

2019 APAS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

CHAIRMAN OF THE OCCASION

Prof. F. O. C. Njoku

Department of Philosophy,
University of Nigeria Nsukka

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Emeka Xris Obiezu ,OSA

Migration Governance Expert
African Representative of Augustinian
International United Nations
Economic and Social Council

LEAD PAPER PRESENTER

Prof. Ike Odimegwu

Director, Centre for Migration Studies,
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

CONVENER

Prof. Ikechukwu Anthony Kanu, OSA

Founder/President,
Association for the Promotion of
African Studies

LOC

Prof. Nkechinyere Nwokoye

Chairman

Dr. Ejikemeuwa J. O. Ndubisi

APAS Secretary/LOC Secretary

Dr. Jude I. Onebunne

PRO

Dr. Chiugo C. Kanu

Member

Dr. Kanayo L. Nwadialor

Member



**Association for
the Promotion of
African Studies**

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

DAY 1: WEDNESDAY, 12TH JUNE, 2019

ARRIVAL

DAY 2: THURSDAY, 13TH JUNE, 2019

REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS	-	7AM – 9AM
OPENING CEREMONY	-	9AM – 1PM
LUNCH BREAK	-	1PM – 2PM
PARALLEL SESSIONS	-	2PM – 6PM

DAY 3: FRIDAY, 14TH JUNE, 2019

DEPARTURE

PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING CEREMONY

- Introduction and Recognition of Guests
- National Anthem
- Opening Prayer
- Opening Remarks by the Chairman, Prof. F. O. C. Njoku
- Breaking of Kolanuts
- A Welcome Address by the Convener, Prof. I. A. Kanu
- A Brief Citation of the Keynote Speaker
- Keynote Paper by Dr. Emeka Xris Obiezu ,OSA
- A Brief Citation of the Lead Paper Presenter
- Lead Paper by Prof. Ike Odimegwu
- APAS Award of Excellence
- A brief speech by the Awardees
- Goodwill Speech by the Special Guests
- Vote of Thanks / Announcements
- Closing Prayer
- Group Photograph
- Lunch / Break
- Parallel Session @ 2pm

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE 2019 APAS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

PROF. KANU, IKECHUKWU ANTHONY, O.S.A

President, Association for the Promotion of African Studies

One of the major reasons for beginning the Association for the Promotion of African Studies is to create a conducive academic forum where African scholars, of all levels and interests, can come together as a community of inquiry to discuss contemporary issues of concern and if possible find solutions to them.

During the 2018 International Conference on “African Ideologies in a World of Change”, we had a wonderful opportunity to renew long-standing acquaintances, and the aperture to connect with a person or group of persons we had not met before. Therein, we found valuable insights and opportunities for collaboration and innovation.

I convey to all of you my profound sentiments of gratitude for the great work we did together during the 2018 APAS Conference. Our academic labours were very fruitful:

- a. Four APAS Journals were published, and have been included in Google Scholar for the visibility of the contributions of APAS scholars to knowledge.
- b. Three books of proceedings were also published with Author House Publications, in Great Britain.
 - i. African Cultural Personalities in a World of Change: Monolithic Cultural Purity and the Emergence of New Values
 - ii. African Governance and Development Issues in a World of Change: The Changing Patterns of a Static Universe
 - iii. Africa at the Cross-roads of Violence and Gender Inequality: The Dilemma of Continuity in a World of Change
- c. Four Books of Chapters were also published with Lambert Publications, in the United States of America.
 - i. Human Rights in Africa: Perspectives within the Ecology of Religion, History and Governance
 - ii. Gender Equality and Power Relations in Africa: Insights from Religious and Socio-Cultural Perspectives
 - iii. Religion, Politics and Development in Africa: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives
 - iv. Religion, Morality and Peace-Building in Africa: Ambiguities and the Imperfect Human Condition

As we promised those who contributed chapters to these books, copies are free for contributors only. Kindly meet the Secretary of the Conference at the appropriate time for your copy. I, therefore, at this juncture send my appreciation to the Chairman and the Secretary of the 2018 APAS LOC, Dr. Kanayor Louis Nwadialor and Dr. Ejikemeuwa J. O. Ndubisi respectively.

This year, we have come together again to deliberate on an issue of concern, which African governments have battled with and continue to seek solution to: It is that of Migration. While there are several reasons for migration in Africa, at the heart of this movement is the condition of life in Africa.

The Time Magazine casts Africa: "No where is a continent more miserable. Africa has become the basket case of the planet, 'the third world of the third world', a vast continent in free fall". Africa has posed a fresh problem for the external world because their interest in it has now become "merely charitable- a matter of humanitarianism, a moral test for the West".

The faces of greater percentage of Africans register destitution, frustration and despair. The repression and the general insecurity that has pervaded Africa has forced thousands to flout all international border laws to get out of the continent. Some pass through the deserts of North Africa, preferring to face wild beasts than return home, our young girls in huge numbers are moved to Europe rather than face economic backwardness. If you have tried to go to the American Embassy, you would see the huge number of Africans struggling to leave the continent as though they were given an ultimatum.

I would like to share a poem with you titled: "Home". It was written by a Somali migrant by name Warsan Shire.

"No one leaves home unless
home is the mouth of a shark

you only run for the border
when you see the whole city running as well
your neighbors running faster than you
the boy you went to school with
who kissed you dizzy behind the old tin factory
is holding a gun bigger than his body
you only leave home
when home won't let you stay.

"You have to understand,
that no one puts their children in a boat
unless the water is safer than the land

... no one spends days and nights in the stomach of a truck
feeding on newspaper unless the miles travelled
means something more than a journey.

no one chooses refugee camps
... or prison,
because prison is safer
than a city of fire
and one prison guard
in the night
is better than a truckload
of men who look like your father"

"No one could take it
no one could stomach it
go home blacks
refugees
dirty immigrants
asylum seekers
sucking our country dry
niggers with their hands out
they smell strange
savage

messed up their country and now they want
to mess ours up

how do the words
the dirty looks
roll off your backs

maybe because the blow is softer
than a limb torn off
or the words are more tender
than fourteen men between
your legs
or the insults are easier
to swallow
than your child's body
in pieces.

I want to go home,
but home is the mouth of a shark
home is the barrel of the gun
and no one would leave home
unless home chased you to the shore...”.

Honorable colleagues, William Shakespeare wrote: “There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries. On such a full sea are we now afloat. And we must take the current when it serves, or lose our ventures”. This Shakespearean metaphor, means that there is an occasion in each man's life when he must commit himself to a course of action that would lead to success. I think that the 2019 APAS International Conference on African Identity and Migration, is one of such tides in our history when we must rise to the challenge as African scholars to critically study the issue of migration.

I, therefore, welcome the Chairman of this Occasion, Prof. F. O. C. Njoku, CMF of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka; I welcome the Keynote Presenter, Dr. Emeka Obiezu, O.S.A., a migration governance expert of the United Nations Economic and Social Council; I welcome the Lead Paper Presenter, Prof. Ike Odimegwu, the Director of the Centre for Migration Studies, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka; I welcome all of you who are here today as we all look forward to a great International Conference. Prof. Nkechinyere Nwokoye, thank you on behalf of APAS for accepting to be the Chair Person of the 2019 LOC. With you as the LOC Chairperson of this Conference, we look forward to being at the shore of the best part of the history of APAS.

Thank you all, and warm welcome to Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

And may God bless the Association for the Promotion of African Studies!

Profile of Guests



DAS

Summary of Profile

Rev. Fr. Prof.
FRANCIS O. C. NJOKU, CMF



Francis Onyeugwuetom Chukwudi Njoku hails from Umuene Obiangwu in Ngor-Okpala LGA, Imo State; a Catholic priest and a member of the Claretian Missionary of East Nigeria Province, who studied both in Nigeria and abroad. He was a recipient of Hubbard Scholarship Oxford; and Postgraduate Scholarship by the General Government of Claretian Missionaries, Rome. Fr Njoku holds a Diploma in Legal Studies (Oxford University, UK); MA Theology (Duquesne University Pittsburgh, USA); BPhil., MPhil., and PhD (Gregorian University Rome). Between 1999 and 2005, he was Academic Dean, Claretian Institute of Philosophy Nedeke (affiliate of Imo State University). In 2001, he received an Award, by the Imo State Chapter of Law Students, for the improvement of Legal education with his book *Studies in Jurisprudence*.

Fr Njoku joined the staff of Department of Philosophy, University of Nigeria Nsukka in 2005. Between 2010 and 2012, he was Head of Department of Philosophy; considered one of the best HODs in UNN, and best Lecturer in Philosophy Department, and received an Award of Excellence, by Great Minds International, "for touching lives, providing solutions, and fulfilling destinies." Among the many international conferences Fr Njoku attended was an invitation to be one of the keynote speakers at its **3rd Biennial Conference on Philosophy of Communication and Catholic Intellectual Tradition** held by the Department of Philosophy of Communication and Rhetorical Studies of Duquesne University, Pittsburgh USA, between June 5th and 7th 2017. Fr Njoku was the only Keynote speaker from Africa.

Fr Njoku has over 67 publications. His major works include: 'Rorty on Post-philosophical Culture: Shaping our cultures with our Thoughts' *West African Journal of Philosophical Studies* WAJOPS 3 (2000); *Studies in Jurisprudence: A Fundamental Approach to the Philosophy of Law* (2001, 2007); *Essays in African Philosophy, Thought and Theology* (2002); *The Empiricists and Causation in Law* (2003); *Development and African Philosophy: A Theoretical Reconstruction of African Socio-Political Economy* (USA, 2004); 'Moral Critique of the Functionalist Account of the Nature of the Mind' in *Journal of Nigerian Philosophical Association* (NPA) 2(2006); 'A Perspective of an African Philosophy on the Problem of Identity and Conflict Resolution' in *Mbari Journal* (USA) 1(No. 1, January 2008); 'African Identity: Its Metaphysics and Ethic' *West African Journal of Philosophical Studies* (WAJOPS), 11(December 2008); *Ana Atutu – Igbo Philosophy: An African Perspective on the Problem of Identity and Conflict Resolution* (USA, 2009); *Igbo Jurisprudence: An African Exercise in Legal Coherentism* (USA, 2009)); 'A Theoretical Foundation for Understanding Law Subjects and Rights in Igbo Philosophy of Law' in *Open Journal of Philosophy* 3(No 1A, February 2013); *Philosophy, Communication, Conflict Resolution and Peace* (2014); 'Meaning, Truth and Language in T. Okere's African Philosophy' in *Notes and Records: An International Journal of African and Diaspora Studies* (USA) Volume 2, Number 1, 2017; 'Philosophy of Communication, Culture and Mission' *Journal of Communication & Religion* (USA) Fall 2017, Volume 40 Issue 3; and *Studies in Ethics* revised edition (2018).

Fr Njoku is a member of Oxford Society; a member of Pax Romana, Oxford; a member of Philosophers' Association of Nigeria, etc. At present, Fr Njoku is Professor of Philosophy, University of Nigeria Nsukka; Associate Dean, Faculty of the Social Sciences, UNN, and the 147th Inaugural Lecturer of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, with the lectured captioned: *The Philosophical Grid of Igbo Socio-Political Ontology: Ibu Anyi Danda*

Abridged Profile

EMEKA XRIS OBIEZU



Emeka Xris Obiezu, a Roman Catholic priest of the Order of St. Augustine, is an expert in international migration and development, policy advocacy, United Nations and global governance, as well as religions' interface with international organizations.

He was the immediate past permanent representative of Augustinians International at the United Nations (UN), New York. In that post, he was a special consultant to the UN Economic and Social Council, and was a regular speaker at major UN events in New York, Geneva and around the world and contributed to the various UN policies and decision-making processes.

In addition, to his UN responsibility, Fr. Obiezu coordinated the Augustinians' global development initiatives and advocacy and was a member of the Order of St. Augustine's International Secretariat of Justice and Peace, Rome.

During his sojourn in Toronto, Canada (2004-2010) on inter-provincial collaboration between the Nigerian and Canadian provinces of the Order of St. Augustine, among other things he was coordinator of the province's justice and peace commission and helped in founding the Canadian Augustinian Center for Social Justice.

Upon return to Nigeria at the end of his six-year term and ten years experience at the UN, Fr. Obiezu has been appointed the African coordinator of Augustinians International and the Director of Augustinian Center for Advocacy, Justice and Peace (ACAJP), Nigeria.

He is a contributor in the global network on Migration and Development with focus on global governance of migration. He is the coordinator of African Network for Safe Migration as well the convener of national collaboration on Migration and Development in Nigeria – a forum for interactive sharing by all stakeholders—government, international agencies, civil society and the private sector—in migration dynamics in Nigeria. He is a co-founder and the coordinator of Civil Society Network on Migration and Development (CSOnetMADE).

He consults in various aspects of migration management for different agencies and organizations including International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Center for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). He is an expert adviser to the Technical Working Group of the Nigerian Migration Mechanism under the coordination of the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI). He is recently appointed by IOM into a newly formed college of experts to set up roadmap for mixed migration in West and North Africa.

Fr. Obiezu earned a Ph.D. in Political Theology from the University of St. Michael's College in University of Toronto, Canada. He also holds certificates in International Migration Law; Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution, and Understanding Societal Change; both from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Geneva, and United Nations University of Peace, Costa Rica.

He has lectured, presented and published on these and other major issues of his interest

in both academic and popular settings. He was a visiting Professor at Fordham University, New York, Merrimack College, Andover, Massachusetts and Tepeyac Insitute, Texas, USA; as well as Colegio San Agustin, Bacolod, Philippines.

Fr. Obiezu is very instrumental to the founding of the Center for Migration Studies NnamdiAzikiweUniveristy, Awka (CMS-NAU), where he serves as a consultant, visiting lecturer and director of research.

Among his publications is *Seeking Global Justice and Peace: Catholic-Inspired NGOs at the United Nations* (Washington D.C.: Pacem in Terris, 2019). He is presently working on two others, *Politics of Global Migration Governance: Trends, Actors and Processes* and *Dynamics of Nigeria Migration Management: Strides, Challenges and Prospects*.

He is a member of a number of professional and academic associations including, African Studies Program at Munk Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto; Association of Practical Theology (APT); Canadian Association for Studies in International Development (CASID); Canadian Theological Society (CTS), Igbo Studies Association (ISA) and Religious at the UN (RUN).

In all this, Fr. Obiezu is guided by the core Augustinian charism of “community, charity and truth” as well as St. Augustine's thought that the world has enough for all, save for greed and injustice. Thus he is restless for justice, peace and a better world.

This is Emeka Xris Obiezu, OSA, the Augustinian, pastor, preacher, social justice animator, an advocate, teacher, scholar and an author as well as the lover and player of tennis!

Brief Profile

PROF. IKE ODIMEGWU



Ike Odimegwu PhD is a Professor of Philosophy at the Department of Philosophy, NnamdiAzikiwe University, Awka. Graduate of Urban University, Rome, he specialized in African Metaphysical Anthropology, and Social and Political Philosophy atthe University of Nigeria. His research interest areas include human personhood and identity,African social existence and dialogics. He has published a number of books in philosophy including *Integrative Personhood*, *Philosophic Foundations of Politics*, and *Perspectives on African Communalism*. He has also published a number of articles in philosophy, arts and social science journals. His poems have appeared in such anthologies as *Crucibles*(2005), *Water Testaments*(2008) and *Radical Rhythms*(2010). His short stories are published in *Kpim of Death*(2007) and *African Literature and Development in the 21st Century*(2009). He was a visiting Professor at the University of Cape Coast, Ghana, 2009-2010, Visiting Research Professor at the Center for Research in Values and Philosophy, CUA, Washington DC, Fall, 2010; Visiting Professor at the Department of Philosophy, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, 2015-2018. In 2018, his research interest turned to migration and he has participated in a number of workshops on migration research and advocacy, management and governance in Nigeria. Ike Odimegwu was Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies 2014-2018; and currently, Director, Centre for Migration Studies, NnamdiAzikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria.

