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ABSTRACTS

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AFRICA: PROGRESS, PROBLEMS & PROSPECTS.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER:

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EFFECTS OF IMPROVISED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS ON MOTIVATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF PUPILS IN BASIC SCIENCE

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Abstract

This study investigated the effects of improvised instructional materials on pupils' motivation and academic achievement in basic science in Enugu state, Nigeria. The study was guided by two (2) research questions and two (2) null hypotheses. The study adopted a quasi-experimental research design and was carried out in all the public primary schools in Enugu State. The population of the study included all the 29,640 primary five pupils in all the public primary schools in Enugu State. A sample size of 73 primary five pupils was drawn using purposive sampling technique. The instruments for data collection were achievement tests titled Basic Science Achievement Test (BSAT) and Basic Science Motivation Scale (BSMS). The instruments were validated by three experts. The reliability indices of the instruments were estimated to be 0.81 and 0.76 respectively using Kuder-Richardson's formula 20 and Cronbach Alpha method respectively. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions, whereas z-test was used to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed among others that improvised instructional materials arouse pupils' motivation and participation in basic science lessons. Based on the findings, the researchers recommended among others that the Government should incorporate courses on improvisation of instructional materials into the National teacher training programmes.

Keywords: Improvised, Instructional Materials, Motivation, Academic Achievement, Pupils, Basic Science.

REFLECTIONS ON INTELLECTUAL DEFICIT ABOUT DEMOCRATIZATION IN
CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA

By

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Abstract

A widely circulated African proverb of the 'Igbo people'² posit that a sleep beyond the 'four market days'³ is dangerous, due to the fact that it could be easily equated with death. It is on a similar frame that some people had fore-warned that a handshake beyond the elbow is questionable as it best describes a wrestling bout. The African political quagmire is spectacularly novel. Not especially due to the peculiarities of these mosaic alone but however on the enrichment of the literature by its 'attractive' but seemingly disappointing raw materials. The worrisome overstay of these maladies may have even affected the logical coherency of Nigerian intellectualization of the theory/praxis in the democratisation process. Once there is a deficit in the regularization of intellectual concepts, it becomes an accreditation for the normalization of dysfunctional views as operating social norm. For sure, the saying that "when one overstays in the market square, he may begin to see ghosts" is a ripe Igbo proverb that may find a deeper expression and reality in this regard. It is however of urgent importance to begin to address, re-address and interrogate the intellectual fibers or lack of it on which Nigeria's public space management deficits festers in order to redress same. It is on this note that this work is set to take on historical and content based secondary data to interrogate burgeoning deficits in the prognosis of intellectual deficits in democratisation praxis and discourse in contemporary Nigeria with the target to redress same.

Keywords: Democracy, Democratisation, Intellectual deficits, Ethnicity, Contemporary Nigeria.

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²Igbo people are domiciled in the eastern part of Nigeria

³The Igbo calendar demarcates the days of the week on a four market days basis; *Eke, Orie, afo* and *nkwo*. Each of the four days has a median corollary - *Ekenta, Orienta, afonta* and *nkwonta*., making it 8 days in a week

**TRUE FEDERALISM AND RESOURCE CONTROL: A REMEDY FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

By

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Abstract

The focus of this study is to examine the relationship between resource control and sustainable development in a federal experiment and also to bring to the interconnection and interrelatedness of the two variables and to achieve a peaceful coexistence, political stability and sustainable development in Nigeria. Theoretically, this paper adopted the game theory as its theoretical framework; the study relied solely on secondary data which has qualitative information. The objective of this study is to carefully establish that true federalism is meant to allow the component states harness their own resources and pay a certain percentage of tax to the central government this was the practice in Nigeria during the regional government system that was destroyed by the military. And that resource control if allowed have the tendency of helping Nigerians economic pace of development and will stabilize in the polity and at the end will result to sustainable development in the entire Nigerian state. Therefore, true federalism should be practiced by Nigerian government, state should have the constitutional right to manage and control their resources and pay tax to the central government, the central government should from time to time intervene to render aids and technical assistance to any state that is in need, these will help to maintain peaceful coexistence and accelerate sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: True Federalism, Resource Control, Sustainable Development, Remedy, Nigeria.

**THE AGITATION FOR RESTRUCTURING THE NIGERIAN POLITY: A REAL OR
IMAGINED PANACEA TO NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

By

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Abstract

Less than a decade as an independent political entity (precisely in 1967) Nigeria witnessed a 30 month civil war (that ended in 1970) in which over 5 million lives were lost. Since then not much has changed in terms of defective political system and the lopsided power structure of Nigeria. The situation has worsened in the last decade as Nigeria is faced with more challenges than ever before. Cognizant of the above, this paper focused on the Agitation for Restructuring the Nigerian Polity: a Real or Imagined Panacea to National Integration and Sustainable development, the paper addressed three objectives.: to review Nigeria's journey to nationhood, identifying the dysfunctional elements; to appraise the arguments of Nigerians with respect to restructuring the Nigeria polity; and to ascertain whether restructuring Nigeria will promote national integration and development or otherwise. The design was both descriptive and analytical. The paper observed that besides the period between independence and the collapse of the first republic when Nigeria was close to the practice of true federalism; the Nigeria polity has largely been unitarist in nature courtesy of long military incursion. This scenario and the distortions that accompanied it justified the current clamour for restructuring the polity. The needfulness and imperative of restructuring in actuating national integration and development was highlighted despite inherent challenges. The following recommendations were made: need for the present administration to take a studied look at the report of the various national conferences and in particular that of 2014, to identify areas of concurrence; need for the Government of the day to consider for implementation some of the core recommendations of the National Conference as way forward for national integration in Nigeria if the peace needed for national development is to be achieved. Lastly, need for a peoples constitution in place of the unitarist military constitution currently in use in Nigeria.

Keywords: Agitation, Restructuring, Nigeria Polity, True Federalism, Panacea, National Integration, Development.

THE IMPACT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This paper discusses the impact of Juvenile Delinquency on youth development. The Problem of Juvenile Delinquency is becoming more complicated and universal, and crime prevention programmes are either unequipped to deal with the present realities or do not exist. Many developing countries have done little or nothing to deal with these problems, and international programmes are obviously insufficient. Developed countries are engaged in activities aimed at juvenile crime prevention, but still the overall effect of these programmes is rather weak because the mechanisms in place are often inadequate to address the existing situation on the whole. Current efforts to fight Juvenile Delinquency are characterized by the lack of systematic action and the absence of task-oriented and effective social work with both offenders and victims, whether real or potential. Analysis is further complicated by a lack of international comparative data.

Keywords: Impact, Juvenile Delinquency, Youth Development, Family, Crime Prevention.

STEM CURRICULUM DELIVERY IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS AND SECURITY CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA: IMPLICATION FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

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This study is on STEM curriculum delivery in tertiary institutions and security challenges in Nigeria: implication for quality education. Four research questions guided the study. The study employed a descriptive survey design. The study was carried out in public tertiary institutions in the Southeast Nigeria. The sample size for this study was 314 respondents drawn using multi-stage sampling procedure. The instruments for data collection were checklist on Security threats hindering quality STEM curriculum deliver and a Questionnaire on Security management plans in tertiary institutions. The instruments were trial tested and reliability index of 0.89 was established using Cronbach Alpha formula. Research questions 1&2 were answered using frequency and percentage while research questions 3&4 were answered using mean and standard deviation. The results of the findings showed that there are so many security threads hindering effective STEM curriculum delivery, the devices for improving security in tertiary institutions were not available, the emergency responses plans for managing safety threats in schools were not adequate, the respondents agreed on the adequacy of all the 9 items on security measures that should be adopted in managing school plants for quality STEM education. In line with these findings, educational implications and recommendations were proffered among others is that school management and the government should provide clear and appropriate measures for managing security of students and school plants for quality STEM curriculum delivery. This could be achieved through provision of intervention funds, seminars and workshops for school management and security officials in public tertiary institutions.

Keywords: STEM, Curriculum, Tertiary Institutions, Security & Quality Education.

CONFLICTS ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

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Abstract

This study investigated the conflicts on the African continent. The continent of Africa has been highly susceptible to conflicts and wars. This has prompted the insinuations that African continent is the home of conflicts and instability. This paper specially, examined the concept and types of conflicts, causes and the impact of conflicts on Africa's socio-economic development and the solution to the problems of conflicts in African continent. The conflicts have genocide in Rwanda and gross violations of human rights including gruesome mutilations of large numbers of people in Sierra Leon, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, the Sudan, Uganda and Nigeria with its two decades of Boko harem insurgency and amongst other African regions. In addition, to causing the collapse or near collapse of some of the countries, these conflicts have significantly impacted negatively on the political, socio-economic growth and development as well as provision of public service in the African states. Therefore, it was suggested amongst others that African continent need committed and sincere leaders that will governance with example, through equal distribution of resources, promotion of rule of law, protection of fundamental human rights and among others. Also, the African continent leaders(President, Prime-Minister or Head of States) should ensure the eradication of poverty through equal access to qualitative education, provision of gainful employment for the youths and Workers should be adequately remunerated and promoted when due. Conclusion were made and implication of the study drawn.

Keywords: Conflicts, Causes, Impact, Sustainable Development, Leadership, African Continent.

**A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF KIDNAPPING IN AFRO-SOCIAL SETTING: A
CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABUSE OF NATURE-CULTURE INTERPOL**

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Abstract

Issues that bother on the exploitative relationship between humans and nature have become a global concern consequent upon the produced effects. Anthropocentric approaches to nature, arising from an erroneous orientation among humans that nature is a means to an end instead of an end in itself has led to an unguarded and violent destruction of nature by humans. Meanwhile, aside the birth of so many avoidable environmental hazards arising from this, environmental reports use to give red alerts that we shall soon be out of things to exploit because oceans are full of plastic, skies full of carbon, and natural landscapes almost completely devastated. Perhaps, the only thing left to exploit is **each other** since what to destroy in nature is exhausted. Kidnapping as an exploitative practice is topical in the effects of the destruction of nature by humans. This research tries therefore to arouse the consciousness in humans to stretch moral considerability on nature so as to avoid some avoidable natural and moral hazards. Using the qualitative research design, thereby applying the historical, descriptive and evaluative methodological approaches, this work tries to establish that kidnapping which has become a notorious social ill in Africa could be fanned cold by maintenance of a respectful balance between nature and culture in the contemporary African society. To this, it is recommended among other suggestions, that a guiding rule on human relationship with nature should be established.

Keywords: Africa, Culture, Exploitation, Humans, Nature.

**EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS AND CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES IN
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN EDO STATE, NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Students in a specific classroom possess varying observable behaviours and unobservable mental processes which result from both biological and environmental factors. They exhibit some forms of behaviour in classroom which are said to be undesirable and are associated with emotional disturbances such as anger, anxiety, depression, frustration, grief, guilt, lack of confidence, lack of motivation, stress and low self – esteem. These are all common emotional problems among secondary school students. The teacher in the classroom is therefore faced with the task of knowing when such behaviours arise and ensuring that such problems in the classroom are curbed. If emotional problems are not nipped in the bud, they will continue to impact academic performance negatively. However, the most commonly occurring emotional problems in classroom are cases of anxiety and depression. The findings revealed that the management and preventive technique mostly employed by teachers is establishing positive teacher-student relationship. The findings also revealed that most teachers would prefer to use punishment measure in handling students with emotional problems in the classroom instead of giving them opportunity to express their feelings. Results also showed that there is no significant difference between male and female teachers in their use of management techniques. The paper therefore recommended amongst others that teachers need to improve on their knowledge of classroom management techniques as this will enable them to identify students who need the most attention and also prevent impulsive reactions to students misconduct.

Keywords: Emotional problems, Classroom management, Secondary school, Classroom, Techniques.

THE IMPACTS OF THE AFRICAN UNION TOWARDS AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Intergovernmental organizations are organizations that are formed through multilateral treaties. These multilateral treaties agreed upon by members' acts as a constitution in which member states agreed to obey. Intergovernmental organizations can be global just like the United Nations or can be regional like the African Union. The name African Union was formally launched in July 2002 at Durban, South Africa. Thereby dropping its former name Organization of African Unity (OAU) formed in 1963. The African Union (AU) has focused mainly on achieving integration especially, regional economic integration and as a result has embarked on numerous developmental activities to ensure the development of the African continent. This paper examines some of its activities towards the full realization of African development. This includes; various efforts in preventing and combating terrorism, running a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration program, promotion of Peace building and support for constitutionalism. Also, various initiatives done for the benefit of the African people like the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), the African Continental Free Trade Area (AFCFTA) and the Agenda 2063. Various challenges facing the African Union were also identified like poor funding, underdevelopment, high rate of insecurity, undemocratic governance etc among member states. Solutions to these challenges were then proffered.

Keywords: Intergovernmental Organizations, African Union, Development, Security, Achievements.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION TOWARDS CURBING
UNEMPLOYEMENT FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This paper re-establishes the indissoluble link between the philosophical principle of pragmatism and Technical and Vocational Education. Technical and Vocational education, at its best, is that aspect of education that seeks to equip its learners with the basic competency in skills and craft, which is anchored on pragmatic principle. This is with the intention of achieving economic relief; provide means of livelihood for our restive youths towards national development. The paper enumerates the benefits of Technical and Vocational Education in achieving not only quality education, but also sustainable education that leads to the development of the individual and the society in general. The paper acknowledged the fact that pragmatism, which is from the ambiance of the principle of practical application of knowledge, is a portent tool in achieving the education that embraces all types of learning to assist financially, not only within the economic circle, but holistically. The paper concluded with the position that if the principle of pragmatism is to be applied effectively, then Technical and Vocational Education will have to be repositioned so as to serve as a viable tool in achieving economic relief in the face of the national unemployment. The paper recommended among others, the possibility to make Technical and Vocational Education as attractive as possible to those whose interest and ability is focused towards the acquisition of practical skills and knowledge for self-reliance.

Keywords: Pragmatism, Technical and Vocational Education, Unemployment, National Development.

**RELIGIOUS FACTORS AND AFRICAN IMPOVERISHMENT:
A CALL FOR CHANGE OF STATUS-QUO**

By

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Abstract

The explorers that invaded the serene, gradually developing African environment imposed themselves on the African societies, distorted the indigenous patterns of development, and permanently implanted a system of perennial exploitation. These invaders took the garb of religious orientation and fundamentally decimated African religious roots, engendering an atmosphere for persistent conflicts, with the colossal losses in human lives and resources. In Africa today, immigrant religions, notably Christianity and Islam, have become a full-time work, distracting and detracting from productive activities. They devise all sorts of competitive and subversive intrigues that engender vicious strife, leading to crises that end up destroying the few resources existing. Children are, on some religious basis, denied requisite education, and employed as ready tool for armed conflicts and wanton destruction of lives and property. Poverty levels are reaching astounding dimensions in Africa, whereas, rather ironically, African religious leaders rank among the wealthiest in the world. This paper examines how religious factors are deliberately employed for the impoverishment of Africa and Africans, and suggests how this situation can be changed so that Africa, especially the sub-Saharan region, can be lifted out of squalid impoverishment to enviable heights of development.

Keywords: Religion, Exploitation, Conflicts, Destruction, Poverty.

**EDUCATION IN KNOWLEDGE AND EXERCISE OF POLITICAL POWER FOR SOCIAL
RECONSTRUCTION: THE NIGERIAN CONTEXT**

By

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Abstract

This paper investigated education in knowledge and exercise of political power for social reconstruction in the Nigerian context. The aim of the paper was to underscore the urgent need for social reconstruction in Nigeria through education, knowledge and exercise of political power as key factors. The investigation was a qualitative one. A philosophical method was adopted, in which concepts and terms were critically examined, clarified and related to social reconstruction. Related literatures were also taken into consideration. From these, the paper observed that Nigerian political office holders have not been fair in their exercise of power. Some of the reasons for this include selfishness, lack of political will, ethnic and religious bias, and pervasive corruption. These, in turn, are attributable to improper education, both in principle and practice, but more especially in practice. The ugly situation has rendered social reconstruction merely a wishful thinking in the minds of the patriotic few. It was the conclusion of the paper that proper education in the knowledge and exercise of political power is indispensable for Nigeria to achieve social reconstruction, since education arms people with relevant knowledge, skills and competences. Without social reconstruction there can be no meaningful development. It was then suggested that Nigerian educators and educational institutions should brace up to face the challenges in this direction. Also, political office holders and those aspiring to positions of power, authority and influence should avail themselves any given opportunity to be well educated in these regards.

Keywords: Education, Knowledge, Political Power, Nigeria, Social Reconstruction.

**YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT, RESTIVENESS AND HIGH RATE OF CRIME IN ENUGU
URBAN: IMPLICATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

By

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Abstract

Youths constitute a huge force such that when their energies are properly harnessed and controlled can lead to great national success and development. However when such energies are left to decay and degenerate can result to different degrees of crises, catastrophe and crimes such as terrorism, kidnapping, illegal oil bunkering, banditry, insurgency, armed robbery, cultism, among others. Sometimes they also resort to sustained protest in order to enforce a desired outcome from a constituted authority which has the capacity to birth violence escalations and social vices as well. In this paper, relationship between youth unemployment, restiveness and high crime rate was examined using Enugu Urban as a case study. Literary research and different academic works on the phenomena of youth unemployment, restiveness and crimes around Nigeria and the world were used to further expand the investigation. Two research questions and hypotheses guided the investigation accordingly. Few structured researcher developed questionnaire face validated by two experts in the fields of Psychology and Sociology from Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Agbani, Enugu were administered to randomly selected 120 residents of Enugu Urban. They observed that crime high rate, restiveness and other social vices among the youths are some of the consequences of unemployment in the country. Based on the findings, the paper concluded that unemployment especially among the youths who are the future of every nation is a ticking time bomb which should be handled with all carefulness before it explodes; thus it was recommended that jobs should be created by the state by making the environment conducive for businesses to thrive as well as mandatory practical teaching of entrepreneurial educations in all levels of education in the state.

Keywords: Youth, Unemployment, Restiveness, Crimes, Development.

THE POROSITY OF INTERNATIONAL BORDERS AND THE SPREAD OF ISLAM IN NIGERIA

By

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Abstract

This paper discusses the porosity of international borders and the spread of Islam in Nigeria. Nigeria has suffered some suffocating smoking ruins in its public spaces and escalated injurious violations of human lives and property in the hands of Boko Haram insurgents for over a decade now. And for about half a decade the migrant Fulani herdsmen added gross injuries to the scenario by their trespass on lands with the consequent farmers' reverse-aggression in the native communities of the Middle Belt and Southern regions of the country. Nigeria has porous international borders that are open to Islamic migrants who enter the country without respect to international policy provisions. The findings of this paper include, inter alia, the correlation between the porosity of borders, weak foreign policy and the spread of Islam in Nigeria. This situation retards integral human development in the country in many ways. The methodology employed in this work is historic-descriptive which means that the migrations into and within Nigeria have been studied over time and presented with keen interest on its islamization supportive consequences.

Keywords: Porosity, International borders, Foreign policy, Islamization, Nigeria.

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AS CULTIVATION OF EXCELLENCE: REHABILITATING
THE GREEK EXPERIENCE OF "VIRTUE"**

By

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Abstract

Success in scientific and technical development may give impression of progress but the growing individualist culture and celebration of achievement without consideration for ethics are but signs of outright misconception of the nature of human development. In the face of this conceptual problem this paper aims at highlighting the true meaning of human development. To this end it deploys historical method in order to demonstrate that the idea of cultivation of "virtue" in its Greek usage refers to excellence. The paper also makes use of analytical and interpretive methods in an attempt to re-appropriate this concept of excellence so as to underscore the underlying moral element in a veritable actualization of human potentials as expressions of authentic human development. It contrasts the teaching of the sophists and rhetoricians with that of the philosophers on the essence of education to show that true development of man lies in cultivation of excellence – putting in place a disposition or quality of being that makes for good conduct of life. It argues that it is a grave error to think primarily of human development in terms of skill acquisition and results that are blind to ethics. The paper concludes by noting that human development is purpose driven and entails a quality of life that is moral.

Keywords: Self flourishing, ethical conduct, education. human development, virtue.

**JOHN THE BAPTIST' MESSAGE OF REPENTANCE IN LUKE 3: 3-12 AS A
PRECURSOR TO SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION AND RIGHTEOUSNESS IN
AFRICA**

By

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Abstract

This article examines John the Baptist's message of repentance as a precursor to societal transformation. The approach has been analytical or qualitative. The historical-critical method and contextual tools are used in interpretation of the biblical text. The study reveals that repentance is not only a condition for salvation, it is also as mandatory as faith. Without repentance, man's other response to God lacks basic morality and sincerity. As a consequence of John's message of repentance, there should be even distribution and allocation of natural resources, healthy attitude of sharing one's possessions with others, respect and admiration of one for another, as human lives and properties are preserved. Citizens would also imbibe the culture of serving God and man faithfully in their various walks of life. Finally, as people turn to God in genuine repentance and towards the life that God wants them to live, forgiveness of sins is assured, times of refreshment would come with the flourishing of the fruit of Spirit made possible by the indwelling Spirit.

Keywords: Message, Repentance, Precursor, Righteousness, Transformation.

EDUCATIONAL THEATRES FOR LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: AN
ANALYSIS OF *BEAUTIFUL MASQUERADE*

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Abstract

Often times, the leadership potentials of educational theatres are neglected. This is because theatre is often underrated and rarely appreciated for its capabilities to incite change and as such, gives room to its declining nature. This research work therefore strives to examine theatrical performances as they are capable of using their peculiarities which dramatization provides in teaching, correcting, entertaining and instilling morals of which leadership values are usually explored. Since educational theatres have as its audience undergraduates found around its confines i.e. the university, this study hence, acknowledges leadership in Nigeria as a constant thorn in the neck and as such hinges its corrective bearing on educational theatres as a panacea for reaching out to future leaders for national development. Objectives include the analyses of Gloria Ernest-Samuel's *Beautiful Masquerade* and Esiaba Irobi's *Nwokedi*, interrogating its impact on leadership to younger generations. The researchers adopted the qualitative method in this study which entailed in-depth content analyses of the primary sources of data as well as journals and books. The researchers concluded that educational theatres are strong and viable standpoints for proffering good leadership and its incidents in the society and therefore propose that researchers and students should take advantage of that which educational theatres provide; theatrical performances and the play texts.

Keywords: Theatre Education, Leadership Development, Values, Ideology, Dramatization, Performance.

**EDUCATIONAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN OWERRI EDUCATIONAL ZONE OF
IMO STATE, NIGERIA: THE WAY FORWARD**

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Abstract

This study investigated educational policy implementation in Owerri Educational Zone of Imo State, Nigeria: The Way Forward. The population of the study consisted of all the teachers in both junior and senior secondary education levels in Owerri Educational Zone of Imo State, Nigeria totaling 3448. The sample size is 345 teachers that represent 10% of the entire population. Three research questions guided the descriptive survey. A 32 item structured questionnaire of four point Likert type was used to elicit data from the respondents. Validation of the instruments was carried out by two experts in curriculum studies and measurement and evaluation. The reliability index of 0.82 was established using Pearson Product Moment Correlation. Data analysis was done using mean with 2.5 as the reference for acceptance. The study revealed that a lot of challenges abound for the success of educational policy implementation to include: Inadequate budgeting for education, quality of teachers and instability of government. It was also revealed that the suggested way forward will help ameliorate the challenges of educational policy implementation in both the junior and senior secondary education level in Owerri Educational Zone of Imo State, Nigeria. Based on the findings, it was recommended amongst others that government should make adequate and appropriate budget for education, ensure strict monitoring of release of funds to the right direction for success of educational policy implementation in both junior and senior secondary education level in Owerri Educational Zone of Imo State, Nigeria; Teachers should embark on in-service training to update their knowledge to be abreast of education innovations and improve quality; there should be stability of government in power to avoid impromptu policy termination.

Keywords: Educational, policy, implementation, challenges, way forward.

**PIN-CASTING (*IGBA NTUTU*): AN INTEGRAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN
CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION OF AGULU PEOPLE IN
SOUTH-EASTERN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

This study investigates the meaning Agulu people of South-Eastern Nigeria attribute to the notion of Pin-Casting (*Igba Ntutu*). Critics have objected the idea that it tends to distort the undeniable distinction between traditional and scientific thinking; that indeed it presents traditional thinking as specie of science. In the perception of the Agulu people, pin-casting is an aspect of African indigenous religious practice which they engage with through the mediation of its symbolic acts of negativities in order to make life very miserable for the people. Belief in pin-casting as an act of witchcraft in Agulu cosmology is one of the focal points of negativity why mother Africa is recording some indices of underdevelopment in African Traditional Religion. The objective of this work is to investigate the symbolic acts of negativities through ethnographic method as my analytical lens and how it concerns those aspects of its use in Agulu community to bring out its religious, cultural, ethical and economic significance. Pin-casting as an instrument of indigenous negativity is loaded with the ritual symbolism it evokes, which imbues it with mystical power that is played out in its aspect of Agulu rituals. This paper focuses on the negativities of the witches through the mediating power of pin-casting from the members of the cult – a collective ritual of group of devotees who worship the tutelary spirits and uses their powers negatively to inflict hardships on individuals. It explores how this negative ritual emerges as a manifestation of the group's intrinsic power of accomplishment, adaptation, and invention.

Keywords: Devotees, Pin-Casting, Potency, Power, Witch.

**ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DURING COVID-19
PANDEMIC IN PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA**

By

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Abstract

Coronavirus (COVID-19) is an illness caused by a virus that can spread from person to person. It is a new coronavirus that has spread throughout the world and causes devastating effects on all sectors of the nation, private universities inclusive. Human resource constitutes an integral part of the University system without which attainment of vision and mission statements would prove abortive. This paper examined human resource management during COVID-19 pandemic in private universities in Kwara State. Descriptive research design was used in the study. Twenty Deans(16) and Registrars(4) were purposively selected from the private Universities in Kwara State and used as participants in the study. A researcher-designed questionnaire entitled: "Human Resource Management during COVID-19 Pandemic Questionnaire" (HRMCPQ) was used to obtain relevant information from the participants. Two research questions and one research hypothesis guided the conduct of the study. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used in data analysis. The findings of the study showed that there was no significant difference between the perception of Deans and Registrars on human resource management during COVID-19 pandemic in private universities in Kwara State. It was recommended, among others, that private universities in Kwara State should lay more emphasis on the use of Information and Communication Technology tools in management of human resources in their institutions.

Keywords: Human Resources, Management, COVID-19, Private Universities, Kwara State.

**E-LEARNING AND IN-SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS' INTERNET PORNOGRAPHIC
EXPOSURE AND CONSUMPTION IN COVID-19 ERA: COUNSELING AND
EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

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Abstract

E-learning has remained a valuable and viable means of teaching and learning in Covid-19 era since the traditional classroom based teaching and learning is no longer encouraged in order to curtail the pathogen spread of the Covid-19 which was declared pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March, 2020. E-learning has been defined as the type of learning that takes place via internet or online. It permits the In-school adolescents to sit at the comfort of their house and connect with their teachers through the internet. Sadly, the sex-browsing sites on the internet are inadvertently accessed by the In-school adolescents in the process of their E-learning and finding of academic materials for their assignments through ads, pop-up, misdirected links or emails and out of curiosity they tend to open those misdirected links and of course, the contents of those of those links have the potentials to ruin their life. It is against this background that this paper discussed the concept of Covid-19, the concept of E-learning, internet pornography, effects of In-school adolescents' internet pornographic material exposure and consumption in Covid-19 era, behavioural indicators that may show when an individual In-school adolescent has started watching Internet pornography which parents and teachers must be aware of, strategies for blocking In-school adolescents access to pornographic sites during E-learning in Covid-19 era, counselling and educational implications for conscientization of In-school adolescents on the dangers relating to the internet pornographic exposure and consumption in Covid-19 era. Finally, suggestions were highlighted and a conclusion drawn.

Keywords: E-learning, Internet Pornography, Covid-19, Counselling, Educational Implications.

**MANAGING THE GIRL CHILD EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABLE
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN 21ST CENTURY: THE WAY FORWARD**

By

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Abstract

This paper examined the strategies for sustaining the girl child education for national development in the 21st century. The study focused on Nigeria. It should be noted that the Federal Republic of Nigeria is interested in the girl child education programme so as to achieve the Educational Agenda of Education for All (EFA) by 2030. Both the government and well meaning Nigerians had put up series of efforts yet, the problems have still persisted. The paper however discovered, among other things, the major factors that militate against the girl child education in Nigeria. It went on to highlight the strategies that would enhance the girl child education programe and sustain same for national development in 21st century. By this token, the way forward toward improving the girl child education in Nigeria was also discussed.

Keywords: girl child, education, management, national development, way forward.

PARENTING STYLES OF IN-SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN SOUTH-EAST NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study investigated parenting styles of in-school adolescents in south-East, Nigeria. Three research questions were formulated to guide the study at .05 level of significance. The study adopted a survey research design. The population for the study consisted of 137,095 in-school adolescents in secondary school in south east, Nigeria. The sample for the study was 1200 senior secondary school II adolescents. The instrument for data collection was a 53-item questionnaire. The instrument was validated by three experts, two from the Department of Educational Foundations, and one from the Department of Science Education, all from faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Mean and standard deviation were used for data analysis. The study reveal among others that the parenting styles in-school adolescents were exposed to were authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. The study recommended, among others, that more school counselors should be employed and retained through in-service training programmes, capacity building workshops and refresher courses on adolescent value and moral upbringing.

Keywords: Parents, Parenting Styles, Secondary education, In-School Adolescents, South-East Nigeria.

**AFRICAN ARCHIVES AS INFORMATION PRESERVATION PLATFORM OF
MASQUERADE CULTISM, RULES AND SOCIAL CONTROL IN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Africa is blessed with numerous cultural endowments. In every cultural group in Africa, the uniqueness of their culture is always glaring and is somewhat attractive, though there are some that are obnoxious in nature. African archives are integral of African cultural and traditional data or information store base. In Nigeria, the masquerade cult is a very popular and renowned cultural outfit and artifact because of its nature, rules and measures of social control. But the problem that bothers this research is that currently, the modern people at a certain level seem to have hate feelings against the masquerade cult without any cognizance to its role in the urban and rural settings in Nigeria. They perceive visiting archives as a waste of time. This paper therefore aims at correcting some wrong impressions against the masquerade exercise in Nigerian peoples' culture and tradition. It also wants to address the value of African and Nigerian archives in preserving traditional masquerade information. It is found in this paper that masquerades frighten people, but have remained significant to the maintenance of traditional norms, rules and order. The study uses historical and phenomenological methodology. Data were collected from primary and secondary materials. It is recommended among others, that Nigerians should always acknowledge the social relevance of the masquerade cult no matter ones international or alien religious and cultural affiliation. The data collected were analyzed with historical style of data analysis.

Keywords: African Archives, Information Preservation, Masquerade Cultism, Rules, Social Control, Nigeria.

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP: A PANACEA FOR EFFECTIVE SECURITY IN NIGERIA

By

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Abstract

Safety is one of the crucial issues of concern for all nations. It is the reason why huge resources are invested in the security sector annually. This is because of the understanding that security and development are inseparable. A decline in security sharply results in decline in development. The Nigerian government has heavily relied on its regular security forces, the army, the police and civil defense for its internal security. However, current trends in the deteriorating security situation in the country are generating a need to interrogate the current approach. This paper seeks to unravel the inherent weakness of the formal policing sector in Nigeria, which limits its ability to deliver on its mandate of ensuring safety of lives and property throughout Nigeria. It equally highlights the rich communal life of most Nigerian communities which has sustained peace and security within the communal space. This paper argues that only a security architecture which is designed to incorporate the traditional security values of the community will deliver the needed result in Nigeria. The paper strongly recommends the community safety partnership approach as the best model for the country. This will transfer the burden of community safety to community members and their institutions working in partnership with the local police units. The paper therefore, recommends a thorough review of the nation's security architecture so as to create a partnership between the police and the community in tackling crime. This implies that the police rather than being only accountable to the Commissioner of Police or the Inspector General, becomes first and foremost accountable to the community.

KEYWORDS: Community, Safety, Security, Partnership, Nigeria.

**EDUCATION MANAGEMENT / SUPERVISION TOWARDS DEVELOPING
ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SKILLS AMONG ADULT
EDUCATION STUDENTS OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SETTINGS**

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Abstract

In most African traditional environments, a lot of people are not formally educated; that notwithstanding, they still run their commercial businesses which demand for standard skills for proper accounting, and financial records. In order to alleviate this situation, some of the traditional environment settlers have enrolled in adult education programme, mostly in the rural communities. The problem that puzzles this research is that their teachers are more of those primary and secondary school teachers who have retired from service, and serving teachers who take the job as a part-time engagement. Some of their administrative officers live in the urban cities. The research has shown that these facilitators of adult education, due to their age, other engagements, and far distance to the adult education centres, have failed to achieve the expected feat in upgrading the students' academic endowment on accounting and financial record keeping skills. Therefore, the pragmatic and assiduous involvement of experts in education management and supervision is dearly needed. The paper henceforth aims at addressing the issues associated with low academic output in adult education especially among the students in the traditional settings in Africa. It has been found in this paper that adult education has not been given serious attention among African states. The research employs phenomenological research methodology. Data were sourced from primary and secondary materials. Data collected were analyzed with comparative style of data analysis. It is recommended among other things that every community in African should institutionalize adult education centre independently from other school or academic system.

Keywords: Education Management, Supervision, Accounting System, Financial Management, Adult Education, African Traditional Settings.

THE DILEMMA OF SOCIO-CULTURAL LIMINALITY AMONG AFRICAN PEOPLES
AND CULTURES: THE NEED FOR REAGGREGATION

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Abstract

The European expansionist explorations, which brought about the contact between the Caucasian and the African races marked a major turning point in the African socio-cultural heritage. The newcomers brought with them a whole range of new forms of socio-cultural institutions and other novelties which they introduced or imposed on African autochthonous cultures. These heterochthonous institutions were forwarded by their bearers and accepted by most of the recipients as being superior to the autochthonous traditional systems. The contact between these cultural systems was marked in most parts by aggressive overtures and resistant responses which gave rise to culture conflict. Through persistent, aggressive persuasion and their reluctant acquiescence, the indigenous peoples were gradually separated from their autochthonous cultures and forcefully introduced into a new set of other forms of socio-cultural institutions. The problem here is that this state of affairs left the Africans standing between and betwixt two cultural heritages in such a way that as they lose their grip on their cultural antecedents they have not yet been able to fully grasp and attain their prospective culture. Applying the historical, descriptive and critical methodologies, and using Victor Turner's concept of liminality as our conceptual framework, we would like to outline the indices of socio-cultural separation and liminality, as well as the urgency for the reaggregation of the highly embattled African socio-cultural systems. For this reaggregation we recommend: inculturation, hybridisation, and grassrootsisation of all African socio-cultural institutions.

Keywords: African peoples, Autochthonous cultures, Heterochthonous institutions, Reaggregation, Socio-cultural liminality.

**BERTRAND RUSSELL'S PERSPECTIVE ON CONSCIOUSNESS AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTEGRAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

By

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Abstract

The concept of consciousness, which correlates with such concepts as mind, thought, imagination, volition, experience, cognition, feeling, perception, wakefulness, awareness, and self-awareness, has generated diverse and controversial theories. Its nature, scope and limit constitute the concern of a number of philosophical and psychological discourses and investigations. Observably, many theories of consciousness advance views that either accord with the idealist or materialist principles. This paper, however, is not necessarily a chronicle of the theories of consciousness but an attempt at examining Russell's perspective on consciousness with a view to highlighting its merits and implications for contemporary scholarship and human development. It is the contention of this paper that Russell's idea of consciousness, especially as advanced in his work *The Analysis of Mind*, addresses basic features of consciousness in the light of which he strikes a balance between perspectives that limit it to the concerns of either side of the divide, that is, the idealist or the materialist perspective. Thus, against the backdrop of Russell's stance, which mediates between emphasis on either mental processes or behavioural indications of consciousness, this discourse highlights the centrality of consciousness to the course of integral human development.

Keywords: Consciousness, self-consciousness, sentience, awareness, human development.

POSTHUMOUS MARRIAGE IN IGBO LAND: A PATRIARCHAL CULTURAL
ENSLAVEMENT AND GENDER DEBASEMENT

By

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Abstract

This paper *Posthumous marriage in Igbo land: a Patriarchal Cultural Enslavement and Gender Debasement* investigates the reason why people should in their right mind marry a dead person. The paper discovers that this practice is embedded strongly in the culture of the people whereby relatives in order to make certain that a family line does not die, marry a woman to procreate in the name of their dead male relative; and to see as well that his inheritance is not transferred to other people. The finding reveals that, some of the women in this marriage are often not mentally balanced. And some because of this imbalance are tricked into this marriage. Other causes found were poverty, illiteracy, love for the dead and crass ignorance of the implications of necrogamy. This work recommends the abolishment of this nefarious custom since it tends to debase the image of God in the human person especially as it concerns women. The method used is historic descriptive, whereby the situation was analyzed, and the detrimental, and consequential implications x-rayed.

Keywords: Posthumous, Marriage, Igbo land, Patriarchy, Culture, Debasement.

**TRENDING THE PATH OF PEACE IN AFRICA: PHILOSOPHICAL INTERROGATION
OF INTELLECTUAL WITH RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AS PIVOTAL FOR PEACE
BUILDING**

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Abstract

In these increasingly diverse cultural and multi-religious societies of ours, the topic of religious tolerance has come to the forefront in the wake of agitations of many people in the society as a resolution to diverse challenges bedeviling the entire world. Right from inception, man's motive has been towards seeking for self preservation, not of this life alone but as he hopes to live eternally hereafter even in the face of death. Man also believes he has to enjoy a happy life in the world by living well. This effort to live happily on earth eventually brings about conflicts with his fellow human beings. However, in spite of various human intellectual effort towards resolving conflict, it appears that intellectual understanding of religion which ought to promote peace and harmonious relation contribute to conflict and insecurity that most nations are experiencing in this contemporary period. This paper through philosophical analysis alongside synthesis methods therefore focuses on critical analysis of importance and significance of intellectual tolerance in human community and its impact towards harmonious living and peaceful co-existence among different religious groups within the society. As regard this, it harps that religious tolerance which is rooted in human intellect should serve as an antidote to conflict and insecurity that bedevil the nations across Africa and in the global sphere.

Keywords: Religion, Philosophy, Intellectual Tolerance, peace, society.

**EXTENT OF CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT PRACTICES BY PRIMARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS IN NSUKKA EAST LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY**

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Abstract

This study assesses the extent of classroom management practices by primary school teachers in Nsukka East Local Education Authority. Teachers' Registration Council of Nigeria (TCRN) Act promulgated in 1993 recognizes teaching as a profession. Accordingly, with the emergence of "Teachers' Code of Conduct", guidelines emerged among others, at all levels of education, on principles of teaching and classroom management. One of such principles which make for professionalism especially among primary school teachers is the call for effective classroom management. Many teachers regrettably do not manage classrooms effectively. Two research questions and two null hypotheses in line with the specific purposes guided the study. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. A questionnaire on "Extent of Classroom Management Practices by Primary School Teachers in Nsukka East Local Education Authority" (ECMPPST) was developed. Two experts from Measurement and Evaluation and Childhood Education units validated the instrument. Data were collected from 100 primary school teachers in the area and were analyzed using mean and standard deviation for research questions while t-test was used to test the hypotheses. Findings revealed that many primary school teachers do not care about sitting arrangements of pupils in the classrooms while many others do not have rules that guide their classes. Some others still do not punish offences. On the basis of the findings, recommendations were made. Among others, it was recommended that primary school teachers should ensure proper sitting arrangements of pupils and they should enforce discipline in their respective classrooms.

Keywords: Classroom, Management practices, primary school teachers, Pupils, Nsukka East LEA.

**GENDER EQUALITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: USING
ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY IN NIGERIA AS A CASE STUDY OF ACADEMIC
INSTITUTIONS**

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Abstract

Gender equality and empowering all women and girls is the fifth goal of the 17 Agenda which the United Nations (UN) have laid out for global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achievable between 2016 and 2030. The Agenda 2030 with 17 global goals was an improvement over the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) which applied to the developed nations whereas SDGs is specially designed and endorsed by all countries under the United Nations to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. Nigeria, like many African countries, has been described as a patriarchal nation due to the domination of men in many sectors of the economy. Being one of the signatories to the SDGs, Nigeria now has a task of creating a more gender-balanced society where women have equal opportunities, rights, and privileges like their male counterparts. Apart from the country-wide gender equality approach, universities and other institutions of higher learning in the country are also making efforts at ensuring a gender-friendly environment for Nigeria. This paper, therefore, through primary and secondary sources of methodology, examines the approach adopted by Adekunle Ajasin University in Nigeria to promoting gender equality among the students and members of staff with a new orientation about gender equality in order to make it sustainable in the society through equal opportunities, rights and privileges in all spheres of the university life irrespective of sex without discrimination. The paper reveals that the percentage of gender equality/parity in admission of students, appointment and promotion of members of staff increased astronomically in the last five years than that of the political arm of government. And it has been one of the reasons the university has consistently been leading other state universities in Nigeria. This paper has implications for the Nigerian government as an eye-opener in prioritising gender-balanced policy in social, economic, and political areas for sustainable development.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, women empowerment, Nigeria.