



**PROGRAMME &
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

2021 APAS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Organized by
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF
AFRICAN STUDIES (APAS)
In Collaboration with
UNESCO INCLUSIVE LAB



THEME:

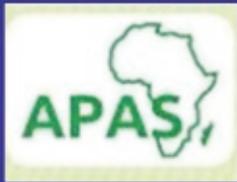
**AFRICAN
IDEOLOGIES AND
INNOVATIVE TRENDS
AND ADVANCES:
HONOURING THE PAST AND
SHAPING THE FUTURE**



DATE: 25th May, 2021

TIME: 10:00 (West African Time)

VENUE: ZOOM



ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF AFRICAN STUDIES (APAS)

(Motto: Coalition for African Pride)

CAC/IT/NO: 105112

Website: www.apas.africa

The Association for the Promotion of African Studies (APAS) was founded by Prof. KANU Ikechukwu Anthony, OSA, on January 10, 2016,

- 1.** promote and encourage research and scholarship on African philosophy, religion, history, culture, social movements, linguistic, literary and artistic expressions, science and technology;
- 2.** forge intellectual links and network with scholars, policy makers, and activists in Africa and beyond;
- 3.** participate actively and collaboratively in continental and global debates with interested organizations in Africa and other countries in the world, on issues specifically relevant and correlated to African studies; and
- 4.** work proactively for the promotion of the African cultural heritage with interested organizations and/ or institutions in diverse regions of the world.

This association has the vision of putting Africa and African scholars on the global map and to furthering knowledge of Africa in all forms and manifestations. This is accomplished through Academy-wide and regional conferences and meetings, publications, programs, and membership services.

2021 APAS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE



Keynote Speaker

Prof. Izu Marcel Onyeocha, CMF
Department of Philosophy
Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria

Lead Paper Presenter

Prof. Mahmoud Masaeli
St. Paul University, Ottawa, Canada;
President, Alternative Perspectives and Global Concerns

Convener

Professor KANU, Ikechukwu Anthony, OSA
President, Association for the Promotion of African Studies

Local Organizing Committee

Dr. Jimoh Bakare
University of Nigeria Nsukka
Chairman

Dr. Ejikemeuwa J. O Ndubisi
Tansian University, Umuaya
LOC Sec./APAS Sec.

Dr. Obinna Obiagwu
Federal University of Technology, Owerri
LOC Member

PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING CEREMONY

- Introduction and Recognition of Guests
- Opening Prayer
- A Welcome Address by the Convener, Prof. I. A. Kanu, OSA
- A Brief Citation of the Keynote Speaker
- Keynote Paper by Prof. Izu Marcel Onyeocha, CMF
- A Brief Citation of the Lead Paper
- Lead Paper by Prof. Mahmoud Masaeli
- Vote of Thanks / Announcements
- Closing Prayer
- Parallel Session @ 1pm



PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

PRESENTED AT THE 2021 APAS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Delivered on 25th MAY 2021 "AFRICA DAY"

PROF. KANU, IKECHUKWU ANTHONY, OSA

President, Association for the Promotion of African Studies

Distinguished guests, Respected colleagues, Ladies and gentlemen, Good morning and very warm welcome to the 2021 APAS Online International Conference on "AFRICAN IDEOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE TRENDS

AND ADVANCES: HONORING THE PAST AND SHAPING THE FUTURE".

The year 2021 marks the beginning of a promising decade for Africa. In spite of the Covid-19 pandemic, the continent continues to be home to seven of the world's 10 fastest-growing economies. Ours is a continent that has continued to give birth to beautiful and inspirational stories in spite of difficult circumstances. It is on this basis that we have gathered today as African scholars to discuss the innovative trends and advances emerging from Africa.

This year's conference does not only highlight the triumphs of past years but focusses on strategies for tackling forthcoming challenges in the continent. Our collective action as scholars is representative of the shared energy and excitement around Africa's potential.

As an association with the objective of asking relevant questions and questioning fundamental answers in search for the truth, after our conference in 2020, we resolved to focus our attention this year on innovative trends and advances in Africa.

This conference was inspired by a retinue of questions that have bordered the inquisitive minds of the members of APAS and beyond. And we are appreciative of all the members of APAS for taking up the challenge to respond to these questions through research.

This notwithstanding, the Association's respectful sentiments of welcome go to:

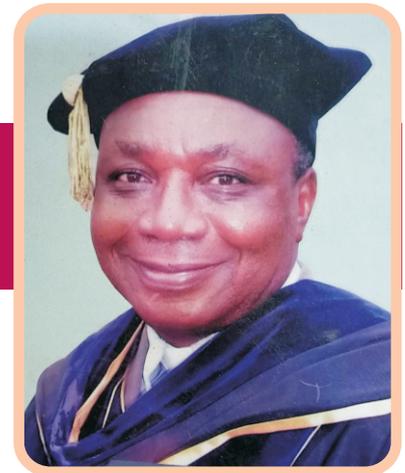
1. Professor Izu Marcel Onyeocha from Imo State University, Nigeria, who would be giving the Keynote Address;
2. Professor Mahmoud Misaeli from Saint Paul University Attawa, Canada, who would present the Lead Paper.

As we proceed with the Conference, it is important to remember that today is 25th May, that is, AFRICA DAY, which was established by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), now African Union (AU) in a bid to enhance change and freedom in Africa. As we mark this day in a great style, we look forward to the generation of ideas that would bring about greater change and freedom in Africa.

I congratulate all the Conferees as we look forward to a wonderful opportunity to honor our past and shape the future of our dear continent.

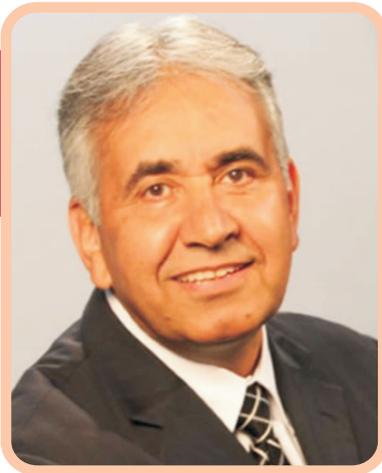
May God bless the Association for the Promotion of African Studies (APAS)!

ABRIDGED PROFILE OF PROF. IZU MARCEL ONYEOCHA, CMF



1. **Native of** Avuvu Ikeduru
2. **Date of Birth:** November 16, 1954
3. **Date of Ordination:** July 11, 1981
4. **Affiliation:** Member of the Claretian Order, cmf.
5. **Permanent Address:** *Claretian Institute of Philosophy* Maryland Nekede, Box 328 Owerri Imo State, Nigeria

6. **Education**
 - a. St Peter Claver Junior Seminary, Okpala, 1966-1972
 - b. Bigard Memorial Seminary Ikot Ekpene/Enugu, Affiliate of the
 - c. Pontifical Urban University, Rome, 1975-81 (BD, 1981)
 - d. Pontifical Gregorian University, Rome, 1981-1983 (BPhil, 1982; PhL (MA)1983)
 - e. Two Earned Doctorates: i. University of London, 1988-1990 (DPhil, Education, 1990) *with distinction*. ii. The Catholic University of America, Washington DC, 1989-1992 (PhD Philosophy, 1991) *with distinction*.
5. **Assignments**
 - a. Dean, Claretian Institute of Philosophy Maryland Nekede, 1983-84
 - b. Rector, Claretian Institute of Philosophy, 1984-88, 1992-99
 - c. Imo State University, 1992 till date
 - d. Visiting Professor of Philosophy, Veritas University, Abuja
 - e. Member, Governing Council, Veritas University, Abuja
 5. Author of 40 books, 6 others forthcoming from the US, 165 international journal articles, 10 plays, *The Leader* Newspaper columnist, Former IBC Radio/TV Commentator on religious, moral and social issues.
 6. Editor of five journals.
 7. Composer of at least 70 pieces of liturgical music
15. **Special Skills**
 - a. Speaks 7 Languages: Igbo, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish & Latin.
 - b. Mastery of Computer Skills
 6. Award-Winning Recognised Farmer I
 17. Winner of many international awards and recognitions including the Gounod Award, and the Crystal Award.
 - a. Award for Leadership for the Americas (US 1992)
 - b. John Hodnett Award for Excellence (U.S. 1992)



A BRIEF PROFILE OF PROF. MAHMOUD MASAELI

Dr. Mahmoud Masaeli is a professor of Global Ethics and International Development at the School of International Development and Global Studies, the University of Ottawa. He has pursued Ph.D. degrees in Political Post-Doctoral Fellow at Saint Paul University in Ottawa. His areas of

research and teaching interest include Global Ethics; Global Justice; Recognition as Justice; theories of International Development; and Political Philosophy. He also holds a special interest in the esoteric and mystical vision of Islam, and notably the Philosophy of Illumination, since he believes that these approaches to Islam provide the deepest inspiration for humanity and humanization of social relations. He holds a special interest in spirituality and global ethics. Mahmoud has been deeply influenced by philosophical hermeneutics of Charles Taylor, Canadian philosopher. Other key figures who have influenced his thought are Immanuel Kant (Kant's Ethical Theory), Johann Gottfried Herder (Expressivism and Multiculturalism), and Giambattista Vico (Social Constructivism), among the modern philosophers, and Amartya Sen and Thomas Pogge, and Post-Colonial thinkers notably Enrique Dussel among the contemporary thinkers. In the area of Islamic Mysticism and Illuminationism, he follows Jalal al-din Rumi and Mohammad Shahab al-din Suhrawardi.

Dr. Mahmoud Masaeli is the Founding President and CEO of Alternative Perspectives and Global Concerns (www.ap-gc.net), visiting professor at Ottawa University, Ambassador of the Parliament of the World's Religions, and member of Dances of Universal Peace. He was appointed as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at Saint Paul University, Ottawa. Mahmoud has published books and articles in Farsi and English and is a passionate advocate and speaker for recognition of difference, mutual learning, and global justice. He has also published extensively with Cambridge Scholars Publishing. He serves as the member of editorial board of Philosophy Study and Religion and Conflict, and interfaith dialogue group initiated by the parliament of Canada.



Abstracts

001.

A STUDY OF WRITING AS AN INNOVATION AND FACILITATOR OF INNOVATION

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Abstract

Writing is one of the four basic language skills, which every language user is expected to possess. It is the representation of sounds of a language with symbols, strokes, curves, and dots. Writing is a means of communication, which has been in existence for thousands of years. Being a means of communication, writing has helped to facilitate innovations because it is used to keep records, pass on information, and educate readers. However, writing, today, has gone beyond its record-keeping, informative, and instructional functions to become innovative. This study analyses how writing aids innovations as well as how it became an innovation. It reviewed related literature to collate data on functions, types, and the innovative nature of writing. It also collected data by studying different online writing firms to capture how writers change the use of writing to extend its functions. Data were analysed to reveal the innovative trends in writing.

002.

ASSESSMENT OF E-LEARNING SKILLS NEEDED BY TEACHERS DURING COVID-19 FOR INNOVATIVE DISTANCE LEARNING IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

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ABSTRACT

The effect of the novel corona virus on education systems worldwide is massive, almost every school has been shut down and teaching and learning process has been relocated to distance learning in the form of E-learning for teaching and learning to continue. Nigeria has also been trying to adjust to the impact of corona virus on her education system by promoting use of E-learning, especially in the Universities. Lecturers have been advised and directed to make use of E-learning for teaching and learning. However, no adequate preparations were made to prepare the lecturers for the use of this technologies, therefore we propose to assess the skills needed in using E-learning. Specifically, the study will focus on synchronous and asynchronous E-learning. The study will seek to determine the skills needed in synchronous and asynchronous E-learning by lecturers. Three research questions guided the study. Three hypotheses were also

tested in the study. The study made use of descriptive survey design and was carried out in Nigeria. The participants for the study were 176 comprising of lecturers and computer technologists at management and information systems unit. A structured questionnaire was developed by the researchers and used for data collection. The participant's responses were analysed using mean and standard deviation for the research questions, while t-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05. The results indicate that lecturers do not possess some skills needed in using E-learning for innovative distance learning. It was recommended that there is need to implement the findings of the study into training workshops for lecturers in Nigerian universities.

003.