Abridged Profile

Prof.

JUDE EMEKAMADU

(Ochendo Amiyi-Akah)



A graduate of theology (1981) and a Postgraduate of Religious Studies, specializing in ATR (1998.) He started lecturing as an Assistant Lecturer at FCE ,Katsina (1984-1992), FCE, Obudu (1992-2000) Unizik, Awka, 2000-2017), earning the Professorial rank in 2006. Currently lecturing in COOU in the Department of Religion and Society.

Academic Excellence: Prof.Madu has up to 67 published articles in national and International journals, 4 text books in the field of Religious studies. He was a member, Research team on the Paranormal and occult sponsored by Volkswagen foundation of Germany (2005-2010); Member research team on Obosi history, sponsored by Chief EmekaAnyaoku (2012-2015); he is currently a Member, proposed team on the research on Igbo- Israel connection sponsored by the Igwes of Igbo central sub cultural zone.

He has supervised successfully up to 40 PhDs and so many masters' thesis. Prof.Madu has assessed 22 candidates to the Professorial cadre in Nigerian Universities. He been a regular NUC accreditation panelist since 2008 till date. He is an External PG Examiner to 12 Nigerian Universities in Religious studies till today. PG Co-ordinator, Dep.t of Rel. and Human Relations, 2002- 2017 intermittently.

He has served as Editor, Ujah (2002-2004), Editor in Chief ,Journal of Rel and Human Relations, (2006-2008, 2012-2014).

Administrative posts. HOD, Dept of CRS, FCEKatsina, 1998-1992; FCEObudu, 1996-2000, Unizik, Dept of Rel and Human Relations 2002-2003, 2006-2008, 2012-2014. Sub Dean, Faculty of Arts, Unizik 2006-2008; Chairman, Faculty of Arts exam misconduct committee, 2003-2008, Chairman, Hostel Mgt, Comtee, 2009-2010 and Chairman of many other Senate committees.

Awards. Deans award of Excellence (Prof BAC Obiefuna); Chieftaincy title by my Traditional Ruler as OchendoAmiyi; Merit award by Nzuko Imo and many other Media awards

Community service. Chairman, bazaar committee, St Joseph the Worker Cath Chaplaincy, 2008-2011, Chairman, PTA, FGC, Nise, 2009-2012, Chairman PTA, Austica Mem College, Nanka, 2009- 2017, Chairman Nzuko Imo, Unizik 2009- 2017. Chairman, Screening Committee, Ezes cabinet, Amiyi -Akah.

Travels. Has widely travelled to Europe and to many African Countries.

Marriage. Happily married with six children.

Finally: Called Otu bros by his contemporaries, as well as maker of Profs and Phds in inner circles.

Abstracts



DAC

AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY AND MIGRATION

01

Jude Onebunne, Ph.D

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ABSTRACT

Migration is a complex issue that has always been an integral part of human existence. Historically, in Africa, a number of socio-economic, political, cultural as well as historical and linguistic ties, geographical and environmental factors have often coalesced to exert pressure on people, causing them to migrate. Heightened activities of slave trade and its abolition, neocolonialism and contemporary terrorism, violent extremism and radicalized groups in most African countries have equally contributed to increased and widespread forced displacement and drifting of persons, in search of basic safety and security thereby, leading to a disarticulation of African philosophy and African philosophical traditions and dislodgment of other cultures of peaceful co-existence, negotiation, communalism, and the sustenance of historical facts of and about Africa. Migration has had adverse effect on African philosophy and African Philosophy of education, religion, culture, norms and values of life. With constant contact with the Eastern and Western philosophical traditions made possible by perpetual migration activities of Africans especially youths to European and Asian countries, there seem to be a loss of real touch with the cradle and basic tenets of African philosophy handed down to Africans from time immemorial. This paper attempts an evaluation of the extent to which African philosophy has gone into distortion and extinction as a result of increased migration rate as well as stolen legacies and recommend a restructuring, a return, improvement and a revisit of African history so as to reclaim the proper African philosophical traditions seemingly lost.

Keywords: Africa. African philosophy, migration, philosophical traditions

A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH TO THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF FORCED MIGRATION IN NIGERIA

02

Dr. Hyginus Chibuike Ezebuilo

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ABSTRACT

The political economy of a country is pivotal to its economic dynamics as well as its social system. Being the most populous Black Country, with an estimated population of about 160 million people, Nigeria has become an epicenter of various crises comprising economic, social, and political dimensions over the years. Her post colonial experience has been marked by truncated development and frustrated hope. The failure of governance manifests in poor socio-economic performance; resulting in suffering and unfulfilled expectations as well as facilitated insurgency, conflicts, and political instability. The involvement of multi-lateral development agencies such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in the management of the nation's economy further aggravated the development challenges. These conditions have led to the massive migration of Nigerian citizens including trained professionals like doctors, nurses, engineers, and academics to developed countries around the world, a situation conceptualized in this paper as forced migration. Contrary to the prevailing notion that the migration of skilled professionals is voluntary and advantageous for the sending country in terms of brain gain, brain circulation, and remittances, Nigeria as a sending country lose more as it is deprived of the expertise and services of these migrants, which is critically important for its development. This paper, therefore, recommends that Nigeria should re-orient her development strategies towards ensuring that the conditions that necessitated the forced migration of her citizens from all walks of life are mitigated such that when people migrate, it will be done on a voluntary basis. Also, in view of the current reality that substantial numbers of Nigerians now work as professionals outside the country, deliberate efforts should be made by the government to creatively engage this Diaspora population towards achieving the much needed development goals.

Keywords: Migration, Politics, Economy, Development, Policy, Nigeria

ACCULTURATION AND AFRICAN IDENTITY IN IMBOLO MBUE'S BEHOLD THE DREAMERS

03

Linda Vivian Onuoha, IHM, Ph.D

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ABSTRACT

Migration is an age-long activity. Different people migrate for different reasons ranging from voluntary emigration to forced exile. With its multifaceted nature, some dreams are realized while others remain elusive. However, the effects of migration on people's identity and culture have developed into intriguing questions which occupy a top shelf in the minds and works of contemporary researchers and literary writers. Adichie in her *Amaricanah*, Unigwe in her *On Black Sister's Street*, Mabanckou in his *Blue White Red* have ostensibly exposed the identity crises and the cultural bereavement which migrants face as they struggle to find their feet in their new locations. Using Imbolo Mbue's *Behold the dreamers*, this paper examines the extent to which the Jonga family strives to maintain her African identity in an American society. An expository cum hermeneutic approaches are employed to decry the protagonist's unspoken agonies without undermining the optimism that spiced this epic tale. It concludes that while a break from poverty could be a primary reason for emigration, preservation of her identity would make an average African migrant return to her roots.

Keywords: Migration, Acculturation, Identity, Dream, Cultural bereavement.

IGBO MIGRATION FROM ISRAEL: MYTH OR REALITY?

04

Prof. Kanu, Ikechukwu Anthony, (O.S.A.)

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ABSTRACT

The history of the origins of peoples has been a source of concern to both scholars and traditional peoples. This is very fundamental as such knowledge helps in the building of a people's identity. This paper is concerned about the narrative of the history of the origin of the Igbo from Israel. "Igbo" is both a language and the name of an ethnic group or tribe in Nigeria. There is, however, an etymological and lexical complexity surrounding the meaning of the term 'Igbo'. The difficulty of arriving at a precise etymological and semantic clarity of the word, has its trace in the un-precise nature of the history of the Igbo people. The Igbo are not indifferent to this crisis of identity. No historical question arouses more interest among the present day Igbo people than the enquiry "where did the Igbo come from?" In response to this question, some Igbo have passed down various versions of a migration story framed around Jacob, a patriarch of Judaism. A popular version of the narrative holds that Gad, the seventh son of Jacob, had three sons who settled in present-day southeastern Nigeria, which is predominantly inhabited by the Igbo, and established kingdoms and towns still in existence in southeastern Nigeria today, including Owerri, Umuleri, Arochukwu and Aguleri. The burden of this piece is to re-evaluate Igbo migration narrative from Israel. The method of research employed in this paper is the historical and hermeneutic methods of investigation. While acknowledging the importance of this narrative, this paper believes that The Igbo experience of colonialism and the Biafran War sparked off this perspective.

Keywords: Igbo, Migration, Israel, Jews, Myth, Reality, Jerusalem, Jacob

ADJUDICATION ON CASES OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES BEYOND CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS: CURBING CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION IN NIGERIA

05**Dr. Ngozi Chukwuemeka Aja**Department of Philosophy, University of Port Harcourt
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Human rights when reduced to fundamental rights as entrenched in constitutions and other statutes have certain limitations placed on their protection and exercise. Those limitations are actually hindrances to maximum protection and exercise of human rights which conceptually are absolute rights. The courts through appropriate methods of interpretation and judicial discretion are expected to give effect to the conceptual nature of human rights. Thus the trust the citizens have towards the law is highly sustained when they witness adjudication on human rights in accordance with the spirit of the law and not merely by the letters of the law. In recent times, especially in Nigeria, large-scale cross-border migration of citizens is used by lack of trust in the courts ability to decide human rights cases by going beyond the letter law. Using the method of qualitative analysis, this paper examines the concept of human rights, its reduction to fundamental rights and how courts, by giving effect to the actual conception of human rights, can help reduce the spate of migration in Nigeria. This research can trigger a rearticulation of the limits which the law places on the protection and exercise of human rights. It is because of those limits that the concept of human rights and the value attached to the specific human rights are withering away. Also because of the limits, many tend to think that human rights are just what the law says they are. If this tendency is not checked, the law may consistently drive the concept of human right into oblivion. Ironically, the reason being given for the limits is avoiding incessant violations of human rights. However, contrary to expectations, adjudicating on human right cases based on the limits tends to escalate violations of human rights. The position of this paper is that incessant violations of human rights and citizens' search for countries with better mechanisms for protection and exercise of human rights can be stopped by adjudication on human rights cases which recognize the actual conception of human rights. Consequently this research can activate the zeal to protect and exercise human rights as absolute rights.

AFRICAN FAMILY AND MIGRATION, SYNTHESIZING RELIGIOUS POTENTIALS IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD

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ABSTRACT

Before Africa's modern civilization, cases of family members looking for greener pastures outside their primordial and natural abodes had been an ongoing phenomena. Immigration whether trade orchestrated or forced implicates the incursion of globalization among families of African and Nigerian origins. For instance, Awka blacksmiths had casted an iron gate which till this day is domiciled in the imperial Museum in London and tradesmen of Igbo origin had been found in several states in America. Apart from the trans-Atlantic slave trade which had seen thousands of people of African origin doing menial jobs in the Americas and the Indies, being so had been spotted in Nigeria during the colonial era. This crop of people were the early formators of African and especially Nigeria's post-colonial democracy. Those days, not many people found their ways outside Nigerian shores. Increasing rate of movement of many families started in the 1980s till date. From the Nigerian Immigration statistics in 2017, about 52% of Nigeria's working age youths had migrated to many countries of Europe and America between 1980-2017 in search of greener pastures and a lot more are vying for International Passports to escape. Thousands of African immigrants had been found dead along the deserts in Morocco or stranded in capsized ships in the shores of Italy. The aim of this work therefore is to uncover reasons why employable youths of working age are leaving the shores of Nigeria in search of greener pastures in Europe and America even in other African countries that seem to offer better work opportunities and conditions. The work employs the use of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to explore the details of the findings. The researcher discovers that employable Nigerians leave

the country for other countries because the religious leaders have failed abysmally to instruct on the need for honest civic duties to the nation. They have also failed to preach on the dangers involved in travelling out of the country in most cases illegally to other countries and the consequent risks involved in hibernating in those countries. The need to create employable jobs for the teeming graduates of Nigeria has not been also be buttressed by Nigerian religious leaders sufficiently. The researcher discovers that if the religious leaders will do their duties well, the youths exodus in Nigeria will greatly reduce if not stopped completely.

Keywords: Migration. Illicit business, drug addiction, international vices.

AFRICAN LITERATURE AND MIGRATION

07

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ABSTRACT

African literature is a unique type of literature that relates African stories and experiences with a reflection of the African culture, traditions, values system and norms using major African narrative ingredients such as proverbs, idioms, riddles, myths and the panegyric mode of story-song technique to add sonority to the narrative. It is properly appreciated as a creative writing of a sort within the bounds and ambience of African worldview. Migration which is the human movement across the shores of African continent masterminded by slave trade, incessant globalization and industrialization, contemporary colonization of the African minds and thoughts, insecurities, religious cum ethnic clashes and a quest for better human enterprise have in the long run deeply affected the originality with regard to the Africanity and consequently the Orality of contemporary African literature. Using the method of philosophical analysis, the researchers undertake an evaluative study of the extent of damage continuous migration of Africans have done to the quality, originality and Africanness of African literature, and find out that migration has profoundly affected the originality of the quality of African literature to worth the name. The paper, therefore, recommends a reconceptualization of the African belief system and an indoctrination of same to African writers, infrastructural improvement in African countries to reduce the desire of Africans to migrate to western countries, a decolonization of the African mind and thought on the belief that African literature is inferior to western literature, and an easy accessibility of African literary works to African children both at home and in diaspora.

Keywords: African literature, Migration, Orality, Slave trade, Belongingness

08

AFRICANS AT HOME AND IN THE DIASPORA AS MONGRELS OF CULTURAL AND IDENTITY DISTORTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Aficans in their homeland and people of African descent elsewhere are subjected to a physical and mental or psychological state of exile, and sometimes to both. The foregoing argument is encapsulated in Mandla Langa's "The Naked Song" thus: 'Exile was not so much a geographical dislocation as a state of mind, something that consumed and branded and left one marked for life. Many like animals whose limbs were left in a snare, walked through life crippled, their minds locked on that fateful moment of rupture' (71). Both Africans at home and in the diaspora, within and outside the continent are all entangled in this web of exile(s). However, this paper's focus is on Africans and people of African heritage in the diaspora as mongrels of identity distortion; hence, their loss of the rich African cultural heritage. The paper posits that their physical or mental state of exile makes them live on the fringes of the everyday realities

of the African soil and their diasporic sites. Consequent upon the aforementioned, the Africans and people of African descent resort to forging a new identity. Therefore, the paper explores Caryl Phillip's Crossing the River, Selvon Samuel's The Lonely Londoners and Buchi Emecheta's The New Tribe as microcosms of Africans at home and in the diaspora anchored on postcolonial discourse of crisis of identity.

AN APPRAISAL OF MIGRATION AND THE ISSUE OF AFRICAN IDENTITY

09

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ABSTRACT

The issue of African identity is not a strange one at all. In fact it has been most relevant discussion in African philosophy. The question of African identity that is who is an African? According to Nkrumah of Ghana he said that whoever that is not proud of his colour is not fit to live, when we hear African identity what comes to mind is the colour, the race, the breed and language even our culture plays an important role in showing who we are as Africans. Migration is a process of social change where an individual, alone or accompanied by others, because of one or more reasons of economic betterment, political upheaval, education or other purposes, leaves one geographical area for prolonged stay or permanent settlement in another geographical area. Most times when the people move, do they actually move with their true identity as Africans? When they actually get to their desire destinations, are they actually bold to identify themselves as true Africans? It is in the light of this that this research aims at reviewing the philosophical effects of migration on African identity. The research is a doctrinal research that would rely on conceptual analysis approach. This method involves clarification of concepts and critical analysis of ideas and beliefs. The research concludes that migration has two sides which are positive and negative effects.

