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## 2023 APAS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

### Theme:

AFRICA IN THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY: LANDMARK ACHIEVEMENTS,  
SETBACKS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

## ABSTRACTS

### 01. AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN PREDICAMENTS

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#### Abstract

African remains a continent of country of nations partitioned and plundered for years by the West with their slavery, colonialism, neo-colonialism with repayment for colonialism, debt crisis, all in the name of development of Africa and developing Africa Nations. This is the thrust of African predicaments with many failed nations and state battling with Hobbesian *cul de sac*. Applying critical method of analysis the researcher finds out that no nation develops beyond the quality of her educational system that is informed by a proper Philosophy of Education, or rather, a functional African Philosophy of Education that can address the indices of Nigerian predicaments while remaking for a better Nigeria.

**Keywords:** African philosophy, African philosophy of education, African predicament

### 02. AFRICAN RELIGION, CULTURE AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

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#### Abstract

African religion and culture have long been in a dynamic contacts and interactions with the global community creating an atmosphere of relationship. This dynamic relationship has in many ways influenced and affected the ways in which African societies view and practice their religious and cultural traditions. Scholars have, explored the impact of relationship on African religion and culture, including the ways in which they are fast eroding, changing and adapting to new social, economic, and political realities. Despite the impacts witnessed, African religious beliefs and practices continue to survive and be part of the African culture. This is because Africans have a rich religious and

cultural history, this history still has been shared and influenced by outsiders for centuries. Religion is an important part of African culture and the global community, with religious adherents drawn from all walks of life. African diaspora has played a major role in influencing global culture while also being influenced by it. At the same time, the global community has had a major role in influencing African religious expressions, as increasing global connections have led to increased contact between African religions and those of other cultures. In this paper we look at the complex relationship between African Religion, culture and global community. The three topics are closely intertwined. In addition, this paper discusses how religion especially foreign religion is impacting the development of African societies and explores how African religion can play a role in promoting cohesion and collaboration between African countries.

### **03. AFRICAN RELIGION CULTURE AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY IN A WORLD OF CHANGE**

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#### **Abstract**

The inter-connectivity which under-pins human relation in the world today, is really operating at a light speed. In today's world, time and distance are no longer barrier. Individuals, groups and organisations reach out or connect one another within a twinkle of an eye. Similarly, cultural practices, ideas, opinions and issues now cross international borders without passing through the ordinary checks which humans go through in their international travels. This paper critically examined the prospect of African religion, culture and the global community, in a dynamic world of change. The research adopted the interactionism theory as the framework for this study. It employed the phenomenological approach in data collection, presentation and analyses. The work observed that African religion and culture have migrated to different parts of the world and are making waves. The practitioners are so devoted that one wonders if their counterparts in Africa are so committed given the in-road of foreign religions. It concluded that African religions have become a world religion as a result of globalization.

### **04. AFRICAN LITERATURE AS A MEANS OF RECONSTRUCTING AFRICAN IDENTITY IN A GLOBAL COMMUNITY: A *STYLISTIC STUDY OF CHINUA ACHEBE'S THINGS FALL APART***

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#### **Abstract**

Literature has continued to play a remarkable role in reconstructing the way African socio-cultural, political, religious identity are perceived in the global community. With such household names like Achebe, Nkrumah, Nyerere, Sedar Senghor and others absolved with the energy and optimism to counter the representations of African life and practices akin to cannibalism, crudity and a dark place as famously illustrated by Major British literary writers, such as Greene, Conrad, Kipling and the likes, African traditional religion, political institution, language as well as socio-cultural behaviours have been foregrounded stylistically to rescue her all round identity from the rationalized colonial enterprise and denigrating western narrative. In line with the foregoing, this article lends its voice to answering such critical questions as; what is African literature? What is African identity? How has African literature and African literary writers attempted to reconstruct western prejudiced narrative about African identity in a global community. The study purposively selects Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* as primary data and subjects same to a content analysis with insights from Geoffrey N. Leech's linguistic deviation approach and Yu Xueyong's three dimensional model for achieving foregrounding to buttress how African literature has and can be of immense help in reconstructing African identity in a global community. It concludes that African philosophies of belongingness, *Negritude*, *Ujamaa*, *African Brotherhood*, *Ubuntu*, *Egbe Bere Ugo Bere*, *Ibuanidanda*, *Igwebuike* among others are apt representations of African identity which the African people had employed to order her society into a peaceful, successful and striving state and all of these philosophies are been encapsulated in African literature.

**Keywords:** Africa, African literature, African Identity, Chinua Achebe, Things Fall Apart

## **05. A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF FEMALE GENDER AND POVERTY: IMPLICATIONS FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT**

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### **Abstract**

This paper discussed the state of female gender in relation to poverty in Africa. It does not mean that in Africa only women are identified with poverty but statistics shows that majority of women are poor compared to the men. The problem here is based on the link between gender, poverty and inequality. It is the inequality that has come to stay in Africa that creates the opening for poverty. This inequality has placed women at disadvantaged position in many parts of Africa. The paper therefore, tried to explore what it means to be a female, the meaning of this female-based poverty, its consequences and solutions. The paper thus, suggested the need to eradicate the traditional mentality, which presents women as inferior to men and strictly affirms that if achieved, it will go a long way to enhance the development of our nations beginning with our families.

**Keywords:** Poverty, Female Gender, Inequality, Africa, Development

## **06. AFRICA AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY A Critical Appraisal**

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### **Abstract**

Africa is a beautiful continent with many blessed nations. Her hallowed beauty stems from her vast natural resources and diverse human resources amidst plenitude of geographical equipoise and

plethora of *fauna and flora* against inherent devastating natural disasters intrinsic in other parts of the world. However, most of the African predicaments are man-made as a result of bad leadership and seemingly enthroned corruption. All these started as a result of West's interference in African Development. Unfortunately, in this 21<sup>st</sup> Century, the West has their projected propaganda on the viability of Africa and entertains the conspiracy theories as well as other heinous plan of depopulating Africa via re-plundering Africa again with COVID-19 as test case.

**Keywords:** Africa, African nations, global community

## **07. AFRICAN/IGBO KINSHIP SYSTEM: ANTIDOTE FOR CUBING CRIME IN GLOBAL COMMUNITY**

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### **Abstract**

It is not an overstatement to say that the present generation does not know the meaning of kingship not to say anything about the kinsmen they belong to. This is due to the fact that the African communalism has been replaced with individualism which they copied from their Western counterpart as a result of globalization. In lieu of the fore-going, this work want to investigate the African kinship system using Igbo example to juxtapose what is going on in the global community today. This paper is qualitative survey research carried out in Igboland Southeastern part of Nigeria. The population of the study is the entire Igbo people. Simple random selection was used to select those that were interviewed to elicit data for this study. Also books relating to this work were reviewed to see what scholars say about kinship. Culture Conflict Theory by Thorsten Sellin was employed to analyze the work and it found out that Africans having come in contact with the western world has abandoned their kinship system which helped in the descent nurturing of their youngsters and this has led to this generation embracing many of the social vices that is ravaging the global community today such as drug trafficking drug, human trafficking, kidnapping, cybercrime, prostitution, robbery, gay and cross dressing to mention just a few. This paper suggests that kinship studies should be include in curricular of senior basic and high school to be studied in the country so that the new generation can learn about their roots and its functions.

## **08. AFRICAN ARTS AND LITERATURE AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY**

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### **Abstract**

De-emphasis on metanarratives and pride of place to cultural diversity are some of the off-shoots of postmodernism that propel different cultures to tell their stories in their own ways. In the spirit of this postmodern trend, the present paper sets out to explore the African arts and literature in order to determine the intersection with the global community. This is also a kind of clarion call for African

self-examination in the area of arts and literature that makes the demand: *Africa, quid teipsam dicis?* (Africa, what do you say about yourself?). The paper is analytic in its approach. The African arts and literature stem from African cultural giving which also relate to African cultural worldview and understanding of reality. The ontologico-communal dimension is here curated. The intersection with the global community presents two-pronged alternatives with positive and negative impacts. It is the opinion of the present paper that in this inevitable encounter that creates a platform for give-and-take and makes for growth, the negative impact should be minimized while the positive aspect is maximized for the enrichment of African arts and literature.

**Keywords:** African, arts and literature, culture, ontologico-communal, global community.

## 09. AFRICAN ARTS, MUSIC, LITERATURE AND GLOBAL COMMUNITY

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### **Abstract**

The African heritage takes pride in its inherited cultures which encompasses arts, music, literature and all that makes Africans unique. These unique heritage is one of the major reasons the western colonies invaded, leached and capitalized on African communities as most of our original art works are displayed in British museums. Using the method of critical analysis and observation the researcher finds out that these African cultural heritage tends to be swallowed by the trends and global communities and the lost art works long forgotten with only stories and artificial art representation to show for it. The researcher therefore suggests that Africans should make conscious efforts in projecting their achievements and cultural heritage to the global community and as well, identify with these arts work long lost and restore them back to its origin in order to reclaim its place in the world map.

**Keywords:** African arts, African music, African literature.

## 10. AKAM: EXPLOITATION, SOCIAL CONFLICTS AND THE NEW PHASE OF PENTECOSTALISM IN AKWA IBOM STATE, NIGERIA

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### **Abstract**

This ethnographic study examined the mystified operations and social conflict impacts of the new dimension of Pentecostalism otherwise referred to as “Akam” by the people of Akwa Ibom State. This study was conducted in purposively selected communities in Etinan Federal Constituency, Akwa Ibom State. Max Weber’s Iron Cage theory was used to analyse the operations of the “Akam” while Max’s Opium theory was used to analyse the factors that catalyze patronage of “Akam”. The Fetterman’s Big-net approach was used to select study participants, and data were collected through the use of participant observation, focus group discussion, and key informant investigation. Findings of the study shown that “Akam” like the “Aladura” of the early 1918 Pentecostal Praying Group of the Yoruba people, is operating base of spiritual manifestations and guidance. The operators have disguised under the claims of spiritual guidance to exploit, extort, misinformed and mislead the majority of their patronisers. “Akam” has generated lots of social conflicts like accusing in-laws of bewitching their sons and daughters in-laws, accusing innocent children of witchcraft, instigating children against so that they don’t care for their aged parents, causing divisions among immediate and extended family members. This study make case for the fact that what was supposed to be solution giving movement, has turned out to be source of social conflicts among the people of Akwa Ibom State. Researchers recommend engagement of Ministry Social Re-orientation for educating the people on the likely solution to the arising social conflicts and regulations of operations of “Akam”.

**Keywords:** Akam, social conflicts, exploitations, and Pentecostalism

## **11. AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY OF PEACE EDUCATION AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY**

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has made it possible that the world is much closer than ever in spite of colour, race and language disparities. History has shown that although African continent enjoys the status of the cradle of civilization, contemporary Africa is pitiably bemoaned in spite of the feat achieved, years before western civilization, and contributions made to the world history. The future status of African development is highly questionable and regrettably doubtful amidst the already partitioned Africa and the inconsequential resultant effect of slave trade, colonialism, neo-colonialism. Because of the complexity in ethnic, religious and political construction of the African society, clashes, incongruities and feud has remained inexorable. Hence, the necessity for the introduction of peace education expected to inculcate and imbibe in Africans a sense of tolerance and accommodation of individuals irrespective of their socio-cultural, religious and psychological stance is pertinent. Peace education is a type of education that advocates unity in diversity, spirit of communalism, belongingness, Ubuntu and EBUB; all African concepts that preach tolerance, peace and brotherliness. With the method of critical analysis and historical evaluation, this paper reviews African concept of peace before and after independence, the neglect of the core African values, beliefs and the Africanity of the Africans before

colonialism and European subjugations. It, further, recommends that to achieve stability and national growth and development in the African society, there is need for the reconstructing of the African philosophy of education to accommodate such concepts like peace education, history education and even moral education and that these subjects be made compulsory at the primary and secondary school level where children are exposed at a very tender age to the benefits of maintaining peace with all.

**Keywords:** Africa, Philosophy, Philosophy of Education, Nigeria, Education, Peace Education

## **12. EDUCATION IN AFRICA: ACHIEVEMENT, CHALLENGES AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY**

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### **Abstract**

This paper provides a critical examination of African educational systems, exploring its nature, strengths, weaknesses, and impact on global development. Being the most populous country in Africa, most populous black nation in the world and one with the largest market in West Africa, Nigeria is used as representative case study for the paper. The paper discusses the challenges facing the Nigerian educational system, including inadequate funding, policy summersaults, security concerns, and tensions along tribal and religious lines. Despite these challenges, Nigerian students have excelled in various fields of study both in Nigeria and abroad, contributing significantly to research, innovation, and global movements for change. The paper examines the successes of Nigerian students in the diaspora, highlighting their contributions to science and technology, entrepreneurship, leadership, arts and culture, sports, social justice, academic excellence, and cultural diplomacy. The paper also explores the tensions in the Nigerian educational system, including religious and tribal undercurrents, which have led to conflicts and crises. The ethical dilemmas facing the Nigerian educational system are also examined, including issues related to corruption, academic fraud, and the exploitation of students. Finally, the paper recommends solutions to improve the Nigerian educational system and enhance its contribution to global development. The recommendations include increasing funding, prioritizing teacher training, improving curriculum development, addressing security concerns, and reducing policy summersaults. By addressing the challenges facing the Nigerian educational system and implementing the recommended solutions, Nigeria (Africa) can continue to make significant contributions to the global community and drive national development.

## **13. DIGITAL ARCHIVING OF UNCOLLECTED AFRICAN HISTORICAL SOURCES; AN IMPERATIVE REVOLUTION**

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### **Abstract**

On the gateway to modern epoch, the Renaissance Humanist exclaimed, *ad fontes* (back to the primary sources). Indubitably, the disconnect between their age and the intellectual achievements by the Greeks and Latinists in the ancient times was conspicuous. The then prevalent knowledge was deficient of verifiability thus depicting science as factious. The place for primary sources for historical sciences is irreplaceable. Africa, African History and Historians need to go back to the unadulterated primary sources before they become extinct. By and large, the larger African population is on a crossroad from oral historical narratives to written literature. The archival investment of sources that carry the history of our people across the centuries is at risk of perpetual erasement and obliteration. With deficiencies ranging from poor preservation to privation of historical intuition on the invaluable worth of the documents, an urgent intervention is not a choice lest the history sinks into oblivion. The current rapid loss of irreplaceable documents among the African societies put in limbo the re-writing of an authentic African history. Digital archiving of uncollected African historical resources is one of the most secure ways to immortalize the sources. This academic corpus seeks to propose useful methods and practical approaches that shall help to collect, preserve and render historical documents available for researchers and educators on a digital platform accessible to all.

**Keywords:** Archives, Digital Archives, Historical Research, African History, Repository Written

#### **14. EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING AND ORGANIZATION PRODUCTIVITY IN PRODA AND INNOSON GROUP OF COMPANIES ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA**

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##### **Abstract**

Employee participation in decision-making has become recognized as a managerial tool for improving organizational performance and enhancing competitiveness. In Nigeria, it is reported that the extent of employee participation in decision-making is unclear and hardly prioritised. This study intends to examine the level of employee participation in decision-making and how that has impacted organizations' productivity in PRODA and INNOSON Group of companies in Enugu State. This study will employ the quantitative approach and adopt a quota sampling method to identify respondents. Questionnaire instruments will be distributed to the respondents on the basis of 44% for INNOSON Group of companies and 56% for PRODA with the consideration of staff strength. The data collected will be coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The analyses will be conducted using Chi-square and binary regression analysis. The data gathered from the study will provide answers to the extent of employee participation in decision-making in decision-making in INNOSON and PRODA. It will provide further information on how participation in decision-making has impacted workers' productivity. The findings will inform future research on employee participation in decision-making and guide policymakers, will also address industrial disputes emanating from workers' alienation from decision making in an organization.