IJI ASỤSỤ IGBO ZIPỤTA USORO ỌDỊNALA ỌGWUGWỌ ỌRỊA NA MBA AFRIKA (An Igbo Study of African Traditional Medicine)

Si n'aka

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ỤmỤ

Asụsụ bụ ngwa apughụ iwezuga na ndụ mmadụ. ụ tụtụ oge ndụ mmadụ na anụ ụndụ oke mgbagwoju anya n'ihia amataghụaha a pụrụ ịkpụ ihe dicheiche duna gburugburu ha. Duka o siri metuta usoro ụdinala ụgwugwu ụrụ na mba Afrịka, a na-enwetakarunsogbu site n'asụsụ. ụ tụtụ osisi na ihe ụgwu ụrụ ndụzụ bụ nke e nyere aha Bekee na-enwetakarunsogbu nye ndummadu n'ihia amaghụaha a ga-akpụ ha n'asụsụ Igbo. Nke a na-eme ka ụndụ asụsụ Igbo buru ihe e wedara n'ala. Mbunuche nchucha a bụ iweputa aha osisi na ihe ndụzụ na-agwu ụrụ ma na-enyekwara ahụ ike aka n'usoro ụdinala Afrịka site n'asụsụ Bekee banye n'asụsụ Igbo. A ga-akwakwa ụrụ ụ na-agwu na usoro e ji ahazi ya. Nke a ga-enye aka ime ka onye ụbula na-asụ asụsụ Igbo nwee ike ịchuputa ihe ndua ma tinye ha n'ụgwu ụrụ ka o si kwesi. A gbasoro atutu mkpakuruta omenala (theory of culture) nke Carbaugh weputara n'afu (1995). Atutu ụzụ a gbasoro bụ atutu nji aru ụrụ nke Hans Vermer weputara. A kpuru ya Skopos. Atutu a na-ekwu maka iwebata echiche asụsụ nzimozi ka ụ banye na-ezi nghuta duka e siri chụụ ya n'asụsụ nnataozị. Amumamu dọtụ a ga-enye aka ịkwelite asụsụ na omenala Igbo n'ihia na a ga-esi n'ụzụ dọtua nwee mwube mkpuruokwu ụhụ. Nke a ga-eme ka ụndụ ahụ ike, asụsụ na omenala Igbo gbasaa karu n'ihia na nduniile nwere mmasuruputa ụgwu ụdinala Afrịka ga-aduochu karu ebe ha matara mputara ụgwu ndua n'asụsụ Igbo. Aro a na-atunye bụ ka e mere ihe umumu dọtụ a banye na ngalaba ndụzụ metutara ndụ mmadụ. N'ụzụ dọtụ a ụndụ ahụ ike n'ụzụ ụdinala Afrịka ga-abawanye n'ala Igbo ebe asụsụ ga-abu nke akwalitere karu site na-iwube ututu mkpuruokwu ụhụ.

ụ kpUrUkpU okwu: Asụsụ, ụ gwu, ụ dinala, Afrịka, Omenala, Mmekuruta na Mmadu.

Abstract (English translation)

Language is an indispensable tool in the life of a man. Most times people are in a confused state for not knowing the nomenclature for the things around them. This problem has resulted in a lot of setbacks to the African traditional medicine. Not knowing the Igbo names of plants and other things used in the preparation of African traditional medicine have posed a lot of problems to this field also to the development of Igbo culture and language. The aim of this study is to give equivalent names of these plants and other things used in medication in the African traditional medicine. Also an analysis of the sicknesses they treat and their ways of preparation will be looked into. This will help every Igbo language speaker to be able to identify them and use them for medication. In this study, the theory of culture by Carbaugh (1995) was used. This theory looked into the communicative interaction between people and different cultures. It aims at bringing the materials in one culture to its meaning in another culture so as to achieve proper communication and interaction among the people. This is done by the use of language. Another theory used in this study was Skopos (1996) by Hans Vermer. This theory is about bringing in the most suitable meaning of the source language information to the understanding of the target language users. A study like this will help in promoting Igbo language since there will be formation of new words. This will make the language to be more rooted and those interested in the preparation of African traditional medicine can go on doing so having been acquainted with the Igbo names. It is suggested that a study like this be made in other areas of human life. In this way, the general status of the Igbo speakers will be improved since knowledge is power. Also the Igbo language will be promoted through more words formation.

Keywords: Language, Medicine, Traditional, Africa, Culture, Communication and People.

004.

**A CRITICAL EVALUATION ON POLITICS AND
THE STATUS OF HUMAN RIGHTS
NIGERIA DEMOCRACY**

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Abstract

Politics is an activity via which diverse systems of government are constituted across the globe. The common objective of governments is to protect the rights of the people. To avoid the biases that may hinder a good apprehension of this work, the author conceives it pertinent to trim the discourse down to Nigeria as a sovereign state. Nigeria, presently, is operating democratic system of government, which the leadership is constituted through party politics. The primary function of government globally is the protection of human rights. This, however, provokes questions such as: what is human right? What is the status of the human rights in the present democratic system of government? Does the government of Nigeria has respect for the rights of her citizens? Therefore, applying the evaluation mechanism of philosophical inquiry here, the author discovered that; politics as a game of who will drive the affairs of the state has turned to something despicable. Politicians in Nigeria, have adopted the Machiavellian rugged and tyrannical pattern of government. It has been obviously a trending tradition that, the constitution of a new government in Nigeria democracy, must evoke election violence and curse people's

lives. The present leadership of Nigeria is not democratic but tyrannical. Democracy in Nigeria, according to the researcher, "is dead." Thus, the human rights have gone into slumber. The present government of Nigeria, however, lacks respect to her citizens, in fact, she is a failure." The only panacea to this ugly situation of the present Nigeria, if we're to prescribe, is a conscientious revolution and moral orientations of the leaders and the led.

005.

ADVANCING THE MERCENARIES OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION IN THE FIGHT FOR GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY

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Abstract

Globally, the world is under attack. Call it al-Qaeda, Hezbollah, ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), Boko Haram, or banditry. In fact, the list is endless. These organizations are increasingly assuming the position and posture of a hydra headed monster. The combined forces of military incursion of America, Britain and indeed the United Nations joint forces have not succeeded in silencing these forces that tend to annihilate the entire humanity from the faces of the earth. In Africa and indeed Nigeria, nobody can give the accurate figures of lives lost daily as a result of the activities of these terrorists, insurgencies and banditry. Military weapons are daily acquired, personnel are daily trained, equipped and lined up to confront these forces, yet these anti state forces do not feel perturbed as they are increasingly posing and assuming greater dimensions against the people and states. It is to be noted that African Traditional Religion has mercenaries that can be deployed to assist in the curbing of the activities of these enemy powers. Such mercenaries as witchcraft, medicine, masquerades, secret cults and the like can provide the needed panacea for ensuring peace and security in the global world. The world recognizes and allows orthodox medicine to thrive with traditional medicine in the provision and promotion of human health. Is acupuncture not a key component of traditional Chinese Medicine? Do our laws and Courts not recognize our Customary Arbitration especially Oath taking as veritable means of conflict/dispute resolution? It then becomes pertinent that orthodox Military Weaponry can go hand in hand with African Traditional forces and powers in our collective search for global peace and security. Indeed, the world stands to benefit from African Traditional Religion and its culture of peace.

006.

AFRICA AND POLITICAL RESTRUCTURING: SOUTH-SOUTH NIGERIA EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper is focused on determining the extent, if any, influence or impact of traditional government and politics in the South-South of Nigeria. The population of the study was made up of 250 traditional rulers and leaders and secular politicians as at 2015. The sample size was 275 of them who were selected using simple random sampling. To accomplish the study, the researchers developed an instrument tagged “Questionnaire for traditional rulers/leaders and secular politicians on the challenges of traditional governance and politics on South-South Nigeria Democratic system”. The data collected from the sample were analyzed using simply percentage. The results obtained among others include Ethnic identity and ethnicism or ethnic superiority is responsible for tenacious inclination of the ethnic groups of South-South people in particular and Nigeria in general to ethnic traditional government and politics. That each major and minor ethnic group in Nigeria strives to impose its traditional government and politics on others on the belief that their culture and traditional government is superior and better than others. That the traditional and politics of any given ethnic groups in a local government influences the direction of decision making in governance. The prevailing clamour for confederate government or true federalism is used by Nigerians is influenced and fueled by the differences of the three main ethnic groups of Igbo, Hausa and Yoruba traditional government and politics in Nigeria. It was concluded that Nigeria secular government and politics has lost its necessary assimilation by South-South people and Nigeria in general in favour of their traditional government and Politics.

007.

AFRICAN CULTURE TRENDS AND FUTURE HOPE: HOSPITALITY AND DRESSING IN IKWERRE (EVO) CASE STUDY

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Abstract

The culture of hospitality and dressing for the African is a unique phenomenon of global concern. Hospitality and dressing is a striking identity for the distinct African communities in Nigeria. In the pre-colonial era, the way an individual dresses in Evo community determines he status, occupation and religious affiliation. Hence, it is expected that a stranger is properly cared for when they visit the house of a native. This is as a result of the communal-centric nature of the people in the pre-modern era where everyone cared for the welfare of a kinsman. There is a recent decline in the act of hospitality and modest indigenous dress styles that are worn today in Evo communities of Ikwerre ethnic group of Rivers state. This is as a result of forces of social

and religious changes in the communities in modern times. This paper surveys the challenges of the decline in hospitality and inappropriate dressing styles have in the culture of Evo people. Furthermore, its implication on the social vices that is trending in the society. Thus using a phenomenological approach, this paper addresses the drastic development that will be achieved, when these traditional ethos of hospitality and appropriate dress styles are reinstated in Nigeria forestalling rape, abuse and molestation which will impact coherence and order in Nigeria and enhancement of national unity, peace and progress.

008. | AFRICAN CULTURE, NEW TRENDS AND FUTURE HOPE: EFFECT OF URBANIZATION ON NEMBE TRADITION, VALUES AND NORMS.

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Abstract

The study is based on the ancient cultural practice of Nembe/Brass people of Bayelsa state. This paper is propelled by the need to document and highlight established behavioural patterns and Skills displayed by these people since the 19th century which are almost extinct. The focal point Being the effect of rural- urban migration on these traditions in Nembe kingdom. Standard questionnaire and structured interviews are the primary source of data collection. Randomly selected five communities formed the population which include Ogbolomabiri, Bassambiri, Dougo-ama, Odioma, twin and Okpoama. Opinion polls were verified by prominent chief of sixty years and above resident in the sample communities. As expected, the younger generation are clueless of the existence of these culture and traditions revealed through the research. Result observed shows tremendous loss of cultural heritage as a result of foreign dwellers and native migration to urban centres. A detailed outline or list of the lost traditions, existing once and modification as at when study was carried out under the following outlooks. Occupation, marriage, language, house rule, death/ burial rights and common taboos are given with possible recommendations.

009. | AFRICAN DIPLOMACY: THE STRATEGY AND SEARCH FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

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Abstract

The desire to maintain peace and security that guarantees free flow of trade, productivity, as well as co-existence are the key bedrock of African diplomacy. African diplomacy predates

recorded history; and it is the framework upon which a peaceful inter-communal/tribal and inter- governmental relationships rests vis-a-vis its relevance to the socio-economic development of Africa societies that cannot be ignored. Adopting a qualitative method of data collection which involves use of archival materials, published and unpublished written texts, journal articles, conference proceedings, official documents, and news media, etc. the paper argued that, although, challenged by geographical location, leadership instability, war and conflicts, differences in socio-political cum cultural ideologies, African leaders have made stringent efforts in terms of making prompt innovations towards enhancing inter-governmental relations yet, not much have been achieved as the continent is still bedeviled by myriads of new global challenges. The study therefore, concludes that as the contemporary internal system becomes more interconnected, there's the urgent need for Africans and their leaders to have a collective and shared responsibilities amongst themselves, a review of its foreign policy that makes for closer integration in other to champion and chart a more practical and new means of coexistence in this era of globalization.

Keywords: Diplomacy, African Diplomacy, Economic development, Integration, Globalisation, Foreign policy.

010.

AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY AND INNOVATIVE TRENDS AND ADVANCES: A CRITICAL INQUIRY

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Abstract

African Philosophy is now a breakthrough in global philosophical thought. But there has been question on whether this intellectual and rational breakthrough is in consonance with philosophical innovative trends and advances. This paper critically examines African philosophy, its innovative trends and advances to determine their congruence with the form and structure of philosophy. The study again exposes the ambiguity and irrationality surrounding African philosophical innovative trends and advances. Consequently, this paper determines how African philosophy can remain consistent with and fit into global philosophical trends and advances. Along this lane, this paper analytically contends that African philosophical innovative trends and advances still lack originality and essential philosophical qualities. This is as there are abstractions largely borrowed from western philosophical current and elsewhere brought to bear in these trends and advances. This is too as African philosophy is not objectively a fierce critique and protector of African world. The paper therefore concludes that African philosophy will be truly African and philosophical when its nature, structure, form, meaning and methods are generally African and objectively critical.

Key words: Advances; Africa; Innovative Trends; Inquiry; Philosophy

011.