Keywords: Migration, African Identity, Freedom, choice and responsibility in the Existential view.

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CULTURE AND MIGRATION: A CASE OF THE IGBO OF SOUTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

In recent times, there has been heightened and sustained interest in the concept migration because of its phenomenal global significance. Emergent discourses dwell on its link with other aspects of life and societal engagements like culture. Humans are naturally mobile. Certain factors contribute to the movement of people from one locality, one country or even from one continent to the other. This movement is not usually a smooth sail as it is fraught with unusual difficulties and hindrances. Immigrants are more often than not cajoled into shading of their cultural identity in their new place of abode as they are subtly made to see their cultural practices as mundane and obsolete. Thus, there is usually loss of culture due to migration. Be that as it may, some immigrants who have strong and established culture migrate with them despite all odds. A case in focus is the Igbo of South Eastern Nigeria. This paper aims at countering the general notion of cultural corruption or the negative effects of culture on migration. It is the view of the researchers that there are benefits accruable from culture in migration. It is the contact of cultures that leads to cultural diffusion and appropriation which translate to improved economies, greater technological innovation and general global advancement. The paper explicates migration, culture and cultural diffusion, the Igbo and their general characteristics, aspects of the Igbo culture that have migrated and the benefits of cultural migration. The paper concludes that cultural diffusion is key to the sustenance of immigrants' cultural identity, individual and global advancement and world peace. It is the recommendation of the researchers that cultural migration should be encouraged because of its emergent benefits.

BELONGINGNESS AND MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

Over the years, many developing African countries including Nigeria have witnessed a mad drift of her citizens to European, US and Asian countries. One of the major reasons that has influenced this incessant drift has been traced to high poverty rates, unemployment, famine, bad leadership, unfavourable government policies, lesser business opportunities, increase in crime and insecurities, gross underdevelopment, extreme inequalities and inadequate social amenities in their countries of origin. Migration is a process of social change where an individual, alone or accompanied by others, because of one or more reasons of economic betterment, political upheaval, education or other purposes, leaves ones geographical area for prolonged stay or permanent settlement in another geographical area. This rush has resulted to underdevelopment of the country of origin, loss of social support, loss of cultural values and identities, loss of family history or root, stress of adaptation as a result of racial discrimination, and most especially, a deviation from the African concept of being as belongingness which is notably, a binding force on all Africans irrespective of socio-cultural, religious or political alienation. This paper evaluated the effect of migration on the African concept of belongingness with the aid of the critical assessment method and historical review and found out that cross-national migration has done more harm than good to Africans as it has pulled her off from her basic traditional philosophies of life such as belongingness, Igwebuik, Communalism, Ubuntu, EBUB, Ibuanyidanda etc and has hung her in the air of quest for American unrealizable dream. The paper, therefore, recommends an urgent improvement in Africa's economic, socio-political and educational standards and a revival of the above mentioned African traditional philosophies.

Keywords: Belongingness, Migration, Communism, Africa

BEYOND POVERTY: USING CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS VALUES TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

In the twentieth century the world witnessed an unprecedented progress in the areas of science and technology, which helped man to adapt to a certain extent comfortably in the world. Unfortunately, Africa did not benefit much from this progress as most African nations are without functional infrastructures while famine, diseases, wars, corruption and low life expectancy characterize the continent. Yet, the zeal to be developed has not left the African continent. Efforts are made everywhere to achieve this noble feat that would improve the quality of people's life. Unfortunately, the approach has always been that of oscillating between total negation of western civilization and total acceptance of it. Hence, this study is geared towards Africans looking inwards and within their environs for solutions to their problems. The emphasis is that the prospect for true development in Africa is realizable through cultural framework. African culture is capable of lifting the continent beyond its poverty status. The researcher adopted the phenomenological approach.

Keywords: Africa, Poverty, Culture, Values and Development.

CARE FOR THE MIGRANTS AND DISPLACED PERSONS: CHRIST'S INJUNCTION TO THE CHRISTIANS: MATTHEW 25:35

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Human mobility is the sign of the present era, though not a new phenomenon. Man is ever desirous for better life and is ever on the move in search of it. Consequent to the poor governance, which has led to vicious circle of corruption, poverty, unemployment, religious and ethnic crisis, rate of migration is on the increase. However, as human civilization becomes more complex, particularly with the development of nation states, the movement of peoples between different lands took on political and legal dimensions. Christ explicitly commands Christians to care for the migrants. Matthew 25:35 captures it very well. It makes it clear that care for migrants and displaced persons is not optional but compulsory. Using this periscope, the paper intends to correct the wrong opinion about migration, and as such mates inhuman treatment on the migrants. Be it as it may, this work attempts to call the attention of the government as well as the church to sincerely care for the citizens so as to not allow a situation where people will be tempted to seek greener pasture elsewhere. The citizens are equally encouraged to make use of their God given talents and gifts to enhance their life just as those countries where they are rushing to have done.

Keywords: Care, Migrants, displaced persons

CONFLICT MEDIATED MIGRATION IN NIGERIA: FOOD SECURITY CHALLENGES AND OPTIONS FOR THE MITIGATION OF HUNGER

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ABSTRACT

Traditionally, Internal migration in Nigeria is fuelled by push factors such as the search for new and greener opportunities and lifestyle from the rural to the urban area which usually culminates into social, economic and cultural benefits to both the home and host communities of emigrants. In recent times, following the escalation of conflicts in different parts of the country, migration has occurred due to distress and as a desperate last resort for survival and safety. Food insecurity, shortages and hunger become part of the plethora of consequences of conflict mediated migration. In reference to the agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals No. 2 which seeks to end hunger and achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Families, communities, government and other stakeholders are grossly challenged. This paper highlights some major ways migration triggered by conflict affect food security and advanced coping strategies.

CULTURAL MIGRATION AND SOCIAL EQUALISATION IN THE CENTRAL NIGER DELTA OF NIGERIA: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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ABSTRACT

In all cultures, one of the basic characteristics of human is the search for a greener pasture. Throughout history, migration remains dominant feature or divining force towards achieving this desire. In the central Niger-delta like other part of the world, instances of migration and integration colour their history. From Kula to Khana, Opobo to Ndoni, stories abound of how the people move from one settlement to another. Here, political, economic, ecological and social religious explanation has been advanced to support such excises. The purpose of this paper is to trace the different histories of migrations of some people in the central Niger Delta. The study will equally attempt to appreciate some factors that gave rise to the movement and explain how the various people coped in their new environment. The research observed that both internal and external factors were responsible or accounted for the incident of migration which took place in the region. To facilitate this study, the researcher combined the historical and ethnographic method in the discussion. It concludes that human migration is a continuous process in the history of man.

DASEIN'S BASIC NEEDS, FACTICITY, AND EXISTENZ: A JUSTIFICATION FOR MIGRATION

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The worsening economic plight in Africa has necessitated Africans' burning desire to leave their countries for greener pastures and survival. The migration of African people to developed countries seems to pose a threat to African identity, as the new environment exposes them to alien cultures and predispose them to imbibe foreign ideas and values, to the detriment of their cherished traditional values and ways of life. This study seeks to justify the migration on the grounds of basic needs, facticity, and existenz of Dasein (a human being). It employs the method of analysis to determine whether there is a correlation between migration, basic needs, facticity, and existenz. The researcher finds that humans tend to seek for improved conditions of life elsewhere at the expense of their cultural identity and values, when basic needs – which take precedence over other needs, including the need to maintain one's cultural identity – are unmet. Unsatisfied basic needs of life always remind humans of the fact that they are thrown beings (facticity) who find themselves in a historically conditioned environment they do not choose to live, and that they are being towards possibilities (existenz). Thus, they would not allow history to imprison them eternally. They constantly strive to transcend the confines of their deplorable socio-economic and political conditions in order to achieve their full potentials and attain their goals of life. The paper submits that the number of African migrants will continue to surge at the expense of African identity unless socio-political and economic structures of African countries are arranged in such a way that the overall well-being of the masses is substantially improved.

Keywords: Migration, Dasein, Basic Needs, Facticity, Existenz

DETERMINANTS AND PROCESSES OF CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION OF ECOWAS CITIZENS INTO NIGERIA

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This paper examines the determinants and processes of cross-border migration of ECOWAS citizens into Nigeria. Data were gotten using open and close ended questionnaire surveys which were administered on 462 ECOWAS migrants based on chain referral approach and were analysed by descriptive analysis, mapping and Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Descriptive analysis revealed that 66.02% of them were males while 33.98% were females. Mapping of migration flows showed that in the

period under study (before 1984 to 2017), the highest migration flows were from the nearby countries of Benin, Togo and Niger which ranged from 9.31% to 30.30% for Benin and Togo and from 7.11% to 9.30% for Niger. However, in 1984 and earlier, there were more migrants from Ghana (21.22% to 45.45%) than any other country in the region. The PCA extracted a total of 7 components from 18 variables and these 7 components accounted for 70.037% of the total variance. Socio-political factor with an eigen value of 14.358 was discovered to be the most significant factor of the migration. Other factors of cross-border migration included inadequate infrastructure and public services, economic, ethno-cultural ties and family and social connections. Based on the findings, recommendations were made, such as curbing illegal migration and selective migration policy in Nigeria; providing adequate infrastructure and improving agriculture and economy of origin countries; and conflict prevention in the ECOWAS region.

Keywords: Cross-border migration, ECOWAS, Nigeria, Flows, Factors, Principal component analysis

DIALOGUING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT: TOWARD CURBING ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

The present work explores the possibility of addressing the phenomenon of environmental migration via dialogue with the environment. The approach is analytical. It is the thesis of the paper that erroneous perception or view about the environment and disharmonious relationship with same are at the root of environmental degradation which triggers repercussive forced displacements. It is discovered that from an organic view of the cosmos characterized by harmonious co-existence with nature, there is transition to a mechanistic perception with its attendant domination and control of nature for human benefit. Thanks to free market economy, highly accelerated scientific and technological revolution and over population whose cumulative effects have led to unprecedented environmental crises. The alarming rate of the consequent environmental displacements calls for a dialogue with the environment by way of re-evaluation of human-nature relationship. It is through this process that healing from the root could be initiated.

ECONOMIC MIGRATION IN NIGERIA: A WAKE-UP CALL FOR EFFECTIVE EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Migration from one society to the other has characterized human societies throughout history. While some move to escape conflict, persecution, terrorism, human rights violations, natural disasters, or other environmental factors, others move in search of economic opportunities, to join families, or to study. At present, Nigeria has been scoured by both international and internal migration. Apart from conflict, persecution, terrorism and the need to reunite with families which could partly be said to be responsible for migration in Nigeria, the search for greener pasture triggered by unemployment constitute one of the primary reasons for economic migration. Surprisingly and most worrisome is the fact that most migrants in Nigeria are youths who may have graduated from tertiary institutions yet remaining not only unemployed but sometimes unemployable. Though government has its part of the blame for not creating job opportunities to reduce the movement of people both within and outside the shores of Nigeria which in many cases has resulted in the dead of thousands, it is the position of this paper that in today's competitive global economy, effective education is of essence if the present tide of economic migration is to be reduced. By effective education here is meant an education which will enable the learner to discover his or her potentials and develop them taking cognizance of the available economic opportunities within a given society in which one lives.

Keywords: Economy, Migration, Effective Education, Nigeria.

ECONOMIES OF MIGRATION AND POVERTY IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

Recent scientific studies focus on finding the connections between two or more variables within a given economy of reality. The discovery of such connections has had implications for policy making, and thus, the discovery of solutions to major problems in society. As a research within this parameter, this paper is concerned about discovering the relationship between migration and poverty in Africa. A cursory glance at the state of affairs shows that the faces of greater percentage of Africans register destitution, frustration and despair. In recent times, Sub-Saharan Africa has attracted a global publicity as a result of the high degree of poverty among its people. Sub-Saharan Africa has, in fact, become synonymous with poverty, and Nigeria, with more than 180 million population hosts the largest population of poor people in the region. In studying the relationship between migration and poverty, this paper discovers that most migrations from the African, is a movement for the search for better opportunities to improve life, therefore, a coping strategy at moments of economic distress. The method of research employed in this paper is the historical and hermeneutic methods of investigation.

Keywords: Poverty, Migration, Economy, Africa, Nigeria, Sub-Saharan Africa.

EMIGRATION AND THE PROBLEM OF BRAIN DRAIN IN NIGERIA: A PHILOSOPHICAL EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

This Study examines Emigration and the problem of brain drain in Nigeria. The question of emigration implies the indicting problem of brain drain in Nigeria. Every year, Nigeria witnesses the fact of citizens leaving the country for more developed places in the world. Some of the most celebrated Nigerian intellectuals and other innovative geniuses today are outside the shores of Nigeria. Most literary figures like Chimamanda Adichie among others all live outside Nigeria. The study notes that this peculiar problem has everything to do with leadership problem and environmental structures which inhibit personal growth and development. People who would have greatly contributed to the rapid and structural development of Nigeria have left in large numbers. Employing the method of analysis, the study seeks to appraise this issue with the hope of adding voice to the growing list of available literature on the subject in combating the cankerworm that is affecting and killing Nigeria's progress. The study concludes that for Nigeria to retain her best brains, there has to be structures in place, quality education delivery, career opportunities and job prospects and an enabling and conducive environment that allows intellectualism and innovativeness to thrive.

Keywords: Emigration, Brain drain, Nigeria, Migration

ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION A PANACEA FOR STEAMING THE TIDE OF POVERTY AND YOUTH MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

This study centred on entrepreneurship education a panacea for steaming the tide of poverty and youth migration in Nigeria. Two research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study. The study used survey research design and was carried out in South-east States, Nigeria. The population was 134 entrepreneurship experts. Questionnaire was used for data collection. The instrument was validated by three experts. Cronbach Alpha reliability method was used and an overall reliability coefficient of .87 was obtained. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Generally, the study found out that adequate entrepreneurship education when acquired has the capacity to reduce poverty and youth migration. The paper recommends among others that entrepreneurship education programme at all levels of education should be made encompassing to provide youths and other recipients with the needed entrepreneurial abilities that will emancipate them from the shackles of poverty and unwarranted migration.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Education, Poverty, Youth, Youth Migration

ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION: A VIABLE TOOL FOR MITIGATING RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN ANAMBRA STATE

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated Entrepreneurship Education: A viable tool for mitigating rural-urban migration in Anambra state. Three research questions and one hypothesis guided the study. Descriptive survey design was adopted to guide the study. The population of the study is 11,725 which comprised 6,649 people in urban and 4,070 people in rural areas respectively. Disproportionate stratified random sampling technique was used to select 262 respondents, which comprises of 186 people from urban and 76 rural areas. A structured Questionnaire containing 16 items was used for data collection. The instrument was validated by three experts two in the Department of Educational Foundations and one from the Department of Science Education. The validated instrument was trial tested using 20 respondents which comprise of 15 people in urban and 5 in rural areas of Enugu State which is outside the study area. Cronbach Alpha technique was used for the analysis. Mean and standard deviation was adopted in analyzing the data collected. The findings revealed that creative skill-acquisition from specific field of endeavour help in mitigating rural-urban migration. Based on the findings, it was recommended that Federal Government and other stakeholders should fund entrepreneurship education and business schools where recipients can acquire innovative skills for practicing entrepreneurship in their respective locations both urban and rural areas respectively.

Keyword: Education, Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship Education and Rural Urban Migration.

GLOBAL SOUTH-AFRICA, TERRORISM AND MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

Countries of Global South are largely characterized and interconnected with history of colonialism and neo-colonialism and not very stable economic and social change through which large inequalities in living standards, life expectancy and access to resources are maintained, it is a term that is being used to replace the 'derogatory third world' nomenclature. Africa is seen largely in the map of the Global South.

