

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAW, SECURITY & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

CONFERENCE THEME

Global Perspectives on Legal Issues, Security and International Development

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

The conference examines challenges of governance and socio-economic development. Supported by Global Affairs, Canada and International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) Spain, the conference promises to provide an intellectual platform to address the aforementioned challenges.

CONFERENCE LOC

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CONFERENCE DATE

Thursday 26th - Friday 27th January 2017

CONFERENCE VENUE

Ebitimi Banigo Auditorium, Abuja Park, University of Port Harcourt, Choba - Rivers State, Nigeria

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAW, SECURITY & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

CONFERENCE THEME

Global Perspectives on Legal Issues, Security and International Development

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

Professor Lale Ndowa

Vice Chancellor

University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State - Nigeria

KEYNOTE NOTE SPEAKER

Mr. Ibrahim Magu

Acting Chairman,

Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)

Abuja, Nigeria

LEAD SPEAKER

Professor S. A. M. Ekwenze

Dean, Faculty of Law

Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University

Anambra State

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The Future Institute

Coventry University, United Kingdom

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Day One: Wednesday 25th January, 2017		
Arrival of Guests/Conferees/Delegates		
Day Two: Thursday 26th January, 2017 Opening Session/ Plenary		
9:00	- 10:00am	Conference Registration
10:00	- 10:15am	Opening Prayer/ Welcome Remark by the LOC
10:15	- 10:30am	Institutional Brief/ Chairman's Opening Remark
10:30	- 12:00noon	Lead Speaker / Keynote Address
12:00	- 1:00pm	Launch Break / Group Photograph
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Policy Review Session
Day Three: Friday 27th January, 2017 Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/Communiqué		
7:00am	- 8:00am	Breakfast
8:00am	- 10:00am	Conference Briefing
10:00am	- 1:00pm	Plenary Session
1:00pm	- 2:00pm	Launch Break
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Communiqué/ Closing Ceremony
Day Three: Saturday 28th January, 2017 Departure of Guest/Conferees/Delegates		

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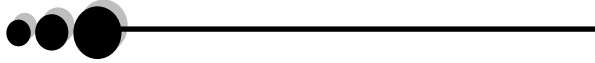
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International Conference on Law, Security & Development Strategies

Welcome Address



- The Vice Chancellor Sir, University of Port Harcourt
- Our Special Guest, the Acting Chairman of the EFCC, Mr. Ibrahim Magu.
- The Lead Speaker, Professor S. A. M. Ekwenze
- Principal Officers of the University of Port Harcourt, Professors, Colleagues, Conferees, Students, Gentle Men of the Press, Ladies, and Gentle Men,

I on behalf of the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies, (IIPRDS) welcome you All to this Conference.

The issues of rule of law, governance, peace and security 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, security, and development. Sequel to the foregoing, the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies as part of its broad mandate for articulating solutions to challenges of governance and socio-economic development is organizing a conference with the theme – Global Perspectives on Legal Issues, Security and International Development.

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Given the importance of the conference theme, we appreciate your presence and hope that your contributions will provide an intellectual platform to address emerging security and development in Nigeria, Africa and the world at large.

Once again, thank you so much for honouring us with your presence.
Thank You.

Dr. Chukwu, R. D.

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Africa and the Challenges of the Twenty First Century

3th CODESRIA General Assembly research Report, Morocco



The 21st century, like the previous one does not seem capable of breaking from the paradigm of the complex and the uncertain. Instead, it is confirming that hastily and carelessly proclaiming "the end of history", as Fukuyama did, was not enough to legitimately dispose of issues and challenges such as those of how to understand the presence of Africa in a world where emerging powers (South Africa, Brazil, Russia, India and China) are increasingly upsetting traditional global geopolitics. The financial crisis and its social implications in some countries of the North and the increasingly global nature of many problems have raised awareness about the vital and imperious need for Africans to theoretically tackle the issue of Africa's future in this new century. This underscores the legitimacy of an approach that is founded on a rupture: a clean break with Afro-pessimism from outside and from within to show that the new global political and economic order is not a fatality but one that calls for a breaking off with a theoretical construction of Africa which led to the posing of questions like those asked by the World Bank in 2000: "Can Africa claim its place in the 21st century?"

It is about understanding why and how Africa is still at the heart of the new global political and economic strategies, and what opportunities there are for our continent to reposition itself in the world, and reposition the world with regard to its own objectives, perhaps the most important of which still remains that of bringing development (also to be understood as freedom, as Sen has argued) to its people. It is also a question of deconstructing what some have called "the confinement of Africa in a rent economy" in order to more critically understand the opportunities available to the continent but also the constraints facing it, because the basic question is how, in the course of this 21st century, to oppose to the "invention of Africa" an "invention of the world" by Africa.

Global Issues, Global Challenges

Increasingly complex neoliberal globalization, changes in intercultural relations at the global level, climate change, poverty, rapid urbanization, the ICTs revolution, the emergence of knowledge societies, the evolution of gender and intergenerational relations, the evolution of spirituality and of the status and the role of religion in modern societies, the emergence of a multi-polar world and the phenomenon of emerging powers of the South are some of the realities of our world that are widely and extensively discussed by both academics and policy-makers. Some of these challenges have been identified in the 2010 edition of the International Social Sciences Council's World Social Sciences Report, as major challenges of the 21st century.

Discussions on climate change, like those on the so-called emerging powers, are much more important today than they were 30 to 40 years ago. If the Rio Summit on global environmental change was a key moment in the mobilization of the international community to face the challenges arising from global warming, such summits were rare. However, in less than two

years, two summits – the Copenhagen Summit and the Cancun Summit on Climate Change – have been organised, and another summit will be held soon on the same issues in Durban (South Africa). Major international programmes on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, such as REDD and REDD+, have also been launched. Furthermore, the creation of the Euro Zone as well as the rise of countries like China and India, have had repercussions worldwide.

The question one must ask is: How does all this affect Africa? And how prepared is the continent to face these challenges as well as those that will arise in the future? It is nowadays rather difficult to keep pace with advances in science and technology, including in the areas of biotechnology and nanotechnology, genetic engineering, etc. The challenge that Africa is facing is not only that of understanding how new scientific discoveries may have an impact on our societies, but also that of how to become a "continent of science" itself.

The rapidity of the pace of change in virtually all spheres of social life at the local, national, continental, and global levels make it difficult to identify the challenges that Africa will be facing in the coming century beyond a few decades. Science itself is changing as a result of changes occurring in nature and in society. Moreover, science and technology, far from being neutral, have become key players in the evolutions that occur in production systems, trade, and intercultural relations, as well as in research and the formulation of responses to environmental change. The ability of science to anticipate, read and interpret the processes of change has increased over the years. The ability of humanity to follow developments taking place in nature, and to capture the major trends taking place within society, is likely to increase as science itself develops. Therefore, the list of questions that can be considered as major challenges for the 21st century is likely to change over time.

Africa of the 21st century

Africa has entered the 21st century with huge unresolved issues, such as poverty, rapid urbanisation, the national question, regional integration, gender inequality, food insecurity, violent conflict, political fragmentation, and the fact of occupying a subaltern position in the global community, and in global governance. The weight of the past is a major handicap for Africa. The effects of the slave trade, colonization and neo-colonialism that Africa has suffered from are still being felt, as they have each and together resulted in the suppression of freedoms, the violation of human rights and dignity of the peoples of the continent, as well as the looting of human, natural and intellectual resources and led to what the pan-Africanist historian Walter Rodney called the "underdevelopment" of Africa. Among the major disadvantages of the continent at the dawn of the twenty-first century are also the low level of education of many Africans, the lack of modern techniques of production, transport, etc., a fragmented political space and the extrovert structure of the economies. The institutions of higher education and cultures of the elites are strongly marked, not by a philosophy and development strategies guided by the interests of African peoples, but by influences coming from the North, influences that are more alienating than liberating.