AFRICAN TIME AND ADMINISTRATION OF UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The concern of this paper was African time and Administration of Universities in Nigeria. African time is a term given by Missionaries to describe the attitude of Africans towards the use of time, after observing that Africans begin planned programs behind schedule. This idea has crept into educational sector, where educational plans were not carried out as slated. Formal education was introduced to Africans by Missionaries in its step by step with academic calendar which analyzed the semester stage by stage. It stated when to begin and when to end the semester with all activities to be performed in clear terms. This was rigidly followed during the time of missionaries. Also, there was school time table that described how the day must be spent bit by bit. In Nigeria today, Universities seems to be administered in the light of African time where academic events are performed behind schedule. Sometimes, academic calendar is not available as at when due to give directions; there is lateness in commencement of classes, examination papers are delayed and results are not available to time. Many a time, events like matriculation and convocation do not begin as intended and students and guests are seated for a long time. Above all, students spend prolonged years in Universities due to unforeseen happenings like Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) strike action and students' riot among others. It was then recommended that the issue of African time should be controlled in Nigeria Universities through prioritization and avoidance of procrastination to enable the country to achieve educational values as handed over by the missionaries. Descriptive research of correlational type was used for this study, since it attempted to solve the problems of African time in Nigeria Universities.

Keywords: African time, Universities, Nigeria, Prioritization, Procrastination, ASUU strike action, Missionaries, Academic calendar and School time table.

012.

ASSESSMENT OF INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN NIGERIAN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to assess entrepreneurship education which is a relatively new phenomenon in Nigerian higher education institutions. Purposeful sampling was used to recruit

the participants of the focus groups and the interviews. Research studies were also selected to demonstrate how diffusion of innovations theory provides a useful framework for understanding how change occurs within education domain. The study population includes lecturers and students of National College of Education, Polytechnics, and Universities clustered as higher institutions in Nigeria. Students and the lecturers were used in the study because the students are the direct beneficiary of entrepreneurship education and the lecturers are the direct facilitators of the entrepreneurship in Nigeria. Thematic analysis was adopted for the study and deductive coding technique was employed to extract utterances of the transcribed interviews. The findings indicated that those criteria employed in assessing entrepreneurship education which includes compatibility, complexity, observability, trialability, relative advantage and training are its driver in tertiary institutions in Nigeria and informs the academic community in Nigeria of the advancement of entrepreneurship education. It also reveals the importance of entrepreneurship education as a potential strategy to battle unemployment and serve as a tool for social, economy and societal development. The study proposes some managerial implications for all the entrepreneurship education stakeholders and offers suggestions for the future studies.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Education, Tertiary Institutions, Innovation Diffusion.

013.

HERDSMEN/FARMERS CONFLICTS AND COMMUNITY-BASED POLICING IN NIGERIA; A PROACTIVE MEASURE FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract

The dramatic upsurge of pastoral conflict between herdsmen and sedentary farmers have demonstrated a High degree of insecurity in the rural communities in Nigeria. These incidences of crimes, killings and vandalization of properties and farms have caused poverty and homelessness on families, villages and communities. The accumulated loss, human fatalities, social dislocation, internal displacement and disruption of people's livelihood cycle has called for need for multiagent collaborations that commonly focus on community and community target. The paper is critically looking at the engagement of community policing as a proactive measure for checkmating herdsmen and farmers conflict among affected communities in Nigeria. It is a historical design using books and archival records.

Keywords: Herdsmen/Fulani conflict, Community based policing, Conflict resolution and National stability.

014.

ETHICS AND VALUES OF BRASS/NEMBE TRADITIONS AND THE EFFECT OF URBANIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The study is based on the ancient cultural practices of the Nembe /Brass people of Bayelsa State. The focal point being the effect of urbanization to these norms and the result on the society. Standard questionnaires and structural oral interviews are the primary sources of data collection. Random selection of population was done around various communities in the area of study. Opinion polls were verified by prominent chiefs of ages 60 and above from the communities concerned. The result observed showed tremendous loss of cultural heritage as a result of rural-urban migration. Possible solutions are recommended to reduce the adverse effect of urbanization on the society.

015.

FROM AFRICAN IDEOLOGICAL THEORIES TO APPLICATION: AN IMPERATIVE

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One of the consequences of colonialization of Africa is the consciousness on the part of the philosophers to theorize or propose how best Africans can be governed in order to attain full emancipation from the adverse effects of the unsolicited exploitative activities of the Europeans. These attempts led to the emergence of different socio-political theories in the form of ideologies that would guide Africa to deriving the best benefits from self-governance and administration. Such attempts include: Nkrumah's Consciencism, Nyerere's Njamaa, Kaunda's Ubuntu, Senghor Negritude, Awolowo's Theory of Mental Magnitude, and other postulations that continue to spring up even in this 21st century. The common denominator of these theories is the expression of the positive aspects that are latent in the various forms of social organisations and political arrangements in the precolonial African societies. Through a critical analysis and historical study, this paper argued that Africa is not lacking in ideologies and innovations on how best to govern Africa or attain developmental strides which are necessary for sustainable development. The various ideological theories are critical enough in character as ideological project of self-affirmation and assertive cultural nationalism. However, in most cases, these theories have not transcended the realm of theorization. Therefore, this paper proposed the need for African philosophers to focus on critical appraisal and reconstruction of the existing ideological formulations with the aim of adapting them to the peculiarities of 21st Africa. Such attempts would include a strong emphasis on self-conscious and acceptance of the 'project African' as a task for every African. The project Africa as used in this paper connotes that for Africa to attain the desired sustainable development, every African must consider himself as a necessary factor if Africa is to reclaim her place the cradle of civilization.

Keywords: Precolonial Africa, Colonization, Socio-political theories, ideological theories, Reconstruction, Project Africa.

016.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE AFRICAN CONTEXT: THEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF 1 CORINTHIANS 9:19-23

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Abstract

Christianity though originated in Africa was introduced to Africa from the West. The available options for studying and learning Christian religion are all conveyed from the Western perspective, utilizing references, cultural norms and experiences that have no relevance to Christians in Africa. The cultures and traditional values of African people are important and have valid influences in their Christian life. To avail African Christians same opportunities to strengthen their faith like the Westerners, biblical resources must be contextualized. Contextualization does not mean changing the meaning of sacred Scripture. However, Paul himself explains in 1 Corinthians 9:19-23 that he worked to be relevant to each culture to which he brought the gospel. Notwithstanding that the truth contained in God's Word are universal and will not change, the illustrations, applications, and additional contexts provided prompt deeper understanding and should change according to the audience. This will create greater opportunities to know, understand, and apply God's word in daily life experiences. In this study, we are going to identify and study some reasons why context matters. The way bible is understood comes with context, the Bible itself must be understood within its settings and cultures. It is simply a matter of doing interpretation well.

Key words: Christianity, African, Context.

017.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY IN THE ERA OF COVID. 19

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Abstract

Christian theology has come a long way. Its essence lies in the formation of strong teachings on the knowledge of God as the ultimate reality from the Testaments of the Bible. The knowledge of God is relative. Its relativism spans the whole concepts of different religions as each of these interprets God in the understanding of that religion. The part played by Christian theology is to interpret God in the whole wide scale of Christian understanding without divulging in many biases or with prejudice against the gnosis of other religions yet laying strong emphasis in the Christian perspective of God. Between the enlightenment age and the era of postmodernism, interpreting God has followed historic changes. Men sought prevailing circumstances to

piece-in God as either the Father of prevailing positive changes or attach strong condemnation to His innate inability to control real calamities of the earth. In all these, Christian Theology traces Gods omniscience in all situations. In the era of Covid-.19 in the first quarter of 2020, Christian theology amidst deaths and woes of global humanity are faced with challenges. How can the understanding about God avail man the strong belief that He is above the prevailing stormy weather of the global humanity? How can Christian Theologians convince humanity that God is the same today, tomorrow and forever? Recently the Covid- 19 vaccine has being produced by Phyzer and Biontech of U.S. The countries of the world have believed that the vaccine stems the tide of the spike in spread of the pandemic. With sudden reduction in cases of carriers, it becomes strongly abrasive that many people may not believe that God controls human health in the emergency periods of pandemics. The job of the Christian Theologian is to galvanize the different miraculous interventions of God in times past to prove His omniscient personality in the affairs of man. When Christian Theology has done this using Oriental, African and European theological leanings, it might have succeeded in solving the issues raised about the knowledge of God in periods of pandemic and especially in this era of Covid 19.

Keywords: Christian, Theology, Pandemic, Covid 19, European.

018. |

COLONIAL ECONOMIC LEGACIES IN THE 20TH CENTURY: NIGERIA IN THE SEARCH OF FUTURE IN POST COVID-19

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ABSTRACT.

The article attempts to trace the origin, growth and concept of colonialism. It also provides colonial positive and negative legacies towards economic, political and social activities of the period. The paper tries to bring into fore relevant strategies Nigeria could adopt to build and rebuild colonial economic legacies for the future and betterment of Nigerians in post covid-19. The study will mainly deal on secondary sources of information to survey the origin and growth of colonialism, Nigerian colonial economy and how to achieve a strong economic future in Nigeria post covid-19 era. Therefore, it will be plausible to underscore these far-reading suggestions capable of redressing most of the ills associated with Nigeria's economic strengths. This is geared towards actualization of uneven socio-economic development for the overall wellbeing of her citizenry.

019. |

THE CONCEPT OF CREATION IN AFRICAN ONTOLOGY

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Abstract

There is a general believe among the African people that the world was created by God. In fact, the creation of the universe is understood as a part of the natural attributes of God. Thus, he cannot be God and not be able to create. This explains why the African during prayers, in songs and proverbs refers to God as the maker or creator of the universe. This is also evident in the different titles that the African people give to God. The Akan call him the Excavator who created all things; the Akamba speak of him as the Maker of all things; the Banyarwanda speak of him as the Potter of Life; the Tiv refer to him as the Great Carpenter; the Kiga call him the Fashioner; the Yoruba and Igbo refer to him as the Maker and Owner of Life. For the purpose of this research, this piece would study five African myths bordering on creation to bring out the different dimensions of creation in African ontology; dimensions such as: creation by delegation, creation *ex nihilo*, the enduring nature of divine creation and the sustenance of creation. The phenomenological and philosophical approaches would be employed in the collection and analysis of data. Contrary to the absence of the belief in the creation of the world by God in western thought, this work argues that within the African parameter of belief, the world was created by God.

Keywords: African, Creation, Sustenance, Worldview, God, Phenomenology.

020. |

COMMUNITY DIPLOMACY: A VIABLE PARADIGM FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION

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Abstract

In the present situation that the Nigerian society has found herself, it has become expedient that a fresh paradigm aimed at saving the country from anarchy and total security collapse be evolved. No doubt, the country is sitting at the moment on the keg of a gun powder which if not properly and diplomatically managed could explode not just destroying the unity of the country but will lead to wanton loss of lives and properties. The writer is worried by the heightened levels of insecurity, border conflicts and violent destructions of government installations. Community diplomacy remains a viable paradigm for conflict management and resolution

considering the levels of insecurity and destructions in most communities and state capitals in Nigeria. The writer observed that conflicts and insecurity are on the increase in the south east for example, border communal conflicts, herdsmen attacks and violent destructions of government installations. The writer therefore recommends that it has become imperative in view of the postulation by John Kennedy that “*Mankind must put an end to war, or war will put an end to mankind*”.

Keywords: diplomacy, community diplomacy, conflict, conflict management, conflict resolution.

021.

CONSUMER PROTECTION: APPLYING THE DOCTRINE OF CAVEAT EMPTOR TO ONLINE CONTRACTS OF SALE OF GOODS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Caveat Emptor is one of the fundamental rules of the law of contract which stipulates that a buyer of product should exercise due diligence when making a purchase and the risk of his failure to do so, should be borne by him. To this extent, the doctrine limits, and in some cases totally excludes, the seller from liability from defective products sold or supplied by him. Over the years, rigidity of this doctrine has been whittled down by certain principles laid down in decided case. With the advent of the internet and increase in online contracts of sale of goods, the extent to which this doctrine is still relevant in modern times has been called to question. The aim of this paper is to examine the application of this doctrine to online contracts of sale of goods in Nigeria, and to what extent online consumers are afforded protection from exploitation by online sellers, against the back drop of the theories of *laissez faire*, freedom of Contract and cyberlibertarianism. To achieve the aim of this paper, the doctrinal method of research was adopted involving the retrieval of primary and secondary materials relevant to the subject matter in question. For the purpose of comparison, brief reference is made to the electronic commerce and laws of other jurisdictions. In the course of this study, it was discovered that globally, there is a push for greater protection of online consumers against exploitation with governments, online businesses and even consumers, having specific roles to play in this regard. Based on the above findings, the paper recommends, *inter alia*, that consumers should be made aware of the extent of their rights before, during and after purchase of goods online.