Terrorism is a major characteristic of the Global South countries; hence it has given rise to a lot of factors ranging from political instability, social unrest, civil disorganization, religious war, ethnic strife and economic destabilization. Most of these come in the form of terrorism; consequently, it has contributed in no small measure to the tendency and the eagerness to migrate to what one could refer to as safer climes. This paper uses expository and analytical methods in philosophy to x-ray: the meaning of Global South, terrorism, its causes and attendant consequences, including migration and so on. Finally, this paper gives a possible recommendation on how to curb the causes of terrorism and migration in Africa.

Keywords: Global South, Africa, Terrorism, Migration.

GLOBALIZATION AND MIGRATION: AN AFRICAN ETHICAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

In the age of globalization, it is all too certain that people do migrate. They move beyond the confines of their environs cities and eventually countries. In spite of the objections, which critics of globalization advance, they acknowledge the chance that globalization offers people to interact, vehicle their cultures and integrate with some others. In this way, globalization through migration define a basic feature of human beings as mobile beings. Oftentimes, migration is not music to the ears of some politicians of the West, especially in the wake of economic hardship, Islamic terrorism, environmental degradation etc. Not only in these circumstances but also in some others, the West obstructs Africa-to-the-West migration. This attitude evokes the questions: (i) Ought migration be one-sided; (ii) Should the West throw open their borders to Africans? (iii) By singling out the African, is the West not encouraging the African to put her house in other? By so doing, we shall have responded favourably from the perspective of African ethics.

GOOD MORNING IT IS TIME TO MIGRATE AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION

26

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African traditional religion is the religion of the people of the continent of Africa before the advent of Christianity and Islam. The problem of this study is based on the fact that the good reception accorded to foreign religions by Africans has to a great extent eroded the host religion to a second class position. Foreign religions which were hosted by African Religion have wittingly condemned the religion to be barbaric, archaic, comatose and otiose and unworthy to be called a religion. The main objective of this work is to seek ways through which African religion can be migrated to other parts of the world, recruit followers and even established reputable worship centres in the diaspora. The work shall adopt a purely qualitative phenomenological research method. Key informant interviews shall be conducted (KII). Secondary materials from the Library, internet and other published materials were used. Result showed that a good number of expatriates are also and already started consulting traditional African priests, and that if well organized the religion can be migrated to other parts of the world.

Keywords: Good Morning, Time, Migration, African Traditional Religion

“HEY MR. TEACHER MY CHILD MUST PASS THIS EXAMINATION AT ALL COST!”: ON THE CHEATING CULTURE AND AFRICA'S POST-COLONIAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Examination is one of the assessment criteria in the process of knowledge production and reproduction in any society. However, what happens if this process is compromised by cheating and similar malpractices? Put otherwise, what is the consequence of allowing mass cheating leading to cases where grades that do not capture the intelligence of pupils are attained? What is the implication initiated by the cankerworm of cheating in Africa's post-colonial knowledge production? This study employs the method of logical analysis in examining these posers. It patents contrary to popular opinion that Africa remains underdeveloped not because of the experience of colonization, imperialism and exploitation of her resources, but through the miscarriage of her educational system. This study thereby takes another approach to disinter how the educational system of contemporary Africa has waned consequent to the circumvention of proper assessment of knowledge. It is the conjecture of this work that this is primarily one of the many reasons why Africa remains underdeveloped after over half a century of political independence. When knowledge production is compromised through cheating in examinations, poor minds will soon surface. From these antecedents, these minds will stumble upon sensitive positions in the social hierarchy. The mind that cheated to pass will further widen the gap between theory and practice through ignorance of state of affairs. These are the minds that will wreck an economy that was built in decades overnight. In the end, this study submits plausible recommendations toward an authentic knowledge production that will engender development for the African peoples.

Keywords: Examination, Education, Cheating, Africa, Post-Colonial

HISTORICIZING IDENTITY QUESTIONS AMONG THE NORTH-EASTERN IGBO PEOPLE: A CASE OF “WAWA”

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ABSTRACT

Identity deals with the identification of oneself, whereas identity questions relate to the difficulties in really understanding or determining who you are in relation to other people. The People of northeastern Igbo, particularly, the Abakaliki in Ebonyi State and Enugu in the central Igbo, have had this problem of identity simply because they are being described as “wawa people”. While the two groups of Igbo people have continued to call each other wawa people, none has actually admitted the name. Wawa is wrongly conceived as a derogatory concept that connotes both rejection and timidity. It has been often used to refer to people who have not attained high standard of civilization. Therefore, whenever wawa is used as an identity for someone from northeastern Igbo such person will be ever ready to go to war because he or she feels he or she is being represented in an image that connotes denigration. Against this background, this study was provoked by the inferiority that stigmatizes people from these areas to argue that while the people are disposed to fight for being called “onye wawa”, the word means more than an insult. The word simply means “No” which stands for a disagreement of a particular ideology. The study is underpinned with modernization theory while data for this study will be collected from both primary and secondary sources and data collected will be historically analyzed in a thematic narration.

Keywords: Historicizing, Identity, Questions, Northeastern, Wawa

HISTORY AND HUMAN MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the history of human migration which includes the peopling of the world to regions where there was previously no human habitation, during the Upper Paleolithic. The inquiry starts from the pre-modern history of migration of human populations beginning with the movement of Homo erectus out of Africa across Eurasia and Homo sapiens appears to have occupied all of Africa and had spread across Australia, Asia and Europe by 40,000 BC. The study explores some places, such as Turkey and Azerbaijan, which had substantial cultural transformation after the migration of relatively small elite populations. The evidence indicates that early humans migrated due to many factors, such as changing climate and landscape and inadequate food-supply. The Age of Exploration and European colonialism has led to an accelerated pace of migration leading to the local populations, such as the Aboriginal people in Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Australia, Japan and the United States, to be numerically overwhelmed by incoming settlers. On the side of Modern History, the study posits that Industrialization encouraged migration wherever it appeared. The First and Second World Wars, genocides, and crises sparked by them, had an enormous impact on migration. For example, Muslims moved from the Balkan to Turkey, while Christians moved the other way, during the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Also the Russian Civil War caused some three million Russians, Poles, and Germans to migrate out of the new Soviet Union. Furthermore, the paper interrogates the contemporary history of migration and concludes that many people leave their home countries in order to look for economic opportunities in another country. Others migrate to be with family members who have migrated or because of political conditions in their countries. Education is another reason for international migration, as students pursue their studies abroad. Finally, using oral and written sources and applying the narrative and analytical tool, the study also employed the qualitative analysis method (a scientific method of gathering non numerical data). The method seeks to understand phenomena from the perspective of the individual or group. Finally, being one of the modest attempts at documenting the history of human migration, this study has extended further the frontiers of the historiography of human migration which until recently has remained unexplored.

Keywords: Pre-modernHistory, Modern History, Contemporary History, Human Migration, International Migration, European Colonialism

HUMAN MIGRANTS' CHALLENGES AND INITIATIVES REQUIRED FOR EFFECTIVE MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the migrants' challenges and initiatives required for effective migration and development system in Nigeria. Three research questions guided the study while the null hypotheses formulated were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The population for the study was 234 subjects comprised government officials, religious and community leaders. Proportionate random sampling was used to select subjects from each state in each geo-political zone. Instrument for data collection was unstructured questionnaire. The instrument was validated by three experts in the Faculty of Arts, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Cronbach alpha reliability method was used to determine the internal consistency of the questionnaire items and 0.89 reliability coefficient was obtained. Three research assistants were involved in data collection using the prepared unstructured questionnaire. Mean and percentage were used to analyse data for answering research questions while analysis of variance was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The study found out that human migrants were challenged with insecurity, lack of freedom and skills needed by host communities among

others. The study also found out that 33 policies and 53 initiatives could be put in place by government, religious and community leaders for migration and development system in Nigeria. Recommendations include that all the policies and initiatives determined should be implemented for improving migration and development system in Nigeria.

Keywords: migration, initiatives, human-migrants, religious leaders, development

IGBO MIGRATION AND THE FUTURE OF TRADITIONAL PARADIGMS

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ABSTRACT

This paper studies Igbo migration and its consequences on the cultural and traditional paradigms of the Igbo. Geographically speaking, Igbo land is located in the South Eastern region of what is known as Nigeria. The southern part of Nigeria exhibits a wide variety of topographical features. It is situated within the parallels of 6 and 8 east longitudes and 5 and 7 north latitudes. As a culture area, it is made up of Enugu, Anambra, Imo, Abia and parts of the Delta, Cross River, Akwa Ibom and Rivers States of Nigeria. In its status as an ethnic group, the Igbo share common boundaries with other ethnic groups: eastward, the Yakos and Ibibios; westwards, with the Binis and the Isokos, Warri; northward, with the Igalas, Idomas, and the Tivs, and southward, the Ijaws and Ogonis. Not minding their geographical localization, the Igbo has the tendency of the Igbo to migrate to other lands and consciously decide to settle, build homes and develop those lands. Some even assume traditional titles and begin to command influence in the Diaspora unlike other people who migrate to other lands, acquire wealth and repatriate the wealth to develop their homeland. The Igbo deviation from the grand norm of global migration philosophy has created a strange culture that raises fundamental questions about the traditional paradigm of the Igbo. The method of research employed in this paper is the historical and hermeneutic methods of investigation. It argues that in spite of Igbo migration, her traditional paradigms will not go extinct.

Keywords: Igbo, African, Traditional, Paradigm, Migration, Diaspora.

IMMIGRATION AS A PATTERN OF LIFE: IMPLICATIONS ON THE TRADITIONAL IDENTITY OF AFRICANS

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ABSTRACT

In life, people enjoy some fun migrating from one geographical area to another. In Africa, various countries of the western world immigrated into the hinterland basically for political, economic, and religious dominion. Historically, Africans migrated within their local communities. Today, Africans immigrate in their numbers to different parts of the globe, mainly for economic reasons. This paper has observed that immigration of Africans to foreign countries is immensely one of the factors responsible for the peoples' degrading traditional identity within and outside the continent. This paper therefore, aims at educating the people on the dangers of allowing their traditional identify to go into extinction. This awareness is expected to aid the upgrading of African tradition, culture and religion. The research recommends that various traditional agents of socialization should be enhanced; traditional institution should be rehabilitated among other things. Historical research method is adopted in the study. Data were generated from both primary and secondary sources. Method of data analysis is the descriptive method.

Keywords: Immigration, Life Pattern, African Society, and Traditional Identity

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY STRATEGIES FOR STAFF TRAINING TO ENHANCE ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS IN SOUTH-EAST NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study examined information and communication technology strategies in staff training to enhance entrepreneurial skills in South-East, Nigeria. One research question were posed to determine the extent to which entrepreneurs utilize ICT strategies in staff training. One null hypothesis tested at 0.05 level of significance guided the study. The design used for the study was descriptive survey and the instrument was structured questionnaire. The population of the study was all the 1251 registered entrepreneurs of medium and large scale enterprises in the private sector, from which a sample of 723 respondents were drawn using proportionate stratified random sampling technique. Methodology employed for data collection was questionnaire survey design. The questionnaire was trial tested in another state (Kogi) outside South-East, to determine the authenticity. Mean and standard deviation were used in analyzing the data collected for the research questions and real limit of numbers was used to judge the responses as to whether they were often or minimal. The t-test statistics were used to test the hypothesis. Findings of the study showed that some ICT strategies are often utilized while some are minimally utilized in staff training to enhance entrepreneurial skills in South-East, Nigeria. The null hypothesis of significant difference in staff training was not accepted. It was therefore recommended among others that government should mount training particularly for unemployed youths on employable ICT skills on regular bases, government should create special software and computer interfaces to provide basic literacy training for adults and entrepreneurs should fashion out ICT apprenticeship schemes for their staff.

Keywords: ICT, Strategies, Training, Entrepreneurial, Skills

MIGRATION AND SEARCH FOR ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: THE DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE THIRD WORLD

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ABSTRACT

The issue of migration has been a paramount issue with regard to the Third World countries and their development. One may ask: Why do people migrate? The above question and other related ones serve as the basis upon which this work is built. In answering the above question, we shall employ analytic method so as to analyze some of migration issues. With this method also, we shall consider the interconnectedness between the internal and external migration. We shall also examine migration as a search for economic well-being and lastly, migration in relation to the third world development. The fact remains that migration, as it stands today, is a double-edged sword as far as the Third World development is concerned.

LANGUAGE AND MIGRATION QUESTION IN A CONTEMPORARY WORLD

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ABSTRACT

Language is not just a means of communication, it is also a site of identity construction, a process by which individuals give meaning to the world. The connection between language and identity can function at both an individual and a societal level; people can feel a bond with others through a shared language, they make sense of who they are through the words that they use. In the case of migration, speakers of one language make contact with speakers of another language. Some individuals will become fully bilingual as children, while others learn a second language more or less well as adults. The movement between different languages can result in fractured identities, in language change and in new constructions of identity. This paper reviews the concepts of language and migration. It x-rays the complex interplay of the migration process and language. It also explores the interrelationship between aspects of the migrant's experience and contextual contingent nature of language. The paper therefore recommends that there is need to create cultural spaces for the expression of multilingual experiences.

LANGUAGE AND MIGRATION: SOME IMPLICATIONS ON AFRICAN IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT

Several thrilling stories and incidences of migration and displacement occur around the world on daily basis. Despite the great benefits migration has brought to people across nations, tribes and climes, cases of displacement, refugee, racism, terrorism, drug-trafficking, gangsterism, sex-worker, women and children trafficking, money laundering, displacement, women-children abuse and human right cases, African-Western brain-drain syndrome, language and cultural disorientation and to mention just a few cast great doubt over the benefits there is to migration. Migration, though driven by ambition, anticipation, hope and fulfillment, the negative factors mentioned above are constant reminder that 'migration goes beyond an expression of human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future; it has also become a global phenomenon associated with racism, human trafficking, depression, fear, deprivation, displacement, cultural disconnection and linguistic disorientation. Migration has become a global menace, a potent tool for cultural, socio-political and economic disconnection. Thus, this paper examines African migration and its implications on African languages. It argues further that language being a carrier of culture must be sustained in order to preserve and to sustain African pristine value system. Recent African social predicament, linguistic disorientation and cultural bereavement demand new approach to projecting African languages in global and multicultural frontiers. To this end, the paper suggests re-designing of curriculum at elementary, secondary tertiary schools in such a way to make mother tongue compulsory at major entrance examinations such as Common-Entrance Examination, Senior Secondary School Examination, Joint Admission Examination and to be on the same level with Mathematics, English Language, Physics and Chemistry. In addition, the paper suggests the use of mother tongue in public places like schools, churches, mosques, state and national fora for discussion and presentations. Interpretations could be made available in English language when necessary. This will go a long way at creating not only the needed awareness for the lofty place of language to African identity but as well restore the lost glory of African culture.

Keywords: Language, Migration, Mother-tongue, Culture, Disorientation, Multiculturalism

MEDIA AND MIGRATION: X-RAYING THE FAILURE OF THE PRESS IN ADDRESSING THE PLIGHT OF IDPS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The gruesome attack of unsuspecting members of the public, incessant shelling of military formations and destruction of property taking place in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria has left thousands of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) helpless victims. The guerrilla tactics of the insurgents which enables them to take advantage of civilian populations by using mostly women and schoolgirls as sex slaves, cooks, suicide bombers and human-shields has further made the Boko Haram insurgency a dire humanitarian crisis. With no ancestral home to call their own, those who have been adversely affected by the insurgency have had to rely on relations in far-flung states by migrating to those places or simply remaining in open camps. With this background, the researcher embarked on a qualitative investigation: "Media and Migration: X-Raying the Failure of the Press in Addressing the Plight of IDPs in Nigeria" to investigate the matter. With the aid of the social migration, mutual and collective interest theories, the study discovered complacency, lack of professionalism and synergy amongst media corporations as responsible for the menace. It suggested training of journalists as well as rehabilitation and reintegration of victims to their communities as ways out. It concluded that if the press plays its pivotal role as the conscience of society, it would keep government on its toes about the plight of IDPs. Only then can the integration of these victims into society be fully achieved.

