial of the incident, accepting the incident, discipline of defaulters, university stand on the act. The elements were scored using a scale 5 to 1. 5 being the highest positive score, and one (1) being the lowest negative score. The results of the interviews were also used as data for the study.

9. Research Findings

The researchers purposively selected eight press releases and an editorial published on the media and analysed them for the study. The reports were:

Table 1: Publications on the sex-for-grade scandal and the rating using the coding elements.

S/No.	Publication	Proactive	Reactive	Denied	Accepted	Disciplined	Against the Act
1	OAU Sex-for-marks scandals: investigation panel submits report; published on Premium times news on January 29, 2020.	1	5	1	5	5	5
2.	Sex-for-marks scandal: OAU indicts professor, suspends him indefinitely published on the guardian of April 29, 2018.	1	5	1	5	5	5
3	OAU dismisses professor involved in sex-for-marks scandal published on the guardian on June 20, 2018.	1`	5	1	5	5	5
4	OAU student accuses another lecturer of sexual harassment published on Pulse news on January 15, 2020.	1	5	1	5	5	5
5	Sex-for-grades scandal: UNILAG shuts down so-called "Cold Room" published on TVC News of Nigeria.	5	5	1	5	5	5
6	Sex-for-grades scandal: Vice Chancellor announces sack of lecturer published on the guardian of October 8, 2019.	1	5	1	5	5	5
7	UNILAG suspends lecturer indefinitely published on the guardian news of October 7, 2019.	1	5	1	5	5	5
8	Sex-for-grades: No more cold room as UNILAG shuts location published on the vanguard of October 8, 2019.	5	5	1	5	5	5
9	The punch news editorial on the sex-for-grades scandal as degrading the university system published on October 11, 2019.	1	5	1	5	5	5
Total		**17**	**45**	**9**	**45**	**45**	**45**

From all the publications the researchers found out that most of the information and decisions from the Universities were reactionary to the incidences and were never presented to deny or cover up the incidents. In fact, the disciplines for the act were meted out to establish that the universities overlook the unwholesome act. Thus, the universities stand is that they do not condone the sex-for-grade practice and were willing to allow the culprits face the consequences of their actions.

The responses of the interviews on the public relations heads is as follows:

Both the Obafemi Awolowo University and University of Lagos have functional public relations Units that carry out activities aimed at building and maintaining the image and reputation of the universities. In fact, most of the tools of public relations presented were used by the universities to relate to all the inter-related parts of the environment to ensure mutual understanding.

Proactive measures for ensuring the good image of the universities were utilized for both the students and the staff. For the students, during Orientation for newly admitted students and Students' week, talks, seminars, etc. are presented by the universities as measures to ensure the students ascertain that they are ambassadors of the Institutions. Also, anti-rape, anti-cultism, sexual sanity, mode of dressing, anti-examination malpractice campaigns were carried out each session to ensure that the students are aware of the universities' policy against such vices. For the staff, orientation takes place during the probation period with talks on conduct as well as image building thus persuading staff to do all within their power to build the image of the universities to promote standard.

Part of the Code of Conduct for the staff was that they must not allow any act that does not invalidate their person, and that specifically; sexual harassment is not tolerated in the universities.

Situations where students come out to report the incidents, the universities take actions against the culprits, and particularly for the Obafemi Awolowo University, the Centre for Gender Studies is also empowered to handle cases of students who may not be bold to stand before panels, thus they gather all the facts and make a case against the offenders.
Disciplinary measures are always taken to show that the universities do not tolerate sex-for-grade scandals. Thus, after the incident was reported and even before the investigations were concluded, the universities issued press releases, memos and circulars to present the stand of the universities.

10. Discussion of Finding

Based on the findings from the study, it is obvious that there exist public relations units in the Obafemi Awolowo University and Lagos University, although they are not full departments. Jackson (2001) contributing to what public relations should be seen, opines that, all professions exists by public consent only. And that public relations provides an overriding social benefit when people have a voice leading to harmony as the outcome of the public relations practiced over a long time. Universities desire harmonious relationships, not just relations, fortified with trust from all the inter-related parts. Thus, managements should know that their communication role is to transmit not only information but also emotions and intuition aims at changing the behaviour of all parts of the system. The public relations units must serve as a catalyst for this.

Also, the public relations units carry out several activities that are aimed at ensuring a good image for the universities and maintaining the reputation of the universities. But, most of the activities that should be carried out proactively are not done because the units are not departments besides the Heads not being part of the universities decision-making body. This accounts for the low proactive activities as seen on the table. Public relations as approved by the World Assembly of Public Relations (2019) see the practice as the art and social science of analyzing trends, predicting their consequences, counseling organisation leaders and implementing planned programme of action that serve both the organisation and the publics' interest.

On the sex-for-grades scandal, the data shown affirms that the universities as a place of learning where graduates are raised and awarded certificates for character and learning, the unwholesome practice is not welcomed. Juxtaposing this with the study by Egbegi, Benjamin and Onyejebu (2019) on 'Eradicating Sexual Assault in Nigerian University System: The role of Investigative Journalism'. The study affirms that although there are the implications and appropriate measures to control sexual assault in the university system which according to their study, are highly speculative, the appropriate public relations strategies properly executed, can curb or completely eradicate the sex-for-grades practice. Thus, added to the need to adopt investigative journalism in eradicating sexual assault in our university system, public relations fully practiced, can eliminate this unwholesome practice.

Joseph, (2015) affirms that sexual harassment is not a new phenomenon in tertiary institutions. It has been receiving considerable attention in research and the media and public awareness has increased dramatically. In a study specifically focused on the definition of sexual harassment, incidence of sexual harassment of students in tertiary institutions, effects of sexual harassment on victims; and victims' responses to sexual harassment. Joseph (2015) offered suggestions for curtailing sexual harassment in institutions, some of which are public relations activities. Fadipe and Adesola (2020) studied the 'BBC Sex-for-Grades-Report: Nigeria Tertiary Institutions 'Crisis Management Strategies and Stakeholders' Reactions'. The study examined the crisis management strategies of Nigerian tertiary institutions and stakeholders' reactions after the British Broadcasting Corporation's sex-for-grades report; and discovered that the institutions mostly used denial with diminish response strategy to blame societal decadence, scapegoat female students for and downplayed the severity of sexual harassment incidence by the institutions. More so, all the stakeholders distrust the credibility of local media in the reportage of sexual harassment cases.

However, female students feel aggrieved that school administrations and national government neglected them for failing to outlaw sexual harassment and severely punish offenders. At the moment, the government of Nigeria via the National Assembly is working on a bill aimed at eliminating sex-for-grades in the tertiary institutions. Also, several ivory towers have come up with Sexual Harassment Policy statements (for example, University of Port Harcourt). So, the findings give the researchers the view that if all tertiary institutions can employ all the avenues of public relations, the end is sure for this image-destroying practice that is unacceptable and abominable to all known religions.

11. Conclusion

The survival of any institution depends to an extent, the ability of its members to perform or act within the limits of the accepted behaviour. The tertiary institutions have become increasingly fearful and unsecured following the deviant behaviour exhibited by some lecturers and students at various levels. One of the primary duties which heads of institutions owe its publics and relevant stakeholders is to provide adequate information so that its policies and programmes would be clearly defined and understood at all times by those on whose behalf it acts. The action of an individual or employee can influence someone or cause something that can destroy the reputation of the citadels of learning. The public relations department of our tertiary institutions should be proactive and plan programmes that geared towards eradicating the anomalies through an advocacy for socially acceptable attitudes, values and culture that will project individual pride and positive image.

12. Recommendations

Based on the foregoing, the study recommends the followings:

- University authorities should restructure its organogramme to accord the public relations a full-fledged Department. The restructuring will enable the public relation manager participate in the decision making body of the institution;
- Stiffer punishment/penalties should be meted to the "randy" staff of the institutions. This will discourage both staff and students from indulging in the urgly and ungodly act.
- A live-line channel should be established by the institutions. This live-line should be domicile within the purview of the vice-chancellor where students can relate with the authorities in an attempt to expose illicit practices by the lecturers, etc.
- Proactive measures should be taken even in the most peaceful atmosphere to ensure that the stakeholders build trust in the integrity of the ivory towers. This will ensure that all the inter-related parties to the successful goals of the institutions; do all that is required of them to attain heights acceptable as well as lofty for the society.
- Vigorous public relations campaigns should be mounted by the universities to ensure that the staff and students shun various vices inimical to development in other to make ivory tower a better place of academic pursuits and gain public confidence.

References

Cutlip, S.M, Center A.H. & Broom G.M. (2006). Effective Public Relations, (9th edition). San Diego: Pearson.

Egbegi, F. R, Benjamin O. A, & Onyejebu D. C. (2019). Eradicating Sexual Assault in Nigerian University System: The Role of Investigative Journalism. *Journalism and Mass Communication*, 1(1), 1-6.

Fadipe, I. A. & Bakenne N. A. (2020). BBC Sex-For-Grades-Report: Nigeria Tertiary Institutions' Crisis Management Strategies and Stakeholders' Reactions. *The Journal of Society and Media*, 4(1) 156-179.

Grunig, L.A, Grunig J.E & Dozier D.M. (2009). *Excellent Public Relations and Effective Organizations. A Study of Communication Management in Three Countries.* New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.

Joseph, J. (2015). Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Institutions: A Comparative Perspective.

Kolk, M. J. 2016. Columbia Protects Rapists": A Public Relations Approach to Managing Collegiate Sexual Assault Scandals. John Carroll University.

Macey, W.H & Schneider B. (2008). The meaning of employee engagement. Industrial and Organizational Psychology, 1 (2008), 3–30. Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology. 1754-9426/08.

Nikhila, C. (2020) Public Relations (PR): Definition, Necessity and Tools.

Olariu, I. & Bogdan N. (2015). A Conceptual Approach on Press Conference.

Saks, A.M. (2006). Antecedents and Consequences of Employee Engagement. *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, ISSN: 0268-3946.

Shuaib, Y. A. (2020). Financial Public Relations. In: http://yashuaib.tripod.com/id8.html

The Saylor Foundation. (2019). Mastering Public Relations: The Importance of Public Relations.

Welch, M. (2011). The Evolution of the Employee Engagement Concept: Communication Implications. *Corporate Communications International Journal*, 16(4), 49-58.

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 283–290

The Imperative of Peace Education in Nigeria Development using Multi-Agency Approach

DAKU NOAH JIMBA
University of Jos, Nigeria

ALEXANDER OMAJI AGADA
College of Education, Oju, Nigeria

ERASMUS EBUTA INYANG
Cross River State College of Education, Akamkpa, Nigeria

Abstract. The paper examined the imperativeness of Peace Education Programme in Nigerian Schools for national development using multidisciplinary agency approach. However, the concept of peace Education, national development and multidisciplinary agency approach were examined The paper went further to look at the existence of the peace in the society which called for peace Education and how it affected the national development. Therefore, the article find out the multidisciplinary agencies that can be involved and interacted with in order to promote Peace Education for national development. It was however concluded that peace Education was not accorded high respect in Nigeria. It was suggested that teaching learning of peace Education by the teachers need to be based on the use of multidisciplinary agencies for the national development

Keywords: Peace Education, National Development and Multi-Agency Approach

1. Introduction

Peace stretched its existence from all ages, the ages of old stone, middle to the present. Invariably, peace is paramount and indispensible. And it cannot achieve its desirable ends if not processed by veritable agents. Remarkably too, the traditional domain of peace is society, having commendatory wet-net, attractive to even those that may oppose its functionality, the essence being to build peaceful, united and strong relational bond. Convincingly, the wheels of peace are education, involving socialization. Expediently, there is nothing to substitute peace with, and peace heralds socio-economic development of a society. To lay this facts bare, Olawepo in Ogundele, Musa and Jimba (2015) argued that, for peaceful nationhood, there must be peace at home, when every home is peaceful, there will be peace in the town. When towns are peaceful, there will be peace in the Local Government Areas; and when Local Government Areas are peaceful, the States will have peace and when every State is peaceful, such a country will also be peaceful and when every country is peaceful, there will be global peace. This logical geography of peace suggests that, deliberate, rational and relevant as well as intergrative mechanisms are not only necessary to put in place, but inevitably. Thus, this discourse is perceived ripe to add to the volume of literature on the imperative of peace education in Nigeria, especially at the basic and secondary levels of education. The reasons for focusing educative arsenals on these sub-sets of education are the students by reason of their ages are easily amendable to adhering to instruction. In addition, the curriculum at these stage of education, contains related concepts.

2. Conceptual Clarifications

2.1 Concept of Education

It is generally agreed that education is the acquisition of the civilization of the past, stretching to the civilization of the present; as well as the civilization of the possible future. It is a way of preparing the younger generation to assume and perform their proper roles and functions in the society, they belong. It is germane to state that it should be an education riddled with all manner of malpractice that can/should be used as a matrix for peace, but functional education. An education according to Abdu in Fuandai, Shiaki and Gbari (2007), involving the wholesome training of an individual that makes him/her useful to himself, the community and the nation as a whole. Similarly, an education that works. To this extent, an education equips individuals with the requisite skills and knowledge to function maximally in the society in which they belong. It is a prerequisite for peace and meaningful national development.

Moreover, characteristics of functional education that can foster peace beyond rhetoric must include themes of, relevance, practicability, accessibility, empowerment, emphasis on the acquisition of practical skills and knowledge for gainful self-employment and self-reliance. For instance, the practicability feature, entails, it should be easily put into use whenever the need arises or the opportunity offers itself or the circumstances demand. Secondly, education should be accessible to all irrespective of age and gender; on the part of empowerment, beneficiaries are equipped with requisite skills and knowledge to function and engage in productive ventures and earn a reasonable living. Functional education should emphasize self-reliance in recipients. Thus, preparing and equipping people to be on their own. This will go a long way in reducing potential conflicts and positively enhance prospects of peace.

2.2 Concepts of Peace and Peace Education

Ordinarily, peace means the absence of conflict or violence at a particular time and place. It evokes the climate of freedom from fear, intimidation and harassment, oppression and brutalisation by external forces or agents. Ibeanu (2006), observed that philosophers are not in agreement as to a universally acceptable view of peace. Rousseau's position that peace implies the original state of existence in which man was born as "a free gentle savage" – "a state of nature", is synonymous with a state of ignorance. For Thomas Hobbes, this "state of nature" was marred by frequent conflict and violence, which rendered life "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". In order to avoid this badly situation, men decided to surrender their rights to an over- riding force, and thereby created a "social contract" for a more peaceful and orderly life (Sabine and Thorson, 1973). Plato, from the social context perspective, argues that justice is the fulcrum of ordered social life (Ibeanu, 2006). In other words, where justice reigns, social order and harmony will prevail, while conflict and violence will be minimal, thereby giving room for both human and material resources development through formal educational activities. Hence, the presence of conflict and violence in any society necessitates peace education.

Peace is expression of love, co-operation, unity and harmonious co-existence. It is absence of war, injustice, violence, greed and bad governance. Peace as seen by Kaitholil (2009) means tranquility, a state of undisturbed, well-being of daily experience, one's brother/sister, and ones God. Peace is security, self-assurance, freedom from fear and undue restraint. It is one of the deepest desires of every person and basic yearning of human race. Herbert in Kaitholil (2009) testified that "peace is not made at the council tables, or by treaties, but in the hearts of men". This is because peace involves calm conscientious decision.

Foremost, peace like development must start somewhere. It then means peace must be ubiquitous. However, its realization is not axiomatic, something must be done deliberately to achieve it. Thus, its corollary education is needed to propel achievement of peace. How? Education is foundational to socialization and socialization is a critical variable in conscientization of the citizenry toward goal achievement – peaceful society. In pursuing peace enterprise, knowledge forms that can unbundle sentiments, conflicts, tension and frustrating circumstances must be advocated for, hence Ikechukwu (2014) identified peace education as a process of promoting the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values needed to bring about behavioural changes that would enable children, youth and adults to prevent conflict and violence, both overt and structural to resolve conflict peacefully and to create the conditions conducive for peace. Other scholars opined that peace education as a deliberate attempt to educate children and adults in the dynamics of conflict and the promotion of peace making skills in homes, schools and communities throughout the world, using all the channels and instrument of socialization. She further opined that peace education is about the creation, sustenance and management of positive attitudes to peace among and between different levels and segments of the society. Peace is

the expression of love, cooperation, unity and harmonious co-existence. It is the absence of war, injustice, violence, greed and bad governance. Peace education will enable students to adopt a positive attitude regarding the different issues they face in life and help develop skills necessary for peaceful resolution of conflicts. Peace education is important for cultivating the culture of peace. Peace education can be taught formally or informally through media, workshops, conference, adult literacy programmes and family education.

2.3 Conditions of Peace Education

Peace education and peace culture are essential in school because Nigerian society is sometimes infested with treats of violence. Teachers as surrogate parent promote peaceful coexistence among students by resolving conflicts justly in the class. Mutual respect, tolerance and observance of child's rights help to create love, happiness and conducive atmosphere for teaching and learning. Children learn peace culture through discipline, avoiding aggressive tendencies and developing team spirit through academic activities in schools. Peace education helps to create democratic leadership in the class, order, gender equality and healthy interactions. Peace education and peace culture are global targets capable of achieving quality economic output, good technological and social development. Therefore, inculcating peace culture in students is the root of quality human resources, civilization and peaceful coexistence. Thus, every available space in human culture, societal agents should:

- Create desirable society: Successful school education engenders critical spirit required in judging issues impartially and objectivity. The gullible acceptance of facts positions or views is resisted. It means citizens are not passive; rather they contribute in seeing the points themselves.
- Create interactive and better learning environment: Peace like traits in society require interactive learning to thrive; that is teachers, learners and members of the educational community deliberately engaging each other positively in joint cooperation in all teaching learning activities. Where disagreements arise, the critical spirit will sort multiple alternatives that can be explored.
- Inculcate open mindedness: In peace education process, participants should/can be disposed to developing capacity for open mindedness - points of decision is driven by an individual's judgment. Peace education should endeavour to keep individual's mind open in new facts and ideas.

Dimkpa (2014) in affirmation of these conditions identified the import of each of these conditions, rightly understood would mean: improved security conditions – lives and properties and expected to be conveniently safe, no strive, no role confusion and tension. All person must partner with each other to create enabling environment for peace efforts; inevitably, the quality of life of the people in the polity shows manifest agreement with the conditions of peace; and everybody in the small or large peace space work assiduously in their own little way for peace. In the light of security, quality life and division of labour, life expectancy is guaranteed, because working conditions can be adjudged just and fair as well as citizens being gainfully engaged; having prospects for savings, individuals take rational regarding their environment. The inter play of these conditions can embark peace building.

The relevance of peace education to an individual, the family, the society and the world usually manifests itself in the total eradication or reduction in the rate of crimes such as inner-tribal/religious disunity within the country, militancy, occultism in schools, theft, political crisis, rape and killings. Others include hatred, prejudice, pride and murder to what peace education is capable of replacing with love, patience, tolerance, dialogue and understanding. These foster the peace and unity.

3. Education Promotes Peace

From the fore going, the implication of peace education for peace education has been presented as one of the most powerful tools we can implement peace initiatives in a wholistic efforts to promoting peace. A cursory, a look at the following top 10 ways education parameters, would further enhance our understanding of the germane role of education:

(i) Education Boosts Confidence & Hope: Confucius said it as far back as 500 B.C.: that "education breeds confidence. Confidence breeds hope and hope breeds peace." Confidence has been defined as the belief that you can succeed at something and a sense of self-assuredness. Knowledge is a key confidence builder; it allows one to feel a sense of accomplishment, to be more fearless, and to grow in unexpected ways. This confidence and self assuredness in turn sparks motivation

and optimism—or hope as Confucius says— to work towards peace.

(ii) **Education Promotes Independent Thinking:** Education encourages independent thinking, and it opens doors to new ideas. Independent thinkers tend to try to make sense of the world and draw their own conclusions instead of blindly following the beliefs of others. Independent thinkers may be less likely to join militant groups or be followers, and may instead be leaders towards positive change and action.

(iii) **Education Inspires Problem Solving Skills:** Along with math skills that are learned in classrooms, students are often challenged to use logical thinking in order to analyze different pieces of literature, the significance of historical events, and scientific findings. Coupled with independent thinking, these critical thinking skills can lead to innovative solutions and alternatives to violence.

(iv) **Education Builds Communication Skills:** In the classroom, students are often asked to speak or read in front of others, offer opinions, and break into small groups to work on projects together. This is how communication skills are honed, and communication is the key to solving conflict. Through quality education, students may be armed with the tools to work within their communities to solve problems, or to do so on a global scale.

(v) **Education Opens Doors:** There's no doubt that education for peace leads to career enhancement, employment opportunities, and chances of higher earnings. What was once out of reach for girls in the remote villages we work with—say becoming a doctor or a lawyer—are now possibilities. And with these careers in place, many come back to work within their communities and support their families, often promoting peace.

(vi) **Education Reduces Poverty:** Imagine always being uncomfortable, malnourished, and fearful, not knowing where your next meal will come from if it comes at all. This fear can often lead to anger, and anger to violence. Education, especially when it's combined with technical training, has been proven to reduce poverty. This is one driving force behind education for peace. With education comes knowledge, power, safety, security, and peace. One study by UNESCO found that income around the world would be 23 percent higher per capita in countries with education for all. If poverty were reduced, violence would follow suit.

(vii) **Education Increases Political Involvement:** Educated citizens are less likely to stand for government corruption and can spur more government accountability. For women, education can even the playing field, and they are more likely to participate in political discussions, town meetings, and decision making, therefore leading to a government that represents its citizens more equally. Because educated women are less likely to support terrorism (see number 8), they can promote alternatives through politics.

(viii) **Education Reduces Support of Terrorism & Militancy:** According to a University of Maryland School of Public Policy survey, uneducated women are more likely to support militancy and terrorism, and educated women are less likely than their educated male peers to support this way of life. And if a woman doesn't support it, perhaps she can talk her husband into not supporting it, and then her kids, other family members, and other members of her community.

(ix) **Education Builds Empathy & Tolerance:** The Human Rights conventions declare: "Education must prepare a child for responsible life and effective participation in a free society in a spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes and friendships among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin." Therefore with quality education, a child can learn the quality of empathy and understanding towards those who are different from them. And they may be more accepting of others and less likely to solve problems with violence.

(x) **Education Cultivates Respect:** In the classroom, students learn to respect their teachers and their peers. They are taught to let others speak and express opinions, not to interrupt, how to deal

with stress, and how to conduct themselves within a group setting. Perhaps this learned respect for other humans can be practiced on a global scale, where there's a respect for each and every life, not just those who share the same religious beliefs and backgrounds.

4. The Role of Stakeholder in Education as Agent of Peace

Meaningful education could be necessarily termed as a catalyst to boost the sustenance of peace through various stakeholders, to mention parents, students, teachers, political and other public office holders, religious leaders and community heads. Generally the business of promoting peace is the task of every party and peace loving members of the society.

Apparently, education as an agent of peace through its stakeholders plays critical roles in cases of a conflicts, peace and resolutions. The process of peace making involves the subtle, diplomatic way of dialogue, adjudication and understanding rather than resorting to wild, aggressive and inconsiderable approaches in handling wrangling issues other than muscle flexing approach. Against these, settlement of various labour disputes are peacefully organised such as the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) Academic staff Union of University (ASUU) as all could attest to the sustenance of peace. All forms of student's peace protest bears their good fruits from the branch of education as a tool for promoting peace.

5. Multi-Agency Strategies for Managing and Planning Peace Education

For Nigeria to move forward there is need to plan and manage peace education well in Nigeria. According to Asamonye (2014), the following can help to promote peace education in Nigeria:

Education Strategy: The educational curriculum of all categories of education should be revised to include peace ethics-from nursery to primary to secondary to tertiary education. The revised curriculum must include qualitative values, attitudes, and behaviour of cultures. All these should be included in the curriculum, things like respect for elders, loving and caring for one another, greeting of elders, peaceful slogans must be taught and included in the curriculum. Teachers at all levels must teach and emphasize these values. The educational approach should also be geared towards promoting sustainable, economic and social development. Peace clubs, peace, societies must be encouraged and developed in schools.

Political/Social Integration Strategy: There should be strategy interaction between the school and the community. There should be support for participatory communication and free information among students themselves, between students and management and between school and community. Peace education should be centred on democratic and conflict resolution principles. The society must be taught not to resolve conflict through violence and war but rather through dialogue. A democratic society needs the commitment of citizens who accept the inevitability of conflicts as well as necessary for tolerance. This kind of peace education should attempt to foster a positive conflict orientation in the community by training students and community members to view conflict as a platform for creativity and growth. Peace education programme of this kind should include training the participants in skills of critical thinking, debate, coalition building, promoting the values of freedom of speech, individuality, tolerance of diversity, compromise and conscientious objective. The aim is to produce responsible citizens that could hold government accountable to the standard of peace. Activities should be structured to have students assume the citizens that should make decisions and respect the opinion of others. Freedom of interaction and sharing of information, democratic principles decrease likelihood of violence and wars and are indispensable for couture of peace.

Legislative Strategy: the legal/judicial system should be made more responsive to issues of violence and disruption of peace in the country. New laws should be enacted and existing laws reviewed to ensure that justice is quick and punishment meted out to the culprits is commensurate with severity of the offense.

Government Policy Strategy: Government should make more responsible policies to the issue of peace disruption. They should be firm and fearless when handling the culprits. Favoritism or issues of political party alliance must be deemphasized.

Security Strategy: Campus security/policy and protection services vary widely around the world. Nigerian schools must establish security policy services. Then aim should include the following:

- Provision of security in the school
- Assure safety of students, employees and guests
- Interact with local and external security agencies
- Provide education programmes on safety for students
- Patrol the school regularly

- Investigate any crisis trying to erupt in the school ‘
- Provide safety programmes to students and teachers.

6. Challenges of Peace Education in Nigeria Using Multi-Agencies

The most noticeable challenges in peace education in Nigeria secondary schools include:

Inadequate knowledge about the concept of peace education as well as its aims and objectives by both the policy makers, members of the general public and government. In other words, there is limited expertise and capacity for peace education available in most parts of the country. Baldo and Fumiss (1998) support this. In their words, peace education is most effective when the skills and knowledge of peace and conflict resolution are learned and known by the planners as well as the implementers. This implies that the planners give a clear picture how the programme will be conducted and how it will be modeled by the school in which students are taught. Of course, school managers and teachers are the key actors in the implementation of these and so, they cannot give what they do not have.

Lack of acceptability of the peace education concept by government in West Africa, Nigeria inclusive. Adeleke (2010) opined that if Nigeria government will accept peace education as it is being talked of, the rate of insecurity would have been reduced to its barest minimum and that legal or pragmatic efforts would have been in place to enforce it.

Lack of political will to adopt it as part of the education policy despite the increasing appreciation of its positive impact on the psycho social behaviour of chidlren who have already benefited from the programme.

Inadequate funds especially funding dedicated to peace education is a major problem. Yepwi (2007) posited that: money is an absolute crucial input of any educational system. It provides the essential purchasing power with which education acquires it human and materials inputs. With too little money, education can be helpless. With an ample supply, its problems become more manageable even though they do not vanish.

Another challenge is lack of appropriate and comprehensive peace education curriculum that can be used to suit the need of the country. A number of countries have developed peace education curriculum for schools, usually consisting of activities such as communication, cooperation, and problem solving, etc without which the objectives of peace education would not be achieved. Bar-Tal and Rosen, (2009) stated that in order to achieve the objectives of peace education, a school system has to be prepared for drastic changes including setting new educational objectives, preparing new curricula. (re) writing school textbooks, developing instructional materials, and training teachers to create a school climate that is conducive to peace education.

Furthermore, parents and guardians are often reluctant to support their chidlren and wards to actively participate in peace education programme and activities. Socialization begins at home and nurtured by the school. Deutsch (1993) argued that besides the school the family is another most important institution that influences children’s concepts of hate and love. He argued that a cooperative learning environment, conflict management initiative, the constructive use of controversy, and establishment of resolution dispute centers in the family and schools will enhance a constructive relationship which will ultimate help prepare children to live in a peaceful world.

The methodologies currently used in formal learning in schools contrast with the peace education approach and tools which place more emphasis on learning, critical inquiry and discovery method than competition learning approach. Abida, (2013) opined that it is the responsibility of every teacher to introduce experience-based learning, group work, and discussion methods in classroom lessons. Teachers should not dominate the teaching-learning situation, but rather promote an open atmosphere for discussion in which students feel free to participate. Student should learn to take up independent viewpoints and to make a contribution towards solving problems and resolving conflicts situations. Teachers thus take the role of facilitator of learning, rather than the transmitter of knowledge. These methods, if carefully followed, will foster peace education at the secondary school level.

The basic and primary needs of man in the society for survival today are food, water and shelter. It is said that a hungry man is an angry man. When these needs are not met peace education would suffer defeat. Salomon (2002) opined that to be able to live in a peaceful and non-violent life, an individual must first have his basic survival needs met. This implies that peace education is possible if the poverty level of Nigerian is alleviated. According to him, it is one of the first step to creating a culture of peace and non-

violence. For this to be possible, collaborative effort of everyone is paramount to contribute a small amount of their time and resources to the cause of alleviating the poverty of others so that there would be a drastic change in the number of impoverished people in our society.

7. Conclusion

The curriculum that should/can help peace in Nigeria must be relevant, suitable to the learner's level of attainment, balance between practical and academic studies, a common practical scheme for all in order to avoid parasitism by some highly informal character, teaching through practice rather than theory and relating subject matter to the present.

Secondly, mentoring approach should be explored to enrich our moral education for peace building. Mentoring can foster wonderful transformational changes in the way one views the world and live in it. in addition, mentoring is about dialogue, caring, authenticaty, emotions, passion and identity (language in its practical expressible pattern).

8. Recommendations

Based on the deliberations, the paper recommended the following:

- Fighting, cultism, smoking, quarrelling etc. are vices that should be stopped in schools.
- Students should be discouraged from watching war and pornographic films, reading or involving in conflict raising issues.
- School managers should endeavour to promote peace education in schools for peaceful coexistence and maximum security.
- Policy makers should not only plan for peace education in schools but provide adequate supervision for implementation.
- Human rights law should be enforced to curb barbaric actions.
- Team work, cooperative studies, birthday celebrations, sports activities, good social clubs, picnics and activities that encourage friendliness should be established in schools.
- Teacher education programme needs to be incorporated with courses in peace education to enable teachers to be conversant with peace culture.
- Guidance and counselling should be practiced in schools to prevent excesses of students.

References

Abida, B. (2013). The Concept and Perception of Peace Education. in Gilgit Batista Pakistan: A Comparative Case Study. Retrieved on the 6th August, 2019 from http://www.review.upeace.org/index.cfm?opcion=0&ejemplar=24&entrada=127

Adeleke, C.V.C. (2010). *Issues on Historical Foundations of Nigerian Education System*. Owerri: Corporate Impressions.