Keywords: Consumer Protection, Freedom of Contract, Caveat Emptor, Online Contract.

022.

THE VALUE OF AFRICAN MUSIC: THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

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ABSTRACT

There is no gainsaying the fact that culture is a significant aspect of every human society. No doubt, culture has many facets and music is a part of culture. Music allows people to express themselves effectively as it gives words to the innermost feelings of human beings when words can be scarcely found. African music is no exception to this fact. However, experience has shown that African music is being relegated to the background in our contemporary society. Consequently, there arises the need to appraise the value of the African music considering the past, the present and the future. Therefore, employing the analytic and prescriptive methods of philosophy, this study observes that there is need to delve into the origin of African music by laying bare its uniqueness and also to evaluate or reappraise the role African music has played in the past, in the present, as well as its prospects (in the future). This study discovers that African music is so unique, symbolic, and also a powerful tool for social change. As a vehicle that drives the social life of the African, African music has been a major tool in the hands of social reformers to bring about the needed sanity in the continent. In this regard, the study recommends among other things that the contemporary African should appreciate and cherish African music to be able to reap the enormous benefits therein.

Keywords: African Music, Culture, Social Change, Social Reformers, Innovation

023.

COMMUNITY BASED POLICING IN THE CRISIS RIDDEN COMMUNAL SOCIETIES IN NIGERIA: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract

Communal crisis in Nigeria is accumulating a wider recognition and increasing appreciation is significantly focus on the community-based policing as a tool to counter attacks, lawlessness and crimes in rural communities in Nigeria. However, the rising trend of insecurity which is shown by incidences of killings in the communities in Nigeria have undermine all efforts. Hence, the integration of police and communal citizenry become paramount to enhance geometrically the required capacity to counter communal crisis in Nigeria. This paper examined incidences of crimes in the affected communities in Nigeria, the purveyors of these crimes and the recommended community-based policing and analysed strategies that can possibly be implemented to curb menace of communal crisis in Nigeria. The research design is historical and available data is derived from books and archival records.

Keywords: Communal crisis, Community policing, National development challenges and implications.

024.

CONSUMERIST TENDENCY: THE BANE OF NIGERIA'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC WOES

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ABSTRACT

Human societies are necessarily founded on specific philosophical principles and ideologies. While such foundational principles may sometimes be implicit, they certainly embody the values of any given society and largely determine the trajectory of its social, political, economic, sciento-technological and religious development. Taking a critical look at the deplorable state of Nigeria's socio-economic system, this discourse finds justifications for branding it a consumerist economy. It advances the thesis that Nigeria's economic woes are causally linked to a deficient value system, that is, one that promotes consumerist tendencies. As a panacea to this predicament, the paper strongly advocates for value re-orientation. It basically highlights the imperative of cultivating and assuming a socio-cultural disposition that consciously prioritizes socio-economic development.

Keywords: Consumerism, Epicureanism, Socio-economy, Ideology, Worldview.

025.

CORRUPTION: THE MAJOR THREAT TO AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

The African continent is endowed with both human and natural resources. It has also attracted development aids and grants from the developed and concerned nations of the world. Despite these, the continent remains undeveloped. Different reasons have been attributed to the Africa's development crisis. The paper pinpoints that corruption is the core reason behind Africa's underdevelopment. Corruption has continued to plague numerous sectors of the African economy. It has been identified as one of the greatest challenges militating against Africa's development. The upsurge of corruption in Africa in recent times is disturbing, pathetic and pitiable. This paper, therefore, is aimed at identifying the causes and how to address the prevalence of corruption in Africa. *The study will further examine the extent of the effect of corruption on the development of Africa.* The effects of corruption on the continent vary from one country to another. Literature on the effects of corruption in Africa shows the following: high rate of illiteracy, poverty, youth restiveness, discourages investors, increased social evil, insecurity, political instability and so on. Workable recommendations are made,

aimed at addressing the identified challenge of corruption facing the continent. Among other recommendations, the paper strongly supports policy reforms (especially economic and legal) in the continent, and recommends a review of the ongoing policies (especially anti-corruption policies) towards ensuring effective control of corruption in the continent.

Keywords: Corruption, development, legislation, anti-corruption, Africa

026. |

EDUCATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN NIGERIA: SCHOOL DATA BEYOND STUDENT PERFORMANCE DATA.

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Abstract

Nigeria as a country has been in perpetual struggle to improve its educational system. So many factors have been identified as major setback to the attainment of the country's educational goals and objectives. Some of these factors include but not limited to inadequate funding, poor implementation of educational policies, unqualified teachers, and lack of accountability. The phrase 'lack of accountability' within the context of this work refers to the poor use of data in administrative and instructional decision-making process. Different data types are available in schools, but they are not put to optimal use. It is only the student performance data or students results (grades from formative and summative assessments and government approved examinations) that has been essentially used for measuring how well a school is performing towards meeting its educational goals and objectives. Research has shown that student performance data as an output data is limited because it does not provide the information on the process that led to the output. It is therefore necessary to incorporate the input data (demographic, perception, and school process data) to get a holistic information on the process that midwived the output. (student performance). Using the method of analysis, this work aims to identify other data types (demographic, perception, and school process data) that support the student performance data. This will be followed by the analysis of each data type to determine their roles in the school improvement plan. Finally, we shall evaluate and conclude.

027.

EMERGING ELECTRONIC AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION TECHNOLOGY: PROSPECTS, CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES IN ABIA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The success of the Nigerian agricultural sector is partly dependent on the accessibility of vital agricultural information by farmers. However, the shortage of agricultural extension personnel has been a major challenge to disseminating agricultural information to farmers. Due to recent developments in ICT, more farmers can be easily reached and within a short time, hence the emergence of e-agricultural extension technology. This emerging technological innovation in agricultural extension thrives in developed parts of the world; however it faces numerous challenges in Nigeria. Electronic agricultural extension technology has lots of prospects in advancing the course of Agriculture in Nigeria but it seems that its strategies are not fully known by farmers and extension agents. Unfortunately, there seems to be dearth of empirical studies or literature in Nigeria revealing the challenges, prospects and strategies for this innovative trend of agricultural extension. Thus, this study investigated the prospects, challenges and strategies for promoting e-agricultural extension technology in the 21st century in Abia State. Three specific objectives guided the study. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The sample size for the study was 364 persons, which was determined using the Taro Yamane formula (1967). A multi-stage sampling technique was adopted to select participants for the study. A validated and pilot-tested structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The reliability of the instrument was .86 using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient Test. Research ethics were ensured during data collection and analysis. Data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test stated hypotheses at .05-level of significance. The study identified 14 prospects, 13-challenges and 16-strategies to promoting e-agricultural extension technology. Therefore, it was recommended among others that government should enact policies, ensure regular supply electricity, train farmers, extension agents and researchers on ICT skills to facilitate e-agricultural extension technology.

KEYWORDS: Agricultural extension, Agricultural Advisory Services, e-agriculture, agricultural extension technology, farmer education, agricultural information, ICT

028.

INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

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ABSTRACT

The human person has been confronted with fundamental health problems. These health challenges have led to the quest for various solutions. As a way to find cure for diseases, the human person discovered the medical values of some plants and herbs which have curative potencies. that African traditional medicine is a form of holistic healthcare system that provides healthcare services based on culture, religious background, knowledge, attitudes and beliefs that are prevalent in a particular African community. Also, Africans view illness as having both natural and supernatural causes and thus must be treated by both physical and spiritual means, using divination, incantations, animal sacrifice, exorcism and herbs. Herbal medicine is the cornerstone of traditional medicine in Africa. Having looked at the reality of African traditional medicine in the past and the present, the study observes that the future of African traditional medicine is very bright if viewed in the context of service provision, increase of healthcare coverage, economic potential, and poverty reduction. It therefore calls on African Heads of governments, NGOs and all lovers of Africa to facilitate the formal recognition and integration of African traditional medicine into conventional medicine in order to engender both sound healthcare delivery and economic development. With the aid of hermeneutic and phenomenological methods in philosophy, this study discovers

Keywords: African Traditional Medicine, Spirituality, Divination, Herbs, Healthcare

029.

PUBLIC RESPONSE TO MEDIA MESSAGES ON COVID-19 VACCINE SAFETY AMONG RESIDENTS OF NORTH-CENTRAL, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Over the years, media messages have been used to change various health behaviours among people either to prevent the spread of disease, vaccination campaigns and other health related issues. A case in point is the outbreak of covid-19 pandemic in Wuhan, China in 2019 which resulted in many deaths with no cure in sight yet. To overcome the inherent danger posed by the virus as well as to end its spread, and provide the much-needed relief, it goes beyond mere adhering to covid-19 protocols such as maintaining social distancing, wearing of facemask, use of hand sanitizer etc., people must make themselves available to get vaccinated in order to flatten the curve of the spread of the virus. The discovering of the covid-19 vaccines by scientists was greeted with skepticism by some people in the North Central, zone who refused to subject themselves for vaccination. The health belief model was used as the core theoretical

framework for the study. Survey method of research was adopted with three hundred and eighty-three (383) copies of questionnaire administered to respondents in four states in the North-Central zone of the country namely: Niger, Kwara, Benue and Nasarawa. The study found that the majority of the respondents believed that the covid-19 vaccine was a ploy by the Western world to control population in Africa. To increase the uptake of the vaccines in Nigeria, the study recommends that there is utmost need for effective media campaigns to dispel the rumour and myths about the covid-19 vaccine to assure people of its safety. The government and health officials need to collaborate with the media to raise awareness among people. The media campaigns should target traditional, religious and community leaders to influence people across the geo-political zone to get vaccinated.

Keywords: Media, covid-19, vaccine, campaigns and virus

030.

PROXIMATE ANALYSIS OF LOCALLY PROCESSED TOMATO POWDER AND TOMATO PASTE

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&

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ABSTRACT

The research was conducted to compare the nutritional content of tomato powder and tomato paste sourced from the local market in Afikpo, Ebonyi State. The parameters accessed were moisture content, crude fibre, crude protein, ash content, fat, carbohydrate content, dry fibre, and pH value. The data obtained was subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) and mean separation done using Tusker's method at 5% level of probability. The result obtained from the proximate analysis shows that the tomato powder contained (6.72%) moisture content, (93.29%) dry matter, (15.44%) crude protein, (3.03%) fat, (5.78%) ash, (6.97%) crude fibre, (62.08%) carbohydrate, (3.37%) energy level, and (59.02%) dry fibre, while the tomato paste contained (69.98%) dry matter, (30.03%) moisture content, (5.85%) crude protein, (0.32%) fat, (1.71%) ash, (0.54%) crude fibre, (61.59%) carbohydrate, (2.73%) energy level, (95.33%) dry fibre. The result from the analysis shows that there was significant difference between the tomato powder and the tomato paste. This indicates that the tomato powder has more nutritional content than the tomato paste.

Keywords: Tomato paste, tomato powder, nutritional content, proximate analysis.

031. |

PRESURE, SPACE AND IDENTITY IN THE PRACTICE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINES IN OGBA, GOKANA AND DEGEMA TRADITIONS.

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ABSTRACT

Over the years, the practice of traditional medicine in Africa has undergone many stages. Until recently, this was a form of community assistance. The shaman and herbalists were duly part and parcel of the communal system where everyone was his brother's keeper. No service provider ordinarily made money from another. To an extent, the knowledge of plants roots and herbs and their medicinal potencies were for the use of community members. In the course of time, specialists emerged in the practice and some individuals started specializing and making practice a means of livelihood. This paper focuses on the pressure, space and identity crises which confronted the practice of traditional medicine in Ogba, Gokana and Degema traditions. It observed that following the upgrading of traditional medicine from a community service to a professional calling, practitioners now commercialise their service thus, are faced with the challenge of space and identity. This article adopted the ---theory of sickness and healing as the lens of study. It employed the historical phenomenological approach in the discussion. The work observes that the competition for space and identity has exacted enormous pressure on the practice. It concludes that the guild of traditional medicine practitioners in Ogba, Gokana and Degema in conjunction with their counterpart in other parts of Africa should convoke a conference to discuss the issues and the challenges in their field.

032.