Keywords: Boko, Haram, IDPs, Insurgency, Nigeria.

MIGRATION AND IGBO CULTURAL IDENTITY

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ABSTRACT

Every culture is identical to itself. Culture is simply understood as a way of life of a people. Studies show that every human society has a particular culture that distinguishes particular people from another. As a people, the Igbo have a particular way of life – Igbo cultural identity. More so, Igbo people are known for moving from one place to another in search of greener pasture. In view of this observable reality, the pertinent question now is: What is the lot of Igbo cultural identity in the face of migration experience? Therefore, employing the philosophical methods of phenomenology and hermeneutics, the study observes that the movement of Igbo people from place to place either on temporary or permanent basis constitute a serious challenge to Igbo cultural identity. Among other things, this study calls for Igbo cultural renaissance. This, in the view of this study, is one of the ways to restore Igbo cultural identity despite the influence of migration experience.

Keywords: Migration, Igbo, Cultural Identity, Culture, Cultural Renaissance

MIGRATION AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN THE POST-COLONIAL NIGERIA, IGALAS IN ANAMBRA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Migration has been a salient factor in intergroup relations in Nigeria while its contributions to the growth of ethnic tolerance and unity cannot be overemphasized. Most of these migrants have been immersed in their new communities where they have either adopted their culture and language or practice a mixture of the two cultures, consequently most of these groups have been overlooked and their existence sometimes rarely documented. This paper however studied the intergroup relations between Igalias in Anambra state who are situated in Anambra west local government area and their Igbo neighbours. It will

therefore discuss their migration, social and cultural interactions and activities in the area. The methodology adopted in this paper is historical research method consisting of both primary and secondary sources of data. This paper concluded that though migration can sometimes lead to serious contentions between the indigenes and migrants. The Igalas in Anambra west local government has adapted and integrated well with the Igbos in their environs and has impacted enormously to their environment.

JURISPRUDENTIAL DISCOURSE ON MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON TERRORISM IN AFRICA

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African continent is experiencing comparatively high levels of terrorism that is linked to migration of people from different countries. Migration in the postmodern world raises some of the most pressing philosophical questions about human dignity and the value of human life. As it were, human migration connotes the movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location. Migration and terrorism is now a global discourse, as scholars have not been able to achieve an agreement on whether or not these two issues are connected, and so whether migration is partly responsible for terrorism or not. This paper seeks to examine the implication of migration on terrorism in Africa. Considering the fact that migration raises more fundamental questions than should migrate enjoy same rights and privileges as citizens? The paper probes into the very essence of what it means to be human, as well as how we define our communities. Adopting the analytic approach, the paper cross-examines the problem of identity and migration, and it proposes some jurisprudential approaches of tackling the menace of migration and terrorism in Africa.

Keywords: Jurisprudential, migration, terrorism, Africa

MIGRATION AND POLITICAL ECONOMY OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Although migration is as old as human history, it has increasingly attracted more attention in contemporary times. Clearly, this is connection to emergent human security issues bordering on personal safety and economic concerns. Issue of migration in Nigeria is very complex that they raise very serious questions that beg for answers. For instance, what are the main causes of population movement in Nigeria? In other words, why do Nigerians migrate to other cities and countries? How does migration affect the security architecture of Nigeria as a country? What is the relationship between migration and nomadism? Has migration undermined or enhanced the economic and socio-political development of Nigeria? Immigration, indeed, is a resultant effect of the integration of most African countries into the West capitalist system. Nigeria's political economy has actually been driven by this integrative process to the point that it is now a problem achieving substantial development no matter the efforts put in by the people. This work, thus, focuses on the political economy of the Nigerian society vis-à-vis the problem of immigration. It examines the politics in development, the practice of this politics, the various developmental policies in Nigeria, their implementation and level of success. The findings revealed that the political economy of Nigeria has experienced pitfalls resulting from an economy powdered by incompetent and visionless leaders, known for reckless sending, over-invoicing, inordinate diversion of public funds for personal interests - thereby plunging the country into economic, social, and political woes. Among other recommendations made, value re-orientation was proposed in line with disabusing the minds of the citizens from ethnocentrism, wrong consumption patterns and import oriented culture. This paper will not only contribute significantly to the literature concerning migration but also stimulates important policy responses towards addressing associated issues and challenges.

Keywords: migration, politics, economy, Nigeria, development, policy.

MIGRATION AND RELIGIO-POLITICAL INSECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Several experiences in Africa in recent times, from the religious to the socio-cultural, have threatened the value of life. The timeline of the deadly attacks of the Boko Haram insurgents and other religious crises in Nigeria and her bordering countries during the last ten years is alarming. These crises, religious, ethnic and political, have led to the loss of property, and above all, a decline in the value of human life. Navigating from the religious to the political scene reveals even more. The 1966-67 genocide orchestrated by the military and political figures against Biafra during the Biafra-Nigeria War, has had great implications for Igbo migration since the end of the Civil War. The Asaba massacre, Onitsha Apostolic Church massacre, rapes, etc., are evidences of how wanton crimes were committed against humanity in Biafra. Again, on November 20th 1999, the President of Nigeria ordered the invasion and subsequent destruction of Odi community in Bayelsa State by the soldiers of the Nigerian Army. It was an invasion that was genocidal and a gross violation of the rights of the victims, principally to life. The question raised and attended to in this piece is the implications of these religious, ethnic and political crises on migration. The methods of research employed in this paper is the historical and hermeneutic methods of investigation. The paper found out that migration, in Nigeria especially, as in many parts of Africa, is strongly connected to religious and political violence.

Keywords: Violence, Conflict, Migration, Insecurity, Religious, Political, Peace.

MIGRATION AND CHALLENGES OF ACTUALIZING THE COSMOPOLITAN IDEAL IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

Migration is not a new phenomenon in human history and throughout history men have moved from place to place to flee from violence, war or persecution, from famine or environmental catastrophes, to start a new settlement or generally in search for a better life. This movement from one's country of origin to another country makes one who was once a citizen in his home country to assume the status of an emigrant. The distinction between emigrants and citizen raises the question of the status of immigrants in their host countries. It is a source of concern when they do not enjoy the same status as citizens and therefore, do not enjoy the same rights as citizens. Cosmopolitanism holds that all immigrants be granted hospitality in their country of residence, this cosmopolitan ideal arises from the understanding of all men as citizens of the world or "world citizens". Kantian idea of cosmopolitanism or world citizenship defies boundaries and like the categorical imperative which applies to all men. This Kantian idea stems from the view that we are all citizens of the same human community. Despite this idea, we find many problems arising from immigration all around the world both for citizens and emigrants. This work uses the method of analysis to break down the concept cosmopolitanism and brings to light the challenges of the actualization of this concept in modern day Africa despite our advances in technology and learning. Considering the recent spate of xenophobia, and other forms of inhumanity against emigrants across Africa, this paper opines that African nations have a role to play in protecting the rights of emigrants and holds that for the cosmopolitan ideal to be actualized, Africans need a reorientation of the mind and a revival of the spirit of brotherhood.

MIGRATION AS A THREAT TO SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The world has now grown so wild that one needs to know who one's neighbour really is for security purposes. Negligence to this is negligence to life and properties and if one fails to address security issues, they will negatively address one's issues. Security issues are not today discussed without references to the issues of migration, globalization, slavery, open-border ideology, cosmopolitanism, wars and other violent incidents as core agents of 'refugee', terrorism which is today a network human threatening activity, among others. Thus, security consciousness is a necessary factor to the beginning of the enjoyment of a good life, creation of tranquil society and then social development. Today, migration, to a great extent, clearly plays out in the whole institution and movement of terrorism, cultural dominance and imposition and underdevelopment just as it has equally affected the real "identity" of some nations. These explain why terrorism and the issues of insecurity have raised international concern as every nation now opens an "eagle eye" on migration issues by ensuring zero-border porosity. "Terrorism" indeed, "has become the most apparent challenge to global peace, since the end of the second world war." So, in this paper, we will analytically expose how the whole idea of both legal and illegal migration has encouraged terrorism/insecurity, negative acculturation, escalation of diseases, neo-colonialism, underdevelopment, high rate of unemployment, economic and population crisis, loss of lives and properties, perpetration of inter-community/national wars, among other negative occurrences. On the other hand, we will equally attempt enumerating how migration has helped to bring about positive occurrences like abolition of negative cultures and traditions, education and development, among others, in many ways. In doing this, we will employ historical, evaluative, analytic and expository methods.

MIGRATION CRITICALLY QUESTIONS AFRICAN METAPHYSICS OF TO BE AS AFRICANS

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ABSTRACT

Belongingness is the African Metaphysics of To Be. Many foreign policies and actions have over the years threatened and continued to endanger the existence of Africans as authentic Africans as well as the African Continent. Besides the abolished slavery and out-modelled neo-slavery as well as other reasons for which ever Africans have been forced to relocate their bemoaned geographical environment to a susceptible better one, Migration has itself raised great many questions on the African Metaphysics of To Be and has casts great doubt on the authentic Africanity of Africans within and without African continent. Using the method of critical analysis, the researchers find out that migration really questions the much lauded belongingness and much prized togetherness expressed in many African rooted concepts as Igwebuike, Ibuanydanda, Onyeaghananwnnuya and at most, the much esteemed communalistic extended family system that claims to accommodate all. The researchers, however, recommend finding solution to our African problems within African continent and a return to the clarion call of Africa Unite.

Keywords: Migration, Belongingness, Africa

MIGRATION: THE BANE OF AFRICAN CULTURAL REVIVAL AND THE CATALYST TO WESTERN RELIGIOUS AWAKENING

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ABSTRACT

The erosion of certain aspects of the African indigenous values like truth, justice, etc. due to the negligence of the genuine spirit of the African cultural heritage, which promotes brotherhood, togetherness, etc., by some contemporary African political leaders, is having a devastating effect on the lives of some contemporary Africans. Thus, scholars like Nwachukwu Sylvanus Iwe, Kofi Asare Opoku,

etc., have severally called for the revival of the honest spirits of the African traditional culture, which helped in the creation and maintenance of a prosperous and just society in the traditional situation. Unfortunately, these calls have not been genuinely heeded to. Some contemporary Africans who supposed to be the custodians of the African custom are now moving from this part of the globe to settle in the West, because of economic hardship created by the failure of the political class. Certain parts of Africa, today, like Nigeria, Ghana, etc. are witnessing Christian religious boom; some Christian ministers, evangelists, etc., from Africa now travel to the West, which is highly distracted by the strong quest for high scientific and technological advancement, in order to propagate the gospel of Jesus Christ, and at the same time showcase the rich African cultural heritage of communalism which is equally relevant in Christendom. For proper data collection, both the primary and the secondary sources have been adopted. The employment of the phenomenological, the sociological and the historical methods is for proper analysis of the data collected, and the promotion of authenticity in this academic exercise. It is pertinent to observe at this point, once again, that the movement of some of the Africa's Finest to the West is not only for gospel propagation, it is also for the exhibition of the rich cultural heritage of Africa. While, over here in Africa Westernization has shattered communalism and left crashed individualism in its trail. This ugly situation can be remedied if the contemporary African political leaders live up to expectations and honestly support the call for the revival of the genuine spirit of the African traditional culture, which holds peace, justice and equity, truth, togetherness, brotherhood, etc., in high esteem.

MIGRATION, PERSONAL IDENTITY AND THE HUMAN CONDITION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to give a philosophical analysis of the concepts of Migration and personal identity and how it resonates, in understanding the human condition in the post-modern world. Though, some philosophers like Locke, Descartes and Sartre etc. had reflected on the question of personal identity and the human condition. Nonetheless, the need for a philosophical response to the question of migration is timely due to its recurrent decimal in the global space. Migration is redefining personal identity from political or ethnic domains to more multicultural or multinational domains which have an implication on the human condition in the world today. No doubt, migration is shaping the politics and economy of countries in the global north and those in the global south, with many migrants coming from the global south to the North. However, the problematic from a philosophical point of view, lay in whether migration is intrinsic in human nature or it is caused by circumstances or situations beyond human control? The answers given to this question is what is underpinning the policies, laws, and actions against or for migration globally. Hence, this paper will argue the claim that Migration is a human tendency that is provoked by hostile circumstances beyond the control of the human person. It is grounded on the fact that humans as pleasure-seeking beings, which, always try to avoid pains and seek for pleasure, even if it means changing the domain of their identity. Thus, personal identity is not a static 'stuff' in the human person but a 'flux' that change based on the quest to better the human condition. Therefore, in making sense of the issues that inform this paper, the paper shall employ the method of critical analysis.

Keywords: Migration, Philosophy, Identity, human condition, global

MIGRATION AS CATALYST TO MARRIAGE DISINTEGRATION IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD: ISSUES IN FLORA NWAPA AND IFEOMA OKOYES' NOVELS

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ABSTRACT

Migration of different types and for various reasons has been part of human history and existence. Marriage disintegration has become a common phenomenon in contemporary world. Most united and close-knit families have greatly given in to dislocation and movements of the principal family

head. Migration as an integral cultural and societal activity has been identified as a catalyst to breakdown of marriages. In most cases, family unity and continued existence are susceptible to intrusion by extraneous elements leading to eventual breakdown. Literary artists have captured incidences and situations of marriage breakdown occasioned by various issues other than migration such as; childlessness, neglect, abandonment and others. Thus Flora Nwapa's Efuru and Ifeoma Okoye's Behind the Clouds present perceived happy marriages that fall to the challenges of shift in business and job locations by the male spouses. Using the sociological framework of Max Weber's 'Social Action' which studies aspects of human behaviour, this study makes a literary analysis of the incidences and disruptive effects of migration in marriages in the texts under study. The essay specifically identifies relationships and social interactions as causative factors of eventual marriage disintegration. It further identifies male protagonists as usual culpable agents of extraneous influences and relationships.

Keywords: Migration, Marriage, Disintegration, Contemporay, Social Action

MIGRATION OF NIGERIAN WOMEN TO ITALY: ITS IMPLICATIONS AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Migration to Italy involves both male and female in search of greener pastures but female migration is in part a different phenomenon from its male counterpart. This article explored the horrific experiences of Nigerian women that have migrated to Italy especially since the 80s till date. The paper identified poverty as the prime motivating factor for this migration. The paper used the analytical method to bring to the fore the risks which these women are facing which range from forced prostitution to acts of violence to the extent of some of them loosing their lives in the process. The paper concluded by identifying poor governance and lack of proper moral upbringing of children as the root causes of the illegal migrations that have destroyed many Nigerian youths and called on the government to improve the standard of living in the country.

