

With foreword by Prof. M. I. Iro

too

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS

IGNATIUS N. AGUENE

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS

IGNATIUS N. AGUENE



PRIZE PUBLISHERS

. Nanketa . Enugu . Lagos . Abuja . A

A Prize Book

First Published in 1999 by
Prize Publishers
79 Ogurugu Road, Nsukka, Nigeria.

© **IGNATIUS N. AGUENE**

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior, permission of Prize Publishers.

ISBN: 978 - 35010 - 4- 6



Prize Publishers
79 Ogurugu Road
Nsukka

PREFACE

This book is an attempt to provide a comprehensive study of contemporary social problems in Nigeria. I do not claim to have produced either a perfect and comprehensive textbook or to have analysed all contemporary social problems. Nonetheless, I have documented and analysed fourteen contemporary social problems.

This book originated from my experiences in teaching social problems for many years. I have benefited immensely from discussions with colleagues in the department and students whose encouragements enabled me to transform my lecture notes into a textbook.

The purpose of this book is thus to analyse the causes, consequences and solutions to contemporary social problems. Each chapter of this book provokes thought, discussion, and debate, other than mere presentation of facts.

This book will be useful not only to undergraduate and post-graduate students studying Sociology but to those taking elective courses in Social Problems as well as to the general reader who may be interested in understanding the Sociology of Social Problems.

IGNATIUS NNAMDI AGUENE

Enugu - Nigeria

May, 1999

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Many people have selflessly contributed to the completion of this book since no book is exclusively written by the efforts of a single individual.

First and foremost, I wish to acknowledge Professor M.I. Iro who wrote the foreword after making some useful corrections. I am grateful to the following people: Mr. P.C. Ezeah, my colleague and friend who read the manuscript and gave some useful pieces of advice, Mr. George Asogwa the indexer, Mr. Ifeanyi Ukwuaba the proof reader, and Mr. Paul Ugwu for his intellectual contribution. I am also grateful to Prof. (Mrs) Kamene Okonjo, Head Department of Sociology/ Anthropology (ESUT) who wrote the foreword to my first book. I have benefited academically from her in piloting the affairs of the department. My gratitude also go to the following people: Chief (Mrs) Flora Ntude, Former Acting Head Department of Sociology/Anthropology (ESUT), Mr. Patrick Onyia, Mr. Chinweuba Owo, Mr. Christian Eze, Mr. Alex Aniche, Mr. Arinze Onwuka, Mr. Emma Okenyi.

I wish to acknowledge either the financial or moral support I received from the following people: Justice Ken. Ezuike, Engr. S. Ike, (*Onwa 1 of Umuabi*), Nze K.C. Eze, Professors: C.C. Agu and Wilfred Agu, Chief Anthony Onyia (*Tony Bunch*), Chief S. Oti, Chief Timothy Aruehi, Rev. O.C. Hilary, Chief and Rev. Mrs. Chukwuike, A.C. Ihechere, Chief and Mrs. Odumodu, Mr. C.R. Eneasato, Dr. Igbo, Mr. Maximus Asogwa, Mr. Nwodo and Mr. Nicholas Ugwuanyi.

Finally, I owe a debt of gratitude to my parents Mr. and Mrs Edwin Agueue for bearing the financial burden for my education and to the rest of the Agueue family for their co-operation and encouragement. To numerous other individuals, whose names I have failed to mention I offer apologies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION

To my wife, Angela Ngozi and Little daughter, Chinyere Mary - Jane for their understanding and encouragement.

Foreword

This book on Social Problems is a welcome addition to our stock of literature on Social Problems. We can never grow tired of our concern on social problems. The first two chapters ably cover the Issue which come to mind on the general topics in this subfield of Sociology. These remind us that a peculiar aspect of Social Pathology is that as we try to eradicate some social Problems new ones surface to take their place; the emergence of new technologies make dictation and control of new social problems evident.

Although wars are more of political issues the social dimensions - refugees, starvation, malnutrition, problems of children and widows should not be underestimated. A pertinent question in Education and Health is who should finance both social services and each source of finance entails a different policy option. For example, if the beneficiaries directly bear the burden of financing, only those who can afford to pay receive them while those who cannot pay are excluded. Throughout the world, education and health -are financed by a combination of the users and the general public. Issues like standards of education and health care have to be monitored by the state.

The demography of a country is not only about the size and its spartial distribution, it includes a functional analyses of those of the population; those under 15 years of age, the working population 15-64 and the aged 65 and above. It is because we do not have a proper grasp of the magnitude of the youth that we do not know the problems of the youths and the dimensions of the care of the old.

Finally, ecological and climatic/environmental issues are discussed in chapter 16. More attention have been devoted to water pollution by oil spillage, destruction of aquatic life and desertification.

On the whole, this is a useful book on Social Problems. The author Ignatius N. Aguebe who is a lecturer in the Department of Sociology, Enugu State University of Science and Technology (ESUT) Enugu has discussed adequately the causes, consequences and possible solutions to some social problems in contemporary Nigeria. It should be owned by all those who have interest in Social Problems and how to tackle them.

M. I. IRO

Visiting Professor,

Department of Sociology

Enugu State University of Science and Technology (ESUT), Enugu

May, 1999.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
Preface	i
Acknowledgement	ii
Dedication	iii
Foreword	iv
Table of Contents	v
Chapters	
1. Social Problems: An Introduction	1
2. Approaches to the Study of Social Problems	10
3. Educational Problems	19
4. Political Instability	34
5. Problems of War	52
6. Population Problems	61
7. Crime and Delinquency	69
8. Problems of Health Care	87
9. Problems of Poverty	97
10. Drug Abuse	107
11. Problems of Work	116
12. Marital Instability	125
13. Child Abuse and Neglect	134
14. Pre-marital Pregnancies	143
15. Sexual Harassment	150
16. Environmental Abuse	156
Bibliography	165
Index	170

Chapter One

Social Problems: An Introduction

Meaning of Social Problem

Social problem is relative to time and place. What constitutes a social problem at one time in history may be normal at another time. What constitutes a social problem in one society may be normal in another society. This is because what constitutes a social problem in any society and at any point in time depends on the people's attitude and changing norms and values.

A social problem is defined as a situation or condition which competent observers define as undesirable and therefore advocate that something positive be done to eradicate it. In other words, people must define a situation as a social problem before it could be regarded as a social problem. "A social problem is defined as a condition affecting a significant number of people in ways considered undesirable, about which it is felt that something can be done through collective social action," Horton and Leslie (1965).

Puller and Myers (1941), presented a definition of social problem as follows: A social problem is a condition which is defined by a considerable number of persons as a deviation from some social norm which they cherish. Every social problem thus consists of an objective condition and a subjective definition. The objective condition is a verifiable situation which can be checked as to its existence and magnitude (proportions) by impartial and trained observers, e.g., the state of a country's National Defence, trends in the birth rate, unemployment, etc. The subjective definition is the awareness of certain individuals that the condition is a threat to certain cherished values.

The objective condition is necessary but not in itself sufficient to constitute a social problem. Although the objective condition may be the same in two different localities, it may be a social problem in only one of these areas, e.g. discrimination against the Negroes in the South as contrasted with discrimination in the North or divorce in Reno as contrasted with divorce in the Catholic Community. Social problems are what people think they are and if the conditions are not defined as social problems by the people involved in them, they are not problems to those people, although they may be problems to outsiders or to scientists, e.g. the condition of poor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents

Preface	1
Introduction	2
Chapter One: Social Problems: An Introduction	3
Chapter Two: Approaches to the Study of Social Problems	10
Chapter Three: Environmental Problems	12
Chapter Four: Pollution and Health	15
Chapter Five: Problems of War	18
Chapter Six: Population Problems	20
Chapter Seven: Crime and Delinquency	22
Chapter Eight: Problems of Health Care	25
Chapter Nine: Problems of Poverty	28
Chapter Ten: Drug Abuse	30
Chapter Eleven: Problems of Work	32
Chapter Twelve: Mental Instability	35
Chapter Thirteen: Child Abuse and Neglect	38
Chapter Fourteen: Pre-natal Diagnosis	40
Chapter Fifteen: Sexual Offenses	42
Chapter Sixteen: Environmental Abuse	45
Chapter Seventeen: Biotechnology	48

Southern share croppers is a social problem to the brainstrusters of the New Deal but not to many Southern landowners.

People can also define a non-existent condition as a social problem. For instance, among the Azande of Central African witchcraft is part of everyday life, yet it is something people are afraid of. If people eat banana and it results in stomach upset- it is witchcraft. It is not only Africans that believe in witchcraft, the people of Salem, Massachusetts, according to Starkey (1949), believed in witches and imagined that their community was infested with them. They took stern measures to deal with the supposed social problem. Today we know that there are no witches and, consequently, we cannot have that social problem. Neubeck (1979), defined social problem as a complex of behaviour and circumstances which threatens or adversely affects the institution, mores, standards and beliefs that are valued by most members of a society. The existence of the problem is usually recognized when it becomes clear, and present danger to the general welfare. Such danger may not be simply in the problem itself, but in the problem solving means which may be a threat to social stability.

Sociologists investigating social problems are not content to make surveys of existing conditions, pointing to wrongs that need to be made right. Becker (1966); noted that they concern themselves with how problems come about and are perpetuated, and in so doing attempt to reach conclusions that apply to a broader range of phenomena than the specific problem they study. They study classes of problems and the underlying social conditions that give rise to them.

But the student of social problems still retains an interest in present day society as an object worthy of study because the problems are those of his own time and place, problems that his knowledge, insight, and skill may help solve.

Any situation, no matter how small or big it is, that cannot be controlled by social action is not a social problem. For instance, earthquake is not a social problem because we cannot solve it presently through any social action. Therefore, earthquake and drought, since they cannot be controlled by any known social action, are not social problems. However, their effects are social problems because the society can do something about them.

One of the ideas today about social problem is that they are normal and not abnormal. They are simply as a result of social change taking place around the world. "Social change is the

significant alteration of social structures (patterns of social actions and interactions) including consequences and manifestations of such structures embodied in norms, values, and cultural symbols", More (1974). Some innovations that create novelty also create social problems. There is hardly any social change no matter how great or small, without a corresponding social problem. For instance, motor cars were manufactured to alleviate human suffering in terms of long trekking and conveying of loads. Motor cars have also created the problem of road accidents. Today, religious ideas that social problems are punishment for people's sins are not acceptable. Social problems could be solved if people with competent ideas handle them.

The Development of Social Problem

Fuller and Myers (1941), referred to the natural history of a social problem as:

Social problems do not arise full-blown, commanding attention and evoking adequate policies and machinery for their solutions. On the contrary, we believe that social problems exhibit a temporal course of development in which different phases or stages may be distinguished. Each stage anticipates its successor in time and each succeeding stage contains new elements which mark it off from its predecessor. A social problem thus conceived as always being in a dynamic state of "becoming" passes through the natural history stages of awareness, policy determination, and reform.

Social Issue

A social issue is a pattern of behaviour which is not objectively a threat to the society but which is nonetheless an object of widespread and sometimes with vigorous disapproval. For instance, homosexuality is a social issue because the act of homosexuality does not do any harm to the society or anybody. Yet people discuss this all the time but there is no way you can deal with it. This is because it is a private issue between two consenting individuals. Adultery is another good example because it involves two consenting adults of the opposite sex even though a third, the husband or wife, might be injured depending on the society in

question.

In Africa adultery means, in most cases, a woman breaking her marriage vow sexually. But in most developed communities, adultery has a different meaning because it could involve either the man or the woman.

Overt Social Problem

This is when a society realizes that certain situation constitute a social problem and at the same time, they try to do something to remedy the situation. For instance, when the menace of armed robbery became uncontrollable, the Federal Government of Nigeria under General Yakubu Gowon promulgated a decree and set Armed Robbery and Fire Arms Tribunal in 1976 under which convicted armed robbers were executed by firing squad. In the case of food scarcity many governments did their best, for instance, Operation Feed the Nation by General Olusegun Obasanjo and Green Revolution by Alhaji Shehu Shagari in Nigeria.

Covert Social Problem

This is a social problem which society realizes that it exists but the zeal to control it is lacking. For instance, marital instability is recognized by the society as social problem but nothing is done collectively to eradicate this problem. It has a lot of implications for the children of divorced parents.

Ameliorating Social Problem

This is a social problem which nearly everybody agrees it is a social problem. However, they disagree on the method of solution. A problem of this nature is easier to solve because the people have defined it as social problem even though they differ on the method of solution. For instance, armed robbery is a social problem. Some people support execution of convicted armed robbers as is the case today in Nigeria. However, other people insist on long term imprisonment. For God is the sole giver of life which we have no right to take under any circumstance.

Moral Social Problem

In this type of social problem, the two groups involved do not agree that the situation is a social problem. For instance, landlords in the urban areas and tenants have different opinions over

high rentage. Landlords argue that it is very costly to build a house and also the cost of maintenance is high, while tenants argue that even if it is costly to build a house, the money invested in building should not be recovered immediately since buildings are life long investment, therefore high rentage is not justified by any means.

Attitude Towards Social Problems

Generally, people's attitude show how they will react. These include -

1. Indifference

Most people feel unconcerned over any problem that does not directly affect them or jeopardize their own welfare. As long as they are not personally involved, they become indifferent. For instance, in higher institutions the easiest way for school authorities to increase school fees is to start with first year students. The older students will feel that they are not personally involved therefore, they allow the fresh students to pay the increased school fees. If the authorities increase school fees for all categories of students the older students will either riot or boycott lectures in protest and if care is not taken many things will be damaged.

2. Fatalistic Resignation

Belief that all events are predetermined and man is powerless to change his destiny. Fatalism is simply the doctrine that every event in life is already predetermined therefore, it is inevitable. Many people hence believe that such problems can not be avoided. For instance, at times people believe that poverty is the fault of the poor. Poverty is a matter of economic deprivation not of character deficiency. Some poor people accept this ideology and feel that God has created them poor.

Karl Marx called this ideology by poor working class people "false consciousness" which he believed that they were not able to realise their true worth in their working places. For Marx, without them the factory owner can not operate. The labourer deserves his due wages

3. Divine Retribution

Some people believe that the people of the world have offended God so much that God wants to punish mankind for evil deeds against Him. In other words, flood, earthquake and famine etc

are signs of God's visitation of anger on man. What can save the situation is voluntary self punishment to make amends for wrong doing (penance) and frequent prayers. Hence, according to Akukwe (1988), others would see social problems as God's punishment for sin. Economic depression; famine, malnutrition, epidemic, flood, AIDS, abandoning babies, unemployment, wanton criminal destruction of lives and property are seen as signs of divine retribution. The solution is not to be sought in social policy but in conversation and prayer.

4. Cynicism

Some people believe that all noise about social problems are mere waste of time. They believe that people always act selfishly therefore, those who want to solve such problems cannot be trusted thus everybody must fight it out individually.

The military that take over government in Africa can be used as an example. They call their corrective regimes and end up exploiting the masses more than the civilian politicians do. The implication on the part of the masses is that people embezzle public funds to save themselves from future hardship since the economy cannot be reformed.

5. Romanticizing

This means seeing things as we want them to be not as they really are. In order words, we, begin to live in an imaginary world away from the real world. The romanticist looks at social problems in a selective fashion that, is in, a manner that is satisfying to him. For instance, poverty as a social problem is seen by many government officials as a fault of the poor themselves and they blame them for laziness while in actual fact, poverty is as a result of deprivation.

6. The Pace of Social Services

The social scientists particularly sociologists unlike the romanticists are concerned with the facts about a particular social problem. For instance, the causes of a particular social problem, the consequences and then possible solutions to the problem and may be recommendations to the relevant authorities for their action.

Fallacies About Social Problems

There are some misconceptions about social problems and they are as follows:

1. *Social problems are caused by bad people*

It is not always true that social problems are caused by bad people. Research has shown that social problems are not always caused by bad people because in most cases social problems are a result of good projects designed for the welfare of the society. For instance, when motor cars were introduced into the Nigerian roads, the manifest functions were to minimize the suffering of the masses by way of reducing long distance trekking and carrying of loads on human heads. However, from police records we find out that accident rate these days is on the high side. At times bad people can cause social problem like late General Sani Abacha who proposed mass retrenchment, in fact forty per cent of the work force, despite the previous retrenchments done as a result of his bad management of the economy. This invariably increased the poverty level in the country.

2. *Social Problems Are Abnormal*

Social problems are not abnormal but normal. When a society makes progress the problems associated with that progress will arise. For instance, the employment of women in offices so that they will be independent of their husbands financially has also resulted in high rate of divorce in our society. Without employment many women would have been bothered with what to do after the divorce. Divorce in most cases leads to juvenile delinquency. Secondly, boys and girls who are employed are sexually harassed by their bosses.

3. *Everybody Agrees on What a Social Problem Is*

It is not true that everybody will agree on what constitutes a social problem. For instance, landlords in the urban areas who charge high rents will always argue that it costs a lot to build a house so that whatever rent that is charged is justified. But the tenants on their own part complains bitterly about high rents and insist that many of these houses were built many years ago and even if the buildings are new buildings they are long time investment. Therefore, one should not be in a haste to recover the money invested in building houses.

4. *Social Problem Can Solve Itself*

To say that social problems when left alone can solve themselves is not true. Problems cannot solve themselves for examples armed robbery, unemployment, drug abuse and poverty etc. These problems can only be solved when competent people are involved, who will now look at the causes, consequences, and recommend solutions to the relevant authorities for implementation.

5. *Everybody Expects Social Problems To Be Solved*

It is not true to say that everybody will like a social problem to be solved. No matter the nature of any social problem some people must benefit from that social problem and therefore such people will not like that particular social problem to be solved. For instance, landlords will not like prostitution as a social problem to be solved. This is because they are the people responsible for housing the girls involved at very exorbitant rents on daily basis. Those who come to patronize the prostitutes buy drinks and other things from their bars. This means money for the landlords. They disregard the moral aspect of prostitution for financial gains.

The Causes of Social Problems

There are many causes of social problems which include the followings:

1. *Social Change*

Social change creates social problems this is true because behind every social change, there is always a social problem as a result of the change. Innovation is the basis of social change and that of social problem too. For instance, the manifest functions of hotel is to feed and accommodate travellers. The latent functions of hotel are the good things that will follow as a result of siting the hotel at a particular locality in which the inhabitants will be employed as drivers, cooks, gardeners while tomatoes, rice and other items will be sold to the hoteliers. There will be access road, pipe borne water and electricity. While the dysfunctions of the hotel will include increase in crime rate and prostitution in the area.

2. *Solution to One Social Problem Creates Another*

When you solve one social problem, another social problem is created. Some times a more serious problem is created while

solving an existing social problem. For instance, in 1975 Universal Free Primary Education was introduced in Nigeria to sweep out illiteracy among Nigerians but the more serious problem created was scarcity of food because many children went to school and left farm work in the rural areas in the hands of old people. Those who went to school did not want to do farm work again and moved into the urban areas in search of employment.

3. *Contradiction Resulting From Social Change*

When an innovation is introduced in a society some people will adapt the innovation while others may reject the innovation. A social problem could be created because of this contradiction. For instance, in Nigeria we have ethnicity which makes it impossible for many Nigerians to think of a United Nigeria. This is why both the parliamentary and presidential systems of governments failed in Nigeria. Many people were thinking more of ethnic loyalties while people like late Hon. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe were thinking of one United Nigeria. The quota system, the Federal character, special attention to the so called "educationally underdeveloped areas" emphasize cultural or ethnic differences. Many ethnic leaders invoke ethnic loyalty in defence of private interests to achieve their selfish interests.

4. *Value Conflict*

At times people have different values arising from social change. This difference in value as would be expected creates value conflict which in turn creates social problem. For instance, the problem created by Christianity and Islam notably in Northern Nigeria where Christians and Moslems always kill themselves constitutes a social problem. Even though the two religions are different ways of serving one God. But the way some fanatical groups within each group attack people with different religious views make one wonder whether they ever realize that they are serving one God.

Chapter Two

Approaches to the Study of Social Problems

There are three major approaches to the study of social problems: Traditional Approach, Critical Approach and Life Cycle of Social Problems Approach.

1. Traditional Approaches to the Study of Social Problems

Historically, there have been two major approaches to the study of social problems according to Rubington and Weinberg eds (1977).

Social pathologists were largely concerned with individuals whose behaviour they thought deviant. They assumed that this deviant behaviour was to a large degree due to biological or psychological deficiencies. After world War I, the social pathology approach gave way to a second orientation towards the study of social problems - the social disorganization approach. This approach also focuses on the deviant behaviour of individuals. But much more attention was given to the influence of social environment in explaining deviance.

1.1 The Social Pathology Approach

From write ups one will discover that they valued a "heathy" society, one in which the ills of socially undesirable behaviour was absent. This of course is more utopian than real. For them, human societies were comparable to living organisms like the functionalists did. Human societies were therefore subjected to the dangers of disease and illness manifested in undesirable behaviour like pre-marital pregnancies, crime, sexual harassment and child abuse and neglect etc.

Although Smith and some other social pathologists were more concerned with what they called "bad environment" Neubeck (1979), noted that they believed that social problem primarily involved "weakness of the individual mind or will, the lack of development and the lack of self-control" among certain groups of people in the society.

Social pathologists used case studies. One such history, which

Social pathologists used case studies. One such history, which was widely used was noted by Dugdale (1977) according to Neubeck (1979):

concerned the Jukes family. Max Jukes, a black woodsman born in 1720, was described as an extremely ignorant man who married another equally ignorant woman. Allegedly, most of their descendants between 1730 and 1974 turned out to be criminals, paupers, and mentally troubled individuals. Such family histories were regarded as proof that "defective" individuals produce offspring whose behaviour consisted the social problems of the day.

They have beautiful ideas, however, one might take them to task in that life is not always as they think. For them, nobles will give important people as offspring but there are cases where nobles give birth to lunatics or nobles give birth to criminals. Many important men in any society have poor background but either by hard work or luck they manage to break the shackles of poverty. Poverty, for instance, is a matter of economic deprivation, not of character deficiency.

Most of the forces creating poverty, are essentially social according to Idriss (1992). They reflect systems of resource allocations that are made by societies and as such can be reversed. Pricing policies, credit systems and social and productive services which neglect the poor, as well as gender discrimination, are not natural, universal and inevitable facts and neither is the poverty they give rise to.

However, no matter how sociologists assess their efforts, their ideas were useful since they used their findings to recommend solutions to the existing social problems of their time. The most important thing was that social problems were analysed and solution were proposed.

The social pathology approach according to Hofstandter (1965), was consistent with widespread public beliefs in social Darwinism. This body of ideas was based on the belief that people's social class position was linked to their biological quality. Those living at the bottom levels of the socio-economic scale were thought

* This chapter is based mainly on Neubeck (1979) *Social Problems: A Critical Approach*

to be less 'fit' for survival than the affluent. This group of scholars were not interested in changing the social structure of the society as a means of solving social problems rather they define social problems within the boundaries of the prevailing social order at least to make them solvable.

Banfield (1970), while writing on urban poor in America used the social pathology approach. He therefore, explained the plight of America's Slum-dwellers in terms of their alleged personal deficiencies.

The lower class individual lives in the slum and see little reason to complain. He does not care how dirty and dilapidated his house is, either inside or out, nor does he mind the inadequacy of such public facilities as schools, parks and libraries, indeed, where such things exist he destroys them by acts of vandalism. Feature that make the slum repellant to others actually please him.

For him and other pathologists, children born and bred in this type of condition have no bright future and are well adapted to their social environment to the extent that they may not wish for a change in their social environment.

1.2 The Social Disorganization Approach

Proponents of social disorganization theory according to Mills (1943), valued a smooth-working, culturally homogeneous social system in which people adapt their behaviour to accepted norms. Through this vision of the ideal society, they now determine who and what their social problems were.

In every society traditional or modern, there are always socially sanctioned behaviour patterns which people are expected to conform to. Hence, we have socialization which make sure that there is continuity and order in the society. However, more often than not there are certain breakdown of these socially sanctioned behaviour patterns. The organization of society was made possible therefore, by sets of norms, or rules for appropriate behaviour. Deviant behaviours were due to the existence of social disorganization within parts of the social system. In line with this school of thought Neubeck (1979), noted that

the progressive movement of people from rural areas

to crowded cities that accompanied industrialization meant that many migrants had to make great life adjustments. The norms that regulated interpersonal relationships and lifestyles in a small town were often inapplicable to fast-paced city living, much to the surprise of the migrants. Urban life often meant daily contact with strangers, new and stressful living conditions, and subservience to the impersonal demands of officialdom at work and in the realm of law. Past experience provided little support and few guidelines for a quick adjustment to the city, it was suggested. In the absence of clearly defined norms, or with the failure of migrants to readily internalize existing norms, deviant behaviour was likely to occur. Deviance was thus viewed as an indication of normlessness, a response to the confusion and disorientation associated with being caught up in change.

Merton's anomie theory (1938), as was quoted by Neubeck (1979), American culture Merton observed, places a great deal of emphasis on getting ahead and attaining material success. Yet the means for pursuing these cultural goals are not equally distributed within the population. People do not have the same family resources, access to educational opportunities, and important connections. Moreover, not everyone has equally internalized the approved norms governing the pursuit of material success. If an individual has the means to pursue cultural goals and has internalized the socially approved norms for doing so, deviance is unlikely.

Anomic individuals may respond to their situations in any one of four ways, according to Merton (1964), quoted in Neubeck (1979), (1) In innovation, a person pursues cultural success goals by socially disapproved means. This category encompasses, among others; those who commit crimes against property - from purse-snatching to white-collar offences by corporate executives. (2) Ritualism takes place when an individual slackens the pursuit of material success by lowering aspirations and rejecting the pressures to compete and get ahead, but still accepts the societal means. The low-level bureaucrat who has little hope for upward mobility and simply plods along year after year, enforcing the bureaucratic rules,

exemplifies the ritualists. (3) In retreatism, a person rejects and abandons both the goals and the means of pursuing them, simply withdrawing from the "game". The seriously mentally troubled, the chronic alcoholic, the drug addict are examples. (4) Finally, rebellion involves the attempt to change both the cultural goals and the means by which they are pursued. This category includes individuals who have committed themselves to radical revolutionary change in the values and structure of social life.

According to Neubeck (1975), the focus of those employing the social disorganization approach was largely on deviant individuals, although there was sympathetic consideration of the difficulties imposed by their immediate environments. Consequently, solutions to social problems were essentially viewed as a matter of administration. Deviant behaviours could be taken care of by proper intervention, without reorganising or transforming the entire social system.

However, the social disorganization theorists are likely to have disagreement with modern day sociologists who in many cases attribute social problems to the existing social structure which many of us believe can only be solved by reorganising or transforming the entire social system. For instance, poverty is a matter of economic deprivation, not of character deficiency.

2. A Critical Approach To Social Problems

This critical approach is based on a vision or ideal against which the societal status quo is judged. The vision or ideal against which this text measures the status quo possesses the following characteristics according to Neubeck (1979).

- (1) Difference in personal wealth and income should be minimal, so that the life chances of all Americans are relatively equal and so that all share more equitably in the goods and services produced.
- (2) Members of American society should be able to actively participate in or directly influence those political and economic decisions that affect them.
- (3) Each individual should have ready and continuing access to the education and training needed to

develop his or her interests and capabilities to the full.

- (4) There must be no personal and institutionalized discrimination against individuals on the basis of group membership (e.g., race, ethnicity, and sex).
- (5) None of America's resources should be devoted to military aggression and violence against other people of the world. Instead, our nation and others must move toward disarmament and peaceful settlement of differences.
- (6) Resources must be devoted to the presentation and conservation of natural environment, and technological decisions must take into account the well-being of future generations.
- (7) Work must be freely available to all. It should be organized cooperatively, with special attention to providing meaning, dignity and satisfaction.
- (8) Members of American society should be at peace with themselves and with one another. The vicarious rewards associated with such activities as crime, violence, and drug abuse should have no attraction, and the anxieties that provoke mental troubles and suicide should be absent.

However no society can reach its idealised stage and the idea of an ideal society is simply utopian.

2. Macro And Micro Problems

Macro problems are key features of a society that are problematic while micro problems are individual behaviour that may be harmful to others or even the culprit.

2.1 Macro Problems

Macro problems according to Neubeck (1979) are certain economic, political, social and technological arrangements that have

come to prevail in America as problematic arrangements because these arrangements harm millions of people. In Nigeria our key features may include unequal distribution of income and wealth, concentration of power in a few individual hands and our mismanaged economy, IMF conditionalities and austerity measures are examples.

Because according to him, since Macro problems are rooted in societal organization, their reduction or elimination may well require an eventual transformation of the prevailing order. Macro problems will not yield to minor technical or administrative reforms. Every societal member must be involved in the solution if effective result is expected.

2.2 *Micro Problems*

Micro problems may be caused by the organisation of society, but here emphasis is on the problems of individuals as regards their behaviours which of course adversely affect other people or they could even be self-destructive. Examples in Nigeria include drug abuse, alcoholism and psychological problems.