PERCEPTION OF BUSINESS EDUCATION LECTURERS TOWARDS INNOVATION FOR SELF-RELIANCE OF STUDENTS ON GRADUATION IN ENUGU AND ANAMBRA STATES

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Abstract

This study focused on examining the perception of business education lecturers towards innovation for self-reliance of students on graduation in Enugu and Anambra States. Two research questions were developed and answered in line with the purpose of the study. Two null hypotheses were formulated and tested at the probability of 0.05 level of significance and 106 degree of freedom. The population for the study was 108 business education lecturers. There was no sampling because the population was manageable. Descriptive survey design was used to generate data for the study. Structured questionnaire was employed to elicit information for the study. The questionnaire was face validated by two experts in Business Education Department, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and one expert in Business Education Department, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. The reliability of the questionnaire was determined using Cronbach Alpha reliability test. The reliability coefficient obtained was 0.85. The questionnaire was administered on 108 business education lecturers in Enugu and Anambra States personally by the researchers with the help of three research assistants. All the copies of the questionnaire were retrieved and analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions, while t-test statistic was used to test the hypotheses. The findings of the study revealed that business education lecturers perceive the need to equip students with innovative skills to ensure self-reliance of students on graduation. The findings also revealed that there was no significant difference in the mean responses of business education lecturers in Federal and State Universities in Enugu and Anambra States on the perception of business education lecturers on their perception of innovation for self-reliance of students on graduation. It was recommended that a policy aimed at equipping students with innovative skills should be enacted in business education programme, to ensure self-reliance on graduation.

Keywords: Perception; Business Education Lecturers; Innovation; Self-reliance; Students; Graduation

033.

**PERCEPTION OF ENUGU STATE BASIC TEACHERS
ON USE OF OWERPOINT AS INNOVATION IN TEACHING
DURING LESSON PREPARATION, DELIVERY AND EVALUATION
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS' ATTAINMENT**

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Abstract

This study examined the perception of Enugu State Basic Teachers on use of PowerPoint As Innovation in Teaching during Lesson Preparation, Delivery and Evaluation in Attaining Goal four (4) of the Sustainable Developmental Goals. Three Research Questions guided the study. Inter-disciplinary Basic Teachers sent for 2020 SDGs Workshop, numbering 20, constituted the population for the study. Total population sampling technique was employed as sample due to manageable size of this population. As such, all the 20 Basic Teachers sent for the Workshop formed the respondents. BATEPP instrument, made up of 12 items, with reliability of 0.87 using cronbach alpha, also face validated by three Computer experts was used to collect data used to elicit information after being analysed in MS Excel. Means and Percentages were used to answer the Research Questions. It was found out that ICT and Mathematics Teachers utilized PowerPoint more than Integrated Science and Agricultural Teachers as seen in the Means and Percentages during Lesson Preparation, Delivery and Evaluation. However, all the Basic Teachers sent for the Workshop had perception on use of PowerPoint above average in each stage of the learning process and need to step down what they learnt to other Teachers in the various LGAs that sent them to be their representatives. Every Teacher needs to cooperate in this regard to facilitate the achievement of Goal four (4) of the SDGs leading to development and progress in education sector.

Keywords: Basic Teachers, SDGs, Teaching/Learning Process, Innovation, MS PowerPoint.

034.

**IGBO CULTURE: NEW TRENDS
AND FUTURE HOPE**

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Abstract

Culture is characteristically dynamic, hence there are new trends in virtually all aspects of Igbo cultural life. Some of the new trends in the culture are progressive, while some are retrogressive. This paper takes an insight into some aspects of Igbo cultural life, the way they were, as well as how modernity has affected their practices, both negatively and positively. This paper will

immensely benefit scholars of African cultural studies. The writer adopted the theory of culture conflict, to support the research efforts in the areas of culture concept, aspects of some Igbo cultural practices in their original forms, some aspects of Igbo culture that have been affected by the new trends and the effects of these modernities. The paper concludes that some new trends in African culture impacted on the society positively, while some have negative impact. The paper recommends caution while attempting to deviate from the normal cultural practices of a people. Also, those aspects of African culture that are negative and repugnant should be done away with.

Key words: Culture, trends, dynamism, mordanity, progressive.

035. | IMPACT OF COVID -19 ON THE FAMILY RELATIONSHIP: IGBO - NIGERIAN PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The coronavirus pandemic has had far reaching effects on the whole of humanity. It brought about several changes in peoples' lifestyles. Even though it is a problem that has affected the whole world, this article concentrated on the Igbo people of Nigeria. The Igbo race love communing and identifying with one another, both in moments of joy and sorrow. They love visiting one another, sharing their experiences and encouraging one other. Families come together to celebrate. But the coronavirus has constituted a barrier to this way of life. For example, covid-19 dismantled this family relationship especially during the quarantine period. The emphasis of the covid-19 protocol is on isolation. People are to be on their own. Families are not to mingle with other families. This has caused anxiety, fear, stress, conflicts, abuse etc. Families have been affected morally, psychologically, emotionally, financially, etc. Therefore, this paper using expository and analytical methods looked at the areas that the family has been affected. Finally, suggestions were made on how best to respond in this kind of situation.

036. | INNOVATION IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET) INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

This study investigated problems and prospects of innovation in (TVET) Instructional Delivery in technical vocational education and training (TVET) programmes in public universities in Enugu state, Nigeria. Two research questions and one hypothesis guided the study. The study used survey research design and was carried out in Enugu States, Nigeria. The population of the study was 303 TVET educators comprising of 138 lecturers and 165 instructors of TVET drawn from public universities with TVET programmes in Enugu State. Questionnaire was used for data collection by the researchers with the help of one research assistant. The instrument was validated by three experts from TVET programmes in University of Nigeria Nsukka. Cronbach Alpha reliability method was used and an overall reliability coefficient of .87 was obtained. Data generated were analyzed using mean, standard deviation and t-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significant. Generally, the study found out that innovation in instructional delivery of technical vocational education and training (TVET) programme in public universities in Enugu state is a welcome development and will be of great help in improving skills acquisition techniques, if the challenges associated with innovation are handled appropriately. The paper recommended among others the need for TVET educators to employ innovation in instructional delivery in TVET programmes despite its challenges; also, stakeholders should collaboratively ensure that innovative equipments and facilities that will aid in instructional delivery in TVET programmes are provided in public universities in Enugu state.

Keywords: TVET, TVET programmes in universities, Innovation in TVET Instructional Delivery, problems and prospects.

037.

INNOVATIVE MARKETING SKILLS ACQUISITION FOR SELF-RELIANCE: A PANACEA FOR PRODUCTIVE BUSINESS EDUCATION STUDENTS' IN SOUTH EAST, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Innovation in education is a re-designed method of application of new ideas, knowledge and processes to present and improve the prevailing condition. *Innovation skills are abilities to leverage innovative ideas for the purpose of obtaining social or economic advantage.* In today's business world, innovative marketing skills are techniques that use digital and ICT-based resources. The study was carried out to evaluate productive business trends towards innovative marketing skill acquisition for self-reliance. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. Two objectives raised and two hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 significant levels. The population of the study comprised Public university undergraduates and postgraduate (M.sc & Ph.D) students. A sample size of 335 respondents was drawn from three public universities: University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, and Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki that offer Business Education up to Post Graduate level. The instrument used for data collection was "Innovative Marketing Skills Questionnaire "(IMSQ) and was validated by three experts from Department of Business

Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The internal consistency of the questionnaire was ascertained through Cronbach Alpha technique which yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.78. The questionnaire was administered personally by the researcher through the help of three research assistants. The data collected was analyzed using mean (

038. | INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES: PANACEA FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This study determined the Innovative Strategies: Panacea for Business Education Growth and Development in Enugu State, Nigeria. Two research questions guided the study while two null hypotheses were tested at $p = 0.05$ level of significance. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study consisted of Business Education lecturers and instructors in public universities in Enugu state, Nigeria. The instrument for data collection was a 24 item statements titled: Innovative Strategies: Panacea for Business Education Growth and Development Enugu State, Nigeria Questionnaire (ISPBEGDQ). The reliability was ascertained using Cronbach Alpha reliability method with an overall coefficient of .87. The data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation for answering the research questions while t-test was used for testing the null hypotheses. The study found out that innovative strategies in Business Education will help in the growth and development of the program in Enugu State, Nigeria among others. The study recommended that Business Educators in Enugu State should be train and re- train on the use and application of innovative strategies and techniques so as to be abreast with the trend, there is need to provide innovative strategies platforms and equipments that will aid teaching and learning of learners. Also, orientation on the need to promote innovative strategies among business educators should be encouraged for efficient and effective service delivery.

Keyword: Innovative Strategies, Business Education, Growth and Development

039.

INNOVATIVE TEACHING METHODS AND PEDAGOGY OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

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Abstract

In the twenty-first century, significant changes are occurring related to new scientific discoveries, informatization, globalization, the development of astronautics, robotics, and artificial intelligence. This century is called the age of digital technologies and knowledge. How is the school changing in the new century? How does learning theory change? Currently, you can hear a lot of criticism that the classroom has not changed significantly compared to the last century or even like two centuries ago. Do the teachers succeed in modern changes? The purpose of the chapter is to summarize the current changes in didactics for the use of innovative teaching methods and study the understanding of changes by teachers. In this article, we consider four areas: the expansion of the subject of pedagogy, environmental approach to teaching, the digital generation and the changes taking place, and innovation in teaching. The theory of education, figuratively speaking, has two levels. At the macro-level, in the “education-society” relationship, decentralization and diversification, internationalization of education, and the introduction of digital technologies occur. At the micro-level in the “teacher-learner” relationship, there is an active mix of traditional and innovative methods, combination of an activity approach with an energy-informational environment approach, cognition with constructivism and connectivism.

Keywords: Didactics, digital generations, innovative teaching methods, pedagogy

040.

INNOVATIVE TRENDS AND ADVANCES IN COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

Education and communication in African continent are almost as old as humanity. Education is gotten through communication but the objective or the goal of quality education is yet to be realized. The obvious reason behind this is doing things always in a stereotype way or doing things in the same way and then expecting different result at the end. The *raison d'etre* for education is enlightenment and development of the whole human person; it is aimed at cultivation of the mind which is fundamental in all developments. The question now is: How much has education helped to improve African mentality, better the lot of Africans. Also how

far are they imbibing this development or transformation through communication and education. The main purpose of this research is to see innovative trends and advances and we do this in Philosophical style, through analytical method. We clarify expression by elucidation of its use in a discourse. We analyze concepts, words, ideas, experiences etc, in order to bring deeper meaning and clarity of thought. Using Nigeria as an example, we see that the country is gradually experiencing astounding progress in technological application to the fields of Education, Information and Communication Technology. In the Educational sector as well as in communication, technologies as computers, projectors, laptops, I-pads, digital libraries and the likes have enhanced communication, learning and research in no small measure. The biggest appreciation of technological boost in Nigeria today is seen in the Information and Communication Technology sector. GSM technologies, up-to-date android versions, smart phones, latest laptops, I-pads etc have really made Nigerians feel like cosmopolitan citizens alongside their colleagues in developed world/countries.

Key words: Education, Communication, Innovation /Trends, Advancement, Africa.

041.

1 KINGS 12:1-24 AND INSECURITY IN EASTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This article examines insecurity in eastern Nigeria in the light of 1 Kings 12:1-24. In the pericope, social injustice was committed against northern Israelites by Rehoboam. Rehoboam supported his southern brothers but neglected the northern inhabitants. The northern inhabitants used diplomacy to drive home their grievances, but Rehoboam was hell bound on continuing his authoritarian rule and injustices against the northern people. This made the northern Israelites resort to arms struggle. They killed Adoram, who was sent by Rehoboam to them. In fact, Rehoboam narrowly escaped. The situation in eastern Nigerian is similar to what happened in the pericope. The people of eastern Nigeria have been calling on the government of Nigeria to amend the arbitrary policies against the region. But all pleas have fallen on deaf ears and the social injustice against the people of eastern Nigeria has continued to escalate. The situation of things has reached the point where there is the systemic killing of security men of the government in eastern Nigeria. The literary analysis was used as the research methodology. Findings reveal that it is because of the blatant and obscene injustice against the easterners that has led to the increasing insecurity in eastern Nigeria. It is believed that the pericope will speak anew to the increasing insecurity situation in eastern Nigeria.

Keywords: 1 Kings 12, Insecurity, Social injustice, Adoram, Eastern Nigeria

042.

IWA AND OMOLUABI: A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE YORUBA ETHICAL CONCEPTS ON RAPE CULTURE

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Abstract

Despite the inherent nature of human being to explore and experience his own sexuality, it remains one of the least discussed subjects in the circles of human. The perceived sacredness and secrecy of sexual related discourse among the African societies have led to gross inabilities to effectively study and relate the influences of cultures on African sexuality. However, the increasing prevalence of the mass media (including social media) have led to a massive awareness of sexuality and its attendant consequences in our societies. Increase in the occurrence of gender-based violence, such as rape, is an indication of a widespread moral decadence and flagrant disregard for the human basic rights. Nigeria being a socio-centric society, places an onus of shame, which prevents the victims of such violence from opening up about their traumas, with perpetrators going further to commit greater offenses leading to more breakdown of laws and orders. Hence, it is imperative to utilise socio-cultural approaches to demystify the problem of sexual violence in Nigeria. This paper philosophically analyses the ethical and deontological perceptions of the Yoruba society on sexual violence. This includes the preventive structures embedded in the Yoruba culture to curtail sexual violence and misdemeanours and the attendant consequences of perpetrating sexual violence. This paper also recommends the indigenous Yoruba society paradigms of altruism and critical appraisals of the *omoluabi* and *iwa* ethos, as evident in the Yoruba *Ifa* corpus and general ways of life, as panacea for the prevailing incidence of rape culture in the Nigerian society, as the Yoruba ethical concepts of altruism, *omoluabi* and *Iwa* are thoroughly against social vices in the human societies.

Keywords: Rape, Omoluabi ethics, Altruism, *Iwa* ethics, Yoruba society, Sexual violence

043.

MARRIAGE CULTURE IN AFIKPO NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF EBONYI STATE: AN EXPOSITION

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ABSTRACT

Ehugbo often referred to as Afikpo is the second largest urban area in Ebonyi state, Nigeria. The people of Afikpo (Ehugbo) have a unique system of marriage among the Igbo's because they are one of the few communities that practice a double descent system. In Afikpo, people are expressly forbidden to marry from their maternal relatives also known as "Ikwu" but they can marry from their paternal lineage even to the point marrying their paternal cousins. Marriage in Afikpo is just like that of every other village in Igbo land. When you finds who he wants to marry and they both agree to get married and live together as husband and wife, the

marriage plans begin and they will set off with the marriage procedure according to the principles of the land. In this paper, we will also discuss the various stages of marriage rites that need to be performed to seal up a customary marriage under Ehugbo culture before the parties can proceed to church for priestly blessing of the union.

Key word: Marriage, Culture, Ehugbo, Igbo

044. | **WEST AFRICAN KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION:
EPISTEMIC CLOSURES, COLONIZED DISCOURSES
AND PARADOXES IN A 'POST-TRUTH ERA.'**

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Abstract

In West Africa, many of the life threatening issues continue to stand and are persistent in virtue of the ignorance about the knowledge on West Africa. It is disturbing that the dissemination of information about (West) Africa has been an industry wholly preoccupied with controlling appearances. The pursuit of knowledge for profit remains opposed to revealing reality as experienced by non-elites in West Africa. The cost of colonialization, globalization is affecting researches in (west) African and as such the production of scientific facts and simplistic theories in this post-truth era follows a precedent of elemental sloganeering, emotive blurts and fictions immune to correction and revision in light of diverse first-hand empirical experiences. This paper argued that sponsored researches have definite purposes; there is economics and politics underlying sponsored researches and as such West Africa has been faced with the paradox of colonized discourses and epistemic closures. We shall consider the non-epistemic profit motivated by considering fixtures in the criteria for selecting research goals and adjudicating research theories. A range of epistemological stances fabricating facts to a wide acclaim shall be examined. We shall examine evidence-based knowledge as opposed to alternative facts in a post-truth era. The stand of this paper is that most researches in West Africa are colonized discourses which need to be deconstructed. Again, every society is governed by certain epistemic closures which may be silent in researches, but they are relevant. But at this time if it is not properly enhanced it could lead to misinformation or lack of interest by funders to sponsor researches in such area. This is typical with West African researches. We argued in this paper for the following'; (i) Research methodology should be expanded to accommodate non-western methodologies. (ii) Interest in African researches are humane and captures a totality of human experiences. (iii) the necessity for researches in west Africa arises from the fact that knowledge produced serves as missing links of reality. We queried; who sponsors researches in West Africa? What knowledge do people have about West Africa, and from which source? We will discuss further on the impacts of current authoritative use of electronic media which truncates the meaning of accuracy beyond ordinary recognition of those who living in non-digitalized world, sustained outside the cyberspace bobbies. We will end the discussion by proposing the need for new dimensions for collaborative researches in West Africa.

Keywords: Epistemic Closures, West Africa, Colonized discourses, Research, Knowledge

045.

SOCIAL MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS AND NATIONAL SECURITY: A STUDY OF THE ENDSARS SAGA IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the implications of social media communications on national security with focus on EndSARS related communications on social media. The research design for this study was the survey with questionnaire as the instrument for data collection. South-eastern states formed the population of this study with a total figure of 21,955,414. A sample size of 385 was drawn from the population using Cochran sample determining method. The sampling techniques applied to this study were the Purposive and Simple random sampling techniques. Chi square was used to test the hypothesis. The findings revealed that the audience to a high extent participated in social media communications during the EndSARS saga in Nigeria, EndSARS communications on social media had negative influence on Nigeria security. It posed threat to citizens' lives and properties, demoted national unity and peaceful strategy, triggered chaos in Nigeria and created dichotomy among Nigerian youths and some of the factors that were responsible for the influence of EndSARS social media communication on national security include; involvement of reputable personalities/ celebrities, displayed inciting images, exaggerations and hate speech.

Key words: Social media, Social media communications, National security, EndSARS saga.

046.

SLAVERY AND THE ROOTS OF AFRICA'S ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT

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The political economy of Slavery was naturally a phenomenon suited for underdevelopment. Indeed, Slavery by its nature and character was the highest manifestation of savagery. Unlike some other forms of degradation, it annihilates the soul and devastates the body. The European slavers devised hideous methods of kidnappings, battering, branding with red hot metal blades, chaining, dehumanizing and totally emasculating their victims. No calamity or tragedy in time and space matched the ruinous effect of slavery on Africa's development trajectory. At the human psychological level, the African victims and their families were literally chased out of history, in the sense that they lost their humanity and identity. In reality, slavery arrested and completely altered the original and autonomous process of genuine development of states in the continent. The scourge of slavery brought about anarchy, despoliation, warfare, de-population, murder, inter-ethnic rivalry and a general culture of fear and insecurity. As a result, African economies

suffered from unprecedented forced migration of the pillars of production. The foremost impact of the five centuries long slave trade by which an estimated 50 million Africans were taken away, was that it drained the continent of her productive population and thus fatally destroyed her economy. This paper therefore contends that more than colonialism, slavery fundamentally accounts for Africa's socio-political and economic woes. Scholarship and extant literature tend to promote the narrative that colonialism, neo-colonialism and leadership failure explains Africa's underdevelopment.

Keywords: Slavery, Development, Roots, Trajectory and Productive capacity

047.

SOCIO-POLITICAL ROOTS OF CONFLICTS IN AFRICA: THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN A PLURALISTIC SOCIETY

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Abstract

Conflict is a major issue in any given human society and often it is inevitable but violence is avoidable. In Africa, conflict is very often the result of the interaction of political, economic and social instability frequently stemming from bad governance, dictatorial governance or dictatorship, failed economic policies, fundamental human rights abuses and inappropriate development programs stemming also from exacerbated ethnic and religious differences in society. The paper therefore examines the importance of land ownership in a pluralistic society like Africa. The researcher adopted observational and qualitative method in eliciting relevant data required to do justice to this research. The fundamental issues discovered in conflict are the religious beliefs and practices, land ownership and resource competition, political patronage and competition, the nature and character of the African Nation politics, ethnicity, boundary disputes, poverty, marginalization/discrimination, unemployment and underdevelopment. This paper shows that the Church and her leaders have the potential to manage and resolve conflicts in Africa through their religious resources or values and frameworks involving love, forgiveness, contentment, justice, peace, respect and tolerance. The paper concluded with some possible avenues of achieving this which is through dialogue, interfaith dialogue, religious peace-building, seminars and workshops, as media of evangelizing and restoring hope in the country with their gospel of peace.

Keywords: Conflict, Socio-Political, Church, Pluralistic Society, Resolution/Management

048.

REFLECTIONS ON THE ROLES OF CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING AS INNOVATION FACILITATORS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Code-switching and code-mixing are common phenomena found in multilingual societies, such as Nigeria. These phenomena usually occur when multilinguals and bilinguals need to communicate effectively through a foreign language. This is to say that code-mixing and code-switching are effective communication tools, which can, directly and indirectly, facilitate innovations. The objective of this paper is to analyse the impact these linguistic phenomena have on Nigerians, which will, in turn, influence them to become innovative. The study used secondary data collected from scholastic publications and the databases of private and public organisations, which published information on innovation related matters. The study anchored its data analysis and interpretation on Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis of Linguistic Relativity. The research findings, among others, revealed that countries that ranked the highest in innovation communicate in their mother-tongue. It also exposed that effective communication is an important tool in innovation. The researchers, thereby, concluded that since Nigeria is a multilingual nation, where a foreign language – English – is the only unifying factor, Nigerian native languages cannot be used, exclusively, as the means of communication in the country. However, to ensure effective communication, which directly facilitates innovation, code-switching and code-mixing are recommended as the bridge that joins the English language and the Nigerian native languages.

049.

STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH FRONTIER TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIONS IN AFRICA

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Abstract

Recent advancements in Frontier Technologies and Innovations (FTI), including artificial intelligence, robotics and biotechnology have shown significant and tremendous potentials for sustainable development globally. In spite of this, Africa appears to be unprepared to equitably use or adopt these technological innovations. Evidence has shown that the on-going global growth in FTI negatively impact Africa with multifaceted inequalities ranging from poor global class, persistent poverty, disparities in income earning opportunities, internet usage, pay gap, poor standards of education and health, etc., resulting majorly from poor adoption of technological innovations and favourable ICT policies, culture, ethics, and values. A significant digital divide were evident between the technologically advanced countries and backward countries such as Africa during COVID-19 pandemic because technological innovations has become critical tools for addressing the spread of the disease. This study highlights the strategy for coping with FTI for sustainable development in Africa. The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) were adopted as the study conceptual framework. UTAUT model claims that users' acceptance behaviour toward a technology is determined by users' decision to use a technology, and the perceived benefits thereof. The authors explored a narrative review, analysis, and synthesis of vast works of literature that revealed significant information on strategies for coping with FTI in Africa. The authors also conjointly extracted peer-reviewed articles among the last five years from electronic databases, engaging some keywords like “Frontier Technologies and Innovations in Africa' 'Coping with Frontier Technologies and Innovations' leveraging resources of Africa via Technology and Innovation”, etc. Results show that global progress was associated with sharper inequality between countries, with widening disparities in FTI adoption, literacy level, and access to products, social services such as ICT infrastructure, electrification, education and health. Results also show that literacy empowerment in Africa especially among women, on technology adoption, policies, culture, ethics, and values may advance sustainable goals, leverage their literacy abilities for FTI adoption, and close widening gaps and inequalities in global FTI.

Keywords: Frontier Technologies, Frontier Innovations, ICT innovations in Africa, IT Adoption, IT policies and Ethics.

050. | DIVINE PROVIDENCE IN AFRICAN COSMOLOGY

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Abstract

Within the context of African cosmology, God is a fundamental determining force. In fact, over the whole of Africa, it is believed that God does not just create; he creates, sustains and maintains the world that he has created by providing the needs of his creatures. It is in this regard that the Ewe refer to him as He who does not withdraw his gifts and the Banyarwanda speak of him as the underlying force that sustains the universe and that if he should be no more the world would collapse. The Igbo refer to him as *Osebuluwa*- that is, the sustainer of the universe or he

that carries the universe in his hands. This paper is burdened by the need to understand the African perspective of divine providence and sustenance in relation to the universe, and it has discovered that the African believes that God provides and sustains the universe he has made through the laws that he has put among his people; through the activities of his deans; through magic, herbs, divination and charms, and his provisions and the natural elements that he has made and the protection that he offers his creation. The phenomenological and philosophical approaches would be employed in the collection and analysis of data on the African understanding of providence and sustenance. As against the absence of the belief in the divine sustenance by God in western thoughts, this work argues that within the African parameter of belief, the world is provided for and sustained by God.

Keywords: African, Providence, Sustenance, Cosmology, Phenomenology

051.

TABLE AND TRUST; THE AFRICAN CULTURE OF COMMUNALISM, IN OGBA, EGENNI AND IKWERRE TRADITIONS

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ABSTRACT

Communalism is a characteristic feature of the African culture. Africans celebrate everything together. They rejoice together, mourn together and share things together in the spirit of African brotherhood. In the same spirit of oneness, the Ogba, Egene and Ikwerre ethnic nationalities of the central Niger Delta in Rivers State of Nigeria, share many cultural practices together. Some of these include: The kinship system, land and other property inheritance customs as well as mortuary rites. These three heterogeneous traditional ethnic nationalities trace their descent to the ancient Benin kingdom. This ancestry bond over time and space have been weakened by several factors such as migration, cross cultural contact, modernisation and globalisation. The research observes that no African nation is without challenges which has changed the African colouration of communalism. This paper therefore, examines the concept of communalism and the associated challenges in Ogba, Egene and Ikwerre traditions. The paper adopts the historical and sociological approaches in the discussion. The challenges include; religion education and politics. This paper concludes that the said ethnic nationalities (Ogba, Egene and Ikwerre) who had earlier practiced communalism are gradually shifting to individualism. The study recommends a revival and renaissance of African traditional heritage to avoid a complete collapse of the culture of communalism in the area of our discussion. In the midst of increasing wave of modernisation and globalisation in the 21st century.

052.

THE NORTH AND THE REST OF US: A HISTORICAL EVALUATION OF THE PARADOX OF ONE NIGERIA, 2007-2020

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Abstract

Nigeria, a country with a population of about one hundred and eighty (180) million people and about two hundred and fifty (250) ethnic groups with the South, West and the North as majority is currently under the domination of the North. Under the 1960 constitution and subsequent constitutions, Nigeria was to practice a Federal System of Government which implies that all governmental powers are shared between the central government and the component units. Thus, one Nigeria is born under a federal system. But from 1960 when Nigeria gained her independence till date, it is evident that one section of the country (North) is heavily dominating the rest. Thus, this paper seeks to answer the questions bordering on the following; is Nigeria really one? Is Nigeria actually practicing federalism? Is the north actually dominating the rest of the country? What are the evidences to show the dominance of the north against the rest of the country? What is to be done to ensure that equity is achieved in Nigeria? Methodologically, the paper adopts the historical investigative method. Data for this paper was from both primary and secondary sources. The paper found that Nigeria is one in theory but in practice is heavily divided with most of the section marginalized. It therefore suggests true federalism as a panacea to the problem of Northern domination against the rest of Nigeria.

Key words: Nigeria, Amalgamation, Federalism, Domination, Restructuring.

053.

RIGHT TO HEALTH IN AFRICA: AN EXPOSITION

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ABSTRACT

Human rights can be ordinarily referred to as natural rights. These are the moral rights that human beings everywhere ought to have simply as human being with morality and rationality. It is of universal application and unchangeable. However, certain rights are treated specially to demonstrate that human beings are special beings and need to be treated fundamentally special. There are several of these fundamental rights of man but we shall concentrate on the Right to Health. Everyone has the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The World Health Organization recognizes the right to health as one of the fundamental rights of every human being without any form of distinction based on race, religion, and political belief, economic or social condition. Right to health does not function in isolation, other basic human rights has to be put in place, such as access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, nutritious foods (safe food), adequate nutrition and housing, health-related education and information, gender equality and safe environment. The African Charter on Human and People's Rights (Banjul Charter) also recognizes the right of every individual to enjoy the best attainable state of physical and mental health and urges every State to take measures to protect the health of their people. In Africa today, is this Right to health a myth or reality? Do African States provide sufficiently for her citizens as to guarantee their right to health? We shall consider some African States as per their observance of their citizen's rights to health, this shall be carried out by appraising the Constitutional provisions of these African States.

054.

LEVERAGING ON INNOVATIVE INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS AMONG BUSINESS EDUCATION STUDENTS FOR 21ST CENTURY WORKPLACE FITNESS

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Abstract:

This study centred on how innovative instructional delivery strategies will be used in the development of employability skills among Business Education students for 21st century workplace fitness. Two research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study. The study used Survey research design and was carried out in public university offering business education programme in South East Nigeria. The population was 83 business educators drawn from the public universities that offers business education programme in South East Nigeria. Questionnaire was used for data collection. The instrument was validated by three experts. Cronbach Alpha Reliability Method was used, and a general reliability coefficient of 0.79 was obtained. Data were analyzed and hypotheses tested using mean, standard deviation and t-test statistics. Generally, the study found out that innovative instructional delivery strategy like collaborative/cooperative learning, gamification learning will enhance the development of employability skills for 21st workplace fitness. The study recommended among others that collaborative/cooperative learning, gamification learning be adopted as innovative instructional delivery strategies so as to make students workplace fit in this 21st century.

Keywords: Innovation, instructional delivery, employability skills, Business Education students.

055.

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN THE FACE OF NEW ERA: A BETTER SAFEGUARD FOR THE PROGRESSION OF HEALTHCARE CLAIM IN IGBO - AFRICAN WORLD

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Abstract

Traditional Medicine has been an aged long mode of treatment. It has been in existence even before the domination of orthodox medicine particularly in Africa. Almost everybody was highly dependent on it for survival when it comes to health issue. But gradually, orthodox medicine became the order of the day putting the traditional medicine by the side. Today, the reverse is becoming the case as there are many health challenges facing orthodox medicine. Medical doctors are too few to attend to the massive population that needs them. Many orthodox medicines are too expensive and do not get to the reach of the common man. Diseases

are becoming resistant to orthodox medicine. Some ailments that defy orthodox medicine such as amputations/bone settings, poison, snake bite, etc can be comfortably taking care of by the traditional medicine. However, this paper aims at bringing out its effectiveness and how to protect it from the new healthcare directives. It claims also that traditional medicine is not just an alternative mode of treatment to orthodox medicine but that it is currently a better safeguard for the progression of healthcare system in Africa since the usefulness of it has made some orthodox manufacturers to append the word “herbal” to their products due to its potency and effectiveness. Scientists are turning to traditional medicine by studying its drugs and modifying them to look modern. Since traditional medicine can no longer be avoided, this paper prefers some solutions on how to handle quacks, lack of documentations, side effects, lack of dosage and other human errors in the field. Thus, this will make the operation of traditional medicine safer for the public and more conducive and lucrative for the practitioners.

Keywords: Medicine, Traditional Medicine, Orthodox Medicine, Africa World, Treatment.

056.

TRENDS IN THE SHATTERED MICROCOSM OF RELIGIOUS CHANGE IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

The religious change in Africa, which is movement from African traditional religion to Christianity and Islam, has been explained by many scholars through pointing out one factor or the other as responsible for the change of faith or religion. Some argued on the side of non-religious factors as the cause of the religious change found in Africa. While some, argued on the religious factors as the main cause of the change. The shattered microcosm of Trimmingham attributed the movement of religious change to the collapse of traditional structures and African world views. The African structures that originally are based on rural or tribal structures and thrive on rural subsistence economies were shattered with the sudden but steady impact of Western civilization which came in form of colonial subjugation, technological advancement, industrial economies and education. This precipitated the massive change or movement from African traditional religion to the two world religions that invaded the African soil. In this write up, we are going to trace the trends and the implications found in this theory of religious change as explained by Trimmingham. And what has become of religious change today in Africa whether the change is real change in terms of conversion or change of cults.

057.

NNAMDI AZIKIWE'S NEO-WELFARISM AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR NIGERIAN STATE

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Abstract

The lack of or inadequate ideology in the Nigerian State has exacerbated the current existential political tension in Nigeria. The intensity of the tensions generated by the absence of ideology directly underpin Nigerian underdevelopment crisis. It is against this backdrop the study examines Nnamdi Azikiwe's Neo-welfarism, as an ideological principle, and its likely benefits to Nigeria state. Neo-welfarism is the admixture of the profit motive or individual welfare in capitalism, the quest for equal opportunity in socialism and the quest for the collective welfare of the people in a welfarist state. Because of the nature of the work, analytic method is used to critically analyze the structure of neo-welfarism. Through the application of the method, the work finds that; there is a seemingly inadequacy on the part of Azikiwe to fully juxtapose and adequately make distinction between mixed economy and Neo-welfarism. Consequently, the difficulty of harmonizing the good elements of capitalism, socialism, and welfarism, and to eliminate their bad effects at the same time poses a serious problem. However, it is hoped that by applying Azikiwe's socio-economic principles by Nigerians and Africans at large, it would help in reawakening our consciousness to the importance and adoption of pragmatic ideology that reflects our social cultural paradigm. The work therefore draws the attention of Nigerians to the richness of Azikiwe theory of neo-welfarism notwithstanding some of the criticisms rendered by some scholars on him and his ideology.

Keywords: Capitalism, Socialism, Welfarism, Neo-welfarism, eclecticism, pragmatism, ideology, harmonization.

058.

AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY AND THE PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The Question of Language in African is a very fundamental area under discussion in African Philosophy. This is subsequent upon the foundation that the fundamental nature of language in philosophy cannot just be gainsaid or over look. Language on this ground, as it were to be, is traditions or enlightening bound. In such doing, to disagree with a particular people of the place of their language is to disagree with them their cultural heritage or existence. While applying an analytic and a descriptive method in the cost of this research, it will be contended that language

plays not just a reflective role in the structuring or foundation of philosophizing but that it occupies an incontrovertible ground in the quest of philosophy as a subject matter. since philosophy in its nature all about clarifications and resolving “intangible issues”, many African indigenous languages should be given a self-importance in the place of doing the over view reflections just the way reality appears to them against their foreign counterparts because of the obvious epistemological compensation surrounded therein (especially in mother-tongues). It is quite clear here that a huge amount of groundwork is need to be done in terms of encouragement and improvement on the near to the ground status of indigenous languages, so as to meet up with the international standard and nature of the restraint of philosophy. In the intervening time, the need for the use of a foreign language that may engenders the understanding of indigenous African language across ethnic barriers alongside the language of the environment is being advocated as a short-term determine. This is not without sounding a forewarning that such a reassign of knowledge which is often weighed down with some measure of purification by the use of the implement of translation, though workable, is far from being the ideal. I shall be using the various Indigenous African language as the foundations of this research; it is finally on this ground that the possibility of having what we might expression as a genuine African Philosophy up-and-coming from a disorganized analysis of the African long-established worldviews.

059.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATION OF AFRICAN SYSTEM OF KINSHIP

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ABSTRACT

In societies that are more complex in terms or industrialization and territorial endowment, kinship is difficult to be notice. This is largely because such societies have other agencies that carryout the duties the kin groups are supposed to perform. But in less industrialized societies where traditional values are prevalent, kinship still play some roles for the individual. Most societies in Africa fall under this category. In these small-scale traditional societies, social organizations and social structures are understood only through the idiom of social relationship arising from the mutual rights and obligations which mark the kinship system. In Africa the foundation on which kinship operates outside the society is through the family and marriage. They are the only biological influence noticed in the philosophical foundation of the African kinship formation.

060. | REJUVENATING FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES OPERATORS FOR BUSINESS PROFITABILITY IN POST-COVID-19 GLOBAL ECONOMY

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Abstract:

This study was anchored on the two main areas of financial literacy that will be rejuvenated among small and medium scale enterprises operators for business profitability in post Covid-19 global economy. Two research questions guided the study while two null hypotheses were tested at P = 0.05 level of significance. Survey research design was adopted for the study. The population for the study consists of all the registered small and medium scale business in Anambra State. The instrument for data collection was a structured 21-item questionnaire titled: Rejuvenating Financial Literacy for Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Operators Questionnaire (RFLSMSEOQ). The reliability of the instrument was ascertained using Cronbach Alpha reliability method. The data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation for answering the research questions while t-test was used for testing the null hypotheses. Result obtained indicated that rejuvenating financial literacy among small and medium scale enterprises will bring about business profitability in the global economy. The study among others recommended that the two main area of financial literacy be rejuvenated so as to achieve business profitability in post Covid-19 global economy.

Key words: Financial Literacy, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, Business Profitability, Post-Covid-19 Global Economy.

061. | ENGAGING THE AFRICAN DEITIES IN THE NIGERIAN POLITICAL THEATRE: TOWARDS FAITHFUL STEWARDSHIP FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The role of religion in national development in African continent is something to be reckoned with. Religion in Nigeria has played a very significant role in governance, even the selection of leaders. Nigeria is referred to as a religious nation with the clear presence of three dominant religions; Christianity, Islam and Traditional religions. With its (Religious) presence in almost every aspects of governance, one would have expected greater developmental strides as most of the leaders of the nation profess one form of the religions (Christianity or Islam) or the other and also because of the teachings of these faiths, but reverse seems to be the case. Most public office holders take oaths using either the holy Bible or the holy Quran before the

commencement of their service to the nation, but it seems they quickly forget about that vow. This paper aims at x-raying the reasons behind the non-commitment to the vows by the public officers and also to propose the engagement of African deities in oath taking which comes with immediate repercussion to defaulters. This study was carried out through a careful study of the African deities, their functions and responses to oaths taken before them. Source of this study was basically the submissions of African scholars on African Deities in books and journal articles. Results from the study revealed that active involvement of the deities in the political theatre will propel conscious commitment to stewardship from the political office holders as the judgment of the deities is claimed to be instant thereby keeping the political office holders always in check.