MIGRATION, INVASION AND RELIGION: EXPLORING THE HERDSMEN (PASTORALISTS) - FARMERS CONFLICT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

At the top list of social unrest in the country today is the reoccurring incidents and cases of Herdsman/Pastoralist Farmers conflicts. One form and cases of confrontation has been witnessed across regions, states and communities of the nation. In some regions, the confrontations seem to be more intense and dynamic than in another. The parties to the conflict had held a different claims and positions on the conflict. Against this background, the present study sets out to critically study the various claims and positions maintained by the parties and the prospects and solution to the conflict. Historical descriptive method was use in the study. The study observes that the Pastoral/Herdsman community has held firmly and propagated open grazing of livestock which has been their traditional method of pastoralism, and as such sees any attack on such method as denying them their free movement and migratory rights. The Farmers community on the other hand sees traditional pastoral method of keeping live stock as outdated and as such, prefers the adoption of ranching and sedentarization. Implementation of open grazing for majority non-Muslim community is disastrous and entails encroachment/ invading into their lands and property, which has religious consequences. The study has also observed that scolars and the government are yet to agree on the right strategy towards addressing the conflict. It is the submission of the paper that the Government and policy makers come up with an agreed strategy, which will consider some influencing factors, such as the impact of modernity, population growth and religion, politics.

Keywords: Exploring, Conflicts, Migration, Invasion, Religion

MIGRATION, GLOBALIZATION AND THE LIQUIDITY OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION

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ABSTRACT

In the face of migration and globalization, the question that continues to emerge in the discourses of African scholars and beyond, borders on the survival of African Traditional Religion. Some scholars in reaction to this have argued that with Western education and medicine, the wake of urbanization and industrialization, the huge movement of the young from village life to urban areas in the search for survival, African Traditional Religion would pass away with history through extinction as in the case of the religions of ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome that have faded away. This paper is written as an antithesis to the above perspective. It argues that rather than death, African Traditional Religion has gone global through migration and globalization. The Trans-Atlantic slave trade led to the growth of African-inspired traditions in the Americas such as Candomblé in Brazil, Santería in Cuba and Vodun in Haïti. Furthermore, many in places like the US and the UK have converted to various traditional African religions, and the importance of the diaspora for these religions is growing rapidly. African religions have also become a major attraction for those in the diaspora who travel to Africa on pilgrimages because of the global reach of these traditions. The method of research employed in this paper is the historical and hermeneutic methods of investigation.

Keywords: African Traditional Religion, Migration, Globalization, Westernization.

MIGRATIONS, MODERN DAY SLAVERY AND AFRICAN IDENTITY IN CONTEMPORARY TIMES: THE TREND AND THE DANGER

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ABSTRACT

There is nothing wrong in people migrating from one place to another for various reasons. Usually, people have pressing issues that compel them to leave their natural environment to migrate to another new environment which may not be very friendly to them. Migration from one nation to another in contemporary Africa now seem different because a whole new lot of packages are now involved especially danger. The African continent, ordinarily, is a blessed continent because it has numerous mineral and human resources. Freedom to mingle and travel from one part of the world to another is not forbidden. In fact, freedom is one of the basic characteristics of the African continent. There is no gainsaying that Africa, just like some other continents in Africa have challenges facing it politically, socially, culturally, and economically. One of the challenges disturbing Africa in recent times is the trend in individual travels or migrations from African nations to some foreign nations in search of greener pastures. Migration can be caused as a result of war, political disturbances, economic instability, and cultural clashes amongst so many other things. This paper tends to look into the current trend in migration attitudes going on. It also tends to look at the dangers on the people and on the African identity. Before the coming of the white people, African engaged in migrations. Today, many have been exposed to various societal ills especially women and children as a result of migration. Thus, in recent times when nations are looking for what will elevate their status and identity, African continent cannot afford to allow indecent use of migrants across the world to ruin African identity across the globe. Hence, this paper will be looking at migrations, modern day slavery and its dangerous impact on African people and on the African continent. Africa have suffered drastically during the colonial rule and after. It has been called bad names and thus, African patriots, historians and nationalist have continued to strive to solidify African identity.

Keywords: Migrations, Slavery, African identity, Trend, Danger

MY TONGUE SEEMS TO HAVE FAILED ME: LANGUAGE AS AN EXCLUSION PARAMETER IN TRANS-NATIONAL MIGRATION

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Language is considered a vital tool for identification, existence, survival and functioning of man in a given society. In other words, it is meant to be eco-friendly; however, language becomes an instrument of exclusion when an individual finds himself in an environment where the language used is alien to him. This paper thus links language to migration drawing signpost of 'tongue failure' and of exclusion as problematics of language for migrants. Interactivism and functionality defines an individual's effectiveness, however, where there is 'loss of tongue', it dwindles the individual's dialogicity, functionality and productivity thus leading to total exclusion from the society. The paper highlights various instances where language excludes migrants' access to employment opportunities, social justice and health facilities. It is of the view that in transnational migration, because of linguistic distance, migrants are excluded from basic rights of living and participation in the society. Although the language policy of most host countries have provided free tuition for language learning to solve this problem of exclusion for migrants, this seems to be a long-term goal. To this end, the paper recommends that the services of translators and interpreters are needed for immediate response to language exclusion.

NIGERIAN ENGLISH: A MAJOR CAUSE OF COMMUNICATION DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY NIGERIAN MIGRANTS IN NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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English is a major language spoken in Nigeria. It is being taught in Nigerian schools, from the nursery schools to the higher institutions. Being Nigeria's second and official language, as well as the lingua franca, the English language has received great prominence within the country and has been accorded a prestigious position. Despite this, most Nigerians find it difficult to interact with the native speakers of the English language when they migrate to native English speaking countries. This problem brings about the inability of some of these migrants to secure good jobs on time and make honest livings in those countries. To ascertain the major cause of this communication barrier, the researcher reviewed the experiences of fourteen individuals – two native speakers of English, who had encounters with Nigerians, and twelve Nigerian migrants to native English speaking countries. These experiences were relayed to the researcher through face to face discussion, telephone conversations and electronic social media. The researcher discovered that the major cause of their communication barrier is the Nigerian English, which is commonly spoken and taught in Nigerian schools. Based on Communication Accommodation Theory and Whorf-Sapir's Hypothesis, the researcher recommended, among others, that Nigerians should be made to undergo intensive trainings on the variety of the English language spoken in the country they wish to migrate to before they are granted visa.

Keywords: Migration, varieties of the English language, Nigerian English, communication barrier

POLITICS AND MIGRATION

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ABSTRACTS

Politics is the set of activities associated with the governance of a country or an area. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another to achieve a goal. This study is on the influence of politics and migration on each other. Using the method of critical analysis, the researchers find out that there is politics of migration and politics in migration. The researchers also discover that war, political instability, lack of political liberty and state policies which discriminate against particular group of citizens who oppose those in power are some of the political reasons for migration. Hence, politics has a lot of influence on migration. The researchers therefore recommend that all hands, id est, government, private individuals, entrepreneurs et cetera be put on deck to reform the political and economic sector in order to create more job opportunities and promote political stability all in a bid against migration.

Keywords: Politics, migration, State, Liberty, Government

POVERTY AND MIGRATION

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The history of humanity is characterized by men moving from place to place in search of a better life. There has been a history of a particular tribe or race deserting their original abode for where they think life will be more clement with them. In recent times individuals undoubtedly move from their countries, nations and states to other countries in search of greener pastures and these movements in this current time is occasioned by poverty and hardship. From observation it had been gathered that this mass exodus of people from their countries to another mostly took place in the global southern parts of the world or the third world or poor countries of Asia and Africa. These people took a lot of risks in their attempt to escape poverty in their home, must times they end up the hands of human traffickers who usually push them into slavery. Also, many of them who recourse to dangerous routes like seas and deserts lose their lives in the process. This paper therefore, will be investigating poverty and migration, its consequences and possible remedies or solutions. This research employed analytic method of philosophy.

**POVERTY AND MIGRATION:
A CHALLENGE TO AFRICAN IDENTITY**

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ABSTRACT

African identity for an African is well situated in his culture which he externalizes in his conduct and character wherever He finds himself. However African ego of identity has been marred by the poverty that bedeviled African soil which often time make Africans want to migrate to any available greener pasture irrespective of the terms and conditions of the migration. One can now clearly say especially in this contemporary time where assimilation and globalization is the order of day, that poverty and migration poses a serious challenge to African identity. This paper therefore looks critically into how poverty and migration to a large extent serve as a major treat to African identity in the contemporary time with a view to providing a lasting solution to curb this menace.

Keywords: Poverty, Migration, Identity and Assimilation.

**REDUCTION OF MIGRATION; AN APPROACH FOR PROMOTING
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The study assessed the reduction of migration as an approach for promoting sustainable development in Enugu State, Nigeria. Three research questions guided the study. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was 330 rural and urban dwellers in Enugu State. The entire population of 330 was used as sample. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire titled Reduction of Migration as an Approach for Promoting Sustainable Development Questionnaire (RMAPSD). The instrument was face-validated by three experts in research method, and its reliability was determined using Cronbach alpha estimate with an overall reliability co-efficient 0.92. Weighted mean was used to answer the three research questions. Copies of the instrument were administered through direct delivery technique. Findings of the study revealed that unemployment, desire to learn trade, job transfer were the major causes of migration. Decrease on agricultural production, over population and congestion in urban area, under population in the rural area are the effects of migration. Rural industrialization, provision of social amenities, improvement of education and provision of job opportunities are ways of reducing migration. The study therefore recommended that Enugu State government should embark on provision of social amenities such as drinkable water, steady power -supply, motor-able roads, etc in Enugu State, Nigeria.

Keywords: migration, sustainable development

RELIGION AND MIGRATION: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF DEEPER CHRISTIAN LIFE BIBLE CHURCH IN GLOBAL EVANGELIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Africa was once labeled, stigmatized, and misconstrued as a "Dark Continent" devoid of the knowledge of God by Christian missionaries and armchair anthropologists from Europe. The Christian missionaries never saw any positive outcome in African welfare; neither did they take the indigenes of African communities to be religiously, morally or intellectually sound. However, despite all these erroneous beliefs and misconception, the seed of Christianity was planted on African soil. Today, the massive growth of churches of African provenance is an indication that in 'African hands' Christian mission and evangelization have truly gone international and African Diaspora Christianity is at the fore front of the new initiatives. Some of the largest congregations in Europe and beyond are either founded by Africans or led by people of African descent. This, to use Pauline language, testifies to how God chooses "the foolish things of the world" to serve His purposes (1 Cor. 1:27-29). Premised on the theoretical framework of transnational studies and sociology of religion, this study investigates the role of Deeper Christian Life Bible Church in global evangelism. Adopting historical and phenomenological research model, findings indicate that, though the church originates in Nigeria and is founded by a Nigerian (Pastor William F. Kumuyi), the vision and mission statements has a global outlook. It is anchored on the Great Commission (Mtt. 28:18-20; Mk 16:15-20; Luke 24:46-49). The very presence of the church in various continents of the world and the large number of followers attest to the dynamic quality and significance of the church evangelical witness. However, it is not insignificant that Africa, a continent despised and shamed in many ways, has emerged as a beacon of Christian mission and evangelization in the global spread of the faith. Thus, this paper argues that, for many African Christians, the recession of Christianity among Westerners is a call to evangelism and re-establishment of kingdom values in the lands of the nineteenth century missionaries. Mission is in reverse. African Christians are therefore enjoined to utilize this opportunity to embark on massive evangelism. The entire globe is the mission field and evangelism is a divine mandate!

REFUGEES AND MIGRATION: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN PROVIDING PRACTICAL SUPPORT AND PROTECTION SERVICES TO THE REFUGEES

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ABSTRACT

Refugee as a human displacement has gained greater worrisome prominence in the international discourse as the number of refugees and internally displaced persons in the today's world continues to rise with newer experiences and challenges. At the local and international levels, people have been forced to flee as a result of natural and man-made factors. The objectives of this research were; to review and analyze the knowledge and thinking about refugees and displaced persons through existing research and experience, to highlight the reasons for this mass movement of people, to look at the plight of these refugees, suggest what social workers can do to ameliorate the plight of refugees and recommend strategies for mitigating migration generally as a guide for future work and implementation of refugee services. The methodology adopted in this research includes; structured interview, literature review and analysis and Focused Group Discussion (FGD). The findings arising from this research showed that people have been displaced due to environmental/ecological factors, socio-economic depression, political instability, violence/war, terrorism, persecution, growth in population, ethno-political conflict/tension, breakdown of state structures and institutions among others. Also, the findings showed that refugees and IDPs face pitiable physical, emotional, psychological tension/trauma, economic resources lack and human rights abuse which shows that social workers role in stemming and mitigating migration and the plight of refugees cannot be overemphasized. Against this backdrop, the researcher recommends that government at all levels should provide for the human and material needs of the people, ensure peace and harmony, integrate policy thrust, resources and needs of the refugees into all aspects of national development planning. Also, Nations should be alive to the protection, support and assistance programmes for the refugees and internally displaced persons as relief officials and agencies become more dedicated and committed to their duties and responsibilities of providing professional services and support good for the refugees, displaced persons and society. Similarly, more social workers should work in Refugee and IDPs camps to provide professional services and support beneficial to those vulnerable persons as well as to see to the strict enforcement and implementation of the 1959 UN Convention and the 1967 protocol among signatory nations.

Keywords: Refugees, Migration, Internally displaced persons, Social work

POVERTY AND MIGRATION: DIMENSIONS IN DEEPENING THE UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Much of the current data suggests that the wave of poverty induced migration compounded by the heightened level of herdsmen uprisings and insurgencies are on the increase and constitutes a worrisome dimension in the economic development of Nigeria. Suffice to reecho the opinions of many scholars observing that the banes of Nigeria's economic development besides corruption are the issues of poverty and migration. Poverty and migration are bedmates given the fact that most migrations are poverty orchestrated. Although in recent times, most migrations are forced due to conflicts and insurgencies leading to internally displaced migrations or migrations beyond the frontiers of Nigeria. In this paper, the writers are investigating the degree to which poverty and migration are compounding the underdevelopment milieu of Nigeria. The writers shall adopt a thematic approach in the conduct on this research. The paper identifies that poverty as the lack of productive resources, income and capacities which contributes to individual or group isolation has contributed immensely to migrations towards Europe and the America in search of greener pasture. Poverty no doubt subjects individuals or groups to vulnerable position, making them powerless economically, politically and most often socially discriminated.

Keywords: poverty, migration, underdevelopment

POVERTY AND MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

Poverty can be expressed as a state of being poor, that is, the official level of income that is necessary to be able to have the basic needs for living such as food, cloth, shelter which serve as a basic human need.

While migration can be emphasized as the movement of large numbers of people, birds and animals from place to another in search of financial living. However, migration and poverty, and their implications for social policy should have linkages between them. Poverty research offers several established understandings on the nature, structures and processes driving poverty. The study of poverty and migration linkages is multi-disciplinary, most of it has focused on one dimension of poverty, its material dimension, in income, consumption, remittances, assets and etc. Migration is seen as a form of income and asset diversification by families, with families investing in migrants in families, and both expecting returns from that. Adolescent children are probably part of this, especially in poor communities where a long period of childhood is unaffordable, but the literature on family migration strategies generally makes no recognition of children. A study of 4500 cocoa farms in Cameroon, Coted'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria, found that around one percent of farmers employed cross-border or domestic migrant children (IITA 2002). An intermediary was involved in recruiting 30-40 percent of the child workers but the bulk of recruitment was by other workers, children making contacts themselves or by the former directly. In this case of recruitment by intermediaries, none of the children reported their parents being paid and none reported being forced against their will to leave home, and most claimed to know the recruiter. An essential finding is around the importance of migration networks, internationally and locally. Migrants move to places where friends, family members, neighbours or other from their village have moved before. As a result, migrants in a specific destination tend to come from specific areas of origin particularly when the migratory roles are relatively attractive and have higher returns.

Keywords: Poverty, migration, policy, implication.

POVERTY AND THE ESCAPIST ROUTE OF MIGRATION: A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Poverty as a term can be somewhat complicated. In many respects, it indicates being indigent, being poor, lacking and in need. However, in religious context, especially in Christianity, the new testament recorded that the sermon on the mountain indicated that blessed are the 'poor' in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. The complication becomes the literal understanding or interpretation accorded to the text. The exegesis on the biblical concept of being poor has a lot of existential stronghold especially for religious people. This present study examines Poverty in relation to Migration. Migration implies an itinerant change from one place to another. What is debatable as the study exposes is the fact of why people move from one place to another especially in search of greener pasture? Is poverty the cause? Are there causal relations between poverty and migration? Employing the methods of phenomenology and analysis, the study seeks to explore how poverty causes people to migrate with a view to tackling the problems of home countries in relation to citizens' welfare, growth, development and general wellbeing, using Nigeria as an indicting example. The study raises the factual observation that there is a link between poverty and migration. The study concludes that to nip such emigrational tendencies in the bud, there is need to fix the problems of home countries with structural and developmental strategies that utilize the best of human and natural resources in creating an enabling and conducive ambience where society is "de-povertized" and where people can actualize their potentials without hindrance or denial.

Keywords: Poverty, Migration, Nigeria, Development, Greener Pasture

RELIGION AND THE IRONY OF MIGRATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY**64****Onah Nkechi Gloria Ph.D**Department of Christian Religious Studies
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From the 15th to 19th Century, Africa was hit by trans-Atlantic slave trade spearheaded by European migrants. With the advent of these Europeans, Central and West Coast of African became vulnerable to slave raids in which captured slaves were shipped through the Atlantic Ocean to Europe, North America and the Caribbean Islands to work in plantations and as domestic servants. The slave trade was abolished in 1807 and the missionaries began working assiduously in West Africa. But the past experiences of colonialism and slave trade seem to have left the continent in the present situation of insecurity, ethnic fractionalization and underdevelopment. The major objective of discussing Religion and the Irony of migration in the 21st Century is to investigate how a people once forcefully taken into slavery, an act that was condemned now tries by all means to travel to the slave masters' continent for menial jobs. Another irony is made manifest in the fact that the once imported religion in Africa is now being exported to the Europeans. The methodology employed in this study is descriptive phenomenological method. Both oral interviews and library materials were used. The study reveals that bad governance and quest for greener pasture are reasons behind migration to the western world. The study further reveals that as a result of advancement in science and technology, the western world is losing grip on belief in God, hence, to revitalize Christianity is part of the reasons Africans migrate to the western world.

Keywords: Religion, Migration, Trans-Atlantic slave trade, Africa, Europeans.

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Violence and Migration crises are serious social problems in contemporary Nigeria. While volumes have been written on violence and migration of Africans, there is dearth of literature on the religious perspective to the issues of violence and migration. In fact, available literature have shown how violence and migration have affected migrant Africans' identities in time past. Up till the present, globalization has also been one of the major factors responsible for migration of many Africans in contemporary society. In contemporary Nigeria however, the narrative is different. Violence, and in fact, religious violence, is the main cause of migration crises among Nigerians. This is especially the case in the North East of Nigeria where a decade old religious violence has continued undated, resulting in a total displacement of over 3.3 million Nigerians, who now face migration crises. This is a serious social problem that this paper intends to address. The main aim and objective of this paper is to show that religious violence in North East Nigeria, has caused migration crises. The paper intends to use a qualitative method of data collection and analysis, the conclusions and recommendation(s) will be drawn based on the research findings.

**RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION:
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ABSTRACT

Nigeria is blessed with fertile soil and other natural endowments. Most of our farm works are done in the rural areas. Today, there is a massive movement of our people from rural to urban areas. Rural-urban migration constitutes a serious threat to the development of agriculture in Nigeria. It brings about a decrease in the labour force available for farm work. This study employs the philosophical method of critical analysis and consequently it discovers that instead of exporting food items, Nigeria is forced to import food to supplement the efforts of few farmers in the rural areas. This paper therefore recommends, among other things, that social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water and good roads should be provided in the rural areas. Also good schools and qualified teachers should be made available in the rural areas. Agro-allied industries should be setup in the rural areas in order to provide job opportunities to rural dwellers. The agricultural imputes and farming technologies should be introduced to the rural people to improve the production level. Credit facilities should be provided to increase their production and standard of living. It is the submission of this paper that when the above recommendations are strictly adhered to, most urban dwellers who do not contribute substantially to urban growth will relocate to the rural area. This will go a long way to decrease the problems of rural-urban migration in Nigeria and invariably boost the input and output of agriculture in Nigeria.

Keywords: Migration, Rural, Urban, Nigeria, Agriculture,

THE COMPATIBILITY OF RELIGIOUS MIGRATION IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempt to sought out the compatibility of religious migration to the contemporary world. Most often times people sees the migration of religion as an anti-agent tools in the contemporary world of development. This claims are made woefully under the influence of religion's identity which is always beclouded as a result of migration. As a set of religion migrate or settled in a particular place; they directly or indirectly copied another doctrine / cultures which they are not made of. Therefore, mimicking their identity. It is as a result of this that the researchers adopt expository method in carrying out this study to point out that migration affects religion. Nevertheless, the migration of religion contributes enough in the development of the contemporary world. This is so because when people migrate to a new place they make different in their daily life, and new experience inevitably acts upon even the most tenaciously held religious tradition. With the reverse relationship, religion often inspires migration. For example, an organized religious groups may decide to move to a place where their pursuit of holiness will face fewer obstacles. Some successful colonies of this kind played important historic roles by defining patterns of conduct for larger. Again, in the context of personal and private pursuit of holiness the religious migration has also inspired uncountable pilgrims to visit shrines that are usually located where their religion originated. Furthermore, it has led to the conversion of strangers, even across the linguistic and cultural barriers. The researchers conclude that despite the shortcomings of religious migration, its positive impact should set in as a paradigm in the contemporary world; since it fosters development. However, we may opine that religiously inspired migration, whether peaceable or warlike; and that it had an important deal to do with the definition of civilizational and cultural frontiers in historic times.

Key words: Religion and Migration.

THE EFFECTS OF LABOUR MIGRATION AND BRAIN DRAIN PHENOMENA ON HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION IN AFRICA: AN APPRAISAL OF RELATED LITERATURES

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ABSTRACT

Labour migration involves the transfer and flight of technical know-how and skills from one nation to another, for the purpose of securing a better job and establishing a new residence. It has consequences for the individual, the area of origin and the area of destination. It is an indisputable truism that labour migration has adverse effects ranging from social, cultural, political to economic upon the emigrant's country. Over the last decades, an increasing number of developed countries have put in place different mechanisms to encourage the immigration of only the most talented, skilled individuals from developing countries. A good example is the international visa lottery scheme. This scheme is put in place perhaps because developing countries cannot fully exploit the abilities and skills of human capital, as they do not have enough jobs to offer. Thus, Africa and other developing continents has become a human capital-generating machine for the developed world. The thrust of this paper, therefore, is to investigate the factors responsible for the flood of African migrants witnessed during the past couple of years. Systematically, the paper first considered the dynamic consequences of labour migration and brain drain syndrome on human capital formation in Africa. The paper then explains the indispensability of a better understanding of the economic effects of labour migration and brain drain matters for policy makers in Africa. It also provides details on the different methodological approaches used by the researcher and summarizes the main findings of the report from a comparative perspective. Empirical studies has established the global net benefits of labour migration, but their findings are inconclusive about the impact migration has on the emigrant's country. This gap is addressed in this paper. Additionally, the paper investigated unemployment factor and the role of educational scholarships on motivating youth to leave Africa and the probability of returning to their homeland. Finally, the paper will offer policy recommendations to ensure immigrants' economic contribution in developing human capital.

Keywords: African Migrants, Migration, Brain Drain, Human Capital Formation, Unemployment, Poverty.

THE IMPACT OF RELIGIOUS VIOLENCE ON MIGRATION IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Religious violence has to do with Christian-Muslim strife in contemporary Nigeria and can be traced back to 1953. Religious violence in Nigeria is dominated by the Boko-Haram insurgency which aims to impose sharia on the other parts of the country. Violence has become a topic issue in the society. Every society indulges in one type of violence or the other; cultism, rape, child-trafficking, child-abuse, political and religious conflicts. This research examined the causes of religious violence, effects and the role of social work in mitigating religious violence which influence people moving from one place to another in search of better living. The research was conducted using the methods of oral interview and desk review. The data collected was analyzed phenomenological to come up with result. Results showed that many Nigerian cities as well as rural communities have faced terrible religious conflict that threatened the very existence of the nation. It challenges the belief in one Deity, which every believer in Nigeria claims as his creator. The state of religious behaviour in Nigeria has now become so disturbing a problem that many people are strongly feeling about it. In other words, the social workers provide information about our service user to relevant agencies and the social worker with a district set of skills and a distinct value base must be firm in reminding external agencies of these skills and values. Since social workers offer social justice values and human rights. Many of the social workers have excellent working relationship with schools, police, and health services which has to be addressed in a holistic manner. Finally, the paper has some recommendations that help to arrest the situation.

Keywords: religious violence, violence, migration.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN AFRICA AND ITS ETHICAL CONCERN

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the ethical issues in human trafficking in Africa. Human trafficking is a global problem. It is commonly practised in African nations and many other countries in the world such as Russia, Venezuela, Iran, Libya, Zimbabwe, Mauritania and Equatorial Guinea. It involves the recruitment, transportation and transfer of persons by use of force or other forms of fraud, abuse of power or giving and receiving of fees for the purpose of exploitation. Some of the factors that promote the practise in Africa are poverty, lack of job opportunities, search for better standard of living, civil unrest, religious crisis, oppression and security problems. Most of the victims of human trafficking are women and young children. Many of them are lured by the promise of well-paying jobs and better working conditions but end up in countries where traffickers force them into prostitution and forced labour and other forms of exploitation. Many of the trafficked people are subjected to various forms of hardships and health challenges such as gonorrhoea, syphilis, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis and other sexually transmitted diseases. The paper investigates the history, causes and purpose of human trafficking. It also examines human trafficking from the Kantian and Utilitarian point of view. Considering the two ethical theories, Utilitarianism seems to defend human trafficking. However, the author explains that Utilitarian ethic is not enough to justify the morality of human trafficking and argues that members of the society have a strict duty of beneficence towards other persons. Hence, there is a need to promote other people's welfare by respecting their rights and avoiding harming them. We conclude that the government, religious institutions and non-governmental organizations have important roles to play in the eradication of human trafficking in African society.

Keywords: Human trafficking, Utilitarianism, Kantianism, Morality, Society

THE PUSH AND PULL FACTORS OF POVERTY; MIGRATION OF NIGERIANS TO EUROPE

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This paper tried to establish a strong link between poverty and cross migration of the unemployed and financially strapped Nigerian youths, taking into cognizance other factors responsible for cross border migration such as need for qualitative and quantitative education and skills acquisition, conflict and political persecution, however, this paper argued that poverty-induced migration through regular and irregular routes outside Nigeria is the commonest and most visible push and pull factors of emigration of Nigerians to Europe thus any means to escape poverty. Conversely, poverty as a pull factor is associated with remittances ploughed back home by migrants to help ameliorate the impact of poverty among relatives at home. It therefore concluded that migration of Nigerian youths in (droves) large numbers has contributed in no small measure to taint the image of Nigeria as an entrenched underdeveloped nation; the approach adopted in driving home this argument is qualitative method using a chronological sequence to outline the push and pull factors.

THE ROLE OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGIOUS VALUES IN CURBING RISKY MIGRATION IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

African traditional religion has been severally described and defined as the indigenous religious beliefs and practices of the Africans and also the religion which resulted from the sustaining faith held by the forebears of the present Africans, and which is being practiced today in various forms and various shades and intensities by a very large number of Africans, including individuals who claim to be Muslims or Christians. The religion has over the years promoted so many values and has distinguished the culture of the people in special ways African culture is embedded in strong moral considerations. It has a system of various beliefs and customs which every individual ought to keep in order to live long and to avoid bringing curses on them and others. It was believed that disloyalty to a leader was disloyalty to God and the position of leadership was either hereditary or by conquest. Economic values of the traditional African society are marked by cooperation. The traditional economy, which is mainly based on farming and fishing, was co-operative in nature. Love of God and Neighbour, was provided by African religion. The waning value for life, modesty and altruistic living which African traditional religion promotes has led youths to take Risky Migration moves out of the country Nigeria. This work involves some Key informants (KI). However the work shall adopt the phenomenological research method. Library and other published materials shall also be adopted for the study. The study showed that if the true African value like respect for life and altruism is re-awakened then the continent shall once more be great.

Keywords: African Traditional Religions, Values, Risky Migration

THEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON RELIGION, FORCED MIGRATION, AND DISPLACEMENT IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

In Africa, the 21st century had witnessed unprecedented disturbing humanitarian crises in the events of forced migration and displacement. Literature have focussed on the economic, social and cultural causes of forced migration and displacement. However, this study aims at implicating religion as a factor of displacement and migration in Africa. It is worth commending the role of the faith-based organisations and communities in ameliorating the plight of forced migrants and the displaced. However, religion has continued to play a negative role in Africa which is seen in the high level of religious intolerance, escalating to the destruction of lives and property, forcing many people to flee their homes and countries. The breakdown of religious relationship is seen in countries such as Nigeria, Chad, Sudan, CAR, Kenya, Congo, Somalia, and Mali among others. The effects are seen in the high number of refugees and displaced persons in several African countries. This study argues from theological perspectives of harnessing the positive potential of religious traditions and ethos of justice, tolerance, mercy and compassion for those displaced and for forced migrants. The totality of biblical and Christian understanding challenges the African conscience with regard to the evil of forced migration and displacement of people and establishes incontrovertible ethical demands of justice for the displaced. The research depended on primary and secondary sources of data.

Keywords: Theology of migration, religion, forced migration, displacement, refugee crises in Africa

TRANSFORMING NIGERIA TO A 'GREENER PASTURE' FOR NIGERIANS: A PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTION OF THE IDEA(L) OF HOME, HOME-BELONGING, AND HOME-FULFILLMENT FROM THE COMPANIONSHIP OF NEGRITUDE

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ABSTRACT

In this contemporary era, it is sadly noticeable of Nigerians to flee from Nigeria with a reason that they seek after 'greener pastures' which remains in the geography of the Western nations. These Western nations through Nigeria history are referred to as the colonial masters and every colonial agenda is enshrined and established on 'enslaving'. They institute in the mindset of Nigerians, the feeling of low individuals and incapable and Nigeria, a subjugated, unreliable and non-progressive nation, and will it over them to uphold them as superior masters and whatever concern them is superior and better. The paper therefore states that 'migration' is an emblem of the colonial masters and migration is vicious and the actual intend of the parasitic and epidemic colonial nations is to continue enslaving; hence, migration is an act of conditioning by these western nations to, in perpetuity keep Nigeria and Nigerians in slavery. Migration makes one blind to the potential in Nigeria and introduces a desire to alienate oneself from the opportunities richly deposited by nature in Nigeria and the paper contend that migration is western decoy. The paper apparently sue for a radical restoration of the dormant greener pastures in Nigeria, by Nigerians and seek to show that Migration is and remains a racist ideology meant to take one away from his fatherland. Using the framework of Leopold Sedar Senghor's negritude, that encourages black consciousness; a new definition of the black race, the paper propose a revolution and suggest templates of this revolution for the Nigeria society to make the Nigeria society a greener pastures to Nigerians

Keywords: Migration, colonialism, transformation, Nigeria, Nigerians, greener pastures development, revolution, etc.