Asamonye, C. C., Osuagwu, L. & Kalu, R. E. (2014). Peace Education and Economic Development of African States: The Nigerian Situation, *World Educators Forum 3(1)* 340-349.

Baldo, M. and Fumiss, E.(1998).Integrating life skills into the primary curriculum. New York,UNICEF

Bar-Tal, D. & Rosen, Y. (2009). Peace Education in societies involved in intractable conflicts: Direct and indirect models. *Review of Educational research, 790(2),* 557-575.

Deutsch, M. (1993). Education for peaceful world. *American Psychologist, 48(5),* 510-517.

Dimkpa, E. E. (2014). Promoting economic development of youths through peace education in Rivers State, Nigeria. *World Educators Forum 3(1)* 211-220.

Federal Republic of Nigeria (2000). *Implementation Guidelines for the UBE Programme*. Abuja: Federal Ministry of Education.

Fuandai, M. Bulus, S & Gbari, U.S (2007). Functional Education as a Spring Board for National Development. *Nasher Journal* Vol. 5, No. 1 Dec, (2007).

Ibeanu, O. (2006). Conceptualizing peace. In Best, S.G. (ed.) *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa.* Ibadan: Spectrum Books Ltd.

Ikechukwu, N. (2014). Planning and managing peace education in Nigeria. Lead paper presented at the Annual Conference of Association of Educational Planning and Administration, (NAEAP), Abuja, 2014.

Jimba, D.N and Agenyi, E (2012). Foundations of Teacher Education in Nigeria. Ankpa: Roma Publishers.

Kaitholi, G. (2009). *Make Peace Your Target*. Mumbai: Better Yourself Books. Mohammed, U. S. (2004). Peace Education for Economic Development in African States: A Theoretical and Practices Exercise. *World Educators Forum 3(1)* 221-234.

Ogundele, O.M; Musa, J.M & Jimba, D.N (2015). Peace Education Programme in Nigeria Secondary Schools. Problems & Prospects. *Educational Research International* Vol. 4(2) April 2015.

Sabine, D. and Thorson, J. (1973). *Peace and Conflict Studies: An African Overview of Basic Concepts in Shedrack Gaya Best: Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Ltd.

Solomon, G. (2002). The Nature of Peace Education: Not all programs are created equal. In Salomon, G. & Nevo, B. (Eds.) *Peace Education: The Concept, Principles and Practices around the World*.

Mahwah, N. J: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.

The University of Maryland Press, *Baltimore (UMB): USA*

Yepwi BA (2007). Strategic Planning Procedure in the Context of Quality Assurance at the School Levels. In NAEAP Access, Equity and Quality in Higher Education. NAEAP Publication.

Part Six

Human Resource Management

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 293–298

Occupational Health Hazards and Problems among Sawmill Workers in Benin Metropolis, Edo State

AGBONIFOH JULIA ADESUA, ONOBUMEH MARGARET, OMOREGIE ROSE EFE
University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria

Abstract. The purpose of this study was to examine the occupational health hazards of sawmill workers in Benin metropolis. Four research questions, relating to occupational health hazards and problems of sawmill workers were raised and answered. The descriptive survey designed was adopted for the study. The stratified random sampling was used to select 100 respondents for the study. The research instrument (questionnaire) was validated by three experts in the Department of Health, Safety and Environmental Education, while test re-test method of reliability was used to determine its correlation co-efficient. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation. Findings revealed that sawmill workers are confronted with numerous health hazards associated with sawmilling, and that they adhere to safety regulations. It was therefore recommended that sawmill owners should as a matter of urgency make provision for the unavailable personal protective equipment to prevent workers from contracting diseases related to sawmilling. It was expected that the outcome of the study would be useful in preventing diseases associated with saw milling and also to ensure that there is improvement in adherence to safety regulation by the sawmill workers.

Keywords: Occupational Health, Hazards, Sawmill Workers

1. Introduction

Sawmilling involves cutting of logs into planks. Saw mill workers contribute tremendously to the socio-economic development of the nation; hence efforts should be made to ensure that this category of workers are in good health. This can only be done through studies conducted into the health problems of these workers. Sawmill business is a thriving business in Nigeria because of the availability of timber as well as the current high demand for the product in the export market that has recently developed in the country. Exposure of sawmill workers to the wood aerosol thus constitutes a major occupational hazard facing the industry as chronic respiratory symptoms are quite common. According to Rastogi (1999) respiratory diseases resulting from prolonged exposure to wood dusts may be due to hypersensitivity reaction in addition to a non-specific toxic or mechanical irritant effects of the inhaled materials. Respiratory symptoms such as chronic cough, catarrh, breathlessness and wheeze are common among wood workers with a high prevalence in impairment of ventilator function influenced by degree of exposure to wood dust.

Occupational health researchers have long recognized that occupations of all descriptions are sources of wide range of hazards (Nwachukwu, 2000). This implies that certain diseases are associated with certain occupations. It is on this background that Million (2004) asserted that many lives have been lost, incapacitated or disfigured as a result of occupational hazards or due to the kind of work people do.

Man's occupation may influence his health. Seaton, Aguius, McCoy & Dauma (1994), affirmed that there is "something" about many occupations which causes an illness or adverse health effect peculiar to that trade, if this assertion is acceptable, it is therefore, logical to say that many workers are exposed to lots of hazards and risk at the workplace.

Most companies, factories or industries are associated with one or more occupational hazard(s) and a lot of factors can be contributory to this. The principal avenues through which these health hazards arise

have been categorized by Alwis, Hocking and Mandry (1999) into thermal conditions, biological and psychological factors. Others are exposures to electrical, chemical and particulate hazards (that is fumes, mists, gases, dusts and vapours) as well as exposure to physical and mechanical hazards. Sawmill industries are no exception to these wide range of health hazards.

Huff (2001) started that workers in wood industries are exposed to variables medleys of chemicals both natural and synthetic. Additional exposures include fungi, bacteria, bark and wood dusts, solvents, paints and various other wood coatings. These individuals and conglomerate exposures have been associated with diverse occupational illnesses and hazards including cancer. Working in sawmill is one of the most dangerous occupation. The equipment poses numerous hazards such as falling, rolling, and/or sliding log can be dangerous. In support of this occupational safety and health administration Osha (2009) added that woodworking operations of a sawmill can be hazardous, particular when machines are used improperly or when working without proper safeguards. Woodworking employees often suffer from the injuries such laceration, amputations of several fingers and blindness. Wood dust and chemicals used for finishing products may cause skin and respiratory disease. therefore it is worthy to note that sawmill workers are exposed to various health problems ranging from skin cancer, waist pain, chest pain, lung cancer, running nose, blindness, deformation, pale finger, skin rashes, Hearing impairment /loss, chronic eye irritation and headache.

The sawmill industries have fairly large number of workers, majority of them are from the low-income group. The workers are subjected to rigorous work processes and long working hours. They are also exposed to hazards such as noise, air pollution, machine injuries, inhalation of wood dusts and toxic chemical from woods. These factors generate stress at workplace which may precipitate occupational diseases. The workers in most cases are left to take care of their health without the necessary support from their employers. It is also evident that the employers lay more emphasis on profit rather than the health of workers.

In a bid to maximize productivity, the workers function at the expenses of their health. Little or no attention is paid to their health. According to Salmon (2001) life is deprived not only of its usefulness, but also its joy and pleasure. Thus a worker whose health becomes affected in the course of carrying out his duty suffers the loss of joy and pleasure. Whereas occupational health and safety legal documents provides recommendations for the provision of standard health care services, inspection and monitoring of the factories activities as enshrined in the Factory and Worker's Compensation Act. Albert (1994) who observed that there are several potentially toxic species of timber used in the sawmill industries. Some timbers have high silica content that can result in nasal irritation and some contain other chemical that can cause allergic reactions. In another development, international agency for research in cancer (IARC, 1998) stated that cut trees contain large amount of microbes, mainly moulds. The numbers of these increases in the logs are stored outside and under moist or humid conditions. According to Bean, Butcher and Lawrence (2006) negative health effects have been associated with professions that shape, cut or work with wood.
According to Bean et. al (2006) Where safety goggles are not adequate in quantity, workers are forced to saw wood without eyes protection. This will expose the eyes to different dangers such as eye irritation. This will subject the worker to nasal dryness and obstruction, prolonged cold, frequent headache, inflammatory changes in the lung (Dewer et al 2000), mucosal and non-allergic respiratory effect and sneezing sinusitis (Solgard & Anderson, 1995). Therefore the reports of Tescke et al (2000) and Salmon (2001) that most sawmill workers in Eastern Nigeria are without any safety equipment is corroborated by the findings of this study. Interestingly it was also found that hand gloves and safety clothing were adequately provided as both recorded 100% adequacy. This corresponds with the finding of Dewers et al (2000) that hand gloves and safety clothing are the commonest of all safety equipment in their study of availability of safety equipment among sawmill workers in Accra, Ghana.

Alvis et al (1999) investigated the adherence of sawmill workers to safety precautions among India worker and reported that the workers had positive attitudes towards safety precaution. In another study on occupational health hazards of sawmill workers Harrington and Gill (2001) reported that 76% of the respondent adhere to safety practices while 24% did not. The findings reported above by Harrington and Gill (2001) agrees with this present study which affirms a similar attitudinal disposition towards safety precautions. This findings however contravenes the finding of Solgard and Anderson (1995) who revealed negative attitudes towards safety regulations.

2. Research Questions

- What are the health problems confronting workers in sawmill in Benin Metropolis, Edo State.
- Do sawmill workers in Benin metropolis adhere to safety regulations?
- Are there safety equipment in the sawmill industry in Benin metropolis?

3. Methodology

The descriptive survey design was used in the study. This design was considered necessary because it explains the overall plan of data gathering. Owie (2006) opined that it provides appropriates methodology for investigating human behaviour and perception or opinion when the population under study is large. The design was chosen because it involves studying a group of people or items consider being representative of the entire population. It is concerned with the description of event as they are.

The population of this study comprised of all sawmill workers in Benin Metropolis. The total population of sawmill workers in the three local government areas in Benin metropolis was 299 (Edo State Ministry of Environment and Public Utilities, 2014).

A total of 100 sawmill workers constituted the sample for this study, representing 33.50% of the population. The stratified sampling technique was used to select sawmill workers. First, it involved stratifying Benin metropolis into three local government areas. Secondly, proportionate sampling technique was employed to select the sawmill workers in each Local Government Area. This involves picking number one (1) and every other third numbers in the list. This procedure was used to select 100 sawmill workers as the sample.

The research instrument that was used for this study is a questionnaire and observational checklist. The questionnaire was comprised of two sections: Section A and B. Section A dealt with the demographic data of the respondents while Section B elicited from respondents on occupational health hazards of sawmill workers. The observational checklist was used to check the necessary safety equipment that was available in the sawmills.

The instrument was content validated by three experts in the Department of Health, Safety and Environmental Education, Faculty of Education. Their criticisms, suggestions, corrections and recommendations served as the final draft of the instrument.

The test-retest method of determining reliability of an instrument was used. This involved administering the instrument to twenty (20) respondents that were not part of the study but they are sawmill workers. After an interval of two weeks, the same test was administered to the same group of workers in which Pearson Product Moment of Correlation co-efficient `was used to establish its reliability and a reliability of 0.73 were obtained.

A letter of introduction was obtained from the department which was presented to the head of the unit of every sawmill visited. Thereafter the instrument was distributed by the researcher alongside with trained research assistant. Pidgin or mother's tongue was used where necessary. Ample time was given to the respondents to enable them respond to the items in the questionnaire, after completion, the questionnaire were retrieved.

Regarding the statistical analysis, the descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages was used.

4. Results

Research Question 1: what are the health problems confronting workers in sawmill in Benin Metropolis, Edo State.

Table 1: Possible Health Problems Confronting Workers in Sawmill in Benin Metropolis.

1	Sawmill workers suffer respiratory problem	100	3.2300	.63333	Agree
2	Sawmill workers suffer deformations	100	2.2200	.89420	Disagree
3	Sawmill workers suffer from cuts	100	3.2400	.53409	Agree
4	Sawmill workers suffer from chest and waist pain	100	3.1900	.64659	Agree
5	Sawmill workers suffer from hearing impairment	100	3.1500	.71598	Agree
6	Sawmill workers suffer from tingling sensation	100	2.4900	.99995	Disagree
7	Sawmill workers suffer from skin rashes	100	3.0900	.63715	Agree
8	Sawmill workers suffer from headache	100	2.1200	.62410	Disagree
9.	Sawmill workers are prone to have cancer	100	2.9900	.70345	Agree

In item 1, data shows a mean of 3.2300 and a standard deviation of .63333, it therefore suggested that the respondents agreed that sawmill workers suffer respiratory problems using a criterion mean of 2.50. In item 2, shows a mean of 2.2200 and a standard deviation of .894200. It implies that the respondents disagreed that sawmill workers does not suffer deformations. In item 3, show a mean of 3.2400 and a standard deviation of .53409, it indicated that the respondents agreed that sawmill workers suffer from cuts. In item 4, shows a mean of 3.1900 and a standard deviation of .64659. it means that the respondents agreed that sawmill workers suffer from chest and waist pain. In item 5, shows a mean of 3.1500 and a standard deviation of .71598 which means that the respondents agreed that sawmill workers are prone to hearing impairment based on the criterion mean of 2.50. In item 6, shows a mean of 2.4900 and a standard deviation of .99995. It indicated that the respondents disagreed that, sawmill workers do not suffer from tingling sensation, based on the criterion mean of 2.50. In item 7, shows a mean of 3.0900 and a standard deviation of .63715. It therefore means that the respondents agreed that sawmill workers suffer from skin rashes, based on the criterion mean of 2.50. In item 8, shows a mean of 2.12 and a standard deviation of .62410. it therefore means that the respondents disagreed that sawmill workers do not suffer from headache. In item 9, shows a mean of 2.9900 and a standard deviation of .70345. it therefore suggested that the respondents agreed that sawmill workers are prone to lung cancer, based on the criterion mean of 2.50. In item

Research Question 2: Are there safety equipment in sawmill industry in Benin metropolis

Table 2: Availability of Safety Equipment in Sawmill Industry in Benin Metropolis

S/N	Item	Not available	Percentage	Available	Percentage	Total	Total %
1.	Safety gadgets	6	46.2%	7	53.8%	13	100%
2.	Safety boots	7	53.8%	6	46.2%	13	100%
3.	Helmet	13	100%	-	-	13	100%
4.	Ear muff	5	38.5%	8	61.5	13	100%
5.	Hand gloves	-	-	13	100%	13	100%
6.	Nose mask	1	7.7%	12	92.3%	13	100%
7.	Safety clothing	-	-	13	100%	13	100%

Data in table 2, shows that, 46.2% of the sawmill visited using a checklist revealed that no safety goggles' were not available while 53.8% shows that safety all safety goggles' are available. In item 2, it shows 53.8% of the sawmill industry in Benin metropolis that safety boots are not available while 46.2% of safety boots are available. In item 3, a look at the table shows that 100% of the sawmill in Benin city revealed that helmet is not available. In item 4, in the table above indicated that 38.5% of the sawmill industry in Benin metropolis that ear muff are not available while 61.5% revealed that it is available. In item 5, data shows that, all the thirteen (13) sawmill in Benin had hand gloves representing 100%. In item 6, data shows 7.7% of the sawmill do not have nose mask while 92.3% shows that nose mask are available. In item 7, data on the table shows that all the thirteen sawmill sampled in Benin metropolis revealed safety clothing was 100% available.

Research Question 3: Do sawmill workers in Benin Metropolis adhere to safety regulations?

Table 3: Adherence of Sawmill Workers To Safety Regulations in Benin Metropolis

Variable	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Decision
Adhere to safety rules and regulations	100	13.8500	2.64527	Sawmill workers adhere to safety regulations

Data in table 4 shows that the mean score of the respondents to be 13.8500 and a standard deviation of 2.64527 with a criterion mean of 12.50. It indicated that sawmill workers adhere to safety rules and regulations

5. Discussion of Findings

The findings from this study were discussed under the following:

5.1 What are the possible health hazards confronting workers in sawmill in Benin Metropolis?

Table 1, revealed that sawmill workers are greatly exposed to one health problems or the other. This problem could be as a result of nonchalant attitude of the workers by not using proper gadgets to safeguard themselves against these health problems. This study agrees with Albert (1994) who observed that there are several potentially toxic species of timber used in the sawmill industries. Some timbers have high silica content that can result in nasal irritation and some contain other chemical that can cause allergic reactions. In another development, international agency for research in cancer (IARC, 1998) stated that cut trees contain large amount of microbes,

mainly moulds. The numbers of these increases in the logs are stored outside and under moist or humid conditions. The microbes can cause inflammation of the airways during, debarking, sawing and transportation. According to Bean, Butcher and Lawrence (2006) negative health effects have been associated with professions that shape, cut or work with wood. Wood dust becomes potentially hazardous to health when the wood particles from processes such as sawing, shaping or cutting becomes airborne and the particles may cause external and internal health problems such as dermatitis allergic, respiratory effects, mucosa non-allergic respiratory effects and cancer, other common negative health effect associated with wood dust expose include eye irritation, nasal dryness and obstruction, prolonged colds and frequent headaches.

5.2 Safety Equipment in Sawmill in Benin Metropolis

Data in table 2, revealed that there are inadequate safety equipment in sawmill in Benin metropolis. When each of the equipment was isolated for study, the state of inadequacy of the available equipment became glaring. For instance it was found that of the 13 safety goggles' required in the sawmill studied, only 7(53.8%) were available which showed inadequate supply. This implied that additional 6 goggles are required. Where safety goggles are not adequate in quantity, workers are forced to saw wood without eyes protection. This will expose the eyes to different dangers such as eye irritation (Bean et al, 2006). This findings widespread shortage of safety goggles in the study of 15 privately owned sawmill industries in southwest Nigeria of the 13 safety boot required in the sawmill studied, only 6 (46.2) were available indicating level of inadequacy. This discovery contravenes the finding of Kawachi (2007) that safety boots are widely available for sawmill workers in New south wale, Australia. A very vital equipment used by sawmill workers helmet nose mask and ear muff, but it was found that these equipment were neglected in many sawmill as only 0%, 61.5% and 92.3% for helmet, ear muff and nose mask were available respectively. This will subject the worker to nasal dryness and obstruction, prolonged cold, frequent headache, inflammatory changes in the lung (Dewer et al 2000), mucosal and non-allergic respiratory effect and sneezing sinusitis (Solgard & Anderson, 1995). Therefore the reports of Tescke et al (2000) and Salmon (2001) that most sawmill workers in Eastern Nigeria are without any safety equipment is corroborated by the findings of this study. Interestingly it was also found that hand gloves and safety clothing were adequately provided as both recorded 100% adequacy. This corresponds with the finding of Dewers et al (2000) that hand gloves and safety clothing are the commonest of all safety equipment in their study of availability of safety equipment among sawmill workers in Accra, Ghana.

5.3 Adherence to Safety Equipment in Sawmill in Benin Metropolis

Similarly, it was discovered from the finding that sawmill workers in Benin metropolis adhere to safety regulations. This was based on mean score of 13.85 as against the criterion mean of 12.50. the finding corroborates with the findings of Alvis et al (1999) which investigated the adherence of sawmill workers to safety precautions among India worker and reported that the workers had positive attitudes towards safety precaution. In another study on occupational health hazards of sawmill workers Harrington and Gill (2001) reported that 76% of the respondent adhere to safety practices while 24% did not. The findings reported above by Harrington and Gill (2001) agrees with this present study which affirms a similar attitudinal disposition towards safety precautions. This findings however contravenes the finding of Solgard and Anderson (1995) who revealed negative attitudes towards safety regulations.

6. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it could be concluded that the results of the study revealed that Sawmill workers are confronted with numerous health hazards associated with sawmilling, that there are inadequate safety equipment in the sawmill and that sawmill workers adheres to safety rules.

7. Recommendations

Based on the result of this study, the following recommendations were made:

- Adherence to safety rules should be sustained by rewarding law abiding workers and punishing culprits. This will help sawmill workers to be dedicated to their duty and attain a better height in safety consciousness.
- Since many of the personal protective equipment are not adequate, sawmill owners should as a matter of urgency provide the unavailable equipment to ensure that they are adequate in quality and quantity.

- The government should constitute a special task force that will monitor the operations of sawmilling in Benin metropolis with the view to ensuring strict compliance to safety practice

References

Alwis, K.U., Hocking, A.D. & Mandry, K.J. (1999). Work Related Symptoms and Dose Response Relationships for Personal Exposures and Pulmonary Function among Wood Workers. *Ind Med.* **35**(5) 481 – 490.

Bean, L., butchers, W. & Lawrence, T. (2006). Wood Dust Exposure Hazards. Retrieved 13 Nov, 2014 from www. Healthfully.org /eolrid/html

Dewers, P.A., Teschko, K. Davies, H.W., Keneddy, S.M. & Leving, V. (2000). Exposure to dust. Resin Acids and Monoterpeves in Softwood Timber Mills. *Albaj* **61**(4): 521.

Harrington, M. & Gill, F. (1997). A Case Study of Vulnerability of the Respiratory Tract to Wood Dust among Sawmill Workers.

Huff, J. (2001). *Chemicals & Carcinogenesis. Environmental Health Perspective.* Canada: Wilfrid Lauriel University Publisher.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (2012). Wood-dust and formaldehyde IARC *Monogr Eval Carcinog. Risks*. **62**:162.

Kawachi ,I. Pearce, N.& Fraser, N. (2007). A New Zealand Cancer Registry based study of Cancer in wood workers. *Candinavian Journal of Work, Environmental & Health 3* (5): 325-335.

Million; L. (2004). *Occupational Safety. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.* Amsterdam: Academic Publishers.

Ministry of Environment and Public Utilities (2014). Department of Forest Management and Utilization. Palm House, Benin City.

Nwachukwu, A.E. (2000*). Industrial and Occupational Health and Safety*. Nigeria: Totan Publishers Limited.

Owie, I. (2006). *Fundamental of Statistic in Education and Social Sciences*. Benin: National Book Publishers.

Rastogi, V. (1999). Exposure of sawmill workers to aerosol. Retrieved 15 Dec, 2014 from www.Academia .edu/…evaluation of exposure of aerosol.html.

Salmon, P. (2001). Human Motive and Happiness. Washington :Davis Publishers.

Solgard, J. & Andersen, T. (1995). *Effect of Wood Dust Exposure*: Canada: McCle Iland & Steward Publishers.

Tescke, A. Davis, H. Dewers, G. & Kennedy, B. (2002). Long Term Impact of Western Red Cedar. Retrieved 10 Dec, 2014 from www.ncbi.nllo.nih.gov/pm-long-term-impact-of-western -red cedar-

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 299–304

Impact of National Holidays on Job Performance of Commercial Banks Employees in Anyigba, Nigeria

DAVID AJIBADE
Kogi State University, Anyigba, Nigeria

Abstract. This paper examined the impact of national holidays on job performance of commercial bank employees in Anyigba, Nigeria. The study adopts cross sectional survey research design. It also utilized multi-stage sampling approach and purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using semi-structured questionnaire and oral interviews. The data collected through questionnaire were analysed using descriptive techniques such as frequency counts and percentages while the data obtained through interviews were content analysed. Results of the study showed that respondents have high level of job performance and this was found to be due to national holidays' which had positively mpacted on the respondents. Based on these findings, the study recommends that the Federal Government of Nigeria should create more holidays for workers as this will not only give them opportunity to recover from work strain but also help to ensure their long term workability with improve performance.

Keywords: National holidays, Job performance, Commercial banks, Anyigba, Nigeria

1. Introduction

The word holiday has different meanings in many regions of the world. For instance, in the United States of America, the word is used exclusively to refer to the nationally, religiously or culturally observed days of rest, celebration or the events themselves. In the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth nations, the word holiday refers to the period of time where leave from one's duties has been agreed/approved, and is used as a synonym to the United States prefered vacation (which is the time set aside for rest, travel or participation in recreational activities). Holiday is of various forms and one of such is national holiday. National holidays are holidays that are legally established by national government rather than by state government. In other words, national holiday are holidays that are observed throughout a nation in which most businesses and other institutions are closed. Historically, national holiday tradition goes back to millennial era when governments/rulers promote religious observances; and that is carries on through to today (Congressional Research Services, 2004).

National holidays are celebrated worldwide but in different day depending on the country. In Nigeria, national holidays are designed to commemorate a particular aspect of Nigerian heritage or to celebrate an event in Nigerian history. Examples of national holidays in Nigeria include Independence Day (to commemorates the independence of Nigeria from Britain), Christmas day (a religious holiday meant to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ), Boxing day (used to commemorate the day after Christmas), New year day (to marks the beginning of a new year), Easter holidays (these comprises of good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday; these holidays are used to commemorates the crucifixion and rresurrection of Jesus Christ), democracy day (used to commemorates the return to democracy in Nigeria), Eid el-Fitr holiday (a religious holiday meant to celebrate the end of Islamic fasting), Eid el-Kabir holiday (a religious holiday meant to commemorates the birth of Prophet Mohammed), and workers' day (use to ccommemorate workers' labour movement internationally) (Ikenuwa, 2020).

National holidays are important as it does not only helps to promote a sense of nationhood and common community but also affords increased opportunities for families to be together especially those families of which various members were separated by distances;

enables citizens to enjoy a wide range of recreational activities since they would be afforded more time to travel; provides increased opportunities for pilgrimages to visit the historic sites thereby increasing participation in commemoration of historical events; affords greater opportunity for leisure at home thereby enable citizens to enjoy further participation in hobbies as well as educational and cultural activities (United States of America Congress, 1968; Martz & Osberg, 2006; Shen, Wang, Ye & Liu, 2018; Manoj, 2019) .

As regards to the relationships between national holidays and job performance (the level of productivity of an individual employee relative to his/her peers on several job related behaviours and outcome), Ernst & Young (2006) cited in Boyd (2014:2) found that for each extra ten hours of holiday that employee took, annual performance ratings went up by eight percent on average and that employees who took regular holidays were much less likely to leave the business. These means that holiday, apart from increasing workers performance, also helped to slow down employee's turnover. Other studies such as that of Kuhnel & Sonnentag (2012); Zenger & Folkman (2015); Przystanski (2017) also found a positive relationship between holidays and job performance. In spite of these however, Botes (2017) found organizations to always experience reduced production/services on public holiday. In addition, Mohammed, Karlsson, Haddad, Cederberg, Jernberg, Lindahl, Frobert, Koul & Erlinge (2018) also found national holiday most especially Christmas and mid sumer holidays to be associated with higher risk of myocardial infarction. It is against the foregoing that this paper is conceived. The paper will however focus on commercial banks (financial institution which performs the functions of accepting deposits from the general public and giving loans for investment with the aim of earning profits) employees.

Generally, commercial banks employees deal with people from all walks of life and in all kinds of financial shape. Their responsibilities include managing clients bank accounts including opening and closing accounts; overseeing transactions, processing deposits, payment and withdrawal; authorizing and evaluating overdrafts and loans as well as handling other transactions such as writing cashier checks or money orders, when necessary. These however come with large amount of stress which they sometimes ward off through national holidays. This paper thus has as its specific objectives an investigation of commercial banks' employees views about their job, their level of job performance and the impact which national holidays have on their level of job performance. It is believed that this study will provide necessary information that may be useful to government and industrial policy makers on the impact of national holidays on workers performance. The findings from the study will also be useful for further studies relating to impact of national holidays on job performance of workers in other sectors.

Theoretical framework

This study adopted social action theory. Social action theory began with the work of Max Weber in his book titled "*Economy and Society"* published in 1922 and revised in 1978. Weber in the book defines action that is social as actions to which the acting individual attaches a subjective meaning to his behavior-be it overt/covert, omission/acquiescence. Action is social, according to Weber, in so far as its subjective meaning takes account of the behavior of others and is thereby oriented in its course.

Weber identified four forms of social action namely rational action (individuals have expectations about the behavior of others and act to take account of these expectations in order to attain their own rationality chosen outcomes), evaluative action (individuals take account of absolute values-beliefs, ethics, aesthetics or other forms of behavior-entirely for their own sake and independently of any prospects of external benefit or success), emotional action (action based on feelings and emotions of the individual and other actors), and finally traditional action (action that is based on long-established and habitually practiced traditional expectations).

In applying the theory to this study, national holidays lie within the domain of both traditional and rational actions. Traditional action because national holidays rests on a belief in the rightness of established customs and tradition that must be observed as at when due; and rational action because national holidays are product of carefully weighted, analysed and calculated idea seen to have greatest amount of benefits for both the employee and employer as employee will have enough time to relax, refresh and thereby become more energetic which is good for high job performance needed by employer to break even.

2. Methodology

This study was conducted in Anyigba town between February and March, 2020. Anyigba is a town in Dekina Local Government Area of Kogi State, and is located between latitude $7^{o}15^{l}$N-$7^{o}29^{l}$N and longitude $7^{o}11^{l}$E-$7^{o}32^{l}$E and has an estimated population of

189,976 persons (Ifatimehin, Falola & Odogbo, 2014). The study adopted cross sectional survey design. The design is considered appropriate since the study focuses on different commercial banking institutions in the study area. The study population comprised of commercial bank employees in Anyigba.

With regards to sample size and sampling technique, the study used multi-stage sampling design. First, all the eight (8) commercial banks in the study area were chosen for the study using purposive sampling technique. These banks are Zenith Bank Plc, First Bank Plc, EcoBank Plc, Union Bank Plc, First City Monument Bank Plc, Access Bank Plc, Polaris Bank Limited, and United Bank for Africa (UBA) Plc. Second, a total of two hundred and fifty six (256) respondents were selected using stratified random sampling technique from a total population of two hundred and eighty eight (288). Data were collected using semi structured questionnaire and oral interviews. The data collected through questionnaire were analysed using descriptive techniques such as frequency counts and percentages while the data obtained through interviews were content analysed.

3. Results and Discussion

A total of two hundred and fifty six (256) copies of questionnaire were administered, out of which two hundred and forty seven (247) representing 96.5 percent were suitable for analysis while the remaining nine (9) representing 3.5 percent were invalid and not used in the analysis.

Table 1: Respondents' Socio-demographic Characteristics

Variables	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	137	55.5
	Female	110	44.5
	Total	247	100.0
Age (in years)	Less than 20	01	0.4
	20-29	57	23.0
	30-39	77	31.2
	40-49	73	29.6
	50 and over	39	15.8
	Total	247	100.0
Marital status	Married	130	52.6
	Never married	64	25.9
	Divorced	15	6.1
	Separated	16	6.5
	Widowed	22	8.9
	Total	247	100.0
Years of working experience	Less than 5years	52	21.1
	5-10years	80	32.4
	11-15years	74	29.9
	16-20years	24	9.7
	>20 years	17	6.9
	Total	247	100.0
Educational level	ND/NCE Certificate	103	41.7
	HND/Degree Cert.	93	37.7
	Masters (MA, M.SC, M.ED)		
	Certificate	49	19.8
	Ph.D Certificate	02	0.8
	Total	247	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 1 above shows the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. From the table a little more than half (55.5%) of the respondents were male while the remaining (44.5%) were female. This finding implies that there are more male than female bank employees in the study area. This may be attributed to the fact that bank works are hectic in nature which many women may not be able to cope with, hence the reason for their limited numbers in the banks in the study area.