**Keywords:** Employee participation, Participation in decision-making, organization productivity. Organizational performance.

#### **15. EXAMINING THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS OF ADOLESCENT UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS BEFORE AND AFTER ADMISSION INTO NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY**



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### Abstract

Literature on adolescents' sexual behaviours in the university focuses mainly on the social context in their immediate environment, highlighting the occurrence of high-risk sexual behaviour. However, little is known about the social context of their background that influence the risky sexual behaviour. The study compared the sexual behaviour of adolescents before and after entry into the university and examine the social contextual factors driving the changes. The study utilised a longitudinal research design, data was gathered twice from adolescents in four universities in south-eastern Nigeria. The first wave of data collection was at the moment they were admitted into the university while the second wave was after a year in the university. A total of 927 adolescent undergraduate students responded to the questionnaire. The data was analysed using chi-square statistics and regression analysis. The first and second wave data showed changes in the sexual behaviour of adolescents. For example, the number of adolescents' who indulged in sexual intercourse increased by 17% after one year in the University. Number of sexual partners also increased by 30%. Meanwhile, those who engaged in oral sex and masturbation increased slightly from 7.8% to 9.6% and from 5.9% to 7.2%, respectively. Consistency of condom use within one year of entry into the university increased slightly from 45.8% to 48.8%. The study found that being a male and having parents with high education increased the likelihood of having multiple sexual partners in the university. Also, being raised in urban areas and being a male increased the likelihood of consistent condom use. The implications of this findings were discussed.

## 16. EVO-IKWERRE LANGUAGE, RELIGION AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

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### Abstract

The concept of Evo-Ikwerre language and indigenous religion is becoming a phenomenon of global concern. Ikwerre language is traditionally spoken in four local government areas of Rivers State namely: obio/Akpor, Emuohua, Ikwerre, and Port Harcourt city. The language comprises of twenty-four multi-lingual dialects which is considered one of the Igboid language of the West Benue-Congo family of the Niger-Congo phylum of languages. The language of Ikwerre is spoken among the people of Evo who are the primary focus of this paper due to its rising decline from generation to generation following the multicultural influence of development in Evo. Hence, the Evo people use Ikwerre language as a means of basic communication with human beings and Supernatural entities in a global spread. This study is an overview description of the features of Ikwerre language and its relationship to the indigenous religion. The language further focus on some aspects of philosophical perspective of religion as a framework in other to unravel their relationship to speech community. The study adopts phenomenological method of research to provide insight in Ikwerre language that will motivate scholarship in Evo-Ikwerre language in particular and their indigenous religion.

**Keywords:** Evo-Ikwerre language, Classes of Ikwerre dialects

## 17. EXPLORING MATTHEW 6:10B TOWARDS SOLVING ECOLOGICAL ISSUES IN AFRICA

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## **Abstract**

The quest to have a global community that would be environmentally friendly to human beings, plants and other living organism have been a major concern to humanity. Thus, renowned experts in the fields of religion, sciences, journalism, ethics, theology, biblical studies among others have been deeply concerned and committed with solving global ecological issues which constitute a great threat to the existence of humanity, plants and other living organism on the biospheres. Against this back drop, this paper explores Matthew 6:10b towards solving ecological issues in Africa. The paper seeks to interpret the text in a way that reveals the desire of God for man on the ecological sphere. What are the perplexing global ecological issues? What are the effects of ecological issues to man and his environment? How has man contributed to the present global ecological crisis? Moreover, how can the prayer of Jesus in this text be appropriated in the contemporary time in order to preserve and conserve the environmental spheres for man's continued existence and sustenance? These issues are germane in this paper. The paper employs a contextualized reading and phenomenological methods and maintains that although man has been identified as the primary agent of destruction of the ecological spheres, the will of God for man towards the ecological spheres can be comprehended in the prayer of Jesus in Matthew 6:10b. The paper recommends the need for man to respect, regard, care for nature and also obey divine will as prayed by Jesus for sustained ecological spheres.

**Keywords:** Contextualized Reading, Ecological Issues, Jesus's Prayer, Matthew 10:6, Phenomenological methods

## **18. EXPLORING AFRICAN SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION ON COMMON GROUND: A PANACEA FOR PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE IN THE PLURALISTIC CONTEXT OF NIGERIA**

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## **Abstract**

There is no gainsaying that the need for peaceful co-existence is still dominant in human affairs and that has become all the more urgent whenever and wherever it is contradicted by opposite ideas or deeds. The necessity for peaceful co-existence in all spheres of the human life is all the way and partly attributed to the pluralistic nature of the global community and how the diversities seem to have resulted to the contentious atmosphere in most pluralistic prone contexts of the world. The nature of Nigeria cannot be told devoid of its pluralistic nature rooted in its diverse ethnic groups, multiple languages, cultural differences, multiple religions, and its political and social diversities. The presupposition is succinct by the way and manner in which these elements of diversity are employed, uphold and considered as the determinant factor for human treatment irrespective of the codes that bind humanity religiously, politically, and socially. In the public discourse on the quest for peaceful co-existence in Africa, Nigeria being the largest country in Africa is rated among countries facing grave challenges to peaceful co-existence. Some of the systemic and symbolic violence against the dignity of the human life experienced in Nigeria is attributed to the frictions, contentions and conflicts against peaceful co-existence aggravated by the pluralistic nature of Nigeria. While acknowledging the beauty in diversity, various responses to the misconceptions of this God's giving personality to humanity and the threats this misconception has post to peaceful co-existence in Nigeria, this paper through an African symbolic expression of the Pyam ethnic group residing in Plateau state, Nigeria, proposed an alternative approach for peaceful co-existence in Nigeria. The Pyam symbolic expression is entrenched in its religio-cultural expression and adage "Do ta hoi na ram" which means humanity supersedes land. It is an expression within the Pyam language and system of thought which offers a symbolic response to the contentious and conflicting atmosphere aggravated by an abuse of the pluralistic nature of the Nigerian society. This task is achieved through a systematic review of literatures that have unpacked relevant idea on the subject under consideration. The paper concluded that the approach to building harmonious living in a pluralistic context such as Nigeria is not monolithic and that through exploring African cultural experiences more cogent approaches can be realized.

**Keywords:** Exploring, Africa, symbolic, panacea, common ground, pluralistic peaceful-coexistence.

## **19. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE FUTURE OF NIGERIAN ECONOMY.**

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### **Abstract**

The concept of Entrepreneurship and its capability for innovation, creativity and investment has become a wakeup call in recent times from the Nigerian Government to its citizens. This growing interest has led to rapid changes in economic activity and competitive environment with individuals and organizations adapting to these changes by developing products, business models and services for growth and development of its economy. In today's Nigeria economy, entrepreneurship is seen as a vital tool for economic growth, and is becoming an unavoidable national concern. This is very important both for individuals and the nation, and calls for more emphasis and engagement in the teaching of entrepreneurship and skills acquisition as a result of paradigm shift experienced in economic meltdown, high rate of unemployment, loss of jobs etc. This work is aimed at examining the importance of entrepreneurship as a factor in the development of Nigerian economy. Through this, the economy of Nigeria will wear a new face. Historical method will be utilized in carrying out this work. The work generally observed that the inculcation of entrepreneurship in school curriculums will bring about job creation, reduce unemployment and make Nigeria a Centre of economic excellence.

## **20. DEMOCRACY AND THE QUEST FOR ACCEPTABLE REVENUE SHARING FORMULA IN NIGERIA**

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### **Abstract**

This study interrogated the interface between democracy and the agitation for an acceptable revenue formula we examined the various revenue striving formula and the inherent heated continuous debate associated with it. We relied of documentary/secondary source for data collection content analysis and percentages for data analysis relative deprivation, rising expectation, frustration aggression model as our theoretical framework. Our finding was that the argument and debate on revenue sharing formula is between the federal government and the south-south particularly the oil producing states who complained bitterly an of the environmental hazards suffered by their region, we also discovered that most people from the north are not in support of resource control while their southern counterpart grossly support it, thereby leading to a stalemate. Despite the plethora of committee and commissions setup by the federal government to tackle the problems ranging from Philipson commission of 1946, Hick-Philipson commission of 1951 to armed forces ruling council AFRC 1992 and even to the present day we recommended among other that the argument on revenue sharing formula should base on the nation, socio-economic needs rather than the interest of a given geopolitical region. The federal government should stop focusing her tentacle only on distributive but productive politics. They should think of what to do to increase the revenue of the country or at least provide enabling environment for the increase of the wealth of our nation which is the essence of political economy. Division of the country is not the only solution to Nigeria hydra-headed calamities, rather the federal government should through the RMAFC increase the percentage of revenue accruing to the oil producing states in the south on account of the heavy and almost irreversible ecological damages suffered by these states. In as much as we recommend that the federal

government should review the allocation to oil producing states upward; the governors must renew and restructure their minds to make sure that money allocated to their states are judiciously utilized.

**Keywords:** Revenue sharing formula, economic development, political economy, contribution of revenue government

## 21. CULTURAL REVIVALISM AND NIGERIA'S DEVELOPMENT QUEST: THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

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### **Abstract**

Culture is a vital instrument for the attainment of unity and progress. Nigeria is a nation with rich cultural values. However, the increasing impact of western culture and subsequent erosion of Nigeria's cultural values has become a subject of discourse. It is an indisputable truism that the contemporary Nigeria has lost much of her highly cherished cultural values, specifically due to western influences, in the name of civilization and globalization. In fact, as a result of colonialism, neo-colonialism and the contemporary controversial globalization, Nigerians now tend to sacrifice their cultural values and inheritance on the altar of been Americanized and Europeanized. Although Nigerian culture condemns evil and embraces virtue, the evident of ethnic rivalry, religious conflicts, extreme violence, terrorism, money politics, abuse of the rule of law and constitutionalism, power drunk are among the monsters bedeviling her ideology and resulting to the snail speed pace of development in the nation. Sense of communism and good human relations were once cherished values of the Nigerian people, hence, the need to revive Nigeria's culture has become imperative and that is the focus of this paper. The paper adopted historical research and content analysis techniques in achieving its objectives. The paper concludes with a clarion call on Nigerians to save her culture from the threshold of extinction. Among others recommendations, the paper recommend that through recorded documentary films, Nigerian cultural values and enculturation can be effectively sustained.

**Keywords:** Cultural revivalism, Development, Globalization, Cultural Values, Extinction.

## 22. CULTURAL COLOURATION OF GLOBAL CHRISTIANITY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGENNI IN THE NIGER DELTA REGION OF NIGERIA.

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### **Abstract**

The Engenni culture in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century is pigmented with alien elements and values of western civilization particularly Global Christianity which serves as socio-economic delivery pact for religious conversion and development of Engenni people who are found in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, a fast developing economy in Africa. Development studies recognise the diffusion of African culture in Global Christianity and the reverse order. This interplay opens up a broad spectrum study of academic scholarship by investigating the elements of culture in global Christianity and its effect with particular reference to Engenni as an ethnic nationality. The diffusion of culture and global Christianity in the development matrix of Engenni is expressed in gains, loses and a change mantra in the development landscape of Engenni. This study adopted a historical and phenomenological investigation framework; leveraging on the dependency and modernisation theories. The study came up with the findings that both theories promote the diffusion of culture and

global Christianity; but with greater shift to global Christianity. This shift impoverished the Engenni culture. The extent of impoverishment is a concern. The paper recommends that the Engenni culture and Global Christianity should respect their individual identities and promote their core values to the advantage of corporate development of human society.

Keywords: diffusion, culture, global Christianity, conversion, development.

## 23. CRACKS IN THE EDIFICE OF WESTERN GLOBALIZATION – THE SPECTRUM OF UBUNTU AND AFRICAN RENAISSANCE

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### **Abstract**

Achille Mbembe noted that "...history and all things flow toward us now. Europe is no longer the center of gravity of the world" (2017, p. 1). He recognized "the becoming black of the world" (2017, p. 1). The "broken promises" of globalization and "its discontents" (Stiglitz, 2002) are clearly evident. Widespread inequities, and what Felwine Sarr refers to as "envelopment" (2016: 21-28) have been trailing globalization. The "envelopment" is the enclosure of non-western societies in modes of being and organizing themselves which disqualify who they are and what they value. The disqualification attempts have been unmatched by globalization's claims of improving lives. The ensuing disillusionment have reawakened indigenous modes of being and interacting that are proving to be more integral and fulfilling - individually and collectively. The awareness is increasing that the survival of human society globally in this century will largely depend on the rediscovery of the power of human community and solidarity known in Africa as *Ubuntu* (Mayson, 2010). Globally, there is a craving for a world with a more human face. Indigenous spiritual philosophies such as *Ubuntu* propose this desired world, where conviviality, fluidity between sacred-profane and consubstantiality of life would epitomize human interactions. It is a world which operates with the insight that we cannot exist without one another. It is a world where a sense of a shared existence, destiny and humanity is valued. The mainstreaming of this spiritual philosophy in Africa has the potential to trigger African Renaissance. In this case, globalization in the African sense would be about inclusivity and mutuality, positive-sum game, as opposed to the advancement of global partisan capital interest. The paper proposes to look through some of the cracks in the edifice of Western globalization and opens up to the new dawn of the *Ubuntu* humanizing model.

**Keywords:** *Ubuntu*, African spirituality, African renaissance, globalization, universe.

## 24. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT WITH HOST COMMUNITIES DURING THE COVID19 PANDEMIC: DYNAMICS OF CROSS-BORDER REFUGEE'S INFLUX IN UGANDA 2019-2022

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### **Abstract**

The wide spread of Covid-19 epidemic brought unexpected difficulties in conflict dynamics on the African continent. As such, the East African community serves as an illustration of this armed conflict hotspots on the African continent. Particularly the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (EDRC) has become a major hub for the release of refugees to Uganda. In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic though, this cross-border flow of refugees presented a significant security dilemma. The situation was escalated owing to the fact that Uganda was among foreign countries operating in EDRC to flash out rebels linked to subversive terrorist activities inside Uganda. This created a refugee management dilemma related to accommodative refugee policy and the challenge of pursued

rebels who could perhaps disguise as refugees to enter Uganda. Secondary, there was fear for Uganda to receive unvaccinated refugees who could perhaps spread the virus to host communities. On the contrary denying entry of refugees to Uganda would have compromised the principles of Uganda refugee policy 2010. This article is set to explore the following questions: what were the sustainable mechanisms of handling cross-border refugee's in Uganda before the pandemic? What were the conflict dynamics caused by cross boarder refugee influx during the pandemic? What could have been solutions to the above conflict dynamics for sustainable development that could inform other countries in similar situation worldwide in addressing a similar dilemma? The article will suggest long-term remedies from Afrocentric point of view for sustainable peace and security in any pandemic situation.