Nevertheless, the Africa of the end of the first decade of the 21st century is not exactly the same as the Africa of the early sixties which had just got freedom from colonial rule. The challenges the continent faces today are not exactly the same as those of the sixties. Although there still are issues dating back to the early years of independence, these are of a different order, and are

today discussed with a particular focus and a sense of urgency. This is particularly true of the issues of governance and development, most of which are yet to be resolved.

Yet by all indications, these issues have gained particular relevance and magnitude. The celebration of the 50th anniversary of the independence of many countries in 2010 has provided an opportunity for African researchers to review the continent's performance in 50 years of independence, a mixed record after all. There have been many achievements in terms of social and economic development. Enormous progress has been made in education and health, and some countries have managed to establish democratic governance systems, especially after the wave of national conferences (in West and Central Africa) at the end of the 1980s and early 1990s. The fall of authoritarian regimes, the end of apartheid, the change of ruling parties in countries like Senegal, and the recent profound changes in Tunisia (the "Jasmine Revolution"), Egypt and elsewhere in North Africa have made the promise of democratization and development of Africa much more real. Yet even with the recent political transformations, governance issues are still part of the great challenges facing our continent. Africa is still beset by the paradox of poverty in plenty: most people of the continent are poor despite the fact that the countries they live in are rich in human and natural resources.

Poverty is still massive and deeply rooted, and the processes that lead to exclusion and marginalization of large segments of African societies are still ongoing. Exclusion and political marginalization of individuals, groups and entire social classes are, as we know, among the root causes of many of the violent conflicts that have ravaged several African countries, while aggravating underdevelopment and international dependence.

Some of the "remedies" to the economic crisis and, more generally, to the problems of underdevelopment and widespread poverty that have been proposed or imposed on Africa have, in some cases contributed to the worsening of problems that they were supposed to solve. Others, like the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) as an antidote to food insecurity, or large scale land alienation in favour of multinational companies producing food crops or crops to obtain bio-fuels, raise significant political, ethical and health concerns, making the land question more complex. Commodification, and attempts to subject almost all spheres of nature and society, including human organs, forest resources, and the social sciences themselves, to a market logic pose enormous challenges for science and for society, even if in some respects, the process has directed the flow of precious financial and human resources to some key issues and led to major discoveries that could enhance social progress. However, by all indications, with the exception of a few, the countries of the South are still at the level of receivers / consumers in the overall relationship that is behind these processes, or at best in the role of "passengers" rather than "drivers" of the process of globalization.

Reflections should also focus on issues such as the high mobility of African people, both within and outside of the continent, and its consequences in terms of citizenship rights, and its impacts on gender relations; the issues of climate change, natural resource management and food security; the recurrent problem of African integration with a focus on the issue of a common currency and common borders; or yet again the governance of African cities, since a number of prospective studies have identified urbanization as a major trend in the evolution of the continent. These issues are likely to continue to determine the evolution of the continent.

Special attention should be paid to higher education, given the importance, and the uniqueness of the role that knowledge plays in development, and its ability to influence the whole system. Isn't the "vulnerability" of Africa the result of its marginal position in the world of knowledge? With the ongoing changes in higher education around the world and the weakening of many African universities as a result of both deep crises and twenty years of structural adjustment, brain drain and sheer negligence on the part of the State, African research has encountered considerable difficulties in its attempts to study and interpret these events and more.

New technologies, especially ICTs play one of the most crucial roles in social, economic and political developments of the continent. For instance, the mobile phone and FM radio stations played an important role in the political and social movements in Senegal at the turn of the Millennium. Faced with restrictions on political debates in many countries such as Tunisia, we saw the importance of the Internet, including social media and Internet-based sites such as Facebook and Twitter as spaces for democratic struggles involving thousands of highly educated but unemployed urban youth. Meanwhile, the governance of the Internet, a space managed mainly by private multinational companies of a new type (Facebook, Twitter, Google, YouTube, etc...), remains an unresolved issue.

Therefore the question is: Will this be Africa's century, as it is sometimes claimed? A better way to put more or less the same question is to ask: How can Africa take charge of its future and make this century the one of its renaissance? But what does it mean to make the 21st century the century of Africa and what does that imply? How could the social sciences and humanities address the challenges that we already know, and what types of improvements are required in the African higher education and research systems in order for them to better prepare Africa to face the challenges of the coming decades of this century?

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The timeline for manuscript assessment and publication is as outlined below:

1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
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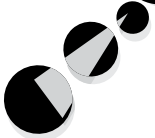
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Book of Proceedings

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Conference
Abstracts

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A Pilot Study on the Applicability of New Urbanism Principles to Provide Affordable Housing in Abuja

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Abstract

Affordable housing is generally referred to as any housing scheme which cost not more than 30 per cent of the income level of the inhabitants. 87% of the existing stocks within Abuja do not meet the minimum quality requirement in terms of design and desired functions including satisfactory liveable neighbourhood and quality housing typologies suitable for every cadre of income earners. The available 13% are either very expensive, not accessible or both. Hence, there is a need for a holistic research of these housing stocks and design neighbourhoods and houses that are affordable and readily available. The aim of the research is to explore Principles of New Urbanism, as a viable solution to provide affordable housing in Abuja, Nigeria. The study is a mixed method research i.e. it entails both qualitative and quantitative approach to derive data. The research involves an evaluative approach of case studies, to derive data which are; principles of new urbanism peculiar to housing design. Purposive sampling technique was employed to select the buildings to be studied. A total of three housing estates were surveyed based on ownership, density and location namely; Gwarimpa Housing Estate, Federal Housing Lugbe and Resettlement scheme. A total of 50 questionnaires were distributed with 39 (79.0% response rate) retrieved and 11 invalid. The findings reveal that there is a variety of housing types in the housing environments, but the variety only satisfies the needs of people in the upper and upper middle income earners for the Gwarimpa estate, and for the middle and low income groups in the Lugbe estate. However, districts' design should go beyond abstracting but should apply principles of new urbanism especially at the design stage.

Keywords: *Affordable Housing, New urbanism.*



Financial Crime in Nigeria Public Sector: a Study of Lagos State Ministries

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Abstract

This study investigated the existence of financial crime in the Nigerian public sector and the effects of government reforms implementation in Lagos state ministries. The study further examined the intensity and effectiveness of punishment against such crimes. Questionnaire survey was used as primary data collection method. Out of 160 questionnaire 83 were retrieved as response from accountant and auditors across 10 ministries. The t-test statistics was used in testing the hypotheses stated in the study. This revealed that contract fraud and payroll fraud were prevailing fraud in the ministries during the previous administration. Government reforms have also been brought into way to reduce and curb the effects of financial crime and to seal loopholes. The study recommends the effectiveness of the legal anticorruption agencies in charge of reducing the rate of financial crimes and there should an increase in the level of their enforcement. There should be high profile penalties and charges involving fraud in order to discourage its reoccurrence in the public sector.

Keywords: *Financial Crime, Fraud, Public Sector, Ministries, Department and Agencies.*



A Homer Legacy Software Based Optimization Analysis of Standby Generator and Solar Powered System for a Rural Home

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Abstract

The privatized Electricity distribution companies (Discos) of Nigeria may find extending power to some remote communities prohibitive, due to high cost involved and low revenue generation. These remote communities have predominantly rely on standby generators. This paper presents a simple energy demand of a typical village home, examining a gasoline generator that will feed the home, provide an alternative design of a solar powered system and finally the economic aspect of the two supplies were forecasted using homer legacy software with the view of finding out the optimal configuration. It was observed that, the solar powered system has higher advantages when compared with the standby generator.

Keywords: *Legacy Software, Generator and Solar powered system*



Capital Gains Tax Administration in South Eastern Nigeria: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

It is not news that assets especially those in the form of real estate provide the best forms of investment. This is obviously because of the fact that investments in real estate provide an hedge against inflation. Owing to the fact that real estate assets increase in value against all odds as time passes, people of all classes flock to the real estate market for investment. The government is not left out as they enact laws to levy taxes on investments in real estate. One of these taxes is capital gains tax. This is primarily a tax on a disposal of assets especially real estate assets. Unfortunately, the administration of capital gains tax is fraught with hiccups, absurdities and abnormally. This paper discussed some taxes on land and real estate assets and examined the administration of capital gains tax in South East Nigeria. The study critically reviewed the Capital Gains Tax Act of Nigeria and its application to the different states of South East geo-political zone of Nigeria. The study relied on questionnaires, interviews and visits to tax authorities and ministries of finance in the study area to assess the practice and administration of Capital Gains Tax. The study concluded that the assessment of taxes on property and real estate assets is a professional work and observed that the requisite professionals are not usually employed in the civil service and offices handling the administration of capital gains tax with dire consequences. The study recommended the employment and retaining of tax experts and real estate appraisers especially in a private sector driven economy that most states of the federation of Nigeria are striving for including states in the South East geo-political zone.

Keywords: *Tax, Real Estate Assets, Capital gains, investment, inflation, civil service.*



A Review of the Nigerian Minerals/Mining act 2007 for Economic Transformation

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Abstract

Minerals are naturally occurring substances beneath the earth. They are the property of the Federal government of the country where they are found. Laws are enacted to regulate all aspects of the exploration of all solid minerals in Nigeria with the sole aim of shepherding the proceeds therefore for the development of the country. Unfortunately however, the Minerals Act No. 20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (2007) leaves much to be desired. This study examined the provisions of the Act. It reviewed the sections of the act particularly concerned with ownership, licenses, mining/quarrying and valuation of mineral property. The study concluded that the myriad of problems being entertained at the Mining Cadastre Office (MCO) and the Ministry of Mines and Steel (MMS) is a result of the haphazardness of the laws guiding the mining industry as well as the orchestrated policy somersault of successive administrations of governance in Nigeria. The study recommends an assemblage of technocrats and bureaucrats to harmonize the mining laws to attain international standards such that the mineral resources of the nation could be utilized for rapid economic development.

Keywords: *Minerals, Mining, Valuation, Ownership, exploration.*



Electrical Fault in Power Transmission Line in Nigeria: a Case Study of Enugu-New Heaven 132kv Transmission Line


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Abstract

This paper highlights the faults analysis on Enugu-New heaven 132kv transmission line. Data used for analysis cover a period of six months (March 2015 to August 2015). The causes of this analysis revealed the different types of faults and power outages experienced in 132kv Enugu-New heaven transmission line. These are as a result of Single line to ground fault, line to line fault, double line to ground fault and Open circuit fault, faulty equipment with the transmission system and poor maintenance culture. A total of 39 faults occurred in six months; faults A: has the highest frequency of occurrence. The month of March has the highest faults. The total duration of power outage in a month was 67.94hr and also the month of September has the highest duration of power outage followed by July. The causes of faults on an electrical power transmission line and the possible solution to reduce these faults will be of relevance to PHCN and power system Engineers

Keywords: *Transmission line faults, substation load, transmitting station and distribution network substation*



Determinants of Unemployment in Nigeria

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Abstract

The main focus of this research paper is to look into the determinants of unemployment in Nigeria. Based on theoretical underpinnings four explanatory variables were included in this study which are; gross fixed capital formation, exchange rate, interest rate and inflation rate (CPI based) in order to evaluate their impact on the trend of unemployment rate. Data for the study were obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and were analyzed and tested using the Error Correction Model (ECM). The result of the findings revealed that: there existed a significant relationship between unemployment rate and the explanatory variables selected in the study. It was recommended that an investment friendly rate of interest is necessary for promoting economic growth; infrastructural decay should be addressed as infrastructural expenditure incurred by banks are passed to borrowers through interest rate.

Keywords: *Exchange rate, GDP growth rate, Inflation rate, Interest rate. Unemployment rate.*



Military Rule in Nigeria: the Bane of Corruption in the Judiciary

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Abstract

The Nigerian judiciary has been lampooned as being corrupt. The demigodly powers of the High Court judges and Supreme Court Justices have been demystified. The judiciary have been desecrated recently. This article embarked on an archival odyssey to unearth the antecedents of corruption in the judiciary. It was an exposition. The high-handedness of then military governments desecrated the hallowed chambers of the judiciary that invariably dovetailed to what is being experienced in the judiciary today. Thoughtful solutions for the imbroglio were proffered such as repealing ouster clauses and laws that limit the powers of the judges, the necessity of enthroning financial independence for the judiciary and dealing summarily with corrupt individuals including judges as seen in China, Japan, Singapore to mention a few.

Keywords: *Supreme Court, High Court, ouster clauses, corruption, military governments*



Accounting Crimes in Nigerian Tertiary Educational Institutions Especially in Payroll Section

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Abstract

Accounting crimes in Nigeria's Tertiary Educational institution have continued to be a threat to the development and smooth operations of the institutions. These crimes which have been found to be more pronounced in the payroll section of Bursary department appear to have defied all known solutions. The problems resulting from these crimes have continued to plague our educational Institutions and Society. Among the problem are unemployment, retarded development, poor infrastructure, poor planning and low quality of educational products. Edward Nogel applied the awareness of the red flags in detecting and preventing common payroll frauds in educational tertiary institutions. This paper critically examines the principles of Nogel's checks and balances mechanism with a view to determining its effectiveness or otherwise in the prevention and control of financial crimes in Nigeria's Tertiary educational institution. It is the view of this paper that some aspects of Nogel's principles should be more seriously emphasized in order to create effective checks and balances in our tertiary educational institutions and address the social and economic problems so generated.

Keywords: *Accounting, Financial Crimes, Tertiary Educational Institutions, Payroll Section.*



Application of Artificial Neural Network for Power System Frequency Prediction in FNET

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Abstract

This work presents the application of Artificial Neural Network (ANN) on time series data of voltage magnitude, voltage angle and system frequency measurements obtained from Local Frequency Monitoring Network (LFNET), set up using Frequency Disturbance Recorder (FDR) and a Personal computer (PC) for power system frequency prediction. The predicted results obtained from the ANN model were validated with the mean square error (MSE) conventional statistical method. The MSE of the model was found to be 1.38×10^{-3} and that of statistical approach were 1.02×10^{-3} , to this extent the superiority of ANN over conventional method has been ascertained. Hence the developed model can be used for power system frequency prediction.

Keywords: *Neural Network, Local Frequency and Power system*



Re-Visiting the Structural Foundation of Nigeria Federalism

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Abstract

The prospect of achieving a virile political climate where every Nigerian will operate favourably without fear of molestation or intimidation has remained one of the most intractable problems which successive administration of this country have unsuccessfully tried to grapple with. Thus, the urgent need to re-visit the structural foundation of Nigeria federalism has become imperative given the prevailing circumstances. Consequently, the fundamental issue of Nigeria federalism since 1960 Nigeria became an independent state, which is an idea founded on the philosophical objective of unity in diversity, has regrettably remained elusive. The continuous violation of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria by our leaders with impunity and marginalization of certain tribes on key political appointments both past and present administration has severally raised question on true federalism of Nigeria, as an entity. However, true federalism is one of the key foundations upon which the principle of rule of law and federal character is built which guarantee a just and egalitarian society, corruption, nepotism, tribalism and Godfatherism syndrome has remained a cankerworm in the administrative machineries of Nigeria. Thus, strict application of the rule of law and administration of justice is the only functional mechanism that will address the structural foundation of Nigeria federalism. The central purpose of this paper is to present a coherent framework of true federalism in Nigeria which is that portion of the 1999 constitution that was inspired by a feeling of sustainable democratic structure free from corruption, nepotism and tribalism. This paper examines the consistent emergence of militancy, insurgency and terrorism in Nigeria which has remained a clog in the wheel of governance in Nigeria. These has generated so much concerns and debate amongst political scientist and constitutional lawyers. This Paper shall examine the various mechanisms put in place by scholars and experts as a panacea for a sustain able Nigeria federalism where the rule of law, administration of justice and principle of federal character are predominant and not one where global best practices in true federalism is a strange phenomenon. Also primary and secondary sources of data collection were properly utilized on this paper. More importantly, the necessary recommendations made in this paper if fully adopted shall go a long way in ensuring a true Nigeria federalism. The paper also concludes that for a sustainable Nigeria federalism, the 2014 key National Conference recommendations made should be put into use as a matter of urgent necessity, and the administration of justice machineries should be functional and proactive. This however, will guarantee a sustainable Nigeria federalism.

Keywords: *Structural foundation of Nigeria, federalism, Re-visiting, Rule of law and Administration of justice.*

Effect of Land Titles Registration on Property Investments in Nigeria

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Abstract

Property investment is the parting of capital at present on the development or purchase of Land and/or buildings (real estate) which provides interest of certain duration(s) either for future income generation/capital appreciation or self occupation. Property investment would be considered as unsafe or in-secured if carried out on an unregistered plot of land. This paper is written with the aim to establish the effect of registration of land titles on real property investments in Nigeria. The research adopted secondary data source methodology, and the result showed that land title registration affords the investor(s) enforceable right over their investments. The recommendation was that any investor who wants to invest in property or real estate should at most consider obtaining a legal title to his/her land where the investment is to take place through proper land registration.

Keywords: *Land, Registration, Instrument, Property and Investment*



Assessment of Factors Influencing Customers' Restaurant Choice and Satisfaction in North Eastern Nigeria


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Abstract

This paper examines the factors perceived which influence customers' decision in choosing suitable restaurant for their meals. Since the restaurant sector is one of the fastest growing sectors, it is of great significance for this paper to objectively examine the overall customer perception and satisfaction of the restaurant service, to determine which is the most significant determinant factor of customers' choice and satisfaction of a restaurant and lastly to establish the relationship between the factors and customers' Satisfaction. The method used will be purposive random sampling technique on 240 customers from 20 restaurants with 5 restaurants each from Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Potiskum. The survey will gather the perception of customers on quality of restaurant service using the Likert scale from (5) strongly agreed and (1) strongly disagreed. Data collected will be analyzed using the descriptive statistics, Spearman correlation analysis will also be used to find out the most significant factor while multiple regressions will respond to the hypothesis. The research findings will be used to draw conclusion and recommendations will be made for policy and practice.

Keywords: *Factors, Customer, Restaurant Choice, Satisfaction, North-East Nigeria.*



Consumer Protection and the Legal Regime for Transactions Relating to Interest in Land through the Power of Attorney under the Nigerian Legal System: the Consumer's Nightmare

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Abstract

Although a power of attorney is by its very nature known and taken to be and represent an instrument of appointment and thereby constitutes the donee thereof the agent of the donor, yet the use to which it is these days committed in transactions relating to land has so popularized it among the landed gentry in Nigeria that its legal meaning and nature have been largely misconstrued. It is in this wise generally taken to be an instrument through and by which interest in land is conveyed or more appropriately transferred to the donee by the donor. This practice which is now common place in most parts of Nigeria has led people to believe that once a power of attorney is donated over land, particularly where it is expressed to be given for valuable consideration and therefore irrevocable, it amounts to the sale of the land or more appropriately, alienation of interest over the land to the donee of the power of attorney who consequently goes home satisfied that he has indeed undertaken a purchase of the land or successfully acquired valid interest in land. Considered within the context of the law of consumer protection, the donee of the power of attorney is in this paper the consumer of the power of attorney and the extent to which he is protected under the transaction having regard to the available legal regime on the subject is the purpose of the analyses. It will be demonstrated that what is obtainable practice is diametrically at variance with the state of the law on the subject resulting in exposing the donee consumer to avoidable risk for most part. It will consequently be recommended among other things that a paradigm shift be achieved via legislative intervention to establish and nature a home grown Nigerian version of Power of Attorney so as to achieve a sustained protection for the donee consumer under the Nigerian Legal system.

Keywords: *Power of attorney, legislative and Nigerian Legal system*

Addressing the Socio-Economic Challenges of Internal Displacement in Nigeria: the Role of NGOs and Social Works

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Abstract

The quest for sustainable development will remain elusive in the absence of a stable polity. It is more so for societies/countries that are largely developing and agrarian. Thus, internal displacement resulting from whatever factor, poses serious challenges to governance in any nation. This study examines the efforts/measures of various agencies in addressing such challenges. Specifically, it isolates and assesses the roles of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and social works in this regard. Data is sourced from such secondary materials as books, journals, magazines, newspapers, the internet, etc. Its method of analysis is essentially qualitative while running in parts like – introduction, meaning/definition of Internal displacement, the Boko Haram experience, socio-economic challenges, government measures at stemming the challenges of IDPs, and the roles of NGOs and Social works, their impacts/successes/failures. The findings of the study reveal a significant positive impact of the measures adopted by all agencies which has not translated to a hundred present success. Hence, it recommends increased, sustained effort backed up by a good measure of foreign intervention.

Keywords: *Internal displacement (IDPs), Socio-economic challenges, Boko Haram experience, NGOs and Social works.*



The Problems, Prospects and Social Consequences of Sustainable Rural Business in Nigeria

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Abstract

Rural business involves those activities undertaken by the rural dwellers in the rural setting as their day to day activities and for survival. In this paper, the researcher examines the problems, prospects and social consequences of growth and sustainable of rural business in Nigeria. In order to achieve this, questionnaire was used to solicit the opinion of the rural business owners and operators who are literate and interview was conducted for the illiterate business owners. In order to analyze the data collected, SPSS was used. The mean of the responses were obtained and compared with likert scale. The result indicates that the mean of the responses are greater than the mean of the likert scale, this means that lack of infrastructures/technology, poor management, lack of finance, lack of market for the rural products and services hinder the growth and sustainability of rural business. The result also shows that prospects/ socio economic consequences of rural business includes; generation of employment, curtailing social evils, elimination of urban migration, community and economic development. The study concluded that government should provide technology needed in the rural areas to mechanize and boost agriculture. Rural farmers should be mobilized and encouraged to enable them to be productive. Infrastructures should be made available to enhance the conditions and standard of living. The implication is that, the urban migration will be reduced because people will like to stay in the rural areas. Agriculture should be mechanized and attractive to people, resulting rural development and mass production.

Keywords: *Rural business, Challenges, Prospects, Growth and Consequences.*



Africa's Sub-Regional Conflict Management Regime and the Containment of Terrorism: a Study of Multinational Joint Task Force (MJTF) in Lake Chad Basin


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Abstract

The study examines the efficacy of the multinational Joint Task Force in containing the threat which plague the region as a result of Boko Haram insurgency. The Lake Chad Basin of West Africa has become a conflict flash point due to the contagious and spill over effect and the regionalization of Boko Haram activities into neighbouring states of Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon. The security threat manifest in the influx of refugee from Nigeria flowing into neighbouring states, which creates the problem of internally displaced persons, kidnapping of both citizens and foreigners in neighbouring states etc. The study adopts the regional security complex theory and the regime theory. Data were generated using secondary sources. The study discovered that the regionalization of the threats emanating of Boko Haram seriously compounds and complicates the security challenge of West African States. Also, the establishment of such a home-grown counter terrorism initiate is not formidable enough as a veritable conflict management regime, though some success have been recorded. Based on the findings, the work recommended among other things, a robust, well equip and formidable counter terrorism regime where adequate training, logistic and funding in a harmoniously collaborative manner of all the countries involve is needed and the rigorous border policing.

Keywords: *Africa's sub-regional conflict, management regime, Terrorism, Multinational joint task force*



Corruption, Institutional Effectiveness and the Fight against Insurgency in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the extent which corruption cripples the Nigerian defence and other security agencies in the counter insurgency campaign. As instruments of security, the Army, Navy, Airforce, Police and Department of State Security are hindered from the proper discharge of their core functions owing to the nefarious effect of corruption. The study adopts the structural-functional approach as the theoretical framework. Data were generated using secondary sources. The paper argues that the problem of corruption would remain unabated and insurmountable if Nigeria still operates a pretend kind of democracy devoid of accountability, transparency and rule of law in its public institutions cum service. The paper recommends among other things transparency and accountability should be upheld in defence matters, budgetary allocation and arms procurement should be sacrosanct monitored to ensure appropriate utilization of funds.

Keywords: *Corruption, Institutional effectiveness, Fight, Insurgency, Nigeria*



Africa in the Whirl Pool of Globalization, Arms Proliferation and Terrorism: a Study of Al-Shabaab in Somalia

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Abstract

The continent of Africa has experienced different forms of humiliation from time immemorial. This is obvious when one considers the historical antecedent of slavery, colonialism and neo-colonialism with its concomitant neo-liberal therapies: liberalization, deregulation, austeric measures (SAP), etc which continue to subjugate African countries with unquestioned compliance to the erstwhile colonial overlords – Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy etc. The phenomena of globalization is a new form of colonialism which have received heated debate as regards weakening and eroding states sovereignty, mostly Africa which remains at the far-end-of-the-recipient of its dividends. Indisputably, globalization has its credibility in integrating economies, enhancing standard of living, engendering economic breakthrough etc. yet, the continent of Africa still remains disoriented of its place in this globalized world. The foremost problems manifest in the loss of sovereignty, which depicts the loss of functions traditionally performed by state, weakening their capacity and monopoly over the use of coercive means of violence. More so, the arbitrary define borders by the colonialists foisted on the respective states aids the smuggling of illegal goods, shipment, transfer and proliferation of small arms and light weapons which embolden terrorism, which further compounds the fail state problem. As these weapons easily reached the hands of rogue states and terrorist groups, it gives a fillip to the act of fillip terrorism – recruitment, finance, communication and training. The case of Al-Shabaab acting as a destabilizing factor gives credence to this assertion as arms are easily shipped across borders and employed to challenge the conventional state of Somalia, wrecking havoc and all manner of atrocious deeds. The work utilizes the content analysis method of analysis in a descriptive manner to authenticate facts and data. The study objectively seeks to examine how globalization has paved way for the free movement of people across borders, mostly terrorist groups (Al-Shabaab) on the one hand and the transfer of small arms and light weapons which is capable of aiding and emboldening terrorist and also compound the problem of the failing state of Somalia. Findings revealed that the problem of failing state of Somalia becomes more disturbing and seems unabated as the terrorist group – Al-Shabaab, poses a serious challenge to the Somalia Central Government and neighbouring states. This also complicates the fragile security environment of the horn of Africa which has remained a victim of prolonged conflict, famine, drought and refugee flow. The work recommends among other things the cogent need for African countries to courageously fit into the global village envisaging the pros and cons of their engagement in terms of the sovereignty, uncompromised and rigorous border policing and policies which takes into consideration human security and development.

Keywords: *Globalization, Arms proliferation and fail State.*

The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Fight against Financial Corruption in Nigeria (2003-2016)

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Abstract

The study examines the extent to which the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) has been able to tackle financial corruption and its gangrenous effects in Nigeria between 2003 and 2016. The study relied on systematic qualitative content analysis of secondary sources of data, and the good governance theoretical framework was adopted as the tool of analysis for the study. A cursory thrust into the political culture of corruption in Nigeria's history revealed that even with the establishment of anti-graft agencies and legislations by the distinct administrations, financial corruption has, nevertheless, continued to wax stronger and escalate like wildfire. The paper argues that corruption has been perpetrated with impunity with little or no genuine political will to bring the perpetrators to book, that there exists a porous intelligence base in the pursuit of financial corruption cases, that unnecessary politicking by the government and the political class limits the EFCC's effectiveness, and that the presence of the impunity clause and plea bargain shortchanges the pursuit of the rule of law and the delivery of justice which, in turn, hamper on the anti-corruption campaign of the EFCC. The paper, therefore, recommends the pursuit of good governance, incorporation of a strong scientific base in the investigation and persecution of financial corruption cases, genuine political will in the anti-graft war, and granting the EFCC autonomy to operate freely but under specific legal codes.

Keywords: *EFCC, financial corruption, good governance, anti-graft.*



Bureaucracy and Development at the Local Government Level: a Study of Selected Local Governments in Edo State of Nigeria

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Abstract

Contemporary discourse on positioning the local government for optimal performance centers on its autonomy. In spite of several reforms of the local government system in Nigeria, it still grapples with the seeming problem of service-delivery and bringing development closer to the people. At the heart of the local government system is the bureaucracy. This study, therefore, is an attempt to examine the effect of the present bureaucratic structure, organization and staffing, on the attainment of developmental goals. The study also attempts to find out if decentralizing the bureaucracy by allowing the people to participate in decisions relating to developmental projects will lead to efficient service-delivery and development. The work is conceptualized within the ambit of Max Weber's Ideal Type Bureaucracy. Using the multi-stage sampling technique for the collation of primary data and also a ten-year budgetary record of selected local governments in Edo State, the study found out that the present structure and organisation of the local government bureaucracy cannot support and adequately drive development at the local government level. The study also found out that decentralizing the local government bureaucracy along ward levels, alongside indigenizing the staffing of the bureaucracy, and fusing the traditional values will promote development at the local government level. The study further found out that the people's participation in project conceptualization, implementation and evaluation will promote development at the local government level. Consequently, the study recommended that existing legislation should be amended by the National and State Houses of Assemblies, respectively, with a view to restructuring the local government bureaucracy by decentralizing it up to the ward levels with traditional institutions given specific roles. The study further recommends that the concept of 'Town Hall Bureaucracy', where the people are allowed to participate in project decisions, should be encouraged and codified.

Keywords: *Bureaucracy development, Local government level, Edo state*



Edible Cities: the Place of Landscape Architecture in Urban Agriculture in Nigeria

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Abstract

Global urban population is on the increase from 2.86 billion in 2000 to 4.98 billion by 2030, invariably, it is projected that in five (5) years, the population Africans that will be living in the cities will be 50% to 60%. And the Nigerian government has put in place vision 20:2020, it is a programme designed to meet with the projection that by 2020, the country will be one of the top 20 developing economies in the world, the vision covers areas such as Agriculture and food security and about 28 other items identified in the objective of vision 20:2020. The focus of this research is to identify how landscape Architect can use it tools in this vision to bring about agriculture and food security, and in concluding proffer recommendations as measurements that can be taken to attain food security in the cities and urban spaces.

Keywords: *Urban, Agriculture, Food security and Landscape Architect*



Drama as a Panacea to Terrorist Attack in Nigeria

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Abstract

The issues of National and International terrorism is on the increase with its brutality. In Nigeria society, the nature and type of terrorism has become more varied and complex and terrorist organization even more evasive and difficult to understand. There is thus a strong need to combat this hydra-headed monster of terrorism. This study examines in general the nature, type of terrorism and threat posed by them. It later discusses how drama that often finds a way of restoring sanity in any society, this can be achieved when there is a story to tell with the aid of actors and actresses who play different roles on a stage to pass home their messages before their audience. To this end, drama has become a kind of media that communicates to the target audience through any available means not only to inform but to teach morals and values of a society through positive propagation of culture, tradition and in the same breath condemning atrocities. Drama therefore can help in curbing terrorism in Nigeria society.

Keywords: *Terrorist, Panacea, Drama, Audience, Propagation*



Education: a Vital Runway to Entrepreneurial Development and Job Creation: a Study of Nigeria


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Abstract

The education process is one which packages and facilitates the acquisition of knowledge, skills, competences, attitude, beliefs, values, ethics, etc. which enable an individual to be useful first, to himself/herself, and then to such an individual's family, community, nation, and the entire human society. This process provides for the curriculum which is generally referred to as the pathway/runway through which all programmes are executed. Since the curriculum is subsumed in the broader education process, it stands to reason that the education process in itself could also be referred to as a runway by which entrepreneurial skills could be acquired. This study investigates the role of education as a vital runway to entrepreneurial development and job creation in Nigeria. Specifically, it examines the importance of the education process in the inculcation of entrepreneurial skills and the creation of jobs through the skills acquired by entrepreneurs. Data is obtained by primary sourcing and complimented by secondary materials like books, journals, periodicals and the internet. Although simple percentages constitute the hub of analysis, there is a blend of qualitative technique. The results reveal education as a vital runway in the process of the development of entrepreneurial skills and job creation. The paper runs in parts – the introduction, Education and the education process, knowledge/skills acquisition, job creation, summary/conclusion and recommendations. The study recommends that the education process should be made more qualitative through curriculum innovation.

Keywords: *Education, Curriculum innovation, entrepreneurial skill acquisition, Job creation, Nigeria*



Public Sector Management and the Challenge of Unemployment: Nigeria's Experience in the Last Three Decades (1985-2015)

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Abstract

Public sector management represents the set of processes and management relations which exist between the components of an administrative system by which the laws are put into force and/or the activities in the delivery of services satisfying public interest are planned, organized, coordinated, managed and supervised. This process is saddled with the responsibility of satisfying the yearnings and needs of the citizenry. One such need is in the area of unemployment – a phenomenon that has posed serious challenges globally and here in Nigeria. Alanana (2003), posits that unemployment is potentially dangerous as it sends disturbing signal to all segments of the Nigerian society. This is because the rate of unemployment in Nigeria has been high even at the period of economic boom of the seventies (6.2%); 1980s (9.8%) and the 1990s (11.5%). This study investigate the extent to which public sector management has risen to the challenge of unemployment in the last three (3) decades. Specifically, it seeks to assess the effectiveness of the measures of the up-and-downstream public management sub-sectors at ameliorating the unemployment situation in Nigeria. While the Okun's law (1962) constitutes its theoretical framework, the data is obtained from secondary sources namely – the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical bulletin, Journals, periodicals and the internet. Its mode of analysis is largely qualitative and comparative in approach. The findings reveal that measures/efforts emanating from public management policies are yet to achieve significant positive impacts on the unemployment situation in Nigeria. Hence, the advocate for far-reaching reforms.

Keywords: *Public Sector Management, Challenge of Unemployment, Okun's law, Reforms.*



French Language and Border Security in Nigeria

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Abstract

Border security has come to assume heightened importance in the world today as the rate of criminal activities have increased in scale especially in this era of globalization. Nigeria is surrounded for the most part by French speaking countries. Communication across its borders is principally through the use of the French language. Security personnel working along these borders need to be bilingual, using English and French effectively. However, there appears to be a critical gap in the capacity of federal agencies to effectively perform their duties along the borders as a result of their lack of proficiency in the French language. This paper seeks to examine the role that the French language can play in cross border relations between Nigeria and her francophone neighbors. It also seeks to consider ways and means of enhancing proficiency in the use of the French language by border agencies in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Keywords: *French language, Border security, Nigeria*



Women for Change Initiative: Implications for National Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Women for change initiative is a project based on raising the standard of an average Nigeria woman to help eliminate discrimination of all kinds as well as eradicate poverty in the land. It is championing the review and revision of laws considered being inimical to the welfare and peaceful existence of women, such as tax laws, land use act of 1976, marriage laws, inheritance act and electoral act; issues of high mortality rate, battling with some states of the federation to domesticate child right act. Women are naturally imbued with salient and sterling leadership qualities as resilient family and society builders. Over time in history, few women have been entrusted with the leading role of management and they have proved their worth that they can perform creditably. It is now an old story when women are relegated as reproductive machines and home makers. Little did we know that training a woman is as good as training a nation because they are critical instrument to achieve national development goals. They engaged in the struggle to change men's perspectives about society through their favourable lens to destroy male biased images of gender and sexism. The paper argues that the problem of gender disparity in Nigeria compounded the problem of expanding the capacity level is required to enhance the opportunity of accommodating the needs of male and female. The attainment of gender equality in Nigeria that is time barred will be a mirage due to multi-dimensional factors. Using descriptive approach the paper hinged on actualizing women empowerment with desired pragmatic approach and some useful remarks. Women empowerment will enhance excellence towards national development. Women for change initiative face some daunting challenges to achieve this laudable objective for national development as discourse of this paper.

Keywords: *Women, National Development, Gender, prostitute, slavery*



Boko Haram Insurgency and Role of Government in Reviving the Economic Activities of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) in Gombe State

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Abstract

It is an incontrovertible fact that there is a rise in the incidences of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the world recently. The 2014 report of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) put the global IDPs figure at 33.3 million, 10% of which (3.3 million) are estimated to have been recorded in Nigeria. Though inter-communal violence and natural disasters had been known to be the major causes of displacement in Nigeria for years, the cases of IDPs has reached this unprecedented level in the country as a result of Boko Haram Insurgency. The activities of the sect and the government counter-insurgency response has forced thousands of residents in the affected areas to flee leaving behind their properties and means of livelihood. Through the triangulation of questionnaire administration, interviews and focus group discussion, the research discovered that the IDPs faced two major challenges: harsh living conditions and limited economic opportunities. While many efforts were made in addressing the former by providing humanitarian assistance such as food, medicine and shelter, less effort is put in tackling the latter. This paper recommends that engaging the IDPs in their areas of specialization and providing them with start-up stipend will enable them earn a living and reduce the burden on government, humanitarian agencies and their host communities.

Keywords: *Insurgency, Boko Haram, Internally Displaced Persons, Economic Activities*



Impact of Compensation on Employees Performance (a Study of Guinness Nigeria Plc, Benin City, Edo State)


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Abstract

Compensation is usually narrowed to cash and as a result, employers only have a tunneled vision when it comes to the issues of compensation for their employees. Other aspects of compensation which makes up the total compensation package for the employee are not given much attention. The main objective of the study is to find out the impact of compensation on employees performance in the brewery industry with Guinness Brewery Plc, Benin City, Edo State. 376 questionnaires were administered to the respondents and 237 questionnaires were returned successfully which was used as the bases for the research analysis. The research findings revealed that compensation has significant impact on employees' productivity. It was concluded on the note that Compensation can affect employees' level of commitment. It was recommended that the management of Guinness Nigeria Plc Benin City, Edo State should improve on its pay packages, travel allowance, sick leave and so on so as to improve the employee's productivity rate.

Keywords: *Compensation, Entitlement, Pay packages, Performance, Sick leave*



Critical Appraisal of Activities of Anti-Corruption Agencies Towards Fraud Prevention and Control in the Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

This paper critically appraises the activities of the Anti-Corruption Agencies towards the prevention and control of fraud in the Nigerian Public Sector. Government regimes prior to the Olusegun Obasanjo Administration did establish anti-graft bodies to help curb corruption in the Nation. However, their efforts did not yield much positive results. Nevertheless, the Obasanjo Administration did put more serious effort towards confronting the menace of the corruption by establishing these prominent anti-graft bodies: Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) 2004 and Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) 2000, among others. The basic finding of the study is that there is no separating line between the activities of the government administration and the activities of the anti-graft agencies. This has yielded significantly ineffective results. The study therefore, recommends that the anti-graft bodies should be allowed to operate on a neutral ground based on truthfulness, honesty, uprightness, sincerity, commitment, selflessness and sense of responsibility, if the desired expectation is to be achieved.

Keywords: *Anti-corruption agencies, Public Sector, EFCC, ICPC, Fraud Prevention and Control.*



Casualisation of Labour and Ineffectiveness of Nigeria Labour Laws: a Critical Appraisal

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Abstract

Engagement of large retinue of the work force on the basis of casualisation has become worrisome in the industry. On daily basis these workers are recruited and fired at the whims and caprice of employers. In spite of the fact that these workers continue to generate enormous profits for their principal, they remain classified as casuals and subjected to inhuman work conditions. More worrisome is the fact that no matter their contributions to the sustainability of their organisations, they continue to work under the spell of job insecurity and uncertainty, as their jobs can be terminated at any time the employer deems it necessary. To management apologists, casualisation has become a means of creating jobs for the teeming army of the unemployed and those who under the strict job specification would have been denied job placements. Secondly, casualisation has created a lee-way for organizations to survive in the face of crippling and stifling market competition that has resulted to collapse of many companies. However, it is not the fact that workers are meant to work under spate of job uncertainties that is the concern of labour apologists, but the fact that casualisation of labour reveals a brutal work intensification process comparable to slave labour. The work attempts to examining the underlying factors that propel casualisation and reasons why the various multi-various international conventions and national labour laws has been ineffective in tackling the problem of casualisation and to proffer solutions to the problem.

Keywords: *Casualisation of labour, Ineffectiveness, Nigeria Labour Laws*



Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) Infrastructural Interventions: a Comparative Study of Abia and Imo States (2010-2015)

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Abstract

There are observed inadequacies and inequalities in the provision and distribution of social infrastructure by the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) in Abia and Imo States of Nigeria. This paper examines the causes and effect of this situation and what problems beset NDDC towards infrastructural development in Niger Delta. To properly situate these inequalities a comparison of Abia and Imo states became necessary. The study adopts the survey method while structural-functionalism was adopted as the theoretical framework to guide the study. Descriptive statistics was used to present information in more graphic details. One of the major findings of the study is that poor monitoring of projects has led to non-implementation of physical infrastructures in Niger Delta communities. The paper recommends that there should be proper monitoring of infrastructural interventions of the NDDC to ensure full implementation and development of infrastructures in Niger Delta communities.

Keywords: *NDDC, infrastructure, Intervention, Project, Monitoring*



Governance, Corruption and Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Nigeria: the Case before 2015

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Abstract

This work looked at the complex web of connections and relationship between governance, corruption, development, and the quality of political institutions in Nigeria. It examined the various debates over corruption and poor governance in Nigeria over the years in order to understand the intricate issues surrounding the cultural and socio-political context of the problems of governance and corruption and how it equally affects anticorruption reforms in Nigeria. The work equally examined the various causes of corruption, some anti-corruption measurers and strategies adopted by Nigerian leaders towards curbing corruption. While concluding that corruption is the bane of Nigeria social economic development, it recommends amongst others the convocation of a national conference on corruption so as to produce a national template for the fight against corruption.

Keywords: *Governance, Corruption, Anti-corruption power, Influence, Nigerian Society.*



The Changing of Power Configuration in World Politics and the United Nations Security Council: Implication for Africa


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Abstract

This work examined the changing power configuration in World Politics and the United Nations Security Council: Implication for Africa. The aim of the study was to see how the evolution of power politics that played out with the injection of overriding powers to the United Nations Security Council is impacting, if at all, on the evolving trend in international politics. Our theoretical framework is multilateralism on which contemporary international relations is premised upon because it has with it practical dimensions of the increasing dynamics of global politics of the twenty-first century where non-state actors are playing prominent roles in total contrasts to the politics that created the UNSC. Our study applied descriptive (interpretative) methodology through secondary sources that were subjected to critical analysis that enabled us attain our objectives. We discovered that the unfolding trend of events in international politics shows that the world has become more complex, more integrated and more interdependent than it was when the United Nations was set up. The historical and environmental forces that led to the formation of the United Nations are entirely different from the prevailing politics of the twenty-first century where the concept of power has become so multilateralised above the powers vested in the UNSC, especially with the globalizing processes. We recommend an entirely new global cooperation system that will capitalize on the new technological wave to tackle the emerging threats to international peace. States including African States should conserve efforts and resources mobilized towards Permanent Membership of the UNSC and veer them into strong consolidation of State Power that will be translated into formation of strong regional military, political and economic units to meet up the evolving challenges of world politics.

Keywords: *Power configuration, World politics,
United nations security council, Africa*



The Emerging Trend in Culture of Domestic Violence in Nigeria: Causes, Theoretical Assumptions and Implications

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Abstract

Marriage institution universally acknowledged, as the fundamental bedrock of the family and as basis of societal cohesion, in recent time has come under intense attack, as a result, of the growing incidents of domestic violence and spousal killings. Scholars, Social thinkers and Human Rights advocates have continued to express concern over this trend vis-à-vis its impact on family values and by extension the institution of marriage. Today prospective suitors and spouses are viewing marriage with mixed feelings and with fear of trepidation. Most disturbing is the fact that in spite of wide coverage of these incidents in print, electronic and social media, cases of molestation in the hands of spouses, spousal killings, and sexual abuses of children in homes have continued unabated. This situation has raised a question why the trend has continued. According to a school of thought, the answers are socially, economically and psychologically unvaryingly correlated. To this school it is traceable to economic destabilization of families, unemployment, frustration as a result of feeling of powerlessness; stress associated with cohabitation, family background/childhood experiences to marital immaturity. Oddly, despite existence of various deterrent Laws and Legislative Acts enacted to check these marital excesses, nothing seems to have been achieved in curbing the menace. On the contrary, many spouses have become sparring partners, battering has become a norm in many families, infliction of fatal injuries have continued to dodge the path of marital relationships. It is based on the dire consequences of the growing incidents of domestic violence on society that necessitated the work. The study is therefore an attempt to bring to the fore the underlying factors, the behind the growing incidents of domestic violence and spousal killings, with a view at providing means by which it can be curtailed or eliminated in the society.

Keywords: *Trend, Culture, Domestic and Violence Implications.*



The Significant Effect of Indecent Dressing on Academic Performance of Students; Moshood Abiola Polytechnic Abeokuta in Perspective

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Abstract

This study was conducted to measure the significant effect of students' indecent dressing on their academic performance as evident in Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta, Ogun State. The sample size of 200 respondents was obtained via a stratified random sampling while one-way analysis of variance was employed for statistical analysis of responses. The results revealed among other things that indecent dressing by students is a reflection of poor academic performance.

Keywords: *Indecent, Dressing, Academic, Performance, Effect.*



Weak State Performance, Kidnapping and Human Insecurity in the South-East of Nigeria


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Abstract

There is a groundswell of opinion informed by empirical evidence, that the Nigerian State has exhibited weakness in most if not all indices of state performance. It has perennially manifested an inability and unwillingness to provide the political goods to majority of the citizens. This weakness expectedly engenders legitimacy crisis for the state. Evidently, one of the disturbing fallouts of legitimacy crisis is the high incidence of domestic terrorism, a species of which is kidnapping. Aside the Niger Delta region, the South-East geo-political zone has recorded the highest incidence of kidnapping in Nigeria. This paper aims at exploring the nexus among weak state performance, kidnapping and human insecurity in the South-East of Nigeria. The resource-curse and the entire state theories are adopted as the theoretical underpinnings for the paper. For the research methodology, it adopts the qualitative method of data collection and analysis and the use of secondary sources of data. The paper contends that weak state performance coupled with the neglect of the South-East, occasions the high incidence of kidnapping in the zone, which in itself poses a serious threat to human security. The obvious policy implication is that so long as the Nigerian State continues in its weak performance profile, so long will its legitimacy crisis fester with the untoward consequence of domestic terrorism like kidnapping and the attendant threat to human security.

Keywords: *Weak State Performance, Legitimacy Crisis, Kidnapping, Neglect and Human Insecurity*



Legal Education and Access to Justice in Nigeria

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Abstract

Education opens the doors of self-emancipation, self fulfilment and a sense of human worth. It is an important component for the growth and development of the Community in particular and the society in general. Legal Education which is a particular type of Education, is the Education of Individuals who intend to become legal professionals or those who simply intend to use their law degree, training or knowledge to some end, and in relation to politics, academic or business. This work intends to look at the concept of Legal Education in Nigeria, the Legal framework for access to Justice in Nigeria, the importance Legal education in access to Justice and Challenges against access to justice in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Legal, Education, Access and Justice.*



Outsourcing Strategies and Organizational Survival: a Study of Selected Hospitals in Port Harcourt, Rivers State

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Abstract

This study X- rayed the relationship between outsourcing strategies and organizational survival in selected hospitals in Port Harcourt, Rivers state. The study adopted a quasi- experimental design in course of the investigation. A survey method was adopted in the research process. Three research questions were developed and a concomitant trio research hypotheses were proposed to guide the study. The population of the study is 170 respondents. The sample size of 118 was obtained using the Krejcie and Morgan Table of sample determination. Structured questionnaires was administered to elicit responses from the respondents. The responses of the respondents were analysed using the Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS VERSION 20). The analysis of the data indicated that there are significant relationships between outsourcing strategies and the three dimensions of organizational survival. The policy thrust of this paper is that hospital management in Rivers State should be meticulous and strategic in their choices of outsourcing strategies to be employed in their organizations. This is to galvanize the inflow of positive possible outcomes in the survival bid of their organizations.

Keywords: *Outsourcing strategies, Business process, Profitability, Organizational survival, Quality improvement, Organizational adaptability*



The Challenging Effect of Globalization on African Culture: the Homosexuality and other Sexual Practices Examples

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Abstract

This paper discusses the challenge and the effect of globalization on African culture, with particular reference to the recent issues of homosexuality (gay, lesbianism, transgender), and other sexual practices which are been forced on Africa and their leaders to accept as part of their national norms and practice, against the African cultural practice; all in the guise of liberalism and human right protection. Adopting the complex interdependence theoretical postulation The paper argues that as a result of the complex web and the interdependence nature of globalization promoted through its benefiting agents (western countries) and its multiple channels like the highly technologically advanced media, (print and electronic), African cultural milieu has come under great threat as there is the tendency to move towards the so called universal culture, orchestrated by globalization and its multiple channels. Using the historical descriptive method, the paper relied on secondary data in evaluating the issue under discuss. At the final analysis, the paper recommended among others the need for African leaders to strive hard to provide great leadership that is visionary and can bring about or make the continent self-reliant as to free the continent from the claws of western promoted ideologies, the equally advocated serious surveillance and close monitoring of activities promoted by the globalization to avoid their negative effect on African culture. Finally, there is a call for cultural rejuvenation through effective promotions and propagation.

Keywords: *Globalization, Africa, Homosexuality, Lesbianism, Bi-Sexual, Gay and Transgender (LGBT) culture*



Trade Union Practices and Corporate Survival in the Oil and Gas Firms in Rivers State

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Abstract

This study investigated the relationship between trade union practices and corporate survival in selected oil and gas firms in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. This research inquiry adopted a cross sectional survey method. The study utilized three research questions and an accompanying tripartite hypothesis. The population of the study is 150. The sample size of 130 was obtained using purposive sampling technique. Structured questionnaires were administered to evoke responses from the respondents. The collated responses were analysed using the Statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 20). The analysis of the data shows that there are significant relationships between trade unions practices, its measures and the trio dimensions of corporate survival. The policy purport of this paper is that trade unionists, human resource managers and practitioners and industrial relations experts should be very diligent and selective in their trade union practices so that their operations in their respective organizations will positively contribute to the survival of their organizations particularly in the face of the prevailing economic recession.

Keywords: Trade union practices, Accommodation, Mobilization, Corporate survival, Adaptability, Dynamic capability



A Sustainable Development Programme in Rivers State

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Abstract

This paper examines the implementation of sustainable development policies in Rivers State. Sustainable development was hardly an issue in Nigeria when the Rivers State, in 2007, incorporated it into its development agenda. Not even the Federal Government had an articulated, clearly identifiable, sustainable development policy when the Rivers State embarked on the programme. The study evaluates the early, more or less activist phase of the programme (2007-2010) for lessons that it might reveal about this overly neglected sector of Nigeria's development experience. Sustainable development remains a burning developmental degradation, pollution, global warming, growing poverty and endangered livelihoods. It becomes necessary to carry out a comprehensive review of the Rivers State sustainable development programme, one of the major sustainable development programmes that have been undertaken in the country. The paper holds that the delicate physical environment of Rivers State as a major base of largescale crude oil exploration with attendant oil spillage, pollution and environmental degradation problem underpins the choice of the sustainable development intervention. It is, however, concerned that the sway of neoliberal policies might severally hamper sustainable development in peripheral capitalist states like Nigeria. It relies on the basic needs of developmental model, reflective of the Rivers State approach, as its theoretical framework. The content analysis methodology is used because of the documentary nature of much of the data on completed projects. It recommends among others the revitalization of the programme, should also engage the missing link-engaging hydrocarbon industries on spillage, pollution and environmental degradation issues.

Keywords: *Sustainable development, Development, Sustainability.*

Collective Bargaining and Industrial Relations in Nigeria: the Case of Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) and the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN); a Historical Overview

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Abstract

This paper provided a historical and sociological account of industrial disputes between ASUU and the Federal Government of Nigeria. The paper also examined the economic and political factors that engender disputes between both parties. It equally examined some other factors that results to the dispute, such as low wages and conditions of service, poor teaching, learning and research facilities, inadequate accommodation and poor social amenities. The study concluded that most disputes between ASUU and FGN can be avoided if adequate budgetary provision inline \with international standard are made for tertiary education in the country, as recommended by UNESCO. The paper recommended that both parties should always embrace collective bargaining as a means of settling their disputes and their terms of agreement are kept to by both parties especially the government.

Keywords: *Industrial conflict, Collective bargaining, Trade union, Industrial relations, Work environment..*