The age of the respondents' shows that 31.2 percent were between age 30-39 years, 29.6 percent were between ages 40-49 years, 23.0 percent were between ages 20-29 years, 15.8 percent were between age 50 years and over while the remaining 0.4 percent were less than 20 years. Situations where there are more respondents between ages 30-39 years indicate that most of the respondents were young. It also means that bank in the study area have younger workforce. Younger workforce is associated with high energy which is good for job performance.

As regards the marital status of the respondents, majority (52.6%) of the respondents is still married, 25.9 percent never married/single, 8.9 percent have lost their partners due to death (widowed), 6.5 percent were separated while the remaining 6.1 percent were divorced. The high numbers of the married respondents indicate that banks in the study area prefer a more matured and responsible adults/workers.

With regards to the respondents year of working experience, most (32.4%) of the respondents have between 5-10 years of working experience, 29.9 percent have between 11-15 years of working experience, 21.1 percent have less than 5 years of working experience, 9.7 percent have between 16-20 years of working experience while the remaining 6.9 percent have more than 20 years of working experience. These results show that most of the respondents working in banks in the study area have acquired huge amount of knowledge to make their work a success.

The educational level of the respondents shows that majority (41.7%) of them have National Diploma (ND)/National Certificate of Education (NCE), 37.7 percent have Bachelor Degree/Higher National Diploma (HND) Certificate, 19.8 percent have Master Degree Certificate, while the remaining 0.8 percent have Doctorate Degree Certificate. Further enquiries were made from the respondents on whether they have professional qualifications in addition to their academic qualifications. The results of the enquiries show that majority of the respondents answered in affirmative, and they claimed to possess professional qualification such as Associate Certified Accountant (ACA) Certificate, Associate National Accountant of Nigeria (ANAN) Certificate, Nigerian Institute of Management (Chartered) Certificate, etc. These suggest that bank employees in the study area are highly literate. High literacy level of workers has direct implication on their work attitude and performance as it does not only make them to take direct control of their work as an individual in their workplace but also make them to perform well.

Respondents' general feelings about their work

Before finding out from the respondents about the feeling they have towards their work efforts were first of all made to get information from them on the time/year they started their working career, reasons for working, numbers of their working days in a week, as well as their opening and closing time. The results of the enquiries show that majority (77.3%) of the respondents started their working career immediately after graduation from tertiary institutions while the remaining (22.7%) respondents had started working before graduation from tertiary institutions. On the reasons for working, most (29.6%) of the respondents responded that they are working to earn a living. Other reasons given by the respondents for working include: for self-fulfillment (27.9%), to supplement husband's earning (17.4%), because I'm a graduate and I cannot waste learning (15.8%), and the need to leave home (9.3%). With regards to the respondent's number of working days in a week, all the respondents mentioned five (5) working days i.e. Monday to Friday. As regards the opening and closing hours, the respondents said they resumed by 7.00am but opened to customers by 8.00am and closed by 3.00pm or 4.00pm to customers (depending on the banks) and then start balancing and reconciling their account. This account balancing and reconciliation, according to the respondents, sometimes last till 7.00pm or beyond.

With regards to respondents feeling about their work the results of the enquiries made is presented in table 2 below:

Table 2: Respondents' feelings about their work

Respondents feelings	Frequency	Percent %
My job require that I work very hard	83	33.6
I never seem to have enough time to get my work done	18	7.3
My work gives me a feeling of personal accomplishment	74	30.0
I find my work enjoyable and challenging	72	29.1
Total	247	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 2 above shows respondents' feelings about their work. From the table, most (33.6%) of the respondents felt their job require that they work very hard, 30.0 percent of them felt that their work gave them a feeling of personal accomplishment, 29.1 percent found their work enjoyable and challenging while the remaining 7.3 percent never seem to have enough time to get their work done. These findings show that the respondents have different feelings towards their work which in one way or the other has influence their work attitude and performance.

4. Impact of National Holidays on the Respondents

To know the impact national holidays have on the respondents, efforts were first of all made to extract information from respondents on whether their workplace observe national holiday, the level of observance of such national holidays, and the goodness of national holidays. With regards to the observance of the national holidays by commercial banks in the study area, all the respondents said yes, that their workplaces always observe national holidays whenever is declared by the federal Government of Nigeria, and that the level of compliance, according to the respondents, is very high. On the goodness of the national holidays, a little more than half (51.0%) of the respondents belief national holiday is good because according to them it always help to promote a sense of nationhood and common community, 48.2% sees it as very good because it always remind and guide them about the value and message associated with a particular holiday, while the remaining 0.8 percent said national holidays are bad. Further enquiries were made from the respondents that saw national holidays as bad on why they think so. The results of the enquiries show their major reasons to be that national holidays always reduce economic activity/output.

With regards to the impact of national holidays on the respondents, the result of the enquiries made is presented in table 3 below:

Table 3: Impact of National Holidays on the Respondents

No in the Questionnaire	Nature of the impact	Strongly Agree 4	Agree 3	Disagree 2	Strongly disagree 1	$\bar{X}$	Rank
1	It makes me to be more creative/have new ideas of doing my work	122	122	1	2	3.47	1st
5	It gives me better mental health which is good for job performance	130	107	1	9	3.44	2nd
2	It always makes me relaxed, more energetic and less stress than I was before holidays	112	128	1	6	3.40	3rd
3	It always make me more resilient, productive and engaged at work	111	129	1	6	3.39	4th
4	It always make me more refreshed and excited to get back to my job	104	130	1	12	3.31	5th

Source: *Field survey, 2020*

Table 3 show the impact of national holidays on the respondents. From the table, it can be seen that majority of the respondents strongly agreed/agreed that national holidays 'makes them to be more creative and have new ideas of doing their work', 'gives them better mental health which is good for job performance', 'makes them relaxed, more energetic and less stress than they were before holidays', 'makes them more resilient, productive and engaged at work', and 'make them more refreshed and excited to get back to their job'.

From among the impact which national holidays have on the respondents as listed in table 3 above, 'it makes me to be more creative and have new ideas of doing my work' was the most common, with an overall weighted mean of 3.47, while 'it makes me more refreshed and excited to get back to my job' ranked last with a weighted mean value of 3.31. These indicate that national holidays invigorate commercial bank workers to work harder.

5. Impact of National Holidays on Respondents Level of Job Performance

Efforts were also made to understand the impact of national holidays on respondents' job performance by first of all find out the level of job performance of the respondents. With regards to the respondents' level of job performance, the results of the enquiries made show that 57.3 percent indicated very high performance, 37.5 percent chose high performance, 3.2 percent picked low performance while the remaining 2.0 percent signified very low performance. However, by collapsing the respondents' response into two groups of (i) low, and (ii) high, respondents who reported high performance are more than those who reported low performance. Based on this, respondents in the sampled commercial banks are found to have high level of job performance.

In view of the foregoing, efforts were then made to find out how much impact national holidays had on the respondents' level of job performance. The results of this inquiry are presented in table 4 below:

Table 4: Impact of National Holidays on Respondents' Level of Job Performance

How much impact do you think national holidays have on your level of job performance?	Frequency	Percent %
A lot	205	83.0
Some	38	15.4
A little	03	1.2
No impact	01	0.4
Total	247	100.0

Source: *Field survey, 2020*

Table 4 shows the impact of national holidays on the respondents' level of job performance. From the table, majority (83.0%) of the respondents indicated a lot of impact, 15.4 percent signified some impact, 1.2 percent indicated a little impact while the remaining 0.4 percent picked no impact. Situation where many respondents signified a lot of impact means that national holiday have positive impact on respondents' level of job performance. These findings contradicted that of Botes (2017); and Mohammed, *et al* (2018). These scholars in their various studies found inverse relationship between national holidays and job performance. The difference in findings may however be attributed to differences in research setting.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

This study examined the impact of national holidays on job performance of commercial bank employees in Anyigba with the specific objectives of investigating commercial bank employees' views about their job, their level of job performance and the impact which national holidays have on their level of job performance. Results of the study show that most of the respondents felt their job required they work very hard. The study further discovered that respondents have high level of job performance and this was found to be significantly influenced by national holidays. In view of these findings, the study conclude that national holidays though have its own demerits are more beneficial to employees. Arising from this conclusion, the study make case for more national holidays for workers as this will not only provide opportunity for them to recover from work strain but also help to ensure their long term workability with improved performance needed by employers to break even

References

Botes, J (2017). Negative effects of public holidays, retrieved from *https://www.10/co.za/business-report*, on 10/02/2020

Boyd, C (2014). The link between holidays and performance, retrieved from *https://www.hrmonline.com.au/section*, on11/02/2020

Congressional Research Services (2014). Federal holidays: Evolution and current practices, retrieved from *www.crs.gov*, on 11/02/2020

Ifatimehin, O.O; Falola, O.O and Odogbo, E.V (2014). An analysis of the spatial distribution of plasmodium sporozoites and effects of climate correlates on malaria infection in Analysis town, Nigeria, *Global Journal of Health Science*, 6(1), 115- 126

Ikenuwa, C (2020). National and public holidays in Nigeria, retrieved from *https://www.nigerian.infopedia.com.ng/national* holiday, on 06/01/2020

Kuhnel, J and Sonnentag, S (2012). How long do you benefits from vacation? A closer look at the fade-out of vacation effects, *Journal of Organisational Behaviour*, 32(1), 125-143

Manoj, S (2019). General knowledge: What is the Importance of Public Holidays?, retrieved from *https://www.quora.com/general* knowledge, on 07/02/2020

Mertz, J and Osberg, L (2006). Keeping in touch: A benefit of public holidays, *Discussion Paper No 2089*, Department of Economics and Social Sciences, University of Luneburg, Germany, retrieved on 07/01/2020

Mohammad, M.A; Karlsson, S; Haddad, J; Cederberg, B; Jernberg, T; Lindahl, B; Frobert, O; Koul, S; and Erlingue, D (2018). Christmas, national holidays, sport events, and time factors as triggers of acute myocardial infarction: Swede heart Observational Study, retrieved from *https:/doi.org/10.1136/bmj.k4811*

Przystanski, A (2017). Vacation time: the secret for boosting employee performance?, retrieved from *https://blog.namely.com/blog/boost-employee-performance-vacation* time, on 05/02/2020

Shen, H; Wang, Q; Ye, C and Liu, J (2018). The evolution of holiday system in china and its influence on domestic tourism demand, *Journal of Tourism Futures*, 4(2), 139-151

United States of America Congress (1968). House committee on the judiciary, *Holiday Report 1280*, Washington: GPO, retrieved from *https://www.everycrsreport.com/report*, on05/01/2020

Weber, M (1978). *Economy and society: An outline of interpretive sociology*, United States of America: University of California Press

Zenger, J and Folkman, J (2015). Are we more productive when we have more time off?, retrieved from *https://hbr.org/2015/06/are-we-more-productive-when-we-have-more-time-off*, on 20/02/2020

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 305–312

Vocational Educators' Job Satisfaction and Value Creation: Antidotes for their Job Retention

ROBINSON OSARUMWENSE OWENVBIUGIE, SUNDAY BELLO ABUSOMWAN
University of Benin, Benin City. Nigeria

Abstract. The study assessed how vocational educators' job satisfaction and value creation serve as antidotes for their job retention in tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta States. Variables such as tenure, salary, excellent compensation and training and development were assessed. Four research queries were provided answers to. Two reasonable guesses were tested. Descriptive survey research was applied. 329 vocational educators were used for the study. A total of 318 questionnaires were found usable representing 96.7 percent. The instrument was validated by Three experts validated the items in the questionnaire. The instrument yielded 0.88 using the Cronbach alpha to enhance its face and content validity. The descriptive statistics was used to answer all questions raised for the study. The hypotheses were tested with the t-test statistics. Vocational Educators' Job Satisfaction and Value Creation Questionnaire (VEJSVCQ) were administered on the respondents by the researcher with two supporting persons. Results revealed vocational educators: male and female, married and single, were satisfied with job tenure, salary they earned. It also revealed vocational educators were satisfied with excellent compensation, training and development. Male vocational educators do not differ from female vocational educators in their levels of job satisfaction. Married vocational educators do not differ from single vocational educators in their levels of job satisfaction. The study recommended that vocational educators' job satisfaction may be improved if management and councils of various tertiary institutions pay necessary attention to staff welfare in terms of regular review of salary paid to staff, and security of workers' job.

Keywords: Job satisfaction; Value creation; Job retention; Salary; Job tenure; Excellent Compensation; Training and development

1. Introduction

Some amount of research appears to have been conducted on job satisfaction and organizational to the field of organizational behavior. There appears to be little in literature on assessment of job satisfaction and value creation for vocational educators. There is still, no clear understanding on how factors purported to be associated with job satisfaction and value creation contribute to its development. It is assumed that no nation can develop above its workforce. For employees to be meaningful in their contribution to national development, they must be adequately and sufficiently motivated to meet the challenges of the nation economically, socially and technically. It is possible for a country to have high quality machineries as well as sufficient funds without well-developed human resources, there cannot be meaningful progress. These are realizable only when workers are satisfied with their job.

Job satisfaction according to Mallick (2020) **is the level of happiness workers possess.** Job satisfaction is a feeling of delectation a worker expresses about his/her job by saying I am OK no matter the circumstances he/she faces in work situation. This is a type of unquantifiable positive emotional response one experiences when performing a job. It may also be seen as the way an employee feels contented with their job stability as well as growth in career. If a large number of vocational educators are allowed to leave an educational institution in whatever reason, it may affect the productivity of such institution. This

attrition rate may make the various institutions incur some costs that may adversely affect the organization's performance. To avert this trend, management must do everything that is possible to retain its employees. Vocational educators, employees, teachers, lecturers, workers are used interchangeably in this study. Organization, educational tertiary institutions were also used interchangeably in this study.

Employee's retention is seen as the capacity of an organization to keep its staffers from resigning their appointments. This is why Half (2020) maintained that organizations should adopt a number of strategies to retain its staff to enhance its productivity which include onboarding and orientation, mentorship, compensation, perks, communication feedback, training and development, recognition and rewards system, flexible working arrangements, and fostering teamwork, among others.

Vocational educator appears to form the pivot on which the learning process of a state or nation revolves. Since education is an instrument of development and progress of a country, the vocational education teacher appears to occupy an important place as the facilitator and custodian of the learning process. The rapid socio-economic development of a nation appears to be dependent on its workforce which teachers are part. The challenges of teachers over the years are many ranging from poor conditions of service to lack of security. For many, teaching seems to be a stepping-stone to other alternative jobs with better pay and incentives. It is on literature that some of the reasons vocational education teachers disengage from the work are not involving them in decision-making as well as lack of future prospects.

Some studies have been conducted to find the relationship between gender, job tenure, salary, excellent compensation and training and development and job satisfaction. Owenvbiugie (2015) reported that five factors have a strong influence on job satisfaction and these include salary, job tenure, promotion, supervision, and social support. These also include excellent compensation and training and development. Job tenure is the period a worker engages in work usually after a three years period. Salary is amount employer agrees to its employees for work rendered. Business educators, lecturers, and teachers are used interchangeably in this study.

Many tertiary educational institutions stand the risk of losing their valuable vocational educators who are not carried along in decision-making. This claim is supported by Pennsylvania State University (2011) which maintained that many organizations in the United States are losing their valuable staffers who feel not given the needed attention they deserve. Many employees sometime leave their jobs for a number of reasons probably because they are not valued in their various establishments by their employers. Values are ways employers attract bright employees to small growing business. From the foregoing value creation is a wealth of experience that a worker brings to an organization. Ibeneme (2019) stated that what a worker comes with into an organization, on taking up a job position is not just only the skills needed for the position, but with their personal beliefs, attitude and values. The extent to which the skills are applied and sustained towards the progress of the organization depends largely on the person's value placement. Ibeneme concluded by saying that another source of creating value for employees by employers is by recognizing and rewarding employees, involvement in decision-making, excellent compensation as well as providing challenging opportunities. Excellent compensation is an attractive salary required by employees to entice and retain talent in an organization. These include base salary, overtime, bonuses, commissions, profit sharing and allowances. Training and development is the act of providing various training needs for employees to make them excel in one occupation and another. There appears to be little in literature about job satisfaction and value creation as antidotes for job retention for vocational educators. There is still, no clear understanding on how factors purported to be associated with job satisfaction and value creation contribute to its development. In recent past the government seems to have approved new pay packages for lecturers. Despite this, the exodus of vocational educators still persists. This state of affair was observed by Owenvbiugie (2015) who maintained that tertiary educational institutions in Edo State operating vocational education programmes lost eight vocational educators to other organizations, while Delta State lost ten. If this trend of turnover continues unabated tertiary educational institutions offering vocational education programmes may be adversely affected by this high turnover of this set of workers. What could be responsible for this rate of turnover of vocational educators?

The study determined the level of job satisfaction and value creation for vocational educators in tertiary educational institutions. The specific objectives were to determine:

- the extent vocational educators are satisfied with their job tenure

- the extent vocational educators are satisfied with the salary they earn ;
- the extent vocational educators are satisfied with the provision of excellent compensation in their job; and
- the extent vocational educators are satisfied with the provision of training and development in their job.

The following hypotheses were tested:

- Male vocational educators do not differ from female vocational educators in their levels of job satisfaction.
- Married vocational educators do not differ from single vocational educators in their levels of job satisfaction.

2. Methods

The descriptive survey was deployed for the study. 329 vocational educators constituted the population as there was no sampling. There were 186 business educators, 102 home economics educators and 41 technical educators.

A structured questionnaire titled Vocational Educators' Job Satisfaction and Value Creation Questionnaire (VEJSVCQ) was the instrument used for job satisfaction. The tool used for value creation was an adapted version of the Work and Meaning Inventory (WAMI) developed by Steger (2011).

The study tool was made up of 'A' and 'B'. Part A consisted of demographic data, such as gender, and, marital status. Part B consisted of 25 items on job satisfaction and value creation that examined job dimension variables of job tenure, salary, value creation variables of excellent compensation, continued training and development. The tool used for the study was a Likert-type scale of five response options.
The instrument for the study was validated by three experts, and the reliability of the data collected was 0.88.

329 copies of the questionnaires were administered. On the whole 318 copies of the questionnaire items were used representing 96.7%.

The descriptive statistics were applied for the research questions. All the reasonable guesses were tested with the t-test statistics.

3.0 was the mean criterion. Any mean with 3.0 and above was regarded as satisfied and any mean below 3.0 was dissatisfied. The null hypothesis was upheld because the t-calculated value was less than the t-critical value of 0.05.

3. Analysis

Purpose One
Extent vocational educators satisfied with their job tenure?

Table 6.1: Respondents' Mean Responses on Job Tenure of Job Satisfaction

S/N	Aspects of Job Tenure	Mean	S.D	Remark	
1.	The way layoff is carried out in my job	3.10	1.04	S	
2.	The opportunity to be important in the eyes of fellow colleagues		3.01	.93	S
3.	The opportunity provided for staff development	3.19	.96	S	
4.	My present job gives me a sense of accomplishment		3.15	.92	S
5.	The ways my job provides for a secured future	3.26	.93	S	
6.	The level of my job security in the organization	3.31	.92	S	
Grand Mean				**3.17**	**0.95** **S**

S= Satisfied
NS= Not satisfied
Source: Researchers' fieldwork (2020)

All the items on the table show that all vocational educators expressed satisfaction in their job tenure in the various tertiary institutions they work. The grand mean of 3.17 conclusively reveal that vocational educators were satisfied with their job tenure

Purpose Two
Extent vocational educators satisfied with the salary they earn?

Table 6.2: **Respondents' Responses on Salary**

S/N	Aspects of Salary Satisfaction	Mean	S.D	Remark			
7.	My salary value in relation to the amount of work I do	2.77	.77	NS			
8.	The level of my salary with respect to my experience	2.72	.84	NS			
9.	The way regular salary and allowance are paid		2.86	.98	NS		
10.	The opportunity for salary advancement		2.91	.76	NS		
11.	The opportunity to make as much money as my colleagues in other jobs			2.66	.83	NS	
12.	How my pay compares with that of similar positions in other industries			2.68	1.01	NS	
13.	The ways I am adequately reimbursed for my services				2.81	1.02	NS
14.	The relationship between my performance and remuneration				2.57	1.15	NS
15.	The way salary is paid regularly		3.06	1.16	S		
16.	The amount paid for allowances is adequate		2.88	1.22	NS		
Grand Mean					**2.79**	**0.97**	**NS**

S= Satisfied
NS= Not satisfied
Source: Researchers' fieldwork (2020)

All the items on the table show that all vocational educators expressed satisfaction with salary they receive in the various tertiary institutions they work. The grand mean of 2.79 conclusively reveal that vocational educators were not satisfied with salary they receive.

Purpose 3
Extent vocational educators satisfied with the provision of excellent compensation in their job?

Table 6.3: Respondents' Responses on Excellent Compensation.

S/N	Value Creation: Excellent Compensation	Mean	S.D	Remark	
17	My monthly pay comparable to similar Organizations		2.61	0.69	NS
18	Payment for excess work load	3.11	0.77	S	
19	Provision of benefits (pension, health)	2.72	0.84	NS	
20	Payment for allowances	3.02	0.92	S	
21	Provision for work life balance	3.04	0.97	S	
Grand Mean			**2.90**	**0.70**	**NS**

S= Satisfied
NS= Not satisfied
Source: Researchers' fieldwork (2020)
All the items on the table show that all vocational educators expressed satisfaction with the excellent compensation given to them in the various tertiary institutions they work. The grand mean of 2.90 conclusively reveal that vocational educators were not satisfied with excellent compensation given to them by their employers.

Purpose 4
Extent vocational educators satisfied with the provision of training and development given to them

Table 6. 4: Respondents' Responses on continued training and development

S/N	Value Creation Training and Development	Mean	S.D	Remark	
22	The way my organization encourages growth and development objectives	2.75	1.10	NS	
23	The way my organization gives attention to career development in order to attract and retain valued employees	2.62	1.12	NS	
24	The way my organization refers employees to staff internship programme for self-initiative	2.99	1.18	NS	
25	The way organization conducts performance appraisal that defines strength, weakness, and career development needs	2.83	1.14	NS	
Grand Mean			**2.80**	**1.13**	**NS**

S= Satisfied
NS= Not satisfied
Source: Researcher's fieldwork (2020)

All the items on the table show that all vocational educators expressed satisfaction with the training and development they received from the various tertiary institutions they work. The grand mean of 2.80 conclusively reveal that vocational educators were not satisfied with training and development they received from their employers.

Hypothesis 1

Male vocational educators do not differ from female vocational educators in their levels of job satisfaction.

Table 6. 5: t-test of male and female Vocational Educators' Job Satisfaction

Variables	Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t-val	p-val.	Dec	
Job Tenure	Male	87	19.20	4.319	176	1.008	.315	NS	
	Female	92	18.52	4.606					
Salary Satisfaction	Male	87	28.74	6.692	176	-.156	.876	NS	
	Female	92	28.90	6.818					
Excellent Compensation	Male	87	25.67	4.442	176	1.147	.253	NS	
	Female	92	24.86	5.007					
Training and Development	Male	87	32.30	7.151	176	1.693	.092	NS	
	Female	92	30.49	7.129					

NS: Not Significant
Source: *Researchers' fieldwork (2020)*

The results of Table 6.5 show t-test of male and female vocational educators' job satisfaction. The table shows that the four variables show that male and female vocational educators show no significant difference with regards to job tenure, salary, excellent compensation and training and development

Hypothesis 2
Married vocational educators do not differ from single vocational educators in their levels of job satisfaction.

Table 6.6: t-test of Married and Single Vocational Educators' Job Satisfaction

Variables	Marital Status	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	p-value	Decision	
Job Tenure	Married	125	19.03	4.596	176	.606	.545	NS	
	Single	54	18.59	4.096					
Salary	Married	125	28.40	6.568	176	-1.114	.267	NS	
	Single	54	29.63	7.159					
Excellent Compensation	Married	125	25.38	4.840	176	.679	.498	NS	
	Single	54	24.85	4.578					
Training and Development	Married	125	31.42	7.628	176	.277	.782	NS	
	Single	54	31.09	6.208					

NS: Not Significant
Source: Researchers' fieldwork (2020)

The results of Table 6.6 show the summary of t-test of married and single vocational educators' job satisfaction. The table shows that the four variables show that married and single vocational educators show no significant difference with regards to job tenure, salary, excellent compensation and training and development.

4. Discussions

Extent of Vocational Educators' Job Tenure and Job Satisfaction.

The status granted an employee at the point of engagement may go a long way in determining their job satisfaction to a large extent. An employee upon his engagement is told that his job offering is of a temporary nature may likely exercise job dissatisfaction than an employee who knew from the beginning that his appointment will be confirmed permanent after a probationary period of time say two or three years may likely experience job satisfaction.

The findings in Table 1 showed that all vocational educators expressed their satisfaction with job tenure. This finding is in disagreement with Riza, Ganzach, and Liu (2016) who maintained that people are less satisfied as they stay long in an organization. The finding is in consonance with Uzonwanne (2015) who opined that employees are more satisfied when they stay longer on the job.

Extent of Vocational Educators' Salary on Job Satisfaction

Lecturers who work in educational tertiary institutions are of the view that the best way to make workers happy is to increase their pay package and other welfare benefits.

The findings in Table 2 showed that all vocational educators were not satisfied with the salary they received. This finding is in disagreement with Young, Milner, Edmunds, Pentsil, and Broman (2014) who opined that when workers' salaries are increased it decreases job satisfaction. The finding is also in disagreement with Brinkmann (2017) who stated that satisfaction with pay does not necessarily bring about job satisfaction. Acharyya (2017) also disagreed that increase in salary cannot buy satisfaction in job.

Extent Vocational Educators' Excellent Compensation on Value Creation

To ensure the reward for value creation principle, organizations need to identify areas of needs. When these are carefully done, employees will be happy to contribute their quota for the overall development of the organization.

The findings in Table 3 showed that all vocational educators were not satisfied with excellent compensation they received in the course of performing their duties. This is in consonance with Galvin (2017) who believed that for organization to hire and give satisfaction to their employees to enhance retention; it must show total commitment to the compensation they give to their employees. Rouse (2013) also stated that an excellent compensation to employees ensures that the best talents are retained thus minimizing turnover rate.

Extent Vocational Educators' Training and Development on Value Creation

People need to learn individually as well as a team in an organization. This will help organizations to stay afloat in the face of competitors. The findings in Table 4 showed that all vocational educators were not

satisfied with training and development they received from their employers. In agreement with this, Miller (2014) maintained that training and development is an energizer that is used to empower and attract employees to greater productivity. The finding is also in consonance with Nagaju and Archana (2015) who opined that when training and development is well planned it may bring values to the organization thus increasing productivity; increase morale of workers as well as reduce cost and bring about organizational consistency. This can go a long way in retaining customers in the organization. The finding is agreement with Chaudhary and Bhaskar (2016) who stressed that training and development enhance workers' competencies as well as their performance in the discharge of their duties.

The result of hypothesis one revealed that Males do not differ from female vocational educators in their levels of job satisfaction. This finding is in agreement with Marasinghe and Wijayaratne (2018) who stated that males and females do not differ in their levels of job satisfaction.

The result of hypothesis two revealed that married vocational educators do not differ from single vocational educators in their levels of job satisfaction. This finding is in contrast with Kemunto, Adhiambo and Bosire (2018) who opined that married employees are happier in their level of job satisfaction than unmarried employees.

5. Conclusion

It could be concluded that vocational educators are satisfied with their jobs. Moreover, sex, and marital status of vocational educators made no significant contribution to job satisfaction. Factors responsible for attrition rate could not be easily ascertained if the variables considered by the researcher were rated satisfied. Could it be that other factors like achievement, recognition, administrative atmosphere, organizational change, management style, autonomy, culture and life balance could be responsible which need further investigation? Therefore, efforts should be made by relevant authorities to provide adequate incentives to ensure retention of business educators in tertiary institutions offering business education programmes in Edo and Delta States.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations were made:

- Management of various tertiary educational institutions not only to ensure that salary and job tenure are sustained in schools but improved upon to promote professional commitment of vocational educators to their jobs in order to enhance productivity and effectiveness.
- Management and more especially heads of department, deans of faculties and schools of various tertiary institutions should ensure that business educators' excellent compensation and continued training and development should be sustained
- There is need for management to accede to the need of business educators to encourage them for further productivity

References

Acharyya, R. (2017). How is salary related to job satisfaction? Retrieved on 5th May 2020 from http://www.careerizma.com/blog/how-salary-job-satisfaction-related/

Brinkmann, J.T. (2017). Pay and job satisfaction. Retrieved on 4th May 2020 from https://www.opedge.com/Articles/ViewArticle/2017-10-01/pay-job-satisfaction

Chaudhary, N.S., & Bhaskar, P. (2016). Training and development and job satisfaction ineducation sector. *International Journal of Business Quantitative Economics and Applied Management Research*, 2(8), 89-97

Galvin, J. (2017). 6 ways to design a strong benefits and compensation program. Retrieved on 1st May 2020 from https://www.vistage.com/research-center/talent-management/20170925

Half, R. (2020). 14 effective employee retention strategies. Retrieved on 3rd May 2020 from strategies

Ibeneme, O.T. (2019). *Value creation for employees: Tonic for attainment of individual and corporate goals and objectives*. A paper presented at a workshop/seminar organized by Azowue Consults (Nig) in collaboration with Anambra State Local Government Service Commission, Awka.

Kemunto, M.E., Adhiambo, R.P., & Bosire, J. (2018). Is Marital Status a Predictor of Job Satisfaction of Public Secondary School Teachers? *International Journal of Psychology and Behavioural Science*, 8(3), 51-58

Mallick, C.B. (2020). What is job satisfaction? Retrieved on 6th April 2020 from https://www.hrtechnologist.com/articles/employee-engagement/job-satisfaction-definition-factors-importance-

Marasinghe, M.P.L.R & Wijayaratne, A. (2018). The impact of gender differences on job satisfaction of university library professionals. *Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka*, 21(2), 1-20,

Miller, M. (2014). Survey insights Part 6 – The value proposition of training and development. Retrieved on 4th May 2020 from https://www.emergenetics.com/blog/survey-insights-part-6-value-proposition-training-and-development/

Nagaraju, B., & Archana, M.V. (2015). Job satisfaction through training and development programmes-A case study at J.K. Tyre Ltd, Mysore. OSR *Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM)*, 17(4), 5-13

Owenvbiugie, R. O. (2015). Assessment of Job Satisfaction and Value created for Business Educators in Tertiary Institutions in Edo and Delta States. Unpublished PhD Dissertation Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,

Pennsylvania State University (2011). *Work and Organizational Commitment*. Retrieved March 16, 2013 from http://wikispaces.psu.edu/display.

Riza, S.D., Ganzach, Y., & Liu, Y. (2016). Time and job satisfaction: A longitudinal study of the differential roles of age and tenure. Retrieved on 3rd May 2020 from https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0149206315624962

Rouse, M (2013). Compensation management. Retrieved on 12th April 2020 from http://what is.techtarget.com/contributor

Uzonwanne, C.F. (2015). Influence of Gender, Age and Job Tenure on job satisfaction of medical and non-medical employees of a university teaching hospital in Lagos, Nigeria. *African Journal for the Psychological Study of Social Issues*, 18(3), 96-107

Young, L., Milner, M., Edmunds, D., Pentsil, G., & Broman, M. (2014). The tenuous relationship between salary and satisfaction. *Journal of Behavioral Studies in Business*, 7, 1-9

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 313–319

Labour Relations, Trade Unionism and Wage Administration on Employee Work Attitude in Polytechnics in Osun State

ZACCHEAUS OLUFUNMINIYI OLONADE, SAMUEL AKINTUNDE IBRAHIM
Osun State University, Nigeria

OMOWUMI OMOJOLA AWOSUSI
Derocke Associates

OLUWATOBI OYEWUMI OMOTOYE
University of Lagos, Nigeria

Abstract. This study examined the impact of labour relations, trade unionism and wage administration on employee work attitude in Polytechnics in Osun State. The purpose of the study was to examine if labour relations, trade unionism and wage administration significantly affected employee work attitude. Descriptive research design was used and primary data was collected through self-administered structured questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. A total of 150 randomly selected respondents from selected federal and state Polytechnics participated in the study. The researcher utilized four sets of standardized scales to make up the questionnaire viz Labour Relation Scale, Trade Unionism Scale, Wage Administration Scale and Employee Work Attitude Scale. Multiple Regression were used to test the hypotheses postulated. The hypotheses revealed that there is a joint significant relationship between Labour Relation, Trade Unionism, Wage Administration and Employees' Work Attitude [F (3,146) = 11.019, P<.05] while labour relation showed insignificantly independent prediction of employee attitude at work in Polytechnics in Osun State (β = .129, t = .183, p>.01). Also, trade union showed insignificantly independent prediction of employee attitude at work in Polytechnics in Osun State (β = -.088, t = -.128, p>.01). Finally, wage administration was significantly and independently predict employee attitude at work in Polytechnics in Osun State (β = .356, t = -.416, p<.01). The study recommended that workers should be given the opportunity to participate in decision making so as to give them a sense of belonging and enhance their performance. Also, employees should be motivated not only in order to promote harmony between management and labour but to enhance their work performance. Lastly management need to pay salaries as and when due since this has been a major cause of industrial action in many Nigerian organizations.

Keywords: Labour Relations, Trade Unionism, Wage Administration, Employee Work Attitude

1. Introduction

Employees are the most treasured asset in an organization. Labour relation is a term that covers several industrial relations problems from negotiation, employment rules to newer issues such as work-life balance, equal opportunity, and managing diversity.

Employee family members' concept also encapsulates workers' participation in administration, policy decisions, communication, and insurance policies for enhancing cooperation, management of grievances and minimization of conflicts. All over the globe, employee's right has continually been fought for and won through high-quality labour members, effective labour leadership and collaborative employer/employers association which in turn have sharpen workers' work mindset (Trevor, 2006). However, labor family members involve the exercise of managing unionized employment situations (Heery, 2011). Proper administration of

industrial family members needs to make positive contributions to the boosting of workers' morale.

The alternate union is a business enterprise of workers who are close to the realization of the dreams of workers such as ensuring integrity of its trade, improving security standards, accomplishing greater pay and other advantages which may include healthcare, retirement. This can be seen from the outcomes of strikes by using trade unions in Nigeria which most of the time lead to salary and wage increment for the workers. Wages tend to motivate employees to higher performance. Wage is a fixed regular payment for work or services rendered while salary is a fixed regular payment usually paid on monthly basis but typically expressed in an annual sum by the employer. Wages are paid daily, weekly or fortnightly. Esien (2002) went also in distinguishing wage and salary. He opined that "in the past, important distinctions existed between wages and salary, but today, the words are used interchangeably, reflecting the convergence of the tactic of paying professional and unskilled employees that have passed off over forty years. A salary used to be defined as a difficult and speedy annual amount, paid monthly. Wages, in contrast, have been variable weekly payments (usually made in cash) that fluctuated in cost through overtime, bonuses, and piecework rates. Salaries have been decided individually; wages through management/union collective bargaining.

Today, however, many salaried workers are unionized and paid in terms consistent with union-negotiated income scales, with annual increment; whilst large numbers of wage earners now receive especially stable time-based earnings. Based on all these, the lookup is analyzing the effect of labour relations, alternate unionism, and wages on worker work attitude.

2. Statement of the Problem

One of the most high-quality behaviours in any place of business is the mind-set of the employees towards any scenario or overall performance on account that they are among organization's most vital assets. The nature and amount of work carried out has a direct influence on the productivity of an organization. Labour-management friendly firms operate like labour family members which in turn make an environmentally friendly and high-quality agency. When this happens, management is planning, organizing, and directing work such that personnel approach their roles and obligations in a way that will produce unique outcomes. The Nigerian educational sector in the last two decades has witnessed the advent of more militant trade unionism, incessant strike actions and continual bi-lateral and at times multi-lateral collective bargaining for the purpose of generating collective agreements aimed at enhancing quality of working lives of workers. Strike actions have resulted in unstable academic calendars of higher institutions among other problems. A scanning of the system shows that parties in industrial relations are to blame for the situation; government for tardiness in reaching agreement or releasing funds; management of institutions for not engaging the union leaders effectively and the trade unions for insentivity most of the times. All of these culminate in poor work attitude by the workers and low productivity of the educational sector. The objective of this study is to investigate the impact of labour relation, trade unionism and wage Administration on employees' work attitude.

3. Research Hypothesis

There is a significant contribution of labour relation, trade unionism, and wage administration on employees' work attitude in Polytechnics in Osun State

4. Review of Related Literature

4.1 Theoretical Review

4.1.1 Unitary Theory

Unitary theory of industrial relations was propounded by Alan Fox (1966). The unitary perspective views organization as pointing towards one or unified authority and loyalty structure where emphasis is placed on common values, interest, and objectives. Those subscribing to this view see all organizational participants as a team or family thereby implicitly emphasizing shared values, shared goals and common destiny. Unitarianism, in essence, implies the absence of factionalism within the enterprise (Fajana, 2000). Conflict is viewed as irrational and therefore disengagement of striking workers is preferred to consultation or negotiation. Conflict is regarded as pathologically evil. Trade unionism is outlawed and suppressed because it is viewed as an illegitimate intrusion or encroachment on management's right to manage. According to Rose (2008), under the unitary perspective, trade unions are considered an intrusion into the organisation from outside, competing with management for the loyalty of employees. The unitary theory tends towards authoritarianism and paternalism. It is

management-biased which emphasizes consensus and industrial peace. The underlying assumption of this view is that organization exists in perfect harmony and conflict makes no sense (Rose, 2008).

4.1.2 Conflict Theory

Conflict theory is synonymous with the pluralist or the pluralistic frame of reference which is additionally credited to Alan Fox (1966). Conflict theory views the organization as the coalescence of sectional groups with different values, interests, and objectives. Thus, employees could have values and aspirations which might differ from and conflict with those of management Conflict theorists argue that conflict is an inevitable, rational, functional and normal situation in organizations. They opine that industrial conflicts are resolvable through negotiation leading to compromise or agreement. Conflict theorists view trade unions as legitimate challenges to managerial rule or prerogatives and emphasis competition and collaboration. This view recognizes trade unions as legitimate representative organizations that enable groups of employees to influence management decisions (Rose, 2008). Rose further states that the pluralist perspective would appear to be far more relevant than the unitary perspective within the analysis of commercial relations in many large unionized organizations and congruent with developments in contemporary society

4.1.3 Bargaining Theory of Wages

Bargaining Theory of wages was propounded by John Davidson in 1898. According to this theory, the fixation of wages depends on the bargaining power of workers/trade unions and employers. If workers are stronger in the bargaining process, then wages tend to be high. In case the employer plays a stronger role, then wages tend to below. The bargaining theory of wages holds that wages, hours, and dealing conditions are determined by the relative bargaining strength of the parties to the agreement. Smith hinted at such a theory when he noted that employers had greater bargaining strength than employees. Employers are in a better position to synchronise their opposition to employee demands, and be ready to withstand the loss of income for an extended period than could the employees. John Davidson proposed within the Bargain Theory of Wages that the determination of wages is a particularly complicated process involving numerous influences that interact to determine the relative bargaining strength of the parties.

4.1.4 Rebellion Theory

Frank Tannenbaum propounded the "Rebellion Theory" in 1894, he views that trade unionism is a spontaneous outcome in the growth of mechanization. He believes that the use of machines leads to the exploitation of workers. Thus, the machine is the cause and labour movement, i.e., trade unionism is the result. In other words, unionism may be a rebellion approach against mechanisation automatization of commercial society to guard workers' interest within the enterprise.

4.2 Empirical Reviews

Saari and Judge (2004) identified three major gaps between HR exercises and consequently, therefore, the research task within the location of worker attitudes commonly and the most focal worker mindset in particular job satisfaction: the causes of worker attitudes, the effects of effective or bad job satisfaction, and the way to stay and have an effect on employee attitudes. Suggestions for practitioners are supplied on the way to close the gaps in know-how and for evaluating carried out practices. The future lookup will possibly specialize in a larger understanding of non-public characteristics, like emotion, in defining job pride and the way worker attitudes have an impact on organizational performance.

Borjas (2014), examined an empirical evaluation of the influence of union membership on job delight and wages and suggests how the interaction between these outcomes results in empirically observable family members between unionization and man or woman cease probabilities. Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Men, various empirical effects have been obtained. First, union members, on the average, file decrease levels of job satisfaction. Interestingly, unionization reasons higher dissatisfaction at higher tenure levels. These findings are attributed to both the politicization of the unionized labour pool and consequently the incontrovertible truth that union members face flatter income profiles. The significance of the latter impact is reflected in utilizing the empirical incontrovertible reality that unions have a robust negative impact on end possibilities at low levels of tenure, but the effect diminishes (absolutely) as tenure increases.

Hendra and Rezki (2015), pointed out that wage element and the first-rate of working life want to get the attention of management to be capable to enhance employees' performance. These look-up goals to understand the impact of wages on employees' overall performance that are moderated by using widespread labour life, using stratified sampling technique the researchers selected 100 employees of a manufacturing company for the study. The data were analysed using rectilinear regression and moderated multivariate evaluation. The result confirmed an enormous poor impact of wages on employees' performance. Another finding is the terrible impact of wages which are moderated with the aid of the exceptional work-life is precipitated through the influence of intrinsic motivation (quality of working life) which has greater effective than extrinsic motivation (wages). Quality of labour existence was quasi moderators that weaken the wages variable. Umar (2014), in a study of bankers found that wages have impact on employee's work motivation, job satisfaction and employee's performance. Khan, Nawaz, Aleem & Hamed (2012) in their study of 200 doctors in Punjab found that pay, promotion, job safety, relationship with co-workers, affect job satisfaction and performance.

Aries, Rizqi, and Ferry (2013) assumed that a tremendous mindset towards work and increased organizational commitment increase job pleasure which reciprocally enhances the overall performance of the individual. Based on this phenomenon, this finds out about is aimed to elucidate and empirically test the impact of an attitude toward work, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment to the employee's job overall performance at PT.X. Data utilized in this find out about was once main records that have been accumulated through closed questionnaires with a 1-5 Likert scale. A pattern of this study was 200 managerial and non-managerial groups of workers of PT. X. Research administered with the aid of the use of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) which was once tour through the AMOS 20.0 program. The effects of this learn about confirmed that attitude in the direction of work has a tremendous however now not vast impact on job pride and employee performance. Different from the mindset towards work, the organization's dedication points to a fantastic and huge impact on job pleasure and employee performance at PT. X. Its capability of each enhancement in the organization's commitment has a positive impact on job delight and employee overall performance at PT. X.

Artz (2010), suggested that the connection between union repute and job pride is generally estimated except recognizing the heterogeneity of non-union members. Many non-union workers have experienced union jobs in the past whilst others haven't, suggesting past estimations of impact of unions on job pleasure may miss an integral distinction. After keeping apart non-union members into those workers with and besides union experience, this textual content shows that job delight will increase extensively for first-time union workers, but decreases as people accumulate journey in the union. Finally, after leaving the union jobs, employee job satisfaction recovers but does so solely due to the fact the time on account that unionization grows.

Berger, Olson, and Boudreau (1983) hypothesized that unions have only oblique results on job pride through work-related values, perceived rewards, or both. These hypotheses were examined with multiple-regression and logit analyses on facts from 1,155 employed adults in the Quality of Employment Survey (Quinn and Staines, 1979). Results persistently guide the speculation that unions have only oblique outcomes on job satisfaction. Unions multiplied pay pleasure employing increasing each pay value and pay outcomes. Unions had terrible consequences on pride with work itself (by reducing job scope perceptions), pleasure with co-workers and supervision (through less favorable perceptions of supervisory behavior), and delight with promotions (through decrease values toward promotions). Results are discussed within the context of the strategies through which unions alter the utilization relationship and employees' subsequent effective comparison of their work environment.

Selamoglu and Urhan (2008) in their study investigated the lookup that comprises each unionized and non-unionized workers' attitudes toward the unions at metal, food, textile, and petrochemical-rubber industries in Kocaeli province in Turkey. They found that the longer term of unionism relies upon keeping relationships with contributors alive and organizing personnel in the private area primarily. Mwathe, Gachunga, and Waiganjo (2017) studied the influence of exchange unions' participation on worker productiveness in Technical and vocational Training (TVET) Institutions in Kenya. The

lookup adopted a cross-sectional survey lookup design. The target populace was once TVET Institutions with 5718 humans that covered Principals, Deputy Principals, heads of departments, instructing staff, non-teaching staff, a ministry of science and technology education official, Secretary Generals of KNUT, KUPPET, COTU, TUC and consultant from the TVET Institutions. The pattern measurement was 361 of which responded. Purposive sampling used to be used to choose 10% of the pattern dimension of establishments for pilot testing. Normal approxi agenda motion to the Bernoulli distribution and consultant sampling were wont to reach the pattern size. A structured questionnaire and an interview were used to collect the most important data. The questionnaire used to be pretested before facts collection for validation and reliability. Secondary facts used to be accumulated via the assessment of journals, reports, and publications. The Statistical Package for Social (SPSS) model 22 was used for the statistical analyses. The study found that linear relationship between union participation and employees' productivity. The study encouraged that each TVET institution should have a union reputable representative.

5. Methodology

The descriptive survey research design was adopted for this study. The respondents for this study were drawn from two polytechnics in Osun State, Nigeria namely Federal Polytechnic, Ede and Osun State Polytechnic, Iree. As at the time of the study, the total population of staff in Osun State Polytechnic, Iree was 1287 while the total population of staff at Federal Polytechnic, Ede was 997, making a total population of 2284. The study used 5.8% of the population as the sample size for Osun State Polytechnic, Iree which is 75 respondents and used 7.5% of the population as the sample size for Federal Polytechnic, Ede which is also 75 respondents, making a total of 150 respondents. Stratified random sampling technique was adopted. The research instrument used in carrying out this study was a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into 4 sections. Section A consists of Demographic Information, Section B consists of Labour Relations Scale, Section C consists of Trade Union Scale, while the last section consists of Wage Administration Scale. The researchers used five-point Likert scales ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Reliability and validity tests were carried out on the instrument. The questionnaire was self-administered to the respondents by the researchers. 150 copies of questionnaire were administered and completely filled. The data collected were analyzed using Multiple Regression Analysis and Pearson Product Moment Correlation to test the hypotheses at 0.05 alpha levels.

6. Results

The results of the data analyzed for the study were presented on the basis of the sole hypothesis generated for the study.

Test of Hypothesis

There is a significant contribution of labour relation, trade unionism, and wage administration on employees' work attitude in polytechnics in osun state

Table 1: A Summary Table of Multiple Regression showing relationship between Labour Relation, Trade Unionism, Wage and Employees' Work Attitude

Predictors	β	T	P	F	DF	P	R^2
Labour Relation	.129	.183	>.01	11.019	3 146	<.01	.185
Trade Union	-.088	-.128	>.01				
Wage Administration	.356	.416	<.01				

Source: Author's Fieldwork, 2019

From table 1 above, R squared is 0.185 which indicated that labour relation, trade unionism and wage administration contributed 18.5% of the total variation to the employee attitude at work of the respondents. With F (3,146) = 11.019, P<.05. The hypothesis revealed that there is a joint significant relationship between labour relation, trade unionism, wage admistration and employees' work attitude in Polytechnics in Osun State. The result showed that labour relation showed insignificantly independent prediction of employee attitude at work in Polytechnics in Osun State (β = .129, t = .183, p>.01), also Trade union showed insignificantly independent prediction of employee attitude at work in Polytechnics in Osun State (β = -.088, t = -.128, p>.01). Finally, wage administration showed significantly independent prediction of employee

attitude at work in Polytechnics in Osun State (β = .356, t = -.416, p<.01).

7. Discussion of the Findings

The only hypothesis stated that there is a joint significant contribution of Labour relation, Trade unionism, Wage on employees' work attitude in Polytechnics in Osun State. The hypothesis was tested with Multiple Regression Analysis. The finding revealed that there is a joint significant relationship between Labour relation, Trade unionism, wage and employees' work attitude in Polytechnics in Osun State. Therefore, hypothesis one was supported by the result of the study, and it is subsequently accepted. The finding was supported by Kochan and Helfman (1981), and Borjas (2014) revealed that trade union membership as a variable and came to the conclusion that there was a significant negative relationship between union membership and job satisfaction. However, Bryson, Cappellari and Lucifora (2004) took a slightly different approach and examined the employer-employee data from the 1998 British Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS). They sorted dissatisfied workers among union members and reported that there was no negative relation between trade union membership and job satisfaction, implying that dissatisfied union members would report job dissatisfaction irrespective of their union status (Bryson, 2004).

8. Conclusion

Maintaining harmonious relations is very important for the survival, prosperity and growth of the organization. Good and healthy employee relations lead to better employee work attitude. The study concluded that small organizations need to be aware of the benefits of maintaining good employee relations and correct remedial actions to minimize poor employee relations in the organization. Similarly, the study concluded that there is a joint significant relationship between Labour relation, Trade unionism, wage and employees' work attitude in Polytechnics in Osun State. Moreover, the study concluded that the use of unfair labour practices is a major cause of poor employee relations and work attitude in the selected Polytechnics in Osun State

9. Recommendations

The following recommendations were made for the study:

- Workers should be given the opportunity to participate in decision making, so as to give them a sense of belonging and enhance their performance. Opinions should be sought from the employees before decisions are taken, since they spend most of their time working for the organization.
- The employees should be motivated in order for harmony to reign between management and labour, so as to enhance performance. Management must pay salaries as and when due since non-payment of wages has been a major cause of industrial action in the organizations.

References

Aries, S., Rizqi, M., & Ferry, J. (2013). Analysis of the effect of attitude towards works, organizational commitment, and job satisfaction on employees' job satisfaction. *European Journal of Business and Social Sciences*, 1 (10) 15-24,

Artz, B., (2010). The impact of union experience on job satisfaction. Industrial Relations: *A Journal of Economy and Society*, Volume 49, Issue 3.

Berger, C. J., Olson, C. A., & Boudreau, J. W. (1983). Effects of Unions on Job Satisfaction: The role of work-related values and perceived rewards. *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 32(3), 289–324.

Berger, C.J., Olson, C.A., & Boudreau, J.W., (1983). Impact of unions on job satisfaction: The role of work related values and perceived rewards. *Organizational Behaviour and Human Performance*, 32(3), 289-324.

Borjas, G.J., (2014). Job satisfaction, wages and unions. *The Journal of Human Resources*, 6(1) 25-35.

Bryson, A., Cappellari, L., & Lucifora, C., (2004). Does union membership really reduce job satisfaction? *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol. 42, No. 3, 439-459.

Essien, E. (2002). Psychology Applied to Work: An Introductory Approach, Ibadan: Sceptre.

Fajana, S. (2000). Industrial Relations in Nigeria: Theory and Features (2nd ed.). Lagos: Labofin and Company.

Fox, A. (1966). Industrial Sociology and Industrial Relations. Royal Commission Research Paper N0. 3. London: HMSO

Heery, E., (2011). Debating Employment Law: Responses to Juridification, in Paul Blyton, Edmund Heery and Peter Turnbull (eds), Reassessing the Employment Relationship, Palgrave Macmillan: Basingstoke, 71-9

Hendra, G., & Rezki, A., (2015). Wages and Employees Performance: The Quality of Work Life as Moderator. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, 5, 349-353

Khan, A. H., Nawaz, M.M., Aleem, M. & Hamed, W. (2012). Impact of Job Satisfaction on Employee Performance: An Empirical Study of Autonomous Medical Institutions of Pakistan. *African Journal of Business Management* 6 (7), 2697-2705,

Kochan, A., & Helfman, E. (1981). The effects of Collective Bargaining on Economic and Behavioural Job Outcomes. *Research in Labor Economics*,4, 321–65

Mwathe, J.W., Gachunga, H., & Waiganjo, E.W., (2017). Influence of Trade Union Participation on Employees' Productivity In TVET Institutions in Kenya. *The Strategic Journal of Business and Change Management*, 3 (30), 428 – 452.

Quinn, R.P. and Staines, G.L. (1979). The 1977 Quality of Employment Survey. Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Rose, E.D. (2008). Employment Relations. (3rd ed).London: Pearson Education Ltd.

Saari, L. M., & Judge, T.A. (2004). Employee Attitudes and Job Satisfaction. *Human Resource Management*, 43, 395-407.

Selamoglu, A., & Urhan, B. (2008). Workers' attitudes and behaviours towards the trade unions: The case of Kocaeli. *Serbian Journal of Management*, 3(1), 95–111.

Trevor, W. (2006). Myanmar's Long Road to National Reconciliation. *Journal of Peace Research*, 45(1), 126–126

Umar, I. (2014). Factors influencing Students' Career Choice in Accounting: The Case Study of Yobe State University. *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting*, 4 (7) 59-62

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 321–330

ICT Literacy Skill and Electronic Resources Utilization among Academic Staffs of Olabisi Onabanjo University

ADEOLA OLADELE OGUNSANYA, OLAYINKA BURAIMO
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria

Abstract. This study examined ICT literacy skills and electronic resources utilization among academic staff in Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU), Nigeria. The study adopt descriptive survey research design of expo factor type and 351 academic staffs been all academic staffs in the seven existing Faculty/unit at the main campus of the university constitute the population for the study. The sample of 187 was drawn through Taro Yamane formula calculation. From the sample calculation, 30 academic staffs were randomly selected from each faculties/units as indicated in table 1 except for the faculty of law and the university Library, where 23 and 14 academic staffs were randomly selected respectively based on the total staff population. In all, 171 questionnaires were retrieved valid out of 187 distributed which accounted for 91.4% rate of returned. The questionnaire termed "Information Literacy skill Scale" (ILSS), "Electronic resources utilization scale" (ERUS) and reason for using electronic resources scale (RUES) were employed for data collection which was validated by two (2) experts in the Faculty of Education and three (3) other lecturers outside the selected faculties within the university. The reliability of the instrument was determined through Cronbach's' co-efficient alpha (α) values with the following α scores: ICT literacy skill = 0.81, electronic resources utilization = 0.87, Purpose of using electronic resources = 0.76. Data gathered were analyzed using descriptive statistics (simple percentage, mean & standard deviation) and regression analysis . Findings from the study revealed a high level of ICT literacy skill and a high level of electronic resources utilization. The top notable purposes of electronic resources utilization as indicated by the sampled audience were to update knowledge/research purposes, to share knowledge, for publication of journal/ articles, for writing of thesis /dissertation among many others. Besides, the findings also revealed a significant relative influence of ICT literacy skill on electronic resources utilization. It is hereby recommended that special notice board through the library should be created across faculties in the university on lists of electronic resources and how to assess them. Not only that, the university management should made fund necessarily available either through TETFUND intervention or other means for subscription of more scholarly electronic information resources and databases in order to build a strong collection of e-resources in the library for the usage among its clientele including the academic staffs.

Keywords: ICT Literacy Skill, Electronic Resources Utilization, Academic Staffs, OOU, Nigeria.

1. Background to the study

The roles and responsibilities of academic staffs in any tertiary institutions in meeting with the stipulated aims and objectives of its establishment cannot be overestimated. According to National policy on education(FGN,2004) academic staffs are responsible for teaching, research, dissemination of existing and new information, pursuit of service to the community and being a store house of knowledge. In addition to the above, Ojeniyi and Adetimirin (2016) revealed that lecturers at all level of education are also expected to impart meaningful knowledge to students, assist the students in their research/reports writing, offer public services to his/her community by public lectures amongst others and in all they also need to published articles in a reputable journal, attend conferences/delivering of papers, writing of books etc which he/she will be evaluated upon for productivity as well as promotion in his or her chosen career. Since we are in 21st century, which is driven by information and communication technologies, it is

therefore mandatory for academic staffs to be proficient in ICT literacy skill in order to utilize electronic resources needed for teaching, researching and for disseminating of existing and new information amongst others and also meet with the stipulated aim and objective of university education as stated above and above all, they also need to compete favourably with other academic staffs in more advance economy.

This is why Iyanda, Okpele and Akintude (2016) noted that Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become part of everyday life that makes human lives more comfortable and easy. In their own view, Iyanda et al (2016) describe ICT as the convergence of computers and communication technologies which makes processing, storage, and retrieval faster, instant and effective. Kolawale (2008) on the other hand refers to ICT as the technologies that help in recording, storing, processing, retrieving, transferring, and disseminating recorded information. Information and Communication Technology is therefore an umbrella term that includes any communication device for teaching and learning. Such device could be computer system, communication device, telecommunication, telephone, satellites, telex, facsimile, internet, email, fax, video text and document delivery, electronic copiers, radio, television, etc. Hence, with the introduction of information and communication technology in Nigerian higher institutions, information dissemination among the academic communities has been tremendously enhanced.

When talking about ICT literacy skill, it is much more than just having knowledge about computer or what is all about. According to Iyanda et al (2016), ICT literacy refers to the ability to use digital technology communication tools and networks appropriately to solve information problems. ICT literacy thus includes the ability to use technology as a tool for researching, organizing, evaluating and communicating information, and the possession of a fundamental understanding of the ethical and legal issues surrounding access and the use of information. According to Anyim (2018), ICT literacy skill is the ability to use digital technology, communication tools, and/or networks to define access, manage, integrate, evaluate, create, and communicate information ethically and legally in order to function in a knowledge society.

ICT literacy skill in general term is the ability to use digital technologies, communication tools, and networks appropriately to solve information problems in order to fit in into the society driven by information and communication technology (Anyim, 2008). According to Anyin (2008) having the required ICT literacy skill indicated that academic staffs can find information on the web, online databases, CD-ROMS and other digital sources in order to utilize available electronic resources around them. Claro, Priess, San, Jara, Hinostroza, Valenzuela, Cortes,& Nussbaum, (2012) also refers literacy in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as the capacity to solve problems of information, communication and knowledge in digital environments. They further stressed that ICT literacy requires both functional skills and higher-order cognitive skills.

On the other hand, Mawere and Sai (2018) define electronic resources or sometimes refers to as electronic information resources as the collections of information in electronic or digital format that are accessed on an electronic device, such as a mobile phone, computer, etc. In the Work of Akuffo and Budu (2019), electronic resources is also refers to as electronic information storage systems accessed via electronic systems and computer networks. Electronic resources or electronic information resources is also refers to as any materials or resources that need access either remotely (via the Internet using a personal computer or mainframe or handheld mobile device) or locally (IFLA; 2012). To Sukula (2010), electronic resources or electronic information resources can also be defined as any resources that can be accessed through the internet or the web.

According to Okiki and Asiru (2011), electronic resources also refers to information stored and transmitted in digital, electronic or computerized formats such as diskettes, CD-ROM databases, DVDs, online public access catalogues (OPAC), bibliographic and full-text databases, electronic journals, scholarly databases, information gateways, e-books, the Internet and electronic mails. Similarly, Odunewu and Aluko-Arowolo (2018) refers to electronic resources as computer based database of books, journals, dictionaries, encyclopedias and other information resources. According to them, for any users (students, staffs etc) to be able to utilize electronic resources effectively and efficiently, they must be skillful in information literacy and have a high level computer use competence/ICT.

Studied have been carried out on perceived level of ICT literacy skill, electronic resources utilization, influence of information literacy skill on electronic resources utilization as well as purpose of electronic resources utilization. For instance, Archibong, Ogbiji and Anijaobi-Idem (2010) investigated the ICT

competence and challenges to ICT usage among academic staff in River state Nigeria. It was revealed that majority (53.3%) rated their ICT competence as low. Moreso, Iyanda , Opele & Akintunde (2016) examined ICT literacy skills and internet usage patterns of library users in Osun State College of Education Ila-Orangun, Nigeria. It was recorded that the library users including lecturers possessed a moderate level of ICT competency/skill. Moreso, findings also indicate a significant relationship between ICT literacy skill of lecturers and other users and internet usage

In a study on Lecturers and students use of ICTs in Nigerian university education as a panacea for national development as conducted by Nwankwoala (2015) revealed that ICT usage contributed to national development. Moreso, Ivwighreghweta and Oyeniran (2013) examined the level of Usage and Awareness of E-resources by lecturers in two Federal University, Delta State Nigeria and found out that the level of usage of electronic resources among lecturers is high. Yebowaah and Pockey (2017) in their study on Awareness and Use of Electronic Resources among academic staff in Wa campus, Ghana find out that the level of awareness of electronic resources is high but the level of electronic resources utilization is low.

Ojeniyi and Adetimirin (2016) investigated the influence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) literacy skills on electronic information resources (EIR) use among lecturers of two private universities in Oyo State, Nigeria. The findings among others revealed that lecturers in the two private university had a high level of ICT literacy skills. It was also gathered that there was a positive significant relationship between ICT literacy skills and e-resources use among lecturers. In addition, Ekong and Ekong (2018) investigated the influence of information literacy skills on the use of e-library resources in tertiary institutions in Akwa Ibom State. The study reveal that the level of e-library resources utilisation is significantly dependent on knowledge and information literacy skills possessed. In the same vein, Ndagi and Madu (2018) examined the effect of information literacy skills on use of electronic library resources by lecturers in universities in North Central Nigeria. It was also revealed that there exists strong positive correlation between information literacy skills and utilization of electronic resources.

Consequently, academic staff in Nigerian university/academic institutions uses electronic resources for different purposes. For example, Ivwighreghweta and Oyeniran (2013) discovered that the main purpose of using electronic resources by lecturers is for research work and the channel of access of these electronic information resources is through the search engines and the University e-library portal/websites. In the same way, Okiki (2012) also observed in his study that research activities, paper writing for publication, and preparation for teaching and learning were among the reason why academic staff make use of electronic resources. In a study conducted by Aregbesola and Oguntayo (2014) in a private university in Nigeria, it was revealed that faculty members also make use electronic resources for academic and other purposes.

2. Statement of the Problem

Aside from possessing ICT literacy skill experiences towards teaching and learning process in the classroom environment, academic staff in any academic institution all over the world requires some level of e-resources utilization in order to progress in his/her chosen career. In order to utilize electronic resources effectively and efficiently, academic Staff need to possess some level of ICT literacy skills in order to be 21st century compliance which is driven by information and communication technology. Despite this huge importance and coupled with the roles of ICT in every other aspect of life such as communication, entertainment, development, and also in teaching and learning process as mentioned earlier, it is sadden to note that many lecturers (academic staffs) in some Nigerian university seems to jettison the role of ICT skills thereby do not optimally utilize e-resources either in publications and/or during teaching and learning process because they lack the require knowledge, literacy and skill in ICT. In support of the above assertions, findings by Archibong, Ogbiji and Anijaobi-Idem (2010) stressed that ICT literacy among academic staff has been viewed as a prerequisite in adoption, integration of ICT and e-resources utilization in the school system. They further concluded that the level of ICT literacy skill possess among lecturers in Nigeria towards teaching and learning situation is still very minimal and are such, limiting them towards utilization of e-resources. Similarly, Ndagi and Madu(2018) stressed that many lecturers in universities in Nigeria have been encountering problems in a bid to access and utilize e-resources to support their functions due to their low level of information literacy skills cum ICT literacy skills.

Thus, for lecturers in Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria to provide the desired information that will match the requirements of the 21st century to their students, and for them also to effectively utilize electronic resources both for self-development and teaching and learning process, they need to possessed

optimal level of ICT literacy skill that will enhance their e-resources utilization. Study of this nature is scarce in literature among academic staffs in Olabisi Onabanjo University and this form the gap the researchers of this study waned to fill. It is based on the above that this study seeks to examine the ICT literacy skills and electronic resources utilization among academic staff of Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ogun State, Nigeria**.** Specifically, this study seeks to:

- Assess the perceived level of ICT literacy skills possessed by Academic Staff in OOU, Nigeria
- Find out the perceived level of electronic resources utilization by Academic Staff in OOU, Nigeria
- Investigate the purpose by which Academic Staff in OOU, Nigeria make use of electronic resources
- Investigate the influence of ICT literacy skill on electronic resources utilization among Academic Staff in OOU, Nigeria

3. Research Questions

- What is the perceived level of ICT literacy skill possessed by Academic Staff in OOU, Nigeria?
- What is the perceived level of electronic resources utilization Academic Staff in OOU, Nigeria?
- Why do the Academic Staff in OOU, Nigeria make use electronic resources?

4. Hypothesis

There is no significant influence of ICT literacy skill on electronic resources utilization among Academic Staff in OOU, Nigeria

5. Theoretical Review

In literature, theories abound that are related to technology, Internet, ICT Literacy, E-resources utilization and the application and use of information and communication technology in general. Among theories considered relevant in this study are: Use and Gratification Theory, Technology Acceptance Model, amongst other. For the purpose of this study, Technology Acceptance Model is considered suitable for the study.

5.1 Technology Acceptance Model.

Technology acceptance model was propounded by Davis' (1989). According to this theory, factors that affect individual's action and purpose for using and adopting the use of Information and communication technology. According to the model, there are two critical factors that determining the use of electronic resources which are; perceived usefulness (PU) and perceived ease of use (PEOU) (Thistoll 2011). In addition to two critical factors, Venkatesh, Morris, Davis and Davis (2003) have also explained that attitude of users towards using technology (ATUT) irrespective of been old or newly invented also influenced the use of electronic resources and ICT in general. According to Davis (1989) and Kalusopa (2011), both the perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use has a lot to do with the attitude of individuals toward the use of technology and electronic resources likewise the internet.

Perceived usefulness therefore is the extent to which patron anticipates benefits he or she will be derived when using technology or electronic resources and perceived ease of use is the extent to which patron or users can go in the use of electronic resources or technology in general as a result of the level of skill and competence possessed in ICT without any obstacle or hindrance (Davis 1989). Attitude on the other hand according to Venkatesh et al.(2003) is regarded as one's general behaviour towards the use of a technology which is dependent on the level, skill and competence possessed in ICT.

From the above therefore, the technology acceptance model was relevant to investigate the link between lecturers ICT competency skills and their level of electronic resources utilization. The model specifically will helped to determine lecturers level of ICT literacy skill, how they accessed and used e-resources, the purposes of using e-resources and the level of e-resources utilization.

6. Methodology

The study adopted the descriptive survey design. The population of this study consisted of all the 351 academic staff in the six existing faculties at the main campus of Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria. Based on the above, 30 academic staff were randomly selected in each faculty/unit except for law faculty and those in the university library where 23 and 14 were respectively selected based on the total population as presented in table 1. The mail campus of the university was chosen due to proximity and easy data collection. A sample of 187 academic staff was selected to participate in the study in line with Taro Yamene formula.

The equation for sample size selection (Taro Yamene (1973) Formula) is given thus:

$$S = \frac{N}{\left[1 + N(e)^2\right]}$$ Where N= Total Number of students, e= Sample error (0.05) and S = Sample size

$$S = \frac{351}{\left[1 + 351(0.05)^2\right]} \quad S = \frac{351}{\left[1 + 351 * 0.0025\right]} \quad S = 187$$

Table 1: Sample Size for the Study

S/N	Faculty	Population	Sample
1	Arts	67	**30**
2	Science	79	**30**
3	Administrative & Mgt Sciences	39	**30**
4	Social Sciences	62	**30**
5	Law	23	**23**
7	Education	67	**30**
8	University Library	14	**14**
	TOTAL	**351**	**187**

In this study, a structured questionnaire was adopted for data collection which was divided into four (04) sections. The first section was based on demographic information like gender, age, and status and work experience. The second section was termed "ICT Literacy Skills Scale" (ILSS) which contain a 15-items statement that was used to measure the perceived ICT literacy skill of lecturers. The third section was tagged "Electronic Resources Utilization Scale" (ERUS) which contained 9 items statement which was used to measure the perceived electronic resources utilization of lecturers. The fourth section was tagged "Purpose of Electronic Resources Utilization scale" (PERUS) which contained 9 items statement which was used to measure the reason for using electronic resources . All the items were structured on a five point Likert scale rating ranging from Very High, High, Moderate, Low, Very low for perceived ICT literacy skill and electronic resources utilization respectively. While, the purpose of electronic resources was structured on the five rating scale: Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly Disagree. The self-designed structured questionnaires were given to five (05) lecturers from the Faculty of Education and three (03) other experts in other faculties for criticism and validation, after which corrections were made. Thereafter, the instrument were subjected to reliability test using 10 administered questionnaire for test-re-test from lecturers in other Faculties which gave a cronbach alpha reliability index of 0.81, 0.87, and 0.76 for ICT literacy skill, electronic resources utilization and purpose of using electronic resources respectively.

Out of the 187 (one hundred and eighty seven) academic staff sample through questionnaires only 171 were retuned in good shape which accounted for about 91.4% rare of return. Data analyses were carried out using both the descriptive statistics (percentages, Means and Standard Deviation) and inferential statistics (Regression) at 0.05 level of significant.

7. Result and Discussion

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Parameter	Frequency	Percentage
Sex		
Male	106	62.0
Female	65	38.0
Total	171	100.0
Age Group		
30-40 years	35	20.5
41-50 years	73	42.7
51-60 years	49	28.7
Above 50 years	14	8.2
Total	171	100.0
Status		
Graduate Assistant	2	1.2
Assistant Lecturer	25	14.6
Lecturer II	40	23.4
Lecturer I	33	19.3
Senior Lecturer	39	22.8
Reader/Professor	32	18.7

Parameter	Frequency	Percentage
Total	171	100.0
Work Experience		
Less than 6 years	24	14.0
6-10 years	45	26.3
11-15 years	49	28.7
16-20 years	21	12.3
21-25 years	7	4.1
Above 25 years	25	14.6
Total	171	100.0

Source: *Field Data, 2020*

Result in table 2 revealed the demographic distribution of respondents by gender, age group, status and work experience. From the table, it is obvious that the male respondents were in the majority while the age group 41-60 years dominated the study group. In addition, it is also obvious that Lecturer II, Senior Lecturer and Lecturer I were in the majority while work experience of 6-15 years dominated the study group.

Research Questions

One: What is the perceived level of ICT literacy skill possessed by Academic staff in OOU, Nigeria?

Table 2: Perceived Level of ICT Literacy Skill of Academic Staff

S/N	**Lecturers perceived Level of ICT Literacy Skill**	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Mean	STD
1	Possesses Internet searching skill	48 (28.1%)	84 (49.1%)	32 (18.7%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	4.07	0.79
2	Proficiency in sending and receiving messages via an e-mail	48 (28.1%)	77 (45.0%)	46 (26.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4.01	0.74
3	Proficiency in booting and shutting down computer system	48 (28.1%)	70 (40.9%)	53 (31.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3.97	0.77
4	Proficiency in the use of ICT to effectively communicate from one person to another via the internet	38 (22.2%)	94 (55.0%)	32 (18.7%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3.95	0.76
5	Skillful in downloading information from different databases	41 (24.0%)	277 (45.0%)	46 (26.9%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3.89	0.81
6	Skillful in using computer work without help from the outside	48 (28.1%)	56 (32.7%)	67 (39.2%)	0 0(0.%)	0 (0.0%)	3.87	0.75
7	Proficiency in the use of google and other search engine and storage for future use	31 (18.1%)	87 (50.9%)	53 (31.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3.87	0.69
8	skillful in using computer and application software	38 (22.2%)	73 (42.7%)	70 (35.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3.87	0.75
9	Skillful in using flash drive and other external drive	48 (28.1%)	56 (32.7%)	60 (35.1%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3.85	0.88
10	Proficiency in the use of computer to prepare briefs and class work for students	48 (28.1%)	63 (36.8%)	46 (26.9%)	14 (8.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3.85	0.93
11	Proficiency in the use of ICT to conduct a full length research	48 (28.1%)	49 (28.7%)	60 (35.1%)	14 (8.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3.77	0.95
12	Proficiency in the use power point presentation	31 (18.1%)	59 (34.5%)	81 (47.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3.71	0.76
13	Can Effectively participate in online forums and social networks	17 (9.9%)	87 (50.9%)	60 (35.1%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3.67	0.71
14	Proficiency in the use of Microsoft excel and other spreadsheet application	31 (18.1%)	66 (38.6%)	60 (35.1%)	14 (8.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3.67	0.87
15	Proficiency in the application of ICT in analyzing data	24 (14.0%)	52 (30.4%)	60 (35.1%)	35 (20.5%)	0 (0.0%)	3.38	0.96
	N= 171; Criterion Mean = 3.00; Weighted Mean = 3.83							

Source: *Field Data, 2020*

In table 2, academic staff in Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria were asked to indicate the level of ICT literacy skill they possessed on a five-point Likert using 15 constructs. Academic staffs ICT literacy skill was ranked highest in internet searching skill ($\bar{X}$ = 4.07) followed by sending and receiving messages via an e-mail ($\bar{X}$ = 4.01). This was followed by proficiency in booting and shutting down computer system ($\bar{X}$ = 3.97). The least ranked in a

descending order were proficiency in the use of Microsoft excel and other spreadsheet application ($\bar{X}$ =3.67), can effectively participate in online forums and social networks ($\bar{X}$ = 3.67) and followed by Proficiency in the application of ICT in analyzing data ($\bar{X}$ = 3.38). Using the criterion mean ($\bar{X}$ = 3.00) against the weighted mean($\bar{X}$ = 3.83) as benchmark to determine lecturers level of ICT literacy skill, One can therefore submitted that academic staff in the Faculty of Education in O.O.U., Nigeria possessed high level of ICT Literacy skills. Findings above corroborate with the work of Ojeniyi and Adetimirin (2016) who reported high level of ICT literacy skill among lecturers in private universities in Oyo State, Nigeria. Findings also correlate with that of Ndagi and Madu (2018) who reported high level of information literacy skills among lecturers. On the other hand, finding negate that of Archibong, Ogbiji a Anijaobi-Idem (2010) who reported low level of ICT competence among lecturers in public university in Cross River State, Nigeria. .

Two: What is the perceived level of electronic resources utilization by Academic Staff in OOU, Nigeria?

Table 3: Perceived Level of Electronic Resources Utilization

S/N	**Perceived level of Electronic resources utilization**	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Mean	STD
1	Google	41 (24.0%)	53 (31.0%)	77 (45.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3.79	0.81
2	Google +	31 (18.1%)	56 (32.7%)	74 (43.3%)	7 (4.1%)	3 (1.8%)	3.61	0.89
3	CD-ROM Databases	27 (15.8%)	49 (28.7%)	88 (51.6%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3.56	0.80
4	Electronic Journals	27 (15.8%)	49 (28.8%)	88 (51.5%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3.56	0.80
5	Electronic Thesis	24 (14.0%)	59 (34.5%)	74 (43.3%)	14 (8.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3.54	0.83
6	Electronic Databases	27 (15.8%)	49 (28.7%)	81 (47.4%)	14 (8.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3.52	0.86
7	Electronic Dissertation	27 (15.8%)	49 (28.7%)	81 (47.4%)	14 (8.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3.52	0.86
8	Electronic Books	13 (7.6%)	42 (24.6%)	109 (63.7%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3.36	0.68
9	OOU Library Portal/Institutional Repository	7 (4.1%)	42 (24.6%)	112 (65.5%)	10 (5.8%)	0 (0.0%)	3.27	0.63
	N = 171; Criterion Mean = 3.00; Weighted Mean = 3.53							

Source: *Field Data, 2020*

Academic staff in Olabisi Onabanjo University were asked to indicate their level of electronic resources utilization on a five-point Likert as shown in Table 3. The table shows that academic staff in OOU., Nigeria, possessed high level of electronic resources utilization(Weighted Mean = 3.53 > Criteria mean = 3.00). This inferred that academic staffs can effectively utilize electronic resources both for their personal consumption, teaching and learning process amongst others. The submission above, is indicated by the mean values obtained for each of the indicators/construct used in measuring electronic resources utilization which were all significantly higher than the criterion mean ($\bar{X}$ = 3.00). For instance, electronic resources utilization is highest in using google ($\bar{X}$ = 3.79), followed by google + ($\bar{X}$ = 3.64). In addition, electronic resources utilization is lowest in utilization of electronic book ($\bar{X}$ = 3.35) followed using OOU Library Portal/Institutional Repository ($\bar{X}$ = 3.26). The above corroborate with the work of Ivwighreghweta and Oyeniran (2013) who found high level of usage of electronic resources among lecturers. On the other hand, findings above negate that of Yebowaah and Pockey (2017) who earlier reported low level of electronic resources utilization among academic staff. The result of high level of electronic resources possessed by lecturers in the faculty of education, OOU, Nigeria was as a result of the earlier recorded high level of ICT literacy skill which influence their level of utilization of electronic information resources.

Three: Why do the academic staff in OOU, Nigeria make use electronic resources?

Table 4: Reasons for using electronic resources among academic staff

S/N	**Purpose of electronic resources utilization**	SA	A	D	SD	UN	Mean	STD
1	To Update my knowledge/Research purpose	73 (42.7%)	98 (57.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3.43	0.49
2	To share knowledge	66 (38.6%)	105 (61.4%)	0 0(.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3.39	0.49
3	Publication of Journal Articles	73 (42.7%)	91 (53.2%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3.39	0.57
4	Writing of thesis /dissertation	84 (49.1%)	73 (42.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (8.2%)	3.25	1.08
5	Preparation for conference/seminar/workshop	60 (35.1%)	104 (60.8%)	7 (4.1%)	(.%)	(.%)	3.22	0.82
6	Preparing lectures for teaching	63 (36.8%)	94 (55.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (8.2%)	3.12	1.04
7	Writing of books	46 (26.9%)	108 (63.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (9.9%)	2.97	1.08
8	Recreation/leisure purposes	42 (24.6%)	108 (63.2%)	7 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (8.2%)	2.95	1.01
9	Preparing for examination	42 (24.6%)	98 (57.3%)	10 (5.8%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (12.3%)	2.82	1.18
	Criterion Mean = 2.50; Weighted Mean = 3.17							

Source: *Field Data, 2020*

Table 4. presented the descriptive statistics showing the reasons why academic staff in Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU), Nigeria make use of electronic resources. From the above, the most common purposes were to update knowledge/research purposes ($\bar{X}$ = 3.43), followed by sharing of knowledge ($\bar{X}$ = 3.39), publication of Journal Articles ($\bar{X}$ = 3.39). The least but also an important purposes is in the area of preparing for examination ($\bar{X}$ = 2.82). The findings were in accordance with the work of Ivwighreghweta and Oyeniran (2013), who stressed that the main purpose of using electronic resources by lecturers is for research work. Similarly Okiki (2012) also observed research activity, paper writing for publication, and to update their knowledge as one of the purposes of using electronic resources among lecturers. Findings also corroborate with the work of Aregbesola and Oguntayo (2014) who make a submission that academic staff also make use of electronic resources in order to update their knowledge and also for other academic purposes .

Hypothesis

There is no significant influence of ICT literacy skills on electronic resources utilization among lecturers in the Faculty of Education, OOU, Nigeria

Table 5: Coefficients of the Linear Regression Analysis for the relative influence of ICT Literacy skill on electronic resources utilization

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.491	1.335		2.614	.189
	ICK Skill	.493	.023	.856	21.489	.000
	$R = .856^a$; $R^2 = .732$; $F = 461.764$; $p < .05$					

a. Dependent Variable: Electronic Resources Utilization

Results in Table 5 indicated a significant outcome. This implies that ICT literacy skills significantly influence electronic resources utilization among academic staff in OOU, Nigeria ($\beta = 0.493$; $t = 461.764$; $p < .05$). Hence, the hypothesis of no significant influence of ICT literacy Skill on electronic resources utilization among lecturers in Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU), Nigeria is hereby rejected. In effect, there is a significant influence of ICT literacy Skills on electronic resources utilization among academic staff in OOU, Nigeria. Findings were in line with the work of Ojeniyi and Adetimirin (2016) who stressed that there was a positive significant relationship between ICT literacy skills and electronic resources utilization among lecturers. Findings also corroborate with that of Ekong and Ekong (2018) who found significant relationship between information literacy skills and

electronic resources utilization among tertiary Institution Students in Akwa Ibom State. Lastly, findings also corroborated with that of Ndagi and Madu (2018) who revealed that there exists strong positive correlation between information literacy skills and utilization of electronic resources among lecturers in Universities in North Central Nigeria.

8. Conclusion

The role of ICT literacy skills in influencing electronic resources utilization cannot be overestimated. In it is therefore concluded that without the required ICT literacy skill, academic staffs in any tertiary institutions in Nigeria and the rest of the world will find it difficult to effectively utilize electronic information resources available anywhere, everywhere and anyhow to complement his teaching and learning effort as well as for his or her personal consumption. Therefore, it is imperative that academic staff without key information and communication technology literacy skills for professional development will find it difficult if not impossible, to cope with the pace of new and emerging technologies in their chosen career.

9. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, it is thus recommended that:

- Academic Staffs in Olabisi Onabanjo University, Nigeria need more training and retraining in the area of application of ICT in data analysis, power point presentation amongst others.
- The University library in OOU, Nigeria should re-orientate other academic staff in the university on how to access electronic information resources subscribed to by the University on regular basis.
- All academic staff within the university should be provided with computer that is internet ready in their respective offices.
- There is need for training and re-training of academic staffs in the area of computer and ICT in general. Because, until when one is skillful in ICT that its application can be easy.
- The e-library unit of Olabisi Onabanjo University should exploit the selective dissemination of information to attract all the academic staff to different forms of information resources and databases available within the library portal. Such as Proquest, Science Direct, Hinhari, OARE, etc
- Electronic journal update information should be sent to the mails of all academic staff in their areas of interest. This should be handle by academic Librarians within the university
- Special notice board should be created across faculties on list of electronic resources and how to assess them. This should also be done via the University library
- The university management should provide fund through TETFUND and other means for subscription of more scholarly electronic information resources database in order to build a strong collection of e-resources in the library for the usage by students, academic staff and other patrons.
- Academic staff within the university should be encouraged to expand their ICT literacy level to a point of turning classroom environment to ICT based.

References

Akuffo, M.N. & Budu, S. (2019).Use of Electronic Resources by Students in a Premier Postgraduate Theological University in Ghana. *South African Journal of Information Management* 21(1),a1026. https://doi.org/ 10.4102/sajim.v21i1.1026.

Anyim, W. O.(2018). Assessment of ICT Literacy Skills of Digital Library Users and Staff in Salem University Lokoja, Kogi State, Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal).* 1801.https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1801.1.

Archibong, I. A., Ogbiji, J. E & Anijaobi-Idem, F. A. (2010). ICT Competence among Academic Staff in Universities in Cross Rivers State, Nigeria. *Computer and Information Science,* 3(4),109-115.Available online at: http\\www.ccsenet.org/cis.

Aregbesola, A. & Oguntayo, S. (2014). Use of electronic resources by Faculty Members in Landmark University. *Computing, Information Systems, Development Informatics & Allied Research Journal*, 5(2),53-59.

Claro, M., Priess, D. D., San Martin, E., Jara, I., Hinostroza, J. E., Valenzuela, S., Cortes, K. & Nuss-baum, M.(2012). Assessment of 21st century ICT skills in Chile: Test design and results from high school level students.

Computers and Education, 59, 1042-1053. doi: 10.1016/j.compedu.2012.04.004.

Davis, F.D. (1989), 'Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology', *MIS Quarterly* 13(3):319–340. https://doi.org/10.2307/249008.

Ekong, U.O., & Ekong, V. E. (2018). Impact of Information Literacy Skills on the Use of E-Library Resources among Tertiary Institution Students in Akwa Ibom State. *Nigerian Journal of Technology*, 37(2),423-431. http:// dx.doi.org/10.4314/njt.v37i2.17.

IFLA Acquisition and Collection Development Section (ed.), 2012, *Key issues for e-resource collection development: A guide for libraries*, viewed 29 February 2020, from http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/acquisition-collection-development/publications/Electronic-resource-guide.pdf.

Ivwighreghweta , O & Oyeniran, K. G (2013). Awareness of E-Resources by Lecturers in Two Selected Nigerian Universities, *Journal of Library & Information Science*, 3(4),761-775.

Iyanda, D.F., Opele, J.K. & Akintunde, B.O. (2016). A study of ICT literacy skills and internet usage pattern of library users in Osun State College of Education, Ila-Orangun, Nigeria. *Journal of Management and Technology Study Literacy Skills and Internet Maiden Edition, 137-149.*

Kalusopa, T. (2011).'Developing an e-records readiness framework for labour organisations in Botswana', PhD thesis, Dept. of Information Science, University of South Africa.

Mawere, T. & Sai, K. O. S. (2018).An investigation on e-resource utilisation among university students in a developing country: A case of Great Zimbabwe University. South African Journal of Information Management, 20(1), http://dx.doi.org/10.4102/sajim.v20i1.860.

Federal Government of Nigeria (2004). *National Policy on Education*. NERD Press:Lagos.

Ndagi, S. S., & Madu, E. C. (2018). Effect of Information Literacy Skills on Use Of Electronic Library Resources By Lecturers In Universities In North Central Nigeria. *International Journal of Applied Technologies in Library and Information Management,* 4 (3),13 -22

Nwankwoala, H. N. L. (2015). An investigation of Lecturers' and Students' Use of ICTs in Nigerian University Education as a Panacea for National Development. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5(20),167-176.

Ojeniyi, A. O & Adetimirin, A. E. (2016). ICT Literacy Skills and Electronic Information Resources Use By Lecturers In Two Private Universities In Oyo State, Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e-journal).1443. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1443.

Okiki, O. C., & Asiru, S. M. (2011). Use of Electronic Information Sources by Postgraduate Students in Nigeria: Influencing Factors. Retrieved from http://unllib.unl.edu/ LPP/okiki-asiru.htm.

Okiki.O.C. (2012). Electronic information resources awareness, attitude and use by academic staff members of University of Lagos, Nigeria. Retrieved 29th February 2020: from http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/lipphiprac/828.

Rassiya, K. & Chinnasamy, K. (2014). Information required for e-resources services provided by academic library. *International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies (IJIMS)* 1(6),140–146.

Thistoll, A.M., (2011). A grounded theory of preneurial agency in information technology creation', PhD thesis, School of Information Management, Victoria University of Wellington.

Venkatesh, V., Morris, M.G., Davis, G.B. & Davis, F.D. (2003). User acceptance of information technology: Toward a unified view', *MIS Quarterly* 27(3),425–478. https://doi.org/10.2307/30036540.

Yebowaah, A. F. & Plockey, D.D.F. (2017). Awareness and use of electronic resources in University Libraries: A Case Study of University for Development Studies. *Library Philosophy and Practice.*

Part Seven

Business Management

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 333–340

Failure Rate of Small and Medium Enterprises: Can Trade Fair reverse the trend?

HENRIETTA ABHAMESO OLUMESE, ROBINSON OSARUMWENSE OWENVBIUGIE
University of Benin, Nigeria

Abstract. The study assessed trade fair as a panacea for reversing failure rate of SMES. The study was guided by four research questions and a null hypothesis tested. A sample of 235 respondents was used for the study from a population of 1117 registered business owners. A proportionate sampling technique was employed to arrive at the sample. A descriptive survey was used. The reliability of the instrument was 0.77 using Cronbach alpha formula. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions, while t-test for the hypothesis. From the result, it was discovered that trade fair influenced profit, employment, creativity and advertisement of business owners positively to high extent. The two groups of SME owners used for the study did not show any significant difference in their opinion on influence of trade fair in reversing failure rate of SMEs. Consequently, it was recommended that business owners should form cooperative society that will reduce their cost in participating in trade fair and also increase their profits. Business owners should embrace trade fair in order to expand their businesses and able to establish other branches within the State. Since trade fair generates more employment opportunities, government and non-governmental organizations should encourage trade fair as a means of generating more job opportunities. The organizers of trade fair should ensure a high level of creativity in order to become a point of reference for SMEs' owners.

Keywords: Trade fair; Profit margin, Employment Generation; Creativity; Advertisement.

1. Introduction

The rate of failure of small and medium enterprises has propelled attention among business owners. However, different reasons have been adduced by researchers why the failure rate of SMEs has been increasingly high, but have not been able to proffer solution to this frightening trend. This gap appears to have existed for so long that new entrants are weary in establishing SMEs for the fear of failure. This study tends to find out if trade fair as a concept will be able to a large extent help reduce this ugly trend. This is why Owenvbiugie (2020) opined that Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are essential instruments that pilot the desired development of any nation be it developed or developing. The development could be in the area of the creation of job as well as socio-economic realities.

Small and medium-sized enterprises appear to be the pillar that binds the development of a nation in providing employment opportunities and other services, aimed at encouraging growth and development as well as poverty reduction. Udechukwu (2003) opined that SMEs are essentially important to the overall socio-economic growth and development of many nations including Nigeria. The yardstick for ascertaining what constitutes small and medium-sized enterprises differs from country to country as well as one industry to another. Innovation, Science and Economic Development, Canada (2020) sees a medium-sized business as one that has no fewer than 500 workers. Financial System Strategy (2020) sees SME as a businesses with a volume of sales that is less than N100 Million per annum and/ or less than 300 workers.

In spite of the monumental contributions of SMEs across the world, the failure rate appears to be on the increase.
This is why Mclntyre (2020) stated that about 20% of small businesses in the United States of America fail in their first year, 30% of small businesses fail in

their second year, and 50% of small businesses fail after five years in business. About 80% of businesses with employees will survive their first year in business. In Nigeria Alli and Jimoh (2013) said approximately 80 per cent of Small and Medium Enterprises fail in Nigeria in their first five years of their establishment probably due business owners' ineptitude. Watson (2003) pointed out that the reason for failures of SMEs may be as a result of ill-health of the respective owners.

After Nigeria's independence in 1960, it appears that much emphasis has been placed on the growth of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) as a means of reducing the incidence of poverty, and unemployment in the country. Apart from the potentials of SMEs for self-reliant industrialization using local raw materials, they are also in a better position to boost employment, guarantee even distribution of industrial goods and services, as well as facilitate national growth. However, many SMEs owners in Nigeria appear not have launched into trade-fair as a means of promoting their businesses. Promotion of such enterprises in developing economies like Nigeria is expected to bring about equal distribution of income and wealth creation, economic dependence, entrepreneurial evolution, employment generation and other socio-economic development (Aremu, 2004).

The world today has become a global village and the ways and manners individuals, business owners, and nations are reacting to globalization has changed the manners and ways things are being done. Specifically, in this globalized world, businesses require aggressive advertisement of its products to a target audience or market to survive and grow through trade fair. A trade fair is a display put together by business owners to exhibit and show their ultimate goods and services, meet with other competitors as well as to examine new tides, and opportunities (Wikipedia, 2018). In the same vein, Izabela (2012) stated that trade fair is the act of showcasing, promoting, and exhibiting different assortments of goods and services to audiences in a targeted market. This may also include trade associations among different companies and business owners. Trade fair as practiced by small scale enterprises owners involves conferences, trade exhibitions, consumer exhibitions and wealth creation, amongst others. Bellafricana (2019) emphasized that the importance of trade fair includes networking, branding, open competition, fact finding mission, product review, showcasing, product launching, and face to face interaction.

Asikhia and Van-Rensburg (2015) stated that trade fair has the capacity to increase profit margin of businesses, business expansion, and cash flow, employment generation, and level of creativity, advertisement and competition. For business to stay afloat, it has to make profit to enable it to grow and expand. Profit may be seen as the amount of income a business generates over a given time frame. This could be gross profit or net profit. This is why Johnson (2019) stressed that business must make profit when she is able to borrow money to expand business, attract investors' financing as well as hire more employees. Making profit in a business is an important ingredient that will encourage expansion of business vis-a-vis opening other branches within and outside its location, targeting larger markets. Business profit may encourage foreign investors. Emphasizing the importance of profit, York (2019) opined that for business to make profit, it must change its mode of operation, and reduce costs at all levels of business operations. York further maintained that business owners should maximize cash flow, raise market bar, staying visibly connected, streamlining management costs, and making everybody sales representatives. For a profit of a business to increase, there must be increase in sales. Accounting Tools (2020) sees sales volume as the unit number of goods sold over a time frame. This is why, Kokemuller (2020) stated that sales volumes are used to measure the performance of employees. It aids business owners in determining incentives and bonuses to be given to workers for their commitments to organizational goals. Cash determines the solvency of a business. Corporate Finance Institute (2020) defined cash flow as the amount of money available to a business. Cash flow seems to represent revenue growth, operating margin as well as capital efficiency of a business. It is used to describe the availability of cash that is generated or consumed over a period of time

The level of creativity during trade fairs or trade shows allows a variety of products being exhibited to demonstrate how creative business owners are. Most of small business owners come with new products, and new ideas in terms of advertisement, and trade shows. These allow exhibitors to promote their products and services, reach new customers and generate new sales. Trade exhibitions allow competitors or SME owners to get something that someone else is also trying to get (Expometalica, 2018). When business owners are able to make profit as a result of creativity, as well as increase in sales volume, wealth creation is certain, thus able to stay in business without fear of failure.

Financial Dictionary (2018) sees wealth creation as a means of gathering of assets, especially those that generate income over a given time frame. Barbora (2017) stated that wealth refers to the accumulation of assets in terms of cash, land, property, gold, shares, bonds put together. Business owners create wealth by investing in these assets with an expectation of getting returns on investment at a higher price. This rise in price over a period of time is what will lead to growth in wealth.

Most participants of trade-fair learn from others who were co-participants. Hence, this stimulates their performance in the business. A trade fair encourages a healthy competition among the SMEs as participants tried to impress the public or target audience and a process of outshining one another, this invariably makes individual SMEs compete with other competitors which may in turn affects the product quality and services.
The level of awareness and knowledge of trade fair by SMEs appears to be low considering the frequency of trade fair activities happening in Edo State. In some places, where trade fair takes place, some companies participate not to make immediate sales but to create awareness through trade fair, stimulate demand and expose people to the new products, new ideas and new methods or what is generally called technological development. Though, trade fair has been most occurring events in mega cities such as, Lagos, Abuja and Port-Harcourt, Kano, Aba and Onitsha, but the extent of the use of trade fair among SMEs in Edo State may still be in a infancy phase. This is based on the frequency of its happenings across the state.

The extent to which trade fair helps to create wealth and profitability for SMEs cannot be overemphasized. A large market usually awaits trade fair launch, as many customers troop en-masse both for sight- seeing and purchasing of goods and services. At least there will always be a take-home from a fair if not the awareness about the product/services, must turn out to be sales and profits for SMEs. This is not expected to be different in trade fair events in Edo State. It appears that failures of SMEs seem to have defied all known solutions globally; will regular trade fair exhibitions reverse the trend?

2. Research Gap and Contribution of Study

A number of researches have been carried out in many parts of the world on trade fair. It appears that not many researches have been conducted in Nigeria. None conducted in Edo State that dealt on variables looked at in this study (Profit margin; employment generation; creativity; and advertisement). This present study intends to fill the obvious gap. The findings of the study may be of help to business owners whose businesses are already collapsing.

3. Research Objectives

The study was to assess the influence of trade fair on survival for SMEs. The specific purposes established the extent trade fair influences:

- Profit margin
- Employment generation
- Creativity
- Advertisement

4. Research Design

A descriptive survey was employed. One thousand one hundred and seventeen (1117) known business owners in Edo State constituted the population. Proportionate sampling technique was used for the study. A sample of one hundred (235) respondents who are business owners formed the sample which is 21% of the population. These respondents were contacted through their e-mail as a result of COVID-19. Data was collected with the aid of a questionnaire made of two parts. Part 'A' is respondents' bio-data; while 'B' had 24 item statements measuring the various constructs identified in the research questions. The instrument was administered on a sample of 20 respondents used for the pilot study. A Cronbach alpha form of reliability was carried out and a reliability coefficient of 0.77 was obtained. The researchers engaged the services of four research assistants in administrating the questionnaires to business owners. Three weeks was used to collate and analyze the data. The value of 2.50 was the mean criterion. Therefore, a calculated value greater than 2.50 was high extent while below 2.50 was low extent.

Hypothesis: Male business owners do not differ from female business owners in their opinion of the influence of trade fair in reducing failure rate of SMEs

Results

Objective 1: Trade Fair and Profit Margin of SMEs

Item Statement		VLE	LE	HE	VHE	Total	Mean	Remark
The business owners have additional profit because we attend trade fair.	N	48	120	160	72	400	2.64	High Extent
	(%)	(12)	(30)	(40)	(18)	(100)		
The cost of engaging trade fair is higher than the profit.	N	52	160	128	60	400	2.49	Low Extent
	(%)	(13)	(40)	(32)	(15)	(100)		
Trade fair makes many customers patronize our business.	N	40	128	168	64	400	2.64	High Extent
	(%)	(10)	(32)	(42)	(16)	(100)		
Due to trade fair workers have more workload and generate more income for us.	N	48	120	160	72	400	2.64	High Extent
	(%)	(12)	(30)	(40)	(18)	(100)		
Through trade fair, we have more channels of income.	N	40	100	168	92	400	2.78	High Extent
	(%)	(10)	(25)	(42)	(23)	(100)		
Through trade fair we have access to cheaper and quality raw materials which increase our income.	N	60	132	120	88	400	2.59	High Extent
	(%)	(15)	(33)	(30)	(22)	(100)		
Grand Mean				**2.63**				**High Extent**

Note: VHE= Very High Extent, HE= High Extent), LE= Low Extent and VHE =Very Low Extent
Source: *Field Survey, (2020).*

The table 1 showed the influence of profit margin on SMEs in Edo State through trade fair. Most of the respondents cumulatively agreed that the profit margin of SMEs in Edo State through trade fair influences SMEs. This is evident in the grand mean of 2.63. All the respondents in items 1-6 except item 2 agreed that trade fair influenced profit margin of their businesses to a high extent.

Objective 2: Trade Fair on Employment Generation of SMEs

Item Statement		VLE	LE	HE	VHE	Total	Mean	Remarks
Through trade fair we engage more staff in our businesses.	N	140	100	112	48	400	2.17	Low Extent
	(%)	(35)	(25)	(28)	(12)	(100)		
Trade fair increases the number of jobs and we share part of our work to others.	N	100	80	120	100	400	2.55	High Extent
	(%)	(25)	(20)	(30)	(25)	(100)		
We get more consultants with required skills into our business.	N	88	112	80	120	400	2.58	High Extent
	(%)	(22)	(28)	(20)	(30)	(100)		
Trade fair generates jobs for designers, event planners etc.	N	40	120	60	180	400	2.95	High Extent
	(%)	(10)	(30)	(15)	(45)	(100)		
Trade fair helps to get business partners who also market our products and earn a living.	N	60	40	100	200	400	3.1	High Extent
	(%)	(15)	(10)	(25)	(50)	(100)		
Trade fair brings many trainees and apprentices to our business	N	72	72	60	196	400	2.95	High Extent
	(%)	(18)	(18)	(15)	(49)	(100)		
Grand Mean				**2.71**				High Extent

Note: VHE= Very High Extent, HE= High Extent), LE= Low Extent and VHE =Very Low Extent
Source: *Field Survey, 2020.*

The table 2 showed the influence of trade fair on employment generation on SMEs in Edo State Most of the respondents cumulatively agreed that the profit margin of SMEs in Edo State through trade fair influences SMEs. This is evident in the grand mean of 2.71. All the respondents in items 7-12 agreed that trade fair influenced employment generation of employees to a high extent.

Objective 3: Trade fairs and creativity of SMEs

Item Statement		VLE	LE	HE	VHE	Total	Mean	Decision
Trade fair allows creative ideas among business owners.	n	88	72	100	140	400	2.73	High Extent
	(%)	(22)	(18)	(25)	(35)	(100)		
Trade fair allows creative ideas among staff in business.	n	80	80	120	120	400	2.70	High Extent
	(%)	(20)	(20)	(30)	(30)	(100)		
Trade fair allows creative ideas among customers.	n	64	208	40	88	400	2.38	Low Extent
	(%)	(16)	(52)	(10)	(22)	(100)		
Trade fair gives room for invention.	n	100	80	100	120	400	2.60	High Extent
	(%)	(25)	(20)	(25)	(30)	(100)		
Trade fair allows introduction of technology into business operation.	n	80	60	120	140	400	2.80	High Extent
	(%)	(20)	(15)	(30)	(35)	(100)		
Trade fair allows transfer of creative ideas among business owners	n	40	56	112	192	400	3.14	High Extent
	(%)	(10)	(14)	(28)	(48)	(100)		
Grand Mean				**2.72**				High Extent

The table 3 showed trade fair influenced creativity of SMEs in Edo State to a large extent. This is evident in the grand mean of 2.72. All the respondents in items 13-18 agreed that trade fair influenced creativity to a high extent.

Objective 4: Trade Fair and Advertisement of SMES

Item Statement		VLE	LE	HE	VHE	Total	Mean	Remark
Trade fair helps in improving our advertisement.	N	64	80	120	136	400	2.82	High Extent
	(%)	(16)	(20)	(30)	(34)	(100)		
Trade fair brings our products easily to popularity.	N	60	72	120	148	400	2.89	High Extent
	(%)	(15)	(18)	(30)	(37)	(100)		
Trade fair introduces our products to other States/counties.	n	72	80	112	136	400	2.78	High Extent
	(%)	(18)	(20)	(28)	(34)	(100)		
Trade fair teaches how to advertise our products.	n	60	72	128	140	400	2.87	High Extent
	(%)	(15)	(18)	(32)	(35)	(100)		
Trade fair complements our business advert.	n	80	80	168	72	400	2.58	High Extent
	(%)	(20)	(20)	(42)	(18)	(100)		
Trade fair helps us reduce our cost of advertisement.	n	40	100	140	120	400	2.85	High Extent
	(%)	(10)	(25)	(35)	(30)	(100)		
Overall Mean				**2.79**				**High Extent**

Note: VHE= Very High Extent, HE= High Extent), LE= Low Extent and VHE =Very Low Extent
Source: *Field Survey, 2020.*

The table 4 showed that trade fair influenced rate of advertisement of SMEs in Edo State to a large extent. This is evident in the grand mean of 2.79. All the respondents in items 19-24 agreed that trade fair influenced advertisement to a high extent.

Hypothesis

Male business owners do not differ in their opinion from female business owners on the influence of trade fair on reversing SMEs failure rate.

Sex	**N**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**	**Calculated t-value**	**df**	**Critical t-value**	**P-value**
Male	180	3.60	0.36	**29.802**	398	1.966	0.0001
Female	220	1.96	0.66				

Source: *Field Survey, 2020.*

From the table 5 the calculated t=29.802 was above critical t= 1.966, df= 398, n=400, P=0.0001. Since the calculated t value (29.802) is greater than critical t value (1.966), the null hypothesis was rejected. That is, there is a significant difference between the opinions of male and female business owners on the influence of trade fair on SMEs failure rate.

5. Results and Discussion

The result from research question one indicated that trade fair influenced profit margin of SMEs to a great extent. This finding is in consonance with Koolman consulting (2016) which maintained that trade fair helps to generate sales and turnover, leads SMEs to sell more known products to existing customers, helps to sell new products to existing customers, as well as fosters business contacts. This finding is also in agreement with Neven and Kanitz (2014) who reported that as part of a company's medium and long-term strategy, participation in trade fairs can play an important role in positioning the company on the market to have a larger share. Taking part in trade fairs can improve the cost-to-benefit ratio, since company's sales are not confined to a local region, a company's sales meets a sufficiently broad customer base. The products are likely to attract great interest at trade fairs. Visitors come expecting to discover and advance the products to others. The finding is also in agreement with Obiakoeze (2014) who maintained that trade fair activities of an organization is very beneficial to improving the marketing performance of such firm by increasing the customer base, increasing the profitability index as well as promoting product information. The finding is in agreement with Okolo, Okolo, Mmanel, Okonkwo, and Obikeze (2017) who maintained that trade fair has contributed immensely to the total company's market shares and profits.

The result from research question two indicated that trade fair influenced employment generation to a high extent. This is also in agreement with Redfern and Snedker (2002) who maintained that trade fair reduces poverty level of people through employment by these small businesses during fair exhibitions.

Result from research question three revealed that trade fair influenced creativity to a high extent. This finding is in consonance with the findings of Bathelt and Schuldt (2010) who stated that the business owners' 'get-together' brings about a specific atmosphere, which is helpful for learning and knowledge diffusion. Exhibitors, visitors, customers, suppliers, and professionals, congregate in the same space-time and bring considerable heterogeneous information and distinct knowledge. The finding is also in agreement with Bathelt and Gibson (2015) who opined that trade fair increases the opportunities for participants to discover something unique; and the peers, institutions, or information as the exhibitions enlighten participants with inspiration at the scene or after the activities. This plays an important role in information updating knowledge spillover, creation of new ideas, as well as innovation. The finding also agrees with Neven and Kanitz (2014) who stated that trade fairs provide a setting for real-life encounters between people and products and services. They represent a medium through which communication takes place and provides a backdrop for personal dialogue and an environment in which people and products can come together without interference through media.

Result from research question four revealed that trade fair influenced advertisement to a high extent. This finding is in agreement with Okolo, Okolo, Mmanel, Okonkwo, and Obikeze (2017) who opined that trade fair brings awareness of customers to the products of participating companies. They added that firms participating in trade fair exhibition have contributed to promoting made-in-Nigeria goods, as well as in bolstering the image of participating companies. In the same vein International Trade Centre (2012) opined that trade fairs have the capacity to make available goods for wider market across the globe, as well as attracting business collaborators, external investments and transfer of technological know-how

Conclusion

This study has empirically examined the influence of trade fair on reversing the failure rate for small and medium scale enterprises owners in Edo State. It is concluded that trade fair has influenced profit margin, business expansion, employment generation, creativity, and advertisement of SMEs to a high extent. Based on the findings the following recommendations are made from the study that business owners should form cooperative or organizations that will reduce their cost in participating in trade fair and also increase their profits. Business owners should embrace trade fair in order to expand their businesses and able to establish other branches within the states. Since trade fair generates more employment opportunities, government and non-governmental organizations should encourage trade fair as a means of generating more job opportunities. The organizers of trade fair should ensure a high level of creativity in order to become a point of reference for SMEs' owners.

References

Accounting Tools (2020). Sales volume. Retrieved from https://www.accountingtools.com

Alli, F. & Jimoh, W. (2013). Eighty per cent of SMEs fail within 5 years – finance experts. Retrieved on 15th April 2020 from https://www.vanguardngr.com/2013/10/eighty-per-cent-smes-fail-within-5-years-finance- experts/

Aremu, M. A. (2004). Small Scale Enterprises: Panacea to poverty problem in Nigeria, *Journal of Enterprises Development,* International Research and Development Institute, Uyo, Akwa Ibom, Nigeria, I(1), 1 – 8.

Asikhia, O. U. & Van- Rensburg, J. M. (2015). SMEs Wealth Creation Model: A Conceptual Development. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism & Leisure*, 4(1), 1-19.

Barbora, L.P. (2017). The difference between wealth creation and regular income**.** Retrieved from https://www.livemint.com/Money/rdGBksPC1V1wCeE1XT6pXJ/The-difference between-wealth-creation-and-regular-income.html

Bellafricana (2019). The importance of exhibitions and trade shows. Retrieved from https://bellafricana.com/importance-of-exhibitions-and-trade-shows/

Bathelt, H & Gibson, R. (2015). Learning in organized anarchies: The nature of technological search processes at trade fairs. Reg. Stud., 49, 985–1002

Bathelt, H.; Schuldt, N. (2010). International trade fairs and global buzz, part I: Ecology of global buzz. Eur. Plan. Stud. 18, 1957–1974.

Corporate Finance Institute (2020). Cash flow. Retrieved from https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/finance/cash-flow/

Expometalica (2018).Reasons why trade fairs are important for businesses. Retrieved from www.expometalica.com/reasons-why-trade-fairs-are-important-for-businesses/

Financial-Dictionary (2018). Wealth Creation. Retrieved from https://financial-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/wealth-creation.

Financial System Strategy (2020). FSS 2020 International Conference on SME: Issues, challenges and prospects. Retrieved from https://www.cbn.gov.ng/fss/wed/SME

Innovation, Science and Economic Development, Canada (2020). Departmental Plan. Retrieved from https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic

International Trade Centre (ITC). (2012). Basics for organizing trade fairs- A Guide for Developing Countries, ITC, Geneva. 68.

Izabela K. (2012). Influence of trade fairs on a host city brand. *Public Policy and Administration* 11(4), 629–640.

Johnson, R. (2019). What are the benefits of making profits? Retrieved from https://smallbusiness.chron.com/benefits-making-profit.

Kokemuller, N. (2020). Advantages and disadvantages of sales volume-based quota system. Retrieved from https://smallbusiness.chron.com/advantages-disadvantages-sales-volume-based-quota-system

Koolman Consulting (2016). Foreign trade fair participation. Retrieved from https://www.importpromotiondesk.com/fileadmin/user_upload/Publikationen/andere/IPD_Fair_Trade_Guide_web.pdf

Mclntyre, G (2020). What percentages of small businesses fail? (and other need-to-know stats). Retrieved from https://www.fundera.com/blog/what-percentage-of- small-businesses-fail

Neven, P. & Kanitz, S. (2014). Successful participation in trade fairs. Zappo, Berlin. 53

Obiakoeze, J. (2014). Trade fair as an instrument of increasing marketing performance in Nigeria business (a study of trade shows in Asaba). Retrieved from https://projectsxtra.com/Mobile/index.html

Okolo, V. O., Okolo, J. U., Mmamel, Z. U. & Okonkwo, R. V.(2017). Assessing the relevance of trade fair in the marketing of industrial products in Nigeria: The Enugu experience. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 7 (11, 246-266

Owenvbiugie, R.O. (2020). Influence of Resilience on Survival of Small and Medium Enterprises. *International Business Education Journal*, 13(1), 127-132.

Redfern, A. & Snedker, P. (2002). Creating market opportunities for small enterprises: Experiences of the fair trade movement. Retrieved from http://www.oit.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/---ifp_seed/documents/publication/wcms_117707.pdf

Udechukwu, F. R. (2003). Survey of small and medium scale industries and their potentials. Retrieved from https://internationaljournalofresearch.or/

Watson, J. (2003). Failure rate for female-controlled businesses: are they any different? *Journal of Small Business Management*, 41(3), 262-27

Wikipedia, (2018): Trade Fair. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_fair

York, M. (2019). 6 ways to increase profits for your small business. Retrieved from

https://www.the balancesmb.com/steps-to-increase-small-business-profits

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 341–351

Macroeconomic Parameters and Stock Performance: A Study of Nigerian Stock Exchange

EZEKIEL OSENI
University of Lagos, Akoka-Lagos, Nigeria

OLUSEGUN A. ADEKUNLE
Gateway Polytechnic Saapade, Ogun State, Nigeria

OLUWAKEMI OLOGUNAGBA
Babcock University, Ilishan Remo Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract. Literatures have not been able to provide a consensus of the impact of macroeconomic variables on the stock market performance which is largely considered as a vital component of any nation's financial system in attracting and allocating capital to the productive sectors of the economy. This study used the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test and Phillips-Perron test to test for unit root and stationarity in the model. The study also made use of Jargue-Bera to test for normality distribution. The study adopted the All Share Index of the Nigerian Stock Exchange as a proxy for the stock market as the dependent variables. The independent variables examined are Gross Domestic Product. Inflation Rate, Foreign Exchange Rate and Interest Rate. The observed that with the exception of Foreign Exchange rate all the independence variable are significantly correlated to the stock market performance (ASI). It is therefore evident from the various regression statistics observed by this study that a very strong relationship actually exists between the macroeconomic variables and the performance of the Nigerian stock market. The policy makers should ensure that policies that determine the behavior of the macroeconomic variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rate and inflation rates are made favourable for the components of the financial system so that the required capital for long-term economic growth and development can be attracted from both the local and foreign investors.

Key words: Economic Growth, All Share Index, Macroeconomic Variables, Stock Market, Coefficient of Correlation

1. Introduction

The vibrancy of the stock market as an avenue for raising long term capital would assist in determining to some extent the confidence of both the stock issuers and investors both at the primary and secondary markets. The stock market is an integral part of the financial system which provides liquidity for economic growth and development (Oprea and Stoica, 2018; Tachiwou, 2010; Nazir, Nawaz and Gilani, 2010). The stock market is overwhelmingly important to the emerging and developing economies which are often characterized with shortage of funding for industrialization and infrastructural developments to access long-term funding (Isenmila and Akinola, 2012). The stock market also provides opportunity for corporate and institutional investors as well as for long-term investors and market speculators. It provides windows of opportunity for the economy to attract foreign investors while creating job opportunities for several market operators and regulators (Adekunle, Alalade, Okulenu, 2016; Imobighe, 2015; Akingunola, Adekule and Ojodu, 2012; Ezeoha, Ogamba and Okereke-Onyiuke, 2009). The stock market through the secondary market provides the platform for foreign investors who are not willing to take a long-term interest to invest in the economy through a class of investment that is widely known as foreign

portfolio investment (FPI) without the having to engage in a more cumbersome requirements of foreign direct investment (FDI). The FPI instruments in the capital markets are mainly stocks and debts. The trust of the various stakeholders in the market is a function of several factors including the freeness of investors to enter and exit the market, transparency and accountability of the market leadership and regulators, sound financial systems and regards to the rule of law (Khetsi and Mongale, 2015; Pocius, Stunguriene and Paskevicius, 2013)

Though many studies regards the Nigerian stock market as a weak-form efficiency market, the ability of the stocks traded in the market to immediately absolve and reflect all available market information in the prices of its listed stocks decapitating the ability of any player with privileged information to take undue advantage of the market would be a confidence booster for the stakeholders in the market. The performance of the stock market is measured by index. The performance of the Nigerian stock market is reflected in the All Share Index (ASI) which was introduced in January, 2004 with 100 basis points. According to Popoola (2019) and Olowe (2009) the Nigerian stock market which is regulated principally by the Nigerian Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange Commission witnessed a boom between 2003 and 2007 before the global recession of 2008. The boom was characterized with the period commercial banks and others flooded the market with initial public offers and new issues. The market returns were several times better than any other sectors. The market became a money spinner and not few investors including foreign, institutional and emergency individual investors took advantage of it. How the stock market was able to record such unprecedented returns which was ranked as among the best in stock exchanges across the world should be of interest for academic studies. The Nigerian market is yet to recover from the collapse it suffered which some studies attributed to the global market recession of 2008 (Nelson, Onduka and Yebimodei, 2018; Onuoha and Nwaiwu, 2016; Adamu, 2010; and equally significant of note is the disappearance of the emergencies investors that flooded the markets which some studies also attributed to loss of confidence in the market (Usman, Onayemi and Alimi, 2018; Olokoyo, and Ogunnaike, 2011).

The stock market is vital to the development of any economy especially emerging and developing economies. It's ability to change the narratives and create an industrial and economic transformation is massive (Qaisi, Tahtamouni and Al-Qudah, 2016; Asekome and Agbonkhese, 2015, Masoud, 2013; Rahimzadeh, 2012). Its performance depends to some extent on the market microstructure (Omoruyi and Osad, 2018; Osayi and Agabi, 2019; Ahmed, Parvez, 2013) and macrostructure (externalities). While the microstructure are endogenous and within the influence of the market through the regulators, the market macrostructure factors exogenous and are beyond the market influence. In essence the macrostructure factors are systematic factors that the market cannot influence, rather they influence the market. The extent of the influence of these factors on the stock market performance differs from one economy or market to the other (Osamwonyi and Evbayiro-Osagie, 2012).

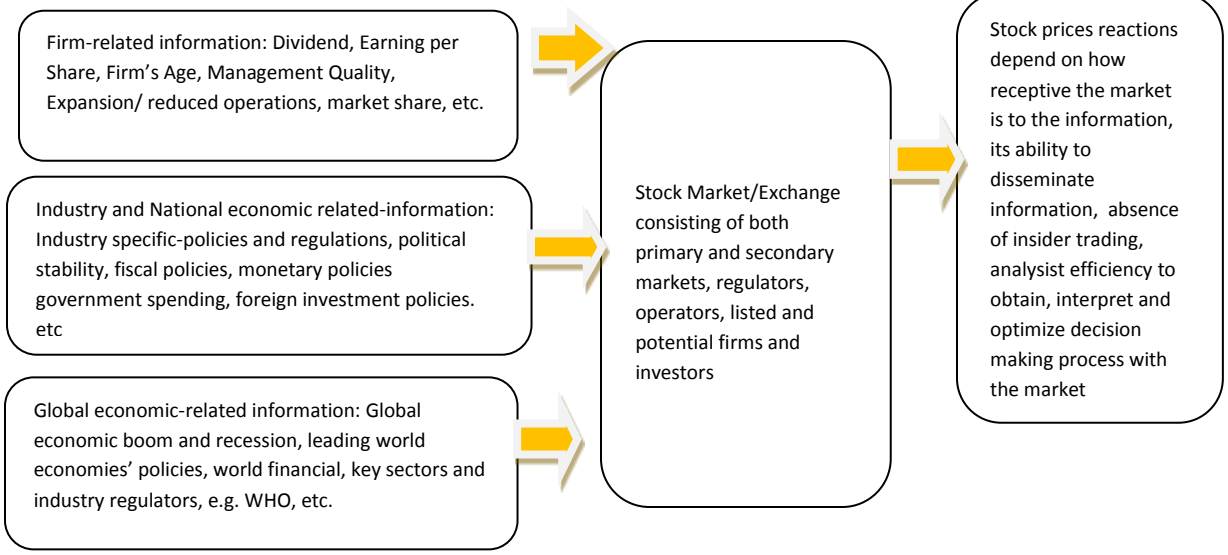
The aim of this study is to examine the influence of the macroeconomic variables in the Nigerian economy exert of the performance of the Nigeria stock market's All Share Index.

2. Conceptual Framework

The efficiency of the capital market is measured by its ability to reflect all the available and relevant information in the stock prices. A perfect market eliminates every form of asymmetry information and insider trading. The issuers of new capital, investors in the primary market and players in the secondary market have equal amount of information at the same time with none having undue advantage of the market. The ability of the stock prices to reflect the market information efficiently depends on the market microstructure, market regulations, independence and transparency of the regulators and other market operators as well as the level of technology imbibed by the market.

As depicted in Table I below, sources of market information can be categorized into three, namely firm-related information, industry-related information, national economic information and global economic information. Each of these categories of information is able to affect the behavior of the stock market and the prices of the individual, specific and entire listed stocks on the stock exchange.

Table 1: Stock prices response to Market Information on the Stock Exchange in Perfect Market



The stock prices are expected to respond promptly to the market information regardless of the sources as much as it is relevant to the specific firm or the stock market. The market and stock prices behavior would be determined by a number of factors which include the relevance of the information, the research competence of the market analysts, the market technology. The market response would either be price gain or loss of the affected stocks. Instances where the market is of no impact, the market behavior and stock prices remain static.

3. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this study is the theory of capital market and theory of equity pricing. A number of scholars see the theory of capital market as a combination of several other market theories such as the relationship between investment returns and risk, market efficiency theory, asset pricing theory and stock market performance (Hodnett, 2012; Nwarocki, 1997, Ongkrutaraksa, 1996), while some others think it is distinct, even though it is an offspring of some other market theories (Govori, 2014; Nwaolisa and Kasie, 2012). Capital market theory provides the model and environment for detailed analysis of market securities under conditions of uncertainty. In essence, capital market theory is not a distinct theory but a combination of many other related theories such as efficient market and portfolio theories. The Markowitz (1952) portfolio theory provides undisputable platform for the emergence of other capital market theories and models, prominent of which are the CAPM, Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT), modern portfolio theory (MPT), efficient capital market hypothesis, and noise and chaos theories. Interestingly, noise theory which signifies information asymmetry in a way has become a subject of curiosity among capital market analysts and researchers (Tuylis, Bloembergen, Hennes, and McBurney, 2015; Sevil, Ozer and Kulah, 2012; Doowoo Nam, 2004). Noise occurs in information dissemination distorting the delivery of the "true" information and thereby making the receiver of the information (buyer) to be at a disadvantage vis-a-vis the already informed seller.

The price of a commodity, according to elementary economics, is determined by the forces of demand and supply in a free economy. But what are the factors that influence demand and supply behaviour? Price? Yes. In the securities market, whether the primary or the secondary market, the price of equity is significantly influenced by a number of factors which include book value of the firm, dividend per share, earnings per share, price earnings ratio and dividend cover (Gompers, Ishii and Metrick, 2003). The most basic factors that influence price of equity share are demand and supply factors. If most people start buying, then prices move up and if people start selling, prices go down. Government policies, firm‟s and industry‟s performance and potentials have effects on demand behaviour of investors, both in the primary and secondary markets. The factors affecting the price of an equity share can be viewed from the macroeconomic and microeconomic perspectives. Macroeconomic factors include level of political stability, general economic conditions - i.e. how the economy is performing and government regulations.

There may also be other factors like demand and supply conditions which can be influenced by the performance of the company and, of course, the performance of the company vis-a-vis the industry and the other players in the industry. Al-Tamimi (2006) identifies performance of the company, changes in the board of directors, appointment of new management, creation of new assets, dividend and earnings, government rules and regulations, inflation, other economic conditions, interest behaviour, market conditions, money supply, competition and market-participant behaviour as fundamentals to equity pricing. Similarly, Somoye (2004) argues that low inflation, stable prices and stable currency combine to lengthen the economic horizon which in turn creates conducive environment.

4. Literature Review

The efficiency of the stock market which is a measure of the market vibrancy can be viewed according to Ongkrutaraksa (1996) from three perspectives, namely allocative efficiency, transactional efficiency and informational efficiency. According to him, allocative efficiency refers to the welfare effects of equilibrium-market resource allocations whereby resources are allocated to the most productive and impactful sectors of the economy. Transactional efficiency in the capital market refers to the minimization of costs and risks associated with stock trading to ensure the continued maximization of the stock returns. Lastly, the informational efficiency depicts a stock market where stock prices reflect all available information. The Nigeria stock market is weak-form efficiency (Falaye, Awonusi and Eseyin (2018), Afego (2012), Ogege and Udoka 2012; Olowe, 2009). Deploying the Vector Error Correction (VEC) ganger causality test, Arodoye and Edo (2015) a bi-directional causality exist between capital market development and economic growth in Nigeria and that the ability of the market to adjust to the unexpected changes in the economy is weak.

In agreement with the findings of Arodoye and Edo (2015) was the study of Obubu, et. al. (2016) which examined the contribution of the Nigerian stock market to the nation's economic growth and development. The study using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller statistics tested for unit root and Breusch-Pagan statistics for heteroscedasticity in the model regression model observed a positive and significant influence of the Nigerian stock market on the nation's GDP.

The influence of the Nigerian stock market was found to be negative by Osinubi and Amaghionyeodiwe (2003) in their study of the stock market development and long-run growth in Nigeria for the period of 1980 t0 2000. The study observed that from empirical evidence, the Nigerian stock market developments have no significant effect on the nation's economic growth during the period of observations. The study requires that policies to eliminate hindrances to the effectiveness of the market to affecting the GDP positively and significantly and to make the market attractive to new equity issuers and investors should be put in place along with other physical and virtual infrastructures and processing systems.

A contrary view to Arodoye and Edo (2015) that there is a bi-directional causal relationship between the Nigerian stock market and the nation's economic growth and development was expressed by Popoola, et. (2017) in their study of the stock market and economic growth in Nigeria. The study which deployed the Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test, Johansen Co-integration test and Pairwise granger causality methods observed that though a long run relationship exist between the Nigerian stock market and the nation's economic growth and development but the stock market performance does not influence the economic growth rather the opposite is the case. The non-diversity of the independent variables (gross capital formation, market capitalization, All Share Index and Value of transactions) where the real GDP was the dependent variable could adopted by the study possibly accounted for the unidentified impact of the stock market performance on the economic growth and development as the likelihood of high presence of multicollinearity between the independent variable may not be ruled out.

Similar to the findings of Popoola, et. al. (20170, that the Nigerian stock market did not exert any significant impact on the nation's economic and development, Akpunonu, Nkechukwu and Okonkwo (2017) examined the extent to which the stock market contributes to improving the standard living of the citizenry. The study observed that in spite of the growth potentials of the Nigerian stock market, it has not been able to affect the citizenry the standard living of the people through provisions of required liquidity and returns. The study is of the view that market liberalization to encourage effective resource allocation to more productive sectors that would result in more financial deepening of the market to be able to impact positively on the economic growth, development and standard of living is required.

The observations of Jibril, et. al (2015) in the assessment of the Nigerian stock exchange market development to economic growth revealed that the stock market exert insignificant influence on the nation's economic growth and development. The study tested the market size and market liquidity using market capitalization as proxy for market size and both value traded and turnover ratio as proxies for liquidity. The study revealed that both market capitalization and value traded showed a negative effect on the nation's GDP while turnover ratio was found to be positive.

Lastly, Okonkwo, Ogwuru and Ajudua (2014) opined in the examination of the role and contributions of the Nigerian stock market to the national income between 1981 and 2012 that although stock market is an importance economic function any economy, there is no causal relationship between the market and the nation's economic growth. The study used the Augmented Dickey-Fuller statistics for unit root test in the ordinary least square model, Johansen cointegratuon test for long-term equilibrium relationship among the variables and Granger causality test for causal relationship between the stock market and the economic growth development. The study further argued that though the market has potential to drive economic growth and development but that may not be realized until enabling business environment is created to attract new capitals to the market.

Empirical evidence of the effect of macroeconomic parameters on stock markets

According to Ogunbiyi and Abina (2018) and Hunjra, et. al (2014), macroeconomic variables are important change agents of any economy. In their study of the impact of macroeconomic variables on stock prices in Pakistan, they observed that any abrupt change in the macroeconomic variables has the tendency to impact the economy in several ways. The study which used the Granger Causality and cointegration tests analysis revealed that there was no relationship between the stock prices and the macroeconomic variables in the short-run but a very significant relationship was observed in the long-run.

In their study of the impact of exchange rates, inflation rates, interest rates, money supply, industrial production and international oil prices on stock market index in Nigeria, Aigbove and Izekor (2015) observed that all the examined macroeconomic variables exert both short and long-run influence on the stock prices. However, the study using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test, Johansen Co-integration test and Error Correction Model observed that both oil price and money supply have a bidirectional causality with the stock market index while industrial production and interest rates exhibited unidirectional relationship with the stock market prices.

The study of the impact of macroeconomic variables on stock market returns on the Karachi Stock Exchange by Ilahi, Ali and Jamil (2015) revealed a very weak connection between the macroeconomic variables and the stock market performance. The study examined the influence of exchange rate, inflation rate and interest rate as independence variables on the returns of 100 indexes on the stock exchange and found that both exchange rate and inflation relate have absolute no influence on the stock market performance, interest rate was found to exert a very insignificant influence.

A similar study to Ilahi, Ali and Jamil (2015) was also conducted by Ouma and Muriu (2014) to investigate the effect of money supply, exchange rate, inflation rate and interest rate on stock market performance in Kenya. The study tested the stationarity or non-stationarity of the regression model using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test, adopted the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test for the presence of serial correlation in the model and Jargue-Bera statistics for the residual normality test. The study found that with the exception of interest rate, all the independence variable have a significant influence on the stock performance in Kenya stock market.

Gay (2016) using the Box-Jenkins ARIMA model examined the time-series relationship between the stock market prices and macroeconomic variables (exchange rate and oil prices) for the economies of Brazil, Russia, Indian and China (BRIC). The study argued that the non-existent of any relationship between the independent variables and the stock markets of BRIC could be attributed to the likely impacts other unidentified domestic and international macroeconomic factors exert on the stock markets of BRIC economies.

Demir (2019) investigated the impacts of what he classified as prominent macroeconomic factors on the Turkish stock markets. The purpose of the study was to measure the extent to which the factors contribute to the fluctuations of stock performance and the instability in the Turkish stock market. The study used the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model as developed by Pesaran and Shin (1999) and Pesaran, Shin and Smith (2001) to evaluate both the

short-run and long-run parameters. The research model was tested for the presence of unit root using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller, Phillips-Perron and Kwiastkowski-Philips-Schmidt-Shin statistics. The study discovered that with the exception of interest rate and crude oil prices that impact stock market negatively, all other factors (economic growth, relative value of the domestic currency, foreign direct investment and portfolio investments) raise the stock market index significantly.

Adekunle, Alalade and Okulenu (2016) conducted a study of the impact of macroeconomic variables on capital market growth the particular emphasis on the effects of variables that have strong ability to influence stock pricing. The study tested for unit root and cointegration in the model using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test and Johansen Co-integration test respectively. It was discovered that an adverse but significant relationship exists between interest rates and capital market growth. On the other hand inflation and foreign exchange rates were observed to exact insignificant impact on the stock market performance.

In a nutshell, considerable attention has been devoted by literatures to examine the relationship between the stock market and various macroeconomic variables and their impacts on the economic growth and development across several economies. Without mincing words and from evidence above, there are divergent views on the influence and relationship between the stock markets, macroeconomic variables and economic growth and development. The aimed of this study is to take an empirically justifiable side among the divergent views while also contributing to literatures that would broaden the knowledge of the policymakers and other stakeholders in the Nigerian stock markets.

5. Research Methodology

Data Collection

The data for this study were secondary data. The all the macroeconomic variable data were sourced mainly from 2018 Central Bank of Nigeria's Annual Statistical Bulletin with the exception of inflation rates that were sourced from the National Bureau of Statistics website. The period covered by the study is 1985 to 2018.

Model Specification

The study adapted the analytical model of Demir (2019) that he deployed in his study of the macroeconomic determinants of stock market fluctuations in the Turkish stock market.

The model is as follows:

$$BIST_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 INT_t + \beta_2 PORP_t + \beta_3 REER_t + \beta_4 BRENT_t + \beta_5 FDI_t + \beta_6 Y_t + \varepsilon_t \quad \text{- eqn (1)}$$

Where BIST represents the Istanbul Stock Market Index, INT is the commercial loan interest rate, PORT is net portfolio investment inflows (liabilities in the balance of payments), REER is real effective exchange rate, BRENT is Brent Crude Oil Price, FDI is net foreign direct investment inflows (liabilities in the balance of payments) and Y is real gross domestic product. Also, β_0 is the constant and the ε_t is the error term of the estimated function while β_1, β_2, β_3, β_4, β_5 *and* β_6 represent the coefficients of determination of each of the independence variable in the model.

Eqn. (1) is adapted for this study and is hereby restated as follows:

$$LogASI_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 LogGDP_t + \beta_2 LogINF_t + \beta_3 LogFXR_t + \beta_4 LogINT_t + \varepsilon_t \quad \text{- eqn (2)}$$

Adjusting eqn. (2) for time series

$$Log\Delta ASI_{t-1} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Log\Delta GDP_{t-1} + \beta_2 \Delta INF_{t-1} + \beta_3 \Delta FXR_{t-1} + \beta_4 \Delta INT_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{t-1} \quad \text{- eqn (3)}$$

The sum of eqn. (3) is as follows:

$$Log\Delta ASI_t = \beta_0 + \sum_1^n \beta_1 Log\Delta GDP_{t-n} + \beta_2 \Delta INF_{t-n} + \beta_3 \Delta FXR_{t-n} + \beta_4 \Delta INT_{t-n} + \varepsilon_{t-n} \quad \text{- eqn (4)}$$

Where:

LogΔ*ASI - represents the changes in All Share Index on the Nigerian Stock Exchange as a proxy for the stock market*

LogΔ*GDP - represents the changes in Gross Domestic Product as proxy for economic growth and development*

Δ*INF - represent the changes in inflation rate as a proxy for changes in commodity purchasing power*

Δ*FXR - represents the changes in foreign exchange as a proxy for the strength for the nation's local currency*

Δ*INT - represents the commercial lending rate as a proxy for access toto funding*

β_0 *is the Intercept (constant) while* β_1, β_2, β_3 *and* β_4 *are the coefficient of determination for Log*Δ*GDP,* Δ*INF,* Δ*FXR* and Δ*INT respectively while* ε *is the error term in the model.*

A Priori Expectation

The level of significance for the statistical analysis is 5%. All the independent macroeconomic variables examined by the study are expected to demonstrate significant relationship with the stock market (ASI). However, while a positive relationship is expected between GDP and the stock market (ASI), all other independence variables (INF, FXR and INT) are expected to be negatively correlated to the stock market.

6. Data Analysis and Findings

Results of Multicollinearity Tests

In view of the time series nature of the data collected for the study, there is the likelihood that some of the independence variables might have multicollinearity relationships among themselves that could invalidate the outcome of the study. Therefore, the independence variables were subjected to multicollinearity test using the Pearson coefficient of correlation which regards any correlation between two variables > (+ or -) 0.75 significant as the basis to determine the level of correlation. The result of the test is presented in Table I below.

Table I: Results of the Multicollinearity Tests

CORREL	LogΔGDP	ΔINFL	ΔFXR	ΔINTR
LogΔGDP	1.000			
ΔINFL	0.050	1.000		
ΔFXR	-0.232	-0.325	1.000	
ΔINTR	-0.427	0.248	0.309	1.000

From the Table I above, it is evident that none of the independent variables exhibits any correlation that is + or – 0.75 in line with Pearson coefficient of correlation benchmark.

Testing for Unit Root in the Model

The research model was subjected to stationarity test using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test. The null hypothesis is that the model has components of unit root and it is non-stationary if the observed *p-value* > 0.05 level of significance. The test results of the stationarity test is shown in Table II below

Table II: Results of Unit Root Test

	Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) Test			
	t-Test Statistics	**Critical Values 5%**	**Prob**	**Order of Integrations**
LogΔASI	0.130	-3.507	0.21873	I(0)
LogΔGDP	-2.337	-3.507	0.03852	I(0)
ΔINFL	-2.651	-3.507	0.02464	I(0)
ΔFXR	2.038	-3.507	0.03265	I(0)
ΔINT	1.733	-3.507	0.01006	I(0)

The ADF Table II above revealed that all the variables examined by the model have their observed *p*-value < 0.05 level of significance. This implies that the model is stationary. The study cannot fail to reject the null hypothesis that the model has unit root test.

Normality Test

The study used the Jargue-Bera statistics to test for normality in the distribution pattern of the model. For decision criteria, the null hypothesis is that the model followed a normal distribution. The null hypothesis is accepted in the observed *p-value* > 0.05, otherwise the alternate hypothesis would be accepted. The findings revealed a *p-value* above 0.05 level of significance for the variables which that that the data for the study followed a normal distribution. Therefore the alternate hypothesis is rejected.

Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive statistics of the dependent and independent variables were examined for mean, minimum. Maximum, median, standard deviation and skewedness as detailed in Table III below.

Table III: Results of the Descriptive Statistics

Statistics	**ΔASI**	**ΔGDP**	**ΔINFL**	**ΔFXR**	**ΔINTR**
Mean	149.7895	80.4804	-0.4311	0.6462	3.1000
Minimum	1676.7166	477.3492	0.0147	-9.7429	-1.9775
Maximum	1446.7916	3198.1110	-0.0599	9.1656	8.8525
Median	1436.9833	1590.1209	0.1194	9.71315	-5.64
1st Quartile	697.6833	718.3716	-0.0338	7.9749	5.8525
3rd Quartile	3483.9	1236.6593	0.1194	9.7131	-0.2125
Std. Dev.	259.4	313.7586	0.3158	7.3889	10.4
Skewedness	6.842	5.037423	-0.0014	-0.165	-15.09
Kurtosis	1.9018916	1.1323885	0.1581	6-26889	-0.21

The mean for inflation rate from 1985 to 2018 was 43.11% against 64.62% and 310% change in foreign exchange rate and interest rate respectively. This implies a very high volatility in the macroeconomic policies which are more of monetary related than fiscal policies.
The change in inflation rate (INFL) over the period of the study was at a minimum of and maximum of 1.47% and 5.99% p.a. respectively. Similarly, foreign exchange rate and interest rate are both monetary policies that influence significantly the behavior of demand and demand in the economy were observed to have a minimum change of -9.74% and -1.98% and a maximum change of 9.16% and 8.85% respectively.

From the skewedness statistics, the All Share Index and the Gross Domestic Product were positively skewed but the others (inflation rate, foreign exchange rate and interest) were negatively skewed. The Kurtosis statistics which measured the tails of distribution was positive and leptokurtic for all the variables except for interest rate which is both negative and platykurtic in nature.

Regression Analysis.

The summary of the results of the regression model is presented in Table IV below.

The Adjusted R. Square which explains the extent to which the independent variables could be held accountable for the changes and behavior of the dependent variable, All Share Index (ΔASI) is 0.995. In essence, it can be deduced that 99.5% of the changes in the All Share Index is due to the combination of the independence variables (GDP, Inflation, Foreign Exchange Rate and Interest Rate. The observed F. Statistics ($1630.5_{cal} > 2.526_{tab}$) which explains the level of the independence variables to the dependent variables was found to be significant at 0.05 level of significance. This implies that the macroeconomic variables that represent the independence variables in the model collectively and significantly impact on the stock market performance (ASI). This finding confirms the findings of Obubu, et. al 2016 that a positive and significant relationship exist between the stock market and economic development and growth.

Contrary to *a priori expectation,* GDP was negatively correlated at coefficient of -0.2048 to the stock market. This findings confirms some previous studies that established negative relationship between the stock market and nation's economic growth and development. However, the study found GDP to have significant influence on the stock market at t-statistics of -0.3153 and observed *p-value* of 0.0469 which is lower than 0.05 level of significance. The negative relationship between the stock market and the economic development and growth confirms the findings of Osinubi and Amaghionyeodiwe (2003) while it contradicts the findings of Ouma and Muriu (2014). In another vein, this study discovery that a significant relationship exist between the stock market and the economy is contrary to the findings of Ogunbiyi and Abina (2018), Popoola, et. al (2017), Akpunonu, Nkechukwu and Okonkwo (2017), Okonkwo, Ogwuru and Ajudua (2014) and Gay (2016).

Expectedly in line with the *a priori expectation,* INFL was found to exert negative correlation to the stock market at correlation coefficient of -2.0456 and t-statistics of -0.5983. However, *p-value* of 0. 0413 was found to be lower than 0.05 level of significance. This finding confirms the observations of Adekunle, Alalade and Okulenu (2016) and Ilahi, Ali and Jamil (2015) but contradict the opinion of Ouma and Muriu (2014) that inflation exert significance pressure on the stock market performance.

Foreign exchange rate (FXR) was found to be positively and significantly correlated to the stock market at coefficient of correlation of 0.229, t-statistics of 2.7258 and observed *p-value* of 0.011 which lower than 0.05 level of significance. This finding confirms the *a priori expectation* that foreign exchange would be found significant in influencing the performance of the stock market. However, the finding is found to be in agreement with the observations of Ouma and Muriu (2014) and, Ilahi, Ali and Jamil (2015)

Lastly, Interest Rate (INTR) was found in line with the expectation to be positively and significantly related to the stock market (ASI) at coefficient of correlation of 0.01897 and t-statistics of 0.175 while *p-value* of 0.0358 lower than 0.05 level of significance. The finding is found to be in conformity with the findings of Demir (2019) while contradicting the observations of Adekunle, Alalade and Okulenu (2016. and Ouma and Muriu (2014).

7. Conclusion

Though there are divergent views from various literatures of the exact impact macroeconomic variables exert on the stock market performance. While some argue that the variables make no impact, some others argued they made insignificant impact while another school of thought claimed the variables

make significant impact. It is evident from the various regression statistics observed by this study that a positive and significant relationship actually exists between the macroeconomic variables and the performance of the Nigerian stock market. The stock market is a vital part of the financial system of any nation and it provides the avenue for capital allocation to the productive sectors of the economy that can assist in revenue generation, job creation, innovation and improvement of the standard living of the people.

Whether an economy would be able to maximize the potentials of the stock market for its benefits depends on several factors and chief among them is the willingness of the policy makers to create conducive business environments for the market to thrive. Importantly, the policy makers should ensure that policies that determine the behavior of the macroeconomic variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rate and inflation rates are made favourable for the components of the financial system so that the required capital for long-term economic growth and development can be attracted from both the local and foreign investors.

References

Adamu, A. (2010). Global financial crisis and Nigerian stock market volatility. *Proceedings of the National Conference on "Managing the challenges of Global Financial Crisis in Developing Economies, Faculty of Administration, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nasarawa State, Nigeria. 1*: 102 – 113.

Adekunle, O. A., Alalade, Y.S.A. and Okulenu, S.A. (2016).Macro-economic variables and its impact on Nigerian capital market growth. *International Journal of Economics and Business Management, 2(2)*: 22 – 37.

Afego, P. (2012). Weak form efficiency of the Nigerian stock market: An Empirical Analysis. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues, 2(3)*: 340-347.

Ahmed, P., Nanda, S. and Schusenberg, O. (2005). Can firms do well while doing good? https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=794790

Aigbovo, O. & Izekor, A. O. (2015). The impact of macroeconomic variables on stock market index, *African Journal of Management Sciences, 1(1)*: 18-40

Akingunola, R. O., Adekunle, O. A. and Ojodu, H. (2012). Impact of interest rate on capital market growth (A case of Nigeria). *Universal Journal of Management and Social Sciences, 2(11)*: 1-24

Akpunonu, U.E., Nkechukwu, G. C. and Okonkwo, O. G. (2017). Stock market reforms on standard of living in Nigeria. *International Journal of Trend in Research and Development, 4(6)*: 50-54

Al-Tamimi, H. A. H., (2006). Factors influencing individual investor behavior: An empirical study of the UAE financial markets. *Unpublished master's thesis, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, U.A.E.* Retrieved, from http://cms.cffit.de/fileadmin/ content/cffrc/ documents/2007/Behavioral_Finance_Al-Tamimi.pdf.

Arodoye, N.L and Edo, S.E. (2015). Capital market development and economic growth in Nigeria. *Benin Journal of Social Sciences*, 22(1): 111-139

Asekome, M. O. and Agbonkhese , A.O. (2015). Macroeconomic variables, stock market bubble, meltdown and recovery: Evidence from Nigeria. *Journal of Finance and Bank Management*, 3(2): 25-34

Central Bank of Nigeria. (2018). *Annual Statistical Bulletin*

Demir, C. (2019). Macroeconomic determinants of stock market fluctuations: The case of BIST-100. *Economies, 7(8)*: 1-14

Ezeoha, A., Ogamba. E. and Okereke-Onyiuke, N. (2009). Stock market development and private investment growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa, 11(2)*: 20-35.

Falaye, A. J., Awonusi, F., Eseyin. O. and Eboigbe, G. The weak- form market efficiency and the Nigerian Stock Exchange. *Afro Asian Journal of Social Sciences, IX (IV)*: 1-17

Gay, R. D. (2016). Effect of macroeconomic variables on stock market returns for four emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India and China. *International Business & Economics Research Journal (IBER), 15(3)*: 119-126

Gompers, P. A., Ishii, J.L. and Metrick, A. (2003). Corporate Governance and Equity Prices. *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 118(1):107–155.

Govori, F. (2014). The development of capital market and its impact on providing alternative sources of business financing: Empirical Analysis. *MPRA Paper No. 58189. https://mpra.ub.uni muenchen.de/58189/1/MPRA_paper_58189.pdf*

Hodnett, Kathleen. (2012). Capital market theories: Market efficiency versus investor prospects. *International Business & Economics Research Journal (IBER) 11(3)*: 849-861

Hunjra, A. I., Ijaz, M. S., Chani, M. I., Hassan, S., and Mustafa, U. (2014). Impact of dividend policy, earning per share, return on equity, profit after tax on stock prices. *International Journal of Economics and Empirical Research, 2(3)*: 109-115.

Ilahi, I., Ali, M., & Jamil, R. A. (2015). Impact of macroeconomic variables on stock market returns: A case of Karachi.Stock.Exchange..https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273946651_Impact_of_Macroeconomic_Variables_on_Stock_Market_Returns_A_Case_of_Karachi_Stock_Exchange

Imobighe, M.D. The Role of Capital Markets in the Development of Nigerian economy. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development. 6(22)*: 141-147

Isenmila, P.A. and Akinola, A. O. The Role of Capital Market in Emerging Economy. *International Journal of Business and Social Research (IJBSR), 2(6)*: 61- 71

Jibril, A.S. et. al. (2015). An Assessment of Nigerian Stock Exchange Market Development to Economic Growth. *American International Journal of Social Science, 4 (2)*: 51-58

Khestsi, Q.S. and Mongale, I. P. (2015)**.** The impact of capital markets on the economic growth in South Africa. *Journal of Governance and Regulation, 4 (1)*: 154-163

Masoud, N. M. H. (2013). The impact of stock market performance upon economic growth. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues, 3(4)*: 788-798

Markowitz, Harry M. (1952). "Portfolio Selection". *Journal of Finance* **7** (1): 77–91.

Nam, D. (2004). Do foreign investors cause noise in an emerging stock market? *Journal of Emerging Market Finance, 3(1)*: 21–36.

Nelson, J., Onduka, K. and Yebimodei, E. G. (2018). Impact of Global Financial Crisis on the Nigerian Stock Market Performance. *International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Research, 5(4)*: 3741-3754

Nazir, S. M., Nawaz, M. M., and Gilani, J. U. (2010). Relationship between Economic Growth and Stock Market Development (Electronic version).*African Journal of Business Management, 4(16)*: 3473-3479

Nwaolisa, E. F. and Kasie, E. G. (2012). Efficient market hypothesis: A historical perspective. (A study of Nigerian capital market). *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review, 1(8)*:76-86

Nawrocki, D. (1997) "Capital Market Theory: Is It Relevant To Practitioners?, *Journal of Financial Planning 10 (5), October*: 97 – 105

Obubu M., Konwe C.S., Nwabenu D.C., Omokri P. A. and Chijioke M. (2016). Evaluation of the contribution of Nigerian Stock Market on Economic Growth; Regression Approach. *European Journal of Statistics and Probability*, 4(5): 11-27

Ogege, S. & Udoka, C. O (2012). The Efficiency of the Nigerian Stock Exchange: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis. *Indian Journal of Finance, 6(9)*: 13-20.

Ogunbiyi, S.S. and Abina A. P. (2018). Relationship between Macroeconomic Variable and Nigeria Economic Growth (1984-2015) *Journal of Economics, Management & Social Science, 4(1)*: 87-102

Okonkwo, O., Ogwuru, H. and Ajudua, E. (2014) Stock Market Performance and Economic Growth in Nigeria: An Empirical Appraisal. *European Journal of Business and Management, 6(26)*: 33-42.

Olokoyo, F. O. and Ogunnaike, O. O. (2011). An Empirical Analysis of the Effect of Stock Market Crisis on Economic growth: The Nigerian Case. *ACTA Niversitatis Danubius*, 7(4): 172-186

Olowe, R.A. (2009) 'Stock return, volatility and the global financial crisis in an emerging market: the Nigerian Case. *International Review of Business Research Papers, 5 (4)*: 426–447.

Omoruyi, A. & Osad, O. I. (2018). A test of market microstructure model: Evidence from Nigerian Stock Market. *Amity Journal of Finance, 3 (1)*: 1-13

Olowe, R.A. (1999). "Weak Form Efficiency of the Nigerian Stock Market: Further Evidence" *African Development Review 11(1)*: 54 – 68.

Ongkrutaraksa, W. (1996). Theory of Capital Markets: A Review of Literature. www.academia.edu. www.google.com:http://www.academia.edu/1098447/Theory_of_Capital

Onuoha, T. E. and Nwaiwu, J. N. (2016). Impact of Global Financial Crisis on Nigerian Stock Market. *African Research Review*, 10(1): 166-177

Oprea, O. and Stoica, O. (2018). Capital Markets Integration and Economic Growth.

Montenegrin Journal of Economics, 14 (3): 23-35

Osamwonyi, I.O. and Evbayiro-Osagie, E.I (2012). The relationship between macroeconomic variables and stock market index in Nigeria, *Journal of Economics,.3(1)*: 55-63

Osayi, V. I and Agabi, I.I. (2019). Financial markets performance and market microstructure in Nigeria. *International Journal of Economics and Management Studies, 6(11)*: 123-133

Osinubi, T. S. and Amaghionyeodiwe, L.A. (2003). Stock market development and long-run growth in Nigeria. *Journal of African Business, 4(3)*: 103-129.

Ouma, W. N. and Muriu, P. (2014) The Impact of Macroeconomic Variables on Stock Market Returns in Kenya. *International Journal of Business and Commerce 3(11)*: 01-31

Pesaran, M.H., Shin. Y and Smith, R. J. (2001). Bounds testing approaches to the analysis of level relationships. J*ournal of Applied Econometrics, 16*: 289-326.

Pesaran, M.H. and Shin, Y. (1999). An autoregressive distributed lag modelling approach to cointegration analysis. *Econometrics and Economic Theory in the 20th Century: The Ragnar Frisch Centennial Symposium, Strom, S. (ed.) Cambridge University Press*.

Pociusa, V., Stungurienėa, S. and Paškevičiusa, A. (2014).The factors of the attractiveness of the capital market of Lithuania. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 110*:1052-1062

Popoola, F. (2019). Eleven years after stock market crash, investors neglect N129bn dividends. *The Punch Newspapers.* https://punchng.com/eleven-years-after-stock-market-crash-investors-neglect-n129bn- dividends/

Popoola O. R., Ejemeyovwi O. J. Alege O. P., Adu, O. and Onabote A. A. (2017). Stock market and economic growth in Nigeria. *International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences (IJELS), 2(6)*: 97-106

Qaisi, F. A., Tahtamouni, A. and Al-Qudah, M. Factors affecting the market stock price - The Case of the Insurance companies**.** *International Journal of Business and Social Science, 7(10)*: 81-90

Rahimzadeh, F. (2012). Banking sector, stock market and economic growth: evidence from mena countries. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanity Studies, 4(2)*: 181-190

Sevil, G., Ozer, M. and Kulah, G. (2012). Foreign Investors and Noise Trade in Istanbul stock exchange. *International Journal of Business and Social Sciences, 3(4)*:93-101

Somoye, Olukayode (2004) "Cost-Benefit Analysis of Monetary Union in West Africa" *Central Bank of Nigeria, CBN Training Centre 5*: 73 – 87.

Tachiwou, A. M. (2010). Stock Market Development and Economic Growth: The Case of West African monetary union. *International Journal of Economics and Finance, 2(3)*: 79 – 103,

Tuyls,K., Bloembergen, D., Hennes, D. and McBurney, P. (2015). Trading in markets with noisy information: an evolutionaryanalysis. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268801849_Trading_in_markets_with_noisy_information_an_evolutionary_analysis

Usman, O. A., Alimi, A. A. and Onayemi, M. A. (2018). Analysis of Bank Intermediation Activities on Economic Growth in Nigeria – A co-integration approach. *Journal of Accounting and Financial Management, 4(6)*: 1-8

KIU Journal of Social Sciences Copyright©2020
Kampala International University ISSN: *2413-9580*; 6(3): 353–363

Boosting the Nigerian Economy through Small and Medium Scale Enterprises' Financing

JOHNSON IFEANYI OKOH
National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract. Financial institutions no doubt are reputed for the inter-mediation role of moving funds from the surplus sector of the economy to the deficit sector. However, what is overtly contentious is whether the funds being extended to the deficit sector are well applied to herald the intended growth effect in a volatile economy like Nigeria. This study is yet another empirical attempt to re-establish the link between financing of the small and medium scale enterprise sub-sector and the economic growth of Nigeria. The study made use of secondary data from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical Bulletin covering periods from 1980-2017. Data generated were subjected to diagnostic tests and certified with for use. The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method was applied for the data analysis. The results showed that bank credit extended to the SMEs sub-sector though exerted positive effect but was not significant as revealed from the t-statistic and the corresponding p-value. The study therefore recommended that more deliberate efforts and policies should be put in in place to ensure that banks are encouraged to lend to the sub- sector and lending interest rate be further reduced to single digit to make it more attractive to borrowing SMEs. Furthermore, the lending application procedures should be devoid of very stringent conditions for easy accessibility.

Keywords: Small and medium scale enterprises, Economic growth, Macroeconomic variables

1. Introduction

Small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs)are identified as catalysts for economic growth of countries, as such, government formulate policies aimed at facilitating and fostering the performance of the SMEs sub-sector in order to enhance the socio-economic development of the economy like alleviating poverty, employment generation, enhance human development, and improve social welfare of the people (OECD, 2015; Taiwo, Falohun, & Agwu, 2016; World bank, 2012).

It is important to note that a strong and sustainable SMEs sub-sector cannot just emerge on itself. It requires some impetus as catalyst to herald the requisite and key success factor for growth and sustenance of any economy. In Nigeria, the main problem facing the development of most Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises (SMEs) is inadequate finance in spite of continuous policy strategies to attract credits to the subsector; whether for the establishment of new industries or to carry out expansion plans on the existing business yet most Nigerian SMEs have remained unattractive for bank credit supply. Saibu, Wosa & Agbeluyi (2011) argued that the financial institutions in Nigeria had abandoned their primary intermediating role for non-conventional business. The authors noted that most of the bank loans and advances are directed to consumable import finance, oil importation and margin loans to stock market speculators. Abereijo and Fayomi (2005) noted that the majority of commercial bank loans offered to SMEs are often also limited to a period far too short to pay off any sizeable investment. In addition, banks in many developing countries prefer to lend to the government rather than private sector borrowers because the risk involved is lesser and higher returns are offered. Such apathy for the SMEs no doubt has crowded out most private sector borrowers and increased the cost of capital for them. Recently, there is an increasing pressure on banks in Nigeria to give out more loans and advances to private sector and most especially SMEs so as to grow their businesses and increase the

overall growth & development of the economy. This is evident from the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) through the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) credit policy guidelines and strategies. The policies stress the necessity to continually award priority to the real sector of the economy. For instance, the CBN in 2008 established Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Investment Scheme (SMEIS) to encourage banks to earmark 10% of their pretax earnings towards financing SMEs. In the same year, the Apex bank launched a micro credit finance fund of N50Billion with the sole aim of granting credit to micro and small business enterprises. Also, in 2012, the CBN set aside N200billion for financing of SMEs. However, most of these funds have remained unutilized and at best misappropriated. The view has been supported by Nwakoby (2012) who averred that many SMEs operators do not care to formally apply for financial accommodation since there is a mindset that they will be denied and Sanusi (2010) corroborated thatmany promoters of local industries in Nigeria lacked the requisite discipline to access and use bank facilities responsibly. Increasing access to loans therefore, does not necessarily imply an automatic indication of business growth as it depends on whether the business for which the loans were applied actually benefited from it or they were misappropriated into personal and unproductive uses. The issue of how much impact the credit availed to SMEs exerts on the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) therefore arose. This study is yet another empirical attempt to determine the the influence of SMEs financing by commercial banks on the growth of Nigerian economy from 1980 to 2017.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Clarification

The meaning of SMEs: The term Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SME's) has no generally established definition. Kadiri (2012) noted that the criteria for classification of an enterprise as small, medium or large varies from one country to another, depending on whether it is developed or developing country. A small business for example to one country may be a large-scale business to another. Thus, SME's in Nigeria, as defined by Small and Medium Industries Equity Investment Scheme (SMIEIS) are enterprises with a total capital employed not less than ₦1.5 million, but not exceeding ₦200 million, including working capital, but excluding cost of land and/or with a staff strength of not less than 10 and not more than 300.

Esuh and Adebayo (2012) noted that they are firms or businesses arising as a result of entrepreneurial activities of individual. SME sector is categorized into three namely; micro, small and medium enterprises or businesses. The micro SME's are the smallest among the three categories. In the word of Afolabi (2013) "they are businesses that employ up to 9 employees in UK, while in Australia they employ fewer than 5 employees including non employing businesses". According to US Census Bureau, micro businesses are categorized as SOHO meaning Small Office-Home Office. Therefore, micro businesses should be seen as the small form of SME that may employ fewer than 9 employees or on the other hand may not have employees at all.

As regard the small business, they are businesses bigger than the micro-businesses in terms of size, number of employees, structure, capital investment and economic contributions. The Nigerian Industrial Policy defined small scale business as industries with total investment of between ₦100, 000 and ₦2 million, exclusive of land but including working capital. Lastly, the medium business as the name suggests are bigger than both micro and small businesses in terms of operations, manpower capacity or number of employees, structure, capital investment and size. According to Afolabi (2013), they are the businesses that employ not fewer than 15 employees under the Australian Fair Work Act (2009) to fewer than 500 employees under the US, while the European Commission defined medium businesses as enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and/or have an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million.

The Concept of Economic Growth: Economic growth is the increase in the inflation-adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time. It is conventionally measured as the percent rate of increase in real gross domestic product(real GDP). The Gross Domestic Product is the market value of all officially recognized final goods and services produced within a country in a given period. It measures overall economic activity and signals the direction of economic growth and welfare. It is also a barometer to measure the health of the economy. It is an internationally recognized indicator for measuring the size of an economy in a given period of time (Kale, 2014).

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Theoretically, the finance led growth hypothesis provides a veritable framework and a lucid explanation for the link between banks' credit and the

growth of the SMEs. This theory, which was propounded by Schumpeter in 1912, maintains that the activities of the financial institution serve as a useful tool for increasing the productive capacity of the economy. In concrete term, the finance led growth hypothesis emphasizes that the existence of financial institution and the supply of their financial assets, liabilities and related financial services in advance of demand for them would provide an efficient allocation of resources from surplus spending units to deficit units, thus boosting investment which in turn stimulate growth. A number of studies have argued in favour of the finance led growth hypothesis. They include: (Patrick 1966, McKinnon 1973, Shaw 1973, King and Levine 1993). These studies acknowledge the role played by banks in facilitating technological innovation by identifying and supplying credit to entrepreneurs with the least chances of implementing innovative products.

2.3 Empirical Studies

The impact of Commercial Banks' credit to small and medium scale enterprises on economic growth has been emphasized by researchers. For example, Sharif (2010) investigated the impact of bank lending supply fluctuations on economic activity in a multitude of developed and developing countries, (Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Spain, UK, Japan, Turkey, South Africa and the USA,).the study applied an unrestricted VAR system, and the results show that bank loan supply fluctuations are responsible for disturbances in GDP in the sample of countries.

Oke and Aluko (2015) examined the impact of Commercial Banks in financing small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria for the period 2002 to 2012. The authors collected annual data from ten Commercial Banks and adopted panel data regression analysis. The results indicate that Commercial Banks have significant impact on SMEs' financing which implies that Commercial banks are capable of making SMEs grow.

Younus (2007) examined the relationship if any among economic growth (output), private sector credit and inflation in Bangladesh. The study used real private sector credit (from banks) and GDP to examine whether private sector credit has any impact on economic growth in Bangladesh. Various econometric techniques, such as unrestricted VAR, Granger Causality are used to examine the relationship. The econometric results suggest that private sector credit has no real effect on economic growth but is inflationary. Economic growth, however, has positive impact on real private sector credit growth reflecting higher credit demand emanating from increased economic activities. This result is consistent with the conventional belief that when an economy starts to grow it creates immediate additional demand for financial services and helps grow a better financial system

Owenvbiugie and Igbinedion (2015) analyzed the role of finance in that SMEs growth was hindered as a result of inability to access funds from financial institutions as a result of stringent policies required by banks and other financial institutions. Consequently, the authors recommended that necessary financial assistance should be given to the sector by government and other stake holders in order to accelerate the growth of SMEs in the rural communities to reduce the current unemployment and rural- urban migration.In a related study, Imoughele and Ismaila (2014) investigated empirically the impact of Commercial Banks' credit on small and medium scale enterprises in Nigeria between 1986 and 2012, using co-integration and error correction modeling technique. The findings revealed that SMEs and selected macroeconomic variables included in the model are co-integrated indicating a long run relationship between them. The findings further revealed that savings, time deposit and exchange rate have significant impact on SMEs' output in Nigeria, while interest rate has adverse effect. The paper therefore recommended among others that interest rate on credit facility granted to SMEs should be drastically reduced and soft loans devoid of stringent conditions be granted to the SMEs. Furthermore, Dada (2014) maintained that access to credit is crucial for the growth and survival of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs)utilizing data from 1992 to2011 and adopting ordinary least squares regression, the study revealed that Commercial Banks' credit to SMEs and saving and time deposit of commercial banks exert a positive influence on SMEs' development while exchange rate and interest rate have adverse effects on SMEs' development. Dada (2014) therefore recommended that Commercial Banks should lend more to the SMEs at subsidized rate.Funding has remained a major challenge to the growth of small and medium scale enterprises in Nigeria. This assertion was buttressed by (Abereijo & Fayomi, 2005; Beck, 2007 & Ovat, 2013). Again World Bank (2001) reported that 39 per cent of small scale enterprises and 37 per cent of medium scale firms in Nigeria are financially constrained. Arising from the

issue of financial constraints to the growth of SMEs, some studies have documented that commercial banks have risen to the challenge in providing financial succor to the SMEs to support their growth in Nigeria. For example, Nwosa and Oseni (2013) examined the impact of bank loans on manufacturing output in Nigeria between 1992 and 2010. Utilizing error correction modeling technique, the findings indicated that banks' credit to the SMEs had significant impact on manufacturing output both in the short run and long run. On the other hand, a number of studies have shown that commercial banks' role in extending credit to the SMEs in Nigeria is not impressive. For example, Central Bank of Nigeria (2010) revealed that Commercial Banks' advances to SMEs have been on the decline over the years. This is corroborated by Luper (2012), when he documented that Commercial Banks loans to SMEs as a percentage of total credits, decreased from 48.79 per cent in 1992 to 0.15 per cent in 2010. While some studies maintained and affirmed that Commercial Banks have contributed immensely to the growth of SMEs, others debunked such claims and opined that no substantial contribution has been made by Commercial Banks towards the growth of SMEs in Nigeria. This suggests that there is no consensus among researchers on the role of Commercial banks on economic growth in Nigeria. The debate rages on. This paper is therefore one of the several attempts to contribute to the on-going debate.

3. Research Methods

This study adopts the Ex-post facto research design. The data for this study will be obtained mainly from secondary sources. The secondary data that relates to relevant information that depicts the tax structure and characteristics of Nigeria will be collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical Bulletin (2017). This is because data needed for analysis already exists. The study will cover Nigeria's economy with time series data relating to credit to SMEs by commercial banks and GDP for the years 1980-2017. The study uses the OLS regression model to test for relationship between SME credit and the Nigerian economy proxied as Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The data for this study will be obtained mainly from secondary sources. The secondary data that relates to relevant information that depicts the tax structure and characteristics of Nigeria will be collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical Bulletin (2017) . The data is made up of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Nigeria from 1980 to 2017.. The data were collated and analysed with the aid of E-view version 5statistical package.

Model Specification: In order to examine the impact of tax revenue on Nigerian economic growth, a multiple linear model is built. The model captures the contribution of SME financing and economic growth proxied as GDP. This is represented in the following function:

GDP =b0 + b1CRSME + b2M2+ b3INTR + b4EXCHR + b5GFCF + b6INF +Ut

From the above function, the following model is derived:

Where GDP is the Gross Domestic Product; CRSME: Bank credit to small and medium scale enterprises; M2: Broad Money supply; INTR: Interest rate; EXCHR: Exchange rate; GFCF: Gross fixed capital formation; INF: Inflation; 0, 1,2,3,4,5,6 are the coefficient of the parameter estimate. It is the error term.

Method of Evaluation: Having specified and estimated the parameters of model the research would proceed with the evaluation of the results of the calculation, that is, with the determination of the reliability of these results. That is, with the evaluation of the reliability of these results. The evaluation consists of deciding whether the estimates of the theoretically meaningful and statistically satisfactory. In view of the researcher will evaluate the estimated parameters using the following criteria;

(1) The adjusted R^2test
(2) The student t - test
(3) The f- test
(4) The Durbin – Watson test

1. The Adjusted R^2

This is also coefficient of multiple determinations. It measures the percentage of the total variation of the dependent variable (GDP) explained by the regression plane, that is by changes in explanatory variables, (CRSME, M2, INTR, EXCHR,GFCF, INF). The value of R^2 is between 0 and 1. The higher the R^2 the better the goodness of fit of the regression plane to the sample observations, and the closer the R^2 to zero worse the fit (Gujarati 2004).

2. The student T-test

It is used to test the statistical significance of individual estimated parameter. In this research, t – statistics is chosen because the population variance is unknown and sample size is less than 30($n<30$).

Decision Rule

Reject the null hypothesis if the calculated value of t is greater than the tabulated value of t (i.e. $t^* > t$ tab) with N –K degree of freedom at the chosen level of significant. In this study, the chosen level of significance will be 5%.

3. The F – test

This is used to test for the overall significance of the regression plane (model). The test aims at finding out

whether the joint influence of the explanatory variables on the dependent variable is statistically significant.
Decision Rule
If f – calculated (f*) is greater than F – tabulated (f* >ftab) with the chosen level of significance with K-1 and N-K degree of freedom, we reject the null hypothesis, that is, we accept that the regression model is significant.
But if f* >ftabs, we accept null hypothesis, that is we accept that the regression model is not significance with K-1 and N – K degree of freedom.

4. Durbin – Watson Test
It is determined by the theory of economics. It is used for the presence of first auto correlation in the level of significance used is (%).
Decision Rule
Accept the null hypothesis if du < d*< (6 – du), that is there is presence of first order autocorrelation of first order.
These are the guiding principles throughout the study.

4. Data Analysis and Results

Descriptive Statistics

The Jarque-Bera (JB) test statistic was used to determine whether or the variables (control variables) follow the normal probability distribution. The JB test of normality is a large-sample or asymptotic test that computes kurtosis and the skewness measures. We therefore examine the Sample mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis, and the Jacque-Bera statistics as well as the p-values.

The Descriptive Statistics

	GDP	CRSME	M2	INTR	EXCHR	GFCF	INF
Mean	21671.53	63746.12	3958.914	10.63171	83.50597	259856.8	19.87045
Median	4434.231	16038.48	450.7130	11.87500	57.37000	375330.9	14.50000
Maximum	101598.5	508302.2	21607.68	26.90000	360.2000	429230.0	72.80000
Minimum	94.32502	0.000000	14.46112	2.500000	0.550000	5573.000	5.400000
Std. Dev.	32883.76	110331.1	6256.973	5.897878	88.17989	154044.5	16.27148
Skewness	1.452574	2.531932	1.531699	0.463708	1.132340	-0.651039	1.672856
Kurtosis	3.524347	9.249507	3.996388	2.761949	4.225768	1.685226	5.095231
Jarque-Bera	13.79847	102.4402	16.43055	1.451549	10.49953	5.421392	24.67432
Probability	0.001009	0.000000	0.000270	0.483950	0.005249	0.066491	0.000004
Sum	823518.2	2422352.	150438.7	404.0050	3173.227	9874557.	755.0769
Sum Sq. Dev.	4.00E+10	4.50E+11	1.45E+09	1287.044	287700.6	8.78E+11	9796.159
Observations	38	38	38	38	38	38	38

Source: *Author's computation (2019)*

From the result table above, the descriptive statistics indicates that from 1980 to 2017, the seven variables under consideration show an averaged positive mean values. The standard deviation showed that the highest standard deviation of (154044.5) is recorded by the GFCF while the least standard deviation of (5.897878) is recorded by INTR. The skewness statistics from the table revealed that six of the variables are positively skewed while one variableis skewed negatively; the kurtosis coefficients show that five of the variables are leptokurtic, suggesting that the distributions are high relative to normal distribution while one variableis mesokurtic, indicating not too flat topped and one other variable is platykurtic, indicating a flat topped.The probabilities of Jarque-Bera test of normality for the variables indicates that six of the variables have values greater than 5% level of significance.

Correlation

Under the correlation test, we conduct the test to ascertain the degree of relationship that exists between the dependent variable and the independent variables. This is done using the correlation matrix . In the correlation test, we test the variables to ascertain the degree of relationship that exist between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The relationships among the studied variables depicted in the model were tested using correlation matrix and the result presented below:

Correlation matrix

	GDP	CRSME	M2	INTR	EXCHR	GFCF	INF
GDP	1.000000	-0.209880	0.868709	0.458477	0.852530	0.513680	-0.131295
CRSME	-0.209880	1.000000	-0.218426	0.365084	-0.043392	0.354007	-0.065679
M2	0.868709	-0.218426	1.000000	0.443290	0.667518	0.496030	-0.152125
INTR	0.458477	0.365084	0.443290	1.000000	0.694314	0.802662	-0.224011
EXCHR	0.852530	-0.043392	0.667518	0.694314	1.000000	0.693975	-0.218326
GFCF	0.513680	0.354007	0.496030	0.802662	0.693975	1.000000	-0.223251
INF	-0.131295	-0.065679	-0.152125	-0.224011	-0.218326	-0.223251	1.000000

Source: *Author's computation (2019)*

The correlation result shows that four of the variables have positive relationships with the GDP. The relationships are actually at 86%, 45%,85%, and15% respectively. Two variables indicate indicates a negative signs (-20%) and (-13%) respectively. Hence we conclude that there exist no multicolinearity among the variables under consideration.

Unit Root /Stationary Test

Economic variables are generally non-stationary and they are a random process. Linear combination of non-stationary series in general is a non-stationary series and closely associated with economic theory. Because economic theory guarantees stagnation of combination of economic variables, in this study Dickey Fuller's generalized Test for investigation of stationary variables is used. In order to assess the time series properties of the data, unit root tests was conducted. As Engle and Granger (1987) argued, if individual time series data are non-stationary, their linear combinations could be stationary if the variables were integrated of the same order. The assumption is stated as follows: If the absolute value of the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test is greater than the critical value either at 1% ,5%,or 10% level of significance at order zero, one or two, it shows that the variable under consideration is stationary otherwise it is not. The results of the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test obtained are as follow:

The Unit root test

Variable	**Level difference**	**Probability**	**Order of integration**	**First difference**	**probability**	**Order of integration**
GDP	2.301739	0.9999	I(0)	-5.279597	0.0001	I(1)
CRSME	-2.431725	0.1403	I(0)	-7.462494	0.0000	I(1)
M2	-5.95687	0.0001	I(0)	-5.564556	0.0001	I(1)
INTR	-1.923104	0.3185	I(0)	-6.736464	0.0000	I(1)
EXCHR	2.707388	1.0000	I(0)	-3.219975	0.0269	I(1)
GFCF	-1.621876	0.4614	I(0)	-2.256252	0.1921	I(1)
INF	-2.979870	0.0461	I(0)	-5.611779	0.0000	I(1)

Source: Author's computation from E-views result(2019)

The stationarity tests result indicate that two of the variables under consideration, CRSME, and INF are stationary at level difference while the other variables are non-stationary at level. However, after first differencing the variables became stationary; hence all the variables under consideration, are stationary and integrated of order one at 5% level of significance. A cointegration test is therefore conducted

Cointegration Test

When a linear combination of variables that are I(1) produces a stationary series, then the variables may need to be cointegrated. This means that a long-run relationship may exist among them, which connotes that they may wander from one another in the short-run but in the long-run they will move together. To establish whether long-run relationship exists among the variables or not, cointegration tests are conducted by using the multivariate procedure developed by Johansen (1988) and Johansen and Juselius (1990). The nature of the estimator means that the estimates are robust to simultaneity bias, and it is robust to departure from normality (Johansen, 1995). Johansen method detects a number of cointegrating vectors in non-stationary time series. It allows for hypothesis testing regarding the elements of co-integrating vectors and loading matrix.The Johansen hypothesized cointegration was carried out to determine the number of stationary long-run relationship among the variables included in the study. It offers two tests, the trace test and the Eigen value test, with a view to identify the number of cointegrating relationships. The results of the cointegration test is as follows:

The cointegration test

Lags interval (in first differences): 1 to 2				
Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Trace)				
Hypothesized		Trace	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.968105	353.2456	125.6154	0.0000
At most 1 *	0.945460	232.6604	95.75366	0.0000
At most 2 *	0.822146	130.8516	69.81889	0.0000
At most 3 *	0.629068	70.41388	47.85613	0.0001
At most 4 *	0.427843	35.70306	29.79707	0.0093
At most 5 *	0.334135	16.16108	15.49471	0.0397
At most 6	0.053587	1.927682	3.841466	0.1650
Trace test indicates 6 cointegratingeqn(s) at the 0.05 level				
Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Maximum Eigenvalue)				
Hypothesized		Max-Eigen	0.05	
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.968105	120.5852	46.23142	0.0000
At most 1 *	0.945460	101.8088	40.07757	0.0000
At most 2 *	0.822146	60.43773	33.87687	0.0000
At most 3 *	0.629068	34.71082	27.58434	0.0051
At most 4	0.427843	19.54198	21.13162	0.0822
At most 5	0.334135	14.23340	14.26460	0.0506
At most 6	0.053587	1.927682	3.841466	0.1650
Max-eigenvalue test indicates 4 cointegratingeqn(s) at the 0.05 level				
* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level				
**MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values				

Source: *Author's computation (2019)*

The Johansen hypothesized cointegration offers two tests, the trace test and the Eigen value test, with a view to identify the number of cointegrating relationships.From the table above, the trace likelihood ratio and the maximum Eigen value results point out that the null hypothesis of no cointegration among the variables is rejected in favour of the alternative hypothesis up to six and four cointegrating equations at 5% significant level respectively. This implies that a unique long-run relationship exists among the variables and the coefficients of estimated regression can be taken as equilibrium values.

Regression Result: In order to ascertain the long-run effect of the effect of bank credit to SMEs on Economic growth,we conducted an Ordinary Least Square (OLS) multiple regression. It is expected that the coefficients of the variables under consideration will exhibit various characteristics in sign and sizes that conforms to the a priori expectations of the economic theory.

The regression result

Dependent Variable: LOG(GDP)				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 07/16/19 Time: 09:39				
Sample: 1980 2017				
Included observations: 38				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.978555	0.859003	1.139176	0.2634
CRSME	1.420006	7.940007	1.788616	0.0835
LOG(M2)	0.583138	0.058658	9.941365	0.0000
INTR	-0.015841	0.022732	-0.696862	0.4911
EXCHR	0.010426	0.001307	7.974922	0.0000
LOG(GFCF)	0.215568	0.089125	2.418716	0.0216
INF	0.007863	0.004344	1.809957	0.0800
R-squared	0.975254	Mean dependent var		8.148588
Adjusted R-squared	0.970465	S.D. dependent var		2.400062

S.E. of regression	0.412472	Akaike info criterion		1.231525
Sum squared resid	5.274125	Schwarz criterion		1.533185
Log likelihood	-16.39897	Hannan-Quinn criter.		1.338853
F-statistic	203.6219	Durbin-Watson stat		1.954999
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: *Author's computation (2019)*

The table above shows the regression result on the effect of bank credit to SMEs on economic growth in Nigeria. From the table, the coefficient of the variables, CRSME, LOG(M2) EXCHR, LOG(GFCF)and INF indicate positive signs. The positive coefficient of the variable, EXCHR conforms to the findings of Udeh, Ugwu, and Onwuka (2016) who noted that that exchange rate fluctuation had positive impact on the Nigerian economy while external debt stock and debt service payment had negative impact on the same economy.

Statistically, the t-statistic of the variables under consideration show that three of the variables, exhibited values that is greater than positive two and less than the negative two. This shows that the variables under consideration are statistically significant. The F-statistic shows that the overall estimate of the regression has a good fit and is statistically significant. The R2 - (R-squared) which measures the overall goodness of fit of the entire regression indicates a 97% value while the adjusted R2 97%, hence implying that the independent variables explain the dependent variable to the tune of 97%. Also the Durbin Watson (DW) statistics DW = 1.954999 which is greater than the R2 shows that the overall regression is statistically significance. Thus the result indicates no serial auto correlation among the variables under consideration.

Error Correction Models (ECM)

There is long-run equilibrium relationship among the variables in the regression model; however, it is the short-run that transmit to the long-run. Thus, error correction mechanism is therefore used to correct or eliminate the discrepancy that occurs in the short-run. The coefficients of the explanatory variables in the error correction model measure the short-run relationship. The assumption of the ECM states that if two variables are cointegrated, then, there is error correction mechanism to revise instability in short term (Engle and Granger, 1987). ECM is used to see the speed of adjustments of the variables to deviations from their common stochastic trend. ECM corrects the deviations from the longrun equilibrium by short-run adjustments. This shows us that changes in independent variables are a function of changes in explanatory variables and the lagged error term in cointegrated regression. The VECM result is therefore presented below:

Error-correction estimates

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GDP)				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.073331	0.350301	-0.209336	0.8356
CRSME	4.61E-07	2.97E-07	1.549095	0.1322
LOG(M2)	0.075850	0.026623	2.849014	0.0080
INTR	-0.009653	0.008283	-1.165409	0.2534
EXCHR	-0.001504	0.000562	-2.675649	0.0121
LOG(GFCF)	-0.009834	0.036340	-0.270605	0.7886
INF	0.004683	0.001585	2.953782	0.0062
ECM(-1)	-0.308222	0.096381	-3.197939	0.0033
R-squared	0.486978	Mean dependent var		0.186752
Adjusted R-squared	0.363145	S.D. dependent var		0.186909
S.E. of regression	0.149159	Akaike info criterion		-0.778792
Sum squared resid	0.645207	Schwarz criterion		-0.430485
Log likelihood	22.40765	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-0.655997
F-statistic	3.932542	Durbin-Watson stat		2.369857
Prob(F-statistic)	0.003933			

Source: *Author's computation (2019)*

From the result table, the coefficient of the variable CRSME indicates a positive sign though statistically insignificant. The implication is that a percentage change in the bank credit to the SMEs will lead to 4.6 % increase

in the economic growth. Equally, the coefficient of the variables LOG(M2) is correctly signed and statistically significant at5% critical level. Thus, there is a strong relationship between broad money supply and economic growth in the short run. This implies that, a percentage change (increase) in the bank credit to the SMEs will lead to an increases in economic growth. The coefficients of INTR is correctly signed and is \not statistically significant at 5% critical level. Furthermore, the coefficient of the error correction termECM(-1) is with the expected sign (-3.197939) and statistically significant. The implication is that any deviation from the long run equilibrium adjust slowly and about 30% of the disequilibrium is removed each period.

Statistically, it is evidenced from the coefficient of multiple determinations (R^2) that the model has a good fit as the independent variables were found to jointly explain 46% of the movement in the dependent variable. However, the fitness of the model is could be interpreted in the F-statistic which is significant at 3.932542 with a probability values (0.003933) , and explains the adequacy of overall variables incorporated in the model.

Granger Causality Test

The procedure used in this study for testing statistical causality between the variables is the "Granger-causality" test developed by C.W.J. Granger in 1969. The Granger causality tests determine the predictive content of one variable beyond that inherent in the explanatory variable itself. Granger and Engle (Granger and Engle, 1987) have showed that in case of a cointegration between the variables, there may be one way or two way Granger-causality between the variables which have stochastic error terms in I(0). Thus, regression is purified from spurious regression. In order to examine the Granger causal relationships between the variables under examination, we used the estimated model in the previous section. F -statistic was used as a testing criterion. The results relating to the existence of Granger causal relationships between the variables are presented in the table below:

The Pairwise Granger Causality Tests

Lags: 2			
Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
CRSME does not Granger Cause GDP	36	0.09835	0.9066
GDP does not Granger Cause CRSME		0.22740	0.7979
M2 does not Granger Cause GDP	36	17.1283	1.E-05
GDP does not Granger Cause M2		0.58922	0.5609
INTR does not Granger Cause GDP	36	1.21212	0.3113
GDP does not Granger Cause INTR		0.13302	0.8759
EXCHR does not Granger Cause GDP	36	1.22423	0.3078
GDP does not Granger Cause EXCHR		4.61301	0.0176
GFCF does not Granger Cause GDP	36	0.95610	0.3954
GDP does not Granger Cause GFCF		0.00517	0.9948
INF does not Granger Cause GDP	36	0.18294	0.8337
GDP does not Granger Cause INF		0.19843	0.8211

Source: *Author's computation (2019)*

From the pairwise Granger Causality test result, it shows that there is no direction of causality between GDP and CRSME. There exists a uni-directional causality existing from M2 to GDP. This implies that broad money supply granger causes the GDP in the economy during the period under review. From the result table, a uni-directional causality existing from GDP to EXCHR . The result equally indicates no direction of causality between GDP and INTR, GFCF and GDP.

5. Conclusion

From the entire research study, the following conclusions have been reached:

- That financing of SMEs in Nigeria contributes to the economic Growth though not significant to give the requisite boost to economic growth.
- That the macroeconomic variables such as money supply, interest rate, exchange rate, Gross fixed capital formation and inflation are severally and jointly responsible for economic fluctuations and require effective management to boost the economic performance of the country.

It can therefore be inferred that some operators of SMEs divert credit facilities given to them to personal and unproductive purposes as the result of the analysis revealed that the credit advanced to them does not bring about wealth creation and the requisite economic boost. There could be the issue of mismanagement of funds and resources, fraud and embezzlement. etc. These obstacles have impaired greatly the rate of contribution of this sector.

6. Recommendations

Based on the above, the following recommendations are hereby put forward:

- Government and financial institution should develop a holistic approach to schemes initiated by them and policies initiated by the government should be funded efficiently.
- The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and other financial institutions should embark on extensive sensitization of entrepreneurs on the operations of the banks and high interests which deter people with genuine business ideas should be reduced to a bearable level so as to make borrowing cheaper.
- All administrative bottle necks which make funds inaccessible to small and medium scale enterprises operators should be removed and the Central Bank of Nigeria should compel all commercial banks to adhere strictly to banking policies and regulations.
- Government should engage professionally in the formulation of policies that will stand the test of time and should develop a lasting solution to the state of infrastructural deterioration especially electricity.
- The government should strive to provide sufficient funds for the industry. The lending scheme should be properly monitored by the government to ensure effective implementation.
- The government should continually review the interest rate on credit advanced to SMEs to enhanced productivity of the sector and boost the economic growth of the country.
- The regulatory authorities should work to ensure that inflation is reduced to single digit and sustained for enhanced growth of the economy.
- That government through CBN should effectively manage the fluctuations of exchange rate to be conducive enough to spur growth and development,
- The government continuously and consciously through the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) should direct banks to provide loans for this SMEs sector which must be well monitored and properly channeled to boost their performances and enhance economic growth and national development.

References

Central Bank of Nigeria (2013). Financial Stability Report, June 2013.

Kale, Y. (2014). Measuring better: Presentation of preliminary results of the rebased nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for Nigeria 2010-2013 Delivered by the Statistician General of the Federation & Chief Executive Officer, National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja , April 2014

Nwakoby, C.N. (2012). Characteristics of small and medium scale enterprises and access to funds from commercial banks in Anambra State, Nigeria (Unpublished Doctoral thesis), Department of Banking and Finance, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, Nigeria.

OECD, (2015). OECD SME and Entrepreneurship Outlook: 2005, OECD Paris, page 17.

Sharif, I. (2010). Bank credit and economic activity. *Journal of Business & Policy Research*, 5(1).

Saibu, M. O., Wosa, I. P. & Agbeluyi, A. M. (2011). Financial development, foreign direct investment and economic growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Economics and Management Sciences*, 2 (2), 146-154.

Sanusi, L. S. (2010). Growth prospects in Africa after the crisis, keynote address delivered during the 5th African economic conference on ''Setting the agenda for African economic recovery and long term growth'' organized by ADB and united nations commission for Africa held in Tunisia Oct 27-29, 2010.

Retrieved from http.//wwwafdb.org/fileadmin/uploads.

Taiwo, J., Falohun, T., & Agwu, M. (2016). SMES financing & its effects on Nigerian economic growth. *European Journal of Business Economics & Accountancy*, *4*(4), 43 – 44.

Younus, S. (2007). Nexus among output, inflation and private sector credit in Bangladesh. Banks and Bank Systems, (1), 710.