Key Words: African Deities, Oath taking, Political Theatre, Faithful Stewardship, National Development

062. | USING GAAP IN DETERMINING THE ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN FIGHTING AGAINST CORRUPTION IN AN AFRICAN UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

The study assessed the use of GAAP in determining the accountability and transparency in fighting against corruption in an African University. Three research questions guided the study. The study was carried out in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The population was 104 respondents made up of 76 staff of Bursary Department and 32 of Business Education Department. The study adopted descriptive survey design. The instrument for the study was structured questionnaire designed by the researchers. The questionnaire was validated by experts while the internal consistency of the questionnaire items was ascertained through Cronbach Alpha technique which yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.86. The questionnaire was administered personally by the researchers. A total of 104 copies of questionnaire were administered, retrieved, analyzed and used for the study. Based on the data analyzed, the study found that the level of corruption in University of Nigeria was high; the extent of utilization of GAAP in fighting corruption was low and the application of GAAP was generally not effective in fighting corruption in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Hence, the study recommended that; the University authority should insist on the full implementation of financial reporting to enhance transparency and accountability in the University community; individuals that break the principles of GAAP needed in fighting corruption should be sanctioned or prosecuted so as to serve as a deterrent to others. The researchers also recommended that Federal

Government should employ individuals to strictly monitor the activities of the Bursary Department to ensure that transparency and accountability are strictly adhered to and Lecturers in Universities should be given grants to encourage them engage on GAAP research so as to ascertain strategies for improving on it.

Key Words: GAAP, Accountability, Transparency, Corruption

063.

STUDENT'S PERCEPTION ON ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING PLATFORM: ITS EFFECTS IN EDUCATION AMIDST CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC

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Abstract

This study will report the perceptions of students' on online teaching and learning platform and the changes it brings to in education amidst corona virus pandemic students will be surveyed as part of a larger study to identify their perceptions of the online and to face-to-face components of this learning platform. this paper will report their perceptions of the online delivery of the course satisfaction, benefits and barriers. results will inform the structure of future education programmes. descriptive statistics will be used to profile student demographics. open-ended questions focusing on the online design will be attracted to this course because of the online delivery, the majority of students might not factor online learning into their enrollment decision. acknowledging this fact, students will identify the flexibility, convenience and accessibility of the online environment as being beneficial for their learning, teaching and assessment during this pandemic. social presence and teacher presence will influence student engagement and satisfaction with the online delivery.

Key words: Online Platform, Perception, Covid-19, Pande

064.

IGBO PHILOSOPHY: A MISCELLANY OF IGBO PROVERBS AND CULTURAL PEDAGOGIES

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Abstract

The call for a harmonious integration of people's belief; ideas and culture is evidently encapsulated in their “philosophy” which comprises of the traditional, religious practice and cultural beliefs of the people. However, the way and manner in which these philosophies are understood and transmitted to various generations amongst a given society is no doubt at the mercies of all who live in the society. Igbo people are known for their proverbs which deep into their everyday life and take a high premium in their linguistic culture. It seems that these

proverbs can no longer stand the test of time because of poor transmission and changes affecting the world. Hence it becomes imperative that the meaning, nature, values and the philosophy behind the Igbo proverbs be exposed in order to retain its essence among generations. This paper examines the competence level in the use of proverbs between the old and younger generations of Igbo speakers as richly found in Igbo philosophy. It is therefore recommended that the Igbo proverbs should be cultivated as an art and cherished as an index of good oratory and acquaintance with traditional knowledge and ancestral wisdom, because the Igbos would say; *e jiri mara ndi diiri ha*.

065.

INNOVATIVE TRENDS TO TEACHING AND LEARNING OF BRICK/BLOCKLAYING AND CONCRETING (BBC) THROUGH PEYTON'S FOUR-STEP MODEL

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Abstract

This study is on innovative trends to teaching and learning of Brick/Blocklaying and Concreting (BBC) through Peyton's four-step model. Two research questions were posed. Descriptive survey design was employed for the study. The population for the study was 110 teachers of Brick/Blocklaying and Concreting. Structured questionnaire was used to obtain data from the respondents. The questionnaire was validated by 3 experts while the internal consistency of the questionnaire items was determined using Cronbach alpha reliability method and 0.86 reliability coefficient was obtained. The finding of the study revealed that 21 BBC skills and 11 managerial skills were required through Peyton's four-step model. Recommendations include that Brick/Blocklaying and Concreting teachers should update their skills in the identified skills required to deliver practical lessons through Peyton's four-step model.

KEYWORDS: Brick/Blocklaying and Concreting, Peyton's Four-step model, Academic achievement, Skill

066.

POLITICAL RESTRUCTURING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF NIGERIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM, FOURTH REPUBLIC, 1999-2021.

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria inherited an unbalance federal structure from her colonial master Britain leading to calls for political restructuring prior to independence. This paper adopted the system theory as theoretical framework and data collected through secondary sources. The paper gave a conceptual explication of restructuring and development. The paper further interrogated the structure of Nigeria federalism, Policies and programs adopted by government to achieve unity and national development were listed, factors responsible for their woefully failures narrated.

Issues leading to consistent call and clamor for restructuring were mentioned. The nexus between restructuring and national unity was established. It was discovered that Nigeria federalism is devoid of nationalism and patriotism at the national level. The research unearths some abnormalities in Nigeria federalism. On that noted the paper recommended for imperative restructuring of the state anchored on the premises that political structure and system are seen and used as the engine and agent that drives the entire nation. No meaningful development can take place in an atmosphere of friction and rancor; no visible development can be recorded in a fractured ruptured political system. The asymmetrical imbalances in the federal system are responsible for poor governance and leadership style leading to other factors that has quagmire national unity and development. The political system including the constitution need to be restructured and amended to accommodating all the issues that has been on the front burner for equity and justice considering the pluralistic and heterogeneous nature of the Nigeria nation. Restructuring will be like a rebirth if properly done, people should be called for renegotiation and dialogue on how they wished to be governed and live together or on the contrary. Agreement will not lead to friction and dissatisfaction rather it will produced a health united nation where peace and development can be achieved and sustained easily. There should be reorientation and sensitization of the people about restructuring and practice of true fiscal federalism that will guarantee national unity and national development through restructuring the paper concluded.

067.

AN INVESTIGATION OF MODERATING INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS OF ELECTRO-MECHANICAL STUDENTS OF NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract

The study investigated the moderating influence of socio-demographic variables on the academic performance and entrepreneurial intentions of electro-mechanical students in Nigerian Universities. Five research questions were answered while four hypotheses formulated were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study adopted a correlational research design and was carried out in South Eastern States of Nigeria. The population for the study was 250 students of electrical/electronic and mechanical technology. There was no sampling because of manageable size of the population. The instrument for data collection was questionnaire titled Moderating influence of Demographic Variable on Performance and Entrepreneurial Intention (MIDVPEIQ). Three experts face- validated the instrument and the internal consistency of the questionnaire items was determined using Cronbach alpha reliability method; the reliability coefficient of 0.84 was obtained for academic items on entrepreneurial intention while the overall reliability coefficient of the items in the questionnaire was 0.88. Pearson product moment correlation method, Point –biserial correlation, multiple regression and hayes process macro (model 1) were used to analyse data for answering research questions and testing the hypotheses. The findings of the study revealed that: (i) socio-demographic variable have positive strong relationship with academic performance of electro-mechanical technology students (ii) socio-demographic variables have a negative relationship with entrepreneurial intentions of electro-mechanical technology

students (iii) academic performance have a positive relationship with entrepreneurial intentions of electro-mechanical technology students. The findings on hypotheses revealed that (i) there was a significant relationship among socio-demographic variable, academic performance and entrepreneurial intentions of electro-mechanical technology students (ii) socio-demographic variable moderate the effect of academic performance on the entrepreneurial intention of electro-mechanical students. Recommendations include that government, school administrators and teachers take necessary steps make sure entrepreneurial intentions and academic performance of students get improved.

Keywords: Demographic variable, Intentions, Academic performance, Electro-mechanical Students

068.

ANCESTRAL CULT IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION: THE RELEVANCE IN CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN SOCIETY

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Abstract

Africans had strong belief in ancestors. The ancestors once lived in the physical world with their kinsmen, but now, they reside in the underworld and still influence the lives of the living. They are moral regulators and were known as the living dead. It is a strong belief that they have the power to bring prosperity or misfortune to the members of their families depending on the relationship that exists between them. The living venerates them in a bid to maintain a good and favorable relationship with them. However, this relationship is no longer as strong as its use to be in the past. Most people are negating the role which the ancestors can play in their lives and that of their families because of the influence of Western culture and modernity. This has caused far reaching problems, especially in marriage related matters. It is necessary therefore, to evaluate the roles of the ancestors and their powers in maintaining the family ties and norms; and to identify its relevance in this global era. The study was descriptive in nature. Data collection was through observation and library sources. It was gathered that in the past, the ancestors are the moral regulators of their various families. People are afraid to commit evil and other immoral acts for fear of punishment by the ancestors. But recently the reverse is the case. It is however necessary for the younger generation not to neglect their ancestral lineage. They should follow the legacy persevered by their ancestors. Moral uprightness is the foundation of any given society; Africans should therefore as a matter of fact re-awaken the norms handed over to them by their ancestors for posterity

069.

DIGITAL DIVIDE: THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES IN AN INFORMATION SOCIETY

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Abstract

Digital divide refers to the gap between those who use digital and information technology, and those who do not have access to digital technologies. The study examined the role of libraries and information centres in bridging digital divide. To further examine the article, relevant literature was consulted. The study discussed digital divide, its challenges for library and information centres, roles of libraries and information centres in bridging digital divide as well as roles of librarians and information professionals in digital divide. The paper noted that, libraries and information centres has various roles to play in bridging digital divide as they stand in the gap between digital divide and equal access to information resources using ICTS and digital technologies to render informative services in this 21st century. Rethinking the digital divide, librarians must redesign and redefine their service menu for their customers through thinking functionally. They also need to review the various IT devices and information services available and examine which can be employed to present a more effective library service. In addition, policy-makers should consider the vital role that libraries and information centres can play in the realization of knowledge-based society and sustainable development in an information society.

Keyword: digital divide, digital technology, ICTs, Libraries, information centres

070.

AFRICAN ACADEMIC JOURNALS: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN ADOPTION OF INTEGRATED ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING

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ABSTRACT

Academic journals occupy important position in the academic publishing industry. They provide the most valued channel for the advancement of research and scholarship, and for tenure advancement in academia. Electronic publishing, in recent times, has become a pillar in the production and dissemination of knowledge, especially Online. This paper questions the adoption of electronic publishing innovation by African academic journals and highlights the challenges and prospects of keying into the global trend. Scepticisms about quality of online medium, copyright issues, plagiarism, uncontrolled distribution, lack of special skills and equipment to access online journal and communication cost are some of the challenges identified. However, there is no going back on electronic publishing as every recent human endeavour is gravitating towards using electronics, artificial intelligence and other technological innovations to make living better. For African scholars, widespread adoption of available electronic publishing innovation can be a spring-board for improving Africa's contribution to global knowledge repository. There is need for synergy and collaboration among stakeholder in African countries for realization of this noble feat.

071.

**AFRICAN IDEOLOGIES AND THE INNOVATIVE TREND:
TOWARDS PRIORITIZING AFRICAN HISTORY AND
CULTURE IN THE DIGITAL AGE**

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Abstract

This paper examines African ideologues and the innovative trend embodied in the new digital technologies. It prioritized African history and culture as a necessary balance in the digital age. In as much as there are many advantages of the innovative technological devices in African societies today, there are also multiple challenges associated with them that meddle on African history and culture which has the capability of devaluing them if not checked. The current technological trend and innovations has almost everyone and every nation entangled in it either for the best or for the worst. African youths and children are more susceptible to the negative side of this. This paper examines African ideology and the new trend of the innovative technological/digital age. It highlights history and culture as the major factors that must be prioritized in present times for the sake of Africa's balanced future. The paper relies on archival and written sources. The findings here will help researchers in cultural studies, historians and those in African studies.

Keywords: African ideologies, innovative trend, prioritize, history, culture





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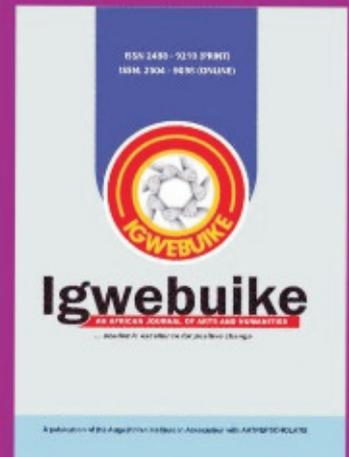
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