Neubeck (1979) in his own contribution noted that those whose behaviour are troubled or troublesome can in many instances be considered to be acting normally, given the life situations with which they may be faced. It is senseless to ask people to adjust or conform to societal conditions that may be harming them. The more logical solution is to alter these conditions.

3. *The Life Cycle of Social Problems Approach*

As early as the 1940s, attempts were made to specify the general stages through which problems were believed to go. Fuller and Myers (1941), as quoted by Neubeck (1979), noted that:

According to this approach, the cycle begins when people become aware of some objective situation which, in their estimation, is problematic. They are not quite sure what to do about it and they begin to communicate their concern to others. What often follows is public debate over the problem, with conflicting ideas put forth as to why the situation exists and what is to be done. In the course of public debate, the various groups whose interests are affected by the problem and/or its solution make their

position known. Finally, we come to the stage of reforms, official policies for dealing with the problem, which were hammered out through debate and influenced by the jockeying of various interest groups, are finally implemented.

Defining a Social Problem

Ross and Staines (1972), according to Neubeck (1979), noted that an individual or group defines a given phenomenon as problematic in terms of their ideology or sense of what the ideal state should be. They suggest that social problems are defined largely in terms of our individual's or groups's perceived self-interest. Thus, the initial definition of a social problem can be a highly political event, particularly when opposing interests get involved.

Transformation into a Public Issue

In their opinion, this transformation will take place only if the privately recognized problem is seen as publicly important and legitimate for public consideration. At times this may be a matter of perceived self-interest, as officials can attempt to downplay the importance of problems and provide their own interpretation of events.

Debating Causes and Solutions

Ross and Staines (1972), as quoted by Neubeck (1979), distinguished between two different causal interpretations commonly brought to bear on social problem. On the one hand, a problem may be given a systemic attribution; the system itself is problematic and/or generates difficulties for individuals. On the other hand, a problem may simply be blamed on the people involved; it is their deficiency, their faults, that 'causes' the social problem. The second causal interpretation is termed personal attribution. Different groups find either systemic or personal attribution in line with their perceived self-interest. It seems likely that all dominant groups will tend to favour personal attribution, for they manage, control and profit from system that could be called to question. The political outcome is often in the form of legislation or administrative changes through which the problem, as it has come to be defined, is addressed.

The Role of Power

People or groups who possess power are in the best position

to do the following according to Ross and Staines (1972), as quoted by Neubeck (1979):

- (1) Determine whether a privately recognized problem will be permitted to become a public issue;
- (2) Advance their self-interested version of the sources or causes of a problem;
- (3) Control the ways in which a given problem will come to be defined; and
- (4) Determine what, if anything, will be done to solve the problem.

They also opined that those who derive power and special privilege from maintaining the status quo will prefer to keep macro problems from becoming public issues. If the problems do become issues, dominant groups will actively push for solutions that are consistent with their self-interests.

Chapter Three

Educational Problems

Education is one of the means by which young persons are socialized so as to participate in the community as they grow up. Lower animals have instincts so that they behave the way the older ones do when they grow up, e.g. ants, while human beings have very little instinct and most of their actions are learnt. For instance, human beings have the instinct in them to suck their mother's breast. In backward societies, their culture is simple and do not require lengthy training. Examples include how to climb palm trees, farm, or fish which parents and relations teach them. However, as societies become complex and require specialized skills the schools take over the training of the young ones from parents and relations. In complex societies, the teachers who are highly specialized and have certificates have no intimate relationship with the students. School serve as agents of socialization where societal norms are transmitted to the young ones.

There is a difference between vocational education and general education. Vocational education prepares one for his job while general education has to do with the overall development of the individual. Havice (1968) noted that:

Education is the educing of whatever potential lies within the individual. It is by definition, in other words, a deliberate effort to further individual development. Education is liberating and differentiating, and if it is successful it makes every individual different from every other. Training, on the other hand, tends to process individuals so that they become more alike, speaking the same special language and engaging in the same kinds of activities in nearly the same prescribed way. Education and training may go on at the same time and interact to their mutual benefit, but, in general, education should come first and training should be postponed as long as is practicable. This is not, only because training goes along better and faster when the person has been educated but also because settling prematurely upon a vocation and opening oneself to

the process of the training for it may put serious obstacles in the way of further development; it may restrict one's visions of what might become and cut one off from enlarging experiences.

Most important, education can help to restore the responsible individual who is vanishing into a tangle of organized social roles and group memberships. Contemplating vast and complex social processes, a student may ask poignantly, "What can one person do? Education must give him insight into how our system works, and how it poses threats to individual freedom; it must somehow, despite the over powering social pressures on individuals, give him, or help him to maintain, a sense of himself Havice (1968).

Colleges help students to become authorities in their chosen disciplines. Havice (1968), rightly pointed out that:

Students will find plenty of support in most colleges for their desire to become an authority in a field of knowledge. This by itself is enough to make it possible for resourceful and determined student to develop himself in college. Of all the resources that a college has to offer, the curriculum or the intellectual fare is the most important for personality development. It is through his contact with ideas, with the content of academic learning, that a student may develop his own "technology" i.e., the means for achieving all kinds of practical ends, and his own culture, i.e., the system of values, symbols, and ideas that enables him to find in vicarious living, imaginative participation in art and literature and all kinds of creative endeavours, the means for expressing his deepest emotional impulses and for satisfying his distinctively human needs, to find meaning, to resolve inner conflicts, to express personality. A student may extend his self through becoming identified with disciplined work, loving his work as he loves himself, the way a professor becomes involved in his speciality, and he may expand the world of his affection by learning to love ideas and arrangements of ideas in the same way that he loves objects and people.

Life outside the classroom consists of engaging in informal and organized activities. The informal aspect helps the student in developing interpersonal relationships while the organized activities provide opportunities to learn by doing. Colleges also offer special opportunities for students interested in politics and publications etc. It should be noted that universities have other functions besides teaching, and among these include research and public service.

For any college to worth its salt, it must find a way of accessing itself by the performance of its former students. If the students trained by the college are not living up to expectation, then the college has no need to remain in existence. Nevitt (1963) observed that:

If after four years the college turns out students who are broad and open to the world, have deep interests, and values that reflect their own criticism and best thought, who are sharp and flexible in their thinking and at the same time imaginative, curious, capable of self-expression, and who now have good taste and are sensitive and discriminating with respect to the meaningful aspects of our culture, then the college is successful as an institution of learning... (such colleges) may be said to have furthered the development of their students as total personalities.

Types of Educational Problems

There are many types of educational problems as follows: love and sex on campus: Schooling encourages friendship and companionship among people of the opposite sex unlike in traditional societies where boys and girls move separately. The implications include: Pre-marital pregnancy, abortion, abandonment of babies, taking dangerous preventive drugs that could later result in barrenness while some students become wild over Sex. Some sexy students even believe that there is a correlation between pre-marital sexual intercourse and successful marriage or that pre-marital experimentation is important in order to discover whether intending couples are physically compatible. In the process some make "empty" promises. The point here is that the time spent on "running" around for this sex activities can not be utilized in doing any academic work. Girls can abstain from sexual intercourse of course, depending on the

type of relationship they have than the boys without nervous tension or psychic frustration. Under this situation or when boys are at the pitch of arousal they can offer their pocket money to girls to be satisfied if the girl is a selfish one any way. A boy's wild sex life will constitute financial problem to the parents or guardians since he must go home to collect more money by lying about how he had used the money given to him previously. Havice (1968) rightly observed that:

Because the girls sexuality is in many ways less dramatic and intense, less urgently requiring orgasm and release, and more affected by the quality of the relationship she has with the boy, she is more able than he to abstain from intercourse without nervous tension or psychic frustration. When she suggests at an advanced stage of petting that, she would rather play a record on the stereo she is frequently unaware of the fact that she is asking something virtually impossible of the boy who has by this time reached a degree of sexual arousal which can only be satisfied in orgasm. Girls who complain that men don't know when to stop, or that allowing them one degree of intimacy leads inevitably to further advances, are displaying their ignorance of male sexuality and measuring the man's emotions and arousal by their own very different standards. Just as the man needs to ask himself whether if he loves a girl, he should abstain from pressing her to accept intercourse, the girl, must equally ask herself whether, if she really loves the boy, whether she is being fair to him in breaking off intimacy when he is at the pitch of arousal which can only be satisfied by orgasm.

Drink and Drugs on the Campus

The college student moves into the hostel or nearer to the school away from parents and guardians. It is then his responsibility to know when to go to bed, when to get up, when to study, whether to attend classes and do assignments. Some students who are ambitious are serious and concentrate on their studies making every other thing secondary. However, there are those who are just there

at college but will not want to work hard. In most cases they are "socialites" moving from one corner of the town to the other away from Campus. Those who play with their academic work are threatened by it and they look for escape route or by trying to deny the existence of the problem. This takes us to the problems of drugs on campus, which is the last resort of such careless students. Many drugs are narcotic and addictive in nature (Havice, 1968).

The term addictive according to Lerner (1965) is reserved for drugs which create a physical dependency in the user. This means that, in order to feel reasonably comfortable and not experience withdrawal pains, he must have the drug with some regularity. Often times a person takes a drug for 'kicks' or for a momentary thrill. Once he has become addicted, however, in the sense of being physically dependent upon the drug, he takes the drug to escape the violent physical and emotional anguish which comes as a result of not having the drug.

a. Alcohol as a Narcotic drug

According to Havice (1968) many persons who become addicted to alcohol are those who are seeking an escape from reality. As the nervous system, under the influence of increasing amounts of alcohol, becomes more and more depressed, the cares of the world slip away. A person is "hooked" on alcohol when he can no longer get along without it, which is much the same condition in which the heroin user finds himself. The difference is that for the alcoholic the need is primarily psychological, while for the heroin addict, the addiction is primarily physical. Many students because of lack of preparedness take alcohol before entering examination hall in their own words "to get themselves".

b. Marijuana

According to Hechinger (1966) it is not an addictive drug because one does not develop a physical dependence upon the drug so that it will be difficult to give up. It has slight tolerance effect on money. The most insidious effect of marijuana may be the "habit of turning out" on reality when reality appears to offer discomfort.

* For details on drug abuse - causes, consequences and solutions, see chapter ten.

College Cheating: Cheating is very rampant in our colleges because of the fall in standard of education in recent times. For instance,

many students even though they are in full time studies regard themselves as part-time students by making their studies secondary. The fifty per cent who had cheated according to Havice (1968) consisted of students who admitted having:

- Copied from another student during exam,
- Plagiarized from published materials on paper,
- Used crib notes during an exam, or
- Turned in a paper done entirely or in part by another student.

Many students waste their time doing something that is useless to them as students. In the process, their academic work suffers and definitely at the end of every semester there must be examination in addition to the given assignments and may be other tests. For some students when they are not prepared the examination time-table will create tension in their minds and they will hurriedly start preparing for the examination in a wrong way - cheating. Bowers (1964) rightly pointed out that:

The data ... indicate that both time spent on studies and effectiveness of study independently affect the likelihood of cheating. Thus, whatever the number of hours they study, students who keep up to date on their course work are less prone to cheating than those who fall behind. And, at the same time, students who spend a great deal of time on their studies are less prone to cheating even when they have not mastered their work ... The greatest concentration of cheating is to be found among those who take their role as student most lightly, those who study neither long nor efficiently.

Lack of Necessary Facilities: Library is most central to the university system. It is easily the best gauge of how well-equipped or how ill-equipped an institution is to impart knowledge and facilitate the conduct of research. Apart from shortage of books according to Newswatch (1992).

ASUU's log of demands painted a lurid picture of shortages of other teaching aids and infrastructure that make for conducive University atmosphere. It

decried the intolerable congestion and shortages of such facilities as lecture theatres, library reading rooms, laboratories, student hostels, staff housing and office space and recreational facilities for staff and students... Equally warrisome is the dearth of teaching and research facilities in some of the Universities. These range from inadequate funds to lack of office stationery, chemicals for practicals. With this situation in our tertiary institutions one wonders what will become the fate of their students when they graduate or what is the worth of their certificates?

Strike Action by Lecturers: Funding, academic freedom and university autonomy are also of primary importance to Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) in addition to improved salary structure. The problem is that whenever ASUU is on strike, the Federal government prefers banning ASUU as if that is the solution. It has always been the belief of ASUU that it can not be stampeded into taking any action by the government.

ASUU employs the services of radical human rights in the country to solicit support while the strike lasts. Their demands are made public in the newspapers, radios and televisions etc. This is necessitated by the fact that the Federal government make sentimental statements why they should take drastic action against ASUU. At times, strikes last more than a semester. The point here is that while teachers are on strike students can not do any serious academic work. Some times the strike can even alter the academic calendar and many students suffer for this reason.

Shortage of Teaching Staff: The exodus of academic staff from the tertiary institutions has been blamed on poor salary structure. Shortage of teaching staff in some tertiary institutions has reached a level where they now depend on others for the training of some categories of students. The University of Jos (UNIJOS) according to Newswatch (1992):

which has attracted some of the best lecturers from other universities in the past four years, not only allows its lecturers to teach in other universities hit by mass exodus of lecturers but had had to complete

the training of medical students from at least two universities in the northern part of the country.

In Ahmadu Bello University, the situation was so bad that some courses had to be dropped entirely. Statistics and computer science have been abandoned while students offering statistical inference are now forced to offer abstract algebra in its place. The department of Economics in the University appear to be the worst hit. Between 1988 and 1992 the department has lost one professor and 11 senior lecturers to the private sector and government organizations. Only five permanent lecturers and eight part-time lecturers are left to teach Economics.

JAMB: After 21 years, the board has not lived up to expectation. People have clamoured that the board be scrapped because it is responsible for the chaotic entry system into Nigerian universities. According to Newswatch (1992):

The system under JAMB has become very chaotic, sometimes admission letters do not get to candidates until January... If a candidate applies to Unilag as his first choice to read Physics and he fails to get admission there, and his second choice is Ife, if Unilag fails to admit him he stands no chance of getting into Ife, because Ife will merely consider those that chose it as their first choice.

Selection by JAMB is not always based on merit because most admissions on the supplementary list are often based on criteria that has no rational basis. The board purposely draws a cut off mark against brilliant candidates and use some none rational basis to select candidates with lower scores. The board claims that the criteria for selection are varied including merit, quota, locality of institution, educationally less developed states and discretion. All these criteria narrow down the chances of brilliant candidates.

Secret Cults Make Life Insecure on Campuses: Cult members have been making life difficult on campuses in recent times. This is because a threat from a cult member is like a death sentence. Cult

clash is now a common feature in the universities living many people dead or badly wounded. Newswatch of March 28, 1994, rightly pointed out that:

Not many Nigerians took interest in the incident, perhaps because such cult wars have become common in institutions of higher learning across the country. Three days after the cult war in UNIJOS, a cult War erupted at the University of Lagos, Lagos, February 25. Members of two rival cults in the campus, the Black Axe and the Mafia, clashed at the New Hall complex. As usual, axes, knives, matchets and cudgels were used during the fighting.

According to Newswatch, apart from armed robbery, the cultists are also involved in other cases of petty stealing, like burglary. Rooms and offices are burgled almost on daily basis. Investigation conducted at the university reveal that computers in a number of offices have been stolen while electrical fittings have also been vandalised in a number of buildings at the University of Port Harcourt.

In 1989, Decree 49, was promulgated making it an offence for anyone to belong to a campus cult. It has a jail term of five years or ₦50,000.00 fine. Despite, these measures from the government, many students still derive joy in being members of the secret cults. Many universities have expelled students for being members of secret cults including ABU which expelled three students for belonging to campus cults in February, 1994.

Non Functional Education Mostly at Primary and Secondary School Levels: This has given rise to unemployed school leavers. Under the traditional education they learnt the vocations of their parents and relations. The missionary education was based mostly on reading and interpreting the Bible. After independence, there was need to change the curriculum at least to make the pupils and students self-reliant on leaving school. If they had received functional education they would have been able to stay on their own where there is no employment.

Onokerhoraye and Okafor (1994) rightly pointed out that:
the educational system and the curriculum have not been functional enough to reflect the realities of our stage of development and or priority especially in

terms of rural development in general and agriculture in particular. Certainly, the curricula have not served to prepare young people from rural areas for taking up a job other than a white-collar one, and there are simply not enough of these to go round. In our rural school, the instruction given is typically alien to the environment, and as such, does not prepare school leavers for working in rural sector; on the contrary, it leads these young-sters to ignore farming as an occupation, and look for jobs elsewhere.

Causes of Students Unrest on the Campus

At least four types of unrest can be identified:

Civil Rights Activities: Many students are interested in human rights activities. They always say no to oppression no matter the weight of the oppression. When Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other Ogoni men were executed on the 10th of November, 1995 after a stage managed" trial by the federal government, their offence was fighting for the rights of the minority group - Ogoni people. Many students reacted to this inhuman killing by rioting. They still remember Ken Saro - Wiwa and his colleagues as symbols of minority rights.

When MKO Abiola was arrested on June 23, 1994 that is 12 days after declaring himself President based on his June 12, 1993 mandate, many students did not take kindly to this arrest and they used demonstrations, riots etc. to express their feelings. *Tell Magazine of July, 1998*, quotes Sowore students' leader at the burial of MKO Abiola:

We want to be able to send messages to his killers today the people who killed this wife and the people who ruined his businesses and those people who ruined our future. If the military do not hands off this matter. I'm telling you, today is going to be today. When it is 30 minutes, we are going to make sure we render Lagos uncomfortable. Kola Abiola and his brothers and sisters have failed us. Kola Abiola and his father's wives have failed us. Kola tried to bury Abiola in the night, we frustrated him... Now he is not allowing this man to be given the necessary

burial he deserves. We are going to fight the military and Kola Abiola to a standstill today. Why didn't they hand over to him in 1993. If they loved him, why did they detain him for four years only to kill him, a day before his release... If Kola Abiola has refused to bury his biological father, we, his political children will not collaborate with him not to bury the man.

Renewed Interest in Political Affairs: Man is a political animal, and so it is natural for students to have interest in political affairs. Many students are potential partisan politicians and the student union politics provide them the chance to try themselves. Many students also belong to some of the registered parties. The implication is that whatever happens at the political arena is reflected on the Campuses. The political instability in the country is fully reflected on our campuses. The students are some-how action groups.

Educational Reform: Many students really want some educational reforms. Many students demand amenities of acceptable standard, acceptable accommodation arrangements and adequate time to prepare for examinations. However, at times, university administrators claim that these demands of the students are impossible to meet and may even close the university down in fear that the students might react to their non challant attitude towards their genuine problems. Newswatch (1992), observed that:

Protests in the other institutions arose from shortage of academic staff, inadequate teaching and research facilities, shortage of accommodation, religious differences and disagreement over examination time table.

At times, students ask for the removal of some of the principal officers of their Universities whom they feel have persistently not been interested in their welfare or who give deaf ears to their problems. For instance, at ABU the students once insisted that their then Vice-Chancellor Professor Ango Abudulahi must go as a condition for peace in the University. After prolonged protest the Federal government had no other option than to replace him with another more "humane" person.

Social Restriction Upon Their Individual Behaviour: Many educators believe that they should hold brief for parents while students are at school with regard to the private lives of students. This has formed the basis of many campus eruptions even though the educators' wish is backed up by the law. Havice (1968), noted that:

In its editorial response to the charge by one of the deans of Harvard college that a "growing number of students" were taking dormitory visiting privileges as a license to use the college rooms for wild parties or sexual intercourse, the crimson, Harvard's undergraduate newspaper, held that sexual freedom is analogous to freedom of religion and speech, i.e. a matter of individuality or private standards of conduct. The newspaper was affirming the individual as the ultimate measure of moral life. Curfew, off-campus excursions, beer drinking, and other practices have been at the vortex of a swirling sea of controversy regarding the rights of college students.

Some times ago there was similar problem at ABU when students demonstrated because male visitors were not allowed into Amina Hostel - a female hall. In many universities, even though there are stipulated visiting hours - in some schools between the hours of 4 - 6 pm on week days and 12 - 6 p.m. on weekends and public holidays, a good number of people disregard this rule and go as far as sleeping in male or female hostels. Attempt by hall officials to correct this misconduct always lead to confrontational argument.

Consequences of Educational Problems

There are some consequences of educational problems which include the following:

Love and Sex: Sexual intercourse when practised without due respect and regard for other people brings the students involved into conflict with the regulations inseparable from any institution. According to Havice (1968), there are some for whom pre-marital intercourse is a means of sustaining and strengthening a relationship of love, and there are some for whom it is (even if undertaken with integrity) harmful and disadvantageous.

Alcohol: According to DeRopp (1957), contrary to popular belief, alcohol is a depressant rather than a stimulant. It gives the impression of being a stimulant because of its selective action upon the nervous system. The first part of the brain affected by alcohol is the area of the cerebral cortex which acts to restrain our more primitive impulses. This gives the impression of stimulation since we may become witty, eloquent and charming. Rather than being stimulated, we are only more inhibited, in fact, we are in the process of slowing down, a process that can lead to unconsciousness and in rare cases death, if carried to extreme. Alcohol is a protoplasmic poison with a purely depressant effect on the human nervous system.

Cheating: Students who are found guilty of examination malpractice are either suspended or expelled depending on the gravity of the offence. The practice frustrates the instructor's effort to impart knowledge. Havice (1968) rightly pointed out that:

Cheating creates a particularly demoralizing situation for honest students, since it deprives them of an atmosphere in which honesty alone pays off. To the extent that cheating prevails and goes undetected, students will receive credit for work that is not their own and rewards to which they are not entitled. When good grades go to students who cheat successfully as well as those who work diligently on their studies, the grading system loses its meaning.

Solutions to Educational Problems

There are many solutions to our educational problems as follows:

Cheating: Perhaps the best we can advise the students involved is to be up and doing and not to play with their studies. They must place social life secondary if they must enjoy life on campus. Bowers (1964) rightly pointed out that:

Our data show that those who value the social aspects of college life are more apt to cheat than those who emphasize intellectual interests and activities, even when we take their academic performance into account. Presumably, students who place primary emphasis on intellectual matters are

more committed to the academic life and more sensitive to the norms of academic integrity that govern it. However, schools authorities should resort to suspension or expulsion as a last option. At least it will serve as a deterrent to others.

Secret Cult Membership: Students should stop running away from problems because they can not be solved through that way. It is the students who know the secret cult members. At the University of Lagos after cult war between the Black Axe and the Mafia the students took the bull by the horns by searching round their campus and at last were able to hand over three suspected cult members to the police.

In 1989, Decree 47, was promulgated making it an offence for anyone to belong to a campus cult but despite the five years jail term or ₦50,000 fine many students still belong to secret cults reasoning that they are highly "connected" or from rich families. Like the University of Lagos cult war where one of the students arrested by the students as a suspect is the son of a Professor on the Campus. One student who particularly terrorized other students claims that he is a brother to a serving brigadier - general. The school authorities should not be influenced by all these "connections" in disciplining deviant students. Havice (1968), rightly pointed out that:

Stronger formal control will in turn, stimulate and reinforce feelings of disapproval among students. Becoming aware that cases are being discovered and observing that severe punishments are imposed will strengthen commitment to the norms among the great majority of students on the campus. To check the twin social vices of cultism and examination malpractices, appropriate decree should be enacted which must prescribe far reaching punitive measures for offenders unlike the previous one.

Students Protest: Students have every right to demand for improvements in their conditions or welfare while they are on campus. But they must learn how to respect constituted authorities and must not make impossible demands.

parliament. It should not be a question of two or even one student deciding for more than 10,000 students whether to riot or not. If it is approved by the student leaders in their parliament as a last option, then their demonstration should be peaceful and should not attract the closure of their University. Whatever is damaged while rioting will be paid for 100 times because students pay what people claim they have damaged.

JAMB: The board should be more rational in handling admissions because many of their criteria are sentimental: This could be construed as nothing but calculated attempt to deprive "poor" brilliant students admission into universities and Polytechnics. *Newswatch of November 30, 1992*, rightly pointed out that:

... the criteria for selection are varied. You have merit, quota which accounts for 40 percent, you have locality of the institution, you have the educationally less developed states criteria then you have discretion which is 10 percent.

Chapter Four

Political Instability

Make me a grave wherever you will, in a lowly plain or lofty hill; Make it among earth's humblest graves; but not in a land where men are slaves. Francis Ellen W. Harper.

The most elementary signpost of a free people is that they have the right to choose their rulers. It is for (this) right that Zik and his compatriots fought and many of them died as noted by *Tell Magazine* of December 2, 1996.

Zik and his generation fought to free Nigeria from British tyranny only to allow us to lose that freedom to home-grown tyranny. Many Nigerians of the older generation would even swear that life was better under the British than under Nigerian military dictatorship. Certainly, there were no political refugees then, no Decree 2 ousting the jurisdiction of the courts, no kangaroo courts or secret military tribunal and Zik never slept for one day in jail for criticising the colonial government. At least, the older generations would lament that the British were civilised people who operated according to civilised standards.

In its 38 years of nationhood, Nigeria has undertaken several transition programmes as we shall see in this chapter, yet the journey continues pending the hand over of authority to the elected President in the name of General Olusegun Obasanjo on May 29th, 1999. Contemporary Africa according to Ugwu (1997):

is passing through an era in its political development - an era marked by the dominance of its body politics by the military. In Nigeria and some other African States, the military has dominated and controlled the political scene more than the civilian politicians. In the 36 years of Nigeria's political independence, the military has ruled for 26 years.

Nigeria is not the only country in Africa having the problem

of political instability. In fact many African countries are having the same problem. One of Africa's longest and bloodiest conflicts - the twenty-five year long civil war in Angola between the Angolan government and UNITA-Rebels of the United Somalia Congress USC has so far done to Barre of Somalia what the Liberian rebels did to Samuel Doe, before he was captured and killed in 1990. In Bosnia, CARE (1996) pointed out that:

CARE's program now extends into schools where teachers are trained to identify and deal with trauma. Specialised counsellors also help children to deal with anger, hatred and fear of the enemy, in the hope that they will not imitate the cycles of violence they have grown up with.

There are many other examples in Africa:

Political Instability - The Nigerian Experience

For administrative convenience Northern and Southern Nigeria became amalgamated in 1914. The Federation of Nigeria, according to Madiebo (1980), "as it exists today, has never really been a homogeneous country, for its widely differing peoples and tribes are yet to find any bases for true unity." The British colonial masters introduced divide and rule system to prevent unity against them. This disunity still persists up till today. The growth of Nationalism and the subsequent emergence of political parties attest to this fact because they were based on tribal rather than national interest.

The historical development of political instability in Nigeria

Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa

In 1962 Federal Prime Minister of Nigeria, Sir Abubakar appointed Dr. Majekodumni the Sole Administrator of Western Nigeria. And declared state of emergency and the Federal Police moved into Western Nigeria to enforce the emergency. Before this time, Chief Akintola, the Premier of Western Nigeria was removed by the Action Group for Anti-party activities and replaced with Chief Adegbenro. Trouble also erupted in the Western House of Assembly on 29th May, 1962. By 1965 because of the political situation in Nigeria then, there were rumour of an impending coup. By January

1966, the military coup took place and Nigeria went into the hands of the military.

Aguiyi Ironsi

Northern Nigerian leaders met and forwarded to Ironsi certain conditions which must be met for them to remain a part of Nigeria. Chief among them according to Madiebo (1980), were:

- (1) That Decree NO. 34 be immediately abrogated followed by a return to the pre-January coup status quo of the Regions.
- (2) That those who took part in the January 1966 coup be tried and severely punished.
- (3) That no investigation be conducted into the May, 1966 riots.

On July 29, 1966, there was a counter - revolution. However, before the counter coup by May 1966, there was mass killing mostly directed towards the people of the East and that was the main reason that Northern elders insisted that the activities of May riots should not be investigated.

Yakubu Gowon

Ojukwu as the Governor of the Eastern Region tried in vain to safeguard the lives and property of the people of the East by pressing that all soldiers should return to their Region of origin in accordance with an agreement reached between Gowon and the Regional governors in August but Gowon ignored this plea.

On the 4th of January 1967 military governors met at Aburi Ghana and important decisions were reached concerning Nigeria's progress and unity according to Madiebo (1980):

- (1) The immediate resumption of Ad Hoc Committee to work out a constitutional future for Nigeria.
- (2) The payment of salaries until the 31st of March, 1967 to all staff and employees of Government and Statutory Corporations and many others who were forced to leave their posts as a result of the disturbances.
- (3) The setting up, in the meantime, of a committee to look into the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons and the recovery of their properties.

- (4) The exclusion of the use of force as a means of settling any difference within the country.
- (5) The repealing of all decrees which tended to over centralise power at the expense of Regional Autonomy. This would be followed by the enactment of a decree before the 21st of January, 1967 to restore the Regions to their political position prior to January 15, 1966.

However, Gowon who took over after the killing of former head of state Aguiyi Ironsi instead of complying with the Aburi agreement enacted Decree NO. 8 which authorized him to declare state of emergency in any Region. He even altered the Aburi agreement and published what he liked as the outcome of the Aburi conference. The Eastern Nigerian Government under Ojukwu made a number of edicts to protect itself from economic collapse which angered Gowon who then imposed economic sanctions on the Eastern Region.

