

AFRICAN IDEOLOGIES, BUSINESS AND PEACE-BUILDING:

*Proceedings of the International Conference of
the Association for the Promotion of African
Studies on African Ideologies, Human Security
and Peace Building, 10th -11th June 2020*

Editors

Ikechukwu Anthony KANU
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First Published in 2020

A publication of The Association for the Promotion of African Studies

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ISBN: 978-978-984-930-7



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DEDICATION

To Him who was the foremost Grand Patron of the Association
for the Promotion African Studies

Late Sir Emmanuel N. Kanu KSJ

Introduction

Peace is a necessary commodity for the growth, development and sustenance of any business that is worth its name. The implication of this statement is that the absence of peace is a threat, to a greater extent, to any business initiative. In the words of V. A. O. Adetula, “conflicts have the capacity to severely constrain development endeavours by destroying infrastructure, interrupting the production process and diverting resources away from productive uses.”¹ Experience has shown that conflicts and wars have the capacity to hinder economic progress and development. As a continent, African nations have had their own share of experience of wars and violent conflicts.

In the horn of Africa for example, civil wars in the 1980s and 1990s hindered development by affecting not only state structures but also other sectors ... According to a World Bank report, resources diverted by conflict away from development use are estimated at \$1 billion a year in Centra African and more than \$800 million in West African.²

With the above in mind and also taking into cognizance the negative effects of conflicts, the Association for the Promotion of African Studies (APAS) in her 2020 International Conference (10 – 11 June, 2020) gathered scholars within and outside the shores of Africa to brainstorm on the importance and value of peace to nation building with the theme: African Ideologies, Human Security and Peacebuilding. The book in your hands is part of the fruits of the conference. The authors, as seasoned and very sound African scholars, took a look at the place of African ideologies in promoting business and economic development in

an atmosphere of peace and order. The twelve chapters of this book are well articulated and as such, can best be described as first-class material in promoting peace and business in Africa. Peace, no doubt, is a *condictio sine qua non* for growth, development and sustenance of business enterprises in Africa.

Endnotes

1. V. A. O. Adetula, "Development, Conflict and Peace Building in Africa" in S. G. Best (ed.), *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*, (Ibadan: Spectrum Books, 2017), p. 385.
2. Ibid.

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CHAPTER ONE

PERCEPTION OF BUSINESS EDUCATION LECTURERS ABOUT TEACHING ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION FOR PEACEBUILDING

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Executive Summary

This study focused on examining perception of Business Education lecturers towards teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding. Two research questions were developed and answered in line with the purpose of the study. Two hypotheses were formulated and tested at the probability of 0.05 level of significance at 138 degree of freedom. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. A total populations of 140 business education lecturers were used for the study. No sampling was done because the size of the population was manageable. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyze data. The findings of the study revealed that business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary precursor of peace, and for improving quality of life. It was recommended that the findings of this study be utilized to enhance the teaching of entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding by business education lecturers.

Keywords: *Perception, Business Education, Entrepreneurship Education, Peacebuilding, and Teaching*

The need for acquisition of entrepreneurial skills among university undergraduates underscores the reason for introduction of entrepreneurship education in Nigeria Universities by the national universities commission. This action, among others objectives was to create opportunity to inculcate entrepreneurial skills for peacebuilding in the students through teaching of entrepreneurship education.

Entrepreneurial knowledge acquisition among undergraduates becomes very necessary inasmuch as no government of any nation is capable of satisfying the employment needs of its teeming population of graduates (Kakouris, 2015). The shrinking global economy came with it less employment opportunities for youths. The shrinking economy is characterized by low inflow of income consequent upon low global oil prices, low economic benefits evident in declined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) etc. hence the need for business education lecturers to teach entrepreneurship education to equip students with skills needed for peacebuilding (Kakouris, 2015).

Teaching according to Beere (2012) is a way of providing for society's needs, experience and feelings, and coming up with definite solutions to assist them know specific things. In this work, teaching is considered as a specific process whereby business education lecturers impart entrepreneurial knowledge for peacebuilding to the students.

A business education lecturer is a professional teacher in the area of business education who is always abreast with the prevailing development in Business Education. In other words a business education lecturer is a teacher who: contributes significantly in

making Business Education viable and visible in the society; acts as an agent of innovation in Business Education programmes; delivers standard Business Education programmes equivalent to any other academic programmes in the school system, as well as he that is capable of identifying draw backs encountered in learning and teaching Business Education subjects, and is capable of proffering solution to those draw-backs (Osuala in Agbo, 2018). In this study, a business education lecturer is a teacher who is well informed in the six areas of courses that constitute business education programme. The six areas of courses are: General Education component; General Business Subjects component; Secretarial component; Marketing and Distribution Subjects component; Professional Education component; and Accounting as well as Teaching Practice and Industrial Work Experience (Osuala in Agbo, 2018). The business education lecturer in the author's view is one who, in addition to accomplishing all the above obligations, is capable of inculcating entrepreneurial skills in the students that equip them for peacebuilding. There are both male and female business education lecturers whom have various views towards teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding.

Perception is the organization, identification, and interpretation of sensory message so as to represent and comprehend the given message or surrounding. Every perception connotes signals that pass through the nervous system, which eventually emanate from physical or chemical stimulation of the sensory system (Hwang, Wang & Pomlun, 2011). In this work, perception is the ability of lecturers to see, hear or become aware of the need to inculcate entrepreneurial skills into business education students for peacebuilding.

Peacebuilding refers to an undertaking that focuses on settling injustice devoid of violence and to change the cultural and

structural situations that bring about very bad dispute. Peacebuilding borders on generating constructive individual, group, as well as political cooperation beyond ethnic, religious, class, national, and racial limits. This is achieved through: violence prevention – conflict management, resolution, or transformation; and post-conflict reconciliation or trauma calming most essentially prior to, during, and after any given incidence of violence (Autesserre, 2014).

According to Coning (2013) peacebuilding is a multi-dimensional, cross-sector approach to peace. According to Coning peacebuilding becomes strategic when its result stands test of time at all strata of society to bring about and maintain relationships among people thereby engendering lasting peace.

According to Emily and Jahara (2019) peacebuilding connotes an array of techniques aimed at minimizing the danger of stumbling into or recurrence of conflict by consolidating national capacities generally for conflict management, and to found enduring peace and development. Emily and Jahara further stated that peacebuilding results in availability of economic opportunities and goes a long way to preventing conflict and brings about lasting peace. It is on the increase the number of scholars and practitioners who confirm peacebuilding as not only fundamental to job-creation but is also entrepreneurship incubator, more so in post-conflict settings (Hillman, 2012).

Peacebuilding is defined in this work as enhancing human security through business education lecturers' teaching of entrepreneurship education. This implies that peacebuilding challenges business education lecturers to address the fundamental causes of violence and ensure youth have freedom from fear (negative peace) and freedom from want (positive

peace) and freedom from humiliation prior to, during, and after violent conflict through skills acquired through entrepreneurship education.

Entrepreneurship education is a type of education intended to equip students with the knowledge, skills and motivation to spur entrepreneurial break-through in diverse ways. Various types of entrepreneurship education are offered from primary and secondary schools to university level. Entrepreneurship education is geared towards various means of realizing opportunities, for instance, opening a new organization, such as starting a new business (Miron-Shatz, Shatz, Becker & Patel, 2014). Miron-Shatz et al further stated that entrepreneurship education definitely favours the creation of new ventures by means of realizing opportunities, encouraging innovation or introduction of new products or services or markets in existing firms.

According to Gibb (2007), entrepreneurship education is education meant to develop contemporary skills that would enable youth to be successful in their identified field of endeavor in a fast changing world. Gibb further stated that entrepreneurship education equips youth with some very important life skills. According to him, entrepreneurship education has the attribute of teaching how to: collaborate and work with a team; speak in public and prepare a very good presentation; apply curiosity and creativity to discover and innovate solution to tasky problems; and use social media as an instrument of advocacy. Gibb further stated that students are taught to master product development cycle, articulate their own special business proposals, and deliver multiple pitch presentations.

Bacanak and Ulkudur (2012) are of the view that this age is a world of unprecedented global and technological transformation. According to them entrepreneurship education equips students with skills for an uncertain future, full of complete global, social, and environmental matters. In line with Bacanak and Ulkudur's view, Akyurek and Sahin (2013) stated that entrepreneurship education is education that offers excellent spring board for the types of creative, innovative ideas necessary for success in the 21st century, because this age, according to them belongs to creators and innovators.

Steinert and Grimm (2015) are of the view that lack of formal entrepreneurship education would not stop one from being a successful entrepreneur. According to them, in order to be a successful entrepreneur, one should possess the following attributes: vision, determination, focus, creativity and ubiquitous risk taking and innovativeness.

Entrepreneurship education is considered indispensable in the contemporary society for each country to live up to the challenges posed by the tough competition that characterizes today's globalised "knowledge-based society" (Dahlstedt & Hertzberg, 2013). Furthermore, it is established that in the areas of development of competence -accepting to change for better; strengthening readiness to act; seeking and putting energy into reality etc. -entrepreneurship education has not shown much impact among youth (Akyurek & Sahin, 2013). In the narrow sense, entrepreneurship education will be sole concern of existing schools, colleges and universities involved in economic education. However, it should not be limited to the traditional places of formal learning. This is because it is not possible to access both entrepreneurship and peacebuilding objectives via regulations to be made only in education sector (Akyurek &

Sahin, 2013). In this work, entrepreneurship education is education that focuses on the development of business education undergraduates' creative and innovative skills or attributes by business education lecturers that enable the students to realize opportunities for peacebuilding.

Statement of the Problem

Entrepreneurship education is regarded as peace incubator via peacebuilding in which case, knowledge is continuously shaped and revised by business education lecturers as a means of improving quality of life as new experience takes place (Sullivan, 2000). Furthermore, peacebuilding and entrepreneurship are inter-related and mutually reinforce each other as necessary precursors of peace (Van der Heijden, Geldens, Beijaard & Popeijus, 2015). However, Emily and Jahara (2015) stated that entrepreneurial competency for peacebuilding does not depend on what business education lecturers taught their students in the university. According to them all entrepreneurial competencies can only manifest in an environment of peace, coupled with experience, generally acquired through personal efforts. Emily and Jahara further stated that skills acquired via entrepreneurship education compose a peacebuilding culture that consists more in students' flexible behaviours and thoughts, creativity and responsibility. They therefore insist that, though business education lecturers aid entrepreneurial skills acquisition for peacebuilding, it is more important to come up with a culture of urging personal entrepreneurial discovery, independent of business education lecturers, by the society encouraging human creativity and innovation and a joint learning society to achieve violent free society.

The extent of violence in various parts of the country calls to question the relevance of entrepreneurship education taught in

universities for peacebuilding. Entrepreneurship education is aimed at optimizing the entrepreneurial potentials of youth basic for peacebuilding. One wonders the perception of business education lecturers whom in spite of entrepreneurship education they teach for peacebuilding, violence, fueled by ever worsening rate of unemployment keeps on increasing in geometric progression (Ogwa, 2017). This ever increase in the rate of violence indicates that a lot of Nigerian youth have neither innovative nor creative skills fundamental to entrepreneurship as precursor to peacebuilding. It is on the basis of the foregoing, that it becomes necessary to examine perception of business education lecturers towards teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding.

Purpose of the Study

The major purpose of this study was to determine perception of business education lecturers towards teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding.

Specifically, the study sought to:

1. Determine how business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary precursor of peace
2. Determine how business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary for improving quality of life.

Research Questions

This study answered the following research questions:

1. How do business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary precursor of peace?

2. How do business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary for improving quality of life?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance:

Ho₁: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of the responses of male and female business education lecturers on how business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education as necessary precursor of peace.

Ho₂: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of the responses of male and female business education lecturers on how business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary for improving quality of life.

Methodology

Descriptive survey research design was used for the study. Osuala in Agbo (2018) pointed out that survey research focuses on people, their important facts and beliefs, opinion, attitudes, motivations and behaviour with the intent to determine the current conditions of practices and make better plans for improvement. The design is suitable for the study because it seeks information from respondents by using questionnaire. The study was carried out in Enugu and Anambra States, Nigeria. The study was carried out in public and private universities that offer Business Education in Enugu and Anambra States only. The area of the study was therefore Enugu and Anambra States. The population for the study comprises 140 business education lecturers in 30 universities in Enugu and Anambra States. No sampling was done because the population was manageable. The instrument for data collection was questionnaire. The

questionnaire was developed after review of available literature on entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding. The instrument was face-validated by three lecturers in the Department of Business Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and two lecturers in the Department of Business Education, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki. Cronbach Alpha Reliability method was applied to establish the reliability of the instrument. The result of the reliability coefficient was 0.97.

The data collected was analysed using the mean and standard deviation for answering the research questions while t-test statistic was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance at 138 degree of freedom. The discussions below guided the interpretation of the results of analysis made:

- a) Any item with a mean value of 2.50 and above showed that perception of business education lecturers was high while any item with a mean below 2.50 indicated that perception of business education lecturers were low.
- b) The hypothesis of no significant difference (H_0) was upheld for any item whose t-calculated value is less than the t-table value of 1.96 and probability of 0.05 level of significance and 138 degree of freedom. In the alternative, the hypothesis of no significant difference was rejected for any item whose t-calculated value was higher than the t-table value at probability of 0.05 level of significance.

Results

The results of the study were obtained from the research questions answered and the hypotheses tested.

Research Question 1

How do business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary precursor of peace?

Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of the responses of male and female business education lecturers on how business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education as necessary precursor of peace.

Table 1: Mean Ratings, Standard Deviations and t-test Analysis of the Responses of Male and Female Business Education Lecturers on How Business Education Lecturers Perceive Teaching Entrepreneurship Education for Peacebuilding as Necessary Precursor of Peace.

N=140

							Remarks	
S/N	Item statement	\bar{X}	SD	t-cal	t-tab	LP	Ho	
1	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding engenders self-reliance.	2.85	0.81	0.31	1.96	HP	NS	
2	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding encourages innovation.	2.68	0.76	0.40	1.96	HP	NS	

3	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding stabilizers business operations.	3.47	0.61	1.26	1.96	HP	NS
4	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding reduces unemployment	3.48	0.65	0.69	1.96	HP	NS
5	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding reduces violence.	3.39	0.70	1.10	1.96	HP	NS
6	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding enhances justice.	3.34	0.75	0.87	1.96	HP	NS
7	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding	3.22	0.88	1.13	1.96	HP	NS

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	encourages critical thinking.						
8	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding reduces youth restiveness.	3.19	0.87	1.07	1.96	HP	NS
9	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding reduces a lot of social vices.	3.40	0.80	1.31	1.96	HP	NS
10	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding curbs incidence of idle hand.	3.49	0.75	0.72	1.96	HP	NS
11	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding enhances societal progress.	3.35	0.81	1.30	1.96	HP	NS

12 Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding ensures security.	3.48	0.78	1.28	1.96	HP	NS
Cluster mean	3.28	0.76				

Key: \bar{X} = Grand Mean; t-cal = t-calculated; Ho= Null Hypothesis; LP = Level of Perception
NS = Not Significant; HP = Highly Perceived

Data in Table 1 showed that the 12 items had their mean ranged from 2.68 to 3.49. This indicated that their mean was above the cut-off point of 2.50. Based on this observation, it means that the business education lecturers had high perception that teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding is necessary precursor of peace. The standard deviation ranged from 0.61 to 0.88 indicating that respondents were not too far from the mean and from one another in their responses.

Data presented in Table 1 also indicated that 12 items have their calculated t-values ranged from 0.31 to 1.31 which were less than t-table value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance and 138 degree of freedom. This shows that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of the responses of the groups of respondents on 12 items that indicated that teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding was necessary precursor of peace. With this result, the null hypothesis of no significance was upheld for the 12 items.

Research Question 2

How do business education lecturers perceived teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary for improving quality of life?

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of the responses of male and female business education lecturers on how business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary for improving quality of life.

The data for answering research question 2 and testing hypothesis 2 were presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Mean Ratings, Standard Deviations and t-test Analysis of the Responses of Male and Female Business Education Lecturers on How Business Education Lecturers Receive Teaching Entrepreneurship Education for Peacebuilding as Necessary for Improving Quality of Life.

N = 140

Remarks

S/N	Item Statement	\bar{X}	SD	t-cal	t-tab	LP	Ho
1	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding ensures surplus production of goods and services.	3.25	0.76	0.96	1.96	HP	NS

2	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding enhances exchange of goods and services.	3.47	0.70	1.43	1.96	HP	NS
3	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding encourages production of improved quality goods and services.	3.54	0.64	0.95	1.96	HP	NS
4	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding encourages specialization.	3.32	0.87	1.05	1.96	HP	NS
5	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding brings about good governance.	3.46	0.56	0.99	1.96	HP	NS

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6	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding results in quality education.	2.55	0.94	0.30	1.96	HP	NS
7	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding brings about creation of new jobs.	3.33	0.60	1.40	1.96	HP	NS
8	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding improves standard of living.	2.74	0.65	0.50	1.96	HP	NS
9	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding results in well-being, comfort and happiness.	3.41	0.58	0.94	1.96	HP	NS

10	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding improves wealth creation.	3.10	0.70	0.11	1.96	HP	NS
11	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding reduces poverty.	3.52	0.71	1.15	1.96	HP	NS
12	Teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding ensures equitable distribution of resources.	3.49	0.67	1.37	1.96	HP	NS
	Cluster mean	3.27	0.70			HP	NS

Data in Table 2 indicated that the 12 “necessary for improving quality of life” items had their mean ranged from 2.55 to 3.54. This indicated that their means were above the cut-off point of 2.50. This means that all the 12 items were necessary for improving quality of life. The standard deviation of the 12 items ranged from 0.56 to 0.94 which indicates that the respondents were not too far from the mean and from one another in their responses.

Data presented in table 2 also showed that 12 items had their calculated t-values ranged from 0.11 to 1.43 which were less than the t-table value of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance and 138 degree of freedom. This reveals that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of the responses of the two groups of respondents on the 12 “necessary for improving quality of life” items. Based on this result, the null hypothesis of no significant difference was upheld for the 12 items.

Discussion of Result

The result of the study indicated that business education lecturers highly perceived the twenty four (24) items on how business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary precursor of peace and as necessary for improving quality of life respectively. The results of this study is in consonance with the view of USIP (2011) who emphasized that business education lecturers, by producing entrepreneurs improve people’s standard of living and also reduce societal conflict. Similarly, the finding of the study revealed that business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary precursor of peace, and for improving quality of life. The finding of this study agrees with the statement by Sullivan (2000) who stated that entrepreneurship education is regarded as peace incubator via peacebuilding, in which case, knowledge is continuously shaped and revised by business education lecturers as a means of improving quality of life as new experience takes place.

The finding of the study from the test of hypotheses also indicated that there was no significant difference in the responses of both male and female business education lecturers

in the 24 items on how business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary precursor of peace and as necessary for improving quality of life respectively. This finding implies that it helped to validate the questions raised and answered by this study. It revealed also that the work experience of the two groups of respondents did not significantly influence their perception on perception of business education lecturers identified in this study.

Conclusion

Business education lecturers perceive teaching entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding as necessary precursor of peace, and as necessary for improving quality of life.

Recommendation

Based on the findings made and conclusions drawn from the study, it was recommended that the findings of the study be utilized to enhance the teaching of entrepreneurship education for peacebuilding by business education lecturers.

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CHAPTER TWO

AMNESTY PROGRAMME AND THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BAYELSA AND RIVERS STATES

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Executive Summary

This study assessed the effects of amnesty programme on the socio-economic and community developmental of Bayelsa and Rivers States. Two specific objectives guided the study and one substantive hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance using the multiple regression analysis. The study adopted the mixed survey research design. The study participants included 793 adults aged between 18 years and above, who were selected through the multi-stage sampling procedure. A researcher-developed questionnaire was used to collect the quantitative data while Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII) were used to collect the qualitative data. The quantitative data collected were analyzed descriptively and the study hypothesis was equally tested using multiple regression analysis, while the qualitative data were analyzed using the manual method of content analysis. The findings of the study revealed that amnesty programme have not made the expected impact on the socio-economic and community development of Bayelsa and Rivers States. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that the amnesty programme projects should be monitored by the agencies of the Federal Government, to

ensure effective and efficient implementation as well as help to discourage diversion of funds.

Keywords: Amnesty, Amnesty Programme, Development, Federal Government, Socio-economic

Introduction

Although amnesty and amnesty programme are not novel concepts in grammar, but in real life situation in Nigeria and the Niger Delta in particular, they are new entrants in the socio-political cum economic space of the nation (Ezeibe and Nnamani, 2010). Suffice to say that the concepts are offshoots of socio-economic and political circumstances. The incursion of militancy, terrorism and other violent crimes that seem to have come to stay in the nation are the reasons why the concepts of amnesty and amnesty programme seem to have taken the front banner in the policy agenda of Nigeria irrespective of the abusiveness that has come along with their application in recent times.

The concept of amnesty and amnesty programme were introduced in the Nigerian socio-political system to cushion the effects of ravaging militancy, hostility, youth restiveness etc., which abound within the Niger Delta region of Nigeria during the administrative tenor of the late president of Nigeria – Yara’Adua. During that period, the myriad of frustrating militancy, oil bunkering, kidnapping and other violent crimes in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria left the government of Nigeria in the most depressed state (Egwemi, 2010). The security apparatus of the government seemed handicapped on the most potent way of addressing the dangerous and ugly situation. These precarious situations resulted into what is known today as amnesty programme in Nigeria.

According to Gardener (2013), amnesty refers to meaning a pardon extended by the government to a group or class of persons, usually for a political offence or the act of a sovereign officially forgiving a class of persons, who are subject to trial but have not yet been convicted. The sole aim of the programme was to stabilize, consolidate and maintain security in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria; as a pre-requisite for promoting economic development, as well as addressing hostilities and all forms of violent crisis in the region. Evidences within the ambit of extant literature suggest that resultant effect of Nigeria's success in the implementation of the amnesty programme is that besides the massive mop-up of weapons from over 20,192 ex-agitators, crime and criminality, especially kidnapping and oil bunkering drastically reduced in the Niger Delta, and enthroned peace. Moreover, youths were empowered through techno-vocational training, employment, and offered higher education scholarship. Consequently, there was an impressive reduction in oil pipeline vandalism, entrenchment of dialogue as a means of conflict resolution in oil producing communities; increased foreign direct investment (FDI) in the Niger Delta, and a steady leap in Nigeria's foreign reserves as a result of increased oil and gas production (Tobor and Odubo, 2017).

The above were evidently claimed within the pages of newspapers particularly within the periods of the programme initiation and implementation. The situation presently regarding the effects of the programme in the lives of the people of the Niger Delta region has remained obscure mainly due to the fact that there have not been concerted research efforts to investigate the post-amnesty situation of the people of this region. Issues of obscurity about the programme surround around the question of how effectively the programme has been in the successful and long-term reintegration of former combatants into civilian life, as well as improving the socio-economic lives of common people

within various communities. In effect, this study seeks to systematically interrogate these concerns in the post-amnesty era, particularly from the views of the local people, in order to proffer policies measures for sustained improvements.

Statement of the Problem

Amnesty programme is a peace building initiative of the Federal government of Nigeria, which is expected to cushion the effects of long-term hostility, arms taking, banditry, youth restiveness and other violent situations in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. However, research evidences point to the view that despite the acclaimed successes of the programme in restoring peace to the region, a lot of inconsistencies have obscured the programme in recent time - leading to increased challenges in infrastructural development, heightened social unrest and unemployment amongst the trained ex-militants, which may inform the reason why there was a resurgence of the militant crisis in the region (Ebiede, 2017). This view was also shared earlier by Nnorom and Odigbo (2015) who argued that despite the promises of amnesty programme, incidences of poverty, insecurity and underdevelopment still linger in the Niger Delta region.

It is feared that the people of the Niger Delta region may still be suffering from the same situations that warranted the initiation of amnesty programme and if the situation is not given a critical assessment, it may become difficult to understand how much impact the amnesty programme impacts on the lives of the local people within the region. Yet, the present federal government of Nigeria has often claimed through various media platforms, that efforts are being put in place to strengthen observed weaknesses of the amnesty programme for sustained socio-economic development in the Niger Delta region. Considering the view that such claims may be part of political propaganda, it is considered necessary in this study to approach the

understanding of the actual situation through the views of the local people, who are expected to be the direct beneficiaries of the amnesty programme.

This approach is also considered necessary because, it is not quite known whether this programme actually met its intended purposes especially in the socioeconomic lives of the common people within the Niger Delta oil communities. This is due to the fact that this area of knowledge has been relatively unexplored by scientific researches in recent time. It is therefore considered important in this study that a way of evaluating the sustainability and impact of the amnesty programme is by conducting systematic inquiries into on the effects of the programme, so as to close this gap in knowledge, as well as proffer policy measures that could help to strengthen areas of relapse and sustain the purposes of the programme in the Niger Delta region.

Objectives of the Study

1. To investigate the effects of the amnesty programme on socio-economic development of Bayelsa and Rivers states
2. To examine the effects of the amnesty programme on community development in Bayelsa and Rivers states.

Study Hypothesis

H₁: there is a significant relationship between selected socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents and views regarding the effects of amnesty programme on socio-economic development of Bayelsa and Rivers States.

Literature Review

Conceptualizing Amnesty and Amnesty Programme

Amnesty: The concept of amnesty is derived from the word *amnesia*, meaning a pardon extended by the government to a group or class of persons, usually for a political offence or the act of a sovereign officially forgiving a class of persons, who are subject to trial but have not yet been convicted (Gardener, 2013). An amnesty may be extended when the authority decides that bringing citizens into compliance with a law is more important than punishing them for past offences.

Aside from conceptual definition of amnesty, studies across the globe shows that amnesty can be granted based on what the nation or government tends to achieve. The United Nation Publication on amnesties sees it as exemption from criminal prosecution. Omadjohwoefe (2011) notes that amnesty requires the recipients to perform certain tasks such as providing information, admitting the truth about their actions, showing remorse or surrendering weapons as in the case of the militants in the Niger Delta of Nigeria. The conditional amnesty could be individualized, so that the recipients can only benefit from an amnesty programme upon successful compliance with its conditions. Amnesty is categorized into individual amnesty, amnesty movement and mass amnesty. Individual amnesty has to do with a pardon that is extended to an offender (Azinge, 2013).

Peterside, Porter and Watts (2012) attested that the vision of the amnesty programme is to transform the youths from militancy to gainful employment, and the Niger Delta from a region defined by penury, abject poverty, hunger and starvation, marginalization, crime and deprivation to a region populated

and designed with modern city features with economic prosperity, skilled and healthy man power, secured, peaceful, progressive and harmonious region. But according to Robert (2015) the holistic objective assessment of the present state of the Niger Delta region would point to the fact that despite the declaration and implementation of the amnesty programme, the region remains a keg of carbide that is waiting for explosion; if adequate attention is not given and permanent structures are not put on ground to forestall a reoccurrence of militancy, hostage taking and pipe line vandalism in that region, reoccurrence of the tragic experience will be inevitable. Amnesty programme as conceptualized may unbelievably serve different purpose to different people living in the same environment. To many, amnesty programme may serve a palliative purpose in all cases as it has been and can still be used as a means of political patronage or a conduit pipe to siphon government finance as in the case of amnesty for the Niger Delta militants where emergency Billionaires have been created (Nwankpa, 2014).

Though amnesty allows the government of a nation or state to forget criminal acts, usually before prosecution has occurred, it is not just given amnesty for the mere sake of given it but the whole idea of amnesty comes up when punishment or reprimand is perceived to cause further crises as in the case with Niger Delta militants. According to Bassy and Akpan (2012) for amnesty programme to achieve it's purpose, structural issues surrounding militancy in the Niger Delta should be addressed. For instance, in the case of Niger Delta militancy, amnesty is still in place but today the area is still witnessing a disastrous dimension of economic sabotage probably because "somebody somewhere" has been called upon to explain some issues bordering on misappropriation of funds and fraudulent activities by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC).

Amnesty Programme: This refers to a stipulated strategies and means through which the practical implementation of amnesty is made possible. Amnesty Programme, can also be seen as a government programme or strategies put in place for the main purpose of empowering and reintegrating the pardoned back into a useful society life. These programmes may include educational and vocational skills training of ex-militants as alternatives to violence and militancy in the region. In granting unconditional amnesty for the agitators, the late President Yar'Adua opened a window for a period of 60 days for the agitators to lay down their arms in exchange for amnesty as a step towards redressing the adverse security situation in the oil rich Niger Delta region which had almost brought the nation's economy to its knees. The measure was also aimed at stabilizing, consolidating and maintaining security in the region as a pre-requisite for promoting economic development ought to be the best way out of the age long challenge.

Development and Infrastructural Development: Development as a word has also been variously defined by different authors in relation to their discipline or profession. Giving a general perception of the word, Hornby (2000) defines development as the gradual growth of something so that it becomes more advanced. In doing this as it affect human social environment, it translates to improving on the structures and institutions originally in such environment to make them better and more modern. Todaro (1979) describes development as "a means to freely exercise one's economic, social, political and religious rights". According to Odor (2002), development in human society could be seen on the levels of individuals and that of the society. At the level of individual, it implies increased social skill and capacity to interact effectively and efficiently with one's own environment. In this context, development brings positive change in individual's material and non-material wellbeing.

However, while personal development should be considered on the one hand, the state of the entire society as a whole should also be put into serious consideration. Odor (2002) asserts that development implies how individuals cooperatively cultivate the capacity to regulate both internal and external relationship. On a general note, development is specifically regarded as a process of positive structural changes in the institutions and sectors of a society which may include economic, infrastructural, educational, health, politics and the overall awareness of human rights, its protection and education. With reference to development in relation to the policy on amnesty of the Federal Government, the concept may obviously attract divergent views. The reason remains that there is a general belief that the expectations of the people seem not to have been captured by the initiators and the implementing parties of the amnesty programme for the repentant Niger Delta militants.

Stating the obvious here, development as it affects the Niger Delta area and amnesty programme should mean more than just personal development of the repentant Niger Delta militants, it should be all embracing to include the concerns of the common people in the area particularly their infrastructural development emancipation. This generally has to do with the provision of such facilities as Hospitals, Electricity, Road network, Markets, Housing, Pipe borne water etc. Orhioghene (2011) on his own part, stated that development experts and policy makers have engaged in many debates about the Niger Delta's human and infrastructural development dilemma, questioning why abundant human and natural resources have had little impact on poverty in the region. Why do conflict and youth restiveness persist despite years of development interventions.

In his reaction, Rostow in Onyesom (2005) was of the assumption that undeveloped countries have no history of development,

since they are at the first stage of being a traditional society is a historical proposition. The fact still remains that no society remains were they are at the formative stage without advancement, no matter how slow and unsustainable (Onyesom, 2005).

Infrastructural development, also called infrastructure - driven development, combines key policy characteristics inherited from the Rooseveltian progressivist tradition and Neo-Keynesian economics in the United States , France's Gaullist and Neo-Colbertist centralized economic planning, Scandinavian social democracy as well as Singaporean and Chinese state capitalism: it holds that a substantial proportion of a nation's resources must be systematically directed towards long term assets such as transportation , energy and social infrastructure. While the benefits of infrastructure-based development can be debated, the analysis of US economic history shows that at least under some scenarios infrastructure-based investment contributes to economic growth, both nationally and locally, and can be profitable, as measured by higher rates of return (Onyesom, 2005).

Amnesty Programme and Socio-Economic Development

The Amnesty Programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Infrastructural Development in Bayelsa and Rivers States no doubt has shown some level of relationship no matter how infinitesimal, scholars such as Amaize, (2016) and others are of the opinion that the amnesty package initiated by President Musa Ya'Adua Administration has brought some level of success that has impacted positively on the lives of the repentant militants in the Niger Delta. They also agreed on the following impact of the programme. It is a known fact that with the proclamation of the amnesty there seems to be relative peace and security in the region. Furthermore, the Federal Government has

therefore met with the aim of restoring peace and safety as the nation's economy has returned to near normal.

Additionally, with the declaration and implementation of the amnesty package, ex-agitators who embraced the amnesty offer had since been disarmed, demobilized and are either undergoing training or have been trained in their respective training centers. Presently, it is evident that the Federal Government has so far enlisted over 30,000 ex-militants in the amnesty programme (Onukwugha, Eke-Ogiugo & Okhomina, 2014). The amnesty programme of the Federal Government is originally intended to improve the human capital development of the Niger Delta and by extension Nigeria with its positive resultant effects on the infrastructural life of the people, which is at present can obviously said to be low. In a way, the programme has presented an opportunity to build capacity of youths as well as reintegrate agitating youths of the Niger Delta into the mainstream in Nigeria as a confidence-building strategy while gradually addressing the root causes that necessitated the conflict in the first place (Akinwale, 2010). If the programme had been well implemented as intended from the beginning, Amnesty programme of the Federal Government for the Niger Delta repentant militants could have much more impactful than what we are witnessing today. Though, according to Onukwugha, Eke-Ogiugo & Okhomina (2014), amnesty package has helped in the reduction of violent crime as most youths who were involved in anti-social activities have been integrated into the programme thereby making violence unattractive such crimes include; attacking oil installations, engaging in illegal oil bunkering and kidnapping of oil workers. It is however a fact that violence has now declined but not disappeared. To this end, there is no gain saying that amnesty has made significant impact on the socio-economic activities and lives of the people in bringing stability in the Niger Delta. As a result, the remarkable achievements and

stability generated considerable goodwill for Nigeria among international partners and friends. Besides, amnesty package rebranded and gave Nigeria a positive image among the comity of Nations, though, infrastructurally the result is still poor (Ikelegbe and Onokerhoraye, 2016).

Methods

This study adopted the mixed research design. The study was conducted in Bayelsa and Rivers states. Both states are located within the Niger-Delta region in the South-South geo-political zone on Nigeria. Bayelsa state was created on October 1, 1996 out of the old Rivers state with Yenagoa as its capital city. It has an area of 2682sq km and bounded on the west by Rivers state, on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean and on the north by Delta state. Presently, Bayelsa state is comprised of 8 local government areas, which are predominated by handful of Isoko, Itsekiri and Irobos. Rivers state on the other hand was created in 1967 with the splitting of the Eastern Nigeria. It lies at latitude 4.45 north and longitude 6.50 east and covers an area of 10,432.3sq km. It is bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by Imo and Abia states, on the east by Akwa Ibom state and on the west by Bayelsa and Delta states. Rivers state is presently made up of 23 local government areas – with Ikwerre as the predominant tribe and language in the state. Interestingly, the predominant occupations of people in these two states are fishing and farming activities. The choice of these two states was informed by the consideration that the two states are major concerned states with regards to the implementation of the Amnesty programme in Nigeria. The populations of these two states, based on the 2006 National population census in Nigeria are: 1,704,515 for Bayelsa state and 5,198,716 for Rivers state respectively – giving a total population of 6,903,231.

The target population of this study comprised of adult residents within the selected communities, aged 18 years and above. This age group was chosen based on the consideration of their level of maturity, knowledge and experience about the amnesty programme within the study areas. Based on the estimates of the 2006 National Population Census, the population ratio of these age groups within the two states is 57.3% of the total population. Thus, the target population for this study was put at 3,955,551. Using this population, a sample of 1,048 respondents were determined using the Fisher, Laing, Stoeckel and Townsend (1998) formula for calculating sample sizes. The multi-stage sampling procedure was used in selecting the respondents for the study. This involved the application of different sampling techniques at different stages in the sampling process. Data were collected using the mix of quantitative and qualitative instruments. For the quantitative aspect, a researcher-developed structured questionnaire was used to collect the data from the sampled respondents. The instrument consisted of two major sections: Section I contained items designed to obtain information on the personal data of the respondents, while Section II contained items designed to address the specific objectives of the study. The questionnaire was structured in a concise and simple English language to enable easy understanding and response to the given questions. The instrument was administered on a face-to-face basis to the selected respondents, by the researchers and two paid research assistants who helped in the distribution and collection of the filled questionnaire copies; as well as interpreting the content of the questionnaire to those who were not very literate. Out of the 1,048 copies of the questionnaire distributed, only 793 copies (representing 75.7% of the distributed questionnaire copies) were usable and were used for the data analysis. Equally, the qualitative data were collected using Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII). Data generated

through these instruments were used to complement the quantitative data. The quantitative data collected were processed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software and data were analysed using descriptively. Meanwhile, the multiple regression tools was used to predict the relationship between selected respondents' socio-demographic variables and their views regarding the effects of amnesty programme on socio-economic, as well as community development in Bayelsa and Rivers States. The qualitative data gathered were analyzed using the manual content analysis and findings used to complement the quantitative data.

Findings

Data analysis was performed based on the distribution of respondents by age, sex, religious affiliation, and marital status, type of marriage, annual income, occupation, educational attainment, and place of residence. Data analysis shows that respondents within Bayelsa State constituted 50.7% of the samples, while those within Rivers State constituted 49.2% of the samples. Data analysis also shows that 44.4% of the respondents were drawn from rural areas, while more than half proportions (55.5%) of the respondents were drawn from the urban areas. A majority (78.4%) of the sampled respondents fell within the age bracket 18-38 years; while the least proportion (.5%) of the sampled age groups was those who aged between 60 years and above. Meanwhile, the mean age of the respondents was 29.7 years and the standard deviation of 10.2.

Data analysis also shows that males constituted 54.4% of the samples, while the females constituted 44.6% and 1.0% were those without response. The occupational distribution of the respondents shows that the professionals constituted 8.1% of the samples, the civil servants constituted the greater proportion

(38.8%) of the samples, those who were self-employed were made up 12.6% of the samples. The apprentice, business/trading, artisan and farmers were few – constituting 1.1%, 4.0%, .5% and 2.1% of the samples respectively. Other unmentioned occupations constituted 29.9%, while those without responds were 2.8%. With regards to the marital status of the respondents, 37.8% were married and living together, while 2.5% were married but not living together. Also, 42.2% were not married, 1.1% was separated and .8% was divorced. The widowed were .4%, while others were 13.1% and those who did not respond were 2.0%. The large number of the respondents who were not married takes the highest place on marital status; this is because a lot of youth were in the urban cities of study area. Similarly, those widowed were very few because there were a lot of young families among the respondents and divorce was low probably because they still have regard for value system on marriage, which abhors such practice.

Based on religious affiliation, the analysis shows that more than three-quarter (93.8%) of the respondents were Christians. A very lower proportion of the respondents belonged to other religious groups including: Islam (2.1%), traditional religion (1.3%), and unspecified (2.8%). With respect to the actual income earned per year, a majority (49.3%) of the respondents earned lower income. They include the students, apprentices, some artisans and the unemployed. More than two-third of these respondents that earn little, or no income were from both urban and rural areas of Bayelsa and Rivers states. Moreover, only 13.6% earned #1,001,000 and above per year. This shows that the income status of many individuals within the area of study was low. In terms of highest formal educational attainment, those who had attained up to the tertiary level of education constituted 52.6% of the respondents. Other categories of educational attainment/certification were secondary school certificate (20.9%), certificate

equivalent (4.9%), and first school leaving certificate (3.7%). Only 5.5% of the respondents were without any form of formal education, while 2.4% were unspecified.

Perceived Effects of Amnesty Programme on Socio-Economic Development of Bayelsa and Rivers States

Table 1:

Respondents' Views on major Development Effort of the Amnesty Programme in Bayelsa and Rivers States

<i>Options</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Construction of roads	249
Provision of electricity	94
Establishment of industries	85
Building of schools	68
Building of acquisition centers	145
Provision of Hospitals	3
Others	98
No response	51
Total	793

Field Survey, 2019

Table 1 shows that 31.4% was of the opinion that construction of roads has been the major development effort of the amnesty

programme, 18.3% maintained that building of acquisition centers was a visible development effort of the amnesty programme, while 11.9% opted for provision of electricity. Others include establishment of industries (10.7%), building of schools (8.6%), and provision of hospitals (.4%) while 12.4% was unspecified. The above result contends that construction of roads is the major development effort of the amnesty programme. The KII and FGD results corroborated with the above result. With respect to the respondent's understanding of the major development effort of the amnesty programme, an FGD participant at Yenaka in Yenagoa said that: *"government has set up places where the youth should learn skills, but many of them refuse to go and learn"* (Male, 53 years, A Trader). Another FGD participant at Yenaka in Yenagoa remarks that: *"government has done some roads in our different communities, but they have not done enough. Before now you cannot enter some villages, even some towns but they have given them roads through amnesty programme"* (Female, 43 years, A Teacher). On the contrary, one of the KII participants at Sii in Khana, said that, *"I have not seen any tangible development from amnesty programme"* (Male, 31 years, Ex-militant). Another KII participant at Palm-Lane in Port Harcourt said these in his own words -*"the government since the beginning of the amnesty programme in 2009, the government has renovated many schools, built acquisition centers and has given roads to some communities"* (Male, 73 years, Community Chief).

To further interrogate respondents' views about the effects of amnesty programme on the socio-economic development of Bayelsa and Rivers states, the respondents were asked to rate on a 5-point scale, how true or false they considered each of the statements presented to them.

Table 2:
 Respondents' ratings on the effects of Amnesty Programme on the Socio-Economic Development of Bayelsa and Rivers State

Statements	Very True	Somehow True	Undecided	False	Very False	Total
Amnesty programme have drastically discouraged hostage taking	199(25.1%)	257(32.4%)	82 (10.3%)	134(16.9%)	121(15.3%)	793(100.0%)
Amnesty programme have improved the farming activities in various communities	210(26.5%)	235(29.6%)	104(13.1%)	131(16.5%)	113(14.2%)	793(100.0%)
Amnesty programme have discouraged militancy and youth restiveness	96(12.1%)	122(15.4%)	84(10.6%)	217(27.4%)	274(34.6%)	793(100.0%)
Amnesty programme have improved education of youths in the zone	201(25.3%)	180(22.7%)	175(22.1%)	141(17.8%)	96(12.1%)	793(100.0%)
Amnesty programme have brought absolute peace in various communities	128(16.1%)	210(26.5%)	117(14.8%)	176(22.2%)	162(20.4%)	793(100.0%)

Amnesty programme and the Socio-Economic Development in Bayelsa and Rivers States

Amnesty programme have reduced pipe line vandalization and bunkering activities	90(11.3%)	105(13.2%)	123(15.5%)	201(25.3%)	274(34.6%)	793(100.0%)
Amnesty programme have greatly improved social amenities in various communities (electricity, pipe borne water, schools, hospitals, etc)	83(10.5%)	130(16.4%)	75(9.5%)	288(36.3%)	217(27.4%)	793(100.0%)
Amnesty programme have discouraged criminal activities	98(12.4%)	117(14.8%)	147(18.5%)	243(30.6%)	188(23.7%)	793(100.0%)
Amnesty programme have improved youth employment	140(17.7%)	217(27.4%)	122(15.4%)	171(21.6%)	143(18.0%)	793(100.0%)

Field Survey, 2019

The responses obtained in each of the statements were analyzed. However all the items were summed up in order to effectively analyze the cumulative responses regarding the effects of amnesty programme on the socio-economic development of the Bayelsa and Rivers State. The analysis is presented in figure 1.

Fig. 1: General Ratings of the Respondents regarding the Effect of Amnesty Programme on Socio-Economic Development of Bayelsa and Rivers States.

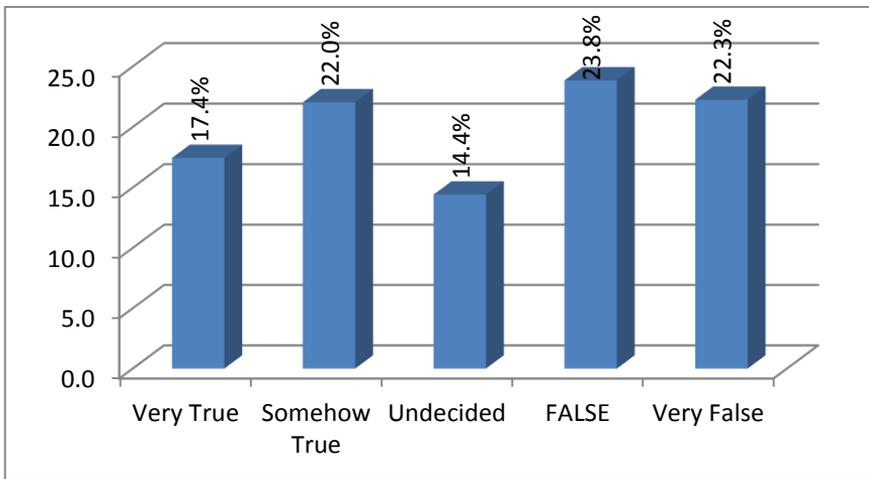


Figure 1 contains a follow-up analysis of the responses obtained for all the items included in table 2 above. The analysis of summed data shows that the modal frequency occurred among 23.8% of the respondents who indicated that it is false that amnesty programme has had significant effects on the various aspects of socio-economic development examined. Meanwhile, another closer proportion (22.0%) of them equally claimed that it is somehow true that the programme has significantly influenced the various aspects of socio-economic development identified. These findings imply that for many people, amnesty programme

has not made significant improvements in their socio-economic lives; while for others, the programme has made fairly significant improvements in their socio-economic lives. Findings obtained qualitatively also conform to these data. For instance, an FGD participant at Palm Lane in Port Harcourt reacted as follows, “*for now amnesty has not brought any positive change, especially in our community here. Government should be sincere and come out with something tangible if they want to develop this region*” (Male, 47 years, A Teacher). Also, a KII respondent at Esanegonu in Nembe responded to the issue in his own words saying:

I tell you there is no achievement, since the amnesty nothing serious has come to this our community from the government, if not the government school they renovated and that road the NDDC is doing now, you don't know the barrel of oil they make, we deserve good life” (Male, 71 years, Community Chief).

In a similar way, a KII respondent at Sii in Khana voiced out his opinion by saying that,

Well, we hear them on radio and on paper. I have not seen anything fantastic and encouraging, even the boys they claim to be training where is the list, where is the statistics, oil flows here but I have not seen anything from the government, how many of our boys were sent to school or being trained” (Male, 71 years, Community Chief).

Going by the majority responses regarding the effects of amnesty programme on the socio-economic development of the people of Bayelsa and Rivers states, it could be concluded that amnesty programme at the time of this study has not yielded the expected outcome that could translate the lives of the people of Niger

Delta region into meaningful existence; even though there is at least attempts on the ground by the Federal Government.

Effects of Amnesty Programme on Community Development in Bayelsa and Rivers States

Table 3:

Respondents' Views on the most Visible Social Amenity Provided for Communities through Amnesty Programme

Responses	Frequency
- Establishment of more schools	169
- Establishment of hospitals	77
- Availability of pipe borne water	99
- Provision of electricity	88
- Civic centers	58
- All of the Above	53
- None of the Above	178
- Others	71
Total	793

Field Survey, 2019

Table 3 shows a majority (22.4%) of the respondents claimed that none of the identified social amenities were provided within their local communities through the amnesty programme. However, 21.3% of them indicated that more schools were established through the programme. 12.5% of the respondents

indicated that more pipe-borne water amenities were made available through the programme, and for 11.1% of them, electricity was provided. 9.7% of the respondents indicated that more hospitals were established through the programme, and 7.3% of them indicated that of civic centers. Meanwhile, only a lower proportion (6.7%) of them indicated that all the highlighted social amenities were provided for their communities through the programme; and 9.0% of them indicated other options. The result implies that even though the amnesty programme gave room for improvement of social amenities in some communities of Bayelsa and Rivers States, the coverage in the provision of such amenities may not have been significantly felt across various communities of the States. The FGD and KII results coincide with the findings of quantitative data. An FGD participant during the session at Palm Lane in Port Harcourt said that: *“I am aware that since the amnesty started, the government has renovated some schools both in the towns and villages, they built skill acquisition centers, and unfortunately nothing is happening in some of them”* (Female, 46 years, Teacher). Another FGD participant at Yenaka in Yenagoa mentioned that:

there should be good learning environment, when there is no good learning environment teachers are discouraged, even the students. Like the secondary school I attended, some students sit on ground till today, now how can a child learn in such environment, you see the classrooms were small but over hundred people will be inside and no air? They park us like sadin in the classroom, so government should provide more school in that area” (Female, 33years, Self-Employed).

Another KII respondent voiced that: *“The federal government presence is here we have pipe borne water, we have some healthcare centre, but not enough, some village don’t have”* (Male, 71 years,

Community Chief). Also another KII respondent at Yenaka in Yenagoa in describing the issue said, “No social amenities, if there is any social amenities this community suppose to have healthcare in this community, and it is very big community in the Niger Delta” (Male, 36 Years, Ex-militant).

Fig. 2: Respondents’ Views on the major Rural Socio-economic Development Influenced through the Amnesty Programme

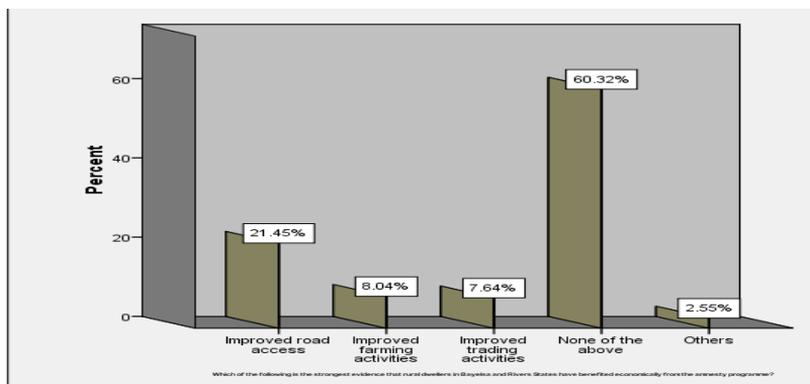


Figure 2 indicates that a majority (60.3%) of the respondents indicated that none of the areas of socio-economic development highlighted was observed within their various local communities. Meanwhile, 21.45% of them were of the view that improved road access is the strongest evidence that rural dwellers have benefited socio-economically from amnesty programme. 8.04% of them indicated improved farming activities, 7.6% of them opted for improved trading activities, while 2.6% indicated other options. This result implies that the people within local communities have not benefited adequately from the amnesty programme. The FGD and KII results supported this result. For instance, a 44 years old male FGD

participant at Sii in Khana while describing the situation said in his own words- *“Our people are suffering, especially those in the villages, no good land to farm on oil has spoilt everywhere, many are into petty trade for survival”*.

Another FGD participant at Palm Lane in Port Harcourt said that,

“Many people in the communities are not really getting anything from this amnesty programme. You can imagine some people with the little space they have will farm and no road to the produce out for sale. The government through NDDC has constructed some roads but it is not enough and it has not gone round, people are still and dying in some rural areas of Bayelsa and Rivers states as the case may be” (Male, 52 years, Civil Servant).

In addition, one of the KII participants also said that,

...for ages our people have been suffering, no government has given attention to this area, all they know is the revenue they generate from it finish. Few people that still managing to farm are suffering, no road in most of the rural areas of these states. Majority of them have access to any mechanize tools. This amnesty in fact is for these boys and their Generals” (Male, 69 years, Community Chief).

Also another KII respondent at Sii in Khana voiced out in the following manner, *“Our parents have nowhere to go just to suffer in the village but some of us can provide small for them. This place has not gained much from amnesty programme but individuals, the leaders”* (Male, 31 years, Ex-militant).

The respondents were also asked to indicate the major aspect of agricultural activities that was significantly improved through the amnesty programme. Findings to this are presented in table 4.

Table 4:

Respondents' Views on the Major aspect of Agricultural Activities Improved through Amnesty Programme

Response	Frequency
Increased farming activities	144
Increased livestock rearing	109
Improved fishing and fish farming	41
New agricultural technology	102
None of the above	359
No response	38
Total	793

Field Survey, 2017

Table 4 shows that close to half proportion (45.3%) of the respondents claimed that none of the under listed agricultural activities were improved through the amnesty programme. However, 18.2% of them attested that the amnesty programme led to increase in farming activities. Other responses were, increased livestock rearing (13.7%); improved fishing and fish farming (5.2%) and new agricultural technology (12.9%); while 4.8% were unspecified. These results suggest that the people of Bayelsa and Rivers states have the view that amnesty

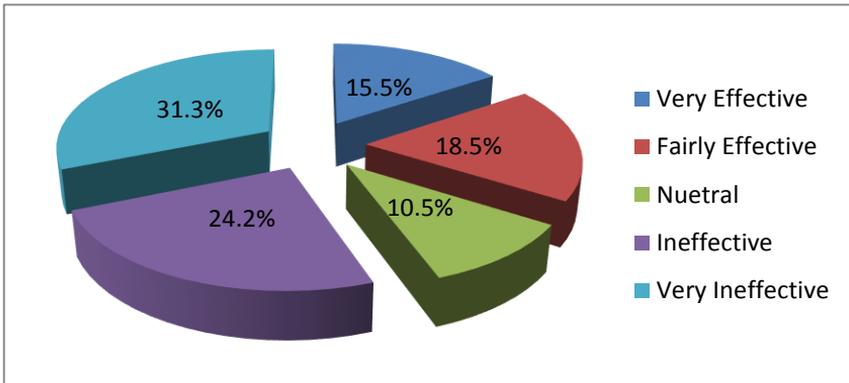
programme did not have significant effect on the improved agricultural activities within local communities. The FGD and KII results also supported this position. For instance, an FGD participant during one of the sessions at Yenaka in Yenagoa responded thus: *“To be sincere, personally this amnesty is not yielding much, is not encouraging, what we needed is development but we are not seeing it”* (Female, 36 years, A Teacher). Another FGD participant at Sii in Khana had this to say,

...amnesty has not contributed much in developing Rivers State especially in improving the lives of those in the villages. Some of them are farmers but they are still finding it difficult despite whatever the government claims they are doing through the programme. The land is no longer good enough, no good road and no support from the government to improve on it for commercial purposes. Even when there are relief materials or money, it will be hijacked by the government officials before it can reach to some communities (Female, 51 years, A Secondary School Teacher).

One of the KII respondents at Sii in Khana also had this to say, *“We expected that this amnesty programme will improve our lives over here, but nothing is happening, nobody is happy except those that are benefiting, majority of the people are not benefitting anything, instead fear and sometimes lost of lives”* (Male, 73 years, Community Chief).

The respondents were further asked to indicate their general ratings regarding the effects of amnesty programmes on community development in local communities of Bayelsa and Rivers State.

Fig. 3: *General Ratings of the Respondents Regarding the Effects of Amnesty Programme on Community Development .*



Data analysis shows that cumulatively, the proportions (31.3% + 24.2% = 55.5%) of the respondents who had negative ratings (i.e. very ineffective & ineffective respectively), were greater than the cumulative proportions (18.5% + 15.5% = 34.0%) of the respondents who had positive ratings about the effects of amnesty programme on community development in Bayelsa and Rivers States. This implies that a majority of the people of Bayelsa and Rivers states had the view that the amnesty programme has not influenced significant improvements community development of the two States. The FGD and KII results are supportive of these findings. For instance, an FGD participant at Esanegonu in Nembe said that: *“For a long time nothing much has to the community from the government or the amnesty programme, our development here is individual approach; individuals are the ones developing the community, except the road they are doing now and the secondary school they renovated”* (Male, 51 years, Civil Servant). Another FGD participant at Sii in Khana commented that:

...amnesty is a good idea to reduce militancy at the same time to develop our communities, but it is not working out. ...we thought by now our lives

would have changed to better. People are still suffering. No good roads, no industries to boast economic growth. Some primary schools are not conducive at all for our children; no good market place apart from the ones managed by the community themselves (Female, 48 years, Business Woman).

A KII respondent at Yenaka in Yenagoa said, *“I know that many communities in Bayelsa State have not seen any effect of amnesty at all, no good life at all”* (Male, 32 years, Ex-militant). Similarly, one other KII respondent commented that: *“You can see the big generator is being maintained by the community with the help of our children that are well to do, we have our security, and even water. The community ensures there are water and some other essential community needs. The government is neglecting us”* (Male, 71 years, Community Chief).

Table 5:

Multiple Regression Analysis of Perceived Outcome of the Federal Government Amnesty Programme with Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

<i>Model/Variable</i>	<i>Unstandardized Coefficients</i>		<i>Standardized Coefficients</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.124	.344		.359	.720
Residence	.051	.049	.052	1.031	.303
Age	-.005	.002	-.113	-1.988	.047
Gender	.067	.050	.068	1.346	.179
Income	.061	.032	.099	1.903	.058
Education	-.110	.053	-.113	-2.103	.036

R = .222 R²= .049 F-value = 3.076 P = 0.004

Dependent Variable = *Perceived outcome of the Federal Government Amnesty Programme*

The multiple linear regression model estimates the unique (independent) and combined effects of five socio-demographic variables (predictors), on perceived outcome of the federal government amnesty programme within the study areas. A close examination of vital statistics on how well the model fits indicates that the R²value (predictive strength of all predictors taken together), explain about 4.9% of the variance in perceived outcome of the Federal Government amnesty programme. Furthermore, the F-value (3.076) as generated from the ANOVA

statistics is very significant (0.004). This shows that the predictor variables combined, have a statistically significant impact on the perceived outcome of the Federal Government amnesty programme. In other words, there is only a 0.4 in a 100 chance that there is really a relationship between residence, age, gender, income, education of the respondents and perceived outcome of the federal government amnesty programme.

To understand the independent effects of each variable, the unstandardized regression coefficients (B) estimates the exact change in the dependent variable when the independent variable increases one unit while holding all of the other independent variables constant. The B values thus show, in comparison to the probability (significance) values for the t-scores from the t-test, that, age ($p = 0.047$), and education ($p = 0.036$), independently have a statistically significant relationship with perceived outcome of the federal government amnesty programme, with education (0.036) standing out as the predictor variable with the most statistical significance or precise estimate. What these translate to in terms of predictive effect on the dependent variable is that when all other variables in the model are held constant, an increase in age by one year will lead to a - 0.005 negative difference in respondents' perception of outcome of the Federal Government amnesty programme. What this invariably means is that older respondents have a more negative perception of the Federal Government amnesty programme. This may be attributable to the fact they have suffered more from the consequences of government neglect of the region over the years, and are therefore, more likely to have a negative perception of existing government policies and programmes in the region. Similarly, holding all other variables constant, the model shows that a unit increase in educational attainment of respondents will lead to a - 0.110 negative difference in perception of outcome of the Federal Government amnesty programme. A possible

explanation for this negative association is that persons with higher levels of educational attainment are more informed, exposed and critically minded than persons with lower levels of education, and are therefore more likely to observe the inadequacies of any government policy or programme in the Niger-Delta.

Conclusion/Recommendations

This study was conducted with the motive to assess the effects of amnesty programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria on the lives of the local people within the Niger Delta region, particularly in Bayelsa and Rivers States. This was considered necessary step considering the view that since inception of the programme in 2009, not much research efforts have geared towards assessment of the outcomes of the programme. Assessing the effects of the programme on the socio-economic as well as community development of Bayelsa and Rivers States from the views of the local people was considered significant approach to understanding the issue from the beneficiaries' standpoint. Based on the data collected and analyzed in this study, it is concluded in this study that the amnesty programme attempts to bring lasting solution to lingering crises in the Niger Delta region and such efforts by the government cannot be totally regarded as fruitless; as evidences point to the fact that efforts are actually made by the Federal Government through the amnesty programme.

However, the programme is yet to achieve maximum result that could transform the socio-economic and community development of the Niger Delta region. A lot still need to done to achieve the desired peace and development in the zone. Thus, the hope of permanently resolving the crises that have over the years ravaged the Niger Delta region of the Nigeria cannot be

achieved over night, bearing in mind that the people of the region have robustly gained from militancy, hostage taking and pipe line vandalism in that region and to them, this is the only life they have always known. Taking the Niger Delta youths out of the life in the creek will require more efforts from the government. The local people need to see actions on the ground and not promises on the pages of the newspapers. Landmark infrastructural developments need to be seen by the people. Nigerian government should address youth employment as well as education issues in the Bayelsa and Rivers states. This may in turn discourage violence and frustrate militant activities, thereby enhancing a stable socio-economic and political landscape in the Niger Delta region.

The amnesty programme projects should be monitored by the agencies of the Federal Government, to ensure effective and efficient implementation and also help to discourage diversion of funds. Social amenities such as road, hospital, school, electricity, pipe-borne water etc, should be prioritized by the Federal Government, so as to improve the living standard of the people, especially those in the rural areas. The Federal Government should grant credit facilities direct to small and medium businesses because most often, the funds do not get to the appropriate people for which they are meant for. The Federal Government agency in charge of the ex-militants should directly pay them the stipulated stipends instead of through intermediaries who always surcharge or will not pay them at the proper time.

Based on the findings of this study, the amnesty programme skill acquisition packages and other training by the government, promises a brighter and better future for Niger Delta, the multinational and the nation at large. Upon the completion of training of the ex-militants in oil related courses and skills, the

oil companies and the Federal Government should ensure that they are recruited and engaged in the industry through the reservation of some employment quota for the local people. This will help to curtail militancy to the barest minimum and enhances development in Bayelsa and Rivers states. Structurally, some of the communities in Bayelsa and Rivers states have benefited from skill acquisition centers, but most of these centers are empty, devoid of equipment and tutors. To promote and improve entrepreneurship, these centers should be functional especially for youth and women empowerment. Improve in farming activities and mechanize farming system should be a thing of concern to the Federal Government. The will promote and encourage self-reliance and employment and will go a long way to curb militant activities in the Niger Delta.

There is enormous need to improve community involvement and active participation in the amnesty programme which has been low. The involvement of the community leaders is very essential. This should exclude cash gift which ends up enriching some individuals against community development. The credit facilities meant for farmers through amnesty programme should be made available to them without the intervention of the stakeholders. There should be synergy between the communities and the agencies of the amnesty programme as regards to cash or loan for human development. There should be regular sensitization, seminars and workshops for community and youth leaders to enable them adequately understand and follow the efforts and projects and activities of the government in their different communities. The ex-militants should not be excluded from these types of training; by so doing, the crises and militant activities in Bayelsa and Rivers states will be minimized.

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CHAPTER THREE

REBRANDING BUSINESS EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

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Executive Summary

The study investigated rebranding business education programme for conflict management in public universities in south-east, states of Nigeria. Two research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study at $p \leq 0.05$ level of significance. The population for the study was 90 Business educators drawn from public universities that offers business education programme in south-east states of Nigeria. Due to the manageable size of the population no sampling technique was adopted. The instrument for data collection was a structured 28-item statement questionnaire titled " Rebranding Business Education Programme for Conflict Management Questionnaire (RBPCM) which was validated by three experts from business education department, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu state. The instrument was trial tested on 20 respondents and this yielded an overall reliability coefficient of 0.84. The researchers were assisted by four research assistants in collecting data for the study. The collected data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation for the research questions and hypotheses was

tested at 0.05 level of significance. The finding of the study indicate that business education programme when rebranded for conflict management will help in securing, retaining and progressing conflict management techniques in the society and the nation at large. Based on the findings, the study recommended among others, that there should be conflict management training course at all levels of business education programmes which involves professional therapists and educational stakeholders to improve business education lecturers and students' conflict management proficiency within the university educational system, Conflict management intervention programmes should be integrated in business education programme and other vocationally based programmes by curriculum planners to foster effective conflict management practices among students and lecturers.

Keywords: Rebranding, Business Education, Business Education Program, Conflict, Conflict Management.

Introduction

Conflict issues have been the bone of contention in the news for some times now. Families, communities, states and countries at large are battling with one form of conflict crisis or the other. Conflict is a situation in which people or countries are involved in a serious disagreement or argument. A situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions, feelings or wishes (Yorid and Pakia, 2013, Hornby, 2015). Conflict is considered as an inevitable phenomenon in families, communities, institutions of learning, organizations and nations at large. A felt struggle between two or more interdependent individuals over perceived incompatible differences in beliefs, values and goals, or over differences in desires for esteem, control and connectedness (Hocker and Wilmont, 2011). Conflict is defined as the process in

which people have divergence opinions over important issues that affect them thereby leading to serious disagreement. Conflicts are generally viewed as relational disputes between two or more parties.

Conflict has sewn into the fabrics of educational institutions including business education programmes as a result of the nature of the functional and relational characteristics of the various academic departments. Miklas and Kleiner (2003) opined that the educational institutions are “a perfect breeding ground for conflict” as a result of the academic freedom present there, whereby the academic staff is more independent in their approaches and viewpoints. A poorly managed conflict does not only affect the students in the universities but also poses’ financial burden on parents and also affect the image of the universities within the global context. Alabi (2002) asserted that it is unrealistic and impossible to completely eradicate conflict within the university system but the corollary is that no meaningful development can take place where a system is torn apart by conflicts (Adeyemi and Ekundayo, 2010). This brings about the need to properly manage conflicts in order to retain its positive aspect and improve job satisfaction. The effect and consequences of unmanaged conflicts in the workplace on employees and the organization are crucial (Dijkstra, 2006). In order to manage or develop effective key conflict management strategies, it is essential to know the underlying causes (Havenga, 2005). According to Mayer (2000), if the causes of conflict are known, a conflict chart which directs management processes can be developed. Conflict is inevitable in life but it need not have destructive consequences for the group involved despite its causes (Kuhn and Poole, 2000, Nahawandi, Denhardt, Denhardt, and Aristigueta, 2015).

Causes of Conflict



Source: Jones and George (2003). *Organizational Conflict, Negotiation, Politics, and Change, Contemporary Management (3rd ed)*. McGraw-Hill Companies. Inc. Boston, M.A

Causes of organizational conflicts as opined by (Jones and Georgem, 2003) include; incompatible goals and time horizons, status inconsistencies, scarce resources, incompatible evaluations or reward system, task interdependencies, and overlapping authority, as aptly captured. Conflict can occur when the following happens: a party is required to participate in activities that contrast with such a person's interest; a party exhibits a certain social tendency which infringes on or is incompatible with another person's behavioural tendency, or when a party wants some resources desired by others which are scarce in supply and as a result other people want may not be fulfilled. Rahim (2002) opined that conflict brings anarchy, disunity, stress, frustration, dissatisfaction, absenteeism, poor performance among employees, fight, war among others leading to displacement in the society it occurs. No nation ever remains the same after conflict. Conflict can be damaging, and many

people actively avoid dealing with situations arising from conflict. However, if properly handled, conflict can strengthen our dealings with other people and add to our understandings of others views or perceptions, Nahavandi, Denhardt, Denhardt, and Aristigueta (2015), (McKenzie, 2002; Axelrod and Johnson, 2005). The most valuable aspect of conflict is the energy that it generates when not properly managed.

Management, according to (Mukoro, 2013) is the process of mobilizing the available scarce human and material resources in an organization to realize stated goals and planned mission. Akpala in Ile, (2002) defined management as efficiently getting activities completed with and through people in a dynamic setting. It is the combination and utilization of the organizational scarce resources so as to achieve its pre-determined objectives. To the author, management can be viewed from two perspectives namely; as a class of people within the organization working towards the attainment of the ends and goals for which the organization was set up, and as a set of functions performed in the organization for the purpose of achieving organizational goal. Management is viewed as the **process of administering and controlling the affairs of the** organization, irrespective of its nature, type, structure and size, *DuBrin, (2009)*. It is an act of creating and maintaining such a business environment wherein the members of the organization can work together, and achieve business objectives efficiently and effectively. Management activities includes setting the strategy of an organization and coordinating the efforts of its employees (or of volunteers) to accomplish its objectives through the application of available resources, such as financial, natural, technological, and human resources. The term "management" may also refer to those people who manage an organization-individually: managers. Management enhances harmonization if all concerned are on deck to manage conflict.

Conflict management as defined by De Dreu (2002) is a process of managing the clashes or struggles between parties. It is the practice of identifying and handling conflict in a sensible, fair and an efficient manner; the limitation, mitigation and/or containment of a conflict without necessarily solving it (Green 2007), (Tanner 2000). Conflict management refers to the process of eradicating violence and actions associated with it thereby leaving the conflict to be dealt. Conflict management is viewed by (Leffel, Hallam, and Darling, 2012) as not implying terminating conflict, but involving the understanding of strategies required to minimize the dysfunction aspect of conflict and enhance its constructive effectiveness. Conflict management is the process of handling disputes and disagreements between two or multiple parties. The goal of conflict management is to minimize the negative factors that are influencing the conflict and encourage all parties to come to an agreement. Successful conflict management results in a mutually beneficial outcome that is agreed upon by each party. It is rare to have a specific conflict management style that is generalized to every situation (*Huo, Molina, Sawahata and Deang, 2005*). Properly managed conflict increases organizational learning by increasing the number of questions asked and encourages individuals to challenge the status quo and mitigate poverty (*Madu, Okanazu, and Enyinnaya, 2019, Maccoby and Scudder, 2011*)

Meta-model of conflict management as opined by (Rahim, 2002, DeChurch and Marks, 2001) created a meta-taxonomy for conflict management styles based on two dimensions, concern for self and concern for others. The authors examined the literatures available on conflict management as at the time and did established what they claimed was a "meta-taxonomy" that encompasses all other models. They argued that all other styles

have inherent in the two dimensions; Activeness ("the extent to which conflict behaviors make a responsive and direct rather than inert and indirect impression"). High activeness is characterized by openly discussing differences of opinion while fully going after their own interest; Agreeableness ("the extent to which conflict behaviors make a pleasant and relaxed rather than unpleasant and strainful impression"). High agreeableness is characterized by attempting to satisfy all parties involved. To the authors, activeness did not have a significant effect on the effectiveness of conflict resolution, but the agreeableness of the conflict management style, whatever it was, did have a positive impact on how groups felt about the way the conflict was managed, regardless of the outcome of the brand of people involved.

Brand means to make, sort or array of issue, phenomenon or programme. Brand is a particular type of something. Rebranding involves changing the image of company, organization, programme or services, *Hornby, (2015)*. Rebranding is a strategy in which a new name, term, symbol, design, concept or combination thereof is created for an established brand with the intention of developing a new, differentiated identity in the minds of consumers, investors, competitors, and other stakeholders, *(Muzellec and Lambkin, 2006)*. **It involves** changing the image of a company, product, programme, logo, name, symbols, or a combination of all of them. Often, this involves radical changes to a brand's logo, name, legal names, image, strategy or themes. Such changes typically aim at repositioning the brand/programme, occasionally to distance itself from negative connotations of the previous branding. The process can occur intentionally through a deliberate change in strategy or occur unintentionally from unplanned, emergent situations. **The need to rebrand business**

education programme for conflict management cannot be overemphasized.

Business education involves teaching students the fundamentals, theories, and processes of business. Amoor, (2010) viewed business education as a component of vocational education which involves the acquisition of skills, knowledge and competences which make its recipients or beneficiaries proficient. Njoku, (2013), defined business education as an educational programme that equips its recipients with functional and suitable skills, knowledge, attitude and value that enables them to operate in the environment. From the foregoing, changes can occur in positive way to the individual that acquires business education which aid in managing conflicts eminent around her as the years goes by. Business education definitions have continued to change Rufai, (2013). There is rapid change in the world at large with the escalation of conflict in almost every facet of endeavor, business education programme is hope to produce individuals that can manage conflict, Iwuoha and Peters (2019). Business education as a branch of education involves teaching the skills and operations of business. This field of education occurs at multiple levels, mainly a classroom of a school and internships. Al-Alwani(2018) noted that some barriers that hamper the development of business education programme are organizational based rather than individuals. These problem includes; lack of modern instructional facilities, laboratories and workshops equipment to enhance learning outcome among others, Anioke (2011). According to Tjosvold (2008), to work in an organization or university environment is to be in conflict as joint work requires conflict management. Providing more conflict management training in business education programmes would help raise the emotional intelligence of future managers and leaders, *Alper, Tjosvold, and Law, (2000). The*

world is at present undergoing major transformation and they are multi-dimensional, affecting the technological, economical, social and political development. Business education programme as one of the leading and well growing education fields in the past decades with the scope very much bright and vast when it comes to its graduates who has several and numerous fields in which they can penetrate and groom their career.

Statement of the problem

Conflict caused by differing perspective may lead to harsh and painful situations, or it can be transformed into creative and productive dialogue. Conflict will become easier to manage if we see it as inevitable but not necessarily destructive, and as a problem to be solved rather than a battle to be won. Conflict can result from career conflict, mentor-mentee issues, leadership tussle, position strife among others, posing conflict to such environment even in institutions of learning. Business education programme is one of the programmes run in institutions; it has many components, as there are different areas of the programme as a whole including accounting, management and marketing depending on the institution. Business education programme can help its recipients to develop specific skills relating to educational issues, theories of learning, equality and diversity, education policy and practice, creativity and education, and a general understanding of education in social, political and economic contexts. Some of its courses include and not limited to work placement modules, providing the opportunity to put theory into practice, gain skills that are useful in a variety of job sectors: communication skills in presenting effective oral and written argument, IT skills, research and analytical skills, interpersonal skills with the ability to work collaboratively as part of a team, problem-solving skills, organization and time management skills, self-management which aid in planning workload, reflecting on and improving personal practice among

others which can help to manage conflict. Many programs within business education have its main focus on the career development of its recipients, preparing them for the labor market and ensuring that they possess the requisite knowledge and skills possible that also aid in conflict management. This is assuming will enable its recipients to develop appropriate skill towards managing conflict. This engenders the need to rebrand business education programme for conflict management in public universities in south-east, states of Nigeria.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study determines the need of rebranding business education programme for conflict management in public universities in south-east, states of Nigeria. Specifically, the study determined;

1. Ways business education programmes can be rebranded for conflict management.
2. The challenges of conflict management in Business education programme

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study;

1. What are the ways business education programmes can be rebranded for conflict management?
2. What are the challenges of conflict management in Business education programme?

Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between male and female lecturers on ways business education programmes can be rebranded for conflict management.

Ho₂: There is no significant difference between male and female lecturers on the challenges of conflict management in business education programme

Methods

Descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in universities offering business education programme in south-east states of Nigeria. The population for this study consists of 90 business education lecturers in seven universities that offers business education programme in south-east states of Nigeria. The entire population was used for the study because of the relative small size which is manageable and accessible by the researchers. Hence, there was no sample. The instruments used for data collection for the study was a 28-item structured questionnaire titled "Questionnaire on Rebranding Business Education Programme for Conflict Management (QRBEPCM). The questionnaire was structured on a 4-point rating scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD) with corresponding values of 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The instrument used for data collection in this study was validated by three business education experts from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. In determining the reliability of the research instruments, the researcher administered 20 copies of the instruments to 20 business education lecturers from universities in south-south states of Nigeria. Copies of the questionnaire were distributed and collected by the researchers on the spot to avoid loss. All the copies of the administered questionnaire were retrieved representing 100% return rate. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20.0 was used to analyze the data collected from the respondents. Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient index was used to determine the internal consistency of the instruments. The reliability coefficients obtained was 0.83. The overall reliability index for the instruments was 0.78. These indicated that the

instruments were reliable. The data collected from the respondents were analyzed and interpreted using Mean (\bar{X}), Standard Deviation (SD) while t-test was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Boundary limit of 3.50-4.00 (Strongly Agree), 2.50-3.49 (Agree), 1.50-2.49 (Disagree) and 1.00-1.49 (Strongly Disagree) was used while the null hypotheses of no significance difference was accepted for items whose p-values were greater than 0.05 level of significance while it was rejected for items whose p-value were less than 0.05 level of significance.

Results

Research question

1. What are the ways business education programmes can be rebranded for conflict management?

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between male and female lecturers on how business education programmes can be rebranded for conflict management.

Table 1: Mean Responses on ways Business Education programmes can be rebranded for Conflict Management in Public universities in South-east states of Nigeria.

S/N	Item Statements	\bar{x}	SD	Remarks	p-value	DEC.
1.	Business education programme offers a great opportunity for practicing social skills amongst learners	3.65	.58	SA	0.00	S
2.	Business education programme provides room for negotiation amongst learners	3.95	.55	SA	0.08	NS
3.	Business education programme provides capacity building amongst learners which engender conflict management	3.76	.43	SA	0.00	S
4.	Business education programme provides update of learners with practical training skills	3.85	.62	SA	0.00	S
5.	Business education programme	3.66	.37	A	0.01	S

	improved curricular guide that inform a pedagogical delivery in the methodology of learning					
6.	Business education programme is useful and easy to use in imparting knowledge	3.79	.51	SA	0.00	S
7.	Business education programme provides infrastructural support needed to deliver quality vocational education courses and conflict management	3.56	.56	SA	0.00	S
8.	Business education programme provides feedback that reinforces learning outcomes	3.64	.48	SA	0.02	S
9.	Business education programme provides adequate policy framework that provides recipients with	3.85	.35	SA	0.00	S

	requisite skills needed to manage conflict						
10.	Business education programme enhances research support and linkages to agencies that foster peace devoid of conflict	3.64	.28	SA	0.03		
11.	Business education programme systems allow lecturer and/or students to use external tools easily and facilitate coping with new situations	3.75	.38	SA	0.00	S	
12.	Business education programme monitors teamwork, providing meaningful and timely feedback	3.87	.31	A	0.00	S	
13.	Business education programme stimulates positive attitudes and progressive development	3.87	.36	SA	0.07	S	

14.	Business education programme provides flexible skills needed to participate in knowing economic activities	3.63	.14	SA	0.00	NS
15	Business education programme eschew violence and encourage peace devoid of conflict	3.75	.36	SA	0.00	S
16	Business education programme stimulate cooperation among recipients which engender conflict free learning environment	3.68	.35	A	0.06	NS
Grand Mean		3.74	.41	SA	0.02	S

Note: χ -Mean, Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), Sig @ 0.05: NS = Not Significant; S= Significant, DEC-Decision

The highlight of table 1 revealed that all the 16 identified items with range of 3.56-3.95 are within the boundary limit of 3.50-4.00 on a 4-point rating scale. This shows that respondents strongly agreed on the ways business education programmes can be rebranded for conflict management. The test of null hypotheses

1 indicated that the p-values of the entire items range between 0.00-0.08. This show that 3 out of 16 items identified as ways business education programmes can be rebranded for conflict management has p-value rang 0.08, 0.07 and 0.06 which are greater than 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that there are no significant differences in the mean ratings of business education lecturers on ways business education programmes can be rebranded for conflict management. Therefore, the hypothesis of no significant difference in the mean rating of the respondents is accepted relative to 3 items. On the other hand, the p-values of the remaining 13 items specifically, items 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,14, and 15 are 0.00 - 0.01 which are less than 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that there are significant differences in the mean rating of male and female business education lecturers on ways business education programmes can be rebranded for conflict management relative to the items. Thus, the hypothesis of no significant difference in the mean ratings of the respondents regarding the 13 items is rejected on the ways business education programme can be rebranded for conflict management in universities in south-east of Nigeria.

Research Question

2. What are the challenges of conflict management in Business education programme?

H0₂: There is no significant difference between lecturers on challenges of conflict management in business education programme

Table 2: Data on the challenges of conflict management in business education programme in universities in south-east states of Nigeria

S/N	Item Statements	\bar{x}	S D	Remar ks	p- value	DEC.
1.	Business education programme does not guarantee that learning mechanisms will be triggered and sustained among learners	3.1 4	.39	A	0.65	NS
2.	In Business education programme, not everyone feels comfortable, patient, skilled or eager to learn or work on conflict management	3.2 3	.42	A	0.52	NS
3.	learners might have had bad experience of conflict that they are not happy to be exposed to again	3.4 7	.59	SA	0.15	NS
4.	Conflict may lead to domination of some members, holding back ideas, fear of	3.3 5	.58	A	0.29	NS

5.	being rejected by the group Conflict management can be time consuming for explanations of any element of the task or process to learners	3.5 2	.51	A	0.45	NS
6.	Conflict management sometimes leads to focusing only on the cognitive dimension of the task	3.6 2	.42	SA	0.33	NS
7.	Huge quantity of information that is produced can be difficult to cope with individually in Business education programme	3.3 3	.54	A	0.50	NS
8.	Mechanical delivery of learning may delay outcome of Business education programme to conflict management	3.3 7	.58	A	0.56	NS
9.	Conflict management may not provide actual interaction after all in Business	3.5 5	.59	SA	0.04	S

10.	education programme Conflict management may be difficult to achieve among parties	3.52	.45	A	0.02	S
11.	Conflict management may sometimes lead to damages among warring parties	3.57	.53	SA	0.69	NS
12.	Conflict management may lead to dissenting views on moral values that basic understanding of what is naturally right or wrong	3.64	.43	SA	0.74	NS

Grand Mean 3.44 .52 A 0.41 NS

Note: χ -Mean, Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), Sig @ 0.05: NS = Not Significant; S= Significant, DEC-Decision

The highlight of table 2 revealed that all the 12 identified items with range of 3.14 -3.64 are within the boundary limit of 3.50-4.00 on 4-point rating scale. This shows that the respondents agreed on the challenges of conflict management in business education programme. The data presented in hypotheses 2 shows that 10 out of 12 identified challenges of conflict management in business education programme between male and female

business education lecturers have their p-values ranging from 0.15 – 0.65 which are all greater than 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of male and female business education lecturers on challenges of conflict management in business education programme. Therefore, the hypotheses of no significant difference are accepted relative to the 10 items. On the other hand, the p-values of the remaining two items specifically item 9 and 10 with ranges 0.02-0.04 which is less than 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that there are significance differences in the mean ratings of male and female business education lecturers on challenges of conflict management in business education programme. Thus, the hypothesis of no significant difference in the mean ratings of male and female business education lecturers on challenges of conflict management in business education programme is rejected relative to the 2 items.

Discussion

The study found evidence on ways business education programmes can be rebranded for conflict management in universities in south-east states of Nigeria to include; business education programme offers a great opportunity for practicing social skills amongst learners, business education programme provides room for negotiating amongst learners, business education programme provides capacity building amongst learners which engender conflict management, business education programme provides infrastructural support needed to deliver quality vocational education courses and conflict management, business education programme eschew violence and encourage peace devoid of conflict among learners among others. The findings corroborated with the position of Rufai, (2013) and Iwuoha, (2019) who established that Business education programme provides infrastructural support needed to deliver quality vocational education courses and conflict

management, provides feedback that reinforces learning outcomes and serves as adequate policy framework that provides facilitator for conflict management. *DeChurch and Marks, (2001)*, also agrees that activeness did not have a significant effect on the effectiveness of conflict resolution, but the agreeableness of the conflict management style, whatever it was, did have a positive impact on how groups felt about the way the conflict was managed, regardless of the outcome. Special consideration should therefore be paid to conflict management between two parties from distinct cultures if the conflict is to be managed.

The results presented in Table 2 shows the opinion of respondents on the challenges of conflict management in business education programme to include; business education programme does not guarantee that learning mechanisms will be triggered and sustained among learners, in business education programme, not everyone feels comfortable, patient, skilled or eager to learn or work on conflict management, learners might have had bad experience of conflict that they are not happy to be exposed to again, conflict may lead to domination of some members, holding back ideas, fear of being rejected by the group, conflict management can be time consuming for explanations of any element of the task or process to learners, conflict management sometimes leads to focusing only on the cognitive dimension of the task among learners among others. The finding is in line with *Taylor, (2010)* who stated that depending on how the conflict is managed; the negative effects may be minimized. Also, *Jones and George (2003)*, *Miklas and Kleiner (2003)* opined that the educational institutions are a perfect breeding ground for conflict as a result of the academic freedom present there, whereby the academic staff is more independent in their approaches and viewpoints.

To the authors, some of the challenges of conflicts are incompatible goals and time horizons, status inconsistencies, scarce resources, incompatible evaluations or reward system, task interdependencies, and overlapping authority, as aptly captured among others.

Conclusion

Based on the findings, this study concludes that conflict will become easier to manage if we see it as inevitable but not necessarily destructive, and as a problem to be solved rather than a battle to be won. Understanding conflict management styles can help increase healthy positive conflict outcomes and lead to improved relationships, increased job satisfaction, and increased retention among concerned groups. Depending on how the conflict is managed, the negative effects may be minimized, and positive effects may result from the conflict. Effective conflict management is based, in part, on a solid understanding of the different ways conflict emerges and can be resolved or manage.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Conflict management intervention programmes should be integrated in business education programme and other vocationally based programmes by curriculum planners to foster effective conflict management practices among students and lecturers.
2. There should be conflict management training programme enshrine in the workload of all levels of business education students involving professional therapists and educational stakeholders to improve students' conflict management capability within the university education.

3. To promote effective conflict management practices and peace among students, general awareness and sensitization training programmes should be organized at least once in a session for both students and lecturers towards engendering effective conflict management practices and application.
4. Conflict management centers with required facilities should be made available in the tertiary institutions for helping students and lecturers who are victims of conflict circumstances.

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CHAPTER FOUR

CORRUPTION AND THE PROBLEM OF INSECURITY IN AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF FINANCIAL MISMANAGEMENT IN SOUTH SUDAN

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Executive Summary

Corruption is presently one of the major challenges facing the human societies in the world with particular reference to Africa. It is increasingly being seen as a threat to human existence. It involves a wide range of crimes and illicit acts committed by leaders, be it political, religious or private organizations. Corruption is multifaceted and complex that it requires a comprehensive approach that cuts across disciplines. Corruption paralyzes efforts for promotion of security, justice, sustainable peace, and development in African countries. It brings with it many forms of insecurity – conflicts, armed robbery, kidnapping, embezzlement and violence against women in conflict countries in Africa. This affects almost every aspect of daily life for ordinary citizens and no sector of the population is exempt from it. This paper creates a nexus between corruption and problems of insecurity and financial mismanagement in South Sudan. The concept of corruption and factors that contribute to it will be investigated.

Keywords: Corruption, Problem, Insecurity, Financial Mismanagement.

Introduction

Corruption as it is has become a pandemic in countries of Africa and the world at large. Corruption, according to Lumumba (2014) “is worse than prostitution”. According to him, “the latter might endanger the morals of an individual; the former invariably endangers the morals of an entire country”. Ekwueme (2014) says that corruption is associated with “the practice of using the power of office for making private gain in breach of laws and regulation nominally in force”. Etyang (2014) opines that “corruption is a cancerous phenomena that has permeated every facet of society. It is not a new development. It has been used from time immemorial to attain ‘illicit’ political and economic power”.

Corruption creates many forms of injustice which affects almost every aspect of daily life for ordinary citizens and no sector of the population is immured from it. In Sub-Sahara Africa, corruption impairs political, economic, and social development. It retards development efforts, creates insecurity problems as well as administrative development in the bureaucracy and undermines political institutions by weakening the legitimacy of accountability of governments, (Tenamwenye, 2014).

In the words of Robinson (1998), “Corruption breeds wastage, aggravates budget deficit problems, reduces resources available for infrastructure, public services and anti-poverty programmes”. It therefore impedes development and brings about poverty and insecurity problems.

The Concept of Corruption

Corruption is a form of dishonesty or criminal offense undertaken by a person or organization entrusted with a

position of authority, to acquire illicit benefit or abuse of power for one's private gain. Corruption may include many activities including bribery and embezzlement, though it may also involve practices that are legal in many countries (World Bank Report, 2015). Political corruption occurs when an office holder or other governmental employees act in an official capacity for personal gain. Corruption is most commonplace in kleptocracies, oligarchies, narco-states and mafia states.

Corruption occurs on different scales ranging from small favors between a small number of people to that which affects the government on a large scale and that which is prevalent that it is part of the everyday structure of society, including corruption as one of the symptoms of organized crime. Corruption and crime are endemic sociological occurrences which appear with regular frequency in virtually all countries on a global scale in varying degrees and proportion. Individual nations each allocate domestic resources for the control and regulation of corruption and crime. Strategies to counter corruption are often summarized under the umbrella term anti-corruption.

In Nigeria, corruption and abuse of public office is an offence and all matters connected with it are contained in section 98 of the Criminal Code Act of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990. Section 98 states that any person who:

- (a) Corruptly asks for, receives or obtains any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person; or
- (b) Corruptly agrees or attempts to receive or obtain any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person, on account of.
 - (i) Anything already done or committed, or any favour or disfavour already shown to any person by himself in the discharge of his official duties or in relation to any matter

connected with the functions, affairs or business of government department, public body or other organizations or institution in which he is serving as a public official; or

- (ii) Anything to be afterwards done or omitted or any favour, or disfavour to be afterwards shown to any person by himself in the discharge of his official duties or in relation to any such matter as aforesaid, is guilty of the felony of official corruption and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Corruption according to Brown (2014) “is Africa’s main problem”. Some writers say that corruption is endemic if not pandemic in all governments, and is not peculiar to any continent, region and ethnic group. Corruption cuts across all faiths and religious denominations, political systems, private enterprises, and it affects the vulnerable - the less privileged in the society both young and old, man and woman. It is found in democratic and dictatorial politics; feudal, capitalist and socialist economics. Christian, Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist cultures are equally bedeviled by corruption.

Corrupt practices did not begin in our time. Corruption is as old as human existence on earth. Ancient civilizations like Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, Rome, and Israel have traces of illicit practices of corruption. Thus, Corruption can be described as “human” in the sense that as long as humans exist, corruption also exists, but its magnitude differs from person to person and from country to country. Other persons or countries are more corrupt than others. In “Animal farm” George Orwell notes that: “All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others”. This is true of our situation in Africa. There is a common statement people in position of authority make: “This is our time, wait for your own time”. What could be the implication of this

statement? What impact will it make for those told to wait for their own time?"

Types and Causes of Corruption

The different types of corruption in the world make it easy to understand corruption in a broad way. The impact of corrupt activities depends on the type of corruption and its extent. Most people associate corruption with poor economic development. However, corruption can exist even in countries or regions with excellent economic performance. The only constant factor is that corruption does not encourage growth regardless of the type, (Kwach 2015).

Types of Corruption:

We can divide this into two categories: Bribery and other major types.

1. Bribery types:

Bribery is one of the most common corruption tools in the world. According Kwach (2015), bribery refers to the situation where one "buys" something that he/she does not rightfully deserve. It could be a job position or a way out of a criminal conviction or a way to pass his/her examination in high grades. The different types of bribery include:

(a) Witness bribery

This is where an interested party bribes a witness to keep him/her from testifying in court or to the police. Alternatively, the witnesses could ask for payment to keep their mouths shut.

(b) Bribery of officials

Here, someone either offers payment to a public, private, or foreign official demands a bribe for illegitimate favours using their position.

(c) Bribery in Sports

In most cases, the referee receives or demands payment to favour one side during a match. In other instances, match officials receive or demand bribes to fix games in favour of the paying team.

(d) Bank Bribes

Similar to the other types of bribery, bank bribery occurs when a bank employee accepts or demands a bribe in exchange for unlawful favours.

2. Other major types of Corruption

Corruption ranges from the illegitimate use of a powerful position to fraudulent activities that may involve bribery. The list of major types of corruption below further explains this unethical behavior.

(a) Systemic Corruption

In this case, corruption is embedded into the political, economic and social systems of a country. Most processes in public institutions involve people who are corrupt. Examples include many corruption incidences in Nigeria, Kenya, Zimbabwe and South Sudan that has recently entered the list of corrupt countries in Africa and the world at large according to Transparency international report of 2014.

(b) Grand Corruption

This is also referred to as political corruption which involves political figures and agents of the state. The transactions are typical between the public and private sectors with the aim of gaining personal wealth, power, and societal status.

(c) Individual Corruption

This is the opposite of systemic corruption as it involves a few people who are corrupt. This type of corruption is random and does not affect public programmes immediately.

(d) Bureaucratic Corruption

This type of corruption is also known as petty corruption and it refers to everyday corrupt activities. Examples include bribery in exchange for services in a hospital or schools/universities.

1.3.2 Causes of Corruption

There are various factors that facilitate or cause corruption. According to Kwach (2015) the leading causes of corruption include:

(a) Selfish Interest

Most people who engage in corrupt activities want to gain wealth, power, or status. The only thing that matters to these people is individual success, and they are willing to do whatever it takes to get it. Selfish interest also contributes to simple types of corruption. In the end, a corrupt person is motivated to beat the system and attain success in the process.

(a) A limited supply of services

In most countries, the demand for certain services exceeds the supply (low supply). Therefore, people are willing to pay more

than is necessary in order to get preferential treatment. The shortcut of bribe becomes a habit that leads to other acts of corruption.

(b) Rules and Regulations

Regulations aim to provide order for certain services meet demand. However, some people would instead bypass these regulations and get what they want. Several types of corruption like systemic and bureaucratic corruption depend on the existence of rules to thrive. No one would need favours where there were no rules, especially procedural laws. In Romans 2:8, Paul says: "But sin, seizing the opportunity afforded by the commandment, produced in me every kind of covetous desire. For apart from the law, sin is dead".

(c) Lack of Moral Obligation

A corrupt person has little regard for moral responsibility. This individual violates all societal beliefs relating to what is right and wrong. The motivation, as mentioned above, is selfish gain.

(d) Existing Culture of Corruption

This factor applies mostly where systemic type of corruption exists. Everyone who interacts with corrupt officials is bound to contribute to corruption at some point in time. In some countries, there is no other way of conducting activities besides corruption. This culture continues to cause and support the different types of corruption.

(e) Lack of sufficient income

This is particularly relevant in organization settings. If someone offers an employee a bribe that is twice or more than his\her salary for a million-dollar deal, the employee is likely to accept

the bribe. Employees who have satisfactory wages will be less tempted to take the bribe (Kwach 2015).

Corruption in South Sudan

Corruption in South Sudan is being described as one of the “worst in the world”. According to Bartlett (2014), the nation’s elites have developed a kleptocratic system that controls every part of the South Sudanese economy. This system has taken quickly in a relatively short period. South Sudan won self-rule in 2005 while remaining part of Sudan. It was accorded full sovereignty in July 2011. The nation was ranked fifth on Transparency International’s 2014 list of most corrupt nations, preceded, only by Somalia, North Korea, Sudan and Afghanistan.

Financial mismanagement in South Sudan has become the order of the day. According to Achien (2013), a member of parliament, says that the nation has lacked any and all regulations to “combat fraud and malfeasance among the senior government officials”, especially among government procurement officials within the ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Nguen, Ngol Gaar in Sudan Tribune of July 19, 2013 in his article: “*The 488 million pounds evidence of corruption in the Presidency*” writes “outright stealing and looting of public funds in a broad day light by the enforcer (*of the law*) or man in charge always reigns” in South Sudan.

The degree of corruption and financial mismanagement of public funds revealed in the Auditor General’s report for 2005 and 2006 reportedly “brought some MPs in South Sudan National Legislative Assembly into tears”. This report states that more than \$ 4 billion in government funds had been stolen since the advent of self-rule in 2005.

The major corruption scandal since the beginning of the self-rule has been the so called “Dura saga”, although there have been dozens of other significant instances of similar wrong doing activities. These episodes have often been shrouded in confusion and have almost never resulted in anybody being prosecuted or punished.

The Africa Review (2013) notes that despite the efforts of South Sudanese government having ordered several investigations into scandals of public fund mismanagement, they are virtually always ignored or sabotaged altogether.

The president Salva Kiir Mayardit has repeatedly declared that his government is actively fighting corruption, but on April 12, 2013, he fired Elias Wako Nyamelle, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation “for acknowledging that South Sudan is corrupt and rotten to the core” (Nguen 2013). The problem is compounded by the serious lack of transparency and accountability in South Sudan government records and business information. Requests for official data can be arbitrarily turned down with impunity, (Sentry 2020).

The Sentry is an investigative and policy team based in Washington, DC that follows the dirty money connected to African war profiteers and seeks to shut those benefiting from violence out of the international financial system.

The Sentry in one of its recent report identified four major vectors along which the country’s wealth and revenue are directed towards the personal and institutional interests of elite:

(i) The Extractive Sector

The extractive sector which is the largest source of national revenue is seriously mismanaged and highly opaque with virtually no proper records of accountability.

(ii) The Military State

The military controls the economy; directly by taking the largest share of the budget and indirectly through closely held companies and contracts.

(iii) State Spending

The procurement system is prone to corruption, waste and lack of tangible results, and suppliers tied to elite interests are regularly awarded lucrative contracts, but supplied nothing to the public, for example in Dura Saga.

(iv) Money Laundering Hub

The emerging financial sector in South Sudan has been highly exploited by elites who use it as a laundering and revenue generating vehicle.

Foreign Criticism and Action:

Sudan Tribune (2012) reports that a list of 13 corrupt South Sudan officials, suspiciously with large accounts in foreign banks was handed to South Sudan authorities by the US government in 2011. The US government categorically pointed out that despite public statements about fighting corruption by the President, South Sudanese officials still continue to commit acts of corruption with impunity.

In June 2012, Tim Fischer, Australian special envoy of the Prime Minister, called on South Sudan to pass legislation to improve

transparency, accountability and proper management in the country's mining industry (Uma, 2012).

Sudan Tribune of July 10, 2012, reports that a paper was presented in Oxford University in June 2012 by Mairi John Blackings which states that South Sudan's ruling party had failed to transit from a guerilla movement into a proper government. "The failure to separate the state from the party and the attendant failure to institute checks and balances within the various organs of the state lie at the Centre of the general air of Malaise suffocating and squeezing life out of the nascent nation of South Sudan, (just) a year on".

According to Tuombuk Joe in Sudan Tribune of July 16, 2013, says that "funds for peace based in Washington, DC, named countries it most considered failed states, rank South Sudan at number four"

In December 21, 2017, US President Donald Trump issued an executive order under the Magnistky Act that specifically named Benjamin Bol Mel among the persons whose US-based assets are to be blocked, (US Department of the Treasury order, 2017).

On the other hand, the World Bank reported that \$22 billion of South Sudan oil revenue and development aid has been transferred to foreign banks by at least 45 top government officials. According to the World Bank, \$22 billion would be the national budget for Ghana, a country with a population of 22.5 million, for approximately 20 years.

South Sudan population is around 12 million, half of which now live in displaced or refugee camps in the country and in neighboring countries respectively.

The country has huge reserves of mineral resources more than Saudi Arabia and DRC, and one of the largest oil reserves in Africa (Nyamilepedia 2016).

South Sudan is nick-named by the international community as **“the most promising land”** although the country has never been peaceful for the last 60 years or more.

The wolves of the country have done a great and unforgettable historical damage that has stained the image of the nation by carrying the wealth of the nation into foreign banks leaving the people in great poverty and in need for medicine, food, shelter and security of their lives and families. South Sudan is in trouble. It has fallen into wrong hands. Where and when will the savior come? This remains a big question to be answered.

The link between corruption, insecurity and financial mismanagement

Corruption and insecurity are closely linked in such a way that they are inseparable. They are two sides of the same coin. Corruption breeds insecurity and the insecurity promotes looting and mismanagement of public funds and other vices attached to it.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan on its fourth report of February 20, 2020 states that: “millions of South Sudanese civilians have been deliberately deprived of assets to basic services and many are deliberately starved, while national revenue have been diverted by the country’s politicians”. The report adds that “corruption and political competition have fuelled human right abuses and are major drivers of ethnic conflict”.

The report points out areas of concern which include: food insecurity, deliberate starvation, ethnic violence, armed militias, sexual violence, entrenched impunity and lack of accountability and so on.

- (i) The plundering of the public purse by the officials is having a catastrophic impact on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan, leaving ordinary people food insecure. More than 55 percent of the population mainly women and children, face acute food insecurity due to the deliberate policy of preventing humanitarian aid from reaching civilians by different parties to the conflict. This is exacerbated by climate-induced factors and large-scale displacement of women and children as a result of either draught or floods or cattle raids on civilian **Food insecurity** settlements conducted by armed groups.

(ii) Deliberate starvation

“Deliberate starvation is clearly occurring along ethnic and political lines, in an effort to marginalize dissident communities as well as those too disenfranchised to challenge the status quo because their day-to-day lives revolve around basic survival,” (Andrew Clapham 2020). He notes that deliberate starvation can constitute a war crime or a crime against humanity.

(iii) Ethnic violence

The fragile peace process in South Sudan has shifted to an intensification of ethnic violence at a localized level. Of grave concern according to the report, is the number of brutal attacks involving cattle raiding by members of both the state apparatus and the opposition resulting in alarming

rates of displacement along ethnic lines, particularly in Western Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Jonglei States.

(iv) Armed Militias

Credible information had been received by the commission that members of government forces armed local militias with light and heavy weapons, including AK-47 assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades, so they could carry out brutal attacks against neighboring communities, often during periods of cattle migration.

(v) Forcible Recruitment of Child-Soldiers

Both government and the opposition forces continue to forcibly recruit child soldiers in violation of International Humanitarian Law. The UN Commission documented incidents implicating eight separate units of both, armed forces and armed groups recruiting, training and using children as young as 12 years old. The recruitment of children is contrary to South Sudanese Domestic Law and Treaty Law, including the optional protocol to the convention on the right of the child on the involvement of children in arm conflict, of which South Sudan acceded in September, 2018.

(vi) Sexual Violence

Sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, continued to be widespread and pervasive, characterized by a recognizable pattern of terror and subjugation used as a tactics of war. Stigmatization of survivors, compounded by lack of accountability for sexual and gender-based violations, remained a grave challenge.

(vii) Entrenched Impurity

“Entrenched impurity and lack of accountability characterized by the persistent failure to address past and ongoing violations has been a key driver of violence in South Sudan”, according to Yasmin Sooka, (2020). Accountability, according to ordinary South Sudanese is essential for perpetrators to truly understand that what they are doing is wrong. Everybody understands that continued impurity will perpetuate violence.

Mechanisms to redress corruption in South Sudan

Corrupt activities of top government officials have become the order of the day. Checks and balances remain ineffective without being enforced probably because the leadership may have been involved. The Anti-Corruption Commission appointed by the government of South Sudan was in some way effective in doing its work, but whenever they submit their reports and findings of corrupt officials, the government could not take action, and so effort wasted and corruption continues.

What could be other mechanisms to redress corruption in South Sudan? The international communities both within the country and without have tried their best for the government to desist from corruption, but this has fallen to deaf ears.

The role of Civil Society groups in the Country

The government of South Sudan is democratically elected government by the people and we believe that the civil society in the country has a role to play to bring about a change. Civil societies in Africa and elsewhere have been involved in fighting corruption. Few cases deserve to be mention here, for example, in Sudan, the government of Omar Al Bashier has recently been

brought down by the power of civil society that was determined and well organized. Al Bashier has been a dictator and corrupt president. He took power in 1989 and instituted himself as a man of terror. He has killed many government officials and local civilians in South Sudan and in Western Sudan – Darfur region. He was accused of genocide and crimes against humanity by the International Criminal Court of Justice in The Hague. He has been given a two-year jail sentence by Sudan Supreme Court for corruption. He awaits trial for other charges or he would be handed over to the ICC for further prosecution.

Hoseni Muburak of Egypt was likewise forced to resign through the power of civil society. Mugabe of Zimbabwe was forced out of office by civil society with the help of army who were even tired of Mugabe's policies and corrupt activities.

What became to be known as the Arab Spring started in Tunisia. This was occasioned by the death of one, Mohamed Bouazizi, a 26-years old Tunisian street vendor, who set himself on fire on the 17th December, 2010 in protest at the confiscation of his wares and humiliation inflicted on him by a municipal official, Faida Hamdy. Anger and violence intensified following his death and on January, 4, 2011, ultimately the leading longtime President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali resigned and fled the country on January 14, 2011, after twenty three years in power (Wikipedia 2011).

South Sudan need a strong and well organized civil society that could come out to the streets to voice its grievances insistently to force out the corrupt government and to install in place a government that is being represented by at least all the political parties in the country not only one dominated by Dinka and Nuer tribes, the warlords of the previous conflict between north and south. If this strategy has worked for other countries, it will also work for South Sudan but it needs a good will and strong

determination because of the challenge and cost of human lives it will meet as a result of facing the lion with an empty hands.

Declaration of Corruption a National Disaster

According to Lumumba (2014), one of the mechanism to redress corruption “is to declare it a national disaster that has undermined and will continue to undermine development efforts to alleviate poverty and suffering among the people”. Borrowing Lumumba’s words, the government in South Sudan “must provide leadership in engaging a national, regional and international response to corruption through effective administration, prevention, education and enforcement”. This could help to end the dangerous defensiveness and in some cases denialism in some governments and political circles, over the levels of corruption.

Generating and Demonstrating Sufficient Political will to tackle Corruption

Political will is the “determination of the political leaders of a nation to do and say things that will produce a desired outcome”. Therefore, the ability to spell out clear anti-corruption policies and interventions by these leaders and to effectively implement them without fear and favor regardless who is involved, will at least bring sanity to the system. This is also to be seen in the ability, will and resolve of the political leaders to deal with the corruption personalities decisively whether allies, friends, families and colleagues. They must be able to set up a special public enquiry to probe corruption scandals and out on the recommendations of the inquiry. This will have a bearing to show how determine and serious the government is when it comes to the issues of fighting corruption. Public confidence will

only be restored when there is a proper investigation, prosecution and adjudication over corruption cases, (Lumumba, 2014).

The Church, the voice of the voiceless

Churches play a greater role in fostering of peace and sustainable developments in any country in Africa or in the world due to its global networking and inter-connectedness.

In any attempt to organize a structured dialogue regarding corruption as a threat to justice and sustainable peace among institutions and civil society, there is still a significant part of society which is usually not represented in any part of the “stakeholder’s dialogue”. The churches in South Sudan must seek to give a voice to those who are not usually heard or, where this is possible, to be their advocates. The voiceless are those who are often marginal to main stream society- most of the seriously hurt by corruption. This include: the unemployed, the homeless, the outcast and the uprooted, victims of violence and those who are excluded by various political systems. Churches must also seek to speak for those whose human rights, including the right to religious freedom, are rejected. Starting from an ethical view of society as inclusive, churches in South Sudan must seek to stand up for that part of society, which is not able to take part in the so-called “stakeholders” dialogue.

Involvement of International bodies/Countries

International bodies/countries are also to be required to undertake measures which will support the tracing, freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime. This is particularly an important issue for many developing countries where high level of corruption has plundered the national wealth and government resources are badly needed for

reconstruction and the rehabilitation of societies under new governments.

Countries are to be encouraged to agree to cooperate with one another in every aspect of fight against corruption, including prevention, investigation and prosecution of offenders. Countries should be bound by the international convention on corruption and to render specific forms of mutual legal assistance in gathering and transferring evidence for the use of the court, to extradite offenders.

Conclusion

Corruption as we see it is an intractable problem. It can only be minimally controlled, not totally eliminated. It may not be possible to root out corruption completely at all levels but it is possible to contain it within tolerable limits. Corruption is dangerous and has a corrosive impact on economy. It worsens and stains the national and international image of a country and leads to the loss of overseas opportunities. Corruption is global problem just as Covid 19. It needs the cooperation of all countries of the world to confront it. However, solutions can only be home grown. Corruption and financial mismanagement in South Sudan is a serious problem that has weakened communities, ruined lives, created conflicts and impeded peace and development.

As ever, it is the poor and the marginalized that suffer most from corruption and conflict related issues, but as a threat to the development and service delivery, fighting corruption becomes the shared responsibility of every citizen. In addition to anti-corruption measures and policies being made an integral part of all development strategies at the national, state and local levels, the private sector and civil society groups must assist government in fighting the scourge. As a complement to those

broader reforms, the careful and transparent implementation of enforcement measures, such as prosecuting some prominent corrupt figures, will serve as deterrent measure to others. This can only be achieved through a government that is willing to fight corruption otherwise.

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CHAPTER FIVE

CORRUPTION AND INSECURITY IN NIGERIA FOURTH REPUBLIC ANALYSES (1999- 2019)

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Executive Summary

Corruption and insecurity are two major challenges facing African nations. The duo are responsible for all woes and suffering in Africa continent and Nigeria in general. They are like Siamese twin that works together in the same direction. Corruption has eaten the nucleus of over 99.9 percent of Nigerians heart as seen in all sectors, perpetrated by both the rich and the poor in both public and private enterprise as various degrees. This paper gave a vivid conceptual clarification of corruption and insecurity in Nigeria, causes ,implications and consequences. The paper made use of secondary data and adopted Prebendalism theory and Relative Deprivation theory as theoretical framework. The paper highlights measures taken by federal Government of Nigeria to combat corruption and insecurity, and rationale behind their failures discussed. The relationship between corruption and insecurity was established. The study discovered that corruption has been accepted as a norm in the society, those saddled with the responsibility to fight corruption are corrupt themselves and that the nation is sailing to a point without core values. The study unravel that corruption has been institutionalized in all sectors,

religious organizations inclusive. That government has adopted cosmetic approach in fighting corruption and insecurity. A rise in corruption leads to high rate of insecurity, which is manifestation of bad governance. Consequently, the paper concludes with recommendations on how corruption and insecurity can be combated which includes, good governance, transparency and accountability, functional anti-graft agency and an independent judiciary, overhauling and general restructuring of the security agencies, the use of modern ammunitions, digital intelligence gathering and international cooperation and assistance from other developed nations among others.

Keywords: Corruptin, Insecurity, Violence, Nigeria, Fourth Republic

Introduction

Corruption and insecurity has done more harm than good to Nigeria, it has quarantined growth and development. Nigeria blessed with both natural and human resources, however the level of poverty and underdevelopment is pathetic. There seems to be no sign of growth and development, despite all the monies from oil, gas and other internally generated revenue, no good roads, no infrastructural facilities, no social amenities, high level of unemployment and other excruciating pathetic features of underdevelopment enveloped the nation. Corruption in Nigeria is not a new phenomenon; it has been there before the attainment of political independence in 1st October, 1960. The Federal Government has taken several measures to fight corruption and insecurity in the nation, the dramatic irony is that both corruption and insecurity are fighting back with greater force. It seems all ended in futility. The fourth republic has recorded and is still witnessing monumental corruption among public officers,

civil servants, political officeholders and the ordinary citizens, coupled with palpable fear of insecurity in the polity. Corruption and insecurity in Nigeria are by-product of bad governance from past and present leaders. Amnesty International Corruption Index rating of Nigeria since the year 2000 has been very poor. In 2007, Nigeria was second on the rating while Bangladesh as the last among surveyed nations in the world. Corruption goes with poverty as the resources of the state are been appropriated to personal purse leaving the nation in abject poverty while the few microscopic few that have asses to the nation patrimonial wealth lives in affluence and luxury to the detriment of the majority that ruminate and wallows in vicious excruciating endemic poverty. Corruption begets insecurity and other anti-social vices in all parts of the nation. In the North is Boko Haram and herdsman killing, South are kidnapping, militancy, and road-blocks, West internet fraud, kidnapping, stealing and other anti social vices. Budget are made and implemented year after year yet no iota of improvement on standard of living, low wages and salaries to civil servants while political officeholders have appropriated billions to themselves as salaries and allowances. Contracts awarded money paid fully; projects either abandoned or executed with substandard materials. Corruption everywhere as sincerity and doing what is worthwhile seems to be a crime against oneself and others.

The churches and mosques not left out of this endemic saga, prayers, deliverance, prophecies and counseling, monetized and quantified with other forceful taxes under the name of offering and tithe. In both private and public enterprise, service deliveries are tie to bribery and gratification. People demand money for every service they will render which is not part of their wages and salaries. The security agencies are the worst; some police officers collect money openly at checkpoints.

Educational sector not free from the wind of corruption, teachers and lecturers not left out in exchange of money and sex for unmerited scores to pass an examination, corruption is seen as a general phenomenon in all the sectors and the entire nation plagued with insecurity. All these and many more created high tensions and noticeable fear in the country to the extent that Boko- Haram a group in Nigeria rated the third deadliest terrorist group in the world in 2019 by Expat Insider Survey (2019). Developed nations like USA, Canada, Britain and France, placed security red alert and warned her citizens not to travel to Nigeria during the period. Many companies relocated out and some investors ran away because of the two concepts. The study discovered why corruption and insecurity have been on increase despite fight against it and proffered probable solution on how to curb corruption and insecurity as a way forward for the attainment of suitable development.

Conceptual Clarification

Corruption: The term corruption has no general acceptable definition as authors viewed it in different perspectives. For instance, Sen (1999:275) defined corruption as violation of established rules for personal gains and profit. Lipset and Leuz (2000) viewed corruption as an effort to secure wealth or power through illegal means for private gain at public expenses. Nkom (1982) posited that corruption is the perversion of public affairs for private advantage, which includes bribery or the use of unauthorized reward to influence people in position of authority to act or to refuse to act in a ways beneficial to the private advantage of the giver and then that of the receiver misappropriation of resources. Osoba (1996) defined corruption as antisocial behaviors conferring improper benefits contrary to legal and moral norms and which undermines the authorities' capacity to secure the welfare of all citizens.

Akindede (1995) averred that corruption is a socio-political, economic and moral malaise that usually holistically permeates all nerves of the society; he stated, that corruption has ideological, moral cultural and intellectual discourse. This definition is more elaborate as it shifts from public office to other areas of operations. Corruption has the following dimension, political corruption, bureaucratic corruption, electoral corruption, bribery, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, favoritism and nepotism, Babalola (2007.10) classified it into, petty corruption and grand corruption, active and passive corruption. There are other dimensions too numerous to mention.

Lou (2002) defined corruption as illegal exchange of resources involving the use of abuse of public or collective responsibility for private ends. Transparency International (1997) sees corruption as abuse of entrusted power for private gain. Morris (1991) posited that corruption is dishonesty or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery. Corruption is seen as a criminal punishable offence as contained in the 1999 constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria. The constitution did not give a detail explicit definition of corruption rather it deals more with gratification, bribery fraud and other related antisocial behaviors as contained in ICPC Act (2000). EFCC Act (2004) considers the following act as corruption, money laundry, embezzlement, bribery, looting and any other form of corrupt practices, illegal arms deal, smuggling, human trafficking, and child labour, illegal oil bunkering, illegal mining, tax evasion, foreign exchange, malpractice including counterfeiting of currency, theft of intellectual property, and piracy, open market abuse, dumping of toxic waste and prohibited goods.

Rose- Ackermen (1978.7) viewed corruption as the practice of a public functionality, which deviates from the formal duties of a public role because of private regarding pecuniary or status gain. Ogbunwezeh (2005) deposited that corruption is the canonization of fraudulence, the brazen celebration of impunity, which pollutes the ethical hygiene of the society. Salawu (2007. 85) posited that corruption represent a deviation from what the society considers as correct procedures in the exchange of goods and services or money on the part of everybody that makes up the society.

The effect of corruption on Nigeria and Nigerians is enormous, Ezekwesili (2012) stated that Nigeria had lost over USD\$400 billion to corruption since independence. These billions could have been used to develop the nation. Adisa (2003) lack of effective corruption control has been blamed on the attitude of the political leadership, who are believed to have been the bane of development in Nigeria. Nwabueze (2007) posited that the most tragic consequences of corruption in Nigeria is its effect upon the attitudes and mentality of the people and that it has created a widespread feeling of frustration, disgust and cynicism , which has in its turn undermined the enthusiasm and faith in the state. Epelle, (2006) Chene (2014) stated that corruption lowers incentive for development and leads to a decline in economic growth. Egunjobi (2013) stated that high level of corruption hinders development. It is clear that corruption stagnate economic growth, retards development, discourages investors and leads to abject poverty and low income per capita. Balogun (2003) stated that corruption depending on its form and gravity , is capable of rewarding indolence and penalizing hard work, undermining morale and esprit decorps , compromising a nation external security, threatening internal order and stability and gradually slowing down the pace of economic growth and sustainable development. Corruption leads to gully

erosion on a society culture and values which if not check will lead to a nation without values.

Human Right Watch (2007) averred that most of the money obtained from corrupt practices is used for political patronage, political violence and electoral fraud. Salawu (2007) posited that the phenomenon of corruption in Nigeria has made it impossible for Nigerians to enjoy the dividends of democracy and indeed the gift of nature with which the country is greatly and abundantly endowed. Otor and Eiya (2013) stated that corruption undermines good governance, fundamentally distorts public policy, leads to the misallocation of resources, harms the private sector and particularly limits the poor

Corruption is any act perpetrated in public, private and corporate organization involving exchange of money, gift items, or any other valuable, including kind and cash, like signing of signature and carnal knowledge of somebody, which negates what is worthwhile, with negative, effect on the society for personal or group gain. This definition sees corruption as a concept that cut across all field of human endeavourer, the government, private, corporate and Non Governmental Organization and individuals. Corruption is multifaceted and multidimensional construct, a cog in the wheel of growth and development of Nigeria. Corruption has led to delay in service delivery in both private and public sector. It has resulted to bureaucratic bottleneck in service delivery, leading to delay and denial of essential services. It has quagmire true worship of God in the religious sector and place the nation in endemic quarantined underdevelopment.

Insecurity

Kubiat (1999) defined insecurity as a breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethnic, regional, civil, social, economic and political that contributes to reoccurring conflict and leads to wanton destruction of lives and property. Achumba, Ighomereho & Akpor-Robaro (2013) posited that insecurity refers to state of fear, threat, danger, molestation, intimidation, harassment and so on in all aspect of life in a nation. They stated that it is the opposite of security. From the above definitions of insecurity, it is clear that Nigeria is under threat with the high level of crimes, criminalities and other atrocious happening in the nation that has created palpable fear.

Hobbes (1996) stated that security is the sole responsibility of the state based on social contract theory. Nigeria security is on zero sum analysis, the president is not sure of his life and property. The nation is gradually sinking deeper into the state of nature as postulated by Hobbes, were life was nasty, brutish and short with no form of government in place and survival of the strongest and the fittest. There have been cases of killing and bombing everywhere, including Abuja the federal capital territory. Nigeria Police Authority Headquarters was bombed, there was bomb blast at National Stadium on Independent Day celebration of 2010. The abduction of over three hundred school girls from a school in Chibok in 15th April, 2014, the bombing of United Nation building. The electoral violence that claimed the lives of many innocent Nigerians in 1999, 2004, 2007 and 2015 election respectively. The incessant killings in Benue and Plateau state, and other communal crises and religious crises. These and other cases of killings are clear indication that the nation is on the rail of collapse if nothing is done to combat the insecurity.

Insecurity has a lot of effect on the life of individual and development of the nation, which predominately caused by poor leadership and inability of the state to provide necessities for her citizenry, which are welfare and security. Oluwarotimi (2012) posited that increase level of violence and crime in Nigeria can arguably said to have been linked to failure of Nigeria's leadership to deliver good governance and secure the welfare of the citizenry on the principle of freedom, equity and justice. He argued that insecurity is because of government irresponsible non- responsiveness to the plight and aspirations of her citizens. Iygeal (2012) averred that most of the government functions are concentrated at the seat of government which is usually in the headquarters either of the federal, state or local government, insecurity at the center and at the periphery. This was the case of Niger Delta region after the one million march staged for Abache, the people of the region saw Abuja and what oil money were used for to their disadvantages they got more agitated and displayed blatant hostility, which later snowballed to total insecurity in the Niger Delta region. Svensson (2005) posited that there is a strong relationship between corruption and income. Bujra (2004) identified that the multi -ethnic character of most African's states makes conflict inevitable. Albert (2011) cited in Igbodo (2016) enumerated the following as the causes of insecurity and crises, lack of adequate resources, leadership competition for powers in a disorganized manner, lack of values to human life and the society, and lack of effective communication. Other causes of insecurity includes, poverty, unemployment, poor and weak institutions of the state, proliferation of arms, religious extremism, oil bunkering, porous border, poor and wrong political ambition and dirty democracy, marginalization, high rate of literacy, to mentioned but few.

Insecurity renders people homeless, leads to destruction of lives, infrastructure and property, increased in budgetary allocation for security. Retard growth and development, loss of revenue, chase away investors, dent the nation image abroad, high poverty, hunger, frictions and fear of anxiety, lack of trust hope and confidence on the political system.

Theoretical Framework

This paper adopted two theories namely the Prebendalism theory and Relative Deprivation Theory. **Prebendalism Theory:** This theory was propounded by Joseph Richard in 1998. Joseph in his theory sees state office as a prebend that can be shared /appropriated by officeholders, to themselves, cronies, and unborn children, the resources meant for development of the state and her citizenry. Suberu (2013) defined prebendalism in Nigeria as the systematic use of state resources like budgets, appointment, licenses permits for private benefits of political office holders or tribal clienteles. Corruption is high, under prebendalism and kleptocratic system, every state public officeholder want to please his associates, friends and cronies by sharing part of the state's common wealth to them, to the detriment of welfare and security of her citizen. This theory lays emphasis on primitive accumulation and acquisition of state resources because Africans economies are primitively driven through the political process of political power acquisition.

The fraudulent sharing and siphoning of state resources to family members, religion, cronies, associates or ethnic group encourages corruption. In most cases monies meant for development of the state are shared, contracts are awarded which are not executed or done with substandard materials below specifications without evaluation and monitoring. This kind of political arrangement is what is obtainable and

operational in Nigeria. Juicy appointments, admissions to special institutions and contacts are reserved for ones associates, cronies or ethnic group, in the present government almost all the service chiefs are from the same ethnic group if not the same zone. This encourages corruption as the business of the state turned to be family affairs.

The relevance of this theory is that, under this structured prebendalistic system, corruption must continue to thrive stronger and stronger as fighting it will amount to a zero sum game of fighting family members that will end in peaceful resolution without even saying “ I am sorry” Fraternity rules over state policy and programs vis-a-vis state resources allocation. No wonder fighting corruption has never been easy and it will not unless prebendalism is stopped. A fight against corruption under prebendal structure is a mere shadow boxing exercise that will end in family meeting, party meeting or secret cult meeting. This theory accounts for endemic corruption in all sectors in Nigeria.

Relative Deprivation Theory: The Relative Deprivation Theory used in this paper is the one reformed by Gurr (1970) The theory identified a lacuna between individual objectives, values expectations and value capabilities. Gurr (1970) posited that Relative Deprivation is established when individual value expectation exceeds value capabilities. Values expectation includes security, welfare services, good infrastructural and social amenities, self- actualization etc, while value capabilities are those legitimate means of achieving the expectations such as employment and empowerment. That is the gap between what one has and what one expected to have; the lacuna is a pointer that raises bad feelings, resentment, anger, tension and agitation. The theory showed that psychological factors are responsible for

crime, violence and insecurity in our society. Frustration leads to agitations from there aggression, and resentment as a result of deprivation comes in which is capable of generating insecurity in the society via crimes and other antisocial behaviors.

This theory posits that people who feel deprived of good and essential things of life such as employment and empowerment, welfare and security, will consciously and unconsciously mobilized themselves or join other existing social group or movement dedicated to restoring or fighting for their deprived things and opportunities. Aggrieved persons must look for a way to express their displeasure and resentment negatively. This leads to antisocial behaviors and crime that are part of insecurity. Insecurity is by-product of anger and expression of deprivation by government.

The significance of Relative Deprivation theory to this study is of great importance as it a pointer for government to own up to their basic essential responsibility and be responsible and proactive. Relative Deprivation leads to formation of social groups, militia organizations, deviance, political violence, terrorism, rioting and civil war. The Boko Haram in the North, the IPOB in South East, the MEND in Niger Delta, the OPC and the Arewa are example of such cases. The action of some of these groups has caused insecurity to the nation. To fight corruption and insecurity prebendal politics must be curbed and good governance ensured.

Methodology

Data for the study was collected through secondary sources, namely textbooks, journals, periodicals publication, government gazette, online internet materials and other related literature and content analysis used.

Data Analyses and Presentation

Past and Present Federal Government Initiatives to Combat Corruption Since 1960-2019

Corruption dates back to 1914 after the forceful unification of different, units, tribes and nations to form one single entity called Nigeria. During the colonial era, there are many cases of corruptions, which led to the formation of panel of enquiry. The same corruption continued growing from strength to strength on astronomical rate despite measures and initiatives to combat the saga, which includes,

1. The 1975 Corruption Practices Decree of Murtala- Obansajo regime.
2. The War Against Indiscipline (WAI) of Buhari -Idiagbon 1984-1985.
3. National Committee on Corruption and other Economic Crime. (NCCEC]
4. Recovery of Public Property Act of 1984
5. The Code of Conduct Bureau of 1990.and Code of Conduct Tribunal.
6. The Advance Free Fraud and other Offences Decree under Abacha regime.
7. Firing Squad for armed robbers.
8. Death sentence for human traffickers.
9. Anti-Money laundering Decree.
10. Ethical Revolution of 1979-1985.

11. National Orientation and Mass Mobilization.
12. The National Drugs Law Enforcement Agency Act of 1989.
13. National Agency for Food, Drugs Administration and Control Act (NAFDAC)
14. Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission Act 2000 (ICPC)
15. Economic and Financial Crime Commission Act 2004 (EFCC)
16. Budget and Price Monitoring Intelligence Unit. (BPMIU) Bureau of Public Procurement.
17. Treasury Single Account (TSA) etc.

The enumerated measures by Federal Government to curb corruption failed in their respective mandates. The dramatic irony is that corruption is fighting back with vehemence and double effort. The more measures government takes the higher the level of corruption. Corruption has been on geometric increase, both civilian and military governments were all culpable of corruption. The first military government that came to power and subsequent ones claimed, they came as a corrective regime and on rescue mission, with eradication of corruption top on their agenda. The military were more corrupt than the civilians. In 1975 there were cases of corruption against Ministry of Defense and the Central Bank of Nigeria. In 1976 was the International Telecommunication Firm corrupt saga that bloated the contract. Falarin (2009;18) stated that Abraham I. Babagida of 27th August 1995- 27 August 1993 legalized and transformed corruption into instrument of state policy. What about Babagida Gulf War Windfall of USAD\$ 12.4 billion , African Report (2006) reported that over USD\$12.2 billion of oil revenue disappeared under Babagida watch, while Abacha stole between USD\$163 billion in office (BBC News

online 2002). Uzochukwu (2013) posited that Abacha looted over USD\$322 billion. Costa (2008) United Nations Executive Director for Drugs Narcotics and Money Laundering estimated that corrupt leaders had embezzled close to USA\$400 billion within 1996 -1999. Human Right Watch (2007) estimated that the eight years of Obasanjo administration Nigeria lost USA\$8 billion annually to corruption. Shehu (2011) posited that within 2005- 2007 state governors and other political appointee and gladiators embezzled USA\$ 250 billion hidden in western banks. Under president Goodluck Jonathan, Sanusi the Central Bank Governor raised alarm of USAD\$20 billion oil revenue missing and many other too numerous to mention.

Maduekwe (2002) and Ihenacho (2004) posited that other military and civilian heads of state recorded high rate of corruption. Salawu (2000.84) stated that the nation is characterized by extensive and intensive corruption and that the phenomenon of corruption as it present itself in the Nigeria polity is becoming more and more overwhelming to the extent that pervasive mentality for the worship of money and materials has become the order of the day. Rose-Akerman (1999) averred that corruption is not a simple trait of human psyche, that many institutional forces such as bad governance, lack of transparency, flawed decision -making system, and inefficiencies and scarcities are all offered as possible reasons why corruption persist. Despite the fight against corruption it is on the increased because many people accept it as normal in the society mostly those benefiting from it, poor value system, poor reward and bad governance, lack of political will of government to fight corruption are reasons why it thrives.

Adedjoja (2013) reported that the law on official corruption was not effectively implemented by the government and that Nigerian officials engage in corruption practices frequently with impunity, he mentioned four formal state governor that were arrested for corruption cases, namely Aliyu Akwe of Nasarawa state USD\$115 billion, Otumba Daniel Gbenga Ogun State USD\$272 million. Adebayo, Alo-Akala Oyo state USD\$160 million, Danjuma Mohammed Goje USD\$82 million. Their trial didn't yield any result as it was swept under the carpet. What of former governor of Edo state Lucky Igbenidion. The above is a clear case that government is not ready to fight corruption. Prebendalism and kleptocracy at work. Kew (2006) holds that the culture of non-accountability has infiltrated the socio-economic strata both in public and private sectors in Nigeria. The political elites have used their monopoly of political powers for their personal benefit without any meaningful public accountability.

Lumuber (2019) averred that one of the reasons why corruption thrives in Africa is because Africans are in the business of canonizing thieves and sanctifying and celebrating the wrong people while it vilifies her good men and women. Africans are in the business of punishing small thieves and electing big ones into public office. Corruption has killed more people than civil war in Africa. That is why corruption is vicious and endemic. Oyinola (2001) stated that corruption will continue in spite of the law because perpetrators don't fear consequences. This is predicated on the fact that the judiciary can be easily bought by perpetrators and those in government lacked the will power to persecute them. The #2.7 billion case against Maina Abdulrasheed and how it ended, is unbelievably laughable but credible.

On insecurity the federal government has adopted some measures to curb the problem of insecurity which includes, increase in budgetary allocation to the military and paramilitary, training and workshop for security agencies, purchase of sophisticated weapons and use of intelligence gathering. Adoption of policies and programs such as the amnesty program in Niger Delta area. The deployment of military personnel and use of force in crises zone, change of head of security agencies. Despite all these insecurity is on alarming rate.

The Nexus between Corruption and Insecurity

Corruption and insecurity are obstacles that have kept Nigeria as developing nation, quarantined growth and development in African continent. There is a strong tie between corruption and insecurity. The duo has been a reoccurring decimal in Nigeria history, a topical issue for political scientist and other researchers to brainstorm on the way forward. Nigeria is one of the luckiest countries in terms of resource endowment, good environment, free from other deadly dangerous natural disaster like tsunami, tornado, earthquakes, and volcanic eruption. Despite all the blessings, the nation is plagued with poverty, unemployment, mass literacy, poor social and infrastructural facilities and other features of underdevelopment.

From independence, corruption and insecurity has been on the increase defiling all forces to combat it. Military government indirectly legitimized corruption within the ruling aristocrats to the detriment of the masses to their betterment as they enjoy ostentatious conspicuous life style. Africa Report (2006) reported that Babagida regime Nigeria lost USD\$12.2 billion of oil revenue which disappeared under their watch while Abacha stole between USD\$5 billion between 1993-1998 Transparency

International (2018) BBC News Online. The story of corruption and insecurity in Nigeria is appalling and seems to be endemic despite all mechanism to curb it. To fight corruption has remained a political jargon and weapon by opposition party during political electioneering and engineering stage. An aphorism used by political gladiators and actors whose implementation has remained a mirage when they come to power.

Corruption has swallowed resources, and is still swallowing our common patrimonial wealth through bad leaders, their associates and cronies. Prebendalism, kletocracy, cronism and nepotism have held Nigeria hostage at the cross road to development. Political leaders in connivance with some civil servants have appropriated our wealth to themselves just as the whites appropriated Africa in Berlin conference 1886 in Germany. The resources of the state shared among the elites leaving the entire state vulnerable to endemic and pandemic poverty because of corruption and high level of insecurity caused by deprivation, marginalization, aggression and resentment from disenchanting citizens.

Bad government via corruption has led to budget padding and disappearance in the National Assembly. Money appropriated for security is shared by party faithful and loyalists how security can be maintained. The security agencies are so corrupt, that money voted every year for security is shared by the top personnel leaving the security porous to vulnerability. Nigerian military and paramilitary are using ammunitions and weapons produced as far back as 1966 in this twenty first century while militant and Boko -Haram boys are using modern rocket launchers and other sophisticated equipment to attack government forces. Thing has fallen apart the center cannot hold Achebe (1974)

Transparency International (2013) submitted that there is a link between corruption and insecurity, when a country's institutions are weak, its security forces are not trusted and its borders are not strong as is the case of Nigeria, given terrorist organizations room to flourish. The above is a clear case of Nigeria. Major General Lucky Irabor (2016) told a news conference that some soldiers were selling arms and weapons meant to fight Boko Haram. Some soldiers alleged Major General Hakeem Okiki (2019) to have diverted USD \$400 million meant for security in September 2019 with aid of some soldiers. The USD\$2.1 billion security fund meant to purchase military hardware how did it go?, it was shared by party members to the detriment of the masses, leading to rise in terrorism. Nigeria Corruption Perception Survey (2019) as reported by Socio-Economic Rights and Accountability Project stated that corruption is everywhere in Nigeria but the following sectors are ranked highest, Police, judiciary, education, health and the power sector. It will take divine intervention of nature and dedicated proactive will of government to fight corruption, as those entrusted to fight corruption are the same set of people perpetrating corruption. Ibrahim Lamorde former chairperson of EFCC was accused of fraudulently diverting \$1 trillion proceeds from corruption recovered by the agency. It has been from corruption recovery to another corruption entry within the aristocrats parading themselves as fighting corruption, making the saga endemic. Adeyemi (2016) stated that those appointed to fight corruption were more corrupt than corruption.

The National Assembly and the Judiciary that were supposed to be a watchdog over all bridges and irregularities is a total disgrace to Nigerians, and the international community, we have seen, and hard many corrupt cases about them, judges in the court and so on. Budget padding and disappearance in the

National Assembly. There is no security and protection for any person that raises corruption case against any political officeholder or top civil servants. Lewis (2017) observed that National Assembly is nothing but a business enterprise and the primary objectives of members is to make money for themselves. Nigeria legislature is the highest paid in the whole world. They go with jumbo salaries they have appropriated to themselves.

Summary

The paper ex-rayed the conceptual definitions of corruption and insecurity. Causes, consequences and implication of the two concepts to individual and the nation. Relative Deprivation theory and Prebendalism theory adopted as the theoretical framework. Measure taken by federal government to curb corruption and insecurity listed. The study established that, there is a Siamese relationship between corruption and insecurity. The two concepts move in the same direction a rise in corruption leads to an increase in insecurity. It was discovered that Nigeria is not ready to fight corruption as both past and present government adopted a lips tip approach in fighting corruption and insecurity. No, wonder the more they fight corruption and insecurity the more they reinforces and bounce back with devastating effect on the nation. Corruption is rooted in Nigerian government. The same sets of people have been recycling themselves in the political arena since independence. The study uncovered that corruption is driven by greed while insecurity is fueled by marginalization and exclusion, which leads to frustration and aggression. For any government to succeed in a fight against corruption the root must be uprooted. A fight against insecurity without fighting corruption will end in futility. All anti-corruption measures since independence not only failed woefully but also ended up leading the country to another excruciating pitiable level of corruption, Amnesty

International and poverty Index ratings are clear evidence in support of this finding. The study unveiled that corruption and insecurity lead to delay and denial in effective service delivery. A fight against corruption must start from good leadership and governance system. The paper concluded that African and especially Nigeria's development is anchored on good governance, equity, transparency and accountability will naturally fight against corruption and insecurity. Peace and sustainable development can be achieved. The researcher made the following recommendations on how to combat corruption.

Recommendations

Experience from both Africans and Asians countries shows that corruption can be curbed to a halt if not total eradication. The case of Singapore development and advancement from developing to developed world, Malaysia and Indonesia to mention but few. The experience of Seychelles and Botswana in African indicate that corruption can be curtailed. Nigeria should learn from those countries and adopt measures they used to sensitized sanitized their nation mostly Singapore. The need for international cooperation in fighting corruption and insecurity with sophisticated digital system is imperative. Use of digital intelligence gathering and strong cooperation with international communities and neighboring countries.

Participatory democracy premised on transparency and accountability will usher in good governance. Equity, fairness and provision of basic necessity for life such as employment opportunities, infrastructural facilities and social amenities both in the urban and rural areas.

Corruption should be clearly and explicitly be defined in the constitution with dreadful severe punishment for offenders, and

those found culpable be punished openly in accordance with the law. A strong institutional framework and agencies to monitor corruption and insecurity free from government influence and intervention.

Government should be proactive to provide basic essential infrastructural and social amenities to her citizens such as water, electricity, employment, good health sector etc. Job security, good salaries will be of help to workers.

Government should be responsive and responsible to act quickly on any noticed grievances in the polity. If government had listened to Boko Haram them in 1995 the boko- Haram will not get to this stage.

There is need for general overhauling and restructuring of federal system and its institutions and security agencies, coupled with attitudinal change and character reformation.

Nigeria should have a central value system, devoid of ethnic and religious coloration. The value system should be worked out and enshrine in the constitution which should be reflected in our educational curriculum at all level of education. This has worked for many western nations.

The establishment of anti-graft agencies and judiciary free from government interference, and other institutions should be independent for optimally performance including security agencies.

State police or community policing, Local vigilante groups work perfectly in Omoku, Rundele-Rumuji and other parts of the state. When there was high level of killing, kidnapping, robbery in Rivers state, local vigilante chased those bad boys that terrorized the area away. Quick response and use of dialogue will help.

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CHAPTER SIX

BORDER MIGRATION AND SECURITY SUSTANAIBILITY BETWEEN NIGERIA AND NIGER REPUBLIC

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Executive Summary

Migration between Nigeria and her neighbor Niger Republic has been a source of concern in the formulation and articulation of diplomatic and foreign policy of the nation. The porosity of Nigerian borders has made it possible for unwarranted influx of migrants from neighboring States to enter the country illegally from such countries as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin. Hence, this study will take a cursory look into the trend of trans-border migration and the pull and push factors in Nigeria. In order to achieve the main aim of this study, data was sourced through secondary method and the study relied on the Regional Security Complex Theory as its theoretical framework. Findings from the study show that the migration crisis presents a big challenge for Europe and is steering discussions among the member states on the issue of demographic pressure as the result of the ageing European society, concerns over national identity and migrant integration, and questions

regarding the economic impact of migration on the member states, as well as the importance of finding a common asylum policy and sufficiently managing the external borders of the European Union. The paper recommends that Industrialization of Africa, skill Acquisition and Human Capital Development will help mitigate the desire to illicitly migrate out of Nigeria.

Keywords: Migration, Illicit Drugs, Human Trafficking, Niger Republic, Security.

Introduction

The challenges facing Nigeria to manage their borders are compounded by globalization that is tearing down traditional borders through advancement in technology and transformation of international relations. At the moment crimes are committed without crossing borders and huge amounts of goods are sold through cyberspace. The internet has not only made it more difficult to manage borders and to combat cross-border crimes, but has also effectively dismantled borders by allowing imports without going through customs. Trans-border crimes are said to have manifested themselves with the coming of colonialism which regrouped states and communities into new nation-state with defined borders manned by law enforcement agent to protect the polity and its economy. Nigeria is a colonial creation whose final stage was the merge of southern and northern protectorate in 1914. Nigeria came to share international land border with Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon, which amounts to about 4745sq.km. Nigeria also shares maritime boundaries with Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe. Like other partitioned areas in Africa, the territories of Nigeria state poses some challenges that have affected the structure of interregional trade as a result of colonial and post-colonial economic system. Borderlands are both melting pots and security hot spots. Often

neglected in the development strategies of postcolonial states, they are an arena for cross-border crime and represent a dynamic place of historically fostered cultural and socio-economic exchange at the same time. However, 'trans-border crime' represent a number of illegal and notorious activities carried out by individuals and group across national and international borders, either for financial or economic benefits and also-political cum religious considerations. It is a set of criminal acts whose perpetrators and repercussions go beyond territorial borders. These would include human. The transfer of criminal activity from one country to another is a spill over effect of interrogation policies which loosen the borders for the purpose of development and enhancing great friendly balance crimes such as human trafficking, arm and drugs are seen to cut across one geographical area but the failure to check and properly control their various activities cause security issues especially the influx of arms around border. Out of the 1978 entry points in the country only 84 are approved and 1894 illegal route lies around the country. Of a true, the security system is greatly outnumbered by an expounded crime situation which in turn will lose it efficacy. Ortuno and Wiriyachai (2009) have maintained that, the past few years have been characterized by a significant increase in global criminal activities such as money laundering, trafficking in human and nuclear technology and material, the trade in human organs and migrant smuggling. At the same time , emerging crimes such as modern piracy , trafficking in toxic waste, counterfeit medicines, precious metals or natural resources have been added to the list of traditional illegal activities such as prostitution, drug trafficking and arms trafficking.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for this study is the Neoclassical theory of migration which proposes wage differentials as the most important determinant of migration (Lucia, 2011). At present, the dominant theory in explaining causes of migration is the neoclassical theory with its underlying assumption that migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial but also psychological (Todaro and Smith, 2006). The theory has been subjected to criticism on conceptual (Arango, 2000) as well as on empirical grounds (Massey, 1998). However, owing to its analytical rigor and its ability to propose a set of testable hypotheses and useful tools for analyzing not only the causes but also the effects of migration, it occupies a prominent position in current academic and policy-related research. The propositions of the neoclassical theory of migration were also used (almost exclusively) in the research which preceded the 2004 Eastern enlargement of the EU (Lucia, 2011). The neoclassical theory understands migration to be driven by differences in returns to labor across markets. The most basic model originally developed to explain migration in the process of economic development in the works of Hicks (1932), Lewis (1954) and Harris and Todaro (1970) highlights that migration results from actual wage differentials across markets or countries that emerge from heterogeneous degrees of labor market tightness.

According to this theory, migration is driven by geographic differences in labor supply and demand and the resulting differentials in wages between labor-rich versus capital-rich countries. The central argument of the neoclassical approach thus concentrates on wages. Under the assumption of full employment, it predicts a linear relationship between wage differentials and migration flows (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999;

Massey et al. 1993; Borjas 2008). Essentially, the impetus for migration and trafficking in persons, illicit drug peddling and smuggling of goods and services are fall-out from poor wages and the obvious need to drift from low income economic environment to high wage labour environments. Although, the drive for more income may not always present itself as the only impulsion for migration, political insecurity, ecological factors, cultural differentiation, geocentricism amongst others are unarguably causative factors for migration trend. In Nigeria, they no doubt constitute burgeoning justifications for constant exodus to Western Europe, Asia and Northern America. Given this, the theoretical justification for this paper is premised on the neoclassical theory of Migration.

Illegal Routes Between Nigeria and Niger Republic

The major border countries with Nigeria are Cameroon (1,690 kilometers) in the east, Niger (1,497 kilometers) in the north, Benin (773 kilometers) in the west, and Chad (87 kilometers) in the northeast. Most of these border areas are either mountainous or in the jungle which makes effective surveillance in the borders very difficult (Mustapha, 2004).

In these major borders, there are over hundreds of illegal routes in Nigeria that link or lead to some neighboring African countries. Nigeria's borders are massive with hundreds of footpaths crisscrossing to neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger with links to Mali, Libya and Sudan. From conservative estimate by locals, there are well over 250 footpaths from Damaturu/Maiduguri axis that link or lead direct to Cameroon, Chad or Niger. These paths are mostly unknown by security agencies, are unmanned, unprotected and thus serve as leaky routes for arms and ammunitions trafficking in to Nigeria. It is disheartening and unfortunate that the "merchants of death" have since devised methods use to beat security agencies at the

borders and through the footpaths. These methods include the use of camels, donkeys and cows to traffic arms, ammunition and drugs, like cocaine into Nigeria. The fact that the weapons are small, light and collapsible makes it easy to be concealed and moved on camels and donkeys' back in a specially crafted skin or thatched bags mainly meant for the illegal "expedition" unexpected, unsuspected and therefore undetected. Similarly, some cows and grains merchants in the North- East sub - region of the country, devices means of hiding cache of arms and ammunition in empty fuel tankers, under vehicles' engines and inside bags of grains mostly undetected by security agencies at the affected border posts. The "grains" are transported in large number via trucks, trailers, Lorries and old model pickup vans and jeeps with little attention given to them by security agents, (Sagir Musa,2010). Nigerian informal cross-border trade is estimated around 20% of its GDP and includes trade with all its neighbors, especially Niger and Cameroon. Many of these neighbour countries dependent on the openness of the Nigerian (illegal) market. Nigeria has already taken advantage of this in the past by using its border policies to manifest its power. In 2003, when the border between Nigeria and Benin Republic for instance was closed by Obasanjo, the Beninese economy found itself in high distress. A key commodity illegally imported to Benin is petrol. Cheaper in Nigeria, petrol is smuggled into Benin in large quantities. This contraband business is an important source of income for many of the border community members. In 2004, 73% of the Beninese market was satisfied by illegally imported petrol which is more readily available in remote regions and more affordable than the petrol offered by the state-owned stations. For some other commodities, such as agricultural goods, the volume of informal cross-border trade between Nigeria and its neighbors is estimated to be ten times higher than declared at customs. Informal cross-border trade can

be seen as a positive or negative phenomenon, depending on the viewpoint taken. On the one hand, it is a manifestation of an ancient solidarity between people that were separated by colonial borders. It can be seen as an expression of entrepreneurship and economic dynamism that is healthy for any economy and which secures the livelihood of many families. On the other hand, custom evasion deprives the state of important revenues which contributes to the weakening of public institutions and the state's legitimacy (Afrika, Jean-Guy K. & Ajumbo, Gerald, 2012). Informal trade, both legal and illegal is the most common form of trans-border activity in the region. Less common, but still important is transnational organized crime (TOC), which has been growing in the region over the past few years. Despite increasing sub-regional and international cooperation, criminal cross-border activities remain a key variable of instability in the sub-region. It is only in recent years, that the complexity of TOC has steeply increased. This development has occurred parallel to an increased commitment towards free movement of persons and goods in the ECOWAS region that is designed to stimulate growth and stability in the region.

Table 1: Routes Through Which Goods are Smuggled Into and Out of Nigeria

S/N	Routes	Items Smuggled In	Items Smuggled Out	Border
1	Idiroko Border	Rice, Second hand (okirika), textile materials, arms and	Petroleum Products	Nigeria - Niger (Lagos Routes)

		ammunition, used tyres		
2	Ilela Border	Foot wares, used vehicles, textiles	Millets, maize, petroleum products	Nigeria- Niger (Sokoto) Border
3	Tibia Border	Used vehicles and used tyre	Petroleum Products, beans, yams woods	Nigeria- Niger (Katsina Route)
4	Mfun	Smuggling of illicit drugs, arms and vehicles	None	Nigeria- Niger(Calabar- Camaroun border)
5	Bela Sahoda	Used clothes (okirika)	Petroleum Products	Nigeria - Niger (Adamawa)
6	Gamboru- Ngala	Arms, ammunition, rice, textile, used vehicles	Drugs, grains, petroleum products,	Nigeria- Niger (Borno Route)
7	Seme	Arms, Used vehicles, used clothes, frozen meat ranging from turkey, chicken etc	Petroleum Products	Nigeria- Niger (Lagos)
8	Coastal Area	Human Trafficking, textiles and arms	Smuggling of light arms and weapons	Nigeria- Niger (Lagos route).

Source; Human rights watch 20015.

Border Management and Security Sustainability between Nigeria and Niger Republic

Border security is a factor of border management. International borders are a security issue for all governments. Border security and the management of borders in ways that promotes national security has generally been given low priority in Africa and Nigeria in particular compared to security provided for political elites and their assets in the national capitals and other urban areas far-removed from the borders. While national security strategies of the country are left to be suffered. The negligence of border security and poor, border management in Nigeria has largely contributed to a prevalence of threats such as cross-border crimes; Nigeria border security issues are distinctive, when compared to the other countries of the world. Because of this fact, these borders are not monitored, patrolled or controlled. Consequently, these borders have become transit points for smuggling and other illegal cross-border activities Guy Martin, (2011). In other words, most, if not all the borders in Nigeria is transnational crime zones. The conundrum of national security in Nigeria has been compounded by the porous nature of Nigerian borders. When borders cease to function effectively, different forms of crimes prevail and the security of a state or region is put in serious jeopardy because borders constitute the most visible sign of the sovereignty of a State on its territory. Border management is therefore crucial to a State's involvement in the protection of its population against what it considers as threats ranging from migration, international terrorism, and multiform trafficking as in human beings, drug, raw materials or SALW (Jihan & Cédric, 2010). Interestingly, Nigeria's border points especially in the North-east and North-west no longer perform their strategic functions but serve as channels for smuggling of all sorts of illicit materials into the country. The

current security challenges in Nigeria where the nation's Northern borders with Niger and Chad witness the unrestrained incursion of armed bandits to terrorize innocent citizens in towns and villages on the Nigerian side of the border calls for the need to put in place a rather effective border control system (Makka, 2011). The major border countries with Nigeria are Cameroon (1,690 kilometers) in the east, Niger (1,497 kilometers) in the north, Benin (773 kilometers) in the west, and Chad (87 kilometers) in the northeast. Most of these border areas are either mountainous or in the jungle which makes effective surveillance in the borders very difficult (Mustapha, 2004). In these major borders, there are over hundreds of illegal routes in Nigeria that link or lead to some neighboring African countries. Nigeria's borders are massive with hundreds of footpaths crisscrossing to neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger with links to Mali, Libya and Sudan. From conservative estimate by locals, there are well over 250 footpaths from Damaturu/Maiduguri axis that link or lead direct to Cameroon, Chad or Niger. These paths are mostly unknown by security agencies, are unmanned, unprotected and thus serve as leaky routes for arms and ammunitions trafficking in to Nigeria. It is disheartening and unfortunate that the "merchants of death" have since devised methods use to beat security agencies at the borders and through the footpaths. These methods include the use of camels, donkeys and cows to traffic arms, ammunition and drugs, like cocaine into Nigeria. The fact that the weapons are small, light and collapsible makes it easy to be concealed and moved on camels and donkeys' back in a specially crafted skin or thatched bags mainly meant for the illegal "expedition" unexpected, unsuspected and therefore undetected. Similarly, some cows and grains merchants in the North- East sub - region of the country, devices means of hiding cache of arms and ammunition in empty fuel tankers, under vehicles' engines and inside bags of grains

mostly undetected by security agencies at the affected border posts. The “grains” are transported in large number via trucks, trailers, Lorries and old model pickup vans and jeeps with little attention given to them by security agents, (Sagir Musa,2010). The state has responsibility for maintaining its authority and preserving law and order within its own border. Thus, a country cannot be secured when its border is porous. However, the porous nature of Nigeria’s borders presents evidence of the impact of cross-border Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). This is facilitated by huge cross-border smuggling and mercenary activities (from Chad and Niger) and the country’ long porous borders that are poorly policed due to inadequate resources and the lack of capacity of the security agencies (Ginifer and Ismail, 2005:6). Some of the consequences of this ugly situation include threat to the peace and security of Nigeria, threat to Nigeria’s territorial integrity especially from the eastern and northern borders, loss of lives and properties of Nigerian citizens residing in the border areas and constant harassment of Nigerians in these border areas. The biggest challenge to Nigeria’s national security within the context of inter-security agencies conflict at her borders is that Nigeria lacks the capabilities that are useful in conflict intervention. In fact, there is a challenge in terms of personnel and materials in this regard. Similarly, Nigeria’s economy remains fragile, underdeveloped, heavily dependent on oil, mismanagement of resources, unsuitable development plans and lack of welfare programme. Indeed, the economy is very important in equipping and maintaining the security agents in the pursuit of their assignments outside Nigeria’s borders. The ineffective demarcation of Nigeria’s border has been a big challenge to her national security. While the Western and Northern borders are fairly well demarcated and perhaps need only minor adjustments and up-dating, some parts of the eastern and north-eastern borders with Cameroun and Chad respectively have not

been effectively demarcated and have remained bones of contention between Nigeria and the two neighboring countries (Imobighe, 2003: 35). Even along the north-western and north-eastern sector where the borders have been relatively stable, the geographic condition, which is more or less a desert condition, makes the border porous and hence represent areas of potential conflict and security violations. Thus, the spill-over effect of this conflict is an overflow of refugees from the neighboring countries to Nigeria. Even more serious is the influx of illegal aliens who are normally engaged in criminal activities along the borderline areas of Nigeria.

Table 2: No of Illegal Routes and Legal Routes in Nigeria

Nature of routes	No of Routes	of Activities
Legal Routes	84	Mainly importation of goods and services like petroleum products, cottons etc.
Illegal routes	1,978	Mainly illegal entries, smuggling of light arms and weapons, smuggling of illicit drugs, illegal migration, human trafficking, insurgency

Source: Nigeria Immigration Service Report 2017.

Summary

Cross-border crimes contribute significantly to the destabilization of political, economic and social activities in the ECOWAS sub-region. Transnational criminal activities in West Africa are rather one of the symptoms of larger underlying structural problems than the cause of insecurity. Over the years,

Nigeria has initiated measures to check firearm proliferation. Realizing the dangers posed by such cross-border security issues, the United Nation Security Council called on states in West African sub-region to take a number of measures to address issues of border-crimes and security. This was a report of 12 march, 2004 on West Africa and its recommendations to address cross-border issues with a regional context and in coordinating manner.

Conclusion

From what has been discussed so far, it is clear that Nigeria's ill-defined borders will always bring tensions between Nigeria and her neighboring countries. It is therefore, the responsibility of Nigeria to protect her territory. Such responsibility fell in the hands of Nigeria's security agencies. Apart from Cameroun, Nigeria has not had any invasion from outside or border war with any of her neighbors since independence, but inter-security agencies conflict is a common phenomenon. It has been established that Nigeria's responses to such conflict is very slow. Given the strategic location of Nigeria in the continent, especially at the GOG, Nigeria's ineffective management of border issues can have adverse effects on Nigeria's national security. In fact, a corrupt and ill-disciplined policy must not expect anything reasonable from the security agencies. In this context, the decision-making machinery in national security and foreign policy issues should have a political will, unity of purpose and clear sense of direction on border issues being violated by Nigeria's neighboring countries. More importantly, the security agents at Nigeria's borders should be briefed about their role in maintaining peace at the border or their area of operation. This will lessen suspicion and tension from other security agents from the neighboring countries.

Recommendations

The study recommends the following

- ✓ ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons and goods should be strictly adhered to between Nigeria and Niger borders.
- ✓ Nigeria and Niger Republic should strengthen their borders, hence there should be proper mobilization of custom officers, immigration officers between the two borders.
- ✓ There should be a proper boundary demarcations between the two countries.

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CHAPTER SEVEN

ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON HUMAN SECURITY: THE NIGERIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Executive Summary

Though various forms of crime which has given rise to insecurity are on the increase in the world today, the prevalence of crime among the poor and poor nations of the world is a pointer to the fact that a strong relationship exist between economic wellbeing and human security. This study investigates the dangers economic deprivation poses on human security. It is an attempt to investigate the claim that those who are in wants are not only exposed to threat but also constitute threats. Insecurity is a global issue as no nation can claim to be totally free from security challenges. Nigeria, though richly blessed economically, is unfortunately plagued with all sorts of security challenges ranging from terrorism, banditry, insurgency, militancy, cultism, kidnapping to armed robbery among other violent crimes. Many of these crimes are caused by economic hardship occasioned by socio-economic deprivation. This work, having thoroughly investigated the causes of economic deprivation in Nigeria, its consequences on human security has suggested ways of tackling economic deprivation. It is the conclusion of this work that, a better means of livelihood and a secured means of economic sustenance can enhance human security leading to a peaceful society. This position is premised on the

assumption that human security is the gateway to all other forms of securities.

Introduction

The world in which man lives is very complex and multifaceted. Therefore, man's ability to adjust depends to a large extent on his ability in meeting his daily needs. This is because man functions optimally when he lives in a proper environment with his basic needs met. On the other hand, economic deficiency militates against one's ability at living a fulfilled life. Unfortunately, despite government efforts, the world is yet to attain equality of economic opportunities for every citizen. As a result, a large part of the world population, particularly those of developing countries are deprived of adequate means of economic sustenance. This deprivation has led to many being very dissatisfied and easily triggered to violence at any provocation.

Again, the constant decline in peace experienced in the world today points to the fact that as far as security of life and property is concerned, a lot remains undone. This situation calls for urgent attention. This is because where there is no peace, development remains an illusion. Though the relationship between peace and development is a known fact, sadly, several countries of the world are more interested in national security, trying to defend their territorial integrity and institutions and neglecting human security. This is evidence in the policies enacted by governments to ensure the survival and safety of their nations, diplomatic relations with other nations, economic and military powers. But, over prioritizing national security at the expense of human security is a pointer to a total lack of understanding of the fact that human security is the gateway to any other form of security.

Human security is at the fore-front of any other form of security. This explains why some nations that are territorially well defended from external aggressors are not immune to other forms of internal security challenges.

Nigeria at present has **witnessed an unprecedented increase in the level of insecurity**. These include Boko Haram insurgency, armed robbery, Militancy, cultism, piracy, kidnapping, herdsmen, armed banditry and others. Though poverty, peer influence, religious fundamentalism, family condition, unemployment and deprivation may have accounted for some degree of crime in the world today, the fact remains that where there is crime, insecurity thrives since there exist a strong link between both. Again, though it may be very unacceptable to blame the failure of government for all forms of insecurity in Nigeria, government has a lot to do if life and property must be adequately secured.

Furthermore, in an attempt to live up to her responsibility, Nigeria has spent a lot and continues to budget so much yearly on security. The breakdown of Nigeria 2019 budget shows that N435.62 billion was budgeted for the Ministry of Defense. Though Nigeria yearly budgets have shown the good will of the government towards solving many issues in Nigeria, what is on ground leaves much to be desired. If government as could be seen from her yearly budget is sincerely spending this much on education, agriculture, science and technology, in the development of the Niger Delta region that has for years been ravaged by environmental pollution due to oil exploration thereby depriving many of their genuine means of sustenance, how can the high level of insecurity in the country be explained. If the citizens of Nigeria are effectively educated, well employed for self-sustenance and not economically deprived of means of livelihood, why is there increase in crime and human insecurity

in the country? These and others are some questions that beg for answers.

For some, peace and security in Nigeria can only be guaranteed if government at all levels is willing to genuinely do enough to confront the situation as supposed. This is true to some extent. To others who are of the opinion that some security situations are politically motivated aimed at serving the interest of some politicians who may have been dissatisfied, a solution goes beyond guns and ammunition procured for fighting crimes by the government. This too, may not be false. Whatever the reasons for insecurity and how justified the reasons may appear to be, the need for peace remains non-negotiable for a nation that knows that peace and security are the bedrocks for development.

Again, though the government may not be out rightly accused of paying deaf ear to the problem of insecurity in Nigeria considering her many attempts at solutions, government inability to realize that the starting point to a lasting solution to any problem is the ability to discover its cause(s) seems to constitute a problem as well. Spending so much money in buying ammunition to fight crime may not really be the solution to some insecurity challenges. This is because some crimes are only effects with some underlying causes. To tackle such crime properly, the cause must be known and tackled too. Therefore, while ammunition may be useful in combating terrorism and other high profile crimes, human insecurity caused by economic deprivation cannot be solved through procurement of ammunition but through improved standard of living. As such, until the Nigerian government understands the reasons behind human insecurity in Nigeria, a proper solution may still be very far from her reach as spending much on the purchase of ammunition without providing sources of employment which

will enhance economic wellbeing of the citizens may tantamount to chasing the wind.

Moreover, most of Nigeria human security challenges are not so much about external threats but internal though emboldened by some external assistance and influence. No doubt, external influence can only have its way when the internal situations provide a fertile ground for it. Evidently, the Nigerian government with all the resources at her disposal to provide adequately for the needs of her citizens has performed below average. Corruption, lack of social amenities, ineffective education, poor economic planning, ethnic and civil unrest have deprived many Nigerians of their means of sustenance. If the government were sincere in its fight against corruption, funds could have been saved for social and economic development. Through effective education, jobs opportunities could have been created. Through proper economic planning, economic policies reforms, more economic opportunities could have been created to fight unemployment. If resources were equitably distributed, civil unrest could have been drastically curbed. Proper health services could have resulted in a healthy populace that could have translated into a better workforce. All these could have reduced economic deprivation, enhanced human standard of living and nipped some crime at the bud. Thus, with a better and improved standard of living, human security can be improved and crime reduced.

Definition of Terms

Economic Deprivation

The term economic deprivation is a compound term coined from two words “economic” and “deprivation”. The compound word separated, we have deprivation and economic. For a better understanding, the two words shall be defined separately before joined together. Deprivation is a word that has many

dimensions. As a term, deprivation is used in both scientific as well as day to day discourses. As such, deprivation has as many definitions as its usages. Misra and Tripathi, define the term deprivation from its etymological point of view as “derived from the verb 'to deprive' which means to dispose or strip a person or an object of something” (*Deprivation: Its Social Roots and Psychological Consequences* 32). In this context, deprivation implies a loss felt. It is a damaging lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in life. On the other hand the word “economic” is defined as “the study of how people allocate scarce resources for production, distribution, and consumption, both individually and collectively” (*Investopedia*). From the two definitions stated above, the term economic deprivation therefore refers to the lack/denial of means or material resources and economic benefits considered to be of essence towards an improved standard of living.

Human Security

Human security can be defined either in connection with human development or by focus on armed conflict and the abuse of human rights. Defined in connection with human development, human security refers to “freedom from want” (Gómez, Oscar A. and Gasper, Des. *Human Security: A Thematic Guidance Note for Regional and National Human Development Report Teams*). Defined in relation to armed conflicts, human security means “freedom from fear” (Gómez, Oscar A. and Gasper, Des). The United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) in its human development report of 1994 defines human security as “safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression [and] protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life” (UNDP 1994 Report 23). This definition also embraces both the notion of human security as freedom

from wants and freedom from fear. The focus of human security according to this definition is the protection of individuals. According to Ball, threat to human security covers though not restricted to “ill-health and disease, lack of education, absence of basic sanitation and access to clean drinking water, malnutrition, environmental degradation and preventable disasters, to political repression, violence and armed conflict” (*Human security and human development: Linkages and opportunities*, 2001). The 2003 Commission on Human Security in its report captioned “*Human Security Now: Protecting and Empowering People.*” defines human security as a process of “protecting people's fundamental freedoms from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations (4)”. From the various definitions offered above, though human security is a complex issue requiring a holistic approach, human security has to do with protection of the human person from wants and fear.

Forms of Economic Deprivation

Any form of human deprivation culminates in a lack of human capabilities, opportunities, choices, values, and basic needs. Economic deprivation defined as the lack/denial of resources or material benefits considered to be basic necessities for a well lived life takes varieties of forms in various societies. In Nigeria, economic deprivation expresses itself in the various forms in which some Nigerians are deprived of resources or material benefits, income or revenue which in turn affects health, education, food, shelter and other basic needs of man. Thus economic deprivation occurs in forms such as lack of or inadequate employment, low and inadequate income, lack of unemployment benefit, lack of child support, lack of adequate pension and lack of life and property insurance.

Causes and Effects of Economic Deprivation on Human Security

A strong link undeniably exists between economic conditions and human security. This position has been corroborated by various economists, psychologists and security experts. Again, as noted in "*Poverty Reduction and Human Security*" published in March 2006 by Japan Institute for International Cooperation, "human security comprises of two main issues: "freedom from violent conflict (fear)" and "freedom from deprivation (want)." Since want and fear are not separable phenomena, "want may imply fear, while fear may generate further want". (xiii). This confirms that deprivation (absence of wants), leads to fear. Lack, creates fear. What then causes economic deprivation in Nigeria and how does this lack generate fear?

In Nigeria, several reasons are responsible for deprivation which adversely affects human security. These include lack of good employment, civil unrest and ethnic conflicts, endemic corruption and wrong economic planning, policy development, lack of effective education and job oriented education.

Lack of Employment

Majority of Nigerians depends on monthly salary from the government or private sector for their survival. Nigeria on the other hand depends more on oil for her income and economic growth. According to "*Nigerian Gross Domestic Product Report Q2 2015*", oil exports contribute 9% to the GDP of Nigeria. The oil sector sadly employs only very few Nigerians. Sadly too, much of the oil revenue that is sourced from the rural areas is spent developing the cities though greater percentages of Nigerians live in the rural areas of the country. Again, the Nigerian oil sector employs more foreigners as experts than her citizens. With this, many Nigerians especially rural dwellers are left

unemployed. Also, the Agricultural sector which before now had been the mainstay of the Nigeria economy currently contributes not much to the Nigeria GDP and employs not many Nigerians. With the oil sector taken over by foreigners, and the agricultural sector partially abandoned, the rate of unemployment in the country and especially among rural dwellers has gone down drastically.

The process of oil extraction in the Niger Delta region has resulted in environmental pollution and degradation. Many farmlands have been rendered unfit for utilization for agricultural purposes. This has caused further harm to the agricultural sector. Farmers-herdsmen clashes, kidnapping, armed banditry have either prevented farmers or discouraged others from agricultural activities. All these have led to many persons remaining either unemployed or without a steady means of livelihood.

Ethnic Conflict and Civil Unrest

Most parts of Nigeria are embroiled in one ethnic conflict or the other. While some of these unrests are as a result of poverty, political misunderstanding and ethnic differences, some are caused by religious intolerance. All these conflicts result in both economic and human losses which further deprive people of their means of livelihood. A case at hand is what is presently happening in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Civil unrest caused by the displeasure of the local communities with oil companies has threatened oil production resulting in the closure of oil companies. The folding up of any company implies the laying off of staff. When persons are laid off, means of sustenance are deprived and human security is threatened.

Corruption

The World Bank and Transparency International (TI) define corruption as “the misuse of public office for private gain.” (19-20). Corruption therefore involves the improper and unlawful use of public good and services by public or civil servants for their selfish benefits. Corruption distorts resource allocation and government performance. Corruption has been one of the greatest problems in Nigeria. Due to her large population, vast land mass coupled with ethnic segmentation, Nigeria runs a federal system of government. This system of government requires that control of revenues be allowed and shared between federal, states and local governments. The revenues are meant for the provision of public services. Unfortunately, lack of proper regulatory and monitoring body has given way to uncontrolled level of corruption. This has hindered poverty alleviation efforts to a large extent, as resources which could have been used to provide public goods and services which could have created economic opportunities for Nigerians are being misappropriated. In Nigeria, a lot of economic deprivation is caused by corruption.

Wrong Economic Planning and Policies

Having been blessed with so much abundant natural and human resources, the energy sector plays a vital role in the growth of the Nigerian economy. In 1958 crude oil was discovered in Nigeria. Several years after its discovery, oil had dominated the Nigerian economy. Over the years, Nigeria has gained a lot from sales of oil as revenue. Paradoxically, Nigeria so blessed has one of the highest numbers of poor people in the world. One begins to wonder why a country such as Nigeria so highly endowed has fared so badly in economic growth. Why has so little been done in terms of human development in Nigeria? Besides, the Niger

Delta region, the main producer of oil in Nigeria though being the engine of Nigeria's economy has been the least developed.

The problem in Nigeria has always been wrong economic planning and bad policy. Though oil revenues had impacted the economy positively for years, due to lack of foresight and proper planning, the profit from oil seems to have been spent not judiciously. The abandonment of the Nigerian agricultural sector where majority of Nigerians relied for sustenance during the oil boom led to a catastrophic drop in agricultural exports. Non-agricultural wages dropped massively as the labour workers became only interested in the oil sector jobs. With the decline in oil prices coupled with the abandonment of the non-oil sector, there came a continued decline in wages and unemployment.

Lack of Effective Education

Today, our world is increasingly knowledge-driven. This means that survival in today's world requires effective education and skills to thrive in a competitive marketplace. Also, employers of labour today need workers who can solve problems. Yet, only few Nigerians can pass this test of employability. The important qualities, skills and competencies that people need to be successful and productive workers seem in short supply among Nigerians seeking for employment. This is because the Nigerian educational system has failed in several areas. Facilities in schools are obsolete, vocational education and career counseling are not seen as priorities, retraining of educational staff to be updated is not prioritized and funding to the educational sector is grossly inadequate. The resultant effect of this is an educational system that produces graduates that cannot be employed by others or create employment themselves.

The Way Out For Nigeria

As noted in the introductory part of this work, to effectively tackle human insecurity, economic deprivation as its cause has to be tackled. Having analyzed the causes of economic deprivation and its effects on human security as it affects Nigeria, few ways in which the growing threat to human security could be reduced shall be suggested.

Effective education

Education has a substantial impact on employment prospects. Employment oriented education provides essential skills and knowledge required to succeed in certain occupation or profession. It helps to produce skilled required for the development of different sectors of any country's economy. It develops creative ability in an individual that is essential not only for employment but also for employment generation. That crime rate among the uneducated is higher than those who are educated goes to buttress the position that education influences employment. Since those deprived of effective education are pruned to crime, to reduce insecurity in Nigeria, the educational system has to be improved. Improving the education system in Nigeria will enhance skills and readiness for work. Also reforms in the curriculum of studies for schools to ensure that students are engaged in relevant, challenging, vocational and career counseling will not only expose students to career opportunities but will prepare them to be employers of labour.

Proper Economic Planning, Reforms, Expansion of Economic opportunities and Equitable Distribution of Resources

As quoted by Nipun, S in "What is Economic Planning?" B.C. Tandon defines economic planning as "arrangement of resources which are scarce in relation to the needs for their alternative uses in such a way that the satisfaction yielded by them is maintained

at an optimum level". In the sense stated above, economic planning involves choice between limited means aimed at arriving at a fixed purpose. For Dickinson, as quoted in *"Managing Natural Resources for Development in Africa: A Resource Book"* "Economic planning is the making of major economic decisions by the conscious decision of a determinate authority, on the basis of a comprehensive survey of a country's existing and potential resources and a careful study of the needs of the people" (7). Since the aim of economic life is the satisfaction of human needs and wants which are many in demands, every economic activities of any serious minded society should be directed towards satisfying human needs with scarce human and natural resources. The limited nature of resources in relation to the demands therefore calls for proper choices and decisions on its allocation.

Since the primary economic problem faced especially by countries richly endowed but with many poor citizens is improper allocation of scarce resources to satisfy human wants in a manner that brings maximum satisfaction, proper economic planning will go a long way to ameliorating poverty. If policy planners in Nigeria could consciously and carefully think-out processes that will help in efficient distribution of the country's available resources in order to realize some basic objectives such as expansion of economic opportunities, equitable distribution of resources and employment, many security challenges occasioned by poor economic wellbeing could be solved even without ammunitions. Since reducing human insecurity in Nigeria will mean creating more opportunities for income earning, Nigeria needs proper economic planning which involves having some definite aims and objectives.

Proper Health Services

A healthy nation is a wealthy nation. Also, a healthy workforce is a productive workforce. Therefore, an improved healthcare system translates into a robust economic growth which can reduce poverty rate. Unfortunately, Nigeria is presently battling with health challenges such as malaria, tuberculosis and infant and maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS, polio and others. All these, poor health services coupled with the inability of many Nigerians to have access to good health services due to low economic status impacts negatively on productivity. In order to end poverty, investment in health and health education must be improved. Remarking on October 2017 International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, Babatunde Osotimehin of the United Nations Population Fund argued that "when countries age structures change favourably, meaning that they have more people of working age than dependents, they can see a boost to

development provided that they empower, educate and employ their young people.”

Sustained Fight against Corruption

Nigeria is a country with one of the highest numbers of anti-corruption agencies in the world but sadly Nigeria is one of the most corrupt nations. With the Codes of Conduct bureau, the Tribunal, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, the Police, The Judiciary, Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC), Public Complaints Commission and other Security Agencies, corruption would have been unheard of in Nigeria. But the reverse is the case. In order to fight economic deprivation and reduce human insecurity, the Nigerian government must be sincere in her fight against corruption. Fighting corruption will entail encouraging the rule of law. This can only be achievable when the institutions of law are strengthened. Institution that needs to be strengthened include the Nigerian Judiciary, which is itself the custodian of laws and order. But when the judiciary is itself corrupt as it is the case in Nigeria, the problem is compounded. Again, the capacity and integrity of enforcement need to be enhanced. Law without enforcement remains powerless. The power, value and strength of any law is in its enforcement. The police and other law enforcement agencies are embroiled in corruption. Eradication or reduction of corruption will save Nigeria enough funds to take care of the needs of the populace thereby reducing poverty and human insecurity. *Actionaid* affirms this when it states that “taking care of corruption is taking care of poverty”. Government should strengthen anti-corruption institutions by putting up strong and independent bodies that can help ensure that the acceptable standards of behavior are respected in both the private and public sector. In addition, the need also to have the public enlightened on the ills of corruption is important. This is because “the public itself bears a large share of responsibility

for insisting on honesty and integrity in government and business” (Arlacchi 3). Parents and care givers need to inculcate into the young good values and the spirit of integrity.

Conclusion

If as opined by Marxist theory, crime is a response aimed at recapitalization, a reorganization of the distribution of resources in a more equitable manner, human insecurity is a response aimed at building a society where everyone can enjoy freedom from fear and freedom from deprivation. Marx’s theory helps to clarify why deprivation is linked to crime and insecurity.

For decades, it has wrongly been thought by many that world security could be preserved by maintaining national security. However, the current rise in insecurity index among world powers with strong National Guard indicates that security is a complex reality that requires a new philosophy and approach to be properly handled. No gains saying that national security depends on human security which protects people and society from multiple threats affecting human life, means of livelihood and dignity. Therefore, a threat to ones means of livelihood is a threat to human security and vice versa. If human security aims at strengthening people’s ability at realizing their potentials, economic deprivation constitutes a big threat towards the realization of human security.

Moreover, the declaration by the Millennium Summit of 2000 of poverty reduction as one of the most significant Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Japan’s “Official Development Assistance Charter (new ODA charter)” revised in 2003 declaration of human security as one of its five fundamental principles go to show the link between deprivation and human

security. Since want and fear are inseparable, human security “requires an integrated approach that incorporates both aspects” (Poverty Reduction and Human Security, xiii). Unfortunately Nigeria, a country richly blessed has experienced an increase in security threats of all sorts. Due to lack of effective and job oriented education, many who have graduated from schools have remained jobless. Wrong economic planning and policy implementation which has led to years of wasteful spending have deprived millions of employment opportunity. Corruption that has eaten deep into the fabrics of the Nigerian government has also resulted in many citizens deprived of basic infrastructures. Ethnic conflicts and farmer herdsman crisis have left many whose source of sustenance was agriculture without means of livelihood. Long years of negligence of the Niger Delta have led to civil unrest that has not only affected the nation economy but has sent millions off jobs. All these and others have resulted in economic deprivation that has posed a serious challenge on human security. Though much harm has already been done, all hope is not lost. By equitably and fairly distributing available human resources, some human security challenges can be reduced. This is because some security issues stem from the perception of marginalization in the provision of basic social amenities which has become a primary source of disaffection, resentment and civil unrest. Ethno-religious violence which stems from wrong indoctrination and wrong religious/cultural beliefs among various ethnic and religious groups should be discouraged. Lastly human security remains elusive if there is no good governance. Only good leadership can assure the implementation of good policies that will reduce or eliminate insecurity. With a new concept of human security, which equates security with people rather than territories, with development rather than arms, investing in human

development, rather than in arms will translate to a more secured society.

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CHAPTER EIGHT

INTERNATIONAL TRADE: A TOOL FOR PROMOTING PEACE AMONG NATIONS OF THE WORLD

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Executive Summary

Economic gain, territorial gain, quest for power amongst others have been the causes of conflict between one country and another; and this has led to nationalism where smaller countries fight for freedom from external control. On the process of belligerent for autonomy, conflict usually occurs between countries, hence, the need for peace-building among them which international trade has been a vehicle through which peace can be attained. However, due to the fact that every country of the world is naturally endowed with one natural resources or another which makes them unique among others; this uniqueness triggers them into production of goods and services which enable them have comparative

advantage and as a result, they produce above what they need and also need what they cannot produce. This situation has brought about different countries exchanging goods and services as a means of providing essential services to its citizens. Consequent upon this, international trade is and has been a means through which countries interact and associate and thus promotes peace among them. This study discussed the concept of international trade, reasons why nations trade beyond border, the impact of international trade on economic growth and development, the benefit of international trade, international trade and peace, strategies for peace building through trade and the underlying theories of conflict prevention like the Dell Theory amongst others. The study recommends that government of countries should make policies that will promote trade with other countries, Furthermore, export subsidies should be encouraged while import restriction should be lifted as a means of promoting peace through trade.

Keywords: International trade, Peace, Economic growth, Comparative advantage

Introduction

Every country of the world is naturally endowed with one natural resources or another. This makes them unique and dependent on others for things they do not have. This uniqueness triggers them into production of goods and services in which they have comparative advantage and as a result, they produce above what they need and also need what they cannot produce. This situation has brought about different countries exchanging goods and services as a means of providing essential services to its citizens through international trade.

International trade is simply a trade across national borders. To validate the above claim, Hassan, Aboki and Audu, (2014), views international trade as a trade that involves the mutual exchange of goods and services between countries which takes place outside their geographical boundaries. In the opinion of Vijayasri (2013), international trade is that type of trade that brings together two or more countries and creates the enabling environment for exchange of goods and services to meet the needs of the country. The author further posited that with international trade, nations collaborate with the intention to give their products at higher prices and to take from other nations at lower prices.

Therefore, international trade activities of nations are geared with the need to provide unavailable products by exchanging it with surplus ones. This implies that nations are interdependent on one another for one product and the other based on their comparative advantage. With comparative advantage, each country is encouraged to produce only goods with low cost and to import only those goods that have high cost implications in their production. In the opinion of Gujrati (2015), comparative advantage creates an environment where every nation can strive optimally at the international market despite their level of poverty or development because of the privilege of producing one product more economically than other nations due to how much they are naturally endowed with resources among other nations. Sun and Heshmati (2010) was of the opinion that the increase in productivity of most nations is as a result of comparative advantage which promotes economies of scale leading to decrease in production costs; increase in capital base, increase in employment based on specialization and technological innovations which spillover from one nation to the other.

All nations are interdependent on others for the supply of goods and services needed by its citizens as a result of specialization and abundance of natural resources available to them (Surugiu & Surugiu, 2015). This interdependency tends to bring peace and harmony between two or more countries trading together as no country would want to have issues with any country they are depending on for one thing or the other. This is because when a nation which is been depended on have any economic problem, the dependent nation also bears the effect because their needs will not be met. In agreement to the above assertion, Miklian and Schouten (2014) posited that no weapon had been known to bring lasting peace among countries as trade. This therefore implies that trade has the ability to prevent conflict and resolve any existing conflict between nations who are dependent on each other for provision and survival.

Reasons Why Nations Trade Beyond Border

Nations are endowed differently and no one nation has all it needs to survive, hence nations engage in exchange of surplus goods with unavailable or inadequate goods. According to Suranovic, (2012) in his book titled “Policy and Theory of International Trade” the rationale behind international trade includes but not limited to the following:

Disparity in Technology: Beneficial trade can subsist between countries when there is difference in their technological abilities to produce goods and services. Technology connotes to the modus operandi used to turn input (labor, capital, land) into outputs (goods and services). With international trade, technologies are transferred from the developed nations to other developing nations who need it to enable them produce other goods in which they have comparative advantage (Irwin, 2008, Gujrati, 2015). This wouldn't have been possible in the absent of

international trade and thus the developing nations would have remained underdeveloped due to lack of access to emerging technologies.

Discrepancy in Resource Endowments: Valuable trade can crop up amid countries when there is difference in their natural endowment of resources. Resource endowments refer to the proficiency and aptitude of a country's labor force, the existing natural resources (minerals, farmland, etc.), and the classiness of its capital collection (machinery, infrastructure, communications systems). In the opinion of Hassan, Aboki and Audu, (2014), all nations are not equally endowed hence the need for each nation to focus its attention in producing and exporting those things in which they have in abundant and thus has comparative advantage over others.

Divergence in Demand: Profitable trade can take place between countries when their demands or preferences vary between countries. Individuals in different countries may have diverse preferences or demands for various products. For example, the Chinese are likely to demand more rice than Americans, even if consumers face the same price. Canadians may demand more beer, the Dutch more wooden shoes, and the Japanese more fish than Americans would, even if the same prices.

Benefits of International Trade

International trade is a strong drive of economic growth and development leading to reduction in poverty level of citizens of a nation (UNCTAD, 2014, Gujrati (2015)). This is because trade reduces the cost of goods and services and provides varieties of products which may not be produced within the country but usually at lower prices when compared with the cost of producing it in the country, as no country would ever want to produce goods whose cost of production is far higher than the

cost of importation from other countries. The drive to save cost and minimize usage of resources and labour is the major drive for international trade. International trade had helped countries to expand their market share, increase technological advancement and innovation, improved manpower development and public relations all geared towards better economic growth and development (Vijayasri, 2013).

International trade has lots of benefits for every nation who involved in it. The benefits include according to Hassan, Aboki and Audu, (2014), Gujrati (2015) and Yakubu and Akanegbu (2015) but not limited to the following:

Promotes Peace and Goodwill: International trade fosters peace, goodwill, and mutual understanding among nations (Miklian & Schouten, 2014). Economic interdependence of countries often leads to close cultural relationship and thus avoid war between them. No country would want to be at loggerhead with any country they are mutually dependent on for economic survival.

Favorable Utilization of Natural Resources: International trade enables every nation to make constructive use of its natural resources. Every nation can focus on manufacturing of those goods for which its resources are best suited. It encourages resourceful allocation and better utilization of resources since countries tend to produce goods in which they have a comparative advantage (Vijayasri, 2013; Nwamuo, 2019). When countries produce through comparative advantage, wasteful duplication of resources is prevented.

Greater Variety of Goods Available for Consumption at Cheaper Cost: This trade brings in varieties of a particular product from different destinations. This gives consumers a

wider array of choices which will not only improve their quality of life but as a whole it will help the country grow (Gujrati, 2015, Nwamuo, 2019). It enables a country to obtain goods which it cannot produce or which it is not producing due to higher costs, by importing from other countries at lower costs (Vijayasri, 2013). It enables a country to consume things which either cannot be produced within its borders or production may cost very high. Therefore it becomes cost cheaper to import from other countries through foreign trade.

Promotes Efficiency in Production: This trade promotes efficiency in production, as countries tries to adopt better methods of production to keep costs down in order to remain competitive. Nations that can produce a product at lowest possible cost will be able to gain larger share in the market (Vijayasri, 2013). Therefore an incentive to produce efficiently arises. This will help to increase the standards of the product and consumers will have good quality product to consume. International trade makes available even those goods which cannot be domestically produced (Paul, 2004).

Encourages Specialization: Foreign trade leads to specialization and encourages production of different goods in different countries (Gujrati, 2015, Tejvan, 2019). Goods can be produced at a comparatively low cost due to advantages of division of labour. It allows countries to specialize in producing only those goods and services, which it is good at producing.

Large-scale Production: Due to international trade, goods are produced not only for home consumption but for export to other countries also. Nations of the world can dispose of goods which they have in surplus in the international markets (Tejvan, 2019). This leads to production at large scale and the advantages of

large scale production can be obtained by all the countries of the world.

Exchange of Technical Know-how and Establishment of New Industries: Underdeveloped countries can establish and develop new industries with the machinery, equipment and technical know-how imported from developed countries (Vijayasri, 2013). This helps in the development of these nations and the economy of the world at large.

Provides More Employment Opportunities: More employment opportunities could be generated as the market for the countries' goods expands through trade. International trade helps to expand employment through the establishment of newer industries to cater to the demands of various countries (Nwamuo, 2019). This will help countries to bring-down their unemployment rates.

Theoretical Perspective of International Trade and Peace

Peace is the desire of any human and a goal of any nation. However, achieving peace between individuals tends to be difficult, how much more between nations. Therefore to build peace requires bringing the two groups involved into a situation where each will be dependent on the other. Hence, trade becomes a tool to achieve economic interdependency among nations of the world. This study is therefore hinged on the dell theory of conflict prevention and the liberal theory of international trade.

The Dell Theory of conflict prevention by Thomas Friedman which stated that no two countries involved in a major global supply chain and economic interdependency, will ever fight a war against each other as long as they are both part of the same

global supply chain and depend on each other. The theorist further propounded that each nation would want to focus on the just-in-time delivery of goods and services so as to get the benefit of increased standard of living that comes with the exchange of goods and services. This theory therefore implies that when two or more countries trade together, the tendency of them being in peace is very high compared to when there is no economic relationship existing between them. International trade has been a tool for peace and will continue to strengthen peace among nations of the world when liberal trade is encouraged.

The liberal perspective to international trade is based on the premise that two countries that depend on each other for sustenance will not create conflict between them. The liberal perspective however believes that conflict is part of human existence and cannot be eliminated completely, but they believe that trade help to reduce of the tendency of conflict between nations. The liberal theory has two notions which are complex interdependence and integration according to Gul, Shah and Ullah (2018). The first notion – complex interdependence occurs when two or more nations who trade together have similar interest and needs which will compel them to look out for each other on the ground that when one party is affected then the other will be affected and thus their economic gain will not be achieved. While integration was viewed as the joining of two or more international actors that would control the behavior and conduct of parties so as to promote mutual trust, clarity and understanding. This theory is therefore relevant to this work in that the work and the theory both focused on the relationship between peace and trade. By implication, trade is an indispensable tool in promoting peace among nations.

International Trade and Peace Building

Peace building is a strategic plan designed to prevent violent conflicts and bring about a lasting peace between two groups or nations (OECD, 2005). Hence, the best strategy of building peace between two group/nations is to create a situation where mutual benefits exist between each of them. This is where international trade becomes a viable tool for peace building among nations. In corroboration with the above view, peace-building is designed to prevent a conflict and to resolve a violent conflict to create peace between groups and nations on post-conflict condition (Tschirgi, 2003). Among other peace related concepts such as peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping, peace-building is a deeper conflict resolution strategy (Taksás, 2015). This is because peace building aims at removing the root causes of the conflict and strives to discourage the relapse of conflict in the future by ensuring lasting peace among groups.

Conflicts between nations tend to decrease with increase in commerce as nations continue to depend on one another for sustenance and survival. Therefore to promote peace among nations, trade restrictions should be eliminated as a way to promote trade especially bilateral trade between two nations (Mamoon & Murshed). Researches has shown that nations who trade between each other have the reduced tendency to have conflict between them more than the nations who do not (Brack, 2007; Martin, Mayer & Thoenig, 2008; Lee & Pyun (2016). It was on this background that Papadimitriou and Pistikou, (2015) was of the view that trade does not only promote peace but also decrease conflict among nations who share mutual economic benefits.

Trade strategy was portrayed by Gul, Shah and Ullah (2018) as an efficient and effective tool to promote peace among nations

rather than using military strategy that can easily instigate conflicts. All peace building activities are designed to prevent the occurrence, recurrence or continuation of existing conflict through several mechanisms such as relief and humanitarian assistance; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, strengthening of human rights; crime prevention and administration of justice; election monitoring and support for democratization; economic reconstruction and development; and rehabilitation of civil society among others which are put in place to ensure lasting peace (Lambourne & Herro, 2008). In the opinion of Nagle & Clancy (2012), there is a positive relationship between international trade, economic growth and peace building as both economic growth and peace building depend to a large extent on international trade. Also in consonance with the above, Goodhand (2010) posted that economic growth has the tendency to reduce conflict among nations.

Strategies for Promoting International Trade

Trade liberalization is the removal of any form of restriction and barriers to trade. Trade liberalization according to Agbeyebege, Stotsky and Wolde (2006) is the unification or reduction of tariffs so as to harmonize the world trading system to accommodate all nations of the world. In the opinion of Tuğba and Kara (2008), trade liberalization is said to promote economic growth and development, foster peace through job creation and sustain economic interdependency among nations. For international trade to thrive effectively and promote economic growth that all nations desires, factors such as exchange rate, tariffs, trade barriers, transportation cost, language differences and several trade agreements should be eliminated completely since they inhibit international trade relations among nations (Dubravaska & Sira, 2015). For trade liberalization to be possible, some organizations and institutions need to be put in place to make regulations that will guide participants at the world trade level.

It was to the above effect that the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (2005), are of the opinion that multinationals and multilateral organizations such as European Union, African Union and World Trade Organization among others are set up to help promote peace among nations by making laws and policies that will guide the relationship between two or more nations through trade liberalization.

The need to promote trade among nations necessitated the establishment of World Trade Organization in 1995 as a means through which member nations can trade freely without restrictions and also to protect the developing nations from being marginalized in the world market. Nations involvements in trade among others are encouraged through free trade. When trades between nations are made free, the tendency of nations to participate in global trade activities is enhanced. To this effect, McDonald (2004) declared that trade alone cannot ensure peace among nations but free trade creates the enabling environment for nations to collaborate economically and thus maximize their mutual economic benefits.

Researches have shown that several factors are contributors of barriers to international trade. These factors include foreign market information, government policy, competitors from other countries and trade documents, cultural differences, exchange rate, transportation expenses, laws and regulations, political socio-economic fluctuations, corruption, pricing policies, import tariffs, government subsidies (Mir, 2001, Farsi, Moradi , Jandoust, & Esfandabadi, 2016). Hence these factors need to be eliminated if trade among nations will be promoted. In consonance with the above assertion, Ajayi (2003) proposed that the elimination of trade barriers increases trade flows among

nations leading to economic development and consequently peace among nations.

Trade is known as a viable tool that builds peace among nations. This therefore implies that trade has the ability to prevent conflict and resolve any existing conflict between nations who are mutually dependent on one another for provision and economic survival. Consequent upon this, there is a need to put up strategies that can promote trade thereby fostering peace amidst nations.

Discourage Trade Restrictions: Economist generally affirmed that trade barrier are injurious and decline the general economic effectiveness. These are the measures taken by government in gratifying their objectives and protecting their national economic interests (Mittal, 2018). Consequent on the impact of international trade as a tool for promoting peace, when restricted, countries will not mutually depend on one another; whenever conflict arises there won't be reasons for stoppage of war as continuity of trade barrier may result in trade war which poses threat to all the countries. However, discouragement of trade barriers can build up relationship between countries since they are interdependent. This interdependency tends to bring peace and harmony between two or more countries trading together as no country would want to have issues with any country they are depending on for provision and economic survival. In order to discourage trade barrier, the following should be adopted:

Low Tariffs: Fundamentally, tariffs are taxes charged on prices of imported goods. When the tariff added to the importation of a product is high, the price of the product increases; hence, decrease in its demand in the market. Tariffs are commonly utilized as a trade barrier, because it not only increases the

demand of locally made products, but it also brings tax revenue to the government treasury (Mittal, 2018). However, high tariffs foster trade restrictions which hinders trade beyond boundaries and this does not make countries to mutually depend on one another; of which can promote peace among nations.

Eradicate Import Quotas: Import quota put restriction on the quantities of goods or services being imported. Quota is either in terms of quantity or quality. It is simply established on the basis of first come first serve and once the total quantity allowed is exceeded, importation of that product won't be permitted. The restriction is usually imposed by issuing import licenses to a group of individuals or firms (Mittal, 2018). Import quota should be eradicated so that importation of goods can be freely permitted. For trade to promote peace, it has to be consistent.

Flexible Administrative Trade Policies: Administrative trade policies consist of bureaucratic laws, rules, and regulations structured to create serious difficulties for an importer of goods or commodities into a particular nation. They have restrictive impact on international trade. Administrative policies can also involve levying customs, applying health regulations and other regulations and difficult-to-obtain import licenses for foreign producers (Mittal, 2018). Administrative trade policies should be flexible so that international trade can be encouraged thereby promoting peace.

Conclusion

International trade is a dispensable tool not only for economic growth and development but for peace building among nations. Consequent upon the benefits of international trade, there is no need to doubt its potency for building peace. It is a known fact that all nations are mutually dependent on others for the provision of goods and services needed by its citizens as a result

of comparative advantage, climatic conditions, growth rate, uneven distribution of natural resources, technology and their area of interest. This inter-reliant tends to bring peace and harmony between two or more countries transacting mutually as no country would want to be at loggerhead with any country they are mutually dependent on for economic survival. Therefore trade should be promoted by any means possible if peaceful coexistence can be achieved among nations of the world.

Recommendations

Based on the deliberations made so far, the paper thus proffer the following recommendations:

1. Trade restrictions should be discouraged by World Trade Organization and other multinational bodies by making policies that would encourage trade among nations as a means of promoting peace among them
2. Free trade should be encouraged by government of every nation and other related agencies so as to foster peace among nations and world at large.
3. Furthermore, export subsidies should be encouraged while import restriction should be lifted by trade organization as a means of promoting peace through trade.

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CHAPTER NINE

BUSINESS: A PANACEA FOR PROMOTING POSITIVE SYNERGIES IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AND FRAGILE REGIONS IN NIGERIA

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Executive Summary

Oftentimes, the concept of business and peace building are understood to be unrelated or even opposing to each other. Though, there is increasing evidence of their association suggesting that business interests among warring communities, zones, or region if harnessed will bring a lasting peace. Thus, this study aims at identifying how businesses - small and medium scale enterprises can be used as a tool for conflict resolution and promoting positive synergies among conflict-affected areas in Nigeria. Two research questions guided the study. The study adopted survey research design. The population was 200 registered small and medium scale businesses drawn from 6 states in the north-east part of the country namely: Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Taraba, Gombe and Bauchi. Questionnaire was used for data collection and the instrument was validated by three experts. The reliability of

the instrument was ascertained using Cronbach Alpha reliability method. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. The study found that business is a valuable and yet underutilized asset in peace-building. Based on the findings, the following recommendations were made: Government should provide an enabling environment by ensuring that there is political stability and security for business to thrive. On the other hand, firms can foster peace by ensuring that part of their profit is invested directly into the communities in which they operate. The academic community should teach and equip individuals with the necessary skills and competence needed to become useful members of the society thereby promoting peace in their community and the society at large.

Keywords: *Business, Panacea, Positive synergies, Conflict affected and fragile regions*

Introduction

Today, in most countries of the world, there is persisting violence and political instability and as a result many nations spend huge and substantial amount of money on military activities each year. Yet peace and stability have become unsustainable. This therefore calls for alternative methods of peace-building. Unfortunately, there is one valuable and yet underutilized asset which is the business community. Oftentimes, the concept of business and peace are understood as unrelated or even opposing but increasing evidence of their association suggests that firms should not be excluded from the broad array of stakeholders working toward peace.

The notion of business fostering peace has become well established in the academic literature (Forrer, Fort, & Gilpin, 2012). According to the authors in their special report to the

United States Institute of Peace, firms can promote stability in five broad ways: providing jobs and economic opportunity; respecting rule of law as well as international labor and environmental standards; espousing principles of corporate citizenship; conducting risk assessments unique to the political environment in conflict-affected regions; and in some circumstances engaging in track-two diplomacy. They further opined that factors that affect a firm's decision to engage in peace-promoting behavior include policies, characteristics of the firm, and operating environment. These characteristics also influence whether such behaviors are incidental, a consequence of ethical business practice, or purposeful in nature.

The word *business* has various meanings to different people depending on situations and purposes. In Nigeria for instance, a person who is self-employed, no matter the type of job he is doing, is said to be in business. However, Tonne and Nanassy (1970) in Obi (2011) defined business as 'that phase of economic system devoted to the management and distribution of products of industry and the professions; thus, it is the essential integrating element in the whole economic structure'. Obi (2011) further stated that one of the characteristics of business is that there is a need to be satisfied and this need could be either personal or societal. Talking about societal needs, we know that no country or nation is self sufficient. In other words, no country can produce all the goods and services she needs and as a result countries engage in business (trade) among themselves in order to get those things that they cannot produce domestically. This is called international trade. There is no doubt that sometimes as countries, people and firms relate with one another there is bound to be discord or disagreement between them resulting in conflict.

Conflict is very natural and normal. One cannot talk about peace without mentioning conflict. The concept of peace itself does not necessarily mean the total absence of conflict and that is why Galtung (1975) posited that there are two types of peace namely: **negative peace** and **positive peace** and made a clear distinction between them. According to Galtung (2011), negative peace means the absence of violence while positive peace refers to the absence of structural violence and the conditions for war. This implies that conflict is a part of life and people's nature. Galtung argued that peace building is distinct from peacemaking and peacekeeping and involves, 'addressing and removing the root causes of violence – the structural and (a later addition to his work) the cultural violence – that feed into and enable direct violence' (Smith et al. 2011, 13). Thus, conflict is inevitable in human nature.

According to Okereke, (2011), conflict is an express struggle between at least two interdependent parties who perceive incompatible goals, scarce resources, and interference from others in achieving personal goals. In other words, to the author, conflict is caused by clash of interest. Deng (2000) captures this scenario when he observes that conflicts are proof of situations where interaction involving two or more parties in which actions in pursuit of incompatible objectives or interests result in varying degrees of discord between the parties which if not addressed may culminate at its worst in high-intensity violence. The question now is: how can firms and business organizations help in resolving conflict and promote peace in conflict-affected and fragile regions?

Conflict-affected and fragile regions are those areas which are more prone to conflicts situations and also suffer greatly the adverse effects of this chaos in their everyday life. The nature of

conflicts that occur in these conflict-affected and fragile regions could be ethnic, religious, political, sectarian, communal, settlers-natives e.t.c (Adamu, Musa and Moniruzzaman 2016). The authors equally stated that ethno-political conflicts in Nigeria are fundamentally influenced by bad politics and bad governance. However, in the context of this research, emphasis is laid on conflict in the Northern part of Nigeria especially the north-east zone where these conflicts occur regularly.

Northern Nigeria has three out of the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria. These are the North East, North West, and North Central zones. The North East comprises of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe. The North West comprises of Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Jigawa, Sokoto, and Zamfara while the North Central zone comprises of Benue, Plateau, Kogi, Nassarawa, Niger and Kwara States. The North East and North West are inhabited by majority indigenous Muslim population. In addition to the Muslim population, the North East and North West are also inhabited by a minority indigenous Christian population and migrant settlers of mostly Christian faith. These states share a fairly competing population of Christians and Muslims. Culturally, the dominant indigenous ethnic group in Northern Nigeria is the Hausa/Fulani. The minority ethnic groups include Birom, Afuziri, Tiv, Igede, Idoma, Angas, Tarok, Eggon, Gwari, Nupe, and Jukun. Others are Bachama, Kataf and Igala. Unfortunately, northern Nigeria has emerged as a theater for harvesting various forms of conflicts that provoke depopulation, devastation, and defoliation. Therefore, promoting trade in conflict-affected regions is a multi-faceted challenge. Trade encompasses a wide range of exchanges, within and across borders, all with specific links to development and peace prospects. In conflict-affected regions, these trade activities include small scale and day to day informal trade in

agricultural produce and other products of basic necessity, which go largely unrecorded in national accounts; official trans-border international flows of trade in primary commodities and manufactured goods; as well as illegal trafficking in valuable minerals, arms and people orchestrated by armed groups and powerful informal networks. Although informal economic interactions may be given little attention in the formal decision-making process, they will often have the greatest influence on the lives and livelihoods of local people. They also will be the most exposed to violent conflict (Gündüz, Vaillant, & Banfield (2006).

That is why all hands have been on deck by various sectors of the economy to combat this menace. However, efforts are made to identify how business could serve as a panacea for combating and possibly conquering these conflicts in the region.

The word *Panacea* comes from a Greek word “*panakei*” meaning “all-healing”, it originated from the name of a Greek Goddess who was the goddess of healing. The word panacea could be used in different spheres of life. For instance, in the context of governance of human– environment interactions, a panacea refers to a blueprint for a single type of governance system (e.g., government ownership, privatization, community property) that is applied to all environmental problems (Ostrom, Janssen & Anderies 2007). Similarly, in the medical sciences, the word panacea can be defined as a hypothetical cure for all diseases and illnesses. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the term is also used to symbolize something that would make all of one's problems and troubles disappear or better still something that will make everything about a situation better. However, in this context we would make use of the second definition. In the light of this research, we are looking at business as an elixir or

remedy for promoting positive synergies in areas affected by conflict in Nigeria.

The word synergy originally comes from New Latin *synergia*, from Greek *synergos* which means "working together". An old saying, "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts", expresses the basic meaning of *synergy*. Synergies exist in various areas and aspects of life. For instance, the word is sometimes used in a purely physical sense, especially when talking about drugs; sometimes a "cocktail" of drugs may be more effective than the sum of the effectiveness of each of the separate drugs. But the word is best known in the world of business - the notion that, when the right two companies merge, they'll produce a profitable outcome. Synergy can be defined as a mutually advantageous conjunction or compatibility of distinct business participants or elements such as resources or efforts (Merriam-Webster dictionary, 1828). It also connotes the interaction of discrete agencies (such as industrial firms), agents (such as drugs), or conditions such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the individual effects. In the same vein, there is a link or bond between business and peace. Businesses respond differently to policies, threats, and incentives based on variations in size, ownership, and industry. The nature of the response can affect the firm's impact on peace either positively or negatively. Therefore recognizing the diversity of firms and the different ways they interact with the communities in which they operate is crucial to designing the most effective approaches to promoting peace.

Purpose of the Study

The major purpose of this study was to find out how business can be used as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions in Nigeria. Specifically, the study determined:

1. ways by which business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions in Nigeria.
2. challenges faced by businesses in promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study;

1. What are the ways by which business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions in Nigeria?
2. What are the challenges faced by businesses in promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions Nigeria?

Methods

Two purposes and two research questions guided the study. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. This design was adopted because it provides an opportunity for collecting data from the entire population. It also describes, explains and reports events in their natural setting as they are without any manipulation of what caused the event or what is being observed (Au, 2006). Through descriptive survey, researchers obtain vital facts about people, their beliefs, opinions, attitudes and behaviour (Osuala, 2004). This research design was considered appropriate for this study because the study solicited information from business experts on how business can be used as panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions in Nigeria. The population for the study consisted of 200 registered small and medium scale enterprises drawn from the 6 states that make up the north-east zone which include Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, and Yobe. Due to the relatively manageable size

of the population, the entire population was involved in the study; therefore, there was no sampling.

The instrument used for data collection was a structured Questionnaire titled “Business as a Panacea for Promoting Positive Synergies in Conflict-affected and Fragile Regions in Nigeria” (BAPPSICAFRN)”. The questionnaire was prepared electronically using Google form. The questionnaire was structured on a 4-point rating scale of Strongly Agreed (SA); Agreed (A); Disagreed (D); and Strongly Disagreed (SD) respectively. The instrument was face- validated by three experts from the Department of Business Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State. For the purpose of establishing the internal consistency of the instrument, Cronbach Alpha reliability method was used. The reliability coefficient obtained was 0.84. The questionnaire was prepared electronically using Google form and copies of the questionnaire were distributed via e-mail to the owners of these registered small and medium scale enterprises. The questionnaire was also collected via e-mail because the SMEs were geographically dispersed and could not be accessed physically due to distance, the COVID-19 pandemic and also the nature of conflict in some of these areas. The data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation for answering the two research questions. Boundary limit was utilized to answer the research questions follows: 3.50 - 4.00 (Strongly Agreed), 2.50 - 3.49 (Agreed), 1.50 - 2.49 (Disagreed) and 1.00 - 1.49 (Strongly Disagreed).

Results

The results for this study were obtained based on the research questions answered. The results from research questions are presented in Tables 1, and 2.

Research question one:

What are the ways by which business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions in Nigeria?

Table 1:

Mean analysis of ways by which business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions in Nigeria?

S/N	Item Statement: Business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions in Nigeria through	\bar{X}	S.D.	Remarks
1	Provision of employment to increase the standard of living of the people	2.75	1.06	A
2	Price differentiation between indigenes and non-indigenes	2.48	1.11	D
3	Levying taxes based on religious inclinations, ethnic group or political affiliation	1.79	.89	D
4	Showing preferential treatment to people based on their religious sect or belief	2.06	1.08	D
5	Corporate social responsibility such as providing social amenities like electricity, pipe-borne water, good road network for host communities	3.38	.89	A

6	Ensuring security of lives and property	2.84	1.15	A
7	Educating people about the importance of co-operation and peace in the community and society at large	3.37	.91	A
8	Educating the public about respecting the rule of law and engaging in peace-promoting behavior	3.22	1.12	A
	Grand mean	2.61	.54	A

n= 173, \bar{X} = Mean. S.D. = Standard Deviation. A = Agreed. D = Disagreed

The result in Table 1 shows the responses of the respondents on ways by which business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions in Nigeria. The result shows that the respondents agreed with items 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 with mean scores of 2.75, 3.38, 2.84, 3.37 and 3.22 and standard deviations 1.06, .89, 1.15, 0.91 and 1.12 respectively. This indicate that provision of employment to increase the standard of living of the people, corporate social responsibility such as providing social amenities like electricity, pipe-borne water, good road network for host communities, ensuring security of lives and property, educating people about the importance of co-operation and peace in the community and society at large, educating the public about respecting the rule of law and engaging in peace-promoting behavior are ways by which business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions.

Similarly, the result in Table one further shows that respondents disagreed with items 2, 3, and 4 with mean scores 2.48, 1.79, and

2.06 and standard deviation 1.11, .89, and 1.08, respectively. This indicates that price differentiation between indigenes and non-indigenes, levying taxes based on religious inclinations, ethnic group or political affiliation, showing preferential treatment to people based on their religious sect or belief are not ways by which business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions.

Research questions two:

What are the challenges faced by businesses in promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions Nigeria?

Table 2:

Mean analysis of the challenges faced by businesses in promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions Nigeria

S/N	Item Statement: Challenges faced by businesses in promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions Nigeria include:	\bar{X}	S.D.	Remarks
1	Lack of capital	2.67	.94	A
2	Conducting risk assessments unique to the political environment in conflict-affected regions	1.95	1.06	D
3	Land tenure system	1.66	.90	D
4	Lack of access to loans and credit facilities	3.31	.88	A

5	Government regulations and fiscal policies	3.80	1.00	A
6	Constant insecurity of lives and property	3.34	.65	A
7	Lack of positive interventions by government	3.31	.81	A
	Grand mean	2.57	.76	A

N = 173, \bar{X} = Mean. S.D. = Standard Deviation. A = Agreed. D = Disagreed

The result in Table 2 shows that the respondents agreed with items 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 with mean scores 2.67, 3.31, 3.80, 3.34, and 3.31 and standard deviation of .94, .88, 1.00, .65 and .81 respectively. This indicate that lack of capital, lack of access to loans and credit facilities, government regulations and fiscal policies, constant insecurity of lives and property and lack of positive interventions by government are some of the challenges faced by businesses in promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions Nigeria.

Similarly, the result in Table two further show that respondents disagreed with items 2, and 3 with mean scores 1.95, and 1.6 and standard deviation of 1.06, and .90 respectively. This indicate that conducting risk assessments unique to the political environment and land tenure system are not part of the challenges faced by businesses in promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions Nigeria.

Discussion of findings

The study with regards to research question one on ways by which business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions in Nigeria. It

was revealed that provision of employment to increase the standard of living of the people, corporate social responsibility such as providing social amenities like electricity, pipe-borne water, good road network for host communities, ensuring security of lives and property, educating people about the importance of co-operation and peace in the community and society at large, educating the public about respecting the rule of law and engaging in peace-promoting behavior are actually ways by which business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions.

However, the study also found out that price differentiation between indigenes and non-indigenes, levying taxes based on religious inclinations, ethnic group or political affiliation, showing preferential treatment to people based on their religious sect or belief are not ways by which business can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions. The result indicates that business is an important tool in peace-building and conflict resolution and thus can serve as a panacea for promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions in Nigeria through provision of employment to increase the standard of living of the people, corporate social responsibility such as providing social amenities like electricity, pipe-borne water, good road network for host communities, ensuring security of lives and property, educating people about the importance of co-operation and peace in the community and society at large, educating the public about respecting the rule of law and engaging in peace-promoting behavior. The study agrees with Forrer, Fort, & Gilpin (2012) who stated in their special report to the United States Institute of Peace that firms can promote stability in various ways among which include: providing jobs and economic opportunity; respecting rule of law as well as international labor and environmental standards;

espousing principles of corporate citizenship and so on. The study is also in line with Christine (2012) who opined that cooperation through trade, cross-societal understanding, and economic development are among factors suggesting that trade promotes peace. The author also stated that Free trade agreements have the potential to lift environmental, labor, human rights and living standards. If designed and implemented that way, trade can indeed reduce root causes of destructive conflict.

Similarly, the study with regard to research question two on challenges faced by business in promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions. It was revealed that lack of capital, lack of access to loans and credit facilities, government regulations and fiscal policies, constant insecurity of lives and property and lack of positive interventions by government are some of the challenges faced by businesses in promoting positive synergies in conflict-affected and fragile regions Nigeria. This study is in agreement with Gündüz, Vaillant, & Banfield, (2006) who stated that the provision of initiatives in conflict-prone and conflict-affected countries and regions, frequently supported by the EU through local providers, such as micro-finance that target disadvantaged groups, can help promote more equitable access to financial services. They also posited that where appropriate and relevant, policies on non-discrimination, for example, could be made a pre-condition for access to EU-funded financial services.

Conclusion

Business can foster peace in a multitude of ways and enhance movement from dependency on foreign aids to self-sustained progress. Business encourages cooperation and increases

understanding among communities and societies through contact and communication. To successfully create and maintain beneficial trade relationships, partners need to focus on common interests rather than differences. This will help the partners to better understand the other and reduce conflict-causing misunderstandings. However, the study found out that the role of education in peace-building cannot be overemphasized. Therefore, business education through skills training can promote peace. When individuals are equipped with the right skills and competence, they will drop weapons and war itself as a means of livelihood and, through the reintegration process, replace these livelihoods with ones that contribute to stability, peace and growth. It is the reintegration phase that links them directly to the peace-building process.

Recommendations

Also based on the findings, the following recommendations were made:

1. Government should provide an enabling environment by ensuring that there is political stability and security for business to thrive as firms employ greater percentage of the working population.
2. Government should also introduce initiatives, incentives such as microfinance, subsidies and subventions to encourage and support local businesses. Government at the local level can also foster peaceful relationships in a number of ways which include peace education, enhance security measures, or involve businessmen in policy development that concerns them.
3. Firms can foster peace by engaging in corporate social responsibility which includes providing social amenities such as electricity, pipe-borne water, good road network

et.c. They should also ensure that part of their profit is invested directly into the communities in which they operate.

4. The academic community should teach and equip individuals with the necessary skills and competence needed to become useful members of the society thereby promoting peace in their community and the society at large.

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CHAPTER TEN

BUILDING CELL PHONE MAINTENANCE CAPACITY OF GRADUATES FOR JOB SECURITY AND RETENTION FOR PEACEFUL EXISTENCE OF NIGERIAN COMMUNITIES

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Executive Summary

The study built the cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. Three research questions guided the study while the hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The population for the study was 123 subjects. A structured questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. Five experts validated the instrument. The internal consistency of the questionnaire items was determined by using Cronbach alpha reliability method and 0.89 reliability coefficient was obtained. The findings revealed 57 maintenance attributes, 23 affective competencies for building the cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities and 15 strategies for acquiring material resources for setting up and running cell phone enterprise in Nigerian communities. Recommendations include that all the competencies determined in this study should be used to

build the capacities of Nigerian graduates for job creation, security and retention. It was also recommended that all the competencies determined should be integrated to the relevant programmes in Nigerian tertiary institutions

Keywords: building; capacity; peace; job security; retention; cell phone; job creation; peaceful existence

Introduction

Nigerian graduates are part of youths. Ninety percent of Nigerian graduates are youths whose ages range between 15 and 24 years. This age range may go up to 30 years in other developing countries. The National Youth Development Policy (2001) defined youths as people aged 18-35. The youth population according to the 2006 census is almost a hundred million. This means that they constitute more than two thirds of the country's population of 140 million. They are very vulnerable to all manners of crimes. These graduates are young, energetic and have flexible minds and tendency to commit different degrees of criminalities and therefore make the Nigerian communities unsafe for living. Many youths are at their liberty to embark on social vices most especially when they are not involved in a meaningful activity like cell phone maintenance. Cell phone is an electronic gadget capable of calling out and receiving calls and short messages. Bakare (2014) defined cell phone as a portable telephone that uses wireless cellular technology to send and receive phone signals. Donner and Steenson (2008) explained that a cell phone makes use of different mobile communication methods, such as short message service (SMS), Wireless Application Protocol (WAP), Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN), WIFI, GPRS, Bluetooth, Infrared, Infra red Data Association (IrDA) and I-Phone. Cell phones have

a number of features in common, but manufacturers also try to differentiate their own products by implementing additional functions to make them more attractive to consumers. Modern phones such as smart, android and hi phones for example perform more functions than ordinary or low end phone, but they are all prone to different kinds of faults. According to Boniface (2011), cell phones and their components are prone to faults like hardware faults, software faults and setting faults in which maintenance skills could be used to rectify them. Maintenance of these cell phones could serve as sources of income and likelihood for graduates; and communities where they reside will be peaceful and free from all kinds of vices if they are involved in the maintenance of cell phones.

Graduates and youths are the backbone of the development of the country. Indeed if Nigeria is to be sustained as a viable entity, there must be a very good plan to tap the energy and resourcefulness of the graduate or youth population to fast track economic development; according to Ogbuanya & Bakare (2014) energy of youths can be tapped through cell phone maintenance. Before their potential can be tapped or directed to cell phone maintenance, their capacities must be built and for effective building of their capacities in cell phone maintenance, some maintenance attributes, affective competencies and strategies for acquiring material resources for setting up and running a cell phone enterprise must be determined.

Maintenance is a step taken to revive a dying object or facility. Maintenance according to Olaitan in Ihediwah (2007), is a set of measure or steps taken to ensure that a given piece of equipment or infrastructure is kept in good operational order until it attain its maximum possible life span. Maintenance therefore is the activity carried out to restore back malfunctioned or faulty

mobile phones. Someone must possess some attributes before embarking on cell phone maintenance to avoid further damages and injuries. These attributes may include sound competencies, attitudes and good affective attitudes. According to Olaitan and Ali (1997), competence is the successful performance of a task through the use of knowledge, skills, attitudes and judgement. In reference to this study, maintenance attributes are the knowledge, skills and attitudes required by graduates for maintenance of different forms of cell phones in order to earn living and live peacefully in their communities. Having adequate maintenance attributes will effectively help in maintaining all kinds of modern phones to satisfaction.

Possession of affective competencies or behaviours can help someone grow or expand cell phone maintenance enterprise quickly. Affective behaviour is a response that is primarily aimed at producing a desired result such as attempting to understand the needs of another party and attempting to satisfy those needs (Dowhan, 2013; Szwacka-Mokrzycka, 2015). Affective behaviours according to Snyder (2003) therefore include desirable human actions that involve selection and retention of workforce ethics and customer analytic. These behaviours if properly acquired and applied can also guarantee job or business security and retention of graduates in cell phone maintenance. Unemployed graduates have no means of survival except by depending on their parents. This indicates that they need to be employed to reduce poverty and their involvement in social vices and to improve peaceful environment. Building their capacities in cell phone maintenance could provide them good employment opportunity. After the capacities of graduates have been built with determined attributes and affective behaviours, there is still need to devise strategies for acquiring material resources for setting up and running a cell phone enterprise.

Strategy is a plan for achieving a purpose. Strategy is a general plan to achieve one or more long-term or overall goals under conditions of uncertainty (Simeone, 2020). In this study, running a cell phone enterprise required both human and material resources. Material resources such as soldering iron, work station, good locations, laptops, hand tools, some parts of cell phones are required by graduates for setting up cell phone maintenance enterprise.

There is a big market for people involving themselves in cell phone maintenance; millions of Nigerians use cell phones for many reasons and they are found relevant in all aspects of human endeavours including criminality. If capacities of Nigerian graduates are built in cell phones maintenance, there will be job security; the market and job retention is also sure. There will be no time when cell phones will not need the attention of efficient technicians for maintenance because they are electronics that wear and tear. Cell phones help in selling and buying of goods and services with ease but has created some management problems to the users in the areas of maintenance, repair and servicing (James, 2011). Most of the users could not easily locate efficient technicians who can repair and service faulty cell phones thereby making users whose cell phones are bad to abandon them for the purchase of new ones; if the faults could be repaired or cell phones could be maintained, it will reduce continuous spending of money and electronic wastage which can cause health problems such as cancer to people especially where they are disposed carelessly (Bakare, 2014). Job security and retention is sure for graduates in cell phone maintenance. This in turn will bring about peaceful environment and communities. The purpose of the study was to build the cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security,

creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities. Specifically the study determined the:

1. maintenance attributes for building cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities
2. affective competencies for building cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities
3. strategies for acquiring material resources for setting up and running a cell phone enterprise in Nigerian communities.

Research questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. What are the maintenance attributes for building cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities?
2. What are the affective competencies for building cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities?
3. What are the strategies for acquiring material resources for setting up and running cell phone enterprise in Nigerian communities?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance:

1. There is no significant difference in the mean responses of respondents on the maintenance attributes for building

- cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities
2. There is no significant difference in the mean responses of respondents on the affective competencies for building cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities
 3. There is no significant difference in the mean responses of respondents on the strategies for acquiring material resources for setting up and running cell phone enterprise in Nigerian communities

Method

Descriptive research design according to Martyn (2008), is a scientific method which involves observing and describing the behavior of a subject without influencing it in any way. In other hand, Olaitan, Asogwa, and Abu (2013) described a function of industry as a model that provides the limitations that help to provide shortfall of a programme in meeting the requirement of the same programme through emergency of new technology into the industry. Both descriptive research design and function of industry were therefore suitable for this study since they tend to obtain data and skills for effective maintenance of cell phones from electrical and electronic experts and mobile phone technicians. The study was conducted in Enugu State of Nigeria. The population for the study was all the 18 lecturers of electrical/electronic technology in two government established universities and 56 mobile phone technicians purposively and conveniently selected using purposive sampling and convenience sampling techniques.

A structured questionnaire made up of 95 items was developed for collecting data in accordance with the three research questions and hypotheses. The instrument was in three sections A-C. A was centered on maintenance attributes for cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities. B was for collecting data on affective competencies for cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities. C was for collecting data on strategies for acquiring material resources for setting up and running cell phone enterprise in Nigerian communities. Each questionnaire item was assigned a four point response scale of strongly required, required, slightly required and not required with values of 4, 3, 2 and 1. Two Lecturers in the Department of industrial technical education and one Lecturer in the Department of Electronics Engineering all in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka validated the instrument for the study. Cronbach alpha method was used to determine the internal consistency of the questionnaire items; an overall coefficient of value of 0.86 was obtained. The 74 copies of the questionnaire were administered on respondents with the help of three research assistants and only sixty nine copies of the questionnaire were retrieved representing 93.24 percent return.

The data collected from the study were analyzed using factor analysis and mean for answering the research questions while t-test was used for testing the null hypotheses at probability level of 0.05 and 60 degree of freedom. On answering the research questions one and two, an item with a factor loading of 0.5 or above was regarded as agreed while any item with the factor loading below 0.50 was regarded as not agreed. In order to answer research question three, any item with mean value of 3.50 or above was regarded as agreed while item with mean value below 3.50 was regarded as disagreed.

Results

The results for the study in Tables 1-3 were obtained from the research questions answered through data collected and analyzed.

Table 1: Summary of factor loading at 0.50 and t-test on maintenance attributes for building cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities

S/N	Maintenance attributes	Factor loading at 0.50	P-values	Remark, Ho
A	Ability/quality to:			
1	Read meaning to symptoms to major and minor faults	0.76	0.08	<i>Required, NS</i>
2	Relate each symptoms to faults in the cell phone	0.65	0.09	<i>Required, NS</i>
3	Make safety materials to protect one’s self and cell phones under maintenance	0.67	0.12	<i>Required, NS</i>
B	Troubleshooting faulty cell phones by:			
4	Take down the history of the	0.65	0.18	<i>Required, NS</i>

	faults from the cell phone user			
5	Identifying the facilities for trouble shooting faulty cell phone	0.67	0.51	Required, NS
6	Testing the faulty cell phone in the present of the owner	0.65	0.34	Required, NS
7	Recognizing the symptoms of all the possible faults	0.58	0.09	Required, NS
8	Listing all the possible causes of the problems	0.66	0.62	Required, NS
9	Checking the list of possible causes against the list of the symptoms	0.61	0.50	Required, NS
10	Ranking the remaining causes in order of likelihood	0.64	0.61	Required, NS
11	Revealing the result of the trouble shooting to the owner of the cell phone	0.66	0.21	Required, NS
12	Using tested okay unit to replace bad unit of the same	0.68	0.09	Required, NS

	capacity if fault is obvious			
13	Testing the unit or component one by one using appropriate tools or equipment	0.54	0.41	<i>Required, NS</i>
14	Recording down the outcome of the trouble shooting	0.68	0.22	<i>Required, NS</i>
15	Tackling the likeliest causes in the order of the complexity, cost and /or time required to check them	0.56	0.21	<i>Required, NS</i>
C	<i>Repairing cell phones by:</i>			
16	Dismantling the cell phones	0.58	0.11	<i>Required, NS</i>
17	Separating the key pad from the mechanism	0.54	0.46	<i>Required, NS</i>
18	Identifying faulty area or components in a cell phone	0.51	0.27	<i>Required, NS</i>
19	Testing the components with appropriate testing instruments	0.88	0.12	<i>Required, NS</i>

20	Removing the component(s) from the mother board using appropriate tools	0.79	0.08	Required, NS
21	Verifying the condition of the components before fixing it back to the mother board	0.75	0.18	Required, NS
22	Fixing back the components into mother board correctly	0.62	0.21	Required, NS
23	Applying soldering iron for only 3 seconds if needed	0.71	0.34	Required, NS
24	Applying sufficient flux to point(s) being soldered	0.86	0.11	Required, NS
25	Fixing the electronic panel correctly into the main body	0.91	0.21	Required, NS
26	Screwing the panel gently without breaking	0.89	0.34	Required, NS
27	Inserting the SIM card to rest on it sit	0.92	0.23	Required, NS
28	Coupling back the phone	0.91	0.16	Required, NS

D	<i>Configuring the phone by:</i>		0.19	
29	Select appropriate menu	0.90	0.28	<i>Required, NS</i>
30	Generate settings and select configure setting	0.89	0.38	<i>Required, NS</i>
31	Identify personal configuration and select add new in web	0.86	0.11	<i>Required, NS</i>
32	Select home page and rewrite username and password two times	0.79	0.21	<i>Required, NS</i>
33	Select back up and choose options			
33	Activate as web and browsing to show bookmark	0.88	0.12	<i>Required, NS</i>
E	<i>Flashing cell phone by:</i>			
34	Connecting the laptop to the internet	0.86	0.16	<i>Required, NS</i>
35	Keying in the website of the service provider and download correct software from the website	0.91	0.19	<i>Required, NS</i>

	of the service provider			
36	Unzipping the downloaded flashing software and register with the CDMA or GSM carrier in the cell phone	0.89	0.21	Required, NS
37	Connecting cell phone to the computer with the help of appropriate USB cable	0.92	0.23	Required, NS
38	Installing the downloaded software in your phone and complete the installation within 15-20 minutes	0.80	0.27	Required, NS
F	Unlocking cell phone by:			
39	Identifying materials for unlocking cell phones and Contact service provider for unlocking code	0.78	0.09	Required, NS
40	Browsing and download correct	0.79	0.19	Required, NS

	software for unlocking			
41	Generate unlock codes correctly and Find the serial number of the cell phone	0.88	0.13	<i>Required, NS</i>
42	Generating *#06# into cell phone and use the downloaded software to enter into the Manufacturer website and slide the card out	0.87	0.26	<i>Required, NS</i>
43	Entering only one code to unlock the phone	0.77	0.21	<i>Required, NS</i>
44	Entering code 7 (Multi lock) if the phone is not unlocked by typing the first code (MCC+MNC)	0.77	0.55	<i>Required, NS</i>
45	Using computer to identify the secret code in case of any difficulties in unlocking	0.87	0.27	<i>Required, NS</i>
G	<i>Servicing malfunctioned cell phones</i>			

46	Carry out minor repair on a cell phone with ringing and vibration problems	0.87	0.18	Required, NS
47	Service cell phone with ear and mouth piece problems	0.84	0.26	Required, NS
48	Heat the cell phones with vibration problem	0.85	0.12	Required, NS
49	Make minor repair to a cell phone with charging problem		0.27	Required, NS
50	Heat service dead cell phone	0.89	0.11	Required, NS
51	Dry clean a cell phone with screen and keypad problems	0.89	0.26	Required, NS
52	Clean the ports of a cell phone with SIM card and SIM card port problems	0.80	0.20	Required, NS
53	Service a cell phone hanging during snapping/video recording	0.85	0.37	Required, NS

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54	Adjust cell phone restarting when memory card is inserted	0.13	0.78	Required, NS
55	Service cell phone with network, hand free mode and charging problems	0.18	0.79	Required, NS
56	Service cell phone hanging due to overloading of application software	0.10	0.88	Required, NS
57	Dry clean wet cell phone with appropriate materials	0.12	0.87	Required, NS

Data in Table 1 reveal that 57 maintenance attributes had their factor loadings ranged from 0.51 to 0.96 and were above the factor loading of 0.50 at 10% over lapping variance with three components. This indicated that all the 57 were required for building for building cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities. This finding agreed with Giachino and Gallington (1977) that if content has no components of non - loading items, it is assumed that the factorial validity of the content is high. The Table 1 also indicates that each item had its p-value above 0.05. This showed that there was no significant difference in the mean responses of the lecturers and mobile phone technicians on the maintenance attributes for cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for

job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities. Therefore, the hypothesis of no significant difference was upheld for the 57 items.

Table 2: Summary of factor loading at 0.50 and t-test affective competencies for cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities

S/N	Affective competencies	Factor loading at 0.50	p-values	Remark; Ho
1	Give customers warming welcome greetings as they enter the workshop	0.70	0.58	Required, NS
2	Let the welcoming greetings be genuine and polite	0.62	0.68	Required, NS
3	Move in with opening questions such ashow are you today Madam?, hope your trip was not stressful?	0.79	0.51	Required, NS
4	Offer decent seats to customers to sit comfortably	0.82	0.34	Required, NS
5	Ask customers to explain their experiences with the faulty cell phones	0.75	0.09	Required, NS
6	Listen attentively to customers without interruption	0.81	0.62	Required, NS

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7	Use polite languages when interacting with customers (e.g. please, thank you etc)	0.72	0.10	<i>Required, NS</i>
8	Observe and open the faulty cell phones in the presence of the customers	0.61	0.61	<i>Required, NS</i>
9	Ask and write down the history of the faulty phone correctly	0.69	0.21	<i>Required, NS</i>
10	Communicate exactly the fault of the phones to the customers without adding faults that do not exist	0.60	0.09	<i>Required, NS</i>
11	List the cost items clearly and explain the function of each item	0.67	0.41	<i>Required, NS</i>
12	Give the customer the total cost of maintaining phone and allow negotiation	0.73	0.22	<i>Required, NS</i>
13	Give room for a win-win negotiation	0.79	0.21	<i>Required, NS</i>
14	If the fault cannot be fixed immediately, tell the customer	0.71	0.10	<i>Required, NS</i>

	when he/ she can pick up the phone			
15	In case if the enterprise lacks capacity to fix the fault, tell the customer and directed him/her to a more competent technician	0.67	0.12	<i>Required, NS</i>
16	Response politely to customers even when they ask provoking questions	0.78	0.46	<i>Required, NS</i>
17	Follow through on promise with regards to delivery time	0.69	0.41	<i>Required, NS</i>
18	Give customers tips for maintaining their phones to avoid reoccurrence of the fault	0.68	0.82	<i>Required, NS</i>
19	Explain the need to maintain the phones	0.66	0.12	<i>Required, NS</i>
20	Issue all necessary receipts	0.79	0.08	<i>Required, NS</i>
21	Request customers contact details to follow up with the cell phone performance	0.75	0.78	<i>Required, NS</i>

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22	Escort customers to the door, if situation permits	0.62	0.21	<i>Required, NS</i>
23	Thanks customers for their patronage	0.71	0.34	<i>Required, NS</i>

Data in Table 2 reveal that 23 affective competencies had their factor loadings ranged from 0.60 to 0.82 and were above the factor loading of 0.50 at 10% over lapping variance with three components. This indicated that all the 23 affective competencies were required for building for building cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities. This finding agreed with Giachino and Gallington (1977) that if content has no components of non - loading items, it is assumed that the factorial validity of the content is high. Table 2 also indicates that each item had its p-value above 0.05. This showed that there was no significant difference in the mean responses of the lecturers and mobile phone technicians on the affective competencies for building cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities. Therefore, the hypothesis of no significant difference was upheld for the 23 items.

Table 3: Mean Responses and t-test of Lecturers and Mobile Phone Technicians on the strategies for acquiring material resources for setting up and running cell phone enterprise in Nigerian communities

S/N	Strategies	Mean	S.D	P-values	Remark; Ho
1	Approach philanthropists for material and financial helps to set up cell phone repair shops	3.59	0.77	0.08	<i>Required, NS</i>
2	Borrow (soft loans) from finance house using certificate as collateral	3.68	0.87	0.68	<i>Required, NS</i>
3	Ask relations (parents, uncle, sisters, aunty, etc) to help in term of providing resource materials for establishing cell phone maintenance	3.75	0.71	0.51	<i>Required, NS</i>
4	Make use of personal save to buy basic cell phone maintenance tools and materials	3.60	0.89	0.34	<i>Required, NS</i>
5	Approach cooperative society for soft loans	3.58	0.75	0.09	<i>Required, NS</i>
6	Ask good friends to borrow for you using his profile	3.60	0.84	0.62	<i>Required, NS</i>

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7	Sell some of belongings to purchase basic materials for setting up cell phone maintenance	3.72	0.75	0.50	<i>Required, NS</i>
8	Prepare business plan to approach local government authority and politicians for financial help	3.58	0.82	0.61	<i>Required, NS</i>
9	Embark on improvisation of some materials in order to start up cell phone maintenance	3.59	0.89	0.21	<i>Required, NS</i>
10	Embark of local sale of products to raise money for cell phone maintenance	3.72	0.68	0.09	<i>Required, NS</i>
11	Download some relevant cell phone maintenance materials from the internet	3.63	0.67	0.41	<i>Required, NS</i>
12	Borrow some basic cell phone maintenance hand tools and material from a good and already established cell phone technician	3.73	0.73	0.22	<i>Required, NS</i>

13	Enrol as an apprentice under a master for a shortest time to acquire basic resource materials	3.79	0.89	0.21	Required, NS
14	Do some labour works to raise money to purchase basic maintenance tools and equipment	3.68	0.71	0.10	Required, NS
15		3.81	0.67	0.11	Required, NS

Data in Table 3 reveal that all the 15 items on the strategies for acquiring material resources had their mean values ranged from 3.58 to 3.81 which are above the cut-off point of 3.50 indicating that all the 15 strategies were required for acquiring material resources for setting up and running cell phone enterprise in Nigerian communities. Table 2 also indicates that each item had its p-value above 0.05. This showed that there was no significant difference in the mean responses of the lecturers and mobile phone technicians on the 15 strategies were required for acquiring material resources for setting up and running cell phone enterprise in Nigerian communities. Therefore, the hypothesis of no significant difference was upheld for the 15 items.

Discussion of Result

The findings of the study reveal 57 maintenance attributes, 23 affective competencies for building the cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities and 15 strategies for acquiring material resources for setting up and running cell

phone enterprise in Nigerian communities. Good personal attributes and competencies pave way for business men and women in their various businesses or enterprises. Cell phone maintenance and sale is one of the lucrative businesses young people like graduates can venture into in order to make a living. Involvement of unemployed graduates in cell phone maintenance enterprise could guarantee or assure job security and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities. That is involvement of youths in a meaningful business like cell phone maintenance enterprise will deprive them of unauthorised gang or society to distrust the peaceful existence of Nigerian environments.

The findings of the study on affective competencies for building the cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities also agreed with the findings of Ogbuanya, Bakare and Adelaja (2011) in a study carried out on mechatronics skills required for integration into electrical/electronic engineering technology programme in polytechnics for sustainable employment of graduates in contemporary Nigeria, where it was found out that all the mechatronic skills identified were needed by graduates of electrical and electronics technology for sustainable employment in contemporary Nigeria. The findings of this study on affective competencies were in agreement with the findings of Bakare and Kanu (2018) that phone sellers or repairers with affective behaviours should be able take time to explain to customers about phones and their features, give customers tips for maintaining their phones to avoid reoccurrence of the fault, and request customers contact details to follow up with the cell phone performance. Some of the affective practices that a repairer can use to win the minds of their customers include avoidance of selling fake cell phones or

component parts to customers as original and avoidance of selling refurbished cell phones or parts to customers as new. Affective behaviour is a response that is primarily aimed at producing a desired result such as attempting to understand the needs of another party and attempting to satisfy those needs (Dowhan, 2013; Szwacka-Mokrzycka, 2015). Affective behaviours include desirable human actions that involve selection and retention of workforce ethics and customer analytic (Snyder, 2003). However, many of the technicians, due to limited training on the affective component of their business, do not understand the value of healthy customer relationships and therefore, are unable to sustain long-term profitable customer relationships. Consequently, many businesses experience difficulties and, in some cases, failure. Preliminary survey of customers revealed that the technicians sometimes use abusive words on customers, pilfer customers' phones, and are dishonest especially with respect to their ability to fix a fault (Campbell & Choudhury, 2012). In order to make cell phone maintenance enterprise simple and rewarding for graduates their affective competencies must be effectively built. The findings of the authors in their various studies helped validate the findings of this study on low end mobile phone maintenance competencies required for youth empowerment at skill acquisition centres in Enugu State.

Conclusion

Youths who are described as graduates in this study take almost 80% of Nigerian population and most of them are jobless after graduation from schools and colleges. Observation and literature show that most of the criminalities such as theft, armed robbery, rape, banditry, cyber crime, and other social vices are committed by young people in which graduates are part of. Based on these observations the researcher felt that building the maintenance

capacity of graduates will go a long way in solving the identified societal problems spreading like a wild fire in Nigerian society. Three research questions were developed and answered, the study therefore determined maintenance attributes, affective competencies could be used for building the cell phone maintenance capacity of graduates for job security, creation and retention for peaceful existence of Nigerian communities and strategies for acquiring material resources for setting up and running cell phone enterprise in Nigerian communities.

Low end mobile phone is an electronic device used for communication and it is useful in almost every activity of human beings. Majority of Nigerian population; both riches and poor possesses low end phones and its maintenance is seen as recent and lucrative trade where the potentials of youths can be tapped for employment and economic development. This study was now conducted because the researchers felt that there is need to expand the scope of training given to the youths at various skills acquisition centres. Low end mobile phone maintenance competencies for repairing and servicing of all kinds of mobile phones were therefore determined to train youths at various skill acquisition centers.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made:

1. All the maintenance attributes and affective competencies determined in this study should be used to build the capacities of Nigerian graduates for job creation, security and retention

2. Qualified and competent trainers should be employed for using the identified competencies to empower graduates at various skills acquisition centres

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CHAPTER ELEVEN

TRIPLE HELIX MODEL: AN INTEGRATED INNOVATIVE STRATEGIC TOOL FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE PEACE-BUILDING THROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Executive Summary

Conflict, if not properly handled at the formation stage, has the capacity of escalating to the complex level. The uncontrollable stage with its ripple effect can result to negative cultural, environmental, social, economic and political impact ripping off the society sustainable peace-building that would pave way for overall sustainable development. Since it is now obvious that the government alone cannot proffer fruitful solution to conflict, hence, the introduction of a stronger synergy that is more result oriented even better than the usual linear method of Public Private Partnership (PPP) becomes imperative. This study therefore explores the efficacy of an innovative tool; Triple Helix model that can harness all the relevant stakeholders in detecting, preventing, avoiding and managing conflict that would hamper business education programme' effectiveness whose products (graduates) are expected to maximally contribute their competencies and proficiencies for sustainable development in Nigeria and beyond. It was therefore recommended among others that; all the parties to

the triple-helix model should be actively involved and to also extend the model by applying the more comprehensive quadruplex and quintuplet models for optimum result in business education programme for peace-building.

Keyword: Conflict, Peace-building, Business Education, Strategies, Triple-Helix Model, Sustainable development.

Introduction

Recently, there has been an upsurge of diverse conflicts globally. These conflicts are witnessed in the form of ethnic, religious, political, individual, family and organizational crises among others. Most times, these conflicts could emanate from the fact that personal interests tend to override collective interest in all facets of endeavours. The escalation of these issues is tantamount to sustainable peacebuilding that would pave way for a sustainable development which we all yearn for. According to Okebukola (2016), to promote sustainable development, there must be peace, not ordinary peace as defined by ‘the absence of ‘war’, but as an atmosphere of tolerance, harmonious co-existence and mutual development, where people are genuinely dedicated to co-habiting and working together with understanding, not oblivion of their differences – the concept of peace clearly identified in the Swahili word: *Ubuntu*.

The *Ubuntu* concept clearly specifies that in the absence of war, some social conditions should also be absent, such as: poverty, exclusion, intimidation, oppression of the poor and the vulnerable, police brutality, intimidation of ordinary people by those in power, oppression of women, favouritism in employment opportunities, monopolization of resources and power by some sections of the society among others. Therefore,

peace, apart from being crucial to human security, is also an essential condition for all development without which the social, economic and environmental triple bottom line of the global sustainable development goals will be hampered and unrealistic.

One cannot talk about peace-building without first grasping the meaning of the concept that necessitates it, which is conflict. Faleti (2016) revealed that conflict is a fluid and infinitely elastic concept which can be twisted into different shape and has become an issue over which scholars have not uniformly given a position. But David (2016) defined conflict as the pursuit of incompatible interests and goals by different groups. Conflict comes in different forms. Catholic Relief Services (2018) broadly categorized conflict into intra and inter conflicts. An Intra-conflict consists of intra-personal conflict and intra-group conflict while inter-conflict is made up of inter-personal and inter-group conflicts. This categorization presupposes that conflict can generate from within an individual possibly due to some unmet needs, unachieved set goals, failed expectations among others. The effects of the unattainable goals could elude him peace of mind which can degenerate into transferred aggressions to his fellow individuals, down to group members and beyond. On this note, it is imperative to understand the various stages of conflicts for easy management.

Stages of Conflict

Stage 1: Gathering Materials for the Fire – At this stage there is no fire yet. It is equivalent to potential for conflict. **Stage 2:** Igniting the Fire – At this stage the fire has been lit. It is equivalent to a trigger event that sets off confrontation. **Stage 3:** Bonfire – At this stage the fire is burning with a lot of energy, consuming the woods that are fuelling it. This stage is equivalent to a conflict crisis. **Stage 4:** Coals – At this stage the fire is

reducing, having burned out most of the woods, leaving some hot coals. This is equivalent to stage where conflict either continues to deescalate or, if there is another trigger and more fuel is added, then there is potential for further conflict. **Stage 5: Fire Out**—At this stage, the fire is completely out and there are no flickers of fire in the coals. This is equivalent to a stage where focus is no longer placed on the fire, but on reconstruction and regeneration. It is important to understand in which stage the conflict you are addressing is because each stage presents opportunities for certain sets of peacebuilding interventions (Neufeldt, Fast, Schreiter, Starken, MacLaren, Cilliers, & Lederach, 2002).

In order to effectively prevent any form of conflict from being violent and destructive, there is need to make deliberate effort towards analyzing it so as to achieve a sustainable peacebuilding. Conflict analysis is therefore a structured inquiry into the causes and potential trajectory of a conflict that seeks to identify opportunities for managing or resolving disputes (Catholic Relief Services, 2017).

Key Elements of Conflict Analysis

When conducting a conflict analysis, Africa Peace Forum, (2004) stressed that it is important to examine the profile, causes, actors and dynamics. These are the basic elements, broadly agreed in the conflict analysis field. **Profile:** A brief characterisation of the context (political, economic, socio-cultural context including existing and emerging issues, affected areas and history). **Causes:** Structural and proximate / immediate causes as well as trigger events. **Actors:** All those engaged in or being affected by the conflict (groups, institutions, individuals), including their interests, goals, capacities and relationships. **Dynamics:** The resulting interactions between the conflict profile, the actors and

causes including projected future scenarios. For CRS, these key elements are represented by the Profile, Problem (causes), People (actors) and Process (dynamics) – commonly known as the 4Ps analytical framework. However, CRS(2018) advocated for a participatory process – where data / information is gathered from carefully selected groups, including those directly involved and affected by the conflict.

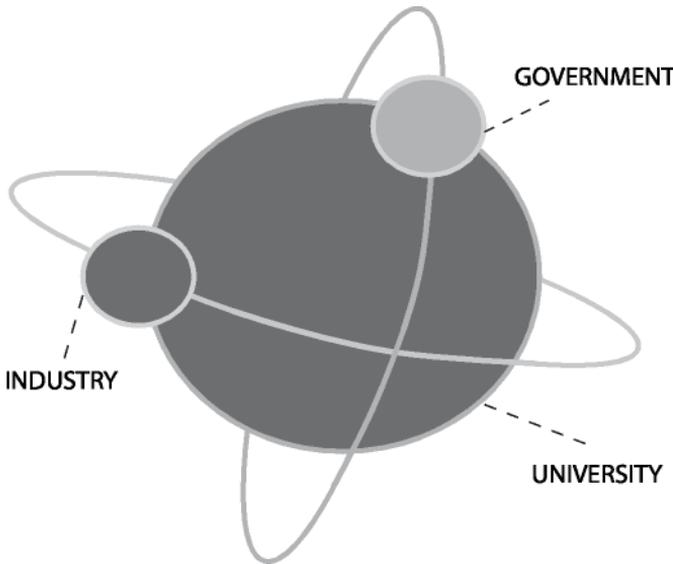
The general ambition of peace-building is “to identify and support structures that will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict.” It connotes activities that go beyond crisis intervention, such as longer-term development, and building of governance structures and institutions (United Nations for Peace). Peacebuilding includes a wide range of efforts by diverse actors in government and civil society at the community, national, and international levels to address the immediate impacts and root causes of conflict before, during, and after violent conflict occurs.” (Lisa, 2013). • Peacebuilding is both a process and a goal, and it is a means and an end. • It seeks not just the end of direct violence, but also the building of a just and sustainable peace – the positive peace that most of the drawing depict (Catholic Relief Service, 2018). Hence, peace-building that promote collaboration, compromise and ownership of the process are preferred. These could include informal discussions, dialogue, negotiation and mediation.

In achieving peace-building, conflict could be addressed using one method but oftentimes a mix of methods is employed to address a particular conflict. **Informal discussions** happen within everyday situations. It is a form of very informal negotiations. **Negotiation** is when the parties involved talk to each other to address a problem / conflict. It is an interactive process where there should be even power balance and parties

want to reach a joint agreement. **Mediation** is a form of facilitated negotiation process where parties invite a neutral third party, acceptable to all, to help them reach a joint agreement and is appropriate in situations of unequal power balance. **Arbitration** is where an external third party (an arbitrator), someone with “wisdom” or expertise, is asked to solve the problem and makes a ruling on behalf of the parties. Adapted with modifications from African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), (2004)

Empirical studies have revealed that conflicts cannot be resolved only by the government especially by its popular method of imposing negative peace, by force. But to structurally deal with conflict, there is need for collaborative efforts of many stakeholders, hence the suitability of an integrated innovative strategic model known as *Triple Helix*. Innovation is Strategy is a plan of actions designed to achieve a long term goal. It is a master plan or blue-print for the achievement of a set goal. In setting the goals, actions need to be determined and streamlined and necessary resources mobilized to for execution for effective result. Kiechel (2010) perceived it as the human attempt to get to desirable ends with the available means. In the views of Freedman (2015), strategy is a high level plan to achieve goals under conditions of uncertainty. It is a system of finding, formulating and developing a doctrine that will ensure long term success it followed effectively (Rene, 2017).

Figure 1: Triple helix Model



The triple helix model of innovation refers to a triadic relationship between university-industry-government in the Knowledge Society. This framework was initiated in the 1990s by Etzkowitz (1993) and Etzkowitz and Leydesdorff (1995) with the introduction of “The Triple Helix, University-Industry-Government Relations: A laboratory for Knowledge-Based Economic Development”. Interactions between universities, industries and governments have given rise to new intermediary institutions, such as technology transfer offices and science parks. The triple helix also participated in the transformation of each institution (Etzkowitz & Leydesdorff, 1995; Etzkowitz, 2008). The Triple Helix Model sets the institutions in a pro-active stance in transfer of knowledge or putting knowledge to use, in creating new knowledge as well as initiating collaborative

process. It operates according to an interactive rather than a linear model of innovation.

As institutions raise their technological level, they engage students in higher levels of skill development and knowledge transfer. Industries can act as venture capitalist by facilitating graduates' employability skills as well as assisting in funding research. While the Government has traditional regulatory role by formulating policies and in setting the rules of the game as well as funding research (Leydesdorff and Etzkowitz, 1998). These interactions provide students with new ideas, skills and entrepreneurial talent of wealth creation and self reliance. And these students turnout to become owners of tomorrow's industries contributing to sustainable economic growth and job creation in Nigerian society. Also these interactions enhance the capacity of the business education gradates to generate technologies that turn to become springboards to the formations of new industries thereby enhancing peace-building for sustainable development.

The conceptualization of the triple helix model

The former contract, based on the linear model of innovation that assumed that the contributions of academic research to the economy would be solely long-term, is said to be giving place to one in which long- and short-term contributions are possible. A triple-helix-based mode of interaction emerges because 'a spiral model of innovation is required to capture multiple reciprocal linkages at different stages of the capitalization of knowledge'. The bottom line is that the Triple Helix model can be a driving force for innovation and economic development in a Knowledge Society, if the academia, business education play a proactive roles in the hybridization of elements from the academia, industry and government to generate new institutional and

social structures for the production, transfer and application of knowledge.

In this context, institutions has the mandate of conducting fundamental research that creates new knowledge to unravel fundamental principles with the focus of serving the needs of the students in terms of skill development of the society leading to sustainable economic development of the industry in terms of knowledge transfer and production output. And to shape the curricular to teach skills which produce workforce relevant to the needs of employers, and sustainable economic development in the society. Business education as one of the programmes run in African higher institutions aligns to this pursuance of improved economy.

Business education is a broad and comprehensive discipline whose instructional program encompasses knowledge, skills, vacation and aptitude needed by all citizens in order to effectively manage their personal businesses and also function in the economic system (Okoro 2013). In congruence with the above assertion, Udo (2015) corroborated that business education is an encompassing activity-based educational programme that is concerned with the acquisition of practical skills, understanding, attitudes, work habit and competencies that are requisite to success in a chosen business occupation. Through practical training, Okolo (2014) maintained that business education graduates will be creative, innovative and business opportunity seekers that will transform opportunities and resources into useful goods and services.

From the sustainable development perspective, Ugwuogo (2013) revealed that business education programme supports its graduates in becoming active citizens and enables them to act responsibly and sustainably in their future work places. The

author further buttressed that it enables its graduate to be more useful socially, economically, morally and politically to themselves in particular and to generally to their societies. Similarly, Gidado and Akaeze (2014) remarked that the programme exposes its recipients to the economic system of the country and equips them with lifelong skills that would enable them to make reasonable judgement as producers, entrepreneurs, employers, employees and consumers of goods and services. All these lifelong preparation will in no small measure strengthen the efforts towards sustainable nation.

Sustainable development is therefore a state of having well balanced, steady and effective use of human, material and capital resources for total economic independent of a nation without compromising the future (Umezulike and Okoye, 2013). In the same vein, Abubakar (2014) averred that sustainable development is a process of improving on the range of opportunities that will enable individuals and communities to achieve their aspirations and full potentials over a long period of time while maintaining the resilience of the economic, social and environmental system. Kundan, in Ugoh (2008) then posited that continued sustainability development is only feasible when concrete steps are taken to ensure that youths acquire skills that will enable them to be self-directed and thereby become the tools for achieving development and its sustainability. Ajisafe, Bolarinwa and Edeh (2015) noted that since the primary goal of business education is to produce competent, skillful and dynamic business teachers, office administrators and business men and women that will effectively contribute to the national development; it can then be deduced that business education is an impetus for national development that will lead to a peaceful society.

Recognizing the place of innovativeness in achieving peace-building and a sustainable nation, Ogakwu and Isife (2013) expressed that sustainable development is a phenomenon associated with changes in human conditions through the use of their innovative and creative energies. These efforts are channeled an unending improvement of the capacity of individuals and society to control and manipulate the forces of nature in order to live a better and more rewarding life.

In his view, Emeasoba (2017) suggested that university-industry should partner in areas such as curriculum development, improving practical training through SIWES, knowledge transfer, financial support for institutions developmental projects, scholarships, career guidance initiatives among others to enhance graduate skills and ensure a smooth and effective transition between university and the business environments through collaborations. With that students especially, business education students will have opportunities to find placement in industries, update new skills, and meet market needs, increases research and training among others. This will promote employment opportunities. And when these graduates are gainfully employed or set up their own various businesses as entrepreneurs, they will experience both internal and external peace which will have a positive ripple effect for sustainable peace-building which will enhance sustainable development.

Conclusion

When peace-building is not seen as participatory and transformative, but simply as a stop-gap measure left for the government alone to actualize, there is a strong tendency of it relapsing into conflict subsequently. This is in tandem with the United Nations' evidences which revealed that about quarter of all peace agreements fail in the first five years they have been

signed and nearly 50% fail within ten years. But if business education programme, which produces societal responsible graduates, who have been rigorously equipped with up-to-date knowledge, attitudes, values, skills and competences, judiciously applies the Triple-Helix model, it will undoubtedly produce peaceful graduates. And these economically relevant graduate will not be part of the citizens indulging in anti-developmental behaviours such as: vandalisation, stealing, cyber fraud, kidnapping among others, which endanger peaceful existence. Rather, they will positively affect other individuals by engaging in economic, cultural, environmental and political ethical activities that will maximally satisfy consumers, protect their rights, while adhering to the enabling laws and regulations of the government. Then will the triadic synergy form an enduring legacy that will be bequeathed to the future generations for sustainable peace-building that will ensure a sustainable development.

Recommendations

Since the quest for sustainable peace-building as a pathway for attaining a sustainable development has emerged as one the priority areas in recent global issues, there is need for all the business education programme parties in the triple -helix model to:

- actively participate and constantly evaluate activities for early adjustments and realignment towards the individual and collective goals;
- apply more proactive efforts towards the programme by extending triple-helix model to a more comprehensive model of innovation which added 'community' to form Quadruplex-helix model. And also utilize quintuplex-helix

model which is ecologically sensitive with the addition of the natural environment.

- devise/modify other innovative strategies that will suit the dynamic nature of the African continent.

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CHAPTER TWELVE

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS A SINE QUA NON FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH – EAST NIGERIA

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Executive Summary

This study identified ways sustainable business will serve as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South East Nigeria. Two research questions guided the study while two null hypotheses were tested at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance. Survey research design was adopted for the study. The population for the study consists of all the business educators in public universities in South East Nigeria. The instrument for data collection was a structured 19-item questionnaire titled: Sustainable Business for Conflict Management Questionnaire (SBCM_Q). The reliability of the instrument was ascertained using Cronbach Alpha reliability method. The data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation for answering the research questions while t-test was used for testing the null hypotheses. Result obtained indicated that sustainable business will management conflict through employment generation, increase productivity among nations, increase business ability to

comply with regulations, attraction of employees and investors across nations. The study among others recommended that there should be inter- state business bilateral relationships, inter community joint venture relationship so as to manage conflict in these states.

Key words: Business, Sustainable business, Conflict, Conflict management.

Introduction

A business according to Hayes (2020) is defined as an organization or enterprising entity engaged in commercial, industrial, or professional activities. To the author, businesses can be profit entities or they can be non-profit organizations that operate to fulfill a charitable mission or further a social cause. The term "business" also refers to the organized efforts and activities of individuals to produce and sell goods and services for profit. In the opinion of Susan (2019), a business is said to occur when a person or organization profits by providing goods or services in exchange for money. It is an organization or economic system where goods and service are exchange for one another or for money. Businesses range in scale from a sole proprietorship to an international corporation. Notwithstanding the size, every business required some form of investment and possibly enough customers to whom its output/ products can be sold to on a consistent basis in order to make a profit to sustain the business. Sustaining a business mean more than making sure that the business is generating profit. It is a holistic approach that will make the business live beyond human imagination.

In today's world, sustainability is refers to continuity of resources for coming generation and how it can be used consciously. Sustainability according to Gupata, and Kumar

(2013) has often been defined as how biological systems endure and remain diverse and productive. The 21st century definition of sustainability goes far beyond these narrow parameters. Today, sustainability Okanazu and Akele (2018) opined, refers to the need to develop the sustainable models necessary for both the human race and planet earth to survive. It is the study of how natural systems function, remain diverse and produce everything it needs for the ecology to remain in balance. Sustainability looks to protect our natural environment, human and ecological health, while driving innovation and not compromising our way of life (Keskin, Diehl, & Molenaar, 2013). Sustainability, according to Tokgoz and Once (2009), focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their needs. To the authors the concept of sustainability is composed of three pillars: environmental, social and economical which is the concern of the business enterprises.

In terms of its economic perspective, sustainability is quite an important issue to any business but may not be achieved without imbibing sustainable business practices. Sustainable business according to Galvao, (2020) is an enterprise that has minimal negative impact, or potentially a positive effect, on the global or local environment, community, society, or economy. As succinctly put by Edgeman & Eskildsen (2020) sustainable business is any business organization that participates in environmentally friendly or green activities to ensure that all processes, products, and manufacturing activities adequately address current environmental concerns while maintaining a profit. In other words, the author continued, that it is a business that “meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable business takes into account not only profits and returns on investment but also how business operations

affect the environment, natural resources, and future generations (Marrewijk, 2019). Sustainable business management is concerned with all activities associated with running a business or company such as controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing, and planning that must be environmentally friendly and will not jeopardize the future of coming generation since businesses irrespective of size are facing a new paradigm especially in the area of conflict management.

Sustainability at the business level can be thought of as taking steps, such as recycling and conserving nonrenewable material and energy use to reduce the negative impact of a business's operations on the environment. While managing operations to reduce negative environmental impact is an important part of business sustainability, these types of activities are increasingly part of a deeper strategic perspective on sustainability for businesses. Businesses implement sustainability in their organization for a variety of reasons which includes: Reduction of energy used, materials used, reduction of waste and the costs associated with them; Lowering of legal risks and insurance costs; Differentiation of product or services and brand; Drive toward innovation to create new products and serve new markets; Improvement of organizational image and reputation with consumers, particularly the increasing numbers of consumers who are concerned about the environment and their own impact on the environment; Enhancement of investor interest by increasing numbers of investors taking into consideration organizational sustainability practices when they make their decisions on how to invest; Increase attraction and retention of employees who care about the environment and sustainability and finally creating peace and cooperation among communities, tribes, and nations.

Thought, in the context of this study the researchers are looking on how sustainable business will serve as a sine qua non for conflict management in South-East Nigeria especially now that communal conflicts, Boko Harama insurgency, herder- famers' conflicts, boundary disputes, banditry among others are on a high increase. A pertinent question one will ask is what is a conflict in the first place? A conflict as opined by Houghton (2020) refers to a sharp disagreement or collision as in interests or ideas and emphasizes the process rather than the end. It is a serious difference between two or more beliefs, ideas, or interests. To Harper (2019), conflict is a serious disagreement and argument about something important. It can also be a state of mind in which an individual finds it impossible to make a decision. Conflict with regards to the way this study viewed it, is fighting, struggle, especially a protracted one or war between countries, states, regions, communities or groups of people. It is a struggle between people which may be physical, or between conflicting ideas. Conflicts can either be within one person, or they can involve several people or groups. As stated by Smriti (2019), Conflict occurs in 'layers'. First layer is always misunderstanding. While the other layers includes: differences of values, differences of viewpoint, differences of interest, and interpersonal differences. According to Smriti, it is also called a process because it begins with one party perceiving the other to oppose or negatively affect its interests and ends with competing, collaborating, compromising or avoiding. Conflicts arise because there are needs, values or ideas that are seen to be different, and there is no means to reconcile the dispute. Very often, conflicts lead to fights or even wars where the conflicting parties believed that conflicts are solved with weapons. Conflict irrespective of its degree or nature, can be resolve through a proper conflict management.

Conflict management underlines the principle that all conflicts cannot necessarily be resolved, but learning how to manage conflicts can decrease the odds of non-productive escalation. Conflict management according to Swetha (2020) is the process for handling disputes and disagreements between two or multiple parties. To the author, the goal of this system is to minimize the negative factors that are influencing the conflict and encourage all participants to come to an agreement. Conflict management involves acquiring skills related to conflict resolution, self-awareness about conflict modes, conflict communication skills, and establishing a structure for management of conflict in an environment (Smriti, 2019). To HRzone (2020), Conflict management refers to techniques and ideas designed to reduce the negative effects of conflict and enhance the positive outcomes for all parties involved. Members of every households, communities, organizations and nations need to have ways of keeping conflict to a minimum – and of solving problems caused by conflict, before conflict becomes a major obstacle to their existence and cohabitation. Successful conflict management results in a mutually beneficial outcome that is agreed upon by each party. Conflict management in the opinion of Scalia and Mckinney, (2020) is the practice of being able to identify and handle conflicts sensibly, fairly, and efficiently. As succinctly put by the authors, since conflicts in a community, nation or even business are a natural part of the business/workplace, it is important that there are people who understand conflicts and know how to resolve them. The techniques and ideas used in resolving conflict depend on the type of conflict that is being managed. Conflict resolution can be an aim of conflict management but not all conflict management techniques or styles have conflict resolution as the ultimate target as it may not be feasible.

Conflict resolution can be defined as the informal or formal process that two or more parties use to find a peaceful solution to their dispute. It is the process by which two or more parties reach a peaceful resolution to a dispute (Doyle, 2020). Conflict resolution required a wide range of skills to succeed. In fact, Individuals who are able to resolve conflicts are often excellent mediators, rational, and able to manage difficult personalities from a place of empathy. Conflict resolution in communities, nations, country involves some or all of the following processes: Recognition by the parties involved that a problem/ conflict exists; having some mutual agreement to address the issue and find some resolution; making an effort to understand the perspective and concerns of the opposing individual or group; identification of changes in attitude, behaviour, and approaches to work/issue by both sides that will lessen negative feelings; Recognizing triggers to episodes of conflict; Interventions by third parties such as Human Resources representatives or higher level managers to mediate; A willingness by one or both parties to compromise; Agreement on a plan to address differences; Monitoring the impact of any agreements for change; Disciplining or terminating employees who resist efforts to defuse conflicts (Doyle, 2020).

Though in the context of this study, the researchers are looking on how sustainable business will serve as a remedy for conflict management. Sander and Bordone (2019) outline ways sustainable business can resolve conflict in workplace, communities, states, nations and countries to include: Diagnosing of dispute symptoms: here, sustainable business being business for the current and future generation is expected to do an assessment of the type of disputes that typically arise in the environment they operates and how organization can handle them. It must identify who is typically involved in the disputes. How frequently do disputes come up, and what trends that

trigger them. Having this information will enable the organization have interest-based structures that will help them in resolving disputes. Similarly, Fort and Schipani (2014) confirmed that many businesses understand the conflict-related functions of their organizations in terms of corporate social responsibility, political risk management, and public and government relations, but most time do not integrated them in a way that reaps the benefits of peace-building among their host communities. How businesses respond to information asymmetries, market fragmentation, institutionalized corruption, and oppressive policy frameworks varies, and the mitigation strategies they choose can have negative or positive consequences for peace (Jane, 2012). The author opined that in some cases businesses resort to negative strategies as a coping mechanism against market and governance failure. Others may use them as a means to maximize profit. Negative strategies include bribery, flouting international laws and standards, cutting corners, and neglecting contractual arrangements. These can create new conflicts or exacerbate existing tensions. Positive strategies include support for anticorruption activities, investment in human and physical capital, collaborations on social strategies, and leadership in multilateral regulatory reform efforts. Regulation can influence greatly the strategies that businesses adopt and can have powerful implications for encouraging or discouraging conflict-sensitive approaches. As the engine behind economic activity, International Alert (2006) affirmed that sustainable business can foster peace in a multitude of ways and facilitate transitions from aid dependency to self-sustained progress. Conceptually, the goals of profitable business can be aligned with peace strategies if conflict-sensitive and ethical approaches are adopted. Therefore, it is in the best interest of firms that adopts sustainable business management to work for peace where possible in the communities in which they

operate; this is true for strategic and risk-mitigation purposes, as firms are not immune to tensions in conflict affected areas.

Despite laudable benefits that Sustainable businesses are expected to bring, it seems that most communities especially the ones in South East Nigeria are still facing challenges in the area of communal conflicts, herder- famers' conflicts, boundary disputes, among others These challenges most times lead to business failures as a result of poor patronage by the consumers who are on unstable condition as a result of uncertainty in their environment. It is against this backdrop that the researchers seek to identify how sustainable business will serve as a sine qua non for conflict management in South-East Nigeria in other to foster peace and communal integration.

Purpose of the Study

The general purpose of the study was to determine how sustainable business will serve as a sine qua non for conflict management in South-East Nigeria.

Specifically, the study sought to identify;

1. Ways sustainable business will serve as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South-East Nigeria
2. Challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria

Research Question

Based on the specific purpose of the study, the following research questions were formulated to guide the study:

1. What are the ways sustainable business serves as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South-East Nigeria?
2. What are the challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria?

Hypothesis

H0₁: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of business educators in federal university and those in state university on ways sustainable business will serve as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South-East Nigeria.

H0₂ There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of experienced and less experienced business educators on the challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria

Method

Two research questions guided the study and two hypotheses were tested at the probability level of 0.05. Survey research design was adopted for the study. Survey design was found suitable for this study because questionnaire was used to collect data from respondents on how sustainable business will serve as a sine qua non for conflict management in South-East Nigeria. The population of the study consisted of all the entire 75 business educators drawn from the eight public universities that offer business education programme in South East Nigeria. Due to the relatively manageable size of the population, the entire population was used for the study without sampling.

The instrument for data collection was a 19 item structured questionnaire titled: Sustainable Business for Conflict Management Questionnaire (SBCM_Q). The questionnaire was structured on a 4-point rating scale of Strongly Agreed (SA); Agreed (A); Disagreed (D); and Strongly Disagreed (SD) respectively. The instrument was face- validated by three experts in business education department, UNN. For the purpose of establishing the internal consistency of the instrument, Cronbach Alpha reliability method was used. The reliability coefficient obtained was 0.83. Copies of the questionnaire were distributed by the researchers with the help of three research assistants. All the 75 copies of the questionnaire administered were retrieved representing 100% return rate. The data collected were analysed using mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions while t-test was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The null hypothesis of no significant difference was accepted for items whose p-values were greater than 0.05 level of significance while hypothesis of no significant difference was rejected for items whose p-values were less than 0.05 level of significance.

Results

Research Question One

1. What are the ways sustainable business serves as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South-East Nigeria?

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of business educators in federal university and those in state university on ways sustainable business will serve as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South-East Nigeria.

The data for answering the first research question and testing the first null hypothesis are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Mean ratings and t-test of the responses of business educators on the ways sustainable business serves as an indispensable condition for conflict management (N 75)

S/N	Item Statements	\bar{x}	SD	Re m.	t- value	Remark
	Ways sustainable business serves as an indispensable condition for conflict management include:					
1.	Promotion of prosperity and stability in conflict prone/affected area through corporate citizenship and increase productivity.	3.41	.71	A	.61	NS
2.	Development of risk mitigation strategies to resolve conflict through attraction of employees and investors across &	3.56	.69	SA	.79	NS

	within their host regions					
3.	Designing of high risk management strategies to combat endemic corruptions and myriad market failures.	3.67	.80	SA	.58	NS
4.	Designing strategies that will distort weak economic governance and reinforced political economy to curb conflict.	3.47	.93	A	.61	NS
5.	Performing of social cooperate responsibility to their host communities through increased business ability to comply with regulations.	3.87	.77	SA	.82	NS
6.	Embarking on projects that may be jointly owned and managed by their host communities.	3.56	.46	SA	.91	NS

7.	Creation of employment to their host communities	3.67	.81	SA	.71	NS
8.	Producing products that are not harmful to their host communities	3.88	.61	SA	.52	NS
9.	Properly disposing of waste products in case of manufacturing businesses to avoid environmental contamination.	3.51	.73	SA	.43	NS
Grand Mean		3.62	.80	SA	.66	NS

Note: $G\bar{x}$ = Grand Mean; \bar{x} = Mean; SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; N = No of respondents; S = Significant; NS = Not significant; Sig. at 0.05.

Table 1 show that the mean ratings of the responses of the respondents on 7 out of the 9 items in the Table ranged from 3.51 - 3.88 which are within the boundary limit of 3.50 - 4.00 on 4 point rating scale. This indicates that business educators strongly agreed that the seven identified items are ways sustainable business serves as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South-East Nigeria. Similarly, data in the Table 1 show that the mean rating on items 1 and 4 are 3.41 and 3.47 which are within the boundary limit of 2.50 - 3.49 on 4 - point rating scale. By this finding, the business educators agreed that items 1 and 4 in the Table are also ways sustainable business

serves as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South-East Nigeria. Furthermore, the data presented in Table 1 on the first hypothesis show that the t- values of the entire 9 items in the Table ranged between .43 - .91 which are in each case greater than 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that there were no significant difference in the mean ratings of business educators in federal university and those in state university on ways sustainable business serves as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South-East Nigeria. Therefore, the null hypothesis of no significant difference was accepted on all the nine items.

Research Question Two:

1. What are the challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria?

H0₂: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of experienced and less experienced business educators on the challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria

The data for answering the second research question and testing second null hypothesis are presented in Table 2 on page 10.

Table 2

Mean ratings and t-test of the responses of the challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria. (N 75)

S/N	Item Statements	\bar{x}	SD	Rem.	t. value	Remark
	challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria include:					
1.	Neglect of business core social cooperate responsibilities among their host communities.	3.76	.74	SA	.82	NS
2.	Bad leaderships in most of the business organizations.	3.56	.69	SA	.52	NS
3.	Globalization which have affected most business operations.	3.77	.52	SA	.34	NS

4.	Insincerity of government to tackle corruption	3.57	.49	SA	.47	NS
5.	Illiteracy in most communities	3.92	.88	SA	.86	NS
6.	Greed among some members of the business host communities.	3.89	.61	SA	.41	NS
7.	Political interest among some members of the communities.	3.59	.89	SA	.78	NS
8.	Laziness among youth in the communities	3.87	.66	SA	.91	NS
9.	Poor disposer of business waste.	3.89	.93	SA	.97	NS
10.	Poor government presence in must area.	3.49	.39	A	.44	NS
	Grand Mean	3.73	.68	SA	.65	NS

Note: $G\bar{x}$ = Grand Mean; \bar{x} = Mean; SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; N = No of respondents; S = Significant; NS = Not significant; Sig. at 0.05.

Data presented in Table 2 revealed that the mean ratings of the respondents on 9 out of the 10 items ranged from 3.56 – 3.92

which are within the boundary limit of 3.50 – 4.00 on 4-point rating scale. This indicates that business educators strongly agreed that the nine identified items are challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria. Furthermore, data in Table 2 equally show that the mean rating on item 10 was 3.49 which is within the boundary limit of 2.50 – 3.49 on 4-point rating scale. By this finding, the respondents agreed that item 10 in the Table is also a challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria. Similarly, data presented in Table 2 also revealed that the t-values of the entire 10 items ranged between .34 - .97 which are all greater than 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that there were no significant difference in the mean ratings of experienced and less experienced business educators on the challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria Therefore, the null hypothesis of no significant difference was accepted on all the ten items.

Discussion of Findings

This study identified Ways sustainable business will serve as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South-East Nigeria to include; Promotion of prosperity and stability in conflict prone/affected area through corporate citizenship; Development of risk mitigation strategies to resolve conflict in their host regions; Designing of high risk management strategies to combat endemic corruptions and myriad market failures; Designing strategies that will distort weak economic governance and reinforced political economy to curb conflict; Performing of their social cooperate responsibility to their host communities; Embarking on projects that may be jointly owned and managed by their host communities; Creation of employment to their host communities; Producing products that are not harmful to their

host communities; Properly disposing of waste products in case of manufacturing businesses to avoid environmental contamination.

These findings were in agreement with the opinion of Tyler (2012) who articulated that business sector can promote prosperity and stability in conflict-prone and conflict affected regions through good corporate citizenship, operating in these high-risk, but high-rewarding environments is fraught with great difficulty. To the author, many firms develop risk mitigation strategies designed to minimize exposure. In the same vein, International Alert (2010) asserts that poor risk management strategies combine with endemic corruption and myriad market failures and distortions resulting from weak economic governance to reinforce aspects of the political economy could trigger and sustain violent conflict. The agency maintained that effectively addressing these failings could reduce business costs, increase efficiency, and improve governance and livelihoods in fragile regions. To them lack of transparency and corruption among government and private sector is the hallmark to regional conflict across the globe.

Furthermore, Luc (2010) opined that when adopting strategies to benefit from the immense potential of the business sector to foster peace in conflict areas, one must also look at the size of the firms, whether the firms are state or privately owned, which industries they are involved in, and their interconnectedness within supply chains. According to Luc, key components of effective strategies include crafting incentives to reward investing firms that espouse good corporate citizenship, strengthening international initiatives that promote transparency and contain corruption, developing initiatives that will fully incorporate the local economy into global value chains, and introducing mechanisms to forge global consensus on

appropriate conflict-sensitive business practices. As violence and instability persist in much of the world, spending trillions of naira on military activity each year is unsustainable therefore; alternative methods of fostering peace among nations which business can serve are called for in other to prevent conflict.

There was no significant difference in the mean ratings of business educators in federal university and those in state university on ways sustainable business will serve as an indispensable condition for conflict management in South-East Nigeria. This is in agreement with the opinion of Darleen, (2018) who affirmed that Conflict irrespective of one's location has the potential to cause serious problems if not managed effectively. When managed effectively, conflict can represent an opportunity. It can help in break through counterproductive ways of thinking, stimulate creativity and innovation, and ultimately bring people together. Leaders play an important role in resolving these differences and their actions will often determine whether the conflict led to a positive or negative experience. Conflict around business environments are unavoidable and tend to escalate if it is not managed quickly and effectively. While some conflict can be highly beneficial, unresolved conflicts can have very negative effects on an organization. Rising tensions can reduce productivity, stifle creative collaboration, and create barriers to communication.

Furthermore, the study identified challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria to include: neglect of business core social cooperate responsibilities among their host communities; Bad leaderships in most of the business organizations; Globalization which have

affected most business operations; Insincerity of government to tackle corruption; Illiteracy in most communities; Greed among some members of the business host communities; Political interest among some members of the communities; Laziness among youth in the communities; Poor disposer of business waste. Poor government presence in most area

The finding is in line with the report of Kubiati (2018) who authenticated that globalization which is the spread of worldwide practices, relations, consciousness, and organization of social life has affected business operations in many ways. To the author, advancement in technological development especially as in information communication technology (ICT) has made the world a small village in which case the world economy, culture, and political space are being integrated into a world economy. Thus, globalization has affected virtually every aspect of man, culturally, economically, politically and institutionally. Globalization is therefore a great challenge to insecurity and conflict management. Globalization has brought benefit to some, but miseries to an increasing number of others. It has concentrated wealth in the hands of a diminishing few while denying access to such wealth to an increasing many.

Similarly, Epstein and Epstein (2006) listed top barriers to conflict resolution to include Inadequate Planning and Preparation; Grief; Systemic Distrust; Failure to Communicate and Listen; Insufficient Focus on Underlying Interests; Partisan Perception, Judgmental Overconfidence, and Wrong Baselines; False First Impressions and Perceptions among others. To the authors, false first impression may be the most crucial barrier to successful conflict resolution. First impressions are terribly difficult to change. Decision-makers make their decisions on the data available at the time and they are slow to recognize and appreciate later contradictory data. The battleship once set in

motion is incredibly difficult to turn about. Thus, the key is to make every effort to establish a good first impression. First impressions, which are generally lasting impressions, allow business organizations the luxury of not thinking or reasoning. The very best way host communities can deal with this unfortunate and stubborn shortcut is prevention. Thus, business host communities should make every effort to create a well positive first impression with business organizations; they should create enabling environments for businesses to thrive in their communities and region.

There was also no significant difference in the mean ratings of experienced and less experienced business educators on the challenges faced by sustainable business in conflict management in South-East Nigeria. This is in line with the opinion of Virginia (2012), who stated that too often parties in conflict create a barrier to conflict resolution because their risk assessments do not factor in the full range of key decision points that the court will be considering if there is litigation. This problem often leads to unrealistic client expectations. Parties tend to be averse to risk regarding gain and would rather have a certain gain than an uncertain larger gain. On the other hand, people are risk-seeking with regard to loss. That is, they would rather avoid a certain loss and take a risk of a greater loss if there is some chance of avoiding that greater loss. In other words, some parties would rather postpone a certain loss (settlement) for an uncertain result in the future (trial). Meanwhile treat others how you would like to be treated is an adage we all learned in childhood, yet we frequently forget to heed it in the heat of battle. Business organizations should respect and regard their host communities as partner in progress. They should observe all the laws and corporate cultures of the communities so as to be able to resolve conflict

that may hamper their business growth, development and sustainability.

Conclusion

Much attention has been devoted to understanding how sustainable business will serve as an important part of the solution in conflict-affected communities, region, states and nation. As the engine behind economic activity, sustainable business can foster peace in a multitude of ways and facilitate transitions from aid dependency to self-sustained progress. Given the diversity of businesses and their varied responses to policies, threats, and incentives, an aggregated analysis of how businesses influence peace and conflict in an area cannot be overemphasized. Distinctions should be made between large multinationals and domestic business, public and private ownership, types of industry, and formal and informal systems to identify the most effective peace-promoting behaviours required from each size. When circumventing challenges involving corruption and bribes to lubricate processes or avoid contractual and regulatory obligations that could trigger or sustain violence, adoption of a clear and comprehensive business regulation is one way to address the market and governance failures that compel sustainable businesses to adopt negative approaches in conflict management. However, it will be more effective and peace promoting if all players, domestic and foreign, business organization comply with the lay down rules so as to promote peace and resolve conflicts that will arise in their areas of business operations. Peace-building in conflict-affected regions requires more than boots on the ground, signing of peace accords, making security arrangements, and focused diplomacy. Practitioners, scholars, and policymakers agreed that successful conflict management requires the effective leverage of all stakeholders including the business sector on the holistic

approach of conflict resolution. When this is done, there will be proper conflict management and resolution across nations especially in South East Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Sustainable business should develop strategies like establishment of inter-community joint venture relationship so as to manage conflict in communities, region or states they are operating.
2. Sustainable business should live up to their social cooperate responsibility of employment creation, poverty reduction, wealth creation and proper waste management to abate conflict escalation in their area of business operations.
3. Business organizations should also embark on projects that may be jointly own and managed by their host communities so as to create a sense of belonging to them.
4. There should be inter- state business bilateral relationships that will create mutual benefits among boarding communities, region and states to prevent conflict.

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