TRIMINGHAM'S SHATTERED MICROCOSM AND HORTON'S INTELLECTUALIST EXPLANATION ON RELIGIOUS CHANGE IN AFRICA: A CASE OF MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenal increase in religious change found in Africa in the last seventy to eighty years reached an alarming stage that even the gods are ready to make a welcome back. The religious change which may be in form of adhesion or conversion that swept through Africa accompanied with it, many things which influenced the practice of African traditional religion and its world views. Many theories or explanations on religious change have been given by many scholars from different point of view. But the researcher chose Trimingham's shattered microcosm and Horton's intellectualist explanation on religious change to show how it came about, through migration process especially to Africa. The researcher wants to expose also how migration process which involves relocation or movement of human person and ideas from one place to another helped in religious change in Africa through explanatory views of the above two scholars. Through the course of the write up, the two views of the above scholars will be explained and how the two explanations resemble each other. The meaning of migration will be explained as to how it helped in religious change found in Africa today. With this write-up, one finds out that the religious change that took place in Africa as explained by Trimingham and Horton took place through the process of migration of ideas and human person. And how it re-shaped African society in general.

UNDERSTANDING PHILOSOPHY, MIGRATION AND CULTURAL IDENTITY: A JURISPRUDENTIAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Globally, there is recognizably, a high rate of movement of people from one country to another in the recent time. Migration as it were, is a process of social change where people move transversely for several reasons across the globe. Populace migrates due to safety, economicentric, environmental

and sociocentric factor. Most times, when individuals migrate they do not leave their beliefs or idioms of distress behind, no matter what the circumstances of their migration. Their beliefs influence their idioms of distress, which influence how they express symptoms and their help-seeking behaviour. The task of philosophy in this paper is to interrogate the factors responsible for migration and its implication on cultural identity. The paper shall further examine the epistemic debate by some proponents on migration and acculturation. Using an expository and analytic method, the paper employs a jurisprudential construal regarding the laws that guides any migrate without losing his/her cultural identity.

Keywords: philosophy, migration, identity, cultural, acculturation jurisprudence.

UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIGRATION AND POVERTY/DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Migration has historically been a source of opportunity for people to improve their lives and those of their families. Today, the large differences in income between countries continue to motivate individuals to escape poverty through migration. This paper takes a sustainable livelihood approach to understanding the relationship between migration and poverty in Nigeria, and it explores the effect of migration on the country's development. A livelihood approach to poverty and migration emphasizes that while migration does occur in response to crises for some, it is also a critical livelihood strategy for many people in the face of physical, economic, social, and political adversity; and that the impact of poverty on migration and implications of migration for development and wellbeing are context specific. The paper argues that migration can be the cause of poverty as well as be caused by poverty. Similarly, poverty can be alleviated through migration and also migration can intensify the condition of poverty. The main barriers to migration encountered by the poor are lack of opportunity and high costs as they often end up migrating to 'cheaper' destinations around the world. This translates into lower returns and, very likely, less poverty reduction. As a result of this, the poverty reduction potential that migration holds for developing countries is often not achieved. Similarly, Nigeria can hardly stand to benefit from the cross-border migration of her highly skilled professionals since given the fact that the conditions that pushed them out are still the same, they generally do not return nor contribute to development of the country. Far from being a desirable option for facilitating development, then, migration portends a danger to Nigeria and constitutes a threat to the desire of the country to catch up with other emerging economies in other parts of the world. This paper, therefore, engages these problems with a view to informing not only government policies and policy directions, but also theoretical frameworks on migration in Nigeria.

Keywords: migration, emigration, poverty, inequality, policy, livelihood.

UPHOLDING PERSONALISM IN THE MIDST OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is a grave problem that is taking place in our world. In human trafficking people are forced deceived, manipulated and pressured into becoming objects of exploitation. The trafficked person may be paid but it is all for the ultimate benefit of the trafficker. He is exploited sexually, economically or in other ways. There are a lot of persons who have been trafficked from African countries to European and Asian countries. The human trafficker has no value or respect for the dignity and humanity of the trafficked person. The trafficked person is an object to be used for gain. Human trafficking is crime against human personhood and needs to be countered with ethical philosophies that emphasize the dignity of the

human person. One of such ethical philosophies is personalism. This paper will use a critical analytic and hermeneutic method to interpret the meaning and import of personalism. The paper will then propose it as a value to counter human trafficking. The paper concludes that human trafficking is totally evil and should be countered with positive values promoted through education and other social media.

THE EFFECT OF LITERATURE ON HUMAN MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

Migration involves the movement of humans or animals from one place to another. This movement could be on temporary or permanent bases. Migration could happen when people go in search of better source of income, higher standard of living, more secured society, presence of infrastructure and so on. However, sometimes the reason people move from and to a place is not certain. This study was carried out to ascertain if literature has any role to play in people's decisions to move from their current abode and to their destinations. The theory adopted for the study was Lee's Push-Pull Theory of Migration. The study revealed that literature plays vital roles in migration because of its power to influence, entertain, teach and project a society's culture and language.

Keywords: migration, literature, culture, causes of migration

MIGRATION AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF BRAIN DRAIN IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Migration as the movement from one's home to other intended or unintended vicinities for want of safety and survival has rendered communities, towns, villages and cities devastated and their inhabitants dispersed and made homeless, abject and their lives threatened. Even though migration is essentially motivated by the quest for security, greener pasture, new land for peaceful settlement and fertile for farming, this movement has become very rampant in the world today. It also involves movement of highly skilled manpower from our country Nigeria to developed societies which implies brain drain. However, the major argument of this paper is that, brain drain as one of the major effects of migration has become an embarrassment to the nation.

Keywords: migration, brain drain, development, poverty

PHILOSOPHY, GLOBAL SOUTH AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

The rate of international migration is alarming and causing an imbalance in the population distribution around the world. The spate of international migration is even more worrisome because a great number of the migrants are from the region of the world identified as the global south; a coinage intended to bring about a more positive perception of the countries that constitute the global south. But even this has not helped much to stem the tide of the spate of migration, especially of youths, from these countries of the global south to the more developed countries of the global north. There are principles that are operational both in the coinage of the term 'global south' and the spate of international migration. In this study, these principles will be questioned and analyzed through the instrumentality of philosophy, for a better understanding of the idea of the global south and international migration.

THE OBNOXIOUS ROLE OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION IN ILLEGAL MIGRATION OF NIGERIANS

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ABSTRACT

Migration is a natural human instinct to move from a place of discomfort to a place of comfort. History is replete with human migrations such as the mass movements of the Israelites into Egypt during the famine experienced in the then known world, under the direct invitation of Joseph who was sold into slavery by his brothers. In contemporary times, international conventions and treaties allow persons to move from one country to another under certain conditions which are recognized by the law and as such termed legal migration. But because of civil wars, economic, political and social turmoils etc going on in Africa, the Middle East etc there have been upsurge for the need for people to migrate to Europe and America with limitations on the numbers that are accepted. These limitations have led to people engaging in illegal migrations with its attendant risks including but not limited to deaths. Illegal migrations have led to the activities of human traffickers especially involving young ladies from Nigeria who are taken to Europe and America for commercial sex work and forced labour and the life of servitude etc. These young ladies are taken to traditional medicine men to take different oaths ranging from secrecy, promise to pay the amount with a specified interest on the cost of taking them into a given country etc. It is this obnoxious role that the paper seeks to interrogate. The paper adopts the Marxist theory of religion, which sees religion as a tool for exploitation of the masses. Some recommendations are given and the paper capped with a conclusion.

Keywords: The Obnoxious Role, African Traditional Religion and Illegal Migration of Nigerians.

DETERMINING SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND OCCUPATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN MIGRANTS IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

The study determined social requirements and occupational opportunities for human migrants in African continent. The study was carried out in Nigeria. Three research questions guided the study while the null hypotheses formulated were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The population for the study was 231 subjects comprised government officials, religious and community leaders. Proportionate random sampling was used to select subjects from each state in each geo-political zone. Instrument for data collection was unstructured questionnaire. The instrument was validated by three experts in the Faculty of Arts, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Cronbach alpha reliability method was used to determine the internal consistency of the questionnaire items and 0.82 reliability coefficient was obtained. Three research assistants were involved in data collection using the prepared unstructured questionnaire. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyse data for answering research questions while analysis of variance was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The study found out that human migrants required 31 social requirements and 23 occupational opportunities for peaceful existence in the host communities within African continent. Recommendations include that all the requirements and occupational opportunities determined should be brought to migrants in Nigeria and within African continent.

Keywords: migration, social requirement, occupations, initiatives, human-migrants

ACROSS THE INDIAN OCEAN: INTERROGATING NIGERIA AND ASIAN CONNECTIONS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The movements of people and ideas across the shores of Indian Ocean have received a preponderant attention in the 21st Century. But major focus has been on the economic perspective with emphasis on China and Japan, thereby making other spheres of the relationship yawn for scholarly attention. This research takes a leap towards filling this gap. Using historiography and qualitative research methodologies, the researcher examined the historical perspective of this connection. It interrogated the timeline, changes and continuity in this relationship. It observed that the nexus between Nigeria as a sovereign state in the Westphalia definition and the Asian world was firstly political in nature. And that this relationship was healthier than the economic dimension that later joined. It pointed that the political and religious affinities between Nigeria and the Asian world have more binding forces than the economic relationship which can be argued to be a child of circumstance. Recommendations were finally made in order to create a healthier interaction between these two parts of the world.

Keywords: Indian Ocean, Nigeria, Asia, Historical Perspective

WHY ARE WE MIGRATING? A CRITICAL LOOK AT THE PLACE OF POVERTY AND INSECURITY IN MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

Migration has historically been a source of opportunities for people to improve their lives and those of their families especially when the condition of living is not favourable in the migrant's home state. Today, the practice of moving away from home in search of a better place is becoming common. The ease of global mobility allows people to migrate to distant places around the world. The rate of human migration has increased recently due to many factors. There are many factors that cause people to migrate from one country to another. There are pull and push factors that encompass in each causes. The causes include social, political and economic aspects; the effects also vary for both sending and host countries. Firstly, human migration is due to social factors such as, racism, religion, hunger, poverty, insecurity and the list continues. Do people actually migrate when the living condition, security, peace and development in their home country is favourable?. Well, it is a truism that people can migrate in search of better opportunities at least in countries adjudged better than theirs. The aim of this paper is to assess the role of poverty and insecurity in the migration of Africans from their home states to other countries of the world and the attendant consequences. It is the position of this paper that most of the migrations that do occur in Africa is poverty and insecurity induced. This position is based on the evidences available that most people even migrate to countries that their home countries are better off. The paper employs the historical analysis method to investigate why people leave their home country for another. Recommendations were given for what the government of Africa should do to reduce the spate of migration to other countries at the detriment of their own country.

Keywords: Migration, Poverty, Insecurity, Hunger, good governance

DEARTH AMIDST ABUNDANCE: ELIMINATION OF POVERTY AS PANACEA TO DESPERATE MIGRATIONS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Migration refers to a more or less permanent movement of populations made up of individuals or groups over and/or across geographic, political or symbolic boundaries into new domains. Under normal circumstances, a distinction is made between push and pull factors in the analysis of migration. The push factors are seen as inducing the conservative, circumspect individuals/groups into migration. The pull factors on the other hand, encourage the risk-taking, liberal individuals to migrate. However, the socio-economic and political situation in Nigeria is far from normal. In spite of her abundant endowment of human and natural resources, Nigeria remains a poor country. Nigeria was ranked third among countries having extremely poor people in a 2014 World Bank poverty index titled "Prosperity for All-Ending Extreme Poverty". Four years later, a report by the World Poverty Clock indicates that Nigeria has overtaken India as the country with the most extreme poor people in the world. This parlous state of the Nigerian economy breeds poverty among the citizenry. About 13.4 percent of the population is unemployed, 70% live below poverty line and life expectancy is 54 years while GDP per capita in Nigeria is five thousand, Nine hundred dollars. It is against this background that this study employs the historical materialist perspective to critically interrogate this scarcity amidst the abundance of both human and natural resources in Nigeria, leading to scandalous levels of deprivation that are manifest in desperate migrations of Nigerians to even countries whose resources cannot compare favourably with Nigeria. The study relies mainly on primary and secondary sources for data which are presented in percentages, tables and graphs as deemed necessary. The findings of this research suggest that the elimination of poverty will stem the tide of desperate migrations in Nigeria.

Keywords: Migration, Poverty, Nigeria, Materialism

MIGRATION, AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

The paper interrogates the nexus between migration, African Traditional Religion and the outside world. African Traditional is a religion that does not have sacred text but is written in the hearts and the minds of her votaries. For an African, one is born into a family, into a community and into the religion which begins from cradle to death. So where ever you find an African so will you find his or her religion. To live life outside of religion for an African is wishful thinking. The first wave of migration of Africans, was during the era of the slave trade, which was a forced migration and search for cheap labour to work in the various plantations in the new worlds by the Europeans and Americans. The second wave of migrations, are necessitated by wars, social, political, economic upheavals etc being currently experienced on the African continent having their root causes in a plethora of reasons. The second wave includes legal and illegal migrations. From both waves of migrations, especially but not limited to the first wave it is on record that, African Traditional Religion have survived and is being practice in the various places that Africans have migrated to such as Haiti, Cuba, Brazil, America etc because it is a religion that is lived out on a daily basis. As long as Africans continue to migrate, so will the the religion continue to break new grounds in its movement outside the shores of Africa and hence the relevance of African Traditional Religion right through the foreseeable future in the outside world.

Keywords: Migration, African Traditional Religion and the Outside World.

INFLUENCE OF FORMAL EDUCATION ON INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The issue of internally displaced persons (IDP) in Nigeria is worth reflecting on. This paper recognized the fact that IDPs in Nigeria are put together in different camps after being separated from their homes and schools. The need for formal education was equally discussed. The author appraised factors such as lack of funds, conducive environment, lack of personnel and means of transportation to be some of the factors responsible for the inability of the IDPs to have formal education in Nigeria. The paper concludes that these factors hold a terrible platform for the future of these concerned persons. It therefore suggests that strategic management approach involving setting of goals and mission, evaluation of threats be employed to solve the problems of IDPs' formal education in Nigeria.

Keywords: Formal Education, Internally Displaced Persons, Nigeria,

THE EFFECT OF BRAIN DRAIN AND MIGRATION ON NIGERIAN'S DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The future of any nation depends largely on the educated and skilled individuals, they are responsible for the development of the nation and are the greatest resources the nation can ever boast about, not oil, agriculture, gross domestic profit etc. It is the people that develop the nation and not just the availability of natural resources, Nigeria is a typical example because in spite of the available human and natural resources the nation still remains in a quagmire due to corruption and looting of public funds. This problem is further complicated by the scourge of the migration of Nigerians to developed nations, which has led to brain drain in many aspects of our life as a nation. The magnitude of the migration of experts and talented citizens threaten to constitute a clog in the overall development of Nigeria. This study therefore intends to reveal that national growth and development cannot be realized when there is a high level of migration of experts from Nigeria. The paper shall further expose the causes of this endemic movement of Nigerians on the basis of corruption which has led to an increase in unemployment and cruel economy state. It further will reveal the effect of migration on different aspects of the nation. The paper shall conclude that national development cannot be achieved if this growing trend of migration of competent Nigerians overseas is not curtailed. It shall attempt to identify all that must be put in place to ensure the provision of suitable platform and basic opportunity for individuals to explore their ingenuities in the life of the nation.

Keywords: Brain Drain, Migration, Nigeria, Development, Educated, Skilled labour.

MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC AND LAND CRISIS IN A CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Migration reflects its impact to the lives of many people in Africa, thus creating livelihood to many, but it also has its effects to the countries in question. It is in this light that this paper would access what causes migration, what is migration etc. The paper would not stop at this level, but would go further to analyse or look at the effects of migration to the economic lives of the people, and its course on the issues of land crisis. Furthermore, the paper uses analytical methodology, and thereafter states the way forward to enhance the development of Africa nations.