## **25. CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA: KEY ISSUES, GLOBAL SOLUTION AND AFRICA-BASED STRATEGIES**

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### **Abstract**

The main challenges, a global solution, and African-based methods were covered in this essay on climate change in Africa. It made an effort to identify the main problems with climate change while putting forth several plans and solutions to deal with related problems. Climate change is defined as an increase in humidity and temperature that has a particularly damaging impact on the environment. Some of the most significant repercussions of climate change that have been documented include excessive heat, strong storms, more frequent droughts, a warmer and rising ocean, a shortage of food, health risks, poverty, and eviction. Later, it was advised that individuals and the government work to minimize further damage and avert the worst effects of climate change by raising awareness of the issue. The phenomenological approach of inquiry was employed in this investigation.

**Keywords:** Climate change, Africa, Key issues, Global solutions, Africa-based strategies, severe storm, drought, lack of food and awareness.

## **26. ALUMDI NA NWUNYE NA IGBA ALUKWAGHIM N'OLU N'OGE UGBUA**

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### **Umj Edemede**

Alumdi na nwunye n'Olu di okpotoro-okpu nke na tupu nwoke na nwaanyi ebiri di ka di na nwunye, nwoke ahụ ga-eme ihe n'isi nwaanyi ahụ di ka omenaala obodo siri di nke gosiri na o lụla nwaanyi ahụ. O bụkwa eziokwu na otutu umu nwoke anaghi eme ihe n'isi nwaanyi tupu ha ebiwe obibi di na nwunye mana nke a adabaghi n'usoro omenala ndi Igbo. Nsogbu kpaliri nchocha a bu ka igba alukwaghim na oke esemokwu siri juputa n'otutu ezinaulo n'oge ugbua. Ebumnuche nchocha a bu ichoputa etu alumnwaanyi di n'oge gboo na ka o di n'oge ugbu a, iji beta oke igba alukwaghim na oke esemokwu. E ji usoro nchocha sovel na ajujuronu e deputara n'akwukwo I ji nweta ngwa oru e jiri dee nchocha a, nke a nyere nwanchocha aka ichoputa ihe di iche n'alumnwaanyi n'oge gboo na n'oge ugbua. O bu atutu komplementariti ka a gbadoro ukwu dee nchocha a. Ndi e jiri mee nchocha a bu umunwoke na umunwaanyi ndi lurula di na nwunye. Ihe a choputara gosiri n'oge gboo a na-agba nju tupu aluo nwanyi iji mara ma ezinaulo na agwa nke nwaanyi a na-achọ ilu o dikwa mma. Ma n'oge ugbua, ihe a na-aluzi bu mma ahụ na-agbanyeghi ihe ozo ndi ozo di n'ahụ nwaanyi ma n'ezinaulo o siri puta. A choputakwara n'oge gboo, o bu iwu na okenye ga-eso ga luta nwaanyi mana ugbu a, ufodu ebirila be nwoke, muo nwa tupu emewe ihe n'isi nwaanyi ahụ. A turu anya na nchocha a, ga-eme ka ndi ntorobia na-alu nwaanyi n'uzo ekwesighi ekwesi kwusi ya. Site n'ihe a choputara nwa nchocha na-atu arọ ka onye obula nwere mmasi ilu di na nwunye, ga-ewere akwukwo nchocha

a guo n'ihl na o ga-abu ihe ntuziaka iji belata igba alukwaghim n'Olu n'oge ugbua.

## **27. AN EXAMINATION OF THE PRACTICE OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN NIGERIA**

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&

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### **Abstract**

This article focuses on the examination of the practice of fundamental human rights in Nigeria. Human beings are different from other beings. Rationality and consciousness are among the basic factors that distinguish human beings from other beings. There are certain rights that are accorded to human beings. These rights are universal and inalienable. The basic questions are: What are the fundamental human rights? How do Nigerians conceive the fundamental human rights? What actually is the practice of the fundamental human rights in Nigeria? Are the fundamental human rights abused or regarded in Nigeria? Is there any relationship between the abuse of fundamental human rights and under-development in Nigeria? These and other related issues are the major focus of this article. Employing analytical and phenomenological methods of philosophical enquiry, this article examines the concept and practice of fundamental human rights in Nigeria. The study discovers that the concept of fundamental human rights seems to be misconceived by many Nigerians. The study also discovers that the fundamental human rights are abused and disregarded in Nigeria, and such have significant relationship with under-development in Nigeria. This article maintains and recommends that the fundamental human rights of every human being should be respected in Nigeria irrespective of sex, tribe, socio-economic status, religion etc. This will give room for rapid development in all sectors of life in Nigeria.

## **28. ASSESSMENT OF IMPARTATION OF LEADERSHIP QUALITIES ON STUDENTS IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN ONDO STATE**

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### **Abstract**

This study assessed impartation of leadership qualities on students of tertiary institutions in Nigeria in Ondo State of Nigeria. The study specifically examined the leadership qualities acquired by students; effects of leadership impartation on performance of students; gender difference in leadership qualities acquired by students; and gender difference in staff's leadership qualities acquired by students. The sample for this study consisted of 600 students which were randomly selected from institutions selected through stratification technique. Leadership Impartation Questionnaire (LIQ) was used to collect relevant data for the study. Both face and content validity of the instrument were ascertained. The reliability of the instrument was determined by finding the internal consistency of the instrument which yielded reliability co-efficient of 0.802. The data collected from the questionnaire were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study revealed that leadership qualities such as creativity, empathy, accountability, honesty, delegation, effective communication, confidence and commitment were impacted on the students. The study revealed that gender has no influence on staff's impartation of leadership qualities on the students. In addition, the level of leadership quality impartation on students was not

gender dependent. It is recommended that more students should be given opportunity to partake in leadership training.

**Keywords:** Leadership Qualities, Impartation, Students

## **29. BATTLING INSECURITY THROUGH RHETORICAL EDUCATION IN NIGERIAN SCHOOLS**

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### **Abstract**

Fake news and misinformation are two factors that are capable of rousing tension and creating chaos in a community. With the invention of the internet and other digital information and communication technology, purveyors of fake news and misinformation have found the means of reaching a large audience within a short space of time and, thereby, increasing the speed and rate of causing fracas and chaos. This conceptual study reviewed related literature and discovered that fake news and misinformation are designed to manipulate emotions of their audience. It reflected on Jamieson and Cappella's Echo Chamber Effects and Boehm's Validity Effect and concluded that when people continue to receive fake news and misinformation, they may act irrationally and become a security threat. As a result, it suggested that teaching rhetoric in Nigerian schools can help the audience to discover the intention behind fake news and misinformation by uncovering the persuasive tools their creators employed. By so doing, fake news and misinformation may lose their potency and, in turn, reduce the speed of their spread.

**Keywords:** rhetoric, education, fake news, misinformation, insecurity

## **30. CHECKMATING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ENUGU STATE: LEVERAGING ON DIGITAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGY**

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## **Abstract**

Health care systems around the world have been impacted and changed by the digital revolution. Some of these changes include adjustments to the core ideas and methods used in health care service delivery and teaching. Adolescents are faced with the challenges of sexual and reproductive health issues which include HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The digital health applications when installed on an electronic handheld device running on Android Operating system (OS) can give adolescents access to needed medical services, free information regarding STI diagnosis, consultation, treatments, prevention and latest developments in science and medical care without appearing physically before a physician. This thereby results to expanded access to healthcare, lowers healthcare costs and improves healthcare for adolescents. The study is aimed at leveraging on the use of digital health technology to curb the spread of sexually transmitted infections among adolescents in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu State. A qualitative study design was used to collect data from 30 key-informants using in-depth interviews. They were selected from six communities in Nsukka local government area in Enugu state, South-Eastern Nigeria. Data were analyzed thematically, and guided by phenomenology. The findings will be presented according to the objectives of the study as thus: to identify common STIs among the adolescents, their knowledge, utilization, experiences and challenges in using digital health applications in Nsukka Local Government Area. Adopting digital health technology ensures increased access to medical information, diagnosis and treatment for STIS including HIV and AIDS. To realize the full potential of digital health technology, stakeholders should increase awareness, ensure accessibility and proper coordination of the services.

**Keywords:** Digital health technology, adolescent health, sexually transmitted Infections, Enugu State

## **31. CHRISTIANITY AND THE FUTURE OF IKEJI FESTIVAL OF ARONDIZUOGU**

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## **Abstract**

In pre-Christian Igbo-land, traditional religion played a significant role in shaping behaviour, social and cultural identifications, and principles of socialization. However, with colonialism and the advent of Christian missionaries, Igbo-African cultural values were largely marginalized and viewed as pagan and fetishistic, largely due to their unfamiliarity to western missionaries. Despite this historical context, the Ikeji festival remains a culturally significant event among the Arondizuogu people of Igbo-land, despite being challenged by Christians as unchristian and superstitious. This paper advocated for a reconsideration of the relationship between Christianity and Ikeji festival. This reconsideration is based on the fact that, despite Christian disregard for the festival, it continues to hold a significant place in the cultural heritage of the predominantly Christian Arondizuogu people. As such, The paper called for a new approach that will facilitate the Christianization of Ikeji festival and the Igbonization of the Christian faith. It, therefore, adopted Inculturation as a theoretical framework, which served as a negotiation tool for the discourse. The hermeneutic and Igwebuiké theological approaches were also adopted for the interpretation of Ikeji festival and the establishment of a connection between Christianity and culture, respectively. This paper serves as a valuable contribution to the limited literature on the relationship between Christianity and Ikeji festival.

**Keywords:** Ikeji Festival, Christianity, Igwebuiké Theology, Igbo, Culture, Arondizuogu

## 32. CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD SECURITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: EVOLVING AFRICAN-BASED ADAPTABILITY STRATEGIES

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### **Abstract**

Climate change is a global environmental reality that poses daunting challenges to human survival. One major area where climate change has adversely affected people living is sub-Saharan Africa is food security. Sub-Saharan Africa is considered as being most susceptible and vulnerable to climatic variability. Predominant use of rain-fed farming has rendered agricultural productivity very vulnerable to climate change. Livestock farming, especially cattle rearing, in sub-Saharan Africa is predominantly dependent on open grazing and has been negatively affected by extreme events such as droughts and desertification. Furthermore, the recurrence of torrential rainfall and extended flooding has brought intense losses to farmers. Climate change has significantly altered the usual pattern and proportion of rainfall thereby making agriculture very unpredictable. Often, plants are damaged before harvest and roads for transportation of crops are usually flooded. The overall consequence of climatic variability of agricultural production is that food security is threatened. Climate change affects all aspects of food security which include availability, accessibility, affordability, utilization, nutritional value and food system stability. This paper intends to bring the effects that climate change has on food security in focus and discusses how sustainable agricultural production can be entrenched by deploying some adaptability strategies in crop and animal production. This study is an in-depth case-study that will involve a blend of qualitative and quantitative research approaches. The paper will make recommendations on measures for mitigating the effects of climate change on food security.

## 33. ROLE OF *ORIM* (ANCESTRAL SPIRITS) IN THE SOCIO-POLITICAL LIFE OF THE TAROH PEOPLE OF PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA

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### **Abstract**

At the moment, Taroh nation seems to be averagely organized, ordered, protected and guided. This seems to possibly be because of the role played the *Orim* in the socio-polical life of the Taroh people. The goal of this research is to find out the meaning of *Orim*, to investigate role of *Orim* in the socio-political life of the Taroh people and to suggest ways of improving these roles. The data for this research were collected from books, journals, dictionaries and encyclopedias, among others which were sourced from the internet and libraries. The data were analyzed through the discussion, descriptive and historical methods, among others. The research found out that the role of *Orim* in the socio-political life of the Taroh people include maintaining peace and order in the society, connecting marriage and ensuring that it works, making decision for the land and initiating male children into the *Orim* cult. The research recommended that the leadership of the Taroh people should support the efforts of the *Orim* for the betterment of their nation, members of the Taroh people should also support the efforts of the *Orim* by obeying them and the *Orim* should also play their roles faithfully.

## 34. ROTATIONAL PRESIDENCY IN NIGERIA: A PANACEA TO POLITICAL EQUITY

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### **Abstract**

This study examines the notion of rotational presidency in Nigeria. There have been various arguments as to the issue of rotational presidency. While some believe that the place a person comes from does not matter, so long as one is competent, there are those who believe that it is seemingly correct but has misleading consequences. Northern Nigeria has produced more presidents than any other region in Nigeria's chequered political history. Yet, available statistics show that Nigeria, it seems, is a failed State. And the question becomes: Does it mean that the best only comes from the North? This is however, not the case. Thus, experts also argued for rotation to other regions to make it viable in utilizing the leadership qualities gotten from other regions, needed for developing Nigeria further. Employing the philosophical method of analysis, the study sought to reinforce this issue with the view of addressing and redressing the problems of marginalization and political injustice. The Study concludes that it is within the bracket of Justice and fairness, for power to rotate across regions of the country, for equitable distribution of political resources, a way of serving equity in the table of politics, reduction of political violence and various agitations/dissatisfactions and to enable Nigeria's often troubled/shaken democracy, to continue to thrive.

**Keywords:** Rotational Presidency, Nigeria, Justice, Political Equity

## 35. SECURITY, CONFLICT AND FRAGILITY IN AFRICA: MEMORY, IMPACT AND SOLUTION

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### **Abstract**

Africa as a continent has been highly infested by security challenges and inter/intra states' conflicts and these challenges have left African Nations in a fragile state. They become easy prey to other developed countries. Using the method of critical analysis, the researcher discovers that security problems and conflicts in Africa which have left African in a fragile state as well as negative impacts and have been one of the major reason for retarded growth and development in Africa, these problems seems obscure and unending. In a bid to settle these issues the researcher suggests that the causes of these unending conflicts and insecurities be settled, this research aims at looking into what the actual cause of these unending wars in Africa, how far have these wars weakened cohesion, unity and the potential development of the African continent and some possible solution to solving these problems.

**Keywords:** Africa, security, conflicts, fragility in Africa.

### 36. SYNERGISM OF TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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#### **Abstract**

The strength of higher education is the output of sound intellectuals that can function in the society to bring about economic, political, social and cultural changes. To affect these changes technological advancement has to be evolved to the goals of societal development. Technology is the veritable link that brings about social change and institutes synergies to address the interconnectedness between society and the environment. Technology license society to assume responsibility for sustainable living. This implies that technological processes and systems can transform perspectives and behaviour patterns, which in turn inculcates sustainable practices in all aspects of human life. Technology is a vanguard of change therefore technologists are responsible for transforming communities and initiating social change. Consequently, technological synergies are created to ensure future graduates become citizens of the world with an ingrained consciousness of guardianship of the finite world. Social change leads to transformation in thinking which in turn influences behaviour patterns in society. Social change is an alteration in the thought processes of individuals that drives social progress. This study synergism of technology and social change in higher education aimed at establishing that there are relationships between technology and social change. Changes in the society are a reflection of the technological knowhow of that society. Therefore, for higher education to bring the needed transformation, emphasize should be on technological advancement. Technology can initiate social changes by bringing about a change in outlook and attitude of man. It can bring about a change in the pattern of social relationships and thereby it may cause social changes.

**Keywords:** Technology, Social Change, Higher Education, Transformation

### 37. STRATEGIES TO REVIVE AGEING AND DIMINISHING AFRICAN POPULATION: A RELIGIOUS VIEWPOINT

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#### **Abstract**

Lower fertility rates and ageing populations have become a worldwide concern. Globally, an ageing and rapidly diminishing society has been empirically noted in recent times. Significant empirical evidence from the literature revealed that Africa's total fertility rate (TFR) estimate has experienced a downward and declining trend from 5.24 in 2000 to 4.16 in 2023 with a 20.61% decline. This study provides a clear picture of the most critical factors affecting the TFR decline, and strategies to clearly delineate the steps that may be adopted to improve TFR in Africa by presenting God's childbearing and family creation principles as the way to remedy the diminishingly declining trend of TFR. This study systematically reviewed TFR between the years 1950 to 2023 and extracted documentaries from the Bible, and peer-reviewed articles from electronic databases. Factors responsible for this declining trend were identified and categorized: wrong childbearing and family creation principles, generation discontinuity, healthcare-related, cultural, economic, social, and political. Results show

that biblical marriage concepts can significantly and positively influence TFR, while the dilemma of other non-biblical marriage concepts as found among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or transgender (LGBT) marriages were x-rayed as negatively impacting TFR. Results and insights from this study may revive the ageing and diminishing African population, and provide positive and significant social impacts on Godly childbearing concepts.

**Keywords:** Bible, Godly childbearing concepts, TFR, ageing Africa Population, Symbolism of marriage

### **38. THE CHALLENGE OF LEADERSHIP RECRUITMENT IN NIGERIA: GETTING THE PROCESS RIGHT**

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#### **Abstract**

It is an indubitable fact that Nigeria operates a constitutional democracy, although the pattern of its political engagement is seen not to satisfy the democratic ideals of a modern civilisation. Nigeria as a nation has through the years drifted far away from the ideals of a true democracy. The situation is associated with a number of factors that range from the evils of long military rules, problems of corruption, lack of political will, poor policy making, poor quality of the ruling class, etc. Its developmental history is perhaps deadened by the challenge of leadership recruitment. The narrative of its post-independent political commitment has positioned it in a retrogressive condition where mediocrity, charlatanism, manipulative opportunism, inexpedient and outright neglect of the pursuit for political, educational and economic excellence became the norms. The work seeks to establish that the culture of exclusive politicking by a privileged clique of recycled mediocre and ethnic loyalists have suffocated the nation's developmental process, due to their stereotyped and non-functional ideas. Hence, no meaningful development can be achieved with such political mind-sets; and Nigeria cannot get it right until there is the political will to breakup with these damaging practices. The paper further suggests that the new political culture should be arranged such that it opens for young progressives and innovative minds, irrespective of their creeds and ethnic affiliations, to contribute to the national development.

**Keywords:** Nigeria, leadership recruitment, mediocrity, democratic ideals, equal opportunity.

### **39. THE AFRICAN STORY: TRANSFORMING CHILD FOSTERING CULTURAL PRACTICE IN SOUTHEAST NIGERIA WITH SOCIAL POLICY**

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#### **Abstract:**

West Africa has a rich cultural history of child fostering, otherwise known as kinship fostering. This African story is yet to gain recognition in academic and social policy discourse on alternative childcare arrangements, as it is still a concern for government due to challenges with meeting the welfare needs of foster children in diverse cultural settings in the region. In Southeast Nigeria, which is inhabited by the Igbo-speaking ethnic group, child fostering is an alternative and prevalent childcare cultural practice that addresses child poverty, inclusive educational opportunity, and entrepreneurial development for vulnerable children in the region. Over time, the practice has proven to be a sustainable alternative childcare practice, having been grounded in the Igbo axiom "*onye ahana nwanne ya*," interpreted as "*be your brother's keeper*," which resonates with the Sustainable Development Goal mantra of "*leave no one behind*" and the African *Ubuntu* of "*you are because I am*." This theoretical and policy paper therefore seeks to tell the African story with a perspective from Southeast Nigeria to inspire global discourse on the need for social policy that will promote children's rights and social work support services for fostering households. Given that child fostering

practice in Southeast Nigeria is largely informal, not regulated by any law, and often undertaken without adherence to child-safe guiding principles as provided in the United Nations Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, it is important to rethink the welfare needs of children as a crucial area for social policy intervention.

**Keywords:** African story, child fostering, cultural practice. kinship fostering, social policy. Southeast Nigeria.

#### **40. THE CONTRIBUTION OF ALGERIA AND ITS DIPLOMACY IN THE PROMOTION OF AFRICAN PEACE AND SECURITY ARCHITECTURE (APSA) IN AFRICA**

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##### **Abstract**

As we know, Algeria has a longstanding presence and influence in peace and security affairs on the African continent. Thus, between the 1960s and 1980s, Algeria's foreign policy was known as a mediator especially when it succeeded in solving many border problems referenced to conflicts between Libya and Egypt or Libya and Chad. Moreover, it is worth noting that Foreign Minister *Mohamed Benyahia* who negotiated with *Iran* for the freedom of the 52 *American hostages* in 1981. This presentation attempts to analyze the contribution of Algeria and its diplomacy in the promotion of peace and security in Africa. This presentation also seeks to analyze the current status of the African security structure, with a particular focus on discussing remaining challenges within the central institutions that compose African Peace and security Architecture (APSA.) By adopting a new constitution, the Algerian legislators introduced an amendment which stipulates that the Algerian national people's army can intervene beyond its borders to eradicate terrorism with close collaboration with the international bodies. Moreover, Algeria also launched its own initiatives, such as the creation of a regional command for joint counter-terrorism operations in Tamanrasset. This paper tries to give light on the two following questions: How can the axis Algiers-Abuja- Pretoria play an essential role in the promotion of APSA? Does the African Union need to adopt a policy of reforming its structures to give an impetus to the functions of APSA?

#### **41. THE EFFECTS OF LABOUR MIGRATION AND BRAIN DRAIN SYNDROME ON HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION IN NIGERIA**

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##### **Abstract**

Labour migration involves the transfer and flight of technical know-how and skills from one nation to another, for the purpose of securing a better job and establishing a new residence. It has consequences for the individual, the country of origin and the country of destination. Over the last decades, an increasing number of developed countries have put in place different mechanisms to encourage the immigration of only the most talented, skilled individuals from developing countries. A good example is the international visa lottery scheme. This scheme is put in place perhaps because developing countries cannot fully exploit the abilities and skills of human capital, as they do not have enough jobs to offer. Thus, Nigeria and other developing countries has become a human capital-generating machine for the developed world. It is an indisputable truism that labour migration has adverse effects ranging from social, cultural, political to economic upon the emigrant's country. The thrust of this paper, therefore, is to examine the factors responsible for the flood of Nigerian migrants witnessed during the past couple of years. The dynamic consequences of labour migration and brain

drain syndrome on human capital formation in Nigeria will be considered. Empirical studies has established the global net benefits of labour migration, but their findings are inconclusive about the impact migration has on the emigrant's country. Hence, the need for human capital formation in an emerging economy will also be addressed. Finally, the paper will offer policy recommendations to ensure immigrants' economic contribution in developing human capital.

**Keywords:** Nigerian Migrants, Migration, Brain Drain, Human Capital Formation, Insecurity, Poverty.

## 42. THE IMPACT OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON PARTICIPATION IN SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES

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### **Abstract**

Empowerment of women has attracted much attention of both researchers, policy makers, politicians, NGOs, the government sector and international agencies. This is because it has been identified that women's involvement in income generation tend to boost family income, support children's education, improves health of family members, provide food, builds assets for the family and contributes to general development of economies. However, women cannot perform these roles due to constraints placed consciously or inadvertently on women by the society, limiting them from engaging in income-earning ventures, especially in developing countries like Nigeria. This has created a lot of challenges to many countries due to non-empowerment and/or the neglect of women empowerment. This study is poised to investigate the impact of empowerment of women on participation in small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), using secondary data from World Bank's Enterprises Survey from 2014 data bank. Binary logistic regression model will be applied for analysis. It is expected that the recommendations from this study will inform policies which would help empower women into entrepreneurship and build strong SMEs in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Empowerment, Logit Model, Financial Inclusion, Poverty, Social Inclusion

## 43. THE IMPACT OF CHRISTIANITY ON OKPOKU EZEKUNA, (EARLIEST TIMES TO 2019)

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### **Abstract**

Okpoku Ezekuna is the ancestral Palace of the Ezza People. It was the relaxation centre for Ezekuna, the founding father of Ezza clan, and cultural centre of the people. These cultural events that take place at the palace include: New yam festival (*Oke Aku*) Horse title (*Oma Inya*), Triumphant drum (*Ukoro*) and others. Okpoku Ezekuna Palace helped the people of Ezza to communicate values to their generations. Ezza people believed that the spirit of Ezekuna was alive and lived in his home, from where he used to intercede for his children. Okpoku Ezekuna was a highly developed socio-cultural palace in which its sustained ethos enabled the Ezza people to establish social ties and communion with the spirit world of their ancestors and deities. All these were later affected by Christianity as Church leaders started preaching against the cultural activities taking place there, tagging it ungodly activities. This continued until Reverend Father Gabriel Enogu came out open to support the leaders of the Okpoku Ezekuna in 2019. This bold step has gathered much crowd for the palace. The study argues that Western influence on cultural activities of African peoples should stop, let Africans tell their stories. This study adopts qualitative historical method, while analytical descriptive techniques will be used.

**Keywords:** Christianity, Okpoku, Ezekuna, Ezza, Festival

#### **44. THE EGYPTIAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROCESS AND HER DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT IN THE WORLD**

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##### **Abstract**

The study of Egyptian socio-economic and political process and her developmental impact in the world is myriad in nature and involves a critical attempt to highlight the role Egypt played in the world towards enhancing the improvement of many facets of phases of strands of developments. The work covered the early history of Egypt and various stages at which they encountered in the process ascending to an enviable height. Through rigorous research and historical methods ranging from field work, use of libraries, review of books, journals and articles, the role and contributions Egypt was examined. Interesting issues such as the early writing system, agricultural impact etc., were discussed. Similarly, the Egyptian religion and Belief were also discussed to buttress the extent Egyptian culture and civilization spread and influenced other civilizations of the world. Finally, it was generally observed that, Egyptian developmental impact in the world did not only stands for the ancient times but has increasingly affect the contemporary times in a positive way and are even ready to advance more when critically harnessed by people of oriented vision.

#### **45. RITES AND RITUALS OF 'IBE-UGWU' AS THE GATEWAY TO WOMANHOOD IN IGBOLAND: THE UKAWU EXAMPLE.**

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##### **ABSTRACT**

In all the manifestations of culture across the globe, there exist foundational practices which celebrate life circle transitions especially from birth until the termination of human life. Traditionally, such practices or celebrations further enhance the perpetuation of individual and community cohesion by transmitting cultural values, philosophy, ethos and mores to subsequent generations all round. One of such practices is the rite of passage among the Igbo of Nigeria. This rite of passage reflects the people's norms, care and attitude based on sex (gender), age, life stages, promotion of social cohesion and the integrity of moral standards of community members. Herein lies the relevance of the Rites and Rituals of 'Ibe-Ugwu' among the traditional Ukawu society. It is a female initiation rite that prepares the adolescents to effectively occupy their new roles of motherhood, wife and women. It is the contention of this work, that the continued neglect and extinction or near moribund of the basic rules as provided through this practice in human society is one of the direct reasons for the moral decadence, sexual promiscuity, increase in crime and criminality in African Igbo society and by extension globally for all round development even today. The work advocates for a retrieval of such integral part of African life so as to return African society back to winning ways. It is a wakeup call for the revival of African culture and philosophy. The research makes use of documented, observation and interview methods of data gathering while deploying the Sociological/functionalist methodological approach in its data analysis.

#### **46. RELUCTANCE TOWARDS CHILD-ADOPTION AMONG IGBO CHRISTIANS AND THE ENDURANCE OF CONVICTION IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL WORLD-VIEW**



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**Abstract**

Marriage has been one of the highly cherished institutions by the Church and Africans. Though there exist some disparity on the main purpose of the institution, the two traditions believe that procreation remains an indispensable purpose for the marital union. As such, childlessness within marriage is generally regarded as a great threat. For the Africans and the Igbo in particular, childlessness is not just a threat but a curse from the spirit which entails an extinction of the family lineage. As a remedy to the problem, the Church admonishes Christian childless couples who cannot cope being childless to go for a legal adoption. Unfortunately, adoption has not gained enough momentum in Igbo land. Igbo Christians often exhibit some level of reservation and reluctance towards child adoption. The study investigates the reasons behind such reluctance. The study employs phenomenological design. It made use of both qualitative and quantitative instruments in analysing the data. The results indicate that the observed reluctance towards child adoption among Igbo Christians is traceable to the endurance of conviction in Igbo traditional religion and world view. The traditional believe that adoption is not an indigenous practice, has the tendency of bridging the Igbo ancestral lineage and is associated with social stigmatization, continue to influence their choice on adoption. The study therefore concludes that the right and choice of the individual Christian couples should be respected by the traditions. There is also the need for adequate legal protection on both the adoptees and the adopters in the society.

**Keywords:** Child adoption, Reluctance, Christians, Igbo, Africa, Traditional worldview

#### 47. RELEVANCE OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL ERA: PERSPECTIVES FROM NIGERIA

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**Abstract**

This paper analyzes the concept of education in traditional Nigerian society through its indigenous system of education. It attempts to offer a critical examination of the system of education while x-raying its relevance or otherwise on Nigerian society in a world of global interconnectivity. The age of global interconnectivity which is synonymous with modernization is regarded as the Digital Era. This Digital Era has reduced the world to a global village with its penetrative and technologically dependent-driven approach. This leaves the typical Nigerian at a crossroad leading to what is better described as an identity crisis. The paper thus seeks to analyze the pedagogical methods and core contents of Africa's traditional education and chart a course for its relevance to the Nigerian system of education in the digital era. It concludes with the submission that Nigerians stand to benefit more by allowing for a synergy of the core content of the two eras of education to form the basis for the education curriculum for the nation.

#### 48. AFRICAN RELIGION IN THE FACE OF GLOBAL RELIGIOUS IDENTITY CRISES AND STEREOTYPE PROFILING IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

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### **Abstract**

This paper examined African Religion in the face of prevalent global religious identity crises and stereotype profiling in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The paper argued that African religion has suffered a great deal of stereotype profiling that are derogatory and misleading, then from the outsiders and now from Africans who embraced other forms of imported religions such as Christianity and Islam. And that these misleading conceptions are bound out of ignorance and improper understanding of the knowledge of what African Religion stands for. Thus, the paper posited that African Religion encapsulates African identity and uniqueness in spite of the stereotype profiling and other survival crises she suffered overtime. Hence, if African is to realize her potentials and register her place as a global force in the comity of nations the world over, among other things that the paper recommended; African religious solidarity must be embraced as a rallying point for cultural rejuvenation and economic development.

**Keywords:** African Religion. Religious Identity Crises, Stereotype Profiling

## **49. OKWU AGBAMABUỌ: ỌNỌDU YA N'ASUSU IGBO**

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### **Umiedemede**

Nchocha a bu maka okwu agbamabuo onodu ya n'asusu Igbo. Asusu bu uzọ mmadu na ibe ya si enwe mmekorita. Asusu adighi n'elu, o bu uda nke sitere n'olu mmadu. Ndi Igbo ji ekwukorita okwu nke a na-esite na ya ahuta ndu, echiche, mbunuuche nwa afo Igbo o bula kpomkwem. Ebe ndi Igbo na-esite n'asusu ha akowaputa onwe, onodu, ekpemekpe, echiche, nkwenye na akparamagwa ha di iche iche. Nke a gosiri na asusu bu usoro mwulite ndu ndi Igbo ma buru uzo puru iche mmadu na ibe ya si enwe mmekorita. Asusu agbamabuo nyere aka ime ka asusu Igbo buru ihe na-eto eto ma mee ka asusu Igbo bawanye abawaye. Asusu a mere ka amata na ufodu okwu n'asusu Igbo bucha okwu e si n'asusu mba ozọ nweta ma webata ya n'asusu Igbo iji gosi n'asusu o nweghi asusu zuru oke. Asusu o bula nwere ebe o na-enyere ibe ya aka ma nwee ebe ya na ibe ya yiri n'otu uzọ maobu n'uzọ ozọ n'agbanyeghi na o nwekwara ndi iche n'ebe ufodu nke mere o ji buru asusu ahụ o bu kpomkwem. A na na-ejikari udi asusu a agwa ofeke okwu iji kpolata akonuche ya, e jikwa ya adu ufodu ndi mmadu odu ma gbazie ihe ufodu adabachaghi etu o kwesiri. Ufodu n'ime ha bu ndi e ji akuziri umuaka imu etu e si ekwu okwu ngwa ngwa ma mee ka akpa okwu umuaka bawanyekwu n'uba, Mgbe a na-eme nke a, asusu na-ewere onodu na ndu ndi Igbo ebe ndu bu ihe. Ndi Igbo bu ndi a maara di ka ndi na-asu asusu Igbo, biri n'ala Igbo ma na-achokari odimma ha na ikwu na ibe ha n'ebe obula ha no. Ndi Igbo na-ebi ndu onye aghala nwanne ya n'agbanyeghi onodu onye ahụ no. Ndi Igbo bu ndi ejighi asusu ha egwuri egwu ma ncha. Ha kwenyere na asusu bu ntoala ndu ha n'ih na onye kpo oba ya mkpomkpo oba, agbataobi e were ya kpo ntụ. Ndi Igbo na-ejikwa asusu ha akowaputa omenala ha nke bu njirimara ndi. Nchocha a bu n'uche iziputa asusu agbamabuo onodu n'asusu Igbo. Nwanchocha mgbakwasa ukwu nchocha a bu atutu njieme na atutu nsinagburugburu. Nchocha ga-agbaso usoro nkowasi site n'igba ndi okenye Igbo ajuju onu n'uzo puru iche. Ihe nwanchocha bu n'uche bu ikowaputa mputara asusu, ichoputagasi asusu di iche iche ndi na-agako onu n'okwu n'ih na ha enweghi ike iga niile ya ma nwee nghota zuru oke na ka o si enye aka iwulite asusu na ndu ndi Igbo. Arọ nchocha a bu na ndi nne na nna ga-enye aka ikuziri umuaka okwu di iche iche ndi Igbo ji asu asusu n'uzo niile ma mee nghota doro anya di na asusu ahụ. O ga-eme ka ndi Igbo buru nwere obi mmekorita mmadu na ibe ya na izulite umuaka ha, wulite onodu azumaahia, agumakwukwo, alumdi na nwunye na omenala di iche iche. Ozọ, ndi okenye na-agba mbo iji asusu di otu a were ekwu okwu tumadi ebe umuaka no n'ogbakọ ndi ntoroobia. Nchocha a ga-abia n'isi

njedebe site n'ichoputasi ihe ga-enyere ndi Igbo aka iga n'ihu ma mee ka ha buru ndi e ji asusu ha mara.

**Okwu ohuru:** Asusu, Agbamabuo, na ndi Igbo.

## 50. OIL PALM INDUSTRY IN IGBO CULTURE AREA AND GLOBAL ECONOMY

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### **Abstract**

Oil palm is a tree with multipurpose dimensions that is planted as plantation in rain forest areas and found largely among the Igbo of South Eastern Nigeria. Oil palm *Elaeis guineensis* has great economic importance and much valuable to man. It is an edible vegetable oil that comes from the fruit of oil palm trees, which can produce two types of oil, namely: the crude oil which comes from the mesocarp, which is by squeezing the fleshy fruit and the palm kernel oil which comes from crushing the kernel. The processing of oil from the palm fruit for edible has been in practice in Igbo land for many years. It has been a lucrative occupation and a major need for families and industries for the production of various goods. Generally speaking, the global need for oil palm is increasing on daily basis and this calls for more oil palm plantation. The paper therefore examines the oil palm industry and the processing practises. It also investigates the various roles it plays as a means of economic growth. Factors affecting the production of oil palm were examined and need for improvement established. The paper recommends for more plantations of oil palm tree in order to meet the local and global need for it. The government should also get more involved in the oil palm production and processing. If the oil palm industry is considerably managed, it can boost the Igbo economy and will be a solution to global quest for economic growth.

**Keywords:** Oil Palm, Industry, Igbo Culture Area and Global Economy

## 51. GLOBALIZATION, EDUCATION AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: ADDRESSING THE MISSING LINK

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### **Abstract**

Although, some Nigerian scholars argued that globalization is the third phase of colonization, as a member of the international community, no country is shielded from the globalization process. Globalization finds expression in the process whereby the transmission of knowledge, skills, attitudes, abilities and behavior cease to be geographically fixed, partly because of technology, also through international media. Globalization is a fundamental factor affecting education globally in this century. Development, on the other hand, remains a challenge that will pre-occupy all nations of the world that aspire for greatness. Different factors have been attributed to the Nigeria's underdevelopment condition, there include: corruption, religious fanaticism, insecurity, inadequate educational opportunities, foreign debt, over-dependent on foreign products, brain drain syndrome, political intolerance and so on. It is against this background that this paper is undertaken to unravel the causes of the Nigeria's underdevelopment. For Nigeria to break the crises of underdevelopment, the paper argues that political stability, functional and quality education, constant power supply, good governance, diversification of the economy, war against corruption, bilateral relation etc are major factors that will catapult the Nigeria to developed and industrialized nation. This paper, therefore will examine the challenges of education in Nigeria. The paper will suggest ways by which those challenges could be addressed.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Underdevelopment, Education, Corruption

## 52. GLOBALIZATION OF AFRICA AND AFRICAN GLOBALIZATION: A 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY PERSPECTIVE

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### **Abstract**

Globalization has been defined by its increasingly interconnectedness and advancement of values across the globe. The recipe for African development has been precipitated by westernized and modernized designs and architecture. The study interrogates the independent of African states in all spheres of her life whether it is political, social, or economic. The study also investigates the configuration of the international ideological linings of the capitalist and socialist movement in Africa. Africa is free but everywhere in chains with either her colonial tutelage aprons or playing a second feudal role by the international community. The study adopted secondary sources of data collection and qualitative methods for our data analysis. The study concluded that there are overwhelming negative impacts of African development by globalization which stems from the international division of the world ideologies. The study recommends the indigenization and utilization of African research and technologies by Africans for her development.

**Keywords:** African states, Capitalism, Development, Globalization, International organization

## 53. GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP IN AFRICA: LESSONS, IMPACTS AND CRITICAL PARADIGMS

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### **Abstract**

The achievement of the political, economic, and social goals of any political community has been acknowledged as being dependent on leadership and governance (Oni and Nchekwube 1). The crucial and major challenge confronting Africa and other developing countries of the world is leadership. Finding the right leadership to advance good governance has been a persistent problem in Africa and developing countries in general, with Nigeria being no exception. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of leadership on public sector governance and development in Nigeria. The conceptual framework was built on theories of leadership and governance that had been modified for the Nigerian context. The study involved using the theories of transformational

leadership and transition and change in governance as the most appropriate conceptual frameworks. Findings show that Nigeria's history is full of instance of bad governance and leadership that, in most cases, lacked vision, were primary preoccupied with corruption and the improper use of public resources, selfless leaders since independence, a lack of accountability, a lack of transparency, and false promises that led to insecurity, a decline in the economy, and extreme poverty. The study came to the conclusions that corruption is a major issue throughout Nigerian society. According to the study, Nigeria needs future leaders who are dedicated to combating corruption and ensuring that resources are made available for national development. This measure is vital for building public trust and maintaining good governance.

**Keywords:** Governance, Leadership, impacts, critical paradigms.

#### 54. **HUMAN RIGHT IN AFRICA AND THE POSITION OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE SOCIETY: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF HENRIK IBSEN'S *AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE***

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#### **Abstract**

The relationship between the individual and society is ultimately one of the profound of all the problems of social philosophy. It is more philosophical rather than sociological because it involves the question of values. It is therefore seen and said that the individual and the society are mutually dependent; one grows with the help of the other. The assertion "the society is usually a heavy weight against the individual" is quite valid more so when he is at variance with the popular belief of the people even when it is to their own advantage. The situation when an individual is standing or fighting for the masses and he is not encouraged, due to the fact that the majority is against him is what Ibsen has tried to expose in his play *An Enemy of the People*. There is no how such individual can succeed in whatever change he is trying to create and effect thereby such person's effort will either be in vain, or may lead to sudden death. This case sometimes lead to the individual bowing to pressure that he might not be consumed. Adopting the analytical method, this paper attempts a careful study of the history of progressive growth of traditions, customs and legislation is sufficient to prove this assertion. Findings indicate that the evolution of the state when viewed from an unbiased, detached angle of perception will appear no more than an institutionalized journey of man towards progressive self-imposed slavery. To resolve this dilemma requires a deeper understanding of the factors which are responsible for this step by step transition from freedom to bondage.

**Keywords:** Human Right, Individual and the Society, Drama as Reflection of social norms

#### 55. **I DI-ADISM:TOWARDS AN AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY OF AUTHENTIC EXISTENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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### **Abstract**

It is pertinent that in the discourse concerning the African, the definition of who he is must start from him. Unlike the cartesian methodic doubt where he goes through the process of thinking to assert an Existence, the African must define and assert himself and without doubts, in order to make out not just existence but an authentic existence for that matter. This kind of project has become necessary especially with the identity questions ever increasing and the crisis of relevance almost becoming a mainstay in the African conversation, across the globe. Every Philosophy is a product of an environment, an age and the contribution of a philosopher. African Philosophy like Olusegun Oladipo admonished must move beyond the question of what it is or if there is such a Philosophy to doing and practicing it. This itself asserts its existence, especially to those who view it from outside and doubtful of its sustainable veracity and operative condition. While other African Philosophers have interpreted a lot of African realities, there is still a missing gap of what it means to be an African: especially with being Black in a White World. Is the African actually black, brown, which? Who is White or who is black? Are these not mere nomenclatural constructs? Across the epochs and historicity of the African, the stakes are high that Africa remains the cradle of man and that civilization began along the Nile, where Egypt sits. For Africa to be actualized, it must first realize itself. The questions: Who is the African? What is in Africa? How ontologically self-aware is the African? These have become important and engaging questions in a changing World on the move. What is the African contribution to this change? Is he an onlooker or a participator? How developed is the African mentally, politically, religiously, economically, technologically and in all aspects of his reality? How can this be Sustainable? How can he rise like the rest in the present milieu and dust himself of the chains tied around him? How can the African move towards Authentic Existence? These are the realities, the present currents in African Philosophy should address with profit and this present study summed this up with the conceptual framing of I di-adi. I di-adi is an Igbo word for to be; to exist. But any type of existence will not usher an Africa whose present potentials do not match with its credentials and vice-versa. The African Declaration is such that an Authentic Existence should bring about an Africa where the idea of mmadu (personhood) has enrobed dignified essence and both human and natural resources developed to the fullest in projecting Africa as the destination of the next man—technologically, philosophically, politically, religiously, culturally, in the process of history. The study engages the philosophic methods of hermeneutics, analysis and phenomenology to create a new paradigm in the crisis of identity and relevance in an ever-changing World, where the African is useful elsewhere but arguably in his homeland. I DI-ADISM is an African Philosophy of self-realization, through the path of assertion, contribution, authentication, in order to arrive at sustainable development and actualization. The idea of I di-adi would become that the African is, both in potentials and credential, where he is accorded a pride of place in the comity of human communities.

**Keywords:** Idi-adism, African Philosophy, Authentic Existence, Sustainable Development.

## **56. IKEJI FESTIVAL AND THE PRESERVATION OF IGBO CULTURAL HERITAGE: A HERMENEUTIC ANALYSIS**

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### **Abstract**

This essay questions the relationship between festivals and cultural preservation by analysing the Ikeji festival of Arondizuogu. Ikeji festival is a significant annual cultural event celebrated in the Igbo community of Arondizuogu of Southeastern Nigeria, by Aros at home and in the diaspora. This study specifically seeks to determine whether festivals are a sufficient means of preserving and transmitting cultural heritage and the African Traditional Religion. Much has been written on the impact of festivals on tourism and the economy, with little or no focus on the role of festivals in preserving African traditional religion and cultural heritage in the face of globalization. As the subject matter is not well researched, this study contributes to a more in-depth understanding of the role of the Ikeji festival in preserving Igbo religious and cultural heritages. To provide a well-rounded perspective, a hermeneutic approach of historical analysis was employed to determine the festival's contribution to the preservation of cultural heritage. This paper also examines the specific ways through which the Ikeji festival promotes essential Igbo values, such as ancestor veneration, masquerade, communal living, prayer, thanksgiving, history and mentorship, while offering a learning opportunity for the younger generation. The research findings will enrich the growing body of literature on African cultural history and will be of great value to scholars, researchers, historians, and cultural enthusiasts seeking to understand the significance of festivals in preserving cultural preservation.

**Keywords:** Ikeji festival, Igbo, Arondizuogu, cultural heritage and preservation, , African Traditional Religion, hermeneutic analysis.

## 57. NEXUS OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS GAP OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Introduction of evidence based technological grounded psychological services into diagnosis, psychotherapy and prevention continued to gain attention of psychologist and consumers of psychological services globally because of its potential in reducing the cost of service and availability of service as at when needed. Research evidence in Nigeria shows knowledge breach of the nexus of knowledge and skills gap of digital transformation in psychological services. Therefore, this paper examined the nexus of knowledge and the skills gap of digital transformation of psychological services. Mixed methods research design was used for this study. The qualitative phase was done with attention on Focus Group Discussion and In-depth Interview and the quantitative phase was cross-sectional survey with 'structured scale'. Our research participants were psychologist in training at the University of Ibadan. Content Analysis was done for the qualitative while statistical analysis was used to analyze the quantitative section. This results shows the level of awareness, attitude and readiness of psychologist for integrating digital transformation in psychological services and tools into psychological services. The multiple merits of digital transformation in psychological services would continue to spiral upward and will determine the outcome and output of professional intervention going forward.

**Keywords:** Digital Transformation, Telepsychology, Automated expert system, skill gap, intervention

## 58. WOMEN AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMON GOOD: A TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED FEMALE CHARACTERS

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### **Abstract**

Women have been in the vanguards of community and national development. In the African traditional setting, women also play leading roles in the sustenance of peace, and harmony, and the promotion of common good. In several situations of difficulty, such as war, or in social-economic, political upheavals, the women are at their best playing very remarkable unifying roles. They most often volunteer and make sacrifices, even at the cost of their comfort, for the good of their communities. In the literary world examples of such selfless, kind and good women abound. Flora Nwapa's *Efuru* is an acclaimed good woman; Dora, in AdaOkere Agbasimalo's *The Forest Dames* represents the figure of a mentor, while, the twin sisters: Olanna and Kainene, in Chimamanda Adichie's *Half of a Yellow Sun*, are prominent in their roles as volunteers. These texts formed the primary sources of data for this study. The narratives highlight the very active roles women had played at very auspicious times, which roles are sustained to the present times. These texts have received extensive critical attention in various thematic points. This paper veers a different direction towards highlighting the continuous developmental prowess of women in communal development. Using the concept of ethical goodness in African philosophy of Social Living that promotes the right action, this paper specifically outlines the different kind deeds, mentorship and volunteering roles of the selected women geared towards improving communal lives. The paper advocates greater recognition of the women's laudable role in sustaining community and national development.

**Keywords: Common Good, Development, Mentorship, Volunteer, Social Living.**

## 59. WIDOWHOOD RITUAL IN DIALOGUE WITH CHRISTIAN FAITH

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### **Abstract**

African cultural milieu is pervaded by numerous ritual activities. Since for an African religion and culture are strictly interwoven, almost every major phase of man's existential reality passes through the crucible of one ritual activity or the other. These rites range from rites of passage, circumcision rites, rites of naming, purification rites, burial and funeral rites, the rites of widowhood among others. The ceremony surrounding the ritual activities is usually performed with the devotion it demands. Every aspect of life is initiated or concluded thanks to one ritual activity or the other. Owing to the religious worldview of the Africans, these rituals when not fully understood by outsiders could be casually dismissed or judged to be irrational. At the death of one's husband, the widowhood rite is expected to be celebrated through the instrumentality of some kinsmen/kinwomen. In the African global community there is an evident setback in development based on the uninformed understanding even by promoters of some of these rites that even at times infringes on one's freedom of worship. The researcher intends to explore into rite of widowhood and to what extent its dialogue with the Christian faith will help to arrive at a healthier understanding of the rites of widowhood. In this research, the researcher will use the descriptive method of investigating into the rites of widowhood and its intricacies. The analytic approach was used to give a critical examination of how through the dialogue with the Christian faith the widowhood rites will minimize the setback it has created in some African communities.

**Keywords: Widowhood, Rites, Dialogue, Religious Faith**

## 60. UBUNTU PHILOSOPHY AND NIGERIAN DEVELOPMENT



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### **Abstract**

Disintegration, ethnicism and lack of tolerance are the major challenges affecting the African society in general and Nigeria in particular. These issues have caused (and are causing) more harm among human persons. This paper looks at the philosophy of Ubuntu as the major solution to these issues. Ubuntu Ethics as a set of values provided an opportunity for human beings to live according to certain human and humane principles such as reciprocity, common good, peaceful relations, emphasis on human dignity and the value of human life, as well as consensus, tolerance, and mutual respect. In other words, respect, solidarity, human dignity and compassion are the main tenets of Ubuntu philosophy. Ubuntu has to do with instilling the culture of humanism, compassion and love which are indispensable in the re-making of a new Nigerian nation. This paper sustains that with Ubuntu Philosophy the society would become peaceful and more habitable for all.

**Keywords:** Ubuntu, culture, Nigeria, humanism, philosophy.

## **61. TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP: A PENACEA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA (AN ANALYSIS OF RIVERS STATE FROM 2015 – APRIL, 2023)**

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### **Abstract**

The development and underdevelopment of any society is anchored on the capability and credibility of leaders in that society, coupled with availability of both natural and human resources. Leadership both modern and traditional cannot be undermined because it is pivotal in development or underdevelopment of any society. The political structure and other structures must be carried along and work harmoniously for the betterment of the society. The role of traditional institutions in governance cannot be overemphasized in African political system if properly harnessed and articulated. This study ex-rayed the political development and administration in Rivers state, the role of traditional rulers in the political development and African culture. The study collected data through secondary sources and adopted the dependency theory as its theoretical framework. It was discovered that that traditional rulers were highly respected sequel to the attainment of political independence and loses their respect as event progresses worst is in this current political dispensation. The rationale behind such ugly development, were also enumerated. The study discovered that the more progressive Africans culture and traditional institutions are devalued or destroyed the more the society is plough and prone to more serious atrocities; characterized with pathetic excruciating nature of unemployment and underdevelopment. The relegation and denigration of positive African culture and theology are dent to the wheel of progress, peaceful coexistence and sustainable development in African. The denigration of African culture to western imperialism has increased suffering, lead to corruption, insecurity, lawlessness, and underdevelopment. Consequently, the paper made recommendations on how peace, progress and sustainable development can be achieved through cross fertilization between modern and traditional institutions. Environment to a great extent determines what is obtainable and operational in that environment African with her unique environment should not be left out. Africans, sciences, theology, typology, culture, and values should be employed positively in solving our myriads of challenges. Reorientation and reinvigoration of core progressive African cultures and values to mention but few, Concepts; African, traditional institution, and sustainable development.

## **62. TRADITIONAL ART, MODERN ART AND AFRICAN MASKS: AN EXPRESSION OF GLOBAL SEARCH FOR THE ABSOLUTE**

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### **Abstract**

There is apparent difference in the objective of creating artistic work. Artistic works in general are admired for their aesthetic values and their capacity to make the human beings to think. Gradually, people began to appreciate them because of the historical and lived experiences of people which they communicate. However, the African art called mask is very unique in its capacity to elicit in human beings the desire for the Supreme Being. It expresses the spiritual consciousness, tradition and faith of a cultural group. The apparent difference in both forms of art is not only in the objective of producing them, but particularly in the process of artistic creation and the lived-experiences expressed through art. It is for this reason that I have chosen to examine Traditional art, modern art and African mask: An expression of the Global Search for the Absolute. My effort will consist in analyzing the meaning of the various forms of art mentioned and how they are connected to the spiritual experiences of human beings. I shall examine the impact of the displacement of African mask from their natural environment in the religious life of Africans.

**Ke words:** African art, African mask, modern art, traditional art

## **63. TRACING THE CAUSES AND COURSE OF THE 2020 ANTI-POLICE BRUTALITY '#ENDSARS' PROTEST IN NIGERIA**

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### **Abstract**

Since colonial times, Nigerian history has been replete with social movements, which are the main tools used to protest injustice. It is through the rich history of activism that Nigerians have been able to confront and overcome colonialism, military dictatorship, governmental oppression, social injustice and police brutality. This paper sets out to explore the 2020 '#EndSARS' protest in Nigeria that challenged the government to disband the police unit, the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) and reform the Nigerian Police Force due to its brutality. Sufficient emphasis and analysis have not been brought to bear particularly on the long-term causes of the #EndSARS protest in Nigeria which falls in a special class of social movements owing to the new dimensions of social media. There is a need to address this gap. Using both documentary primary sources and oral interviews with relevant stakeholders, this paper argues that besides police brutality, the protest was caused by political and economic underpinnings such as the government's inability to address emergent youth unemployment and deprived representation in governance. Others are the closure of universities due to teachers' strike action, as well as the COVID-19 lockdown, and its economic consequences. These brewed over time to stimulate the protest challenging the security and authority of the Nigerian government. The course of the protest was also driven and sustained by the new media and cryptocurrency landscape evident in the role played by Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and celebrities.

## **64. THEOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN BIBLICAL ISRAEL AND CHRISTIAN PARTICIPATION IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIAN POLITICS**

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### **Abstract**

The Israelites initially had a theocracy (ruled directly by God) beginning with God establishing His covenant with Abraham through the days of Moses and Joshua. For example, God led the people out of Egypt and through the wilderness to the Promised Land using a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. Theocratic governance, the Biblical representation of God's relation to, and rule in and over Israel, provides a framework that is instructive for how present day Nigerian Christians can be structured for political participation in politics. Nigerian nation have multiple problematical and challenges, ranging from bad and unchristian leadership and corruption. Different solutions have been proffered to solving the problem of governance in relation to corruption in Nigerian politics, but with little attention paid to a Biblically constructed solution as referenced in the theocratic governance of ancient Israel. Can the principles of theocratic governance, as seen in the Biblical account of God's relationship with the ancient Israelites, be applied to non-Biblically normed entity like Nigeria? Therefore, the paper descriptively interrogates theocratic governance in Biblical ancient Israel with a view to providing templates for contemporary politics in Nigeria. This is done by examining Nehemiah leadership styles. The findings show that Christian theology is capable of considering the political implication of its belief framework and serves as an example of a theologically-based for good governance. The paper concluded that theocratic governance in Biblical ancient Israel, Nehemiah as a model perceptively masterminds directions and Christians participation for good governance in Nigerian contemporary politics.

**Keywords:** Theocratic Governance, Theocracy, Biblical Ancient Israel, Christian Participation, Contemporary Nigerian Politics

## **65. THE MORAL IMPLICATIONS OF HOMOSEXUALS (LGBT) IN NIGERIA**

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### **Abstract**

Nature evolves from human nature; hence the saying not just that culture is dynamic but that culture is man writ large. Man is not just the product of nature but the outcome of nature and nurture. That is to why every human society guards its cultural space from the infiltration of foreign elements that usually leads to corruption and in some cases the destruction of what such culture holds very dear. Africans are culturally conservative and have been fighting to save their cultures from western adulterations. One of such battle ground in these clashes between African and western cultures are on gender identity. In Africa gender identity is the product of nature such that any behavior contrary to acceptable gender role is seen as abominable. Thus homosexual identities promoted by western liberal culture are increasingly challenging the conservative gender assignation in Africa. This paper applies the method of analysis to study these challenges to Africa understanding of gender and sexualities. The study discovers firstly, that there is no epistemological basis to justify African gender conservatism: and secondly, that even if there is such basis, modern information explosion has made cultural protectionism untenable. This means that the efforts but Africans to protect view of gender through draconic legislations is a lost battle because sooner or later, the forces of globalization sweeping through the world will sweep these efforts away. The study recommends Africans need to rebrand their gender conservatism and their culture to enable it compete in the global market.

## **66. THE NEXUS BETWEEN LEADERSHIP AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE NIGERIA EXPERIENCE**

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## **Abstract**

The Nigerian economy after more than sixty-two years of independence has unfortunately experienced a steady and serious downward growth year after year. Though the economic growth of any country may not depend solely on its leadership, leadership has a major role to play in the economic development of every nation. This explains why development in some nations of the world is largely attributed to good governance while the degrees of poverty in others are blamed on bad governance. With an inflation rate of 21.82% in Nigeria as at January, 2023, unemployment rate increase by 37.7per cent in 2022 and a projected further rise to 40.6per cent in 2023, by Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler (KPMG), a devastating level of brain drain occasioned by mass movement of talented and skilled work force from Nigeria to Europe and America in search of better welfare packages, an alarming rate of corruption, continuous mismanagement of resources, insecurity that has endangered growth of real per capita income and thereby reduce growth in government revenue, resulting in lower growth of real per capita government spending, nepotism and other challenges facing Nigeria, hopes for any economic recovery in Nigeria seem to grow slimmer as the day go by. Most disturbing in the Nigerian situation remains the fact that some Nigerians do not yet understanding the nexus between economic growth and good leadership/governance. If they do, the yearnings for good leadership would have reflected in the Nigerian process of choosing leaders and a more credible process of electing Nigerian leaders would have been instituted after twenty-four years of democratic governance. This article is an attempt at x-raying the role leadership has in the economic development of any country with Nigeria as a case study.

**Keywords:** Leadership, Economic Development, Nigeria.

## **67. THE NIGERIAN BRAIN DRAIN: A CHALLENGE TO HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT**

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## **Abstract**

The brain drain in Nigeria has been felt and discussed by Nigerian scholars in many different fora, data collected and displayed showed that it is real problem in Nigeria and yet without possible and tangible solutions to arrest the dangerous trend. The government of federal republic of Nigeria has not seen it as a serious problem that will cause much harm on the human development of the nation in future. This dangerous trend is being embarked by the skilled professional youths of Nigeria mostly from the ages of 30years to 50years of old. This is a big problem to the human capital development of the nation called Nigeria, though the problem is not peculiar to Nigeria as a country for this is seen mostly in the third world countries of the world. The developed countries of the world are not helping matters especially in African countries where they continued to entice these third world countries by under developing these third countries of the world through superior technological advancement, superior economy and strategic political cultural system. The results of these tactics are slavery in reverse gear, continuous transporting of raw materials to their own nations, and perpetual underdevelopment as is seen in Nigeria today. This write up investigates the problem and causes of this continuous migration of skilled professional youths from Nigeria to other countries of the world and its consequences to the growth of the nation. Tangible solutions will be offered to scuttle this menace of the brain drain in Nigeria.

## **68. THE POLITICS OF ETHNIC-EXCLUSION: A PITFALL OF THE NIGERIAN STATE TOWARDS NATIONHOOD**

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### **Abstract**

The Nigerian polity is profoundly made up of a conglomeration of a deeply heterogeneous ethnic groups and fatherlands. Hence, the mechanism of its political engagement consists of a constitutional democracy that recognizes the plights of all and sundry – which reflects its divergence for a meaningful inclusiveness. The flexibility of its democratic principles is such that makes it congenial for ultimate authority to be vested on the common people where public policy conforms to their will or interests. The sad reality of the politics of the Nigerian state is that, her form of democracy is seen not to satisfy democratic ideals. Rather than power domiciled in the people, irrespective of their culture or creed, her version of democracy is seen to favour mostly a few privileged cliques of the major ethnic nationalities and dominant religions. This group of persons are viciously recycled in all elective and appointive positions in every electioneering circle, with a stereotypic form of governance, which precludes the so-called minorities and the disadvantaged group from participatory governance. There is no doubt, the political culture and the leadership criteria in Nigeria are faulty. The political pattern of the nation is such that marred by poor democratic culture that enthrone mediocrity, impunity, recklessness, lack of vision, corruption, etc., built on certain parochial exclusivity. The paper seeks to exhume the problem of political exclusion and the leadership criteria in Nigeria, with the aim of providing alternatives for the need to harness the nation's diverse human potentialities through participatory politics for nation building.

**Keywords:** Nigeria, politics, leadership, ethnic-exclusion, nationhood.

## **69. THE RELIGIO-ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF IGBO YOUTHS MASS MIGRATION FROM NIGERIA: THE TANTRUMS, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS**

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### **Abstract**

The past six decades have recorded mass exodus of Igbo youths outside the shores of Nigeria. Bad governance and poor economy are raised as reasons for the mass migration of these productive people outside the country. Research revealed active participation of the youths in economic life of their host countries while the home country is denied those economic activities. The researchers studied the religio-ethical implications of these flights and the consequences to the economic health of Nigeria as a country. The researchers employed survey method for data analysis. One hundred questionnaires were distributed to respondents and seventy recovered from the respondents. The

researchers discovered that economically Nigeria has lost billions of dollars due to the loss of manpower and active participation of these youths in Nigerian work places while their host countries are gaining tremendously. The researchers recommend strong political will from Nigerian ruling class and citing strong economic base for these migrating youths to discourage such flights.

**Keywords:** Migration, Religion, Economy, Youths and Nigeria.

## **70. THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS SABBATHARIANISM IN NIGERIA IN THE MAKING OF WORLD CHRISTIANITY, 1915-2020**

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### **Abstract**

The concerted efforts of some British abolitionists and evangelicals culminated in the establishment of a Christian colony in Sierra Leone in Africa. This development birthed undaunted, African ex-slaves and their protégés who took the initiative to spread the Gospel to other parts of Africa. Unfortunately, however, the efforts of these African Christian ancestors have been largely subdued or muted despite the fact that their afterlives foreground the altered demography of Christianity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Today there is the cross-cultural interactions of Christianity with African indigenous idioms and spiritualities, thus making Christianity a global religion in which each cultural context tries to experience and express Christianity as a place of belongingness. It is in this apperception that Indigenous Sabbatharianism in Nigeria finds resonances in African Christianity. This paper tells the story of African Christians in establishing this growing band of *Aladura* movement from their own optics. The work utilizes the qualitative approach to highlight how these neo-African Christians have constructed the gospel message into a global movement. Using data obtained from primary and secondary sources, this work also canvasses that indigenous Sabbatharianism demonstrates the ingenuity of Africans, even though in the sacred sphere, by providing the nuances and dynamism to Christianity as a global religion.

**Keywords:** Africa Indigenous Religions, African Christianity, Global Christianity, Indigenous Sabbatharianism, Nigeria

## **71. THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE FUNJ SULTANATE OF SINNAR, SUDAN**

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### **Abstract**

Though scholars have written extensively on the socio-economic and political history of the Funj Sultanate of Sinnar, there are little or no works on the role of its military, especially in the consolidation of the Sultanate, which paved the way for the establishment of a sound regional security architecture in the pre-colonial period. The Funj Sultanate encompassed the Blue Nile and extended as far as the borders of Egypt to the North and eastwards up to the Nubian mountain and the River Sobat and from the Red Sea bringing under its jurisdiction, the Khordofān and to the borders of Darfūr in the West. The Funj, a dark skinned people of Arab origin located in the northeastern part of the present day Republic of Sudan went into political alliance with the Abadullāb (an ethnic group in the area); the peak of which was the establishment of a conglomeration in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. In 1503, the Funj through wars of conquest took over the mantle of leadership. This development led to their ascendancy and the establishment of the Funj Sultanate with its capital at Sinnār. This paper therefore, attempts a critical examination of the role of the military not only in the

establishment and development of the Funj, but also their roles in maintaining peace around the Blue-Nile for over a century. Relying heavily on primary data in form of archival materials and secondary sources (both published and unpublished), this paper argues that the military have played a significant role in the establishment and the promotion of civil-military relations in the Funj Sultanate and its environs.

**Keywords:** Sultanate, Civil-Military Relations, Blue-Nile, Consolidation.

## **72. TRADITIONAL CONFLICT AND THE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL CONFLICTS IN EBONYI STATE: A RETROSPECT OF ENYIGBA/ENYIBIRICHI CRISIS, 2018 - 2020**

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### **Abstract**

The Ikwo/Izzi war an inter communal crisis between the peoples of Enyigba and Enyibirichi Alike of Izzi and Ikwo Local Government Areas respectively. The crisis turned to all-out war between the two clans following the abduction of 7 children of Izzi by Ikwo warriors. The execution of children forced the Izzi people to take war to the Abakaliki Township in order to force ikwo indigenes in the town out. The dirge of killings and destruction provoked government intervention, who through the Christian Association of Nigeria, Ebonyi State Chapter to recommend the division of the land as a prospect of peace. Rather than stemming the crisis, the Izzi youths took the crisis into the township, destroying abducting ikwo indigenes they could see to force them out of the town against the axiom the two clans are brothers. This paper interrogates the relevance of this war on the cultural bond binding on the people. It found that the traditional covenant they went into is for the management of conflict. It argues that the traditional covenant they went into is for the management of conflict. It argues that traditional covenant for the management of conflict is usually effective when there is a consanguinity between the warring parties. The position of the paper is that traditional covenant will not proffer the lasting peace needed to completely stymie the conflict. It concluded that this conflict will resurrect after the 2023 elections hence, the traditional covenant is for political solidarity.

## **73. THE INFLUENCE OF SOME SELECTED NOLLYWOOD MOVIES ON CHARACTER FORMATION: REVISITING PLATO'S PHILOSOPHY OF ART**

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### **Abstract**

The growth and spread of Nollywood movies in Nigeria and Africa at large continues to be a great asset to the world. Today, the Western societies and dominantly in other African Societies there is no doubt that the impact of Nollywood movies has opened the door of economic breakthrough and the recognition of Nigerians in the areas of artistic prowess and creativity. Nollywood movies have brought out so many Nigerians out of poverty; and it has also contributed to a very large extent to the Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) of the Nigerian State directly or indirectly. Despite these great achievements in the entertainment industry (there are some concerns about the moral content of some Nollywood movies in the overall development of the character formation of the youths. Some of these movies celebrate nudity, instant gratification, misrepresentation of reality especially in the glorification of material wealth. This raises fundamental questions about the purpose of art creation in Nollywood movies. Are movies purely for entertainment or moral development? Can

Nollywood movies become a vehicle for character formation? Or are they means for the corruption of the youths? In reference to Plato's Philosophy of Art, this paper shall interrogate the influence of Nollywood movies on character formation. Plato in his philosophy of arts advocates for the banishment of arts in the *Republic* because they are misrepresentation of reality; because reality is in the world forms. However, he accepted some forms of art that serve the interest of the *Republic* and elevate the moral consciousness of the youth. Drawing from these Platonic ideals, this paper shall argue that the purpose of arts should be both for entertainment and character formation, and Nollywood movies should be created with this end in mind. This paper shall adopt an expository and analytic qualitative method of research.

#### **74. FORGIVENESS AND RECONCILIATION AS STRATEGY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN-MUSLIM RELATIONS: AN APPRAISAL OF DOGO NAHAWA MASSACRE IN POST-CONFLICT SITUATION**

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##### **Abstract**

This paper examines the aftermath of an act of community cleansing at Dogo Nahawa of Barkin Ladi Local Government Area of Plateau State and the recent trend of escalating explosion of anger and bitterness exhibited by some of the survivors. In an effort to underscore the underlying factors that causes the regret and bitterness among survivors of the cleansing, the paper seeks to consider a strategy for a healthier healing and forgiveness. The paper observes that the massacre of March 10<sup>th</sup> 2010 which led to killing of over 500 members of the community has had lingering wounds of the heart among survivors. This paper affirms that community cleansing and ethno-religious conflicts have affected mutual relations among Christian and Muslims and have brought untold hardship among survivors especially in Dogo Nahawa community. Thus, this paper argues that forgiveness and reconciliation can contribute to the emerging relationally based theory of Christian-Muslim relations in post-conflict situation. It understands forgiveness as a process of moving from ill will to goodwill toward offenders, and as compatible with various forms of justice. Forgiveness is often the basis of reconciliation, the restoration of right relationship. Both of these depend in some ways on the acknowledgment of truth. Forgiveness and reconciliation play a vital role in efforts to promote mutual relations among Christians and Muslims with restorative justice, which seeks to address harms suffered by victims, wider communities, and even perpetrators. This paper further argues that an ethic of forgiveness can support the political and social goals of reconciliation and restorative justice for the promotion of Christian-Muslim relations in Northern Nigeria and Africa at large. The qualitative method was used in the research with writer's observations and semi-structured interview as instrument of data collection.

**Keywords:** Christian-Muslim Relations, forgiveness, reconciliation, conflict and massacre

#### **75. THE QUEST FOR CERTIFICATE IN 21ST CENTURY EDUCATION WITHOUT GOOD CHARACTER**

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##### **Abstract**

Good character is the most powerful virtue one can cultivate, it protects certificate, enables one to be successful, professionally and otherwise. Many focus on research training, seminars, excellent results and academic programmes that concern on vision, skills and other helpful subjects but good character and its importance are also ignored or rarely discussed. This is tragic, uncultured and has not only brought unhealthy attitudes and practices among citizens but also led to destructive consequences for individuals, societies and nations. The objective of the study is to investigate on



how one can acquire certificate that leads to sound moral character because it's as result of education without good character and lack of having good leaders with moral character on the local, national and global levels is the major problems in our world. The study argues that the most valuable component of education should not be to acquire power, position, influence, fame, persuasiveness, intellectual superiority, academic achievement, management skills, dynamic oratory but good character in order to attain and sustain positive development and societal wellbeing but good character. Citizens should know that good character is personal but also extremely practical and having a foundation of ethics is central to the success and longevity of one's certificate. Every certificate should only be safe and secure as the character of the holder. Hence, one of the purposes of education is to build good character and to practice it, not only to acquire certificate. The study employs analytic method and discovers that children learn values; such as truthfulness, respect, fairness, love, responsibility, caring, hardworking and so on from adults. The study concludes that to solve this myriad of problems in our world is to start valuing character, appreciating good character than certificate of any type.

## **76. ENTREPRENEURSHIP: IMPACT OF AKWETE CLOTH REINVENTION ON CAPACITY BUILDING**

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### **Abstract**

Today, the Nigerian labour market is oversubscribed and mostly saturated with paper certificate degree holders without entrepreneurial skills. The Nigerian universities on yearly bases churn out thousands of graduates with little or no job opportunities in sight. It is in the light of the above that the Nigerian University Commission introduced Entrepreneurship in the Nigerian universities. In spite of this, students pay little attention to the aspect of practical training except for passing their exams hence defeating the actual intended outcome. The importance of entrepreneurial skills in the present global economic situation cannot be overemphasized. This researcher is perturbed by the rising unemployment level in Nigeria and therefore believes that the reinvention of the Akwete cloth weaving particularly among the Ndoki people will help cushion the adverse effect of the geometrical increase of unemployment in the country. It is imperative to note that the Akwete weaving industry which was at its peak in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century provided not just skill but served as a major source of sustainable income for families. Unfortunately, this once thriving industry has become a shadow of itself with little interest and patronage. Methodologically, the research is qualitative and historical contextualised. Oral interview will be used to elicit relevant data required for this research. The writer is of the view that the reinvention and modernization of this industry will not only rekindle the interest of its producers but will also attract patronage. It will also enhance capacity building among youths and reduce youth unemployment in Nigeria specifically in the South east.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Reinvention, Capacity Building

## **77. WHAT IS “AFRICAN” ABOUT AFRICAN TIME?**

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### **Abstract**

We aim in this paper to question the concept of African time. The question of time and what it is has puzzled philosophers throughout the ages. Apart from what time is as such, it is also a philosophical problem whether time is finite or infinite; whether time has a beginning; and what is the relationship between time and reality. To most philosophers, time is universal, infinite, and whatever thing it is, it is the same across the globe. To these philosophers, the phrase “African time” is a mere misnomer and thus misleading. It is not uncommon to hear people announce in public places “no African time”. Initially this implies there should be exactitude in their use of time since the ancient Africa used primitive, unsophisticated, and inexact instruments of time, such as cockcrow, shadows, (unusual) appearance certain notable signs in the sky, etc., in reading time. At present, it implies there should be no lateness in the proposed event. The sustained use of (no) African time even in our modern world today beats one’s imagination as to what it is that makes time African. In this paper, we argue there is nothing that is distinctively “African” in the vaunted African time. We insist that continued reference of our lateness in events to African time returns us to the primitive era. We propose a modest approach to the use of time by canvassing a certain kind psychology, consciousness, that Africans have to operate with. We employed philosophical methods of analysis, exposition, hermeneutics and evaluation in this research work.

**Keywords:** Africa, Time, time zone, indiscipline, primitive, sophistication.

## **78. IGBOPHOBIA IN LAGOS, NIGERIA, DURING THE 2023 ELECTIONS: MYTH OR REALITY?**

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### **Abstract**

Igbophobia or anti-Igbo sentiment has been identified as a phenomenon present during the 2023 presidential and gubernatorial elections in Lagos, Nigeria. The emergence of an Igbo, Peter Obi, as the presidential flagbearer of the Labour Party seemed to have fueled the feeling which peaked during the gubernatorial election. Igbos were reportedly identified, beaten and warned not to come out to cast their votes in the belief that they supported the Labour Party Gubernatorial candidate, Gbadebo Rhodes-Vivour, who is part Yoruba (from his father's side) and part Igbo (from his mother's side). This study aims at establishing the reality or myth of Igbophobia as widely reported. Using the Sociological Model of voting behavior as theoretical framework, the research investigates the influence of ethnicity and religion in fueling this myth or fact of Igbophobia. The findings may serve as references to historians analyzing the elections for anti-Igbo sentiment. The study recommends that voting behaviour should be based on rational choice as an antidote against Igbophobia fueled by ethnicity and religion.

**Keywords:** Igbophobia, ethnicity, religion, voting behaviour, election.

## **79. MATRIARCHY IN TRADITIONAL AFRICA AND ITS RELEVANCE TO CONTEMPORARY FEMINISM**

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### **Abstract**

Bachofen and other evolutionary theorists gave an elaborate narration on how matriarchy began, rose, fell and was replaced by patriarchy. The conclusion is that patriarchy is superior to matriarchy and thus, is the culmination of human development. This position justifies male supremacy and the exploitive and domineering character of patriarchy. Feminism arose with an objective to fight for equality of men and women in the society. This research examines matriarchy in traditional African worldview. Using the method of hermeneutics, the research attempts to interpret available data on the subject matter in accordance with the present reality. The research tries to address these issues: what is the meaning of matriarchy in traditional Africa? In traditional Africa, is matriarchy inferior and in opposition to patriarchy as seen in the Western world? Would feminism have risen in traditional Africa? And how can matriarchy in traditional Africa enrich contemporary feminism? The research finds out that in traditional Africa both patriarchy and matriarchy are like two sides of a coin: they interact, intersect and check and balance each other in their different but related spheres of power and influence through the principle of complementarity. The research finds out that contemporary feminism is being entrapped in the same flaws it accuses patriarchy of- flaws of exclusion. The research concludes that contemporary feminism needs to understand and apply the principle of complementarity in its approach in order for it to succeed in its fight for equality of men and women in contemporary society.

## 80. HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA AND GLOBAL COMMUNITY

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### **Abstract**

Respect for lives is the first and end of every human endeavors. The fundamental human rights constitute the hallmark, cornerstone and yardstick to measure Humanness. The progress, development and civilization of every region, continent or the global community rested on observations, respect for human rights, dignity and personality. Africa with all its richness in natural resources, human resources and minerals resources is the least developed and underdeveloped continent in the world. All these are predicated on lack or deliberate, active, conscious and fully aggressive infringements on the fundamental rights of its people. There is an internally motivated wide and chronic violations of rights across Africa and this accounts for why Africans are scattered around the globe seeking greener pastures in terms of security, job opportunities, decent living. The harsh treatment administered to the Africans makes them to become somehow a threat to the global community in the sense that most Africans have fashioned different tactics of escaping the poverty, insecurity, hunger, inhuman treatment and other state sponsored terrorism to other parts of the world through illegal means. To impede on this precarious situation therefore, the global community through the United Nations and its partners ought to ensure that human rights are respected, observed and uphold in every part of Africa this is the only way the world and Africa in particular can be at peace. We adopted analytical method in carrying out our research.

**Keywords:** Human Rights, Africa, Global Community, security, Development

## 81. INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY INDICATORS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SELECTED SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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### **Abstract**

This paper examined institutional factors and economic growth in selected Sub-Saharan African countries. The study employed the corruption perception, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, voice and accountability, political stability and rule of law as institutional quality indicators as provided by the World Governance Indicators, WGI (2019). A panel data set of 16 selected Sub-Saharan African countries from 2005 to 2019 was estimated using the Pooled Ordinary Least Square (POLS), Panel Fixed effect (FE), and the panel two-stage least square technique. The result showed that institutional quality indicators as corruption perception, political stability and rule of law aggravates economic growth both in the fixed effect and the panel two-stage least square technique. Similarly, financial deepening tends to contribute to economic growth in SSA. The study concludes that an effectively institutional quality will stimulate economic activities leading to an overall growth in the economy.

**Keywords:** Institutional Quality, Economic Growth, Panel Data Analysis, Sub-Saharan African countries.

## **82. EFFICACY OF CINDICAB-GAME IN ATTAINING THE THREE EDUCATION DOMAINS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AS PERCEIVED BY SCIENCE & ARTS EDUCATORS IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES**

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### **Abstract**

This study examined the efficacy of CINDICAB-Game in attaining the three educational domains for technological development. The researchers found out that Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domains are inevitable for 21<sup>st</sup> century classroom for technological development. CINDICAB-Game has been found to be effective in teaching and learning and the way Science/Arts Teachers in Nigerian universities perceive its efficacy in promoting African culture of peace and unity can lead to technological development. The study also found out that there was no significant difference in lecturers' view on Cognitive and Psychomotor domains' use of the Game. The following recommendations among others were made: Number and Numeration game such as CINDICAB-Game should be played by both Science and Arts' Students to remove the Mathematical phobia associated with some abstract concepts in Education. Similar games can be produced in any other concepts to make teaching and learning more interesting for better understanding.

**Keywords:** CINDICAB-Game, Educational Domains, Educators & Technological Development

## **83. REDEFINING AFRICAN RELIGION IN CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN LITERATURE**

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**Abstract**

Various postcolonial critics have addressed the issue of undermining African traditional beliefs and viewing it as inferior to Western values. Both Bhabha and Said have approached this issue in terms of the rejection of polarization which ultimately favours the majority, and have in their writings, challenged some assumptions and canon which under the pretext of false universality, push Western ideas as basis of judgment. The consequence of this is the inferiorisation of the values of the postcolonial subjects, which include their culture, religion and other aspects, rooting in their minds the assumption that their practices are superstitious and evil, which in turn aids Neocolonialism. This paper seeks to redefine the African Traditional Religion in Contemporary African literature, examining its representation by various African authors like: Adichie, Emezi, Wa-Ngugi and other contemporary African writers, while attempting a criticism of its role in the fictional contemporary African societies presented by these authors. It takes the postcolonial approach to deconstruct the negative assumptions provided in the process of polarisation, and redefines the African religion not as impeccable, but as one also worthy of the same regard given to Western religion.

**Keywords:** Postcolonialism, Religion, Neocolonialism, Polarisation

**84. REBUILDING GLOBAL COMMUNITY, ALTERED FAMILY STRUCTURES  
AND SOCIAL RELATIONS USING AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY OF FAMILY:  
CRITICISMS, IMPACTS AND PARADIGMS**

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**Abstract**

The family is the smallest units of the society but its impact on individuals' progresses geometrically to immediate society, states and global community at large. The symbolism of the family in Africa cannot be overemphasized. Family systems have been distorted globally in the west and Europe due to over-zealousness, negative reconciliatory dialectics, absurd social systems (same sex marriages and family), uncensored visual information, technologies and all they brought. The aim of this paper is to highlight Africa's achievement in maintaining great social community lives and relations despite the dwindling family life has faced in the wake of modernity, globalization, overzealous freedom and technology. Part of the objective of this study is to show that African Philosophy of family can be used as pristine ideology to address the negative dialectics of family experienced and accepted in the global west and Europe. The argument is that family lives, values, norms and structures have been distorted by ideologies emanating from modernism, fake visual consumption and weakened by today's technological advances, moral corruption, intolerance, democracy, migrations, changing patterns of socialization to mention but a few. These have weakened the strengths of family values and exposed the limitations of traditional family arrangements. The thesis of this paper is that individuals, citizens and social relations have been dislocated because of the changing family patterns. The significance of this study is to show in different ways negative family dialectics have manifested in human relations including high rate of divorce, gay motherhood, lesbian fathers, single

parenting and the likes. The justification of this study comes from the need to tackle altered family ideologies, structure using African philosophy of family. This is because the distorted family ideologies, structures and patterns have been minimally experienced in Africa. The position of this study is that Africa still has constructive, realistic, pragmatic and viable family norms, ideas, virtues and values to sustain family culture, practices which emanated from their lived experiences, traditions and cultures that can be used to address modern changing family patterns experienced largely in the west and Europe. Africa has consolidated her philosophy of family; which has great impacts on personal, communal, social, national and global relations. Postmodernist phenomenology which allows us access to alternative lived-experiences of family lives across cultures is the methodology while the study will be built on a theoretical frame of inter-subjectivity. The study will end with an extensive discussion on the lessons from the existential pillars sustaining family life in Africa.

**Keywords:** African Philosophy of Family, Family, Postmodernism, Phenomenology, Dialectics.

## **85. THE PUBLICITY OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION AND ITS RELEVANCE TO NATION BUILDING IN NIGERIA**

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### **Abstract**

In our world today, we are aware of the conflict in religious differences and disagreements. Thus conflict fueled backwardness and steadiness in the development of countries. This stagnantly have really affected Nigeria as a nation so many ways be it socially, economically, educationally, religiously, etc. However, African Traditional Religion in its entirety has whatever it takes to improve on the nation building and solve the problem of conflicts. As ethical principles and sanction that follow it if imbibed by Nigeria as a nation would go a long way to solve the problems in the nation. This work would x-ray how African Traditional Religion can play a vital role in the nation building of contemporary Nigerian society through its ethical principles and practices. The work employed socio cultural approach as method which enabled the researcher to drive through the research. It was discovered that Nigerian as a nation is passing through various conflicts because they have failed to learn from the dictates and principles of African Traditional Religion. It recommends a paradigm shift from modus operandi of Nigerian Nation to that of African Traditional Religion.

**Keywords:** Publicity, African Traditional Religion, Relevance, Nation, Building

## **86. GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP IN AFRICA: LESSONS, IMPACTS AND CRITICAL PARADIGMS**

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### **Abstract**

Aspiring for Governance and Leadership position are natural with man. Someone who receives and adheres to instruction from another person many a times anticipates a day he will be in a seemingly position of dishing out instructions that should be obeyed by another. However, the way and manner many people reason for governance and leadership position leaves much to be examined. As a result, they employ different unneeded strategies to achieve their objectives. But then, getting to the office becomes a mere disappointment for lack of credibility as they exert every amount of incompetence in every area as leaders. This scenario has raised a lot of socio-political, economic and religious problems in our entire society at large. Hence, this paper therefore examines the making of a Governor and a Leader. It discusses the craving for governance and leadership positions and its negative tendencies in Africa, using Nigeria as a case study. Lessons, Impacts, Critical paradigms, as well as factors that make for a good leadership are highlighted. It is discovered that becoming a leader is different from providing good leadership. Individuals that desire to be in position of

governance and leadership should know that leadership comes with responsibility which they should strive to fulfill. To be a good governor and leader, one must imbibe the virtues that such office demands. Such aspirants should therefore seek proper understanding of what governance and leadership mean before aspiring for it.

**Keywords:** Governance, Leadership' Lessons, Impacts and Critical paradigms.

## 87. THE QUESTION OF LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL RESTRUCTURING IN NIGERIA

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### **Abstract**

The question of leadership is an essential ingredient in the process of nation-building. However, the tragedy of most post-colonial African states is that they lack visionary political leaders who are poised to transcend primordial interests and Nigeria is not an exception. Experience has shown that the development of any nation revolves around the humanistic and altruistic approaches adopted by her leaders. It is sad to note that Nigerian leaders personalize power. They also privatize the state for the purpose of primitive accumulation of clientele and repression of all forms of opposition. Thus, instead of using the state for initiating development, most Nigerian leaders utilize it as a vehicle for terrorizing citizenry and political opponents. Most times, their approaches lead to disenchantment and disengagement of the populace from the public sphere. Amidst this leadership problem is the quest for political restructuring in Nigeria. Therefore, adopting the philosophical methods of analysis and phenomenology, this paper examines the problems of leadership. It is the strong conviction of this study that the various problems of leadership in Nigeria can hardly be resolved unless there is proper and sincere restructuring which will bring about peace, unity, national consciousness, development and good governance.

**Keywords:** Leadership, Nigeria, Restructuring, Governance

## 88. THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF RELIGION AND ELECTIONEERING IN NIGERIA

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### **Abstract**

This article examines the relationship between religion, pre-election, and post-election politicking in Nigeria. Religion in Nigeria is usually a formidable tool before elections. Politicians before elections fan the embers of religion, to pitch one religion against the order. In this study, literature was extended to the political economy of the strategy used by politicians, which has scanty among extant literature. This is a qualitative study, with data gotten from relevant academic literature. Finds reveal

that religion is a stronger tool in gaining relevance from the electorate. Results also show that corrupt leaders get political power easily because they can easily get sympathy votes if they based their political injury on their religious faith. The manipulation of these fault lines retards our national progress and hobbles our national cohesion and unity. Their manipulation has become tools to secure political and economic advantages in our multi-ethnic and multi-religious nation. These manipulative tools are used to oppress and suppress other ethnic groups and people of different religious faiths. They hold down our national progress. The manipulation creates and worsens our faulty leadership recruitment process. As part of the recommendations, there is the need for faith-based leaders to emphasize in their preaching the strategy that politicians have adopted for years that have kept Nigeria in this underdeveloped stage.

## **89. POLITICISATION OF RELIGION AS A CAUSE OF CRISIS IN NIGERIA**

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### **Abstract**

Presently, Nigeria is in crisis. An obvious challenge to peace and unity in Nigeria is the intrusion of politics in religion. Religion becomes instrument for political manipulations. A crisis may start as political conflicts but develops into religious crisis. The main aim of this research is to analyse the involvement of politics in religion that causes crisis and ways to resolve them. Research approach is Descriptive analysis. Data obtained was subjected to critical analysis. Finding shows that in Nigeria, politics is mostly associated with corruption, manipulation and creating violence for personal gain, which are contrary to morals preached by religions. The research recommends among others, that there should be paradigm shift from domination and manipulation to love, moral soundness and genuine service in politics. These will enhance good interactions between politics and religion in Nigeria. The research will benefit government and Nigerians who desire peace and unity in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Politics, Religion, Crisis, Reconciliation, Peace and Unity

## **90. AFRICAN MIGRATION AND GLOBAL COMMUNITY**

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### **Abstract**

Migration as a movement has been a natural and human affair in the history of humanity. The world, structured in continents, Continental Africa has been greatly involved in migration before and more right from the dawn of her expedition that culminated in colonization through slavery unto neo-colonization and recently through the open market policies. Using the method of sheer analysis, the researcher finds out and acknowledges the travails and contemporary challenges of African Migration within the global community.

**Keywords:** Africa, migration, global community.

## **91. AFRICA AND THE GLOBAL WORLD IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> C: ASSESSING THE CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT**

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### **Abstract**

Africa's multicultural diversity has enabled the continent to have large, diversified and enterprising population. Overtime, the continent has aided other countries globally in achieving their heights in economic, medicine and education through their human and mineral resources. Despite these numerous achievements, the continent is still backwards in achieving her developments in vital areas when compared with other developed countries of the world. This paper examines Africa's achievements, challenges and prospects in the 21<sup>st</sup> century Africa. Secondary data was used in collecting information for the work. The paper is qualitative in nature. The findings showed that largely, corrupt political leaders and politicians are responsible for the continent's predicaments and underdevelopment. Most of their activities and policies have resulted in poverty and suffering in most states of the continent. The paper recommends a way forward towards, reclaiming Africa's glory in the global world and suggested a way forward for her rapid development

**Keywords:** Africa, global world, challenges, development, 21<sup>st</sup> century

## **92. OVERCOMING ELECTORAL CHALLENGES IN AFRICA: THE CASE OF 2023 GENERAL ELECTIONS IN NIGERIA**

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### **Abstract**

This paper aims at interrogating electoral processes and elections in Africa. A number of presidential and general elections have been held over the years in Africa. Some countries like Angola, Kenya etc. succeeded in holding credible and violence free elections, while countries like Nigeria still resulted to widespread rigging and violence and this is what this paper focuses on to adopt strategies of overcoming this menace. The questions that propel this paper remain; what are the challenges besetting peaceful transfers of power in Africa? Will technological advances fix the flaws in Africa's electoral processes? What ways can this challenges be addressed. Employing the methods of hermeneutics and analysis, this paper looks for possible ways to curb the menace of suppression of people's right to vote and increasing violence in elections in Africa.

**Keywords:** Election, Electoral process, INEC. BVAS, Africa, Nigeria.

## **93. EXPLORING THE METAPHYSICAL DIMENSIONS OF AFRICAN MIGRATION AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY**

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### **Abstract**

This study delves into the metaphysical dimensions of African migration and its impact on the global community. Departing from a conventional understanding of migration as a mere physical movement, this research explores the deeper spiritual, cultural, and philosophical aspects that underlie this phenomenon. Drawing upon perspectives from anthropology, sociology, and cultural

studies, the study examines how African migration transcends borders and shapes the metaphysical experiences of individuals and communities. Employing the analytic method, It investigates the ways in which migration engenders to endanger or sustain ancestral connections, spiritual continuity, and a collective consciousness within the global African diaspora. Furthermore, the study explores the formation of sacred spaces, rituals, and artistic expressions that arise from the fusion of African traditions with new environments. The research also investigates the role of spirituality, indigenous knowledge systems, and alternative forms of wellness in fostering healing, empowerment, and resilience within migrant communities. By delving into the metaphysical dimensions of African migration, this study contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the complex dynamics that shape the experiences and interconnectedness of individuals and communities in the global community. The findings can contribute to a deeper appreciation and understanding of the diverse cultural and spiritual practices within the African diaspora. This can promote cross-cultural dialogue, tolerance, and respect, fostering a more inclusive and interconnected global community.

**Keywords:** African, Migration, Ancestral, Spiritual, Metaphysical, Anthropology, Transcend.

#### **94. ASSESSMENT OF URBAN THERMAL COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND ITS COPING STRATEGIES IN ABUJA, NIGERIA**

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##### **Abstract**

Urbanization has driven rise in temperature and variation in cities around the world. The study assesses the thermal comfort of residents in Abuja. The study uses questionnaires administration to assess the thermal perception of residents which was compared to universal thermal comfort index (UTCI) and GIS to determine the heat stress spot within the study area. The result shows that residents within the FCC, Gwagwalada and Kubwa falls experience moderate heat stress environment with recorded mean temperature of 31.4°C, 31.7°C and 31.1°C. The study also reveals that 95.8% of residents in, Kubwa (93.9%) and FCC (89.7%) uses wind shades/shades, air conditioning and fan to regulate their thermal comfort. The study recommends that biophilic design should be adopted by the FCTA administration to help mitigate LST and improve the livability of the resident of the FCT.

**Keywords:** Thermal Comfort, Urbanization, Temperature Change, Residents