With this and other developments Ojukwu convened a meeting of elders and chiefs at Enugu on the 26th of May 1967 to seek their opinions on this ugly situation. The following day being 27th May 1967, the chiefs and elders authorized him to declare Eastern Nigeria Sovereign state of Biafra soonest. Consequently, on the 30th day of May 1967 the Head of State declared Eastern Nigeria an independent and sovereign state of Biafra and the war lasted for nearly three long years ending in 1970. Gowon's government was overthrown on July 27, 1975, after nine years by Major General Murtala Mohammed.

Murtala Mohammed/Obasanjo

Mohammed gave October 1, 1979, as the date of handover to elected civilian president. He immediately started the transition programme. He however, *unilaterally adopted the presidential system of government and called upon his 50-man constitution drafting committee to provide the guide lines by implication any way.* However, before they would complete their task, Murtala was assassinated in a coup led by Colonel Buka Dimmka.

The coup did not succeed so Obasanjo the second-in-command took over the mantle of leadership and pledged to continue where his predecessor stopped and that the October 1, 1979, will be

a reality and of course he maintained what he said. On October 1, 1979, he voluntarily relinquished power to Shehu Shagari who won the 1979 Presidential Election.

Shehu Shagari

He ruled from October 1, 1979, to December, 1983, when Muhammadu Buhari took over in a brutal military action. During Shagari's administration ethnic politics in Nigeria was at its peak. The spread of the five registered political parties then attest to this fact. The NPN for the Northerners, The NPP for the Igbos Middle belt, the UPN for the Yorubas.

There was unhealthy competition among politicians. For instance, in the then Anambra State where the then Vice-President Chief Dr. Alex Ekwueme comes from. The Vice President and Mr Jim Nwobodo the then governor always disagreed because they belonged to different political parties to the extent that the people of the state were deprived of some genuine projects because of this power tussle. There were cases like this in many other states.

The 1983 presidential election was no election but imposition of candidates on the masses of this country in the name of power of incumbency. Many NPN stalwarts openly boasted that whether you vote for them or not they must win simply because they were in power. The way and manner the 1983 presidential and other elections were conducted provoked many Nigerians both the military and the civilians. Nigerians went into the streets jubilating for the collapse of the government.

Mohammadu Buhari/Tunde Idiagbon

Both seized power in December 1983 and ruled till 1985 when Ibrahim Babangida ousted their administration. They believed that they took the mandate to bring some sanity into the polity. However, whether they kept their promise is left for history and the people to judge. Idiagbon made it clear that he may not have pleased everybody but that he has satisfied his conscience. They introduced War Against Indiscipline (WAI).

Ibrahim Babangida

He ruled from 1985-1993 that is for eight long years. The Babangida's Transition Programme according to Okanya (1997):
gravitated exceedingly from the authoritarian

trappings of the military. After embarking on a self-imposed transition, the regime resorted to certain policies and decisions. Such decisions include the blanket banning of old politicians, manipulations of the constitution - making process, establishment of two political parties and their manifestos. The transition programme was to end in 1990 but the date was shifted from 1990 to 1992 and from January 2 to 27 August 1993.

Some of the variables responsible for this changes according to Ugwu (1997) includes:

- (a) the creation of states and local government councils in 1987 and 1991;
- (b) the dissolution of 13 political associations that sought for registration from the National Electoral Commission in 1989;
- (c) the cancellation of the staggered presidential primaries conducted to select flag-bearers for the two political parties in August, 1992 etc.

Presidential election that was conducted on June 12 1993 which Late Chief MKO Abiola won was annulled for no just cause. Instead of giving him his mandate he was detained for over 4 years and worse still, he died in detention. However, because of the growing opposition for General Babangida's continuance in government both within and outside Nigeria, he hurriedly handed over to an interim National Government (ING) headed by Chief Ernest Shonekan and "stepped aside."

Ernest Shonekan's Adhoc Administration

Since the administration was a child of circumstance, it struggled to establish legitimacy. The Interim National Government (ING) headed by Ernest Shonekan according to Oji (1997), suffered the fate of a government with neither legitimacy nor military power. It had no fellowship and no antecedent in the history of Nigerian politics. It was neither a military government emerging by coup nor a democratically elected government ushered in through a transition process or a regular democratic process. On November 17, 1993 it handed over the reins of governance to a military group

headed by General Sani Abacha, presumably because of the peculiar circumstances of the Nigeria polity at that time, and ostensibly, because it could not handle the state of emergency situation in the country which they felt, needed military solution.

Sani Abacha

Sani Abacha "stepped" in following the resignation of Chief Ernest Shonekan as the Chairman of the Interim National Government (ING) on November 17, 1993. Although his government like that of Shonekan lacked legitimacy, he insisted that the idea of June 12 was gone despite its implications for the Nigerian Nation - According to Okanya (1997):

As was the case under Babangida, the Abacha transition projects is contending with accusations of:

- (a) favouritism in registration of political parties;
- (b) arbitrary disqualification of candidates;
- (c) alterations and changes in transition time table;
- (d) Alterations in the draft constitution
- (e) the use of courts as final arbiters in issues of democratic elections.

Abacha's transition programmes was a calculated attempt to deceive the masses. It was nothing but a contraption designed to transmute and perpetuate himself in office. *The Source Magazine of 26th October, 1999*, rightly pointed out that:

The pervading influence of the government's security apparatus swelled as politicians courted them more than they did electoral officials. By the time the self-succession plan unfolded fully, the chairman of the body, Chief Dagogo Jack, was reportedly voting for the adoption of General Abacha as a consensus candidate.

And that was what happened subsequently. The five registered political parties, in an unprecedented move, adopted the late General Abacha as their sole candidate for the election. One of the parties; the Grassroots Democratic Movement (GDM), which postured an independent attitude was at the last minute goaded into the consensus agenda. That programme and the self-transformation project died on June 8 with General Abacha.

General Abdulsalami Abubakar - June 8 1998 - May 29 1999 (11 Months)

Abubakar was appointed to take over the mantle of leadership after the June 8 divine intervention on Sani Abacha. He drew a 11 month transition programme that would usher in 'true' democracy by May 29, 1999. As Udaba and Orji (1997), pointed out:

He rejected calls for a unity government and sovereign national conference, saying he would not "replace one undemocratic structure with another." He also scrapped the then five political parties, the transition agencies, and cancelled previous elections held under Sani Abacha.

He embarked on "piece - meal" release of political detainees, and appealed to Nigerians on self-exile abroad to come home and join in rebuilding a new Nigeria: Instead of a boycott of his transition programme, Abubakar received support from international community, the political class, the Nigerian people and members of other pro-democracy groups including Nadeco.

He hinged his programmes on the four cardinal issues of democracy, human rights, openness in governance and privatisation. However, the administration has been accused in some quarters of massive looting and misappropriation of funds.

In any case, the government denied looting and misappropriation of public funds but admitted that it has made honest mistakes and had done its best to correct them.

General Abubakar in his farewell dinner hosted in honour of the members of Provisional Ruling Council (PRC) and the Federal Executive Council (FEC) according to *The Guardian of May 28, 1999*, praised all members of the government for their dedication to service pointing out "we have worked hard to heal the wounds of our people and reconcile them."

To critics, the head of state said that Nigerians should realise that the problems of a country like Nigeria could not, be solved totally by one administration.

He handed over the leadership baton to the elected president of the people General Olusegun Obasanjo on May 29, 1999, amidst accusations of improper privatisation, award of contracts and appointments made mostly at the "eve" of departure. On May 7, 1999 according to *Newswatch June 7, 1999*:

Abubakar's office directed Ismailo Usman, the

Finance Minister to release an extra-budgetary sum of ₦62 billion for "urgent" projects which were to be handled before the May 29 handover date. Most of the projects are suspected to be conduit pipes for looting of the national treasury by some officials of government. It was also widely reported that some top military officers have shared the nation's juicy oil blocks among themselves. Besides, Nigerians external reserves which stood at \$7.1 billion in December 1998 came down to \$4.3 in March 1999. There are serious fears that Obasanjo may have inherited an empty treasury.

Even when Abubakar's administration began to expose the fraudulent deeds of the Abacha era, everyone thought he was going to carry out a probe. He backed out quietly.

However, history has a place for him for successfully carrying out his transition programme and voluntarily relinquishing power to an elected president of the people. Though Obasanjo himself did the same in 1979.

President Olusegun Obasanjo May 29, 1999

The change of leadership baton between General Abdulsalami Abubakar and General Olusegun Obasanjo is the final build-up to the military's transfer of power to democratically elected politicians. This has presented Nigeria with the opportunity for a new beginning after many years of military misrule.

This is likely to provide an opportunity to heal the wounds of the past and to give Nigerians a sense of belonging. Chief Emeka Anyaoku, himself a Nigerian, urged compatriots to use the new opportunity as a platform to secure their fundamental freedoms and build a strong, stable democratic future for the country.

General Abubakar noted that some of the problems to be faced by the new government would be those of the down-stream and up-stream in the oil sector, the upheaval in the Niger Delta area, the economy and the educational sector, among others.

General Olusegun Obasanjo the new president of Nigeria acknowledged the pervasive high expectations of a new lease of life for Nigeria, expectations which his administration could not afford to frustrate. *The Guardian* of May 27, 1999, noted that

according to him, there is so much excitement in the air fuelled by hope that the incoming administration will usher in an era of peace and plenty.

In particular, Nigerians are eagerly looking forward to a democratic government for needed change. "This is justifiable hope and we, in whom the good people of this great nation have reposed their trust by their votes, are determined not to disappoint their expectations".

President Olusegun Obasanjo went swiftly to work on Monday according to *The Post Express* of 2 June, 1999, suspending, with immediate effect, all contracts and appointments made by General Abdulsalami Abubakar's government between January 1 and May 28, 1999. Other actions by the previous government which have been annulled are licences, awards and various other approvals. Only those concerning the judiciary are exempted. A panel has been set up headed by Dr. Christopher Kolade Managing Director Cadbury PLC, to handle this. The panel will review the affected contracts, licences, awards, approvals and appointments to determine their propriety and relevance in the light of the current economic and political realities.

President Olusegun Obasanjo has vowed to fight corruption in Nigeria which of course is part of restructuring the social structure. However, his efforts will depend mostly on the calibre and character of his ministers and other functionaries this will determine the seriousness or otherwise of his campaign against corruption.

General Ibrahim Babangida according to *Newswatch* of June 8, 1999, who ruled the nation between 1985 and 1993 is yet to give a satisfactory account of the Gulf War oil revenue of \$12.2 billion among others. Many people believe that his administration institutionalised corruption in Nigeria through its inglorious "entertainment" syndrome. *The Newswatch* noted that:

Many people believe that Obasanjo would not have the courage to probe Babangida because he (Babangida) is said to be one of the principal sponsors of his presidential election campaign. But Obasanjo's associates told Newswatch last week to "watch and see" Anything short of probing the past leaders is unacceptable. If he cannot probe Babangida, then he should forget the issue of fighting corruption. It's either that he actually wants to tackle corruption or he only wants to give the impressu

that he is tackling corruption when he is not.

Causes of Political Instability

Greed for political and economic power among African leaders: Many African leaders are guilty of this and that is why those who happen to find themselves as presidents of their countries refuse to step aside, even at the face of very strong opposition. After 21 - years rule in Somalia, rebels intensified the bombardment on Mogadishu to fish out president, Said Barre, dead or alive. The Nigerian late dictator Sani Abacha who stole more than ₦500 billion from the government treasury was battling for his self-succession plan when God answered the prayers of many Nigerians on June 8, terminating both his life and the idea of self-succession. All elections conducted by his regime were cancelled by his successor because they were no elections but selection done towards the self succession bid.

Ibrahim Barre Manassara of Niger Republic seized the reigns of power from an elected civilian government on January 27 1996. In July the same year he maneuvered presidential election and became "elected". Since then, Niger has been a playground for anti-government protests and political instability. He was assassinated in April, 1999.

Bad Heart: Some leaders have bad heart and with the bad heart they do all sorts of evils against the people they are ruling. An instance is the June 12 1993 presidential election in Nigeria. The winner of the election Late Chief MKO Abiola was not allowed to rule, rather he was detained for more than four years. He even died in detention. *Tell Magazine of July 27, 1998*, noted that:

Forbidden to leave his cell for four years, barred from his doctor, fed poorly on the orders of Abacha, it was obvious that the late dictator wanted Abiola to die.

Selfishness among politicians: An average Nigerian politician is a selfish person. There is a saying that politics appeals more to people with questionable character. I tend to believe this because of the role politicians played during the dictatorship of Abacha. Abacha alone could not have done all the evils. *Tell Magazine of December 2, 1996*, rightly pointed out that:

There is no doubt that Nigeria's politicians

collectively, are a big let down. We are all living witnesses to how they endorsed the ignoble annulment of the historic June 12 Presidential election won by one of them. It was only when the situation had gotten out of hand that a few of them chose to criticise the annulment, tongue in-check though. Rather than champion the cause of the people they claim to represent, our politicians prefer to dine and wine with the same military that has over the years denied them of their right to governance. How tragic: until they resolve to bury their differences and plan how to redeem their image, a lot of people would continue to regard them for what they've been all these years-willing tools in the hands of the military.

That was even before the five registered parties under late Abacha nominated him as a consensus candidate for all their parties in a Presidential election. Thanks to Abubakar who cancelled all elections conducted under Abacha and also "disbanded" the dishonest parties. Moreover, it was the activities of the politicians during the 1993 election that encouraged the military to take over the affairs of government from them.

The Military as Nuisance in Nigerian Politics: In the history of Nigeria nationhood the story had always been one coup or the other or even counter coup. We are tired of the military politicians who are tired of barracks' life but do not want to resign because of the powers of the gun in the contemporary Nigerian politics. *Adigbo (1980)*, rightly pointed out that "Black African armies are increasingly constituting the greatest threat to the governments they exist to protect." The military are not better, character wise, than the politicians so why the idea of corrective regime. Nigerians are tired of military rule. The sight of the military has since been a symbol of corruption, indiscipline and distrust. When Samuel Doe seized power in Liberia, he promised his countrymen and women that his was a corrective regime but sooner or later people discovered that his regime was even worse than the government he removed. Liberian rebels had no other option than to attack him and before long he was captured and killed in 1990. Idi Amin of Uganda is another example though he escaped at the "sight" of Ugandan rebels.

Consequences of Political Instability

The bulk of the budget goes for defence: When the bulk of the budget goes for military purposes; when these contracts are by negotiations and not by competitive bidding, there are very real questions as to how critically these matters are reviewed and how well the public interest is served. Neubeck (1979), rightly pointed that:

Since the Third World has been prone to political upheaval and often to revolutionary change, corporate investments have also required protection. American military aid has enabled governments of Third World Nations to purchase military equipment produced by America's military industrial complex. The sale of American arms and weapons systems abroad (including those to developed nations) has grown to over \$10 billion per year. Military aid directed to Third World Nations has often been designed to help governments contain internal movements for radical change - e.g., towards socialism.

Several Transition Programmes: In its 38 years of nationhood, Nigeria has undertaken several transition programmes yet the journey continues probably to end on May 29, 1999, with the handover to Obasanjo by Abubakar.

Murtala Mohammed gave Gowon's change of mind on the issue of handover to civilians in 1976 as his main reason of sacking his government. After ruling for nine years still Gowon did not want to handover. Murtala himself gave October 1st 1979 as the date he was going to handover even though he died, his successor Obasanjo fulfilled that promise.

The government of Shehu Shagari who took over from Obasanjo through their party the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) committed electoral atrocities especially during the 1983 general elections which made Muhammadu Buhari take over in a bloody coup. Babangida took over from Buhari and had eight years of transition to civil rule. His government collapsed because he did not hand over to late Chief MKO Abiola who won the 1993 June 12 Presidential election instead he detained him. When pressure was too much on him to go he constituted an Interim National Government (ING) headed by Shonekan who later handed over to Abacha.

Abacha himself promised another transition programme and instead of living up to his words he instigated the five parties he registered to nominate him as their Sole candidate for the presidential election. The party executives selfishly agreed and nominated him. However, before this time he had arranged to select people throughout the elections. This selection ran down the ladder to the local government levels. Luckily for Nigerians he died on June 8, 1998, and that ended his self-succession bid.

Abubakar who succeeded him cancelled all elections held under Abacha and sacked the five political parties for disappointing Nigerians. He drew a 10 month transition programme which ended with the February 27 presidential election in which Olusegun Obasanjo won. He handed over on May 29, 1999:

Costs of Transition Programme: It is needless to say that these endless transition programmes have cost the Nigerian governments billions of Naira each time. These billions of Naira would have been used for mass oriented programmes. The billions of Naira would have been enough at least for "true" free education in this country. Ugwu (1997), rightly pointed out that:

The National Electoral Commission was established in 1987. It was created to conduct elections into political offices in addition to monitoring the two political parties and the entire political system. Between 1987 and 1992, the Commission spend over N6.2 billion.

Death Toll: There are always deaths associated with political instability. During coups people are killed. An example is Brigadier Bako killed during Buhari coup. There are others accused of plotting coup who were executed like Gideon Oka and Buka Dimka etc. At times Presidents are assassinated like Murtala Mohammed of Nigeria and Samuel Doe of Liberia. Mainssara of Niger etc.

Relations to Political Instability

Confession:

Recently, Babangida said concerning his annulment of June 12, 1993, presidential election that: "What we did was wrong, but we tried to rationalise it. It was very hard for me. The agony I went through is really better not imagined." Why the confession now when

serious instability has been caused and the death of the elected president of the people who never was has occurred. That is the problem of conscience for those who have it.

Expenditure on Defence Should be Reduced Drastically: The expenditure on militarism must be directed to mass oriented activities. Despite, the huge expenditure, we are not combatant ready because many of the soldiers are no longer used to barracks life. They are more or less politicians.

Re-Orientation of the Military: This is necessary because many of the military boys do not know why they are in the force in the first instance, especially those who joined the army during these years that the army have left the barracks in pursuit of "earthly things." The Junior Officers are watching how their superior officers are looting the National treasury while holding political offices. It will be difficult for these young boys to remain contented with barracks life after watching these looters without re-orientation.

General Abubakar according to *The Guardian of May 28, 1999*, warned military adventurers to steer clear of forceful overthrow of government. He noted that it will be a very naive and ignorant soldier who will not realise that military government are out of tune in the world today. He implored those members of the armed forces who will be left behind to carry on with the enhancement of professionalism in the military.

Accountability: Nigerians should cultivate the culture of probing public officers immediately they leave office. This, if carried out, will restore sanity in our society. Without probing the activities of the late Abacha how could we have known that only himself looted more than five hundred billion naira. He was probed just because he is dead. If he had been alive it would not have been possible. Who can tell us why on earth Babangida should not be probed together with other past leaders? We knew that their hands are "clean" but for record purpose, such an adventure is worth engaging.

What of those who are still living and who have huge amount of money recovered from them. What has happened to them? Are prisons meant for a special class of Nigerians? Can they not be sent there just to serve as a deterrent to others after genuine trial in the law courts? If they are found guilty why must they be left free to

continue corrupting the rest of us.

The Principles of Elections Must be Respected: In this regard, politicians must have a change of mind. The idea of elections is for the masses to elect the people who will represent them. The idea of imposing or selecting people should not be allowed in future. The masses are not rubber stamps, they have brains and a sense of history. Let each candidate be scored based on his credibility.

The government in power should not use the power of the incumbent to "destroy" elections because elections involve time and money. It is time for the masses to change a person or government who has failed to perform.

This was exactly what led to the fall of the second republic when NPN imposed governors on many states and did the same in other elections. The military after watching what happened and in line with the wishes of many people sacked the government of the day.

The Masses Should React: The masses of this country (Nigeria) should not keep quiet, hoping that God will one day come down to save them. Rather they should react in form of demonstrations or riots. This is what the Philipinos did during the self-centred regime of their former President Marcos and it worked for them because Marcos ran away into exile.

The former head of state General Abdusalami Abubakar according to *The Guardian of May 17, 1999*, identified accountability and prudent management of national resources as the best antidote to military intervention in governance.

The former head of state also advised the in-coming government to uphold transparency and justice as the highlights of the proposed code of conduct for politicians to guard against public disenchantment. General Abubakar advised politicians to eschew sectional interest in distributing national wealth.

According to him: It is required of our politicians to eschew ethnic chauvinism and religious bigotry in distributing the wealth and infrastructure of the nation.

Our politicians should learn from their counterparts in the Western democracies. They should be seen and known to be fair and honest. These traits will surely serve as a deterrent to violent incursion into governance.

Former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere insisted according to the *Guardian* of May 26, 1999, that:

Organization of African Unity (OAU) should no longer accept heads of states or governments whose only credence is that they have assassinated the duly elected head of state of their countries. According to him, such usurpers should be excluded from meetings and summits of OAU, because a soldier should protect his duly elected commander-in-chief. He added: For too long, African soldiers have abused constitutions.

Surprisingly, on May 25, 1999, Niger's new military leader, Major Daouda Wande was recognised by 16-member Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS). The community according to the *Guardian* had earlier rebuffed the new leadership over the assassination of president Ibrahim Bare Mainassara.

Dr. Howard according to the *New York Times* noted that:

One of the most dangerous errors in medicine is to treat symptoms and not get at the underlying pathology of the disease itself. Aspirin and ice packs may lower the fever but at the same time allow the underlying infection to destroy the vital organs of the body. so it is with social sickness.

In Nigeria we chase shadows leaving the substance. The earlier we learn to take the bull by the horns the better for us. For instance, if the structure of the country remains as it is, with some meaningless 36 states looking up to the federal for monthly dole, the country would not be jump-started. We must probe leaders to survive.

Mass Education: There is need for mass education for the people, to enable them make meaningful contributions under the present democratic dispensation. Mr. Justice Akinola Aguda according to *The Guardian* of May 28, 1999, while speaking at a lecture titled: "The relevance of democracy to developing countries with particular reference to Nigeria" in Akure, noted that:

the nation needed a virile, independent and intelligent press to act as a check on probable power

abuse by leaders... The press must not forget that they must be prepared to rise to the challenges which are bound to commence.

Good governance leads to democratic stability. This is because good governance requires good polices that will effectively solve human and social problems of the people. Good governance according to *The Post Express* of June 2, 1999, produces stability by reducing alienation from, and hostility to government.

Chapter Five

Problems of War

Throughout history, whenever diplomacy breaks down, its more sinister brother, war, takes over. In war, no side can claim victory until the war is lost and won. For instance, in January, 1991, when Iraq invaded Kuwait the Allied Forces boasted what they will do to Iraq and Iraq did the same thing. *Newswatch of January 28, 1991*, credited them with the following quotations.

George Bush

"Iraq will not be permitted to annex Kuwait. That's not a threat, not a boast. That's just the way it's going to be. Our policy cannot change. And it will not change"

"If we get into an armed situation (Saddam) is going to get his ass kicked".

Saddam Hussein

"Kuwait belongs to Iraq and we will never give it up even if we have to fight it for 1,000 years".

"The Iraqi armed forces are ready and will set the earth ablaze beneath the feet of the aggressors as soon as they launch their hostilities against Iraq".

Javier Perez De Cuellar

"As I am secretary - general of the UN, a peace organisation, I can only be saddened by the beginning of hostilities".

During World War I in 1914, a total of 21 million persons were killed. Some still talk about the outbreak of that War in August 1914 as the time when "the World went mad" According to *Awake Magazine of September 8, 1995*.

Some 50 million people were killed in World War II, and by 1945, millions of refugees were wandering across Europe trying to return to their homes in bombed - out cities and towns to rebuild their shattered lives. Hundreds of thousands of women and girls, especially in Russia and Germany, were trying to recover from the trauma of rape in the hands of invading armies. Rationing prevailed over most of Europe - food and clothing were in short supply.

Hundreds of thousands of demobilized soldiers were looking for jobs. Millions of widows and orphans were grieving for their lost husbands and parents

The United States, although a "victor" nation, suffered the loss of some 300,000 military personnel, about half of these in the Pacific War Zones. In Japan, poverty, tuberculosis, and long food ration lines were the lot of the civilian population.

In a speech in 1992, the then UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali admitted that "since the creation of the United Nations in 1945, over 100 major conflicts around the World have left some 20 million dead"

Vietnam War which Americans thought was going to be a matter of days gave them more than they bargained for. Neubeck (1979) rightly pointed out that:

Though the war in Vietnam was officially defined as a limited war" or "Police action", it cost Americans approximately \$150 billion, took fifty-six thousand American lives, and left hundreds of thousands disabled. Ironically, even at this enormous cost, the American military was unable to achieve its goal of keeping South Vietnam free of socialism.

On the 26th of May, 1967 according to Madiebo (1980), Ojukwu convened a meeting of the Advisory Committee of Chiefs and Elders at Enugu. He gave the three options:

- (1) To accept the terms of the North and Gowon and thereby submit to domination by the North; or
- (2) To continue the present stalemate and drift; or
- (3) Ensure the survival of the people by asserting their autonomy.

On the 27th of May, 1967, the consultative Assembly mandated Ojukwu to declare Eastern Nigeria a sovereign and independent state by the name and title of the Republic of Biafra. With the people's mind thus prepared for War, demonstrations were organised and held all over the country demanding immediate action against Nigeria. Consequently, on 30th May 1967, the Head of State declared Eastern Nigeria as an independent and sovereign state of Biafra. That was how the Nigerian civil war started and lasted till 1970.

The Nigerian Revolution which led to the Civil War between Biafra and Nigeria was sparked off by a Coup d'etat and the war

itself was fought between two opposing military regimes. However, Biafra lost the war according to Madiebo (1980).

In my opinion the most important reason why we lost the war; apart from the question of foreign support for Nigeria, was the existence of a crisis of confidence in Biafra throughout the war. This crisis existed within the Army, between the army and the civilians, between the army and the government and, indeed, between the Biafran government and some of the foreign supporters. The initial detention of Dr. M.I. Okpara; former Premier of Eastern Nigeria, soon after Ojukwu became Governor, the wartime unexplained mass detention of top ranking army officers and civilians, and the appointment of Colonel Banjo a Yoruba to lead the invasion of Midwestern Nigeria in 1967, were the more blatant manifestations of this lack of confidence. It was because of the lack of mutual trust by people pursuing the same aim, that Ojukwu dispensed with the inner confidence of military experts and highly experienced political leaders who could have perhaps helped him save our people from the greatest calamity that ever befell them. Even our foreign friends were not given sufficient information to enable them plan and render a more meaningful military and diplomatic assistance to Biafra. Thus, within and without Biafra, ignorance of the true situation, was universal with the disastrous consequences this had for the people of Biafra.

Military operations are silent consumers of resources otherwise meant for human use. In the 1960s the world spent an equivalent of \$1870 million U.S. dollars in military execution, manufacturing of war materials, payment to the military etc. The most developed nations of the world - U.S.A., U.K., China, France, W. Germany spent 80 per cent of this amount in military hardwares. Transition nations - Israel, Vietnam, Luxemburg, Jordan, Laos, Taiwan, Korea have cost over 2 per cent of their population in the wars. These take up about \$300 billion US dollars about 60US dollars for each person on earth. This amounts to 7 of the world's

gross national product (GNP). Today, the third world countries especially Asia and Africa are experiencing internal and external crisis on physical wars vindicative of struggle for spaces, and resources typical of Europe before the world wars, Adina (1998).

War differs from other types of conflicts in some ways. It differs in that countries put away their money in training soldiers and buying guns. Another case is that all people who are trained are professional soldiers. Some young men are encouraged to take to army as their chosen profession.

Certain rules are made regarding how warfare should be carried out. For instance, the Geneva convention insisted that civilians should not be killed in conquered towns. Also if you capture an enemy soldier feed and use him as a labourer at worst. Children and women should be treated with kindness. But as we know some countries violate these rules.

When people revolt against the government of their own country they are said to rebel. When part of a country take up arms against their own country it is called a civil war like Nigerian Biafran war. There is no much difference between civil war and rebellion. If a rebellion leads to war we call it civil war. Those rebelling will call it revolution as the Biafrans did while those rebelled against will call it rebellion. Nigeria will call what the Biafrans did rebellion.

Revolution may lead to destruction of property and human lives just like war. However, in revolution destruction of property and lives may be directed only to a particular group of people. For a revolution to succeed a lot depends on those who ultimately emerge as the leaders. Some people including the leaders may be killed in counter revolution and may be replaced by new leaders.

Revolution may be good or bad depending on the goals of those who plan it. Some times there is a counter revolution and those who plan it are always aware of this fact. That is why in many cases revolution is very bloody. Because if there is counter revolution the people who carried out the revolution will be condemned to death or sentenced to long term imprisonment. That is why for instance, during the Cuban revolution they were very ruthless because the people were afraid of counter revolution. The rulers and many people were killed. In China they did the same thing and members of the old brigade were killed. Only a few of them escaped.

