INTERNATIONAL PEACE, GOVERNANCE & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

- International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies, Nigeria
- International Scientific Research Consortium, United Kingdom
- Institute of Economics & Peace, United Kingdom

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WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRPERSON,
LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chief Ella, John Richard, MIIPRDS

- President, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies.
- Research Coordinator, African Research Council on Sustainable Development
- Chairman, African Research Council on Sustainable Development
- Distinguished Conferees
- All other Protocols duly observed.

On behalf of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies, I delightfully and sincerely welcome you to the opening ceremony of the International Peace, Governance and Sustainable Development Conference being organized by the institute holding here in Abuja, Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria and the Africa's most beautiful capital city. We feel highly honoured by your presence. I wish to thank the Almighty God for bringing us from various places and for making the event a reality, also pray that God will grant each and every participant's journey mercies back to our destinations in Jesus name.

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies from inception has been organizing regular seminars, local and International conferences, partaking in researches and publications which are all marks of Academic and National Development. Our drive towards Sustainable Development in all fields of human endeavors informed the choice of the theme of this, International Peace, Governance and Sustainable Development Conference "Trends, Challenges and Perspectives for Global Economic Development and Security for the 21st Century".

This conference will provide the Forum to discuss many issues and challenges in the context of the theme and sub-themes with the view that the outcome will inform the Government and the Governed to re-position herself in line with the Global best practice in the 21st Century and beyond. In our Quest to contribute through academic researches and publications in eradicating the menace confronting our society given that "Security" as per say is a duty for every citizen, the Institute, solicits for local and international collaborations which will enhance desired standard.

At this juncture, I wish to specifically appreciate the leadership of the Institute and other dignitaries that have worked tirelessly towards the success of this conference. To our participants, we thank you for coming once again. Please avail yourself the academic benefits and relationships the conference forum would offer. Do not hesitate to contact me to enable you arrange all your needs while in Abuja, (specifically affordable accommodations)

Chairman Sir, once again, I welcome everybody to this conference.

Chief Ella, John Richard (MIIPRDS)
Department of Public Administration,
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INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) is an independent international research and development Institute. The Institute provides a platform for independent, collaborative and institutional evidence-based research work. Most research endeavors in the Institute addresses specific policy and development challenges affecting developing economies of the world. It also partners with government and nongovernmental agencies in advancing sustainable development initiatives.

Since incorporated, the Institute has pursued its mandate of being a leading international research and publishing institution by organizing International Research Conferences and Seminars. Findings are published in International Research Journals. Other publications (released and expected) include,
- African Development Charter Series: UN Development Policy Document
- Achieving Development Goals in Africa: Inclusive & Integrated Strategies
- Strategic Framework for Local Government Performance
- Nigeria's Development Profile in Time Perspective
- Executive Economic Reviews
- Standards for Writing Research, etc

The Institute has projects arms, among which are the Research Institution and Training Academy. The Research Institution is known as the African Research Council on Sustainable Development and currently operates/ functions with two frameworks,
  i. Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies
  ii. Centre for Quality & Analytical Research

The Training Academy referred to as Advanced Academy for Manpower Training and Development is a training consultancy outfit established primarily to cater to the training needs of public and private sector officers in all areas of administrative and economic management and to provide direct inputs into the design of economic policies. The long-term objective of the Academy is to develop skills for administrative and economic management so as to maintain a critical core of public and private sector officers who can easily rise to the needs and challenges of a responsive civil service in the design and management of policies at the Federal, State and Local Government levels.

Our Collaborative Drive
For the Institute, Collaborative Research is the standard. Participants from different disciplines are encourage to engage in knowledge sharing by developing scientific constructs, relevant in addressing the complex challenges of development strategies. Plenary discussions are multidisciplinary based.

The Institute is harnessing opportunities for International Partnership. On our website, there is a long list of national and international partners, working with the Institute to achieve its research and development objective. These partners sponsor, provide institutional backings, publish findings and index reports in research repositories.
i.   At the Institutional level, there is healthy partnership with the following institutions,
- Coventry University- United Kingdom,
- Weber State University- United States,
- University of California- Los Angeles,

- University of New South Wales- Sydney,
- Concordia University- Canada,
- University of Southern Australia,
- University of Ghana- Accra,
- University of Education- Winneba,
- Universiti Teknology- Malaysia,
- Over 13 Universities in Nigeria are already working with the Institute.

ii. At the organizational level, the under listed organisations work in partnership with the Institute,
- United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
- United Nations Development Programme
- International Scientific Research Publishers
- Research for Development
- Global Science Forum
- Develop Africa, etc.

Editorial Peer Review Policy

The Institute has a seasoned and experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board (MIPEPRB). Members are drawn from about 7 Universities, within and outside Nigeria. See website for details. The board operates a blind peer reviewed system. All submitted manuscripts are reviewed initially by internal editorial process. Manuscripts are evaluated according to the following criteria: material is original and timely, writing is clear, study methods are appropriate, data are valid, conclusions are reasonable and supported by the data, information is important, and topic has social and empirical relevance. Peer reviewer identities are kept confidential. Final decisions regarding manuscript publication are made by the Editor. For every paper accepted and published by the Institute, a Certificate of publication is issued in line with the International Academic Journal Quality Guide.

The Institute and Knowledge Exchange Initiative

One of the latest features of our institutional research endeavor is the Knowledge Exchange Initiative. Knowledge exchange is a two-way process where social scientists and individuals or organisations share learning, ideas and experiences. We are committed to knowledge exchange and encouraging collaboration between researchers and the private, public and civil society sectors. By creating a dialogue between these communities, knowledge exchange helps research to influence policy and practice.

We build partnerships and work collaboratively in a range of ways. Examples of our collaborative activity include:
- developing strategic partnerships with organisations to ensure we maximise the impact of our activities
- working with partner organisations to develop and fund major research and capacity building initiatives
- supporting initiatives to foster direct collaboration between social scientists and other individuals and organisations.

Collaborative working benefits both the researchers and the individuals or organisations involved. Through collaboration, partners learn about each other's expertise, share knowledge and gain an appreciation of different professional cultures. Collaborative activity leads to a better understanding of the ways in which academic research adds value and offer insights to key issues of concern for policy and practice.

For **researchers**, the benefits of knowledge exchange and working collaboratively can include:
- informing and improving the quality of your research
- enhancing your understanding of research users and their needs
- applying evidence based knowledge to important business or policy issues

For **those using research**, the benefits include:
- accessing experts and cutting edge research
- accessing innovative ideas that could improve policy or practice
- enhancing organisational creativity, performance and productivity

Expanding the Realm of Research

In keeping to its mandate of being the world's leading International Research Institute on Policy Review and Development Strategies, the Institute on regular basis breaks new research grounds and provides opportunities for researchers to expand the realms of their researcher interest. For details, please see the website, www.internationalpolicybrief.org

Take advantage of our new Exchange of Idea Initiative and Partnership research features. Register online and be certified as an International Scientific Researcher…
- INTERNATIONAL STANDARD RESEARCH PUBLISHING, Canada, UK, Malaysia, Germany
- LEAGUE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS, UK, Pakistan
- INTERACTIVE KNOWLEDGE, European Research Council, USA, Los Angeles, Sydney & Canada
- PROFESSIONAL COUNCIL OF AFRICAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH EXPERTS, Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, S/Africa

Publications/ Journal index

The Institute publishes International Registered Research Journals both online and in print. The Institute currently operates an Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII) with other International Research Organizations and Libraries to enhance wider researcher of its journals. With this initiative, Academic Journals are published in various Countries by reputable publishers and research organizations not minding where the conference is held. This dynamism has diversified and improved the quality of the Institute Journals, enhanced International acceptance by indexing research agencies, built confidence in conferees and enhanced their disciplinary relevance. Published queerly in hard print and e-version, all publications are regulated by the ABS Academic Journal Quality Guide.

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CENTRE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (CRERDS)

Background

Energy is fundamental to all human activities. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) cannot be achieved without access to energy. Energy is inevitable for poverty alleviation and the production of goods and services. Globally, more than 1.6billion people live without access to electricity and 2.4 billion people are without modern energy services for cooking and heating. In Nigeria, an estimated 60   70% of the population does not have access to electricity. Energy demand in Nigeria is dominated by fuel wood, with women and children most affected in the energy crisis.

Thus a major developmental challenge facing Nigeria is to build a sustainable energy future which is expected to simultaneously meet the energy needs of its growing population, enhancing the quality of life of the people and addressing environmental concerns especially climate change. Renewable energy technology is a promising solution to the energy crisis in Nigeria. Apart from being sustainable and inexhaustible, it can be set up in small units and is therefore suitable for community management, ownership and rural development.

Also, a major important ingredient in the deployment of renewable energy technologies as a strategy for overall sustainable energy development in Nigeria is the extent to which the human resource requirement is available to formulate, implement and manage the scale of various renewable energy initiatives in the country. The scarcity of qualified and well trained professionals to initiate, manage and sustain broad reforms and manage the transition to achieve a more efficient and sustainable energy sector development has remained a major challenge in most developing countries including Nigeria.

Despite the huge gap in skills and acute shortage of skilled personnel in the renewable energy sector, there is no training and research institution in Nigeria that focuses specially on this need. Considering that renewable energy studies is multi disciplinary in approach and spans the social sciences, natural and applied sciences, management studies, engineering and information technology, the need to establish a Centre that will approach renewable energy studies from a holistic point of view is self evident and long overdue. Indeed, it is this compelling need to meet this challenge in Nigeria that the Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies (CRERDS) is being proposed at the Kaduna Polytechnic, an institution with a reputation for excellence, in collaboration with the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) Nigeria, an international and reputable development agency with global outreach and domiciled at the University of Calabar, Nigeria.

CRERDS is designed to provide a multi disciplinary and innovative programme for the sound training of renewable energy professionals, as well as equipping existing practioners in the industry with the modern tools for managing renewable energy projects and other environmental challenges in the country and beyond. CRERDS is expected to be a skill based platform where Engineering practice and standard is provided with focus on employment creation for the jobless youth, fresh graduates as well as setting standard.

The Centre is expected to provide unique capacity building initiative in the country that leverages on its connection and collaboration with other reputable energy centers and institutions to deliver a rich menu of competencies in training and staff development in sustainable energy development.

Vision and Mission of CRERDS

Vision Statement
To expand the frontiers of practical skill knowledge; and its application in renewable energy and related discipline; in furtherance of the overall goals of youth empowerment and sustainable human development.

Mission Statement
To be a Centre of excellence in renewable energy studies that builds bridges between sound research and practical skill acquisition across energy related matters and between policy makers and practitioners in government, industry and the society.

Objectives of CRERDS
The core objective of CRERDS is to meet the renewable energy requirements of Nigeria by producing the practitioners with practical skills and competencies needed in the industry. The other objectives of the Centre are to:
1. To provide platform for Engineering skill practice
2. To improve and enhance Engineering skills amongst interested youths in the country.
3. To create a level playing ground for setting standard and quality assurance amongst practical oriented individuals.
4. Provide an industrial platform for energy professionals, institutions and the general public to meet.
5. Promote sustainable human and energy development through training, research and information dissemination.

Activities of CRERDS
The two key activities of the Centre are training and research

1.   Training
The core of the Centre's programme is teaching and capacity building leading to the award of the equivalence in Certificate and ordinary National Diploma in Electrical Installation (Domestic wiring); Inverter construction Techniques; Winding and Rewinding Techniques; Alternative source of power system (installation and design, renewable system investigation and development); Maintenance of equipment (electrical, electronics, PC, mobile phones management, maintenance and repairs) and Engineering project financing, improvement, expansion and diversification (Entrepreneurial skills).
The scope of the training is as follows:

1.   Electrical Installation
   a) Identification and demonstration of materials and instruments
   b) Functions of components, instruments and materials
   c) Procurement procedures
   d) Execution through step by step approach

2.   Inverter
   a) Components identification, types and coding by physical and data sheets
   b) Components and device ratings, functions and applications
   c) Testing components and devices
   d) Building Circuits
   e) Types and signal testing
   f) Types of inverters, their ratings and construction

3. Winding and Rewinding Techniques
a) Components, devices, instruments and materials identification and functions.
b) Identification of different wire gauges.
c) Execution on different diameter electric motors
d) Lamination process etc.

4. Alternative Source of Power System
(Renewable Energy System Investigation Development and Utilization)
a) Identifications and demonstration of types and sizes of different photovoltaic cells
b) Classification, production process and economic feasibility
c) Utilization, design, and installation process
d) Construction of solar boreholes, solar cookers, solar dryers etc.
e) Types, categories and capacities of photovoltaic technology and panels
f) Choice and selection criteria

5. Equipment Maintenance
(Electric, Electronics, PC and Mobile Phones Maintenance and repairs)
a) Guidelines and precautions
b) Identification and functions of tools, kits and instruments
c) Identification, categorization and types of equipment.
d) Management and troubling shooting
e) Testing

6. Engineering Project Financing
(Asset Based Engineering Financing)/Engineering Entrepreneurship Skills
a) Project oversight
b) Projects risk management
c) Project and programme management investment and asset management
d) Knowledge, skills, attitude and procurement
e) Procedures, negotiation, collaborative and team building

It is expected that the programmes stated above would be accomplished in a systematic manner through seminars, and training in collaboration with research institutes, government agencies, civil society organizations, and sponsors within and outside Nigeria.

2. Research
The centre is also expected to play a very active role in renewable energy research. It will engage in multi disciplinary collaborative research on major issues relating to renewable energy sector in particular and the issues of sustainable energy development and development strategies in general. The research activities will be conducted within the context of best global practices. Research in the centre is expected to produce empirical dimensions to what is taught in the classroom. Case studies will show how theories are applied to real life industry practices which can also help in influencing the level of discourse in policy formulation and implementation of various renewable energy initiatives and projects.

The Centre will develop research capabilities in the following broad thematic areas:
a) Energy and the Economy
b) Renewable energy development
c) Regulation and legal issues in renewable energy development

d) Renewable energy technology and related issues
e) Climate change and sustainable development

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INTERNATIONAL PEACE, GOVERNANCE & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE FOCUS

The issues of governance, peace, security and sustainable economic development in Africa have dominated the popular media as well as policy and academic debates for some decades. Despite observations made by watchers, and solutions proffered by experts, Africa has continued to face the challenges of governance, peace and security. Sequel to the foregoing, the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies, Nigeria in research link with the International Scientific Research Consortium and Institute of Economics & Peace, as part of their broad mandate for articulating solutions to challenges of governance and socio-economic development is organizing this conference. The conference promises to provide an intellectual platform to address afore mentioned challenges. A panel of participants from diverse backgrounds will reflect on some of the major themes arising from plenary discussions, and attempt to extract relevant conclusions for policy makers.

Theme:
TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES FOR GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

ISSUES/THEMES
IPGSDC/14/1: PEACE, GOVERNANCE & POLITICAL ECONOMY
- Governance and Institution-Building & **Sustainable Peace/Security**
- Insurgence, Arms Proliferation & Challenges of Border Security
- Law, Civil-Military Relations, Diplomacy, Conflict Management
- Electoral Process, Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Relations
- International Relations, Treaties & Conventions, Regional Integration and Globalization

IPGSDC/14/2: SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- Trends in Macroeconomics, Infrastructure & Social Development
- Environment, Energy Access, Alternative Energy & Sustainability
- Agriculture, Food Security, Tourism and Rural Development
- Gender Issues, Poverty Reduction & Employment Creation
- Health Challenges & Health Care Service Administration

IPGSDC/14/3: ARTS, EDUCATION & STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
- Trends & Development Issues in Arts, Humanities & Anthropology
- Trends in Educational Administration & Curriculum Development
- Strategic Management Style & Organizational Performance
- Banking & Institutional Reforms & Effective Management
- Business Management & Entrepreneurial Development

IPGSDC/14/4: SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
- Perspectives in Human Science Research, Methodology and Theory
- New Discoveries in Medical & Para Medical Sciences for Development
- Perspectives on Health Sector Crisis: Implication for Social Disorder
- New Technologies (ICT) and Global Economic Competiveness
- Modern Techniques in Engineering & Related Discipline

INSECURITY IN NIGERIA:

…tales of Ideology & Elite Politics

Bassey Anam

Research Coordinator,

African Research Council on Sustainable Development

Peace, safety of lives and property of citizens are fundamental responsibilities of a nation-state. For every responsible government, human security and peace building concerns should be of utmost priority. Within the framework of global social system, human security has become a contemporary social issue for understanding global dispositions. The supporters of human security and peace building initiative challenge the conventional notion of national security, thus, arguing that the focal point of security should be the individual (ElBaradei (2006). A people centered security is quintessential for national, regional and global stability. Thus, the current security picture on a global scale is paradoxical as the world has rarely been more peaceful or felt so secure.

The challenges of insecurity have continued to threaten peace, unity and development of most economies of the world. The Nigerian nation is part of this threat. In the past few years, the nation has witnessed unprecedented security challenges that have tasked our imaginations, resources and temperament. From the Niger Delta to the Northern part of the country, we have had one form of violence or the other that threatened the peace and security of the country. The paradox of Nigeria's security is that instead of the State being the framework of lawful order and the highest source of governing authority, it now constitutes the greatest threat to herself.

A United Nations study defined 'security' as a condition that prevents unauthorized persons from having access to official information that is safeguarded in the interest of national security or it can be a measure taken by military unit, activity or installation to protect itself against all acts designed to impair its effectiveness. Thus, absence of these variables constitutes insecurity.

The state of insecurity in the country has many negative effects, including millions of internally displaced persons. This has led to political, social and economic disruptions which in turn lead to slow economic growth and development. The world now sees Nigeria as a very violent nation and this has destroyed the reputation of Nigerians across the world. Today, getting visas into other countries is now difficult due to the impression Nigeria is giving to the world. The achievement of development goals is only possible in a system of peace and good governance. As Nigeria desires to alleviate poverty, eradicate infectious diseases and also uplift the standards of personal safety and in addition, promote democratization and sustainable development, an effective institutional framework to achieve peace is essential.

Peace in Nigeria is ideological and class-oriented. Elite and political classes in the country have often conceptualized peace to suit their purposes even when it is at variance with the economic realities of the time. Issues of religious intolerance and insurgency are clouded with political undertone. Religious sentiments are designed to further group or elite interest. Religious differences among the citizenry only come into the forefront when the political class has differences with one another in their sharing formula of the national cake.

The situation in the country presently has been worsened by the mono culture of the country's economy which has pitched the various regions and states against one another. The problem is

heightened with poorly decentralized political and economic power in the country. The federal government wields enormous powers and "makes the centre a dispenser of patronage and rent", thereby making other segments/federating units to be irrelevant in most crucial cases. This contradicts the principles of true federalism.

I support Oghenesivbe (2014) who asserts that election rigging, insecurity, youth unemployment and development are critical issues which pose great threat to the survival of constitutional democracy in Nigeria. Electoral fraud has become a major set-back in the process of entrenching democratic values in this country. The political elites, particularly the unpopular candidates are the major perpetrators of electoral fraud designed to impose themselves on the very people who do not want their representation or leadership. It is therefore sad to note that the same class of politicians who imposed themselves on the people turn around to inflict pains of poverty, neglect and bad governance which have resulted in grave insecurity, posing threat to the peace, unity and progress of Nigeria. Electoral fraud or election rigging is highly prompted by lack of political ideology, sound and well articulated political manifesto coupled with the desperate attempts by unpopular candidates to impose themselves on the electorate.

In democratically matured climes, political ideologies are the oil that grinds the wheels of successful political parties and their activities. Ideologies serve as the roadmap that guides Party's quest for control of the apparatus of government. Ideologies act as a recipe for dishing out piquant manifestoes to the electorates in a bid to get their votes during election. In fact, one can rightly posit that an ideology succinctly describes all a Politician stands for; it is his lifeblood: necessary for his continued existence and relevance. Tersely, ideology here refers to that set of economic cum political beliefs strongly held by members of a political party, be it Liberal democracy, Capitalist expansion or Marxist orientation, with which the party hopes to arm itself with in order to tackle socio-economic issues when/if voted into power (Inugha, 2014).

Sadly, in Nigeria, political parties are no more than a cabal of kleptomaniacs who are united by their sordid motives of looting the nation's treasury dry. Political ideology is largely alien to Nigeria political parties which are utterly bereft of any modicum of a sense of direction. Here, political parties are just constitutionally recognized platform for elevating our light-fingered leaders into vantage positions of authority, from where they loot and stash away unquotable figures in Swiss accounts while the masses wallow in penury. Hence, we have opposition parties who are just groups of disgruntled elements itching to have a bite at the national cake. This lack of ideology and a sense of positive direction accounts for poor representational government.

Poor representational government negatively affects the justice system of the country and promotes bad governance. High sense of injustice widens the imbalance between the 'haves' and 'have nots'. Lack of good governance is characterized with corruption and severely repressive regimes whose hallmark is human right abuse. There is poverty and poverty related insecurities. Those who lack access to reliable food supplies, safe drinking water, adequate health care, and modern energy supplies, resort to violence.

The balance of insecurity and economic growth/development is disproportional. Increase in country's productive capacity, as measured by comparing Gross National Product (GNP) in a year with the GNP in the previous year is considered economic growth. Also, increase in the capital stock, advances in technology, and improvement in the quality and level of literacy are considered to be

principal causes of economic growth. In recent years, the idea of sustainable development has brought in additional factors such as environmentally sound processes that must be taken into account in growing an economy. In all respect, insecurity is antithetical to development, not to talk of sustainability. Due to growing insecurity, in 2009, Nigeria witnessed a decline in foreign investment. The decline in foreign investment in Nigeria combined with the other effects of the global economic showdown caused the closing of tens of thousands of factories in Nigeria. As a result labour protest broke out, leading to a number of clashes between labour unions and the government.

A country cannot achieve development unless it first seeks to achieve human security. This is because human resources are essential to any country's development; but if the people are living in fear, then they cannot be productive or competent in any environment. Therefore, the first responsibility of any nation and its respective ports of entry is human security. Hence, the primary role of any state is to preserve the security of the people occupying its territory.

Re-engineering political ideology, building strong, legitimate institutions and governance that provide citizen security, justice and jobs are all crucial to break the cycles of insecurity and ensure growth and development. Thus, tackling corruption and violence is a generational task requiring sustained efforts, and is not for the weak or those prone to wavering. It crucially requires dogged commitment to improving confidence between citizens and the state. For governments, this means accepting, for example that ruling parties cannot tackle insecurity successfully alone, but need to build citizen engagement and coalitions in support of change. That is also the reason we must continue to measure and promote progress as done by the Ibrahim Index of African Governance and its four indicators namely:
1. Safety and Rule of Law
2. Participation and Human Rights
3. Sustainable Economic Opportunity and,
4. Human Development

It is no coincidence that conflict-affected countries in Africa are relegated to the bottom of the index (Omoyibo & Akpomera, 2010). What is needed is peace and good governance. Good governance is essential to achieve development while true participatory democracy ensures that development is equitable and sustainable. Public institutions need to be able to manage public resources and conduct public affairs in a manner that is free of corruption and abuse that upholds the rule of law and that protects and promotes the realization of the rights of its people. The true measure of good governance is the ability of a government to realize people's human rights and deliver sustainable and equitable development. It is governance that enshrines transparency, accountability, participation and responsiveness to the needs of the poor, marginalized and underrepresented groups.

Peace is the absence of violence, but it also incorporates social justice, human rights, stability and sustainable development. Peace is essential to address the global challenges facing humanity today. Without peace we will be unable to achieve the levels of cooperation, inclusiveness and social equity necessary to solve problems such as climate change, global poverty and the health crisis. It is acknowledged that most businesses and industries need a peaceful market to operate and assure a smooth supply chain. As such, the relationship between business and peace is an on-going and mutual one, and needs to be further developed and investigated.

There is no doubt that a lot of measures need to be put in place to resolve insecurity in the country. For us scholars, we must think strategically. The need for political rethinking and ideological development must be designed. New security policies and strategies need to be developed. We must identify alternative options for good governance and institutional building for sustainable development. We must create a practicable framework where the government and the people can develop trust and work together to resolve the insecurity situation for Nigeria and the world at large to move forward.

GLOBAL PEACE ON THE DECLINE IN 2014

Camilla Schippa

Director of the Institute for Economics and Peace,
United Kingdom

We are living in the most peaceful century in human history; however the 2014 Global Peace Index shows that the last seven years has seen a notable deterioration in levels of peace globally. The 2014 Global Peace Index report analyses the state of peace around the world, identifying trends in violence and conflict, as well as the key drivers of peace. The 2014 Global Peace Index has been released and shows that the world is becoming a less peaceful place. This decline follows a seven year trend of decreases in peace, with 51 countries improving in peace and 111 deteriorating since 2008.

The Global Peace Index is the world's leading measure of global peacefulness. It looks at the levels of domestic and international conflict, safety and security in society, and militarisation in 162 countries. The report, now in its' seventh year, is produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace, a non-partisan, non-profit research organisation seeking to better understand the interaction between peace, the economy and human development.

This year's report shows continuing deterioration in worldwide peacefulness last year. The decline this year is largely due to global increases in terrorist activity, the number of conflicts fought and the number of refugees and displaced people. This confirms a seven year gradual, but significant downward slide, which overturns a 60-year trend of increasing global peacefulness dating back to the end of the Second World War.

The most peaceful region of the world continues to be Europe while the least peaceful region is South Asia. Afghanistan has been displaced at the bottom of the index by Syria due to a slight improvement in its peace while Syria continued to deteriorate. South Sudan experienced the largest drop in the index this year falling to 160th and now ranking as the third least peaceful country. Major deteriorations also occurred in Egypt, Ukraine and Central African Republic. Iceland maintains its status as the most peaceful country in the world. Georgia showed the largest improvement in peace levels.

New Zealand, as the fourth most peaceful country in the world, continues to outrank Australia and is still the most peaceful country in the Asia-Pacific region. Australia is ranked the 15th most peaceful country in the world in the 2014 Global Peace Index. Australia is behind Japan and so remains the third most peaceful country in the Asia-Pacific region. Australia has improved in peace slightly over the last year as improvements from lessening levels of violent crime and reduced terrorist activity offset deteriorations due to increased imports of weapons and increased heavy weapon capabilities.

As regards some of the other countries in the region, Papua New Guinea has improved its performance in peace this year and moved up seven places in its rank to 90 in the 2014 Global Peace Index. This improvement came about due to lower levels of political terror, as measured by the Political Terror Scale, and reduced political instability. Timor-Leste on the other hand experienced deterioration in peace, but still ranks higher than Papua New Guinea, at number 69. The country's deterioration in peace was due to an increase in the levels of violent crime and the likelihood of violent demonstrations.

Countries at risk

In addition to providing a comprehensive snapshot of world peace, this years' Global Peace Index includes a new statistical modeling risk tool which identifies countries at risk of descending into violence and unrest in the next two years. The new methodology analyses a data set stretching back to 1996, and compares countries with the performance of states with similar institutional characteristics.

It is based on analysis of the relationship between peace, as measured by the GPI, and what is termed "Positive Peace". Positive Peace refers to the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies and is measured by IEP in the Positive Peace Index (PPI). This measure has been empirically derived from analysis of factors that exist in more peaceful societies. IEP groups these factors into a framework of eight "Pillars", which include:
1. a well-functioning government
2. a sound business environment
3. an equitable distribution of resources
4. the acceptance of the rights of others
5. good relations with neighbours
6. the free flow of information
7. a high level of education
8. a low level of corruption.

So what are the countries today whose Positive Peace levels are weak enough to suggest a risk of deteriorating in their current levels of actual peace? The ten countries that have the highest potential for deterioration based on IEP's Risk Model are Zambia, Haiti, Argentina, Chad, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nepal, Burundi, Georgia, Liberia and Qatar. It is interesting to note that most of these are low income countries and none are full democracies.

However, knowing a country is at risk in only the first step. To use this knowledge effectively one would need to justify the benefits of preventative action. To do this IEP uses estimates of the cost of violence from its Violence Containment report. Projected changes in peace can then be combined with their potential financial impact to allow decision makers to better incorporate these risks into decision making by providing a measure of the potential economic and human impacts. To use a simple example, based on the IEP's Risk Score and Violence Containment estimates a fall in peace for Chad could result in over 5 million people dropping below the poverty line.

While it will always be a balancing act between taking preventative action and responding to current events, the 2014 Global Peace Index and IEP's Risk Tool provide a powerful framework for analysing peace and fragility. Although this research is not claimed to provide certainty in an uncertain world, it presents the potential for a greater focus on peace-building through proactively building the Pillars of Peace.

The Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) is a non-profit think tank dedicated to shifting the world's focus to peace as a positive, achievable, and tangible measure of human well-being and progress. It achieves its goals by developing new conceptual frameworks to define peacefulness; providing metrics for measurement; uncovering the relationship between peace, business and prosperity, and by promoting a better understanding of the cultural, economic and political factors that drive peacefulness

THE ROLE OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE POST-2015 AGENDA:
The Perspective of African States and LDCs

General Ban Ki-moon
UN Secretary General

It is widely accepted that development cannot occur without peace, nor peace without development. Yet whether and how to include building stable societies in the post-2015 development agenda, as recommended by the High-level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, remains a question.

Numerous global institutions and world leaders, including those from African states and least developed countries (LDCs), have highlighted the linkages between peace and development:

1. At the opening of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly, the President of Malawi stated, "[w]e are all aware that conflict, instability and civil unrest disrupt our development efforts. As we look forward to the post-2015 agenda, we should recommit to global peace and security." And President Zuma of South Africa declared that "development and security are two sides of the same coin."

2. In the Constitutive Act of the AU, African heads of state recognized, "that the scourge of conflicts in Africa constitutes a major impediment to the socio-economic development of the continent and of the need to promote peace, security and stability as a prerequisite for the implementation of our development and integration agenda."

3. The UN Secretary-General and President of the World Bank undertook a joint mission to the troubled Great Lakes region of Africa. Underscoring that improved economic conditions and growth will create jobs, raise incomes, and slow conflicts, the World Bank pledged $1 billion for infrastructure, energy, and agricultural development during the visit. The two leaders have since undertaken a similar joint mission to the Sahel region of West Africa (see video below).

4. And, the Secretary General proposed in his report, A Life of Dignity for All that "build [ing] peace and effective governance based on the rule of law and sound institutions should be included as one of the key transformative actions in the future development agenda.

As these examples demonstrate and as I've written in Black Star News, global actors, especially African states and LDCs, recognize "that without peace, development won't occur. Accordingly, every effort should be made to create stable societies with governments that are democratic, transparent, participatory and accountable to the people and observe human rights and freedoms and the rule of law."

Some actors have expressed legitimate concerns that focusing on ensuring peaceful societies and effective institutions will detract from the developmental focus of the post-2015 agenda. Indeed, it is an expansive agenda with numerous competing imperatives in relation to the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development. The challenges posed by such an expansive agenda understandably raise concerns related to the possible trade-offs among issues. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the broader debate about the means of implementation.

Furthermore, many countries feel that the way in which peace is being discussed in the post-2015 agenda is prescriptive by Western powers, rather than building upon the experiences and efforts of LDCs. There is great concern among a number of LDCs about the inclusion of a punitive and securitized approach to 'fragile states,' particularly in light of the current debates regarding the International Criminal Court and the role of international justice.

These are persistent questions that will only become more challenging as the discussions in the Open Working Group and subsequent negotiations on the future development agenda progress. World leaders and institutions have acknowledged the link between peace and development. Now we must move beyond that acknowledgement and reflect on the past experience of countries in special situations to build an effective means of implementation into the post-2015 framework.

Above all the lessons and perspectives of LDCs and African states must be heard for the post-2015 agenda to respond to the needs of the people in the least developed countries who are being left behind.

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CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

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Abstract

Central Business District (CBD$_s$) is one of the most visible features of global cities and their supremacy in national economies. Zaria is one of the ancient Hausa cities and importance railway terminal, with a population of 406,990 according to 2006 census figures. Zaria and its surrounding towns and villages depend on Zaria CBD for its commercial activities and this increases the pressure on the CBD as well on the environment. This study examines the environmental problems that are caused as the results of land use activities within Zaria CBD. Primary and secondary were collected and used as data. Other methods used to obtain information include the use of 2011 high resolution imagery of the study area, physical observation and social survey where a total of 300 respondents were interviewed. The respondents were selected among the stakeholders in the area. Correlation matrix and simple statistical tools were used for data analysis. The study identified several environmental problems associated with commercial land use activities which include air pollution, noise pollution, land pollution and traffic congestion and general sanitation problems.

Keywords: Environmental Problem associated with Lands.

2. POLITICAL THUGGERY AND INSECURITY IN NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA: A CHALLENGE TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

Political thuggery is a shocking phenomenon in the world of the 21st century. It attracts the attention of researchers and this has prompted them to conduct scientific investigations with a view to find out solutions to the problem. It has brought about loss of lives and valuable properties with socio-political and economic consequences affecting the development of modern states characterized by crisis, conflict, robbery, kidnapping, dispute, rebellion, violence and war by the known, sometimes, and unknown thugs. This paper examines the causes and implications of political thuggery that resulted to insecurity in North Eastern Nigeria. The method of analysis is purely qualitative based on factor-analysis. Accordingly, this study discovered political thuggery, as a key factor responsible for the general insecurity in North Eastern Nigeria, resulted by

unemployment and poverty, poor leadership and corruption, elite political manipulation and illiteracy, struggle for resources and inadequate security strategies which affected international and regional peace and security in the areas of trade and investment, socio-cultural intermingling, boarder relations and diplomacy. Thus, the paper proffered solutions to the phenomenon including provision of employment opportunities, workable education system with modern equipment, good governance, combating corruption and finally provision of effective security strategies with modern technologies to achieve a relatively secured, peaceful and stable environment at the regional, national and global levels in the 21st century.

Keywords: Political Thuggery, Insecurity, Peace, Governance, Development

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3. THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES OF CORRUPTION AND INSECURITY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NIGERIA AND INDIA

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Abstract

The issues of corruption and national security have generated substantial interest particularly regarding its meaning, nature and dimensions. Yet the two issues have remained major challenges in the political economy of contemporary Nigeria as well as India. To this extent, these research articles merely analyze two questions. First, what is the relation between corruption and national security? Second how has the reality of corruption and national security interacted and thereby impacted the political economy of the Nigeria as well as India? In this paper, it has been tried to analyses comparatively these issues of corruption and insecurity with special reference to Nigeria and India. I am Indian and have been working in Yobe state university, Nigeria since one year. Some scholars like Heildenheimer Johnston and Le Vine identified three definitions of corruption namely the public officer's centre, market centered and the public interest centre. The public office centre perception views corruption is an act of misuse of public office for personal interest. Market center corruption means the act of extra legality for influencing by a group or individual. The public interest centered definition views corruption mainly as a damager of public interest. Besides these numerous types of corruption have been identified. Among these are supportive corruption, extortive corruption, political corruption, defensive corruption, transactional corruption, and nepotistic corruption, local, national or international corruption etc. Now what is the national security? To be secured is to be protected from certain risks. A hungry man may view security in ability to provide food. Similarly, national security is the ability of states to ward off all forms of thread to the survival and sustenance of states and its people as well as ability of a state to protect its legitimate interests with all measures including war. In reference to India, the relation between corruption and national security has been clearly observed and described in this paper but in case of Nigeria general relation between corruption and insecurity whatever I have personally observed would be described in paper. Political corruption is sometimes seen as similar to corruption of greed as it affects the manner in which decisions are made, as it manipulates political institutions, rules of procedure, and distorts the institutions of government.

Keywords: Comparative Corruption Insecurity Nigeria and India.

4. CLIMATE CHANGE, FOOD SECURITY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Nigeria is predominantly an agrarian Society because over 70% of the population engages in agriculture though mostly at subsistence level. Prior to the discovery of oil and the global economic recession that affected most developing countries, Nigeria was self-sufficient in food production; and was indeed a net exporter of food to other regions of the world. However, it is disheartening to point out that the country is presently spending billions of dollars annually on food importation. Despite this ugly development, there are abundant agro-opportunities in the country to encourage the achievement of food security but for the menace of climate change. The Nigerian farmers are completely at the mercy of nature because with too little or too much rain, they often experience colossal lost. To worsen matters, experts have predicted that there will be a catastrophic widespread food famine, the world has never witnessed before the year 2020. It is against this background that the researchers thought it necessary to proactively investigate this phenomenon and possibly proffer some useful suggestions that may minimize or outrightly avert the hazards of the vagaries of climate change on food production not only in Nigeria but the entire Africa South of the Sahara. Hence, with the application of mechanized farming and other suitable, sustainable technical strategies to be adopted, food security status which is pivotal to National Development would be attained.

Keywords: Climate change; Food security; National development; Sustainable drought resistant crops; Mechanized farming.

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5. LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The world over, scholars and practitioners alike, are agreed that selfless, dedicated, purposeful, responsive and responsible leadership determines the successful development of Political entities. Consequently, one of the most important tenets of democracy and democratic practice around the globe is political accountability on the part of all leaders. However, from our

political independence in 1960 to date, the expected visionary, committed and exemplary leadership has eluded Nigeria. It is pertinent to point out here that almost all the cases of democratic break downs the country had to undergo in form of coups and counter-coups emanates partly due to leadership failure and lack of accountability. Records abound to show that all the copyists blamed our elected and appointed leaders of being ineptly corrupt but later prove to be worse than the regime(s) they lambasted. Hence, the problem of leadership failure and lack of accountability is akin to both civilians and military regimes respectively.

Keywords: Leadership, Accountability and Nigeria.

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6. MILITARY ROLE IN CONSOLIDATING DEMOCRACY IN NIGERIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Nigeria, with over 140 million populations, is the largest black nation in the world. Ever since she attained independence in 1960, the country has been bedeviled by numerous challenges, such as military coups. The concept of democracy however, includes majority rules, political equality, the rule of law, constitutionalism, popular sovereignty, privileges, etc. Therefore, the desirability of establishing an acceptable and durable democracy in Nigeria now, is a sine-qua-none, especially, when it is considered that the military has ruled Nigeria for about thirty years out of the fifty-five years of her independence in 1960. It goes without saying however that in spite of a return to civilian rule, the country could only boast of civilian administration rather than democratic governance. This is precisely because the protracted period of military regime has impacted and equally, influenced deeply on the psyche of the citizenry. That is why it is very hard to establish a political culture, and its relevant institutions overnight. Thus, the paper is about trying to shade light on what is supposed to be chemistry between democratic governance and military rule, and the role the military should play in consolidation of Nigeria's nascent democracy.

Keywords: Military Role, Democracy, Politics, Governance and Independence.

7. ETHNIC NATIONALISM AND MILITIAS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper examines the rising phenomenon of armed ethnic militias in Nigeria. In recent times several armed ethnic militias groups have much roomed to defend the interest of their various ethnic groups in the country. In the last decade, the Niger Delta region has experience an upsurge of these groups, who resorted to the use of violence and extreme militancy against oil companies, other ethnic groups and the Nigeria state. These agitations are always accompanied with violence, which has threatened the objective of peaceful co-existence and has destabilized the socio-economic development of the country in the long-run. The restoration of democratic rule in 1999 heralded the emergence and proliferation of various armed ethnic militias groups. However, these groups are more pronounced in the Niger delta region of Nigeria, where the country economic main-stay crude oil and gas are mined. The inequitable resources distribution from the proceeds of crude oil and gas by the Nigeria state has thrown up these ethnic militias groups in the region. This paper looks at their emergence, purpose and the implication of their activities in the Niger Delta region and the larger Nigeria state.

Keywords: Ethnic Militias, Nationalism, Oil wealth, Militancy and Conflict.

8. CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY RESOURCE UTILIZATION

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Abstract

Natural resources and endowments which are environment based underpin livelihoods. These resources due to consumption and production patterns have become degraded and unsustainably used. Sustainable national development will require judicious use of natural resources, efficient energy exploitation, production and utilization to minimize environmental impacts such that the development of future generations is not compromised. This paper thus reviews the challenges of sustainable development in Nigeria in terms of environmental impacts, natural resource use, energy production and utilization.

Keywords: - Environment, Energy, Natural Resource Exploitation, Utilization Sustainable, Development.

9. TRANSITION FROM CRISIS TO PEACE: AN APPRAISAL OF THE AMNESTY PROGRAMME IN THE NIGER-DELTA

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Abstract

The discovery of oil in large quantities in the Niger Delta in 1956 would have led to sustainable development of the region. The Nigerian State is one of the world's largest producer of oil roughly about two million barrels of oil per day. This accounts for a major source of National income of the Nigerian State. This makes the region strategic to national development. However, there are serious consequences of environmental degradation resulting from the extractive activities of the multinational corporations. The manner in which the extractions were carried out coupled with the attitude towards the environment has been a major concern to the region and the Nigerian State. The perceived marginalization , deprivation and insensitivity on the part of the Nigerian State, coupled with the large scale environment degradation and failure on the part of the ameliorating the socioeconomic conditions of the region has led to crisis in the region. This orchestrated crisis which was perceived as a means of seeking the attention of Nigerian State did not yield the required result. This did not only affect the security of lives and properties in the region but also affected the national income of the Nigerian State. The situation led the late President Musa Yar'Adua to launch the Amnesty programmed of the Federal Government. The paper also demonstrates the extent to which the Amnesty programmed has helped in bringing peace to the conflict ridden region.

Keywords: Transition Crises to peace Amnesty in Nigeria.

10. TRENDS IN MACRO ECONOMICS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK OF PROJECT PRIORITIZATION FOR INFRASTRUCTRE PROVISION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Nigeria in the last 10 years has seen an upward progression of government funding in social infrastructure. However, there is no significant correlation of the financial impact to achieving a sustainable improvement in the welfare of the populace. This research work used a trend analysis framework to reinforce the findings from literature. Therefore in an attempt to examine the trends on infrastructure and social development, data was obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and the Bureau of statistics to determine the trend and impact of government investment within these key sectors; construction, transport and telecommunication, agriculture, health and education which are all high impact sectors in improving infrastructure and social development and how it is hindering Nigeria reaching the millennium development goals. The empirical analysis reinforced the literature findings of an uneven trend in government spending

influenced with global concerns within these key sectors such as health and education whereas some other sectors suffered a decline in government revenue. The information from the analysis was then inputted into the prioritization framework for infrastructure projects. From the analysis it was projected that achieving the economic agenda will be beeped up significantly at the inception year of implementation of the prioritization framework, with a steady annual projection on some specific sectors all having a direct positive impact on social development. However, due to the volatile nature of the Nigerian State, insecurity and lack of full commitment, unfortunately the research could not determine a silver bullet solution. However it determined from expert judgment that a long term strategy would have to be implemented which would include targeted youth empowerment that would educate and provide tools for ensuring sustainable social development.

Keywords: A Framework on Prioritization and Infrastructure in Nigeria.

11. ILLICIT ARMS TRADE AND CONFLICT IN AFRICA: AN ASSESSMENT   OF INTERNATIONAL ARMS CONTROL MEASURES

[1]**Nwaorgu, Omenihu C. &**[2] **Nwankwo, Chinemerem Alvan**
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Abstract

The dimensions and proportions of inter and intra-state conflicts have led to the labeling of Africa as a crisis-ridden continent; but one that cannot be ignored easily. This is because Africa plays an important role in the economic history of the world through her abundant natural resource. However, one peculiar occurrence in these naturally endowed countries is conflict. Many of these conflicts have earned intractable status because of the constant flow of arms to warring parties. Most of these uprisings have resulted to the death of millions in Somalia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, and Mali amongst others. In Nigeria, a good number of casualties were recorded during the period the uprising in the Niger Delta was at its peak while the Boko Haram sect has continued the process of inflicting human and material casualties on the Nigerian State. Regulating these conflicts may be an uphill task unless arms supplies to the warring parties are checked. This paper examined how the flow of arms into Africa can be mitigated through the concerted effort of African States and the international community's arms control measures. Data for this study was collected through documented materials contained in textbooks, journal articles, magazines, newspapers, and internet while analysis was done qualitatively. Findings of the study reveal that arms control measures in Africa are not sufficient to check the menace. It was suggested that the democratic peace theory should be made to reflect internally through peace and good governance so as not to give the citizens any reason to take up arms against one another.

Keywords: Arms Proliferation, Small Arms, Conflict.

12. GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CORRUPTION: AN UNENDING BATTLE FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE IN AFRICA.

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Abstract

There is a thin line between the increasing dysfunctional and corrupt state of institutions (traditional and political particularly) and the absence of good governance, revealing how our governments cynical relationship with institutions breed rebellion and making us increasingly vulnerable to the excesses of governance. For many decades now, in the "interest of peace" governments in Africa have sacrifice either constitutional procedures or truncated laid down rules to appease certain groups at the detriment of the general wellbeing of its people. While governments have argued that such moves is to create harmony and lucrative opportunities as well as promote political stability and peaceful coexistence. Recent crises in Africa show that the rot at the core of this 'partnership" unmake institutions that should strengthen the polity thus jeopardizing prospect for sustainable peace. Drawing from the experience of Nigeria for the battle for sustainable peace and security and the gap that exist in social institutions in the country, this paper tries to content in chilling clarity how addiction to corruption and bad governance has a direct link to the failure of social institutions and its further dependence on unstable political structures to resolve the problems. In other words, governments legitimate as deviant corrupt practices, but it simultaneously pronounces the government institutions unfit to manage its own problem thus delivering it into the hands of another rogue specialist. How would a government say it is not guilty and at the same time say it cannot help itself? Why have governments continued to turn a blind eye to the abysmal records of corruption in Africa and continuously blame the colonial structure that departed many decades for its present woes? Through library research and observation, this paper tries to address the relationship between absence of stabilizing political institutions and the inability of most governments to deliver good governance which in turn facilitates sustained peace and security in Africa.

Keywords: Government Under Ending Battle in Nigeria.

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13. COMMUNITY POLICING STRATEGIES AND COUNTER-INSURGENCY IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

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& [3]Sadiq Ewaoda Amali
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Abstract

One of the major challenges facing Nigeria as a nation is the problem of insurgency. Although the nation security agencies are making concerted efforts to address the problem, yet the problem persists. Perhaps, because the insurgents blend, they carry out their activities within local communities. In view of the above, community participation in form of community policing becomes imperative to address the menace. This paper focuses on the idea of

community policing and the need for community policing strategies in tackling insurgency in north-eastern states of Nigeria. The paper concludes with recommendations on how to improve and utilize community policing in the fight against insurgency in north-eastern states, i.e. through supporting the police and community policing programmed.

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14. BOKO HARAM AND TURMOIL IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The nature of a conflict can be understood by its behavioral aspect i.e. religious, social, political and economic disparity. Nigeria, especially the northern region seems to be threatened by multifarious internal and possibly external factors. The levels and dimension of insecurity ranges from ethno-religious crisis, abduction of persons, herdsmen and farmers clashes, electoral violence and the most conspicuous one, the Boko Haram activities. The kidnapping of 273 Chibok girls, series of merciless killings, aimless violence is putting the people and authorities of Nigeria in a very uncomfortable position. The development of any society depends on the good citizenry where education plays a very prominent role. But, the dreaded attacks on the educational institutions are compelling people either to migrate or to stop the educational development of their wards. It is also discovered that the Boko Haram turmoil have serious socio-economic and political implications on the region; the nation and on the neighboring nation-states at large. The paper will critically analyze the various causes of turmoil and its effect on the region, states at large. The paper will critically analyze the various causes of turmoil and its effect on the region.

15. THE IMPACT OF INFLATION AND FISCAL DEFICIT ON A GROWING ECONOMY SUCH AS NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examines the relationship between budget deficit and inflation in Nigeria. The overall objective is to assess and investigate the relationship between budget deficit and inflation in Nigeria. The reviewed literature confirmed that budget deficit financing in developing countries is always associated with inflation. It was observed that the channel through which the inflation occurs is by monetary factors, and not the real factors. In specifying and estimating a model of inflation which incorporates fiscal deficit and other factors, fourteen models were built and estimated from which the model that performed best based on our OLS estimates were chosen for this study. The result shows that fiscal deficit and credit to the Federal Government are not significant in explaining the rate of inflation in Nigeria. This explains why treasury bills are used as one way of financing fiscal deficit. It is thus recommended that in financing budget deficit, the government should increase the nation's absorptive capacity to produce, exercise control over money supply and develop the financial sector. The government should also be prudent in her expenditure pattern. All these aligned with good inflation target policy will restore the economy back to stability for sustainable economic development.

Keywords: Government Expenditure, Government Revenue, Money Supply, Inflation and Deficit.

16. EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION: THEORIES AND PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

Employee motivation is an intricate and sophisticated subject; however, contemporary managers must face and deal with this topic to obtain organizational success. This paper examines the indispensability of employee motivation in organization. In a style of a qualitative research, the paper x-rays, exhaustively, some of the theories of employee motivation and the importance of employee motivation. It also identifies how employees can be motivated, what motivates employees and the benefits of employee motivation. Moreover, managers have to learn previous and current motivational programs, examples, and theories behind employee motivation because understanding of these fundamentals can enhance their ability to identify reward systems that could match with employee needs. The necessity of this work is situated in examining critically the theories of employee motivation and how different organizations would apply these various theories to achieve success.

Keywords: Employees, Employee Motivation, Employees' Performance, Motivation, Management Theories.

17. TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES FOR GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

This paper examines the activities of ethnic-based social and political organizations and their impact on security and social order in multi-ethnic Nigeria. The paper utilizes meta-analysis of exiting literature comprising studies on the history, activities and patterns of social interaction within and between ethnic-based organizations in Nigeria. The analysis illustrates the extent to which the patterns of intra- and inter-group interactions define the activities of these groups and how these activities in turn affect the existing social order and political stability in Nigeria. The paper adopts social capital framework to explain this causal relationship. Using Helmke and Levitsky's two-dimensional typology, the paper conducts a descriptive analysis of the different models of interaction between these informal institutions and state institutions charged with maintenance of social order and political harmony. This second level of analysis focuses on how these informal institutions interact with formal institutions with different degrees of institutional capacity to produce different outcomes. The paper finds that there is a high degree of bonding social capital within these informal ethnic organizations and a correspondingly low degree of bridging social capital among them. This produces very divergent formal and no-formal institutional outcomes. The paper therefore recommends that informal institutions of law enforcement should be modified to accommodate the activities of private ethnic-based organizations, which have acquired sufficient legitimacy within their respective populations. This paper makes a very strong case for developing innovative strategies against the escalating insurgency in the North East and recurring political violence in other parts of the country.

Keywords: Governance, Informal Institution, Sustainable Peace and National Security.

18. A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PRACTICE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY VALUATION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria established the valuation of all classes of property to be undertaken by an Estate Surveyor and Valuer. In the valuation of plant and machinery for various purposes however, many Estate Surveyors and Valuers adopt various concepts and methodologies thereby creating room for disparities in valuation outcomes with the attendant problems. This study assessed the practice of the valuation of plant and machinery in Nigeria. The study employed qualitative as well as quantitative techniques in the gathering and evaluation of data. The study concluded that the valuation of plant and machinery is a specialized field of valuation requiring adequate academic and technical training as well as the enactment of relevant statutes and establishment of valuation standards.

Keywords: Valuation Standards; Equipment; Infrastructure; Curriculum; Estate Surveyor/Valuer.

19. THE NON-STATE PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND STATE CAPACITY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper examines the performance of non- state actors in the provision of health services in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja and the consequences for state capacity in Nigeria. The rapid expansion of non-state providers in health care delivery in Nigeria came up as a result of the neoliberal. The initiation of structural adjustment program (SAP) program in Nigeria reduced state performance in social services provision in all sectors including Health care. The study revealed that state-owned health care centers, although cheaper, are not able to meet the expectations of most Nigerian citizens while the private health care providers on the other hand are expensive and beyond the reach of the average person. This paper explores the political consequence of non state provision (NSPs) on the citizen and the implication on state capacity. Through discourse analysis of interviews conducted on equity of access and citizens decisions, the paper concludes that NSA substitute state capacity. Against this background, the paper recommends that the federal government should put structures and policies in place to facilitate and enhance the equitable delivery of healthcare services in Nigeria to improve development outcomes for all Nigerian citizens.

Keywords: Neoliberal, Non State Actors, Healthcare Services, Federal Government, and Essential Services.

20. ISSUES, POVERTY REDUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN NIGERIA POLICY

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Abstract

The lack of sufficient economic opportunities for the working age population is a major contemporary problem in Nigeria. Employment creation or more precisely decent work is an essential pathway to poverty reduction. The ILO defines 'decent work 'as employment opportunities accompanied by rights, protection and voice (ILO, 2002). Yet employment does not receive sufficient attention in poverty reduction strategies or even in the global debates on the links between globalization, growth and poverty. Little consideration is given to the poverty outcomes of different types work or conversely, to how improvements in employment opportunities might lead to poverty reduction. In theprocess, two key global facts tend to be over looked : (1) that the vast majority of thepoor work., and (2)that the vast majority of the working poor, especially women, are engaged in the informal economy. As a result the economic contributions of the working poor as a

force for poverty reduction as well as the impact of gender inequalities within the realm of work are also overlooked. This paper emphasizes the links between being informally employed, being a woman or a man and being poor, and on the changing nature of informal employment. Based on a review of available evidence it presents a strategic framework for how best to promote a decent work for the poor and, in so doing, to reduce poverty. It also includes practical examples on ways if assisting working poor women and men to minimize the constraints and maximize the opportunities arising from trade liberalization and growth. It is concluded that most observers now accept that informal employment is a feature of modern capitalist development, not just a residual feature of traditional economics. Phenomenological method cum analytical approach was adopted for data collection.

Keywords: Informal Economy, Employment, Poverty Reduction and Decent Work.

21. NATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA: THE ROLE OF LINGUISTIC TRANSLATION

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Abstract

Language is the most important and unique property of man because it enhances communication which is a basic requirement in the life of any group of people. Humans use language as a powerful tool to ensure peace and security. Peace and security consolidate a new way of seeing, understanding and living in a nation or society which helps in promoting mutual exchanges, overcoming distrust and differences. Despite the relevance of language to humans, multilingualism can create problems or challenges to national peace and security. Nigeria is a multilingual country in which the exact number of languages has not been determined. This has made cross-ethnic communication difficult. It is also the major cause of bitterness including suspicion among the different linguistic groups in the country. This paper stresses that a diversified country like Nigeria with many languages and dialects which are gradually becoming mutually unintelligible can be linked together through linguistic translation. The gap created by the multiplicity of languages in Nigeria thereby hindering national peace and security can be bridged to a barest minimum through linguistic translation because most Nigerians are literate to some extent in their native languages.

Keywords: Language, Multilingualism, Linguistic Translation, National Peace, National Security.

22. PLACE OF LINGUISTIC PRAGMATICS IN NATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Language is one of the unique qualities that differentiate the human species by a large margin from other creatures. It is tied to the effective existence of man in the society such that any meaningful discussion of man must begin with it. Language enhances communication among humans, and communication maintains and animates life in the society. Linguistics is the academic discipline which studies language as a means of communication used primarily by human beings. It studies what sounds a language has and how these sounds combine to form words under phonology. Syntax in linguistics studies how words are combined to form phrases and sentences. Semantics surveys the properties of linguistic meaning of words and sentences. In recent times, linguistic research has been extended to cover the fact that semantics alone cannot adequately account for the meaning that words and sentences have in language. This is because language is properly used and understood when put in a social context. Language users rely on shared context which empowers them to use and understand language. Pragmatics is an aspect of linguistics which studies how language meaning is interpreted in social contexts. Peace and security are two concepts which are intrinsically linked. They are sacrosanct and nonnegotiable phenomena in human society. Put together, peace and security of a nation ensures absence of anxiety upon which the fulfilled life depends in the society in order to create and maintain a just order in the society. This paper tries to explore the fact that language is a powerful tool in the hands of man as its users rely on shared social context to interpret its meaning. An utterance may constitute an act of incitement against national peace and security if the circumstances are appropriate to allow for such an interpretation. The paper concludes and recommends that we should be mindful of the social context we find ourselves before we can say anything to ensure peace and security in our nation.

Keywords: Language, Linguistics, Pragmatics, National Peace National Security.

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23. REPOSITIONING NIGERIAN PIDGIN FOR NATIONAL PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The ability to speak and make others understand us through language is what makes us human. Language is only possible because within each society, people understand a particular language. Solutions to the problems of man lie with language. But multilingualism (the

multiplicity of languages coexisting in a given area) can breed lack of peace which invariably can hinder development. Nigeria is one of the countries with many languages co-existing. This has made cross-ethnic communication extremely difficult because English which is the National official language is viewed as an elitist language. Nigerian pidgin is becoming very popular in the country even though it is suffering some biases. It is now used by both the educated and non-educated. Presently in Nigeria, an increasing number of people speak Nigerian pidgin as their mother tongue. In linguistics, every language is considered adequate to represent the communicative needs of its users and as such should not be made to suffer biases. This paper is rooted on the fact that, if language is an instrument for peace which is a critical variable for national development, there is every reason to have a re-think about Nigerian pidgin. This is because, an ideal language for Nigeria is the one which all Nigerians speak and use for all purposes of life. Nigerian pidgin is the only language that possesses this quality.

Keywords: Language, Multilingualism, Nigerian Pidgin, National Peace, National Development.

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24. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

In this paper; the author defined a Business as the first step on this topic of "Business Management and Entrepreneur Development" toward meeting up with the Trends, Challenges and Perspectives for Global Economic Development and Security for the 21st Century. He went further to critically discuss on the origin of Business, Business in the 21st Century, the known Business and the unknown Business, identifying a Business Opportunities, the Categories or Types of Business, a Business man/Business woman, A Business Manager, Strategic Location of a Business, a Business Plan, a Business Feasibility Report, a Projected Business Future, Business Savings and Investments, the Business Risks or Risks of a Business, Features of a Good Business, the Benefits of a Business, the Dynamics of a Flourishing Business and the Steps of a Business Management. He concluded by looking at the meaning of Entrepreneurship and the Entrepreneur, the types of Entrepreneur, the Entrepreneur's training, the skills of an Entrepreneur, the Entrepreneurial risk, the Features/Characteristics of an Entrepreneur, the functions of an Entrepreneur and the Entrepreneurial Development.

Keywords: Arts, Education & Strategic Management.

25. TRENDS IN NIGERIAN CLOTHING AND FASHION FOR GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

Clothing and Fashion are two inseparable terms. Clothing which is about the earliest format of human artistic expression, reflects man's environment, culture, society and community. Man needed to protect himself from hash weather conditions and nakedness. Later on in the history of textiles, body adornment in the form of clothing became fashionable, A display of identity, profession and prestige. This eventually led to fashion. Fashion itself is the style accepted by a large group of people at a particular time and place. It is a universal formatting principle in civilization. In recent times, the fashion industry in Nigeria has seen great revolution nationally and internationally. This paper is a study of Nigeria not fashion between 1970 and the present day. It is aimed at identifying trends in Nigerian Clothing and Fashion, and recommends strategies for Global economic development and security for the 21st century. It is justified in this paper that clothing and fashion Is a tool for Global economic development and job security in Nigeria.

Keywords: Clothing, Fashion, Trends, Security and Economic development.

26. EXPLORING THE POTENTIALS OF THE ICT FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY, EMERGENCY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) has made concerted efforts by formulating deliberate policies on national security, emergency and disaster management. The implementation of these policies brought about the establishment of agencies and parastatals, which have been working efficiently and impressively (in isolation, though). This paper, through empirical studies, will demonstrate the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in synergizing the activities of the various stakeholders of national security, emergency and disaster management. Consequently, the paper will propose a new National Security, Emergency and Disaster Management Information System (NaSEDMIS) a repository of data and information that is of public concern. This system is intended to play a central role of a clearinghouse in providing the enabling environment for the stakeholders to work in synergy in order to ensure responsible and responsive collection and dissemination of information.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Information System, Internet, Cellular Network, Conventional Media, Security, Emergency and Disaster.

27. GLOBAL ECONOMY AND ICT DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The rapid development and dissemination of information and communications technology (ICT) is the major driving force of the global economy. While there is ample evidence to suggest that the ICT industry has contributed a great deal to the overall economic growth of the developed countries, its role in the developing countries is far from clear. The pressure of unemployment that may result from ICT's displacement effect is a major concern faced by the developing countries in their adoption of ICT. This study provides empirical evidence on the World economic growth and how ICT help the G7 economies of the world in terms of economic development. The study also provides evidence on the Nigeria's ICT industrial development and dissemination in recent years. Although there is still a huge gap between Nigeria and the developed countries in the development of the ICT industry, the astonishing pace of its progress shows promise for the country's New Economy. The ICT industry is becoming the most dynamic sector in Nigeria's economy. The study employs the use of Ordinary Least Square techniques in estimating the impact on economic growth. Result reveals that ICT has not only created an avenue for economic growth in the country but also stand as an important factor that determines economic growth in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that if the country must have to compete with other developed countries of the world, government should provide more funds for the development of ICT, diversification of the productive structure of the economy away from oil/natural resources to ICT in a bid to increase employment and technical know-how.

Keywords: Economic growth, ICT, Development, Global economy, and Information Technology.

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28. A FRAMEWORK FOR E-COMMERCE ADOPTION BY SMES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Abstract

The study for e-commerce adoption indicates viable and practical solutions from e-commerce for organizations to meet challenges of a changing economic environment to enhance their competitiveness. Much of this research relates to developed countries ready to spring on new approaches. However, developing countries seem to fall far behind. The few available studies related to SMEs in developing countries reveal a delay or failure on the part of SMEs to adopt ICT and e-commerce technologies. Various factors identified as causes for this limitation can be broadly classified as Internal Barriers and External Barriers. Exploring the identified barriers further, with an exploratory pilot study and interviews, this paper answers the question how barriers for adoption of e-commence impact the SMEs at different stages of sophistication. The paper also presents a framework to determine the current stage of an SME on a roadmap and assists in overcoming barriers for the adoption and diffusion of e-commerce technologies. Proceeding further, it identifies barriers predominant at various levels for different SMEs on the roadmap. Accordingly, SMEs at separate stages need to be supported differently to suit requirements pertaining to level of ICT

Sophistication. The proposed framework is a pointer in this direction to assist SMEs, policy makers and other stakeholders in addressing issues impeding adoption of e-commerce technologies by SMEs in developing countries.

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29. BIOCLIMATIC PRINCIPLES FOR AN ENHANCED THERMAL USING COMFORT IN THE DESIGN OF TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN THE DRY-HOT NORTH-EASTERN REGION OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper sought to explore ways in which the concept and principles of bioclimatic architecture can be employed in enhancing thermal comfort in all the higher institutions of learning in the (north-east) "hot-dry" climatic region of Nigeria. The scope of this paper covers the designs of hostels, theatres/lecture rooms, library and laboratories, workshops, office complexes, and open spaces, considering the students and staff as the end users of the spaces and facilities for learning & research, and coupled with high temperature condition of the region (hot-dry) under review made designs highly dependent on fossil fuels leading to high maintenance and running cost of these facilities, and the overall discomfort and heat related diseases on the staff and students, thus necessitating the need for their thermal comfort considerations. A qualitative method was employed, and descriptive strategy and case study method was used to get the necessary information/data required to aid the work. The method of assessment, evaluation and synthesis was hinged on the environmental consideration, using variables like building orientation, building form, vegetation, landscaping and green areas, roof garden, and also using architectural variables like shading device, passive design consideration, and building materials. Emphasis was also made on the landscaping requirements as it relates to most institutional/school building designs. Case Study showed a very poor use of site potentials by the existing buildings and a poor choice of materials and reckless application of architectural elements by the designers. Most designs end up looking like after thoughts on the site. And if we must achieve the much needed thermal balance, Bioclimatic Architecture principles and strategies is the most preferred approach because it offers a very good alternative to reducing our buildings dependency on mechanical means and fossil fuel for thermal comfort and general functioning of the structured built environment. If well embraced and adopted in the appropriate design by the government, professionals and the authorities concerned in the building industry, we will have a much more comfortable interior space(s) and sustainable built environment.

Keywords: Thermal comfort, Bioclimatic architecture, Landscaping, Dry-Hot climate, North-East.

30. "TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES FOR GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY"

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Abstract

Web portal development has affected different parts of citizens' lives, which includes features such as communication, sharing information/knowledge, searching for jobs, social activities and so on. Web portal is a gateway into the World Wide Web (WWW); hence it is a starting point for those who are connecting to the internet. The web portal is a form of knowledge management system which offers a rich avenue to share and search information, as well as communication services such as electronic mail (e-mail) or content provision for the users. This study aims at Designing Job Portal to Mitigate Challenges Faced by Authorities and Job Seekers in Nigeria. Furthermore, amongst the aims of the portal are to present information for the State so as to enable them take appropriate decisions as at when due. And as well provide information on available jobs to the educated citizens of Nigeria in order to alleviate them from the difficulties associated with job seeking or searching in the State. Based on the observations made to identify the citizens' problems with the traditional way of job searching and gathered requirements, it turn out to be some issues with the existing system; therefore, we integrated solutions to such problems into the design. The system design uses a combination of different methodologies (such as; observation of the existing system, Unified Process (UP) from which Unified Modeling Language (UML) evolves and Use Case Modeling Techniques and the relational model (ERD) at different stages which eventually, will produce a hybrid methodology, which is the emerging trend in software design and development nowadays. Development tools such as; feature of Microsoft Visual Studio and Visio applications were used. The system will be connected to companies in the state and serve as a form of recruitment to support the educated citizens of the state to discover the right jobs in both public and private sectors. Finally, the system will enhance the importance and understanding concept of the web portal, uses of information management system and information sharing as an essential governance tool for both the government and the citizens of Nigeria.

Keywords: Web portal, information, knowledge management, Citizen and Recruitment.

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31. SAME SEX MARRIAGES AND SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY: STRANGE BED FELLOWS?

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Abstract

This article examines the debate for and against same sex marriages within the premise of the social contract theory. It asks, will same sex marriages contribute to the social good of society? After a critical analysis of relevant literature, there was no clear cut explanation of what constitute social good. While some view social good as individual interest or the pursued of happiness, others still see it as those thing that are beneficial to the entire society. However, if the social or general good in society is the pursued of happiness as pro-same sex marriage proponents

have espoused, are there likely to be less devoice cases in these unions. If on the other hand the general good is for society to reproduce itself, will same sex marriages add or reduce to the problem of declining birth rates? Already, several studies show a correlation between low birth rates and the legalization of same-sex "marriage. Others show that only 50% of gay men in civil unions strongly valued sexual fidelity. In the same vein, one study found, lesbian relationships are "not as likely to endure as relationships between heterosexuals. This evidence contradicts the position of same sex marriage proponents about the pursued of happiness which they claim can only be satisfied when they are married to sex they are attracted to. From the stand point of the social contract theory, people give up some of their personal freedom for the general good of society or its survival. Imagine that people were living in a "state of nature" as Hobbes describes. Everyone has an interest in getting out of this state, and sign a contract with each other governing how people are to treat each other. The aim of the contract is to create social order, ending the state of nature and making it possible for people to cooperate and produce social goods. In order for the contract to best achieve its aims, it is important that everyone, or nearly everyone, to be party to the contract (otherwise we have anarchy or civil war). So, what things should everyone agree to as part of the contract? Things that are necessary for the survival of any society. Same-sex "marriage" on the other hand contributes to declining birth rates and increase in devoice rates which clearly violets an implicit contract that we enter into when we willingly participate in society and enjoy its benefits.

Keywords: Same-sex, Marriages, Social, Goods, Social, Contract and Theory.

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32. EUROPEAN UNION ECONOMIC POLICIES AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PEACE & REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN ECOWAS STATES

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Abstract

Recent studies have doubted the strength of the integrating process, noting that a number of growing challenges have not given the integration process a much required fast momentum. Much has not been achieved in tariff reduction, harmonization and trade liberalization among member's states. In same vein, payment systems rationalization, financial sector reorganization, investment incentive and tax system harmonization, and labor market reform still requires much to be achieved. As same with its limiting effect on EU, these constraints have hindered ECOWAS ability to promote accelerated and sustainable regional integration required by national economies of the region. Arising from these challenges, the study seeks to address specific issues of institutional capacities of African states, trade liberalization among EU member states, problems of ineffective custom duties and other equivalent taxes and well as lack of viable financial policies constraints the achievement of the goal of regional integration. The study adopts descriptive design. Data were obtained from primary and secondary sources. Chi square statistical tool was adopted in analyzing the primary data obtained from 361 respondents constituting the staff strength the EU office in Abjua, Nigeria. Findings obtained showed that lack of harmonized trade liberalization policy affected the smooth achievement of regional integration among EU member states, lack of institutional capacities affects the achievements of regional integration among EU member states and finally that the establishment of harmonized economic and financial policies has affected the viability of regional integration among ECOWAS states.

Keywords: European Union, Regional Integration, ECOWAS, Peace & Development

33. REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

This paper examines the Nigeria question with reference to regional integration and globalization. It argues that there has been a steady short fall in regional integration in Nigeria in the age of globalization. The paper contends that, for a nation to achieve sustainable growth, indigenization should be shelved and replaced with the merit system, while principles of regional integration should be upheld in earnest. The administrative system of divide and rule inherited from the colonial master is in force, hence needs to be re-addressed. The age of globalization calls for universal integration. The objective of this study is to examine the problem of regional integration and globalization, the challenges and prospects. The study recommends that, indigenization policy should be replaced with the merit system while principles of regional integration are upheld in earnest. The methodology of study includes primary and secondary methods of data, while the theoretical framework of David Easton's system analysis is adopted. The system's theory sees policy as an output of political system, while output is conceived as a result of environmental variables acted upon by the political system.

Key words: Regional Integration, Globalization, Indigenization, Divide and Rule, Merit system