Causes of War

Theories about causes of war include the following:

Moralistic theory: This theory insists that wars are caused by bad people in the society. When nations go to war it is the bad leaders of the nations that cause it. This is not true because something must be at stake before people go to war. Moreover, what is good or bad is relative to time and place.

Psychological theory: The propagators of this theory believe that men were born with the instinct to fight. This is not true because for instance, the Eskimos have no word for war and they do not fight. Moreover, if it is true people will not have to undergo military training before they go to war. Because people learn the techniques of fighting it is not by instinct.

War results from Overpopulation: When people are over populated they fight to get more lands. This is not true but there are conditions when a country will be overpopulated and go to war. Population alone does not motivate people to go to war.

Survival of the fittest: This theory states that war is fought so as to maintain survival of the fittest. This is because when Wars are fought people who are unfit to fight die and make way for those who are fit. This theory is not true because people who die are mainly the youth between the ages of 17 and 30. Those who are handicapped mentally and physically do not go to war. War takes the best of men leaving the old men and women in most cases.

Economic theory of War: The only theory that is relevant is the economic theory of war. It has many merits. The advocates of this theory maintain that there is a relationship between capitalism and imperialism. For them, capitalists countries have surplus goods produced and they want to find market for this surplus goods. *Newswatch of January 28, 1991*, noted that: Oil in some parts of Kuwait which Iraq claims as its own was the raw reason for the Allied Forces invasion. Oil in the Gulf and the prospect that whoever controls it controls the jugular of America and the Western World is the raw reason for the January 16 invasion of Iraq. All other issues are peripheral.

Non Theoretical Causes of War

Economic reasons: The Gulf war is good example. Both Kuwait and United Arab Emirate have been exceeding their 1.5 million barrels daily thereby helping to drive prices down from \$20.50 per barrel last January to \$13.60 per barrel. That was why Saddam invaded Kuwait when his warning was disregarded. *Newswatch of January 7, 1991*, rightly pointed out that:

The fear is that if Saddam, who now controls Kuwait's 94.5 billion barrels reserve, plus the Iraq 100 billion barrels reserve, also manages to control Saudi Arabia's 255 billion barrels of proven reserves, he would then be controlling 54 per cent of the world oil reserves. He would have the potential to dictate output and price. This explains why the Americans and other allies had over 400,000 troops massed in the Gulf against Saddam Hussein.

Revolution: Black African armies are increasingly constituting the greatest threat to the government they exist to protect. Madiabo (1980) pointed out that the Nigerian revolution which led to the civil war between Biafra and Nigeria was sparked off by a coup d'etat and the war itself was fought between two opposing military regimes.

Colonization: It was the desire for colonies where surplus goods could be dumped and at the same time raw materials could be got that sparked off the first world war. In some cases Britain or France wanted to colonize some people and the people resisted and this led to war. An example is the Ashanti resistance in Ghana.

Instigation: The "super powers" are no longer interested in fighting wars because this might lead to the use of atomic and hydrogen bombs. They rather instigate third world countries to fight among themselves. An instance is the war between Iran and Iraq neighbours and fellow Arabs who fought for eight long years. They supplied them arms and ammunition that they used in destroying both lives and property of their "brothers". Similarly in the Nigerian Civil War, Britain used their influence to start the war and then supplied Nigeria with arms and ammunition also hoping to gain if they win the war.

Clash of interest: American fears of the spread of Soviet Socialism resulted in political repression within the United States as well as in military build ups to save the world from communism. Neubeck (1979) observed that:

Though the war in Vietnam was officially defined as a 'limited war' or 'police action', it cost Americans approximately \$150 billion, took fifty-six thousand American lives, and left hundreds of thousands disabled. Ironically, even at this enormous cost, the American military was unable to achieve its goal of keeping South Vietnam free of Socialism.

Consequences of War

War is very costly in every respect.

Death Toll: Many people especially young men lose their lives during war fare. The number of people who lost their lives during the Nigerian - Biafran war is definitely on the high side. Americans when they went for war with Vietnam, to save South Vietnam from Socialism which they did not even achieve, lost 56,000 American lives.

Disabled Persons: Many people are left disabled after each war. Unfortunately, in the third world countries not much is done about their welfare after the war. One of Africa's longest and bloodiest conflicts - the more than twenty - five years long civil war in Angola between the Angolan government and the rebel faction United Front for Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) left hundreds of thousands Angolans disabled. The same problems of disabled people occur in Bosnia and many other places. Many of these disabled persons turn to begging for survival.

Hunger: Hunger is always prevalent during a war because the entire economic system is disrupted and even farmers, because of security of life can not farm much, if at all. The people depend mostly on relief materials from sympathizing nations. However, some people try to lock the source of relief of their enemies to starve them to death. Like what the late Chief Obafemi Awolowo did during the Nigerian Biafran war. Awolowo said that hunger is an instrument of

war.

Refuges: Whenever there is war, people run into other countries that are close to them for security reasons. For instance, during the Gulf War, UN experts expected "refuge population of more than 1.5 million to be thrown up by the war.

Outbreak of epidemic: Decomposing bodies, victims of war, litter the streets and bushes, worsening the fear of an outbreak of epidemic, mostly cholera and the absence of medical facilities in the cities, do not help matters.

Defense spending: When the bulk of the budget goes for military purposes, when these contracts are by negotiation and not by competitive bidding, when the contractors in the ministry of defence are mostly retired generals; there are very real questions as to how critically these matters are reviewed and how well the public interest is served.

Armed robbery/stealing: At the end of each war the rate of armed robbery and other forms of stealing usually increase. This is because of hunger. Many people do anything to survive. In Nigeria for instance, many soldiers did not surrender their guns and therefore used them for armed robbery soon after the civil war.

Tired Soldiers: When soldiers are tired of fighting they misbehave by looting and stealing of property and foods such as goats, fowls etc. and at times they even indulge in raping and abduction of women. During the Nigerian civil war, women were hidden away from soldiers for these reasons.

Solutions

League of Nations: At the end of first world war in 1919, the league of nations was formed. The aim of this organisation was to try and settle disputes between two or more countries that might lead to war. It was agreed that after negotiation and one country refuses and attacks another, the league of nations will have no other alternative than to send soldiers to the one attacked to enforce their decision. It has its headquarters in France but it has no standing army. However, in 1935 when Italy attacked Ethiopia, the league could not supply

army and Ethiopia was defeated.

After the second world war the (UNO) was formed. The primary objective was similar to the league of nations. However, like the league of nations it has no standing army. The UNO has helped in settling many disputes that could have resulted in wars. Even where war finally break out they send relief materials and continue to press for the end of the war. The UNO has not succeeded in sending peace keeping forces to many nations of the world.

Disarmament: Because the choice is between militarism and the existence of the human species, according to Neubeck (1979) "It seems obvious that multilateral disarmament is imperative. War is no longer a viable solution to the problems facing this or any other society, since it may well mean the end of the human species".

Peace - oriented activities: Expenditures on militarism must be directed to peace-oriented activities. All nations must practice non violent means of resolving conflicts. Therefore, the bulk of the money spent on defence must be used to address social services.

Imperialism and Dependency: It is believed by scholars that wars in Africa have an underpinning in the activities of imperialism and dependency. Naturally, viable solution to wars must address these problems in Africa and the third world. Therefore African nations are advised to be as much independent as possible. This will enable them to resist the "dangers" of imperialism.

Chapter Six

Population Problems

For years, the United Nations and most of its agencies according to *Newswatch of March 30, 1992*, had projected Nigeria's population to be at least 120 million. There had also been predictions that there would be at least 280 million Nigerians by 2015, a figure higher than the population of the sub-region. However, all the projections and predictions became wild estimates with the 1991 census results which gave Nigeria a total population of 88.5 million. During 1963 census, the total population of Nigeria was 55.66 million. The rejected 1973 census gave Nigeria a total population of 79.76 million. This exercise has never been recognised in Nigeria.

A census document gives the total population of people in any country at any given time. It also shows the distribution of the population in each local government area, how many people are disabled, how many people are literate, the number of children, the number of adults and the ratio of males to females.

In the words of the United Nations (1975) a population census may be defined as the total process of collecting, compiling, and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining at a specific time or times, to all persons in a country or delimited territory.

Apart from differences in the methods used to conduct population census in various countries, there is marked variation in the types and quantity of data collected according to Onokerhoraye (1985);

In some countries censuses provide very scanty information on population characteristics dynamic, and distribution while in others the coverage is more comprehensive. Ideally a population census is expected to provide some basic information relating to the total population, sex, age, marital status, place of birth, citizenship, mother tongue, literacy, educational qualifications, economic status, urban and rural domicile, household or family structure, fertility and migration pattern. The information content of any population census exercise in any

country will depend on the definite purpose, the peculiar circumstances of the country concerned and the resources available.

Censuses provide data for administrative planning, social and economic research. They are inevitable for long term planning. (Ibid).

In view of the fact that a population census covers the total population in a country at a particular time, the information derived from it is useful for analysing the present and future population sizes and distribution which is fundamental to long term planning of many public programmes such as educational needs, health needs, and housing needs. Since population plays an important part on the supply side in educational planning, the population in the school going ages by sex and age is essential. This would facilitate planning for the number of school places, teachers and other facilities required on the short run and in the long run. Similarly in order to ensure the effective coverage of people located in different areas in terms of health care delivery, data from population census is important. Decisions on number of persons per doctor and nurse, number of persons per hospital bed require data on the total number of persons in the country concerned and the age-sex distribution which only the census can provide. Furthermore, the demand for housing is obviously tied to the total population size and its age-sex distribution, households size and formation as well as dissolution. Again this form of comprehensive data can only be obtained from a census.

Problems of Population Census

There are many problems of population census as follows:

Inadequate funding:

Census requires a lot of money for effective planning and

execution. For instance, Nigeria's 1991 census; although the commission kept its subvention from the federal government secret but according to *Newswatch* of March 30, 1992, it received ₦285 million from the United Nations Fund for population Activities, UNFPA alone, ₦10 million from the Japanese government and another ₦100 million from the United States Agency for International Development, USAID.

Qualified Enumerators and Supervisors

The problem of getting qualified supervisors and enumerators in a country where majority of the population are illiterates becomes difficult. At times low literate people are used, who can not interpret the contents of the questionnaires very well.

Local beliefs:

Many people in Northern Nigeria believe that their wives should not be seen and they are kept in pudah. Their husbands answer questions pertaining to them. Some others believe that it is not proper to count the number of their children and may decline to answer whatever questions pertaining to that. Some others are faced with poor memory.

Incompetence

The delay in bringing out census results can be explained by the shortage of staff needed to process the returns. In addition to the slow process of analyzing data coupled with errors in the calculation.

Causes of Population Explosion

This will be discussed under two headings: Why high birth rate still obtains and causes of lower death rate.

(A) Why High Birth rate still obtains

Tradition die hard: The prestige of a woman depends on the number of children she has. This is a situation where a woman is honoured because of the number of children she has. This gives room for competition among the womenfolk.

Fear of Child death: Infant mortality rate is very high and even grown up ones are not "sure bankers". There is the prevalence of many diseases. Many men decide to have many wives and children

to make allowance for death toll. Yet when medical science came in and effectively reduced infant mortality rate many people did not still decide to change their minds on the number of children they wish to have. This means that many children are born and survive today than before.

Children as Security against age: In Nigeria, children provide security against old age. For instance, if you are a palm wine tapper or farmer, at certain age you can not do any physical work again. It is at this point you look upon your children for your upkeep. That is why Africans have many children in the hope that during old age they will have people to depend on.

In agricultural production: The number of each family is a factor in effective food production. The more the number of family members the better in terms of food production. That is even why many rural people marry many wives and have many children. Many known farmers in the villages have many wives and children.

Fertility

This is the actual rate of production of children in any given population as measured by the birth rate.

Fecundity

This is defined as the potential powers to produce children. It refers to women only because only females have the power to give birth to children. For instance, if you have 8 women between the ages of 15 and 45 and one man, you can have 8 children in one year. But if you have 10 men and 2 women around them in one year, you can have only 2 children. So the number of children depends on women.

(B) Causes of Lower Death rate

Immunization and Innoculation: Today preventive medicine is common mostly at the expense of the federal government and some world bodies. There is innoculation against small pox, yellow fever, whooping cough etc. Because of this preventive medical practice measures, many people survive today to old age than before. World Health Organisation (WHO) has designated some hospitals as centres

Improved Sanitation: This helps to reduce the diseases commonly associated with poor sanitation.

Modern Drugs: Today there are many companies that manufacture drugs including imported ones from Europe and America etc. These drugs have been efficient in controlling epidemic and endemic diseases which were sources of death before.

Drugs that control insect borne diseases and vector insects:

There are drugs that control insect borne diseases. For instance, DDT kills mosquitoes which cause malaria. Other drugs that control vector insects are also available.

Consequences of Population Explosion

Food Supply: During the 1974 World Food Conference in Rome, 460 million people living in the world were estimated to be suffering from undernourishment while 60 per cent of those people were suffering from malnutrition. Onokerhoraye (1985) observed that

The experience of the population/food situation in many countries of the world particularly, the developing countries has been that of rapid population growth, coupled with a division of land, which leads to fragmentation of holdings and to underemployment of the people on the land. The overall implications are the shortage of food supply in sufficient quantity and quality to meet the need of the rapidly growing population.

Lack of adequate food can cause kwashiokor - In addition to giving rise to particular diseases, under-nourishment is likely to cause individuals to be more susceptible to a wide range of other diseases.

Health Care Delivery: According to WHO (1977), the number of inhabitants per physician in African countries is in the range of 10,000 to 100,000. Similarly, poor situations exist with respect to medical assistants, nurses, and midwives. The standard of medical facilities available in the various hospitals and clinics in African countries is known to be poor. Onokerhoraye (1985) noted that:

The major causes of ill-health and death among infants and children in Africa are malnutrition, intestinal parasitism, measles and a variety of communicable diseases. Thus public authorities in African countries have to provide funds needed for the provision of the health facilities that are necessary for the reduction of morbidity and mortality among the infants. Similarly, the high proportion implies that the care of pregnancy and delivery of children is high and this influences the demand for health services. Finally, rapid urban population growth has led to the over-stretching of urban health services and these have been further aggravated by the existing squatter settlements around the urban areas.

Education: Population explosion means that educational facilities must respond since education is one of the priorities of the Nigerian nation. There was rapid growth in enrolment in primary schools in Nigeria between 1971 and 1985 because of the introduction of Universal Primary Education UPE. Onokerhoraye (1985) observed that:

The rapid demand for rapid expansion of educational facilities and enrolment in Africa relates to the shortage of qualified teachers. The rapid demand for teachers who cannot be trained at a rate which would meet this increased demand has led to the shortage of qualified teachers especially for science, mathematics and languages. The problem is more acute at secondary school level. This led to the employment of even expatriate teachers with different cultural background.

The employment of expatriate teachers at primary and secondary school levels have a lot of implications for people at these levels. They understand more using examples from their environment while mother tongue is preferable in primary schools.

Land use: Population growth is generally reflected in space both in the urban and rural areas. As population increases land use intensity increases because more people are brought into existence who invariably will require space for residential and socio-economic activities (Ibid).

Housing: Decent accommodation is inevitable for every family but because of the population of Nigeria it is not possible. Housing for all by the year 2000 is merely an illusion. When the resources of Nigeria is divided by the number of Nigerians we find out that the cost of buying or building a house is very high relative to the annual earnings of the individual. Families living in over crowded, dilapidated or makeshift dwellings only represent a housing need if they do not have the money to pay for better housing. Because of the population explosion the federal government's housing policy makes little or no meaning.

International Labour Organisation ILO (1959) defined unemployment as consisting of all people who during a particular period were not working but who were seeking work for pay or profit including those who never worked before. The vast majority of Nigerians are illiterates and therefore are not employable. In Nigeria for somebody to be employed by the government the person must have a first school leaving certificate. The government at different levels employ less than one percent of the population.

Solutions to Population Explosion

Malthus Theory of Population

The crux of Malthus argument is that population tend to grow more rapidly than does the food supply. He pointed out that population increases at geometric progression (meaning that it increases at this rate 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64...). But food supply, he said, increases at arithmetical progression (1, 2, 3, 4, 5...). The implication is that food supply lies behind population growth and this could lead to calamity unless something is done to check the situation, Onokerhoraye (1985).

Preventive Check: One method is human will power. By this he meant that men and women should minimize their sexual contact so as to reduce their number of childbirth. He advocated that men

should marry at 35 years and women at 30 years. His argument is that since women stop giving birth at the average age of 45 years, a woman who marries at 30 years has 15 years to produce. In addition he advocates also that there should be 4 years interval so that on the whole she could produce a maximum of 4 children.

Positive Check: Here he suggested that population increase should be checked by means of wars where some people will die at the battle field and some others as a result of hunger.

Contraceptives: Family planning by teaching women about their bodies and how to have the number of children they want by use of pills.

Condom: Condom prevent the sperms from getting to the eggs. They are held up by the condom.

"Safe period": Although it depends on those involved because some people can practice it very perfectly but for others it is not very reliable.

Emigration: This means moving away from ones country but Nigerians do not have such access like the British who could emigrate to any part of the world.

Social Security: People have many children because they will depend on them at their old age but if there is social security the zeal to depend on children at old age will minimize hence fewer children.

Chapter Seven

Crime and Delinquency

3.1 Crime

Crime is a social problem and it is relative to time and place. By this we mean that what constitutes a crime in Nigeria may not be regarded as crime in Ghana. What is a crime today may not be a crime before the coming of the missionaries, such as like human sacrifice and what is a crime today may not be a crime in the twenty first century and vice versa. The nature and rate of crime changes as social change occurs. When social change occurs Laws are passed to take care of the new situation that has been created by the change. For instance, when it was discovered that Nigerians were involved in drug peddling a "decree was promulgated making convicted peddlers to be executed by firing sward". Morton (1965) noted that, "What may be a crime in one country may not be in another country and that what is a crime at one time may not be at another, therefore, crime varies with law and the conditions that evoke it also vary, crime then is relative."

British criminal Law (1917), defined crime as any wrong which the government deems injurious to the public at large and punishes through a judicial proceeding in its own name. While Cliffords (1974), noted that generally, crime includes theft, murder, assault, fraud and other deleterous behaviours, that is, conducts which can not be allowed because of public security.

Crimes are distinguished from all other forms of problematic or deviant behaviour by their legal character. Crimes according to Becker (1966):

is defined by the legislative and judicial branches of political area, such as a state or the federal government. The label "Criminal" provides the justification for invoking the full powers of such reactive agencies as the police, the courts, and prisons. Defining an action as criminal allows the legitimate use of force by the state against its citizens and may lead to deprivation of liberty and, in some jurisdictions, of life with due process of law.

A crime is an action dangerous to the community. The community according to Hart (1958), labels as criminal those lines of conduct it sees as immoral, and its official actions amount to a pronouncement of moral condemnation, whatever penalties are attached signifies the degree of condemnation that offense deserves.

What gets defined as criminal or delinquent behaviours according to Chambliss (1974),

Is the result of a political process within which rules formed which prohibit or require people to behave in certain way... Nothing is inherently criminal, it is only the response that makes it so. If we are to explain crime, we must first explain the social forces that cause some acts to be defined as criminal while others are not.

In every society, crime puts social stigma on the offenders. These offenders are seen by other society members as a whole as not worthy of friendship. Moreover, many people believe that crime is inherited therefore people who indulge in criminal activities are not considered worthy of marriage. The children of these people are object of ridicule among their age group and the society at large.

Distribution of Crime

Criminal homicide: The term criminal homicide refers to the willful killing of another person, as determined by police investigation. (Neubeck 1979), "Most of those killed died by being shot mainly involving the use of firearms".

Aggravated assault: Serious assaults involve attempts to kill or to inflict severe bodily injury according to (Ibid).

in most instances, assault takes place either within the family or between neighbours and acquaintances; Since the victim, perpetrator, and witnesses are likely to be related to or acquainted with one another, witnesses and victims are reluctant to testify.

Forcible rape: This is an attempt to have sex with somebody when the person is not willing. Rape is one of the most underreported offenses in Nigeria. This is because of the cultural attitude towards

sex in the face that a husband will be the first person to have sex with a girl in her life. Secondly, Nigerians look down upon a woman who can say boldly that a man has sexed her. It may affect her chances of getting married. However there are lesser cases of males being raped by women in Nigeria.

Victims frequently are acquainted with the rapist according to Neubeck (1979).

which helps account for the relatively low rates of arrest and prosecution, since it is sometimes difficult for victims to prove that they were indeed assaulted forcibly and against their will. Sexist attitudes on the part of police and prosecutors often work to give accused rapists the benefit of the doubt.

Armed robbery: It involves stealing, during which force and violence (or the threat of violence) are employed mostly with firearms or any object that can kill a human being. Victims are unlikely to know the law violators, and it is relatively easy to get away with the crime.

However, after the Nigerian Civil war, the rate of armed robbery became very high and that prompted the then Federal Government of General Yakubu Gowon in 1976 to promulgate a decree making convicted armed robbers to be executed by firing squad.

In fact crimes like armed robbery are unarguably the most serious and the most dreaded crime in Nigeria today. Odekunle (1977), noted that;

It assumed alarming and unprecedented dimension following the end of Nigeria's thirty months civil war in January 1970. Many victims were either shot to death, or were "luckly" to escape with severe physical injuries, sometimes regardless of whether or not they offered resistance to being robbed.

Burglary: Burglary involves according to Neubeck (1979), unlawfully breaking into or entering a structure. For instance, a home or business place with the intention of committing theft or some other serious crime. Burglary is a far more common crime than is robbery. In Nigeria burglary attracts ordinary imprisonment with or without hard labour depending on the gravity of the offence.

Larceny: It involves taking or removing property that belongs to another person. Women are more in this type of crime than any other crime. This includes shoplifting and other petty thefts like carrying away people's fowls, goats, food items etc.

Motor Vehicles Theft: This involves taking away people's vehicles by force or when the owners are at sleep. At times when carefully parked they use different mechanisms to start the vehicle even though the owner is with the key. While most stolen vehicles are eventually recovered and returned to their owners others are either carried away through the boarder or even broken into different parts and sold as "second hand" parts. In most cases they use guns to snatch people's cars. This makes the owners helpless and easily willing to surrender the vehicle to the bandits.

Victimless Crimes: They are entered into voluntarily and have no crime victims. For instance, prostitution and alcoholism. Controversy surrounds victimless crimes for two reasons according to Neubeck (1979).

First, many people believe that the state has no right to impose its version of morality on certain types of behaviour. For example they argue if people want to enjoy hard-core pornography, possess and use marijuana, purchase sexual enjoyment, or gamble, they should be free to follow their own moral standards without interference by the state. However, others strongly feel that such behaviours should not be permitted under the law.

White - Collar Crime: Crime committed by a person of respect and high social status in the course of his occupation. Sutherland (1940). However, this definition excludes individuals other than high class jobholders who commit acts of criminality in the course of their occupations; therefore that is a narrow definition.

In Nigeria, we know that it is almost "traditional" for officers to embezzle money, commit fraud and forgery and that is why we frequently hear of public buildings being burnt down. The fire always start from the accounts section. The government on its own part was worried and promulgated a decree making arson a punishable offense and convicted people will serve a minimum of

two years in prison. Because many people are involved, people fear to punish those who commit white collar crime. What we do in Nigeria in most cases is to recover few property or small amount of money from the culprit since the actual amount of money and property can not be ascertained.

Organized Crimes: Organized crime is a cooperative endeavour involving thousands of law violators according to Neubeck (1979). Its basic focus is on supplying goods and services illicitly to members of the public. Such goods and services include gambling opportunities, loans, drugs, stolen commodities, and prostitution. Beyond this, organized crime has successfully infiltrated some legitimate businesses and labour unions. In virtually all facets of its activity, the main objective of organized crime is to make money. Some of this money is used to buy power, including protection from politicians and from agencies of law enforcement.

In Nigeria, many citizens are now dead or useless as a result of organized crime. There are many cases of "419", prostitution on part-time or full-time. Money lenders right from Biblical times have always been regarded as bad people in the sense that they exploit the condition of those who patronize them. If stolen goods are not sold people will not steal. They provide outlet through which criminals can sell their goods thereby aiding and abetting crime. They also have a way of getting protection from law enforcement agencies like the Late Anini Saga where a Divisional Police Officer in the name of Late Iyamu was helping to cover up the criminals through both the Criminals he was covering and himself have been arrested some years back. This was only possible because the gang members and people involved in the gang were known to the public, the role of the Divisional Police Officer, and that was why the authorities recalled him to Lagos and detained him before the gang members were arrested, prosecuted and executed. There are many "Iyamus" in the Nigerian's Police force today.

Political Crime: Political crimes reflect the existence of an unequal distribution of power in any nation particularly in the third world

countries. It could mean illegal activities undertaken with the intention of affecting political policies or the political system as a whole. It is centred mainly on the misuse of power by high government officials. It also includes the abuse of human rights by Police officers during investigation through unlawful detention. Some people who are supposed to serve may be three months in prison by the time their case is determined by the court may be found to have stayed three times the period of jail term in detention.

The late head of state of Nigeria, General Sani Abacha during his reign of terror committed political crimes. He arbitrarily handled this country as if the nation was his private property. No humane person would have treated his animals the way he treated his fellow Nigerians simply because by chance he came to power.

The atrocities committed by Abacha include not handing over to the winner of June 12, 1993, election Late Chief M.K.O. Abiola whom he went further to detain and eventually he died in prison. He silenced the voice of the minority by the killing of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others. Many outspoken Nigerians including Late Maj-Gen Yaradua and others died in his prison for simply saying the truth. They criticised his abuse of human rights and looting of the treasury. He stage managed a coup against himself and got some of his "disloyal" followers sentenced to death. A sentence he was not able to execute any way but he left them prisoners. His self-succession attempt where he became presidential candidates for five registered political parties and delegated a few people to select people into the local, state, and national assemblies never came to fruition. However, on 8th of June 1998 there was a Divine intervention and that was the end of the "strong man" - Abacha.

Causes of Crime

There are many causes of Crime as we shall see below:

This social problem earnestly is more pronounced in developed countries than in the developing countries according to Turner (1978).

With technological development, better techniques and weapons are pronounced which enhance better organization in launching criminal attacks. But the individualized acts of offenders in developing countries make it to appear that crime is more rampant in the developing countries than in its

developed counterparts such as United Kingdom and USA etc.

By close observation, it has been seen that increase in women criminality has been as a result of society's emphasis on materialism among the women folk. Every woman wants to raise her social status which means acquiring wealth by all means either by hook or crook. This has led many women into criminal behaviour of all sorts.

In a society where conspicuous display of material wealth, lavish spending, ostentatious living etc is the order of the day and typical of a capitalist system like Nigeria, one is not surprised that there are so many cases of embezzlement, bribery, and corruption, smuggling, armed robbery, drug trafficking among Nigerians.

Nigeria lays emphasis on the accumulation of property. For somebody to be regarded as a successful man in Nigeria, the person must have built a house in his home town, and built a house in the urban area, have fleets of cars and if possible be a title holder. All these things require money and societal members know that without these things you are "nobody" at least in your community.

The contact with foreign culture increases the rate of crime. People are now being shot because of cocaine and this drug came because of contact with foreign culture. It is mainly grown in Bolivia in Latin America.

The prison itself is a school of crime. People who spend some time in prison come out with more techniques of crime than when they entered. Many people are not privileged in their work places to commit white collar crime but as more people are promoted to positions of trust the white collar crime will increase.

As social change occurs some people become frustrated. They cannot live up to expectation by owning cars, fridges and television sets etc. They now reject the societal means of achieving success and go "underground" in order to succeed. They become criminals or prostitutes in order to succeed or be like others.

Unemployment is another factor in the sense that majority of the people who move to urban areas are not skilled they are either unskilled or without skill at all. When they find out that the number of job applicants far outnumber the job openings as a result of them are not employed in any way; Having tasted some of the things in the urban areas they will not want to go back to their respective villages. They now stay back in the urban areas in search of means of livelihood, they therefore either take to crime

or prostitution as the case might be. Certain things entice the weak minded like displayed items in the shop for sale, money moving from place to place with poor security. Over concentration of power or poor accounting system could lead to political crime or fraud as the case might be.

Odekunle (1986) observed that in cities, crime has generally been viewed as a phenomenon of youth with a yearly turnover and waxing harder as these youngsters emerge into a new phase of lifehood, from juvenile delinquency to adult criminality.

Class and the Passage of Crime Law:

Crimes that affect the upper class are very strictly enforced and in most cases tend to have severe penalties. This is because such behaviour is against "national" interest while crimes in which the lower class are mainly involved, the penalties are not severe and not strictly enforced. For instance, immediately after the Nigerian civil war armed robbery was on the increase and in most cases targeted towards the upper class. They quickly made a decree in 1976 by General Gowon and set up armed robbery and fire arms tribunal making convicted armed robbers to be publicly executed to act as a deterrent to others. However, some people have argued that God is the sole Giver of life therefore under no condition shall we take a person's life, these people prefer long term imprisonment for convicted armed robbers.

Crime and Social Class

The labelling of a criminal, is the product of an interaction between citizens and officials, influenced by the character of both the potential Law violator and the community therefore, at times true rate is the reverse of the official rate. Becker (1966) Statistical analyses indicate, for example, that among all persons caught by the Police, those of lower socioeconomic status are most likely to be referred to court. In the prisons ninety per cent or more of the inmates are members of the lower class. This apparently show that the people of lower class commit more crimes than those of the upper class.

The people of lower class do not commit more crimes than those of the upper class. The latter have ways of avoiding imprisonment. They could hire proficient lawyers who will find loop holes in the case therefore the prosecutor can not prove his case beyond all reasonable doubts. Also he may use "long legs" the

Nigerian factor or his education could make him convince the judge that he is innocent.

Even if he is convicted at last, the judge may free him on the ground that he is first offender. His friends can get him pardon from the state assuming the presiding judge want to do his work without fear or favour before he starts the term of imprisonment or even months after. The government often have no objection because they use it to please their friends. They are only strict to members of the upper class who have political problems with them.

Sex Ratio in Crime

Pollack (1980) in a study of the whole field of sex-ratio in crime, concluded that the belief that females are much less involved in crime than males is a myth. He showed that many crimes committed by women are less often detected, and therefore under reported, and more leniently dealt with by law officers than those of men.

Women in most cases are involved in crimes that do not require physical energy such as shoplifting, passing information to male criminals and theft. However, in higher institutions, where girls are far away from their parents or in the urban areas they commit almost the same type of crime with men, this time accompanying male criminals and also taking active part in robbery operations. Their crime, include arson, murder, drug pushing, membership of secret cults all the crimes that were "traditionally" male crimes.

In Nigeria during 1970 - 79 3239 men were involved in armed robbery and female armed robbers were only 129. The reason for their low figure is that some times women play a hidden role. For instance, a female may be asked to give a sign when somebody is coming. Even if you arrest her it won't be easy to convict her. Also their crimes are mostly committed at home. For instance, infanticide, abortion etc are therefore easily concealed. Some times males steal for women for sexual gratification.

Hypocrisy and Crime

We are expected to exhibit transparent honesty in our life style. Unfortunately, in Nigeria today many people are afraid of becoming victims of armed robbers but at the same time most of these people are not afraid of embezzling public money. In other words, those who embezzle money regard armed robbers as criminals

but do not regard themselves as criminals. This is hypocrisy because we pass laws against a particular crime but commit similar crimes such as pen robbery.

Crime and Sin

A crime is an action dangerous to the community while sin is the business of the home and church, the inculcation of proper moral values is not the prime purpose of the law Becker (1966). Sin is a religious concept but some times an act may both be a crime and sin example murder, it is a sin to worship idol. It is not a crime not to honour your father and mother but a sin.

Traditional and Modern Crimes

In modern times, laws are passed and codified. Any violation is tried and punished accordingly but in traditional societies, they did not codify their laws. They forbade some crimes and these crimes are known as traditional crimes, e.g. murder as the case of Okonkwo in *Things Fall Apart* by Chinua Achebe.

Traditional crimes are easier to enforce than those passed in the parliament. This is because the idea that these crimes are wrong has been known to the people over the years. Those who commit crimes in traditional societies are more likely to be punished than in modern societies. The traditional people will insist on doing what their custom and values demand like what Okonkwo did - exile for murder but today in modern societies the person can bribe his way out of the problem. The next thing you hear is that the prosecutor did not prove his case beyond all reasonable doubts hence the accused is freed.

When a law is passed in the parliament forbidding certain acts many people do not regard them as crimes e.g traffic regulation. People have not accepted it as crime because they do not have root in the people's behaviour.

The Criminal Justice System

Every country tries to keep records of crime in their society. In Nigeria, we have three main agencies.

The Police: The Police arrest and keep records of all those arrested in a country. They send the arrested persons called "suspects" to the law courts. Whether or not a police man uses force unnecessarily depends upon the social setting in which the arrest takes place and

the socio economic status of the suspect.

The presence of citizens who might serve as witnesses against a policeman should deter him from undue use of force. Indeed, procedures for the review of police conduct are based on the presumption that one can get this kind of testimony. Otherwise, one is left simply with a citizen complaint and contrary testimony by the policemen - a situation in which it is very difficult to prove the citizen's allegation Horton and Lesile ed (1971).

The presence of Police help deter crime in public places. The actual crime rate is not determined by police records because according to Neubeck (1979) the police generally can only apprehend and arrest persons who violate the law right before their eyes and those who are accused by witnesses. The whole question of arrest is itself a difficult one for the police. The arrest actually of police is often hampered by corruption amongst police themselves. Police Chiefs from 30 European and Asian countries converged at Abuja, Nigeria, on March 24, 1999, to deliberate on how to combat the advance fee fraud popularly called (419). Their citizens have for decades fallen prey to perpetrators of advance fee fraud emanating from Nigeria. Three fraudsters were recently convicted among a long list of those awaiting trials in police cells, this shows that something positive is being done.

The Courts: The courts record all the people brought in by the Police. They also have records of all those acquitted or convicted. The Nigerian courts are faced with far more criminal cases than they can handle. The resources available to the accused often affect what happens when cases finally go to court. Neubeck (1979).

The non affluent usually must rely on attorneys provided by the courts. These attorneys often handle so many cases that they can give little attention to preparing a defence for any one individual. To expedite matters, they may advise their clients to take advantage of opportunities for plea bargaining. The affluent, on the other hand, can afford legal talent tailored to their interests and need. Guilty verdicts and punishments, consequently, weigh most heavily on the poor and it is not because they commit the majority of crimes.

Corrections: Those who are found guilty by the law courts may be sentenced in any one of the following ways: fine, imprisonment or death penalty. Sending people to prison is supposed to serve several different functions, Becker (1966).

Imprisonment removes law violators from society, thus protecting the public from any further threats they might pose. By taking away freedom, imprisonment serves as a form of punishment and retribution for the offences committed. The threat of such punishment is intended to serve as a deterrent to anyone tempted to engage in criminal behaviour. Finally, imprisonment is intended to place convicted law violators in a controlled environment in order to rehabilitate them.

However, one wonders whether the prisons achieve the rehabilitation of those who experience them. In the face of brutality, inadequate diet and health care (mostly skin diseases) poor housing conditions and arbitrary discipline. Prisons now become school of crime where inmates perfect criminal behaviour through interaction.

Consequences of Crime

In every society according to Odunle (1977), crime puts social stigma on the offenders. These offenders are perceived by other people as a whole as not worthy of friendship, hence people who indulge in criminal activities find it difficult to get partners for marriage.

The children of these people are not also free in the midst of their peer groups as some parents and relations advise their children to disassociate from the children of criminals because in most places people believe that criminal activities are hereditary. Therefore their children are suspected to be potential criminals.

Those who are convicted of criminal acts by the courts are sent to prison. Some serve for life or just for some years or even months depending on the type of crime or gravity of offence. Those who purposely kill their fellow human beings and those who are convicted of armed robbery are executed etc. Those who are working after conviction and sentence will be dismissed from their former working places.

Those who are convicted and sentenced after serving in the

prison yard and are freed, the society sees them as social "outcasts" who must be avoided. They can hardly marry from good homes and are denied meaningful employment.

In the urban areas somebody who has committed any crime may face jungle justice from the masses who are tired of the problems of crime. For instance, somebody who stole a packet of Maggi at Onitsha market in 1998, was burnt alive but if the person had been taken to the police and consequently to court he can only serve not more than five years in prison after his sentence but jungle justice took away his life.

Solutions

The News, 17 February, 1997, titled Hell in Police cells observed that Nigerian police detention cells seem to have been modelled after hell. "Lucky" detainees come out badly handled and traumatised. Those are the ones who live to tell their stories because many others do not. Killing of suspects and the application of torture have become institutionalised features of Nigerian's Law enforcement. The Nigerian police appear to have perfected them. Police why the brutality? This is inhumanity and God will never forgive you people for wasting people's lives. This has no deterrent effect rather it hardened the minds of criminals and that is the main reason that armed robbers kill police whenever they are "opportuned" to do that.

Justice delayed is justice denied. Some suspects stay many years in prison custody before their trial, some even die in the hands of the Police before then. Why must somebody who commits an offence of just five or six months imprisonment be allowed to stay for four years in prison custody. This is unfair on the part of the correction system. Those who offend deserve to be punished but the process of punishing them must be fast.

For those who are convicted and sentenced accordingly, the most important thing is reforming the criminal according to the official magazine of the *Association for Better living and Education Number 4. Of 1992*, The way to happiness according to the moral code is based entirely on common sense. Its 21 precepts make clear to the inmates on the Crimon programme how moral behaviour assist survival, and how ethics and behaviour actually lead to happiness. "The Criminal programme provides workable methods for attaining the original objectives of our penal system - the rehabilitated

criminal"

The bad economy and unemployment problems should be addressed because a couple who wanted to sell their boy claimed when caught that they were hungry - "no money for business and no employment"

3.2. Delinquency

Legally defined, a delinquent child is the one who has been picked up by the police and has appeared in a juvenile court. The court on its own part must have satisfied itself that the child actually behaved in a way which is harmful both to himself and the society. In other words, the juvenile court must have heard the case and confirmed the delinquent behaviour (Deutsch 1950).

Juvenile courts are special courts according to (Deutsch 1950), handling problems, of delinquency or neglected children. Unlike the adult courts which try cases and recommend appropriate punishment for offenders. The main objective of the juvenile courts is not to administer punishment but rather to provide guidance, care, protection and rehabilitation for the child.

Children and Criminal Responsibility

Section (S) 30 of the Criminal Code provides as follows according to Family News (1998).

(i) A child under the age of seven years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission. This provision was borrowed from the English common Law. The implication of this section is that a child under the age of seven no matter what he does cannot be judged to have committed a crime. This provision is predicated on the presumption that a child under seven does not have the capacity to appreciate or understand the nature and consequences of his acts or omissions.

(ii) A child who is seven or above, but under the age of 12, is not criminally responsible for an act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of committing the act or making the omission he had to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission. Here a child who is seven or above but under the age of 12 can only be convicted of a crime if proved that the child had the full capacity to understand the

nature and consequences of his action. The only exception is that generally there is an irrefutable presumption that a boy under 12 is incapable of having carnal knowledge, that is to say that he cannot be convicted of any sexually related offences like rape or attempted rape.

At the age of 12 a child becomes fully responsible for his acts and omissions which amount to a crime under the criminal law.

By S.6 of the children and young persons Act of 1946, children under the age of 17 are dealt with in special juvenile courts. The public are not generally admitted to witness the court proceedings. Similarly, by S. 319 (2) of the Criminal Code a child under the age of 17 cannot be sentenced to death but it has been held in R. vs Bangaza (1960) 5 F. SC:1 that such a child may be so sentenced if he had reached the age of 17 at the time of conviction even though he was well under age when he committed the offence (this seeming anomaly has now been rectified in most states).

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

The Nigerian society is filled with evil practices like cheating, bribery and corruption, dishonesty, indiscipline, irresponsible leadership and embezzlement both by private and public individuals. Our children are products of this 'dirty' environment. Deutsch (1950) observed that:

The child grows up in a double faced world with respect to attitudes towards law breaking. In the home, school and church, he is taught that honesty is the best policy, that right makes rights, that justice is blindly equalitarian, that crime does not pay, that virtue triumphs over sin. In the world around him, he finds that race for prestige and profit often goes not to the swift, the strong and wise, but to the crafty and unscrupulous. He finds the notoriously dishonest enjoying the fruits of affluence in a society that puts premium on material status.

Delinquency could be a solution to psychological problems as a result of faulty family upbringing. Healy and Bronner (1936), from their finding they concluded that over 90 per cent of delinquents compared to 13 per cent of their nondelinquent siblings had unhappy home lives and felt discontented with their life circumstances. However, the nature of the unhappiness differs

In his own contribution Becker (1966), observed that the delinquent boys failed to internalize a set of moral values, apparently in part because of the absence of good role models in their fathers. In addition, discipline was meted out in a harsher manner. Morality according to Aguen (1998), implies real sentiment behind the observation of the rule not because of punishment awaiting offenders but because of certain amount of principle and firmness of character in one's conduct. The norm is not being observed because others are doing the same but because it conforms to an abstract principle of justice, purity, fairness and truth internalized by the individual.

Becker (1966), the importance of delinquent contacts is that they enable the person to commit acts he might otherwise feel uneasy about, without losing self-respect and pride. His friends may value him even if others do not. Delinquent subculture refers to a system of values, beliefs and practices encouraging the commission of delinquencies, awarding status in the basis of such acts, and specifying typical relationships to persons who fall outside the groupings governed by group norms. That is simply bad gang. The backgrounds of these delinquents often included signs of extreme rejection and lack of love.

Many have illegitimate births background while others are children kept in foster homes. In their frustration, they do mainly odd things

Amnesty International according to *The Guardian* of May 28, 1999, noted that:

Most Nigerian children now live in shattered innocence, daily terror and stifled hopes due to callous instincts and nonchallant attitude of the government. Lack of conducive socio-economic environment has moulded the life of the Nigerian child to becoming touts and miscreants in the struggle for survival.

Consequencies of Juvenile Delinquency

In school, at work and elsewhere they have negative

approach to issues because of their unpreparedness to follow the societal approved ways. Becker (1966), observed that:

their cultural and family backgrounds leave them unprepared for such things as the delay of gratifications, obtaining an education, the importance of study, and the like. Faced with such problems, they typically wind up at the bottom of the heap in the status systems of the schools. They do not like being at the bottom of the heap and therefore in the market for a solution to status problems. Through a subtle interactive process, they locate other youths having the same problems, and together they establish a system that rewards them for the characteristics they do possess rather than denying them status for attributes they cannot easily attain. Aggressiveness, fighting, attacking the school, all become part of the valued activities of the sub culture.

Olenkunle (1986), rightly pointed out that in the cities, crime has generally been viewed as phenomenon of youth with a yearly increase and waxing harder as these youngsters emerge into a new phase of lifehood, from juvenile delinquency to adult criminality.

The girls among delinquents grow up to be prostitutes or call girls or even commit adultery if by chance they get married. At times they use charms to hook men and render such men "useless" to their parents. They succeed in destroying the peace of families by hooking their 'daddies' who now can no longer perform their family responsibilities.

The male ones among delinquents who now grow up to be members of the society do all types of evil including "stealing" people's wives thereby contributing to marital instability. This is because married women are more attractive to people with questionable character than decent men. These group of people lack a sense of morality because they did not internalize the norms and values of their cultures.

Solutions

The children who are found to be delinquents should be sent to reformatories. This is because the main objective of juvenile courts is not to administer punishment but rather to provide guidance, care, and rehabilitation for the child.

Marriage should be more stable because marital instability is the greatest source of juvenile delinquency. The idea of divorce should be frowned at. The husband and wife must be together to take care of their children because each one of them has a role to play.

There should be proper socialization of children during which the norms and values of their culture are inculcated in them. It will go a long way in making them "human beings".

At school, the school rules and regulations will play important role in shaping the moral lives of delinquents. Some schools should be made disciplinary centres where soldiers will be in charge of punishments for offending students. Stubborn children should be sent to these centres.

Parents should be very careful about the type of friends that their children keep because it is said that birds of the same feather flock together. Delinquent children should be "isolated" and if they move in gangs, the gang up must be separated, that is changing environment for delinquent children.

The mass media could also be of help by emphasising morality in their write ups and showing films of delinquents and the implications together with the reaction of the public towards delinquency.

The Guardian of May 28, 1999, advised the youths that the road to greatness is full of challenges and requires perseverance and dedication. They should be prepared to face life squarely and make positive contributions to our national goals and objectives.

Chapter Eight

Problems of Health Care

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care - Article 25 of UN Human Rights.

The introduction of substantial medical fees has severely limited access of low income group to adequate health care facilities. *The Post Express of Saturday March 27, 1999*, indicated that: "the blanket cost imposed on health care services in Nigeria has turned public and private hospitals into "no - go" areas for millions of people in the low-income groups." As a result, the teeming masses of the populace are perpetually denied access to good health which is of course a fundamental human right.

A one time president of the Nigerian Medical Association in the name of Dr. Boniface Oye - Adeniran has attributed the "cash and carry" attitude in our medical care services to a sign of hard times. However, he admitted that the practice was unethical and should be discouraged to every extent. Pre-treatment deposit is one of the greatest problems in the industry which demands immediate attention.

Senior medical officials of Lagos University Teaching Hospital LUTH according to *Post Express of Saturday March 27, 1999*, actually confirmed that LUTH has a standing rule authorising stoppage of every medical support to a patient within 24 hours of admission if such patient is unable to raise the required deposit.

A disturbing development in the healthcare sector is the manner in which patients are detained by hospital authorities for their inability to settle medical bills after treatment. Some detained patients are discharged pre-maturely. This often occurs when a patient's condition demands advanced laboratory investigation or any other specialist investigation and the patient can not pay for the one which has been done for him. The hospital management normally insist on discharging the patient pre-maturely.

Health for all by the year 2000 is not realistic and exists only in theory. Private health care is available but not affordable, while public health care especially at the country side may be available but useless because of the out-of-stock (O.S.) syndrome. The nurses are

not always there and in most cases the doctors are private practitioners in government pay roll who visit their offices at their own convenient time. That is why many of them refuse to live in the quarters attached to General hospitals. They prefer to come from some other places.

The State of health care delivery in Nigeria could be likened to what happened in Latin America as was quoted in *Awake Magazine of November 22, 1998*, from Human Rights and Social Work.

Richardo and Justina are poor Latin American farmers living some 80 kilometers from the nearest city. When Gemma, their baby girl, fell ill they took her to a nearby private health clinic, but the staff turned them away because it was obvious that Richardo could not pay the fees. The next day, Justina borrowed money from neighbours to pay for public transportation and made the long trip to the city. When Justina and the baby finally reached the city's small government hospital, Justina was told that there were no beds available and that she should come back the next morning. As she had no relatives in the city and no money to rent a room, she spent the night on a table in the public market. Justina held the baby close to give her comfort and some protection, but to no avail. That night little Gemma died.

Tragically, although the world's more than one billion poor have the right to medical care, the benefits of medical care are still beyond their reach.

People are dying daily, suffering endlessly because of the frequent strikes by doctors and other para-medical staff. *The Guardian of March 18, 1999*, observed that public doctors downed tools for the second time in three months. The first had lasted the whole of seven weeks and was called off only to be resumed within four weeks. There should be selfish and nationalistic approach to negotiations between doctors/other paramedical staff and ministry of health officials.

Another problem of health is greed on the part of health personnel including doctors. This is why today doctors who are

gynecologists carry out operations simply because they charge a lot of money for carrying out operation. You equally find surgeons who claim to be experts in dental problems. The problem is that at times people are operated upon in cases where they would have simply been treated. Nurses are even worse of in this abuse of profession because it is only operation that they admit they can not handle.

Most of the doctors administer all forms of treatment even when they are not qualified to handle such cases. This is principally why people die in their numbers in ill-equipped maternity homes as a result of incompetence of handlers in such homes.

Causes of Poor Health Care Delivery

There are many causes as we shall see below:

Poor Finance of Public Hospitals: According to Professor Olusanya Adesemi - Doro Consultant - in - charge Trauma Unit, Lagos University Hospital (LUTH), POOR HEALTH FINANCE is the real issue to address for high cost of treatment. He continued, dilapidated infrastructures, obsolete equipment and materials, lack of electricity and potable water, poor drug supply are the major problems of the teaching hospital.

Value Added Tax (VAT): The imposition of Value Added Tax (VAT) on medical raw materials and consumables, makes it obvious that the patient's health status is in squalor.

Strike Action by Health Workers: Many patients whose cases needed emergency treatment could not be treated because of the frequent strike action by health workers. Recently a student Nurse of LUTH died because of the doctors strike then. An X-ray test was immediately carried out on her, but the result could not be analysed because the consultant was on strike who would have diagnosed her case unfortunately she died. Her case is just one of hundreds that could have occurred due to the doctors' strike action. *The Guardian of March 18, 1999*, noted that:

Mrs. Adeola Mohammed lost a relation because there was no way to get the patient to a good hospital in time after a hasty discharge from LUTH. However, she blames doctors for the death of her nephew. Naturally, she thinks doctors ought to fully abide by

their Hippocratic Oath, by which they should not willfully or by default be responsible for any death or suffering. Yet, doctors, by turning her nephew down, are to be blamed for his untimely death at 22 years.

Lack of Trust in the Nigerian Society: *The Post Express of Saturday March, 27, 1999*, quoted Dr. Omeche as saying that:

Hospitals that detain patients do so because of the crisis of confidence which prevails in the Nigerian society today. The major problem is that of trust because most patients who promise to settle their bills disappear into thin air after they are discharged upon full recovery. He said that doctors who detain indigent patients are more humane than those who insist on pre-treatment deposit.

Greed among Health Personnel: Some members of the healthcare sector seem to be in a rush over "earthly things". In attempt to achieve this aim, many of them practice various tricks on patients who have come to them for help. Some of the things they do include:

- (1) Those in government pay-roll prefer that patients who come to the hospitals see them at their private clinics.
- (2) They demand huge amount of money as pre-treatment deposit.
- (3) Those who can not settle exorbitant hospital bills are detained.
- (4) They are in a haste to operate on patients because of the high cost. At times minor problems are not treated simply but hastily operated on.
- (5) There is no respect for area of specialization. They do every thing just for the sake of money.

Consequences of poor healthcare delivery

People are dying daily and suffering endlessly as a result

Self-medication: With the high cost of treatment in the hospitals coupled with huge amount of money as pre-treatment deposit

detention when discharged but one unable to pay the exorbitant hospital bills. Many people are afraid of hospitals and resort to self medication. Self prescription becomes common but in itself it is also a health problem. This is because it could lead to drug addiction, over-dosage of drugs, wrong diagnosis by the individual and the consumption of expired drugs. These are unquestionably injurious to the health of the user.

Quackery and Mediocrity: Many people who can not afford the exorbitant hospital bills and are not good at self-medication, patronize quacks. They at times do this not out of their own will but what will they do. Do you watch your son or daughter in pains without at least making efforts? Some of these quacks own maternity homes, Chemist shops or are even street hawkers. Many of them operate illegally.

Begging: Many Nigerians who can not afford the high medical bills charged in most hospitals in the country now resort to begging. What a shame to the Nation. Definitely this puts a question mark on the goal of Health for all by the year 2000. Commuters in Nigerian cities who shuttle in buses or even people trekking have become used to a new generation of Nigerians with health problems telling pathetic stories about one health problem or the other which has forced them to begging to raise money for their medical treatment in Nigerian hospitals mostly.

What is Dangerous: Insistence on pre-treatment deposit could result in the patient dying before cash could be raised for him or her. This is because of low wages paid to Nigerian workers and a general bad attitude for the petty traders. Many people can not afford initial treatment in the hospitals.

Medical Homes: Because of the general high cost of obtaining medical treatment in Nigeria today, many people are unwilling patients of medical homes. They have merely resorted to this as their only option.

Delayed discharge: Paying the pre-treatment deposit does not solve the financial problem of the patient in the interim. As the patient's condition improves, he will be required to bring more money. For a patient whose condition demands advanced laboratory

investigations within or outside the hospital, the patient is expected to pay for this laboratory investigations irrespective of the fact that he has paid the pre-treatment deposit. The hospitals in most cases prepare pre-mature discharge bill for the patient.

Detaining discharged patients who can not pay exorbitant hospital bills: Many discharged patients are now "prisoners" or labourers of many hospitals private or public. A typical example is that of Mrs Jaiye Balogun who according to *The Post Express of Saturday March 27, 1999*, was detained along with her new born baby at LUTH because her husband could not settle the ₦28,000 maternity bill immediately. The said woman in her own words as quoted by *The Post Express* said:

When I was taken to LUTH, they had demanded a ₦10,000 deposit which was paid, but after I delivered my baby they refused to let us go home untill the balance was paid. It was a terrible experience which erased the joy of my child birth.

This woman's case is just one out of millions of such cases. Moreover, the woman and her husband must belong to the middle class for them to have afforded the ₦10,000 deposit and not long after discharge the balance was paid and the woman and her child were released. There are examples of people who can not pay, not that they do not want to but because they can not afford to pay. What happens to them?

Solutions

Some diseases have no cure and the only way is avoidance. For instance, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Sickle Cell Anaemia both are cell diseases and therefore not curable at least for now. There is also diabetes.

AIDS

As many as 27 million people may be unaware that they are infected. Some 2.3 million people died of AIDS in 1997, a fifth of the 11.7 million AIDS death since the late 1970s. Nearly half of those who died were women, WHO (1998).

More than 8 million children under 15 have lost a mother or both parents to AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic. The number of these AIDS orphans in the 23 countries studied

projected to double in the next two years and to reach 40 million by year 2010 noted a United Nations Population Fund (1998).

This Day Newspaper of Friday March 5, 1999, noted that: Children orphaned by HIV/AIDS are more likely to stop going to school than others in their age groups. They are more likely to have to support themselves and to take on adult responsibilities in the home. They are more likely to leave home or loose their homes. Girls may feel increased pressure to marry.

AIDS has a devastating impact on individual lives, house holds and communities. It depletes the working - age, intensifies poverty, reduces the number of teachers and skilled workers, and strains overtaxed health care system and other social services.

The Guardian on Saturday, March 27, 1999, noted that: Doctors, nurses and counsellors are trained to listen to people's problem and experiences with HIV/AIDS. They can also give useful facts and support. AIDS is a new and serious disease, so there are false rumours and misunderstandings about it, some of which are quite ridiculous and frightening. A Counsellor will tell you what the facts of AIDS are and what the myths are.

HIV/AIDS are passed through sex. The only way when infected one does not pass it to another person is to avoid sexual intercourse. Condoms can reduce the risk of passing on HIV or other sexually-transmitted diseases. Condoms must be used correctly for effectiveness.

If your partner is infected, there are ways of showing love and help instead of running away, like listening to whatever he or she has to say, remembering special things that he or she likes, spending time together and being there for each other. It is not true that whenever you come into contact with AIDS patient you are infected. You can hug, hold each other's hands, touch, hold your partner in your arms and kiss if you do not have cuts or sores in your mouth.

*Some couples allow HIV/AIDS to bring chaos and conflict into their relationship/marriage according to *The Guardian of March 27, 1999*. They argue endlessly about who is to blame for the infection. This often causes great discord and unhappiness. It*

also makes it difficult for them to accept the realities of HIV/AIDS, live positively with it and make plans for the future.

The wife who abandons her HIV - positive husband almost always ends up in the arms of another man. She may have been infected already and may therefore infect the new man. She may not bother to find out the man's sexual history, only to end up with another infected man, who may now infect her (where she is not infected already). It is better to stay together, confront the problem together and work out the solutions together. It can happen to a husband who runs away from his HIV infected wife.

Sickle-Cell Anaemia

Judging from the incessant sufferings that sickle-cell victims undergo, according to *Healthcare Magazine of May, 1992*, It is often a wish by several parents that their afflicted child should better be dead than continue to go through the living-hell which a CRISIS - the attack of illness brings. And a lot sufferers do die before they reach the age of 20.

However, medical experts according to the Health Magazing of May 1996, say sickle-cell anaemia is an ailment that is peculiar to black people only. It is associated with severe pains in the bone. As at now, the ailment has no cure because it is a cell disease. And as the AIDS cases has shown, it is not easy to treat cell-based diseases because malformed human cells cannot be taken away and replaced with another.

A sickler must have gone through a lot of sufferings before he or she could attain 29 years. Babatunde a victim of sickle-cell anaemia confirms this:

I started falling sick at nine but we, myself and my parents, did not know that it is sickle-cell anaemia. I used to be sick on a regular basis and I still do. Anytime I go to the hospital, which is frequent, I used to meet a lot of people who are victims of this disease.

To avoid the problem of sickle-cell anaemia intending couples

has taken a lead in this direction by insisting that intending couples must present the result of genotype tests before wedding. This is to avoid producing children that have sickle-cell anaemia.

Two people with AA and AA can marry. This is the same with people with AA and AS but people with AS and AS are not encouraged to marry. The same with persons with AS and SS or SS and SS.

Diabetes:

Symptoms of diabetes according to *Health care magazine of April, 1999*, include: general body weakness, choking, passing of urine in large quantity etc. The urine passed out by diabetics, if tested, are 8PH/Akaline, foamy and would attract insects (ants) whenever such urine is passed, in contrast to the normal urine of 5 - 6.8PH/Accidic.

One may become a diabetic if one does not consume sugar or glucose within measurable limit. Other reasons for diabetes in human body could be one, if the body refuses to metabolize the content of sugar in the diet; two; if the pancreas which secretes the insulin which is needed to convert the sugar could not perform adequately or if the pancreas, itself, is dead; three; Diabetes may occur in a patient due to one sickness or the other, this is because some patients go about considering their diseases unimportant. However, these diseases if untreated within reasonable time could damage other parts of the human anatomy, thereby causing or exposing the patient to the dangers of deadly or lifelong diseases such as Diabetes (Ibid).

Saving life first

Insistence on pre-treatment deposit could result in the death of the patient if the money is not there immediately. It is better to treat the patient first and later insist on modalities for payment.

Permanent Solution to Strikes

The members of the health personnel should not be selfish in their demand and they should see their profession as a call from God to serve humanity and not an avenue for exploiting the less privileged

in the society. The federal ministry of health should be more diplomatic in dealing with the public health workers. The idea of "no work, no pay" should be dropped. The health workers and the ministry officials should be selfless and nationalistic in their negotiations any time there is need for that.

Adequate Funding of Public Hospitals

There should be adequate funding of our hospitals. The era of dilapidated infrastructures, obsolete equipment and materials, lack of electricity and potable water and poor drug supply should be a thing of the past.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

The imposition of Value Added Tax (VAT) on medical raw materials and consumables should be dropped.

Insistence on Professional Ethics and Area of Specialization

Doctors should be reminded of their professional ethics always and on insistence on the fact that Doctors practice what they specialize in. This is because there are cases of doctors who "Cross-carpet" and they do more harm than good in their "new" areas. Patients should be allowed to sue doctors who go contrary to their area of specialization or for carelessness like in the Western World.

According to Healthcare of April, 1999,

Since Diabetes is described as life-long disease, the applicable terminology for its treatment is managing.

This is because it can only be controlled but not cured. Dr. Nkendirim according to the healthcare

magazine observed that some management measures

such as adhering to the diabetic diet as prescribed by

appropriate personnel, abstinence from intake of

alcohol and other fluids with high level of glucose,

reduction in carbohydrate intake. Because of the

difficulty associated with the last option, reason

being that the body requires carbohydrate diet which

constitute major source of glucose which in turn is

coverted into energy in human body, the pathologist

suggests that Diabetics include vegetables frequently

in their diet. Vegetables, he said, has potentials of

minimizing the sugar level in the Diabetics and has

Chapter Nine

Problems of Poverty

Everyone has the right to a standard of living, adequate healthcare and well-being to himself and his family; including food, clothing, housing and medical care.

- Article 25 of UN Human Rights.

Poverty is a matter of economic deprivation, not of character deficiency. Poverty is first and foremost an economic state. According to Neubeck (1979):

Being poor means, essentially, lacking a means of subsistence capable of providing what - in this society and at this time could be considered a secure and standard of living. On the one hand, poverty is an absolute state - by any objective measure the poor are materially deprived to the point where survival often becomes an issue. And, on the other hand, poverty is a relative state - the poor are materially deprived in comparison with the majority of the population... The poor, in essence, are millions of people who are economically obsolete. Those men, women, and children whose contribution to production and consumption is considered peripheral to the ongoing operation of the American economic system. Unable to produce or unable to demand rewards for their contribution to production, and thus unable to consume, millions live out their lives in a state of economic deprivation. The promises of the consumer society remain well beyond their reach.

Most of the people living in or near poverty hold full time jobs, for which wages are so low that they cannot count on attaining a secure and adequate standard of living. For those food service workers domestic helps, textile workers, and others who work long hours for small wages, many rural farmers, economic success is an unattainable goal that cannot be achieved through hard work.

Poverty has been defined as a production problems, and poverty alleviation as an investment. According to Idriss (1992) Most

systems of resource allocation that are made by societies, and as such they can be reserved. Pricing policies, credit systems, and social and productive services which neglect the poor, as well as gender discrimination, are not natural, universal and inevitable facts - and neither is the poverty they give rise to. One of the major obstacles to overcome in fighting poverty is the perception of poverty itself - and of the poor. In this regard, perhaps the most important point is that the poor are not idle, they work. The rural poor are poor farmers, poor herders and poor fishermen. In short they are poor producers: their income are gained from their work. The answer to poverty lies in creating the conditions for them to earn more from their work. This will mean making the poor more productive. The poverty of nations and the poverty of the people are not as easily separable as was often thought in the past.

According to Idriss (1992) poverty is not only a personal phenomenon, it is a social status. As such, while its effects can be measured on the level of the individual, its causes must be sought elsewhere. In a world of competition for scarce resources investments in rural development tend to be captured by those with national and local power - a group which rarely encompasses the rural poor. While the poor can overcome poverty, they will not be able to until this becomes a major focus of national policy and action.

Nigeria is a country of considerable mineral wealth and potentials for diversified development. Ndolo (1997) noted:

It is a major oil producer, with petroleum accounting for over 30 percent of total Gross Domestic product (GDP) and 90 per cent of exports. There are also vast reserves of natural gas which are yet to be fully exploited.

Almost without exception, the leaders of coups d'etat and new juntas declare that their action is necessary for national reconstruction and economic growth. Typically, they argue that political parties and civilian politicians have become corrupt and have monopolized social and economic resources, while the economy has stagnated and the nation as a whole has suffered, allowing social antagonism, to emerge. Only a period of reformist military rule can correct these developments and thereby facilitate economic growth.

However, this view of the military is not correct because in the history of Nigerian nationhood, the military has ruled more than the civilians and has constituted more than 75 per cent of the political instability in Nigeria. The major problems of inflation, stagnation agriculture, foreign debt, heavy defence spending and corruption still persist. Agu (1997) describes the Nigerian economy as follows:

Food was scarce and expensive. People died unaccountably. Salaries were not paid to workers. Hospitals, universities, primary and secondary schools closed either because of non-payment of salaries or because people wanted increase, or still because of student demonstrations. Government was seriously under attack. People did not want to know which government might be held responsible - whether the past or present. So, these displaced responses have had very serious impact on both the generality of the people, and on the economy itself.

In her own contribution Omeje (1997), noted that: The economy is so bad, people are dying of hunger, there is unemployment and unpaid employment, inflation, hardship of all kinds abound. Majority of the people no longer sleep for thought and want of what to eat.

Most of the poor are women and it is the poorest who suffer most from environmental degradation. With no income, the poor must scrounge what they can from the land to survive, and as the Land is degraded, so are their lives.

The constant rape of the nation's scarce resources have left many Nigerians poor while nature made all Nigerians rich because of mineral resources. Nigerians have not cultivated the culture of probing past leaders and this is very important for accountability purposes. When General Sani Abacha died on June 8, 1998, the federal government financial records showed that he alone embezzled more than ₦500 billion. Almost all his ministers removed from the government coffers amounts ranging from millions to billions of Naira. For instance, Chief Anthony Ani Abacha's finance minister refunded ₦258 million while Alhaji Dalhatu Bashir, former Minister of Steel refunded ₦430 million. Alhaji Ismaila Gwarzo, Abacha's national security adviser was even worse than all the ministers and other members of the inner caucus under Abacha's

Nobody should be deceived into believing that late General Sani Abacha was the worst Nigerian in terms of looting the government treasury but he was in terms of abuse of human rights. There are other past heads of state who might even be worse than Abacha. If Nigerians did not probe the finance activities of Abacha while in office, it could have been difficult to find his secret financial activities.

Former Borno State military administrator Colonel Ozodinobi was sacked for embezzlement of public funds. He once told the people of Borno State that he bought four cellular phones at a fantastic N6 million among other evils he committed against the people of the state in terms of embezzlement of funds some of which were meant for poverty alleviation. Sacked Ozodinobi is not an exception many other governors were and are like him but he was only "unfortunate" that the people of the state were interested in his misrule and have people with "long legs" who then arranged for his punishment. *The News* (1997) noted that:

Ozodinobi is not the first Borno State helmsman to be removed unceremoniously. Col. Mohammed Lawan Maina had also received the boot under similar circumstance, in 1990 after he allegedly-claimed to have spent millions to entertain the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles and his now estranged wife, Lady Diana for a few hours visit to the state while the two visited Nigeria then. He was replaced by then Lagos State administrator, Col. Buba Marwa. Ozodinobi's replacement, Col. Aniebo has already been sworn in.

The case of Enugu State is even worse than all the other States. It is a "fertile ground" for dubious and corrupt administrators because of the calibre of people who are the leaders of thought in the state. They are mostly made up of "hungry" people who are government "dependants". The few that are not "hungry" lobby the governors to make their children and relations commissioners or advisers and in the process of doing this they lose their "personalities" which means at the end Enugu State is left without a personality who can stand and condemn embezzlement of the state fund and "fight" to Aso Rock for punishment of corrupt administrators. For instance Navy Capt. Temi Ejoor while an

economy but at Abia State he was "humbled" while he was in the state as an administrator because the state has personalities who are not government dependants.

United Nations Economists according to *The Guardian of Monday April 26, 1999*, have called African governments and the international community to come up with new ways of tackling poverty in Africa. A report published by the UN Development last week said Africa was the only region in the world where poverty had actually increased since the 1970s.

According to UNDP (1998), more than 40 per cent of Africans are now living on less than \$1 a day. Poverty is on the rise as international aid to Africa declines and war, AIDS and debt continue to wreak economic and social havoc. The continent's huge foreign debt is another major issue. The rate of unemployment in African cities has soared, while the majority of rural population face a shrinking availability of arable land.

Causes of Poverty

Poverty is an economic state: People are poor because they lack money and they lack money because they are unable to sell their labour or because they are able to earn only very small income. In other words, the cause of poverty is not the victim but the nature of the economic system and the way it deals with people. Neubeck (1979).

Low Wages: The minimum wage in Nigeria contributes to poverty because what they pay as salaries is not enough for many people to survive on Neubeck (1979) rightly pointed out:

For those millions of workers who do not belong to unions, wages are often so low as to place them near (if not in) a poverty situation, while federal and state governments have established minimum wages for a variety of occupational areas, the minimum wage is generally set so low that it does not provide families with a secure and adequate standard of living. And periodic upward revisions in the minimum wage have not been sufficient to offset annual inflation and increase in the cost of living.

Accelerated population growth: it is a long time contributor to poverty. According to Idriss (1992).

Even in those countries where the incomes of the poor have declined, mortality rates are also falling pushing the numbers up. In the meantime, land is becoming scarce, plots more fragmented and the soil and pasture increasingly degraded. As long as the poor remains under capitalized, an essential determinant of household income is the amount of labour available to it - household economic strategies favour large families. Access to capital and more secure income changes perceptions of the need for labour. As long as the production systems of the poor remain underdeveloped, population growth remains high, restricting even the future possibility of development.

Exploitative intermediaries: The poor are not unaware of the pressures upon them, and also of means of overcoming them. Their ability to respond, however, is severely impaired by social powerlessness. The poor are surrounded by a dense network of public and private factors reducing their freedom of action and actually draining what few resources they have. Members of the network include traders and money lenders capitalizing upon the economic weakness of the poor, and engaging them in unequal exchanges. They also include public agencies either indifferent to the requirements of the socially uninfluential, or actively engaged in extracting "surplus" for use by other groups (Idriss (1992).

Age is closely linked to Poverty:

In Nigeria, the people who have worked and retired are not recognized rather the governments see them as "economic burden" which of course is bad. The governments retire their employees without gratuity and pensions. They are supposed to receive all these things. Under pressure most governments attempt to pay both though reluctantly while the pensioners suffer and many are dying out of frustration. According to Neubeck (1979);

Many adults reach retirement age only to find that their savings and other economic resources are inadequate and poverty is their future state ... Food costs, medical costs, rent, and utilities escalate but incomes do not keep pace ... Roughly one person in six who is over sixty five is poor. Age, of course,

works against finding or holding employment.

There are even more cases of poverty in Nigeria because Neubeck is writing about his own American society which is of course a developed nation. In our own case majority of the old people are poor for the same reasons.

Periodic employment: Layoffs and seasonal unemployment most affect those with marginal skills. This means that these categories of people have no fixed income and may be before they get another job they must have consumed what they saved. This brings economic hardship on the part of the people which of course can easily lead to poverty. For instance, masons, carpenters etc in the construction industry are laid off once their job finishes.

United Nations Economists according to *The Guardian of Monday April 26, 1999*, have called on African Governments and the International Community to come up with new ways of tackling poverty in Africa. "A report published by the UN Development last week said Africa was the only region in the World where poverty had actually increased since the 1970s".

According to UNDP (1998), more than 40 percent of Africans are now living on less than \$1 a day. Poverty is on the rise as international aid to Africa declines. The continent's huge foreign debt is another major issue. The rate of unemployment in African cities has soared, while the majority rural population faces a shrinking availability of arable land.

Consequences of Poverty

There are many consequences of poverty as discussed below:
Malnutrition: United Nations Children's Emergency Fund NICEF (1998), indicated that seven million children die each year as a result of malnutrition. UNICEF further alerts that malnutrition is responsible for the death of 55 percent of 12 million children under the age of five who die each year. Killings and untimely death of children are not the whole disaster brought on the young ones by malnutrition. The scourge is responsible for numerous physical and mental handicaps as well as weakened human systems. Even adults suffer and die of malnutrition only that there are more cases among the young persons.

Credit: Credit schemes have usually not extended support to small

farmers and the poor. According to Idriss (1992):

Credit has been concentrated among richer farmers with collateral, and with demand for larger loans. In order to improve their productivity the poor have been forced to seek credit from informal moneylenders - at virtually confiscatory rates. Again, the cost of modernization has been much higher for the poor than for the better off. The inevitable result has been a lower rate of change and the consolidation, rather than the reduction of poverty.

Commercial Services: The poor rural people have had to incur the extra ordinary costs of handling their own transport of goods to and from service points - frequently over long and deficient line of communication. The alternative has been to resort to private intermediaries offering goods, and buying products, at prices very different from those enjoyed by larger producers. In effect, the better-off and the poor have confronted different sets of prices with the poor paying more for what they buy, and receiving less for what they sell. (Idriss 1992).

Targeting of Resources: In a world of competition for scarce resources, investment in rural development tend to be captured by those with national and local power - a group which rarely encompasses the rural poor. The poor have as a result been left to their own devices, while the better-off have received a wide range of assistance which even allow them to encroach upon the land of the poor.

Denial of education: According to Idriss (1992), The denial of educational advantages means that much human talent remains hidden and repressed. Talent that goes unrecognized and insufficiently cultivated is not going to be utilized. "We have no real way of knowing how much potential talent goes to waste annually because millions of families lack the economic resources to ensure their children an opportunity to cultivate and demonstrate it. As a consequence, the whole is poorer both culturally and materially".

National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS) noted that:

The Nigerian child is also faced with the ever-escalating problem that a large percentage of Nigerian children

innocently see poverty as a normal phenomenon.

According to the United Nations (1997), the Nigerian child represents one of the poorest on earth, denied of healthcare and terribly malnourished.

Solutions to Poverty

Poverty is less a failure of the poor, than a failure of policy makers to grasp their potential: According to Idriss (1992), As individuals, many of the poor are virtually unreachable. As member of associations and groups they create their own channels for institutional access. The dynamics of poverty are reversible, but only in collaboration with the poor, themselves. The most valid spokesmen of the poor are the poor themselves.

Economic Services and Assets: The lack of these things have been obstacles to poverty alleviation in the past.

The mass of the rural poor are self-employed, and it is upon the improvement in the means of production directly accessible to them that their prosperity depends. Health and education are very important, but offer more if combined with the material means of making a living - of putting body and mind to work. These assets and services include land, water, technology, commercial services handling output and inputs and credit - provided with an economic policy framework conducive to their optimal exploitation.
Idriss (1992)

Change of Attitude towards Poverty: Poverty can be attacked through collective action. It is high time we stopped deceiving ourselves that poverty is as a result of laziness. It is nothing but deprivation which can only be alleviated through restructuring the entire social, economic and political set ups of the nation. Leaders should be selfless and nationalistic in their policies and implementations.

Re-distribute Wealth and income: This can be achieved by placing restrictions on the senseless accumulation of wealth by a few. This can be achieved by learning the culture of probing past leaders and if this is done and the guilty ones are punished Nigeria will be better off. If Abacha did not die nobody would have known that he alone collected from the government coffers more than ₦500 billion. All

his collaborators from federal down to local governments must have embezzled an enormous amount of money as he did. When these looters are caught government can use the money recovered from them to engage in mass oriented projects that can lead to poverty alleviation.

The Nigerian economy should have an inbuilt mechanism that is capable of mobilising enough domestic savings for investment. Dr. Pat Utomi in *The Guardian* of May 26, 1999, noted that:

the mobilised savings should be channelled towards the critical sectors that will help to activate industrial growth. He stressed the need for the government to pay more attention to the growth of domestic savings which, he said, has been the major plank that has contributed to the rapid development of many countries.

Although foreign capitals have also contributed in economic growth, available World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) data show that domestic savings have contributed more to industrial growth than the foreign capital.

Nigerians cannot understand why the government should continue to spend huge amount of money on a peace mission abroad while its citizens wallow in poverty and starvation. The human and financial cost of Nigeria's contribution in Sierra Leone was made an issue in the presidential campaign where Obasanjo reportedly vowed to pull out Nigeria from the mission. The money spent on the mission should rather be used for poverty alleviation.

Yinka Odusola, a Political Science Student at the University of Lagos according to *Newswatch* of June 7, 1999, *does not believe that sending troops to troubled spots alone could enhance the nation's leadership role in Africa. International community would respect us if we are able to feed ourselves, if we are able to clothe ourselves, and if we are able to house ourselves. Obasanjo should always seek to promote peace in the fighting subregions by initiating peace meetings and reconciliations.*

Chapter Ten

Drug Abuse

Drug is any chemical compound or non-infectious substance according to Fransworth (1969), other than food which when taken into the body, helps to change the chemical, physical and mental stage of the body. While abuse according to Oxford Dictionary (1967), is wrong use of things without due regards to the accepted practice.

Drug abuse makes their adherents to be useless and selfish so that they cannot contribute effectively to their societies. Wolfgang et al (1990), maintained that drug abuse is the use of drugs without medical advise or direction and which could be injurious to the health of the concerned and the entire society.

Drug abuse stated Wolfgang et al (1990), includes the indiscriminate sale of drugs by unlicensed medicine dealers, drug addiction, drug trafficking or peddling, self-medication, taking expired drugs, over dose or under dose of proper diagnosis. It also includes unhygienic storage of drugs and exposure to heat or temperature not recommended by the drug manufacturer.

Coleman (1976), views drug abuse as the excessive consumption of drugs. This refers to a situation in which people administer drugs indiscriminately in a manner that deviates from the approved medical usage.

The National campaign against drug abuse was launched by Mrs. Maryam Babangida on the 14th of October, 1987 with the theme "Yes to life No to Drug Abuse". In view of the damages done to the drug addicts and the country's image, Ibrahim Babangida's administration in 1987, established National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA). In 1994, the Federal government banned smoking in public places and insisted that those advertising cigarettes must include the fact that the Federal government warns that cigarette smoking is dangerous to health. Benson and Hedges brand of cigarette made in London also advertises that tobacco seriously damages health. Now Federal Ministry of Health warns that smokers are liable to die young.

Efobi (1983), identified people who are likely to abuse drugs as follows:

- (i) People who are genuinely ill and were treated with such drugs in hospitals;
- (ii) medical workers who have access to such drugs;
- (iii) young people who use it to produce pleasant excitements;
- (iv) people of advancing age who usually experience aches and pains;
- (v) people who have problems and need drugs to sleep or lighten their burdens.

Cocaine according to Orubu (1986), in contemporary Nigeria has perhaps become one of the most controversial drugs and receives the highest degree of attention, following the April, 10, 1985 public execution by firing squad of the first three convicts tried under the miscellaneous Decree No. 20 of 1984 in Lagos. When taken excessively cocaine falsifies reality and chronic addiction could lead to mental illness such as psychosis.

Neubeck (1979), most recent sociological explanations emphasize that illegal drug use is learned behaviour. Sociologists generally agree that becoming a user of illegal drugs involves being a member of and identifying with a group of people who are already users.

Dohner (1978), asserts that drug abuse which is loosely used by the public in connection with narcotics and other hard drugs actually apply to a whole range of substances by nicotine (tobacco) sleeping pills, pain relievers, antibiotics. Drug abuse encompasses a wide scope, thus involves not only such hard drugs but also neglected practices as alcoholism, self medication etc.

Some drugs have psychological effects on health according to Coleman (1976), drugs help to relieve tension, ease depression, satisfy curiosity. It also makes the addicts to feel "high" and fearless. It enables the addicts to intensify perceptions and remove boredom.

Similarly, Olatawura (1974), noted that the stimulants help students to keep awake at night in order to read for their examinations. It even helps drivers to drive vehicles over long distances or at night. While Oshodi (1973), observed that people use drug to combat hunger, and pointed out that at times farmers in the Northern part of the country use drugs to gain extra strength.

Causes of Drug Abuse

Ogbolu (1979), noted that illiteracy and wrong education, lack of adequate information on drugs contribute to this "unhealthy practices of drug addiction". He also attribute free access to drugs to everybody and unrealistic code on sale of dangerous drugs by some local chemist shops. Indiscriminate sale of drug on open market and streets without licences lead to abuse of drugs.

Uzoka (1981), attributed the problem of drug addiction to the disorganization of society and the effect of rapid urbanization. He noted that new demands of modern life have changed the demand for achievement. Those who are unable to get those things of modern life have no alternative than to take drugs for solace.

Broken home could be a contributory factor. Olaoye (1988) pointed out that when parental care is lacking in the home, the children remain unguided and, as a result, could get into association with people of questionable character. Thus, they resort to drugs in order to find solace to their matrimonial problems.

Students most of the time use drugs out of ignorance. Oshunku (1987), noted that anti-sleep tablets which are supposed to have the power to keep students awake and enable them to study excessively even when they are mentally or physically exhausted, have serious side effects on the lives of those students.

The social learning theory according to Bandura and Walter (1961), teaches that drug use is a conscious phenomena and is learnt like other forms of socialization. The home, the school or the society to which the individual belongs may aid and abet the process.

Learned behaviours from micro-wave channels such as televisions, films and other allied medium of audio visual communication have a part to play in this problem of drug abuse.

Maddison (1971), believes that a lot of factors could give rise to drug addition amongst which he has occupational stress as the major cause. While Taiwo (1991), says that people take drugs because of frustration with life arising out of marital problems, stress from over working and the effects of economic conditions.

Health care magazine (1996), self prescription is common but constitutes health problem to the ignorant. It can lead to drug addiction, over-dosage of drugs, wrong diagnosis by the individual and the consumption of drugs which have been kept for too long and hence deteriorated with age and could be injurious to the health of

buy drugs of different types for their own use without prescription by a physician as to the dosage and effects on the body. This problem is complicated by the existence of drug peddlers and hawkers, medicine stores and chemists who sell different drugs to people. This situation has contributed so much to the incidence of drug abuse in our society.

Iwundu (1996), is of the opinion that youths take drugs because of clashing values, spiritual suffering, fear and lack of fulfilment. He found out that in many cases, the first use of the drug is an attempt to quell spiritual frustration and provide temporary solace from the storms of life.

What is it about Nigerian society that makes so many people seek out and accept psychoactive substance? Mismanaged economy is a major contributory factor, since many people can not afford hospital bills, unemployment, while those working are not paid for months etc.

Merton and Nisbet (1976), noted that:

It is an aspect or manifestation of a much more general social problem. If substantial numbers of persons find it necessary to use drugs in order to feel comfortable, or if their lives are lacking in meaning and they therefore turn to drugs to provide it, the problem is less in the drugs than in the way of life that has been afforded them.

As with mental illness, alcoholism, and suicide, widespread drug use may occur because many people are subjected to harmful social condition. Drug use may be one of a variety of responses troubled people use to cope with problems in living.

Psychoactive drugs must be available before they can be used Neubeck (1979). This means that availability is a contributory factor in drug abuse.

Consequences of Drug Abuse

Leiser (1973), maintains that drug abuse constitutes a major public health hazard and social disorganisation e.g. rampages, riotous demonstration. He further emphasized that termination of studies, accidents, child abuse, crime - armed robbery etc are some

make one act in bizarre manner e.g. madness and in worse cases the death of the indulger. It could also lead to self indulgence, dependence and promiscuity which is antithetical to values like self-reliance.

In his own contribution, Kuti (1990), asserts that those who abuse drugs rampantly should know that they are exposing themselves to tolerance which is a situation whereby repeated administration of a particular drug produces decreases in health. This also involves dependency as well which is a habit the user has developed with compelling desire to continue taking the drug.

Drug dependence according to World Health Organization (WHO) is a state of psychological and sometimes physical disorganization resulting from the interaction between a living organism and a drug. This is characterized by behavioural and other responses that always include a compulsion to take the drug on a continuous basis in order to experience its psychic effects and some times to avoid the discomfort of its absence. A person may be dependent on more than one drug at a particular point in time.

Neubeck (1979), heroin and other opiates are physical addictives. Heroin addicts who stop using the drug suffer from serious with-drawal symptoms. Though heroin in and of itself apparently does not cause physiological damage, it is associated with serious health problems. For example, children born to addicted women are themselves addicted to heroin and must undergo withdrawal from the drug upon birth.

Odejide (1991), asserts that people now drink to dispel fatigue, reduce shyness and psychological effectiveness. Alcohol according to him is depressant which temporarily reduces inhibition, memory and judgement. Excessive use will damage the brain and liver and may eventually lead to the death of the victim. Addiction he noted breeds criminality. When a drug addict uses all his income to procure the required drug, he will not be able to feed himself and he might engage in touting and expose himself to all sorts of criminal activities. It is also a contributory factor to juvenile delinquency.

Drug abuse has created a lot of problems for the society. These problems include prostitution, increase in crime rate, and armed robbery, health hazard, mental disorder and fatal accidents *Daily Times of 14th May, 1986*, quoted the then head of state General Ibrahim Babangida who estimated that up to eighty per cent of road accidents in Nigeria resulted from drug abuse primarily and followed

by poor driving skills and illiteracy.

Oshuntokun (1975), while writing on students and anti-sleeping tablets drew the attention of students to the dangers of "energy tablets" according to him, such tablets are supposed to have the magic power to keep students awake and enable them to study round the clock even when they are physically and mentally exhausted. According to him, the most dangerous effect of the pills to their consumers is that they become addicted to them and without them, their lives become unbearable.

Drug abuse is both a social and health problem. It has given rise to mental disorders, crimes and untimely deaths. This problem has been a source of concern to people because of its health effects. For instance, Anumonye (1977), in a survey of cases at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), found out a significant incidence of brain damage, gastric complications, liver problems and neurotic disorder among a sample of drug addicts.

In a similar study by Boroffka (1966), he observed that between 1959 and 1980, as much as 15 per cent of all admissions to the Aro psychiatric centre, Abeokuta and about 20 per cent of all out-patient consultations at the University Teaching Hospital Ibadan (UBTH) had Psychiatric problems associated with drug addiction.

Psychological dependence on drugs causes boredom and depression. The drug according to Boroffka (1966), may have been used originally in order to feel "high" for instance among university students. It has been observed that those addicts (students) who indulge in secret cults use hard drugs also. These drugs help to motivate them to engage in nefarious activities like raping, armed robbery, rioting, abandoning and neglecting their studies etc.

Numerous drugs have various side effects on man. In attempting self-medication there had been cases of unidentified diseases and health complications to user. For instance, in the case of abortion by quacks or those taking drugs they prescribed for themselves. This can result in death or spending more money than it would have cost the drug abuser if he/she had sought the help of a qualified medical expert.

Cassens (1970), observed that studies by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), indicate that drug addiction has an impact on job performance. He pointed out that Nigeria lost millions of man-years through work accidents, absenteeism and low

Drug addicts run the risk of high blood pressure, cancer and deformed babies in the case of pregnant women Okeke, (1986). In his own contribution Ogbuaja (1985), observed that drugs prepare criminals psychologically for crime.

At times people are subjected to drug abuse by forces outside their own control like in prisons and hospitals etc. Becker (1973),

When the one administering drug has sufficient control over the user, he can safely ignore the other's interests altogether, and his actions can be designed solely to serve his own interests, personal or (more likely) organizational.

This not only infringes upon the rights of individuals but also has some medical implications.

Possession of marijuana and some other drugs are against the law and those found guilty are imprisoned or fined or at extreme cases executed. When some drugs are taken the powers of judgement in time, space and powers of reasoning of those involved are impaired. A mother may be convinced that she has recently fed her baby even though hours have passed. A young girl who sets out to have a high time with drugs may find herself pregnant without having had the chance to consider that possibility before hand. Havice, (1968).

World Health Organisation's Programme in January/February, 1998 titled Tobacco or Health: Choose Health, noted that among developments that led to the change of mind are the following:

1. The determination by health officials that cigarette smoke is harmful to the health of non-smokers. When forced to breathe smoke-filled air, a non-smoker becomes, paradoxically, a smoker and thus at risk to tobacco-related diseases. According to estimates, each year passive smoking accounts for 4,000 to 5,000 deaths in the United States, and 1,000 deaths in the United Kingdom.
2. The increasing number of women smokers in the industrialised world. Indeed since the mid 1980s,

common form of female cancer in the United States - the first country to show this trend,

3. From 1960 to 1980, the mortality rate for females from lung cancer doubled in 28 industrialised countries. What did the advertisement pushing a special brand of cigarettes for women say: 'You've come a long way, baby' they have, in lung cancer rates.
4. The huckstering of smokeless tobacco, which is chewed and sniffed. The use of tobacco in this way causes mouth cancer, thus indicating that it is not only smoke but tobacco itself that threatens health.
5. The schedule testing this year of what is described as a "clean cigarette". Though promoted as 'smokeless', 'ashless' and 'odourless', the new product is not tobacco - less, and tobacco endangers health...;
6. And the hard fact that about 2.5 million people die each year from all diseases caused by tobacco. In developed countries, cigarettes are linked to at least 80 percent of all deaths from lung cancer, to 75 per cent from chronic bronchitis, and to 22 per cent from heart disease.

Solutions to Drug Abuse

Okonkwo (1991), asserts that serious attempts at the eradication or reduction of drug abuse should be pursued relentlessly inspite of obvious failures. He also emphasized that the government should educate the citizens about the dangers involved in drug abuse. Moreover, films of affected victims should be shown especially on campuses to let the youths have a glimpse of the consequences and decide for themselves what they want. It is better for them to face their problems squarely and seek positive solutions to them, rather than deceiving themselves by seeking temporary solace and pleasures offered by drugs.

Turner (1996), asserted that the best way of eradicating the problems is to give the people especially the youths, education and enlightenment so that they will be aware of the dangers of drug addiction and thus be in a position to say 'no' to drug abuse.

He suggested the establishment of drug rehabilitation centres to be operated by psychiatrists and psychologists who, according to him, are professionally equipped to provide therapy for the problem.

Chapter Eleven

Problems of Work

Everyone who works, has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity. - Article 23 of U N Human Rights.

Work is an activity that produces something of value for other people it means more than paid job but for the purposes of this book it implies paid job. Contemporary social scientists have suggested a number of ways in which work is central to our everyday lives. According to Brande (1975):

Work is the means by which we are expected to pursue the American Dream - the acquisition of material goods and services and financial security. The pay we receive for our labour helps determine our standard of living and our life - style. The jobs we hold are also major determinants of our position in the overall class structure. This is true not only in purely economic terms but also with regard to power and prestige. Thus the nature of our work often tells other people who we are. We may be treated with deference, accepted as an equal, or dismissed as a non-person depending on our work status.

All jobs are not rated equally some are rated more than the others - Therefore those whose type of work is rated higher are more regarded in the society than the others. According to Neubeck (1979):

Social scientists have found that work has a very personal meaning to people. It can serve as an important source of self - esteem. If we are confronted by challenges at work, and if we overcome them, we gain a sense of accomplishment. Work tasks may give us the chance to feel a sense of mastery over our immediate environment and to display particular talents. Our self-esteem may be further enhanced if our work is valued and rated

work services as a measure of our social worth and a key source of our personal identity.

Despite these advantages of working, millions of people can not find jobs. Even those working majority of them are not taken care of, that is their welfare is not the concern of their employers and they receive meagre wages. Their working conditions are what Marx called "humanizing experience for the majority of workers". This leads to job dissatisfaction among workers. Those in the rural areas are not even better-off because periodic unemployment and frequent fragmentation of land left many farmers without enough land to farm on. Worse still there are people whose land are not fertile at all.

Work in Pre-Colonial Nigeria

In pre-colonial Nigeria there was nothing like unemployment or unpaid employment. It was the era of self-employment for all however, few people worked to be paid on temporary basis before they go back to their own business. Majority of Nigerians were then based on the primary sector (agriculture).

Traditional education which is learning about the ways of life of a people according to Adesina (1988), concerns itself with the teaching and learning processes of the natives.

Its curriculum, methodology, organisation and administration are entirely patterned to reflect the beliefs, customs and experiences of the society in which the child lives. The objectives of traditional education are political, social and economic.

Another significant features of traditional education is its emphasis on vocation. Boys and girls before reaching the age of puberty are constantly asked, what 'vocation' they intend to pursue. In certain cases these are family vocations and the youngsters are already 'born' into a vocation or profession for example, farming, blacksmithing, drumming, carving, dyeing, weaving or wood technology.

Generally, the education of women centres on domestic affairs, the responsibilities of a mother to her child and of a wife to her husband. In the end, traditional education strives to prepare the individual as a functional and useful member of society or community in which he lives. Adesina, (1988).

With this, type of education nobody will be seeking paid employment. Before the person is a grown-up, the person must have known what to do for a living. Then there was nothing like unpaid employment and job dissatisfaction because the person will be happy to continue the vocation of his ancestors.

Work in Post-Colonial Nigeria

In Post-Colonial Nigeria, many changes have taken place in the rural societies. When the missionaries brought education their intention was to make the people read and interpret the Bible. Many people who became literate did not want to follow the vocations of their ancestors even though they grew up with them.

They erroneously believed that those things were for illiterate one among them. That was why after independence the government emphasized education for self reliance. They included craft in schools and also school farms. There is hardly any primary or secondary school in Nigeria without a school farm. The idea is to make students realise that those who are literate can also do either craft or farm or even both. According to Olisa and Obiukwu (1992);

Education was recognised as the key to the type of development which the authorities expected to take place in the rural areas. Part of the objective was to eliminate the defects of both the traditional and colonial education system which, as well-known, had not rendered the individual sufficiently self-reliant, inquisitive and loyal to the emerging Nigerian Nation.

It is estimated that less than 30 per cent of the population of any African country has access to colonial language in use in the country. According to Kalu ed (1977)

Such a language adopted as a central medium for intellectual exchange blocks access to knowledge for the large proportion of the people. Those who lack the language are therefore barred from positions with the potential for upward mobility. It is evident that a language situation which excluded the vast majority of the population from effective participation in the economic, political and cultural life of the nation can not lead to desired rapid economic development.

For instance, in Nigeria the minimum qualification for employment both in the private and public sectors is first School Leaving Certificate though in theory. Majority of employers now prefer those applicants with at least West African School Certificate, or WAEC attempted because of their level of awareness.

It has also been noted that in education, the adoption of the colonial language in teaching the African Child, tends to isolate him from his social context and natural environment. The consequence of this, is that the child is constantly grappling with two different worlds, the world of the school made artificial by the use of the foreign language and the national world of the family and the society and the society in which the native language is the ordinary medium of communication. This may lead to permanent psychological cleavage, intellectually divided loyalties and a feeling of not belonging which generates complexes and lack of identification with the child's social environment and the values of his indigenous culture (Ibid). This is the genesis of the decline in self-employment and hence unemployment since everybody available can not be employed.

According to *Newswatch* of March 14, 1998, the man who controls the conditions under which another works, hijacks the in-built sovereignty of work and to that extent controls the other man's life. This much was evident in the institutions of slavery, feudalism and the early stages of capitalism. The early struggles for man's political freedom naturally had to settle the explosive problem of the rights of the worker.

The labour unions that emerged to crystalise these rights did not terminate the sovereignty of labour. Man still continues to work in order to live. But the unions have given labour dignity and have simultaneously invested workers with the power to nurse, protect and expand their collective interests. Society, everywhere labour unionism is effective, has progressed rapidly, the short comings of the unions not withstanding. The worker, liberated and confident, releases his creative intellect and gears production to heights that would have been unacceptably idealistic some two centuries ago, (Ibid).

Work-Related Problems

Worker dissatisfaction: The salaries of many employed people are not enough to enable them to buy necessary commodities and pay for

other services. The necessary things that would ease 'tension' in work places after work are not affordable by many workers. The implication is that some workers would like to quit, to rebel against their bureaucratic superiors or to take more satisfying jobs.

In Nigeria, one's place of work makes much meaning because if an individual is employed by the state government with this current minimum wage the worker receives (₦3,000) as minimum for first school leaving certificate holders but in the Oil industry for example, the employees go home at the end of the month with nothing less than ₦20,000. The two workers may live in the same environment and buy from the same market.

Strike Action: When meaningful negotiations fail between workers and employers, in most cases the workers resort to strike action. Whenever negotiation fail, the government on its own part dissolves the labour union as if it is a better way of dealing with the matter. For instance, in 1987, the Federal government dissolved the NLC and ordered the Police to seal up its headquarters in Lagos. Ali Chiroma, former NLC President said on December 23, 1987 that: "There is no country in the World which has so far succeeded in destroying the Trade Union movement. As the government has a right to exist, so does the trade union movement". The commonest causes of strike are demand for increase in salaries and other conditions of service.

Arbitrary Termination of Appointments or Pre-mature Retirement

The military governments and the Nigerian civilian governments often terminate or retire pre-maturely workers in positions of authority to give room for their own people. They often accuse the officers of corruption based on hear-say without trial or hearing from them. Worse still those sacked or retired pre-maturely nothing is given to them in form of gratuity and pensions or some months salaries in lieu of notice for those sacked.

Late General Abacha while he was busy looting more than ₦500 billion from the government treasury and planning self-succession with corrupt politicians, ordered that 40 per cent of the work force be laid off because of lack of money in the country. Many state administrators insist that the only conditions under which they can pay the new minimum wage was to retrench up to 50 per cent of the work force in their respective States.

Low Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries to be meaningful to workers must reflect the cost of living. Ubeku (1975) "...wages paid are much that can satisfy the immediate physiological needs of employees. It is only when the immediate physiological and safety needs of employees are satisfied that one can expect them to work well in an effort to achieve the higher needs." But in Nigeria, the reverse is the case. Many workers are so lowly paid that they can not afford normal standard of living which forces them to slum dwelling in Urban areas. They cannot feed their children adequately resulting in manutrition in some cases. They can not afford school fees for their children therefore many of them end up as delinquents or house helps. Some married women who can not live under frustrating financial conditions, "surrender" their bodies to men thereby committing adultery.

Retired workers: The case of retired workers is even more pathetic than the working people. They are seen as "beggars and nuisance" by the government they had worked for throughout their working life. Gratuity is not paid and before one will be enrolled in the pension at least two years must have elapsed. This has made retirement a terrible experience and workers fear to retire. The essence of gratuity is to enable the worker to re-adjust life after leaving his work place. While the pension will make life not frustrating for him. Those in the pension list receive pensions in arrears of up to one year.

About 2,372 primary school teachers in Akwa Ibom State who retired between 1991 and April 1999 are being owed ₦388 million as terminal benefits. None of the teachers who retired from 1994 has been paid his gratuity while 27 teachers have died without being paid pension or gratuity noted *The Guardian of April 26, 1999*.

Bureaucratization of the work place: Bureaucratic organisation facilitates employers control over work and workers in the interest of attaining a particular goal. In the corporate world, the goal is generally to maximize profit, while the goal for government is to provide public services dictated by law, workers are always expected to obey irrespective of their personal feelings. The role of informal association is undermined for the sake of efficiency in the work places.

Necbeck, (1979),

In a bureaucratic set up the following features are always present:

- (1) A clear cut division of labour, within which each worker is formally assigned specialized tasks and duties.
- (2) A hierarchy of authority, in which every individual has a supervisor or boss whose work-related directives must be obeyed;
- (3) Organizational roles and regulations that govern work performance, delineate the rights and responsibilities of each individual, and dictate proper channels of communication;
- (4) Demands for rationality and efficiency in the performance of work tasks, requiring individuals to set aside their personal feelings when dealing with others;
- (5) A ladder like system of material and symbols rewards based on technical qualifications and the ability to perform specialized work tasks. The rewards are intended to motivate individuals to compete for movement upward in the bureaucracy and to stimulate loyalty to the work organization (Ibid).

Unemployment

Unemployment refers to the number of people in the population who are willing and offer themselves for employment but could not be employed because of lack of vacancies for them. There are thousands of people who have become discouraged in the search for employment and have simply given up. There are others who because of government emphasis on certificates give up the idea of looking for work because they are not literate in the western education but only in the vocation of their people. First School Leaving Certificate is the minimum certificate for employment in Nigeria.

Causes of Unemployment

Non functional education:

Our educational system and the curriculum have not been functional enough to reflect the realities of our stage of development and or priority especially in terms of rural development in general and agriculture in particular. Onokerhoraye and Okafor (1994) observed that:

Certainly, the curriculum has not served to prepare

young people from rural areas for taking up a job other than white - collar one, and there are simply not enough of these to go round. In the rural school, the instruction given is typically alien to the environment, and as such, does not prepare such school leavers for working in rural sector; on the contrary, it leads these youngsters to ignore farming as an occupation, and look for jobs elsewhere.

Technological Change: The introduction of labour saving machines has caused unemployment mostly among semi-skilled and unskilled workers. For instance, machines used in the construction industry and in agriculture. A single machine can do the work of one hundred men in a day e.g. in cutting grasses or in making heaps i.e. cultivation in agriculture.

Consequences of Unemployment.

There are many consequences of unemployment:

Changed life: According to Neubeck (1979) as their financial resources become depleted, many of the unemployed workers withdraw from contact with friends and relatives because they could not afford to return social favours and obligations. Thus, the unemployed avoids the very persons whose contacts might have been useful in finding new work. Beyond this, the unemployed workers were unhappy over the loss of on-the-job friendship that had helped give meaning to their everyday life.

Doubt of worth and depression: Their psychological moods interfere with the job search, and relationship with friends and family begin to fall apart. They begin to doubt their worth, frustrated, furious, and filled with despair. Family relations are at the lowest ebb. It is at this stage that suicides were most likely to occur.

Solutions to the Problems of Work

Job satisfaction: Human beings come to the workplace with their individual needs. According to Ubeku (1975), need is accompanied by a state of drive or tension that results in a behaviour being directed towards a goal that will satisfy the need and thus reduce the drive or tension. In the first category of needs are the physiological needs which every human being wants to satisfy first.

court or the bride wealth is returned.

- (a) *living separately but not officially divorced or the bride wealth has not been returned:* This is a situation where the husband and wife can not agree in principle and both families can not resolve the problem. At times a woman finding herself in this type of situation runs away from her matrimonial home back to her father's house or rents a house for herself if she is either working or trading. At times the husband could ask her to go away from her matrimonial home through the "middle" man. The point we are making here is that because of matrimonial problem a woman now lives outside her matrimonial home but there is no official separation from the Law Court or the bride wealth is not returned to her husband. Therefore, in principle they are still husband and wife though with matrimonial problem.
- (b) Husband and wife living together but one of the partner or both has (have) lost interest in the marriage but are living together because of their children. Under this category in principle the marriage is "dead" but they manage to live together because of societal expectations. This category of people want to deceive the public and pretend that things are normal though to outsiders. There are two main reasons for doing this: One is to give their children chance in marriage because people are fond of saying like father like son and like mother like daughter and secondly to maintain their social status. When the author sampled opinion of people who are involved in this category he found out that adultery on the part of the woman is the major cause. In most cases the husband stops sexual relationship with the adulterous woman. The husband either marries a second wife or starts keeping concubines.
- (c) Divorce - official breaking of marriage in law court or the return of the bride wealth to the husband's family. Henceforth, the woman becomes free from the "bondage" of marriage and she now becomes free to re-marry if somebody else is still interested in her for marriage. Assuming by chance they reconcile, that is the woman and her former husband the husband will pay her bride wealth again because he had collected the previous one.

Functions of the family

The functions of the family include:

Reproduction and physical maintenance: Aguene (1998), noted that when we were born into families, we were born helpless but our families provided nurture and protection, by feeding, clothing and housing us. The family continues to shoulder these responsibilities until we are able to take care of ourselves.

Socialization: Socialization is the process by which beings who are biologically human become socially human. Otite and Ogionwo (1985), noted that parents bring up their children on the assumption that they are anticipating the future of these children. They socialize their children to fit into a particular type of social system. The effectiveness of a particular socialization pattern is always relative to the extent to which future condition can be accurately anticipated.

Social Control: We learn the socially approved ways for realizing our personal interests through social control. Aguene (1998), noted that the new born baby sucking the mother's breast stops and looks at the reaction of the mother when it bites the mother's breast. The reaction of the mother will determine what the child will do next time. It is said that charity begins at home. Many Nigerians believe that punishment of offending children helps to shape their future morally. Through social control a child can be made humble or even for responsible participation in society at large.

Status Placement: Children inherit status position of their parents initially and internalize their characteristics. But this is temporary because after some years personal achievement will count as the case of Okonkwo in *Things Fall Apart* by Chinua Achebe. Therefore, the son of a university professor can end up a secondary school teacher.

Causes of Marital Instability

Coleman (1958), in his contribution explained that the high rate of divorce is not because people make foolish choice during their marriage, but because they allow issues that do not really matter to be their binding factor, and consequently any of the party could desert the other unceremoniously.

Stole (1955), explained that marriage is an exclusive association of two people and that if the man and woman who marry

do not disengage themselves from their parents, and friends they will invariably fall into divorce. He further warned of the interference of relatives which he said leads to divorce also. He is of the opinion that couples must finance their marriage and try to achieve independence as much as possible.

Christensen (1963), contended that a person in his teens is usually less emotionally mature than a person in his twenties and so less able to make a good selection. In such a marriage we do know that pre-marital pregnancy is usually the cause and this leads to early divorce.

Little (1973), posits that the rate of divorce in towns depends on economic situations. He noted that in Ibadan rich traders entice people's wives with their money. He asserted that this act by the rich traders has resulted in wide spread divorce. In his own contribution Hart (1976), said that the factors which must be considered in the explanation of marital breakdown are those which affect the degree of conflict between the husband and wife, those that effect the value attached to the marriage and those that affect the opportunity of the individual to run away from the marriage. In other words Hart was emphasising on the need to adhere strictly by couples to the norms and values that regulate marriage, and that if this is not adhered to, the possibility of broken home is assured.

Haralombos (1980), observed that there is a relationship between income and marital breakdown and says that low income places strain on marriage especially on the husband who has failed to live up to his role as a father, husband and bread winner. Most women do not have enough patience with their husbands tend to abandon the family for "greener pastures" to the detriment of the children.

Landes (1960), observed that when husband and wife belong to the same religious faith, that the rate of divorce is lower than if they belong to different religious faiths. He is of the opinion that long period of courtship or acquaintanceship with a partner before marriage has been known to go a long way in sustaining most relationships.

Otiite and Ogionwo (1979), equally contended that some of the causes of divorce ranges from childlessness, cruelty, infidelity to impotency. They also observed that women commanding more resources tend to make them wield more power and influence. This

without the knowledge of their parents.

In his own contribution Click (1979), stated that the age of marriage is an important factor when considering marriage instability. He believed that people who marry older in age have less cases of marriage instability. He is of the opinion that people who get married in early age are emotionally immature and not in position to assume the responsibilities of marriage. He advocated for people to marry when they are at least from twenty-five years and above. By implication he ruled out the possibility of early and forced marriage due to maturity.

Dike (1986), stressed the economic undertone of marital instability. According to him, the Nigerian civil war brought some changes to the Igbo people's orientation in marital expectations. Immediately after the civil war when anomie in the Durkheim concept prevailed, many young wives were enticed away from their husbands by the rich people. He further said that in Igbo land, poor maintenance of wife, where a man neglects his responsibilities to his wife is a contributory factor in marital instability. The neglected wife may decide to quit and re-marry instead of being subjected to emotional and economic torture.

Waller and Hill (1951), pointed out that difference in personality and character between the couple lead to marital instability. They emphasized that married persons engage in conflict because having been born, what they were, having been conditioned as they were by their culture or by socialization they acquired different personality which predispose them to conflict.

Whatever, the reasons for women seeking paid employment, the side effects are considerable in that the role of wife changes. Instead of being solely concerned with domestic affairs the wife becomes a worker as well, she plays two roles, which can cause role conflict.

Aguene (1998), for many traditional people the aim of marriage is procreation and without it, marriage is incomplete. In begetting offspring the ruralities therefore, avert the threat of extinction of one's lineage which is considered a calamity in all rural societies. Many of us in the urban areas come from rural areas therefore childless marriages are bound to experience conflict in most cases.

Physical deformity can cause divorce because of non

who is now physically deformed may not allow the other partner to "go" out. There is a man faced with this type of problem what the wife did was to start dating men since she was young infact she was a third wife to the said man. Unfortunately for her she became pregnant and since the husband was physically deformed she could not explain to the husband the source of her pregnancy. She was sent out by the husband but unfortunately during delivery she died. The husband did not mourn her death because he believed that the gods of their land had intervened on his behalf.

Real Life Example

Paula Corbin Jones and her husband have separated, but both say a divorce is not likely, *USA Today* reported. The newspaper quoted Mrs. Jones, 33, as saying that "the situation with her husband is not any different than other couples" that live apart because of different career ambitions and interests. We are not going to get ugly at each other. They were married in 1991 and have been discussing trial separation for some time.

The newspaper said the split follows disagreements over strategy in her now settled sexual harassment suit against President Bill Clinton, how to spend the money they received and where to live. Steve Jones, 39, is currently contesting his dismissal from North-West Airlines, which fired him from his job as a counter clerk. Their two sons will live with their mother in a new house she bought recently.

According to the paper, Mrs. Jones and Clinton reached an out-of-court settlement of \$860,000 on her claim that Clinton made an improper sexual advance to her in a Little Rock Hotel room in 1991. Her share of the money came to \$201,000, while the rest went to Lawyers.

Criminal behaviour can cause marital instability because of the social stigma associated with crime. In modern times, those convicted of criminal acts are duly sentenced according to the gravity of the offence. The partner may opt out of the marriage at least to testify that he or she is not aiding or abetting crime.

Infidelity is the commonest cause of divorce. Most women in the society are fashion conscious and resort to unfaithful life style with men to meet up. Some men and women have sexual problems that they can hardly stay without the opposite sex. The consequence for the man is that the women's family resources are spent on women. For

the women, they have sex in open places, guest houses and in emergency cases right on top of their matrimonial bed. Teenagers use them to learn how to sex women. Some foolish sexy women even give away part of their feeding money received from their husbands to applicants and even students for sexual satisfaction.

Consequences of Marital Instability

Otite and Ogionwo (1979) emphasized that parents are the most important socializing agents for the child at the very early stages of his development. They further said that family as a representative of the larger society is the place where the child learns the real behaviour patterns, values, attitudes norms etc of the society. Therefore, any form of disorder in the family will obstruct a child from gaining these advantages.

May (1975), is of the view that many delinquent acts, could be traced to broken homes. He explained that the quality of family life in the home determine the social standard of a child in life. He said that many types of deviant behaviour are linked to disruption of good moral upbringing of the parents.

Dike (1986), also noted that divorce could inflict frustration on children and render them useless in life. He maintained that the result of this factor leads to children becoming nuisance to the society if urgent action is not taken to integrate them into the family. Horn (1975), noted that the behaviour of children from broken homes is deviant. He observed that when spouses dissolve their marriage, there children are exposed to hardship and difficulties.

According to Russel (1983), children suffer a great deal from divorce, they get nervous disorders and various kinds of upsets of one sort or another. They feel that they are living in a dangerous world. Furthermore, he said that it fills them probably first with harrow, then with a kind of indifference and later on with an impulse to imitate.

Macculy (1974), said that the strain of separation, loneliness on the part of divorced mothers, coupled with a deep sense of failure make her nervous, and tend to be over protective, thereby giving the children opportunity to show problems in their behaviour.

Children from broken homes develop bitterness and hatred among themselves because of the foundation which were laid by their parents. This may lead them to indulge in prostitution, armed robbery or even street fighting. It may create financial problem

Chapter Thirteen

Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse and neglect could be defined as any act of maltreatment which includes emotional deprivation, neglect and malnutrition. World Health Organisation WHO (1977), said that it is the systematic and unconscious exposure of children below the age of seven to numerous hazards capable of endangering their lives. Oxford dictionary describes a child as a young human being below the age of puberty.

The incidence of child abuse and neglect is on the high side in modern times because of the following reasons: global economic recession, structural adjustment programmes and other related economic reconstruction programmes, insufficient income, poverty and broken homes etc. This led the United Nations General Assembly to declare 1979 as the international year of the child.

Forms of Child Abuse

Kinard (1977), gave the forms of child abuse to include the following:

- (a) emotional abuse and emotional neglect
- (b) sexual abuse
- (c) physical neglect
- (d) physical abuse

A. Emotional Abuse and Emotional Neglect

According to Kinard (1979), emotional abuse refers to an injury to a child's psychological self just as physical abuse consists of injury to a child's body. Its intention and effects are punitive which is generally experienced as parental hostility or rejection such as verbal criticism of a child's failure to meet unrealistic expectations or standards for his or her performance. While emotional neglect according to Goldstein (1979), refers to emotional deprivation failure to provide the psychological nurture necessary for a child's psychological growth and development.

B. Sexual Abuse

The National Centre for Child Abuse and Neglect (1978), defined sex abuse as any of a sexual nature upon or with a child performed by parents or caretaker without the child's consent and

understanding.

There are more cases involving caretaker than parents. At times masters provide necessary items and even more to entice young girls approaching puberty under their care. This is why in most cases wives insist that house girls living with them go back to their parents on reaching puberty to save their husbands from temptation. Some husbands end up making their house girls their second wives because of pregnancies and the parents of the girls will not accept them together with their pregnancies from their masters. However, sexual abuse could be the other way round where a woman sexually abuses a young boy in her care like the Biblical Joseph and his madam.

C. Physical Abuse

Barton (1976), identified physical abuse to include: pushing the child, pinching, slapping, flogging the child, and asking the child to kneel down for hours with raised hands, beating the child to a point of unconsciousness, burning a part of the child's body, pouring cold or hot water on the child, pushing the child against an object etc. It is indicated by physical injuries generally considered to be deliberately inflicted by a caretaker or parents. It is the easiest form of abuse to identify because the injuries are often visible even to the untrained observer.

D. Physical Neglect

Izura (1985), said that physical neglect is exemplified by child labour which includes: industrial labour with pay or without pay. In strange homes as house - helps, in markets carrying wares for people who have come to shop and also selling of wares for their parents or guardians. Physical neglect also occurs when a child's health is endangered because of lack of adequate food, clothing shelter or supervision.

Child abuse and neglect is not practiced only in Nigeria it is a world wide affair. *Awake Magazine* of 22, November 1998, quoting World Press Review, noted that:

Derivan, a South American boy, is one sad example his small hands are raw from handling the coarse leaves of sisal, a plant fibber used to make mattresses. His job is to pick up the leayes in a store-room and carry them to a processing maching some 90 meters away. By the end of 12-hours work

day, he has moved a tonne of leaves. Derivan began working when he was five. To day he is 11 years old.

The international labour office estimated that a quarter of a billion children between the ages of 5 and 14 are child labourers today - an army of small workers nearly as big as the combined populations of Brazil and Mexico. Many of these children without childhood protection toil in mines, dragging containers filled with coal. Trudge through mud to harvest crops; or crouch at looms to make rugs. Even toddlers - three, four and five year olds - are yoked together in teams to plow, seed, and glean fields from dawn to dusk. Children, says a landowner in an Asian country, "are cheaper to run than tractors and smarter than oxen." (Ibid).

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child provides the following guarantees for children in need of special protection measures according to *Tell Magazine of June 1, 1999*,

Article 19: Protection from Abuse and Neglect. The state shall protect the child from all forms of maltreatment by parents or others responsible for the care of the child and establish appropriate social programmes for the prevention of victims.

Article 20: Protection of a Child without a Family. The state is obliged to provide special protection for a child deprived of the family environment and to ensure that appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement is available in such cases. Efforts to meet this obligation shall pay due regard to the child's cultural background.

Article 22: Refugee and Displaced Children: special protection shall be granted to a refugee child or to a child seeking refugee status. It is the state's obligation to cooperate with competent organisations which provide such protection and assistance.

Article 32: Child Labour: The child has the right to be protected from work that threatens his or her health. Education or development. The state shall set

minimum ages for employment and regulate working conditions.

Article 34: Sexual Exploitation: The state shall protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, including prostitution and involvement in pornography.

Article 35: Sale, Trafficking and Abduction of Children. It is the state's obligation to make every effort to prevent the sale, trafficking and abduction of children.

Article 37: Torture and Deprivation of Liberty. No child shall be subjected to torture, cruel treatment or punishment, unlawful arrest or deprivation of liberty. Both capital punishment and life imprisonment with the possibility of release are prohibited for offences committed by persons below 18 years. Any child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interests not to do so. A child who is detained shall have legal and other assistance as well as contact with the family.

Causes of Child Abuse and Neglect

Melinek (1969), pointed out that emotionally abused children often grow up as emotionally crippled parents who are unable to provide affectionate relationships for their children. One of the causes of child abuse is when it is inherited which is always mistaken for a normal pattern of rearing children.

In his own contribution Crickson (1960), noted that the abusers may not have had the required mothering experience needed to raise children. The abusers could as a child have harboured ill feelings towards their parents and could not act against their mothers but as adults, they see their children as scape-goats.

Pollock (1978), noted that child abuse is more likely to occur in families of low socio-economic status. It is easier to witness poor people abusing their children than to see rich people abusing their children. Elmemr (1967), observed that most of the families are

made up of children who cannot attend school due to poverty and the fact that they are too many, they are given out to hawk, or given out as maids to "strangers."

Many Africans believe that for children to be intelligent, they have to be handled harshly. Ekpe (1986) cultural torrelance for physical punishment is another factor in a family in which physical punishment is used as a disciplinary measures. The parents may select violent acts to show their feeling when angry. For instance, some women, put grinded pepper into the virgina of their daughters or maids living with them when they have disgraceful sexual behaviour.

At times it is purely psychological. For instance, having an unwanted baby can result to child abuse as the child is already hated even before birth. This is because when a child is born into a family, the question of who the father of the child is, is usually the first thing especially when the mother of the child is not yet married. Family life (1998).

Awake Magazine of 22nd November, 1998, noted that on December 10, 1997, Human Rights Day, First Lady of the United States, Hillary Clinton told the UN that the world continues to treat women as less than complete citizens. According to her two thirds of the World's 130 million children unable to attend school are girls. Two thirds of the world's 96 million illiterates are women. Women also suffer greatly from domestic and sexual violence which remains, added Mrs Clinton, one of the most under-reported and widespread human rights violations in the world.

Some females fall prey to violence even before they are born. Particularly in some Asian countries, some mothers abort their unborn daughters because they prefer sons to daughters. In certain places the preference for sons had made genetic testing for sex selection a booming business. One gender - detection clinic advertised its services by suggesting that it was better to spend \$38 now on terminatory to female foetus than to spend \$3700 later on paying for her dowry. Such advertisements work (Ibid). Son preference is present in other parts of the world as well, including Nigeria. Changing people's attitude and mentality towards women deserve immediate attention. *The Guardian Wednesday March 3, 1999*, observed that: The police in Lagos are holding a woman who allegedly attempted to sell her four month old son for two hundred thousand naira (N200,000). A medical consultant informed the police

who pretended to be buyers.

Tayo's husband had persuaded her to agree to the deal. according to Tayo, her husband, who evaded arrest, convinced her to bring Tunde to an Ikeja Hotel for sale to some rich businessmen. With the proceeds, they could have a new life. The husband ran away with a friend whom he is sharing one room with at the outskirts of Lagos.

Tayo maintains that "I'm ready to keep my son, if only I can get some money to trade and make profit and feed the child. If there is no money to feed him, he will die and it would have been better to sell, anyway."

Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect

Martin (1974), observed that physical injury such as fractures, bruises, burns, internal injuries are also common and the worst of it is the psychological trauma of a child being raised in an abusive and violent environment.

In his own contribution Wilson (1986), said that the population that is abused is different from the population of the children who are not abused. Their academic achievement are generally below average and further more they were found to exhibit behaviour indicative of psychological problems. Abused youngsters are aggressive, less mature, less self confident and less responsive to adult modelling. The outcome is the segregation tendency which limits his intellectual and emotional progress.

Izuora (1986), contended that, the behaviour of a child who is abused becomes noticeable through offence and misdeed committed by the child which is regarded as socially deviant and therefore becomes a questionable character and can lead to delinquency.

The child who is abused will learn various degrees of deviant behaviour like stealing, violence, learning to hate indiscriminately against others. Eze (1991), observed reduced intellectual and psychological development of the child is higher among children left in the care of nannies for a long period as a matter of fact, these children suffer the most severe forms of child abuse.

Adoption

Awake quoting the European Newspaper reported that some mothers in Ukraine were told their infants were stillborn. It was also claimed that these babies were subsequently sold. Other mothers may

have been informed that their children were mentally handicapped. Under such pressure, distraught mothers are more easily persuaded to sign over their children for adoption. Yet other children may never have reached the orphanages to which they were sent but may have ended up in foreign countries. Children who are adopted lack roots - they may feel cut off from their background or origin.

When it comes to adoption, emotions run high. According to *Awake Magazine* of May 8, 1996,

Extremes of love and gratitude are seen alongside bitterness and ingratitude. Edgar Wallace, for example, never forgave his mother for abandoning him, which is how he assessed her actions. She went to see him in the last year of her life, reluctantly seeking some financial assistance, but Edgar, affluent as he was by that time, brusquely turned her away. Soon after, when he learned that his mother would have been buried in a pauper's grave but for the kindness of friends who paid for her funeral, he deeply regretted his insensitively.

Criminal Acts Against Children And Their Punishments

Some of these acts include the following according to Family Life (1998);

(i) **Duty to Provide Necessaries**

S. 301 of the Criminal Code lays a duty on every person who is the head of a family and who has the charge of a child under the age of fourteen and such a child being a member of his household to provide necessaries for the child. Necessaries here mean the basic things which the child needs to keep alive - foods, clothes, shelter, health care etc.

Where such a person fails to provide these necessaries without any lawful excuse with the result that the life of the child is endangered or his health likely be permanently injured, such a person commits a crime and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment (see S. 339CC). In *R vs Senior* (1899) (Q. 13:283) the court held that the fact that a parent belongs to a religious sect which considers medical treatment irreligious is not a defence to a breach of a duty to provide necessaries. But given that economic situation in Nigeria, poverty could be a defence.

(ii) **Defilement of Girls Under Thirteen**

S. 218 of the Criminal Code provides that any person who has or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 13 years (rape or attempted rape is guilty of an offence and is liable to imprisonment for life. Also by S. 221 (1) of the Criminal Code, where the girl is above 13 years but under 16 years of age the offender is liable to imprisonment for two years.

(iii) **Cruelty to Children**

S. 238 of the penal code provides that any person who has charge or care of a child under the age of 15 years or who is in a position of authority over such child and who purposely or wilfully ill-treats or neglects such a child in such a way as to cause the child unnecessary suffering commits an offence punishable with up to two years imprisonment. The punishment extends to five years if the ill-treatment or neglect results in serious injury to the health of the child. Such acts of ill-treatment include - sexual abuse, child battering, consistent verbal assault of basic rights and needs of children by their parents.

Solution to Child Abuse and Neglect

The Guardian of Thursday, March 18, 1999, quoted Kaduna State Government to have reviewed an edict banning the withdrawal of children from school by their parents for early marriage and farming activities. The edict stipulated ₦500 fine or three months imprisonment for first offenders, while ₦1,000 or six months imprisonment or both were presented for anyone who had earlier been convicted for the offence. This was as a result of declining rate of pupils' enrolment in schools in the state. Kaduna state is not the only state with this problem but her government decided to take the bull by the horns.

The Federal and State Government should establish Child Support Agencies to take care of neglected and abused children. Those who have kids whether within or outside marriage should be prosecuted by the agency for either neglect or abuse. Even teenagers who impregnate teenage girls should be forced to take care of the kids with their pocket money or they stop schooling to work in order to support their children.

In some other places like in Nsukka area in Enugu State Nigeria, they do not give out a child born by an unmarried mother to anybody. That is if you marry the mother, the child can live with you and your wife (his or her mother) but you are only a guardian to the child and not a social father. The implication is that the child in question will have the same mother with the rest of the offspring of the marriage but not the same father. The child in question has no social father and by implication he is not a full member of his own community. Though he would be given a parcel of land to build a house by her mother's family it is only a gift and not a right. Among some Igbo of Nigeria, a child is known by her father's name. People ask who is your father even before asking you of your name.

Among the Igbo of Nigeria, the social father is more important than the biological father. However, it is the best when the biological father is the social father. Among the Igbo people there are cases where a girl is asked to stay back and bear children for their dead or living fathers especially where their fathers have no male issues but there is a ceremony to mark this and the child if a male one will inherit property belonging to his maternal grandfather.

In every society, according to *Family News* (1998), especially in that of the Igbos an unmarried girl who delivers a baby is often neglected, looked down upon and is usually the object of gossip in that society and decades ago many societies ostracised such girls. This affects her family too, on the other hand, some unwanted pregnancies may be aborted and some of the children may be killed after birth by their mothers.

Causes of pre-marital Pregnancies

Baker (1968), observed that pre-marital pregnancy could be caused by early dating of school children at colleges, various studies show that youngsters begin a kind of dating by the time they are still at school. This early dating could lead to pre-marital pregnancy since the young can easily become emotionally involved with their boy friends. According to Adeforansin, the president of National Council of Women Societies NCWS in *Newswatch of January 26, 1987*, noted that:

teenage parenthood is a reflection of the society and it is no longer uncommon to find old men picking up young girls in the streets for ₦5. She continued, such men corrupt young girls who are naive and

ignorant, they give them what their parents cannot give them and when such girls become pregnant they are usually not around to help or they deny ever coming across them.

According to Simon (1963), African illegitimate rate is by far the greatest due to none acceptance of contraceptive and the general disapproval of abortion. Other important contributory factors include the late marrying age, uneven sex ratio in towns, the instability of family life, the influence of European sex habits and the excessive prominence given to sex in the contemporary European culture.

Davis (1939); reported that the causes of illegitimacy such as low mentality or bad home condition are not so much causes of the total phenomena as explanations of why particular women become illegitimate mothers. According to him, it takes two to procreate an illegitimate child. He also observed that the mothers did not practice use of contraceptive or they did practice it inefficiently.

According to *Times International of March 11th, 1983*, with the take over of schools by government, discipline become rationed and no rule allows principals to expel any student on account of illicit relationships. The case is even worse in the tertiary institutions where students of opposite sex believe that sexual relationship is the major aspect of their campus life. Even in lecture halls and right before lecturers students fondle themselves thereby showing disrespect for their teachers.

Coser (1974), suggested that the principle of legitimacy does not operate under the condition where one child is regarded as an asset, in such a situation an unmarried mother need not trouble about her social status because the fact of having children only makes her the more desirable and she speedily acquires a husband who would not be troubled whether the child is the result of his love making or not. He concluded that the group of mother and child is incomplete and that the sociological position of the father is regarded as being indispensable.

Ventura *et al* (1983), in their article on illegitimacy proposed solutions for dealing with the problems of unmarried mothers. These include strengthening the family tie, raising moral standard and offering recreational facilities to adolescents, all of which are directed towards reducing the frequency of non-marital sexual relationship. In his own contribution Kingsley (1985), suggested other means like citizens should be taught serious scientific compulsory education

concerning the nature of sex, reproduction and contraception. Also, the states should advertise and distribute contraception techniques to all individuals ensuring that failure to use the technique could not be excused on the grounds of poverty or lack of calculations. Offenders, he suggested should be given long term imprisonment. They suggest that if sex education is taught in schools, there will be less cases of pre-marital pregnancies because illiterate girls indulge in pre-marital pregnancies than literate girls. This is because most illiterate girls are ignorant of sex education.

Children who are not taken good care of by their parents indulge themselves in pre-marital sex. This is because if you have a grown up daughter and you can not provide her with some of her necessary needs she will be out of control and try anything possible to "meet" up with other girls in town because girls these days spend a lot of money on clothes and cosmetics.

Unemployment or underpayment or even non payment of salaries for months or years can cause pre-marital pregnancy either directly or indirectly. Many families are now faced with financial problems because of the prevailing depressed economy. Many young girls who are not taken good care of get directly involved as a result of their search for alternative means of livelihood. They pick up sugar daddies who give them money.

Some selfish parents use their daughters as commercial labourers. They serve in restaurants, beer parlours or join their mothers in contract work. The category of women mostly involved are adulterous women who are now getting old and no longer attract men. They now use their daughters to retain their "illegal" businesses. Some of them hand over their lovers to their daughters to make sure that the lavish spending in their "joint" is not stopped because of their old age.

Ebigbo and Abaga (1990), found from their study on the sexual experience of street trading girls in Enugu, that some of the girls sexually seduced in the city (Enugu) where universities are situated and who were mainly abused by students liked the seduction and considered it as kind of social elevation.

A young girl who sets out to have a high time smoking or taking drugs may find herself pregnant without having had the chance to consider that possibility before hand, Havice (1968).

Consequences of Pre-marital Pregnancy

Burgess (1974), explained that single parent's family is faced with many problems that are not experienced in two parents family. According to her, single parent family is regarded as disorganised, unstable or 'broken' regardless of the condition of its existence. Hetherington (1979), explained that unmarried mothers experienced task overload. They have to carry out both their own role, and male roles especially in communities where traditional sex stereotyped roles have to be maintained. The unmarried mother, he said faces the problem of authority in disciplining her children. He stated that children view fathers as more powerful and threatening than mothers.

Costin (1972), observed that unmarried mothers are faced with countless of psychological and social problems in their maternal role. She has misunderstandings with the father of her child and the problem of obtaining financial support, medical care, a place to live and legal protection.

Gordon (1973), in his study on mortality rate in the United States, observed that mortality is solely from unmarried mothers, the death he assumed to be as a result of inadequate care, many are inexperienced, so after delivery they give out their children for adoption or cannot give the child adequate care to keep him healthy and this might lead to death.

Hoftman (1979), observed that unmarried mothers have fewer friends, belong to fewer organisations and participate in fewer recreational activities than the married women. In his own contribution Queenhafter (1985), noted that some families and communities do reject both mother and child adding them to the rank of detached, homeless and perhaps delinquents.

Delamont (1980), said that pregnancy out of wedlock are abnormal and undesirable. The desire to have a baby by an unmarried mother is selfish and needs explanation to why she should not. Pregnancy and child bearing is problematic to unmarried mothers and should be treated as such. It is never appropriate to advice child birth, and loss of a baby should not produce grief to an unmarried mother but rather a relief. However, in Africa, the loss of an illegitimate child is a grief rather than relief.

Bibikan and Coldman (1971), claimed that these girls were deprived in their early childhood of consistent behaviour limitations which in their own opinion contributed to a weak and unprepared

Chapter Fifteen

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is not exclusively a male affair rather it could be either ways. However, males seem to be more guilty of this offence than women. This is not to say that males are more sexy than females but because in most cases women can control their sexual urge more than men. Moreover, women are in most cases guilty of sexual inducement when they feel that they want to get something from men or for the sake of sexual satisfaction.

There are more reported cases of sexual harassment involving men than women because in most cases men enjoy being harassed sexually by women only very few people will think otherwise. Moreover, at times women abuse sexual harassment in the sense that in many occasions when a woman is having a problem with her male superior in the Office or her teacher she will claim that the genesis of the problem is sexual harassment. While in actual fact, it may not be true. Here we are concerned with genuine cases of sexual harassment.

Causes of Sexual Harassment

The causes of sexual harassment include the followings:

House helps (boys or girls)

At times, people sexually abuse children kept in their care. This is why in most cases girls who serve as house helps as soon as they are grown ups their madam will insist that they go back to their parents to avoid sharing their husbands with them. There are cases of house girls who become second wives to their masters through pre-marital pregnancies by their masters now husbands. Some sexy men even impregnant their sisters-in-law living with them as house helps. Women are not left out because at times women seduce house boys, relations of their husbands, drivers and other categories of domestic servants and may be this is why males serving in palace were castrated and made eunuchs because they could be sexually harassed by the many wives of kings. Joseph when sold into Egypt by his brothers became the chief domestic servant to Potiphar however after a while his master's wife took notice of him and said "come to bed with me." This she repeated severally without Joseph

succumbing. Finally, she held Joseph by force and he ran away and this angered his madam who now reported the opposite story to her husband who also became annoyed with Joseph and sent him to prison immediately. There are more than one million women like Potiphar's wife across the world today. Gen. (39:1-20).

Employment Opportunities

Women are being employed where they were not employed before like in banks, hospitals, as clerks and accounting officers, teachers etc. In Offices some bosses go as far as *demanding sex* from their subordinates or junior ones both married and unmarried.

Refusal may mean lack of promotion and other benefits or even had recommendation. Some women married or unmarried are given sexual satisfaction as only condition for employment. Those who are desperate about employment succumb.

Studentship

Some teachers discuss their family problems and even demand sex from students as part of the requirements for passing a course. There are many cases of students pointing accusing fingers at their teachers for sexual harassment especially when they fail to make good grades. However, in most cases when school authorities demand that the allegation of sexual harassment be proved many students fail to substantiate their allegations.

However, there are occasions when students insist on proving their allegations. On April 16, 1991, West African Postgraduate Medical College WAPMC wrote Okojie "you have passed in general medicine but have been referred in your dissertation. You may therefore wish to represent your self for re-examination." Thereafter, Okojie went to court on the grounds that her travails arose out of her refusal to capitulate to the sexual advances of some of her examiners.

Believing that she was wrongly assessed, Okojie went to an Ikeja High Court to ask for a declaration that the April 16, 1991, result released to her by the WAPMC does not "represent the true result merited and earned by her. She was also asking the court to declare that based on the report of her performance in the WAPMC Part II Examination, she is entitled to be admitted to the fellowship of the college. The continued with-holding of her result by the college, she says, constitutes an arbitrary misuse of power by the

collegé, *Newswatch* of September 28, 1992.

In the United State of America where research was carried out in the University of California, girls prefer to go to lecturers in groups. There are more than one lecturer in each course so they dodge sexy lecturers' lectures. The same thing with examinations.

Accidental Sexual Harassment

At times sexual harassment is not planned but just by chance. And the sexy person may want to capitalize on the opportunity to do evil to fellow human being.

According to *USA Today*, Mrs Jones and Bill Clinton United States President reached an out-of-court settlement of \$860,000 on her claim that Clinton made an improper sexual advance to her in a little Rock Hotel room in 1991. Her share of the money came to \$201,000, with the rest going to Lawyers.

Sexual Inducement

This is a situation where a person is leading another person into "temptation" by partly exposing some "sensitive" parts of the body. For instance, female students who go to teachers and lean on their desks giving room for the teachers to see their pointed breasts. At times some girls go out of normalcy and wear sexy clothes either to work or to lectures. Sexual inducement is not an only female affairs, men also expose themselves especially where there is a known case of a sexually weak woman. On the average students sexually induce teachers more than teachers sexually harass them.

Patronage/Dependency

When a person depends so much on somebody's patronage in business or any other transaction can lead to sexual harassment. The person comes to believe that without somebody he or she can not survive like in business. The people who are mostly victims in this type of situation are bear parlour "magnets" women who destroy both their social status and bodies in attempt to sell palm wine or beer. Customers who patronize them on daily basis sexually harass both themselves and their daughters or other girls used for the business.

Lack of Self Determination and Conscience

The people who succumb to sexual harassment lack self

determination and conscience. Believing that there is no other alternative but that they must succeed through only one source. They did not internalize the norms and values of their people.

Consequences of Sexual Harassment

Legal Action

In the modern times, female workers sue bosses because the terms of agreement normally do not include sexual satisfaction. Women bosses at times sexually harass their low male workers.

Okorie went to an Ikeja High Court asking for a declaration that the April 6, 1991, result released to her by the WAPMC does not represents the true result merited and earned by her. In her statement of claim she said it is because she turned down advances of Lawal and Awotodu. to support her claims is a series of tape recordings with the specialists and the examiners' report which she tendered as evidence.

Unwanted Pregnancy

Pregnancy could be as a result of sexual harassment especially among teenagers. This is because of inadequate knowledge of pregnancy prevention techniques. Among married women they would even accuse their husbands of being responsible for the pregnancy.

Fornication/Adultery

Some ambitious women who succumb to sexual harassment would because of the benefits accruing from the sexual abuser may like to continue the relationship. At times working class people might use it for promotions and other benefits from their working places. While students may use the opportunity to improve their grades at school.

It is fornication or adultery depending on the individuals concerned. For unmarried persons, it is fornication while for married people it is adultery. However, the two are condemned by Biblical injunctions. Some women who engage in adultery loose their social status and are only staying in their husbands places at their mercy because the Bible recognised divorce only on marital unfaithfulness Matthew (5:32).

Lack of Self Assessment

People who are sexually abused and given the benefits of being "cheap" can not know their ability. For instance, students who are sexually harassed by teachers for marks may not know what she can do on her own. Beer parlour owners who have "big" patronizers feel that they may not make it without their patronage hence they at times succumb to keep their business moving.

Solution to Sexual Harassment

Resignation

When a boss is persistent on sexual abuse the best thing is to resign your appointment and look for another job opportunity. But unfortunately in Nigeria we have unemployment problems which makes it impossible for people to get employed so easily. However, in the Western world because of job opportunities many people will resign rather than succumb to sexual harassment. When you ask them their reasons of resigning they say for personal reasons.

Transfer

For people working in organisations with different branches or those in the civil service, they can demand for transfer at least to move away from sexy bosses. This is because as long as you remain with the person the person will continue to disturb you. Transferring away from the person means also moving away from temptation.

Moving in Groups

If your boss or teacher is trying to sexually abuse you, you can always meet him or her in the company of other people.

Be Dedicated in Whatever You Do

It is said that he who dines with Devil must use long spoons. You must be very careful because there are loop holes where he or she can capitalize on and punish you for not agreeing to the sexual advancement. For instance, if you are a student you must attend lectures, do assignments, read very well and write examinations. When you fulfil all these conditions it will be difficult for any sensible teacher to fail you. If he ever does this you can be bold enough to apply for re-marking of your answer script.

If you are a worker you must come to work early, regularly

and stay up to the closing hours. You must do all the work that may be assigned to you diligently. If you do not do all these things he or she will continue to write queries for you.

Morality

If you are a morally up-right person, it will reduce the chances of sexual harassment you get. But if you are a lover boy or girl your boss may want to take his or her own share, where you refuse, it will be termed wickedness on your own part. Experience has shown that if you are a cool headed person your boss may demand sex but may not be so much offended when you refuse unlike a situation where you jump from one bed to the other mostly during office hours or lecture hours.

Legal Action

If your boss is persistently insisting on sexual harassment, you can start picking points which you can use against him or her should he or she succeed in terminating your appointment. You can commit him or her in writing or taping in addition to witnesses. If you are a student you can go to the school authorities with these evidences or where you are a worker, you can sue the person in a law court because sex is not normally included in appointment papers.

The Guardian of May 1, 1999, carried the news of a 58-year-old Irish Franciscan monk who was jailed for six years in Dublin, for sexually abusing children. Brother Joseph Keegan was found guilty of abusing five boys, aged between 7 and 13. Two of the boys were members of a choir and others, of a football team which Keegan helped to Coach. The court was told that the boys were locked into Keegan's cell at a Franciscan monastery in Dublin, where he sexually assaulted them.

Chapter Sixteen

Environmental Abuse

The term 'environmental abuse' refers to several varied types of human activities, from polluting the air to depleting resources. In some cases the damage being done to the air, water, land, and the life they sustain poses a threat to human survival. Since all people are participants in the global ecosystem, this threat goes beyond the political boundaries of nations Neubeck, (1979).

According to Obi (1998), environmental degradation is the cumulative effect of man's incessant dislodgement of the ecological equilibrium. It could also be defined as a complex physical, chemical and biotic factors that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival. Man, in an attempt to explore and benefit from his environment, aids and abets environmental degradation. Environmental degradation manifests itself in the form of soil erosion, floods, deforestation, oil spillage, air pollution and drought.

Adibe (1997), rightly pointed out that pollution problems in the third world are the most serious, as they relate to the direct result on public health of untreated sewage and contaminated water. Third world countries are faced with water and air pollution, severely depleted croplands and rainforests and a range of infrastructural problems which are both the cause and consequences of poverty. Such problems have universal economic and political significance, and their solutions can be found only in fundamental changes in the style of national economic control and the development of appropriate technology and investment strategies which allow the third world to increase its asset base.

Aircraft Pollution

Some 16,000 aircraft circling the globe every day have become one of the main sources of atmospheric pollution, according to meteorologists quoted by *The Guardian of Monday April 26, 1999*.

Aeroplanes emit gasses that change the atmosphere and exacerbate the green house effect, such as carbon dioxide, methane, water vapours, sulphates and soot, noted Ram Sundararam, Secretary of the UN inter-governmental Panel on climate change (IPCC).

Sundararam urged airline manufacturers to start taking into account the damage to the environment caused by aircraft turbines. Elizabeth Odio, Costa Rica's Environment and Energy Minister said the Conference in San Jose, Costa Rica was focused on aircraft pollution. She said that World temperatures would rise 1.5 to 4.5 degrees celsius by 2000, a 'dramatic' increase (Ibid).

Nature and Extent of Environmental Abuse

Different types of environmental abuse are as follows:

Air Pollution

"Britain has run out of fresh air" said the *Daily Telegraph of October 28, 1994*. This is perhaps exaggerated but nevertheless true enough to cause concern noted by *Awake Magazine*.

A high concentration of carbon monoxide pollution, says the book. 5000 Days to save the planet, "deprives the body of oxygen, impairs perception and causes drowsiness. And the World Health Organisation noted that. "Around a half of all city dwellers in Europe and America are exposed to unacceptable high levels of carbon monoxide."

There are five common classes of air pollutants according to Neubeck (1979), Carbon monoxide poisonous gas which constitutes 47 percent of air pollution tonnage. Particulate matter - solid and liquid substances that may not be visible to the naked eyes making up 13 percent while sulphur oxide enter the air as a by-product of the use of sulphur - containing fuels (coal and oil) making up 15 percent. Nitrogen oxide represent 10 percent major components of smog by power plants and transportation vehicles. While Hydrocarbons also play a role in smog formation. Hydrocarbons which make up 15 percent of pollution tonnage, are primarily emitted by automobiles.

Water Pollution

Commoner (1974), noted that the pollution of our surface waters may expose human beings to a host of new and unaccustomed diseases for which immunity may be lacking.

Major contaminants include industrial waste, agricultural waste and thermal pollution. Since toxic wastes are absorbed by fish and other forms of sea life, the chemicals dumped in the oceans often appear on our dinner plates Neubeck (1979).

Solid Wastes

There are many of solid wastes in our country ranging from scrap metals, drums, papers, plastics, glass, bottles, abandoned vehicles and rags etc. Rosenbaum (1973), rightly noted that:

Among the wastes produced in the United States, Americans, annually throw away 30 million - tons of paper and paper products, 4 million tons of plastic, 100 million tyres, 30 billion bottles, 60 billion cans, and millions of major appliances including cars. These things at times end up littering our cities. We are yet to learn the culture of proper refuse disposal.

Noise

According to Neubeck (1979), the sound of home appliances, traffic, factory, and office machinery, aircraft, boats, lawn mowers, construction projects, and sirens affect our lives daily. Excessive levels of noise are known to have a bearing on physiological functioning.

Awake Magazine of November 8, 1997, noted that for many of the World's inhabitants, finding three noise free places is a challenge. In Japan a nationwide report for 1991 stated that noise provoked more complaints than any other form of pollution. Indeed the *Times of London*, aptly describes noise as "the greatest scourge of contemporary life." From the irritating persistent bark of a dog to the blasting of a neighbours stereo or the insistent blare of a car burglar-alarm or radio, noise has become the norm. Yet, noise pollution is not new, it has along history.

Causes of Environmental Abuse

There are many causes of environmental abuse. Some of which are as follows:

Population Growth

The more people there are, the greater the impact they make on the ecosystem as a whole. Increased world population means increased demands on finite resources, along with more waste disposal problems, land misuse, pollution, and so on, Ehrlich, (1971).

Science and Technology

Heilbroner noted that we are now at the mercy of our cultural ingenuity; the tools that originally were developed to conquer nature have begun to run wild. We have lost control of these tools and are being forced to bow to their imperatives, and environmental deterioration is the result.

The uses to which technology is put sometimes according to Neubeck (1979), damage the environment and harm human in sudden and shocking ways like in 1977 in U.S.A. when a dam overlooking homes and schools burst after heavy rains had weakened it. At times burst dams kill scores of people, destroy vegetation and property.

Degeneration and Deforestation

Obi (1998), noted that rural women in their desperate attempt to provide fuelwood and food for their families and society, get involved in degeneration and destruction of the environment. Deforestation results in desertification, destruction of medicinal plants, shortage of food and reduced income.

Flood

Wale (1983), observed that most roads in urban areas lack good drainage system and whenever there is a terrenal downpour the result is flood as rain water has nowhere to move to but to accumulate and cause damage to goods and property. For instance, the Ogumpa flood disaster in Ibadan in 1980.

Refuse Disposal

Wale (1983), noted that apart from the harmful effects which refuse can have on the inhabitants of a city like outbreak of diseases, the urban environment would also be in a deplorable condition.

The different state environmental sanitation authorities in Nigeria are more interested in revenue collection than actually performing their duties. This is why we see different objects like cans, bottles, plastics and others littering our roads and compounds.

Lack of Sewage System

Historically, gradual urbanization has been accompanied by accelerating concern for proper handling of increased amounts of generated sewage. In the absence of sewage systems, household sanitary buckets and latrines are often emptied in an uncontrollable

manner, with sanitary conditions becoming intolerable. Present infant mortality in many developing countries is, to a large extent, due to inadequate sewage handling and management; Adibe, (1997).

Consequences of Environmental Abuse

The consequences are as follows:

According to Okeke (1987), environmental degradation drastically reduce to the barest minimum the quality and quantity of food production in the rural areas from the early '70s till date. This is in view of the fact according to Obi 1998, that cultivation may cause erosion, while the use of chemical, fertilizer, herbicides and fungicides etc. may pollute the land, fresh water, and facilitate the growth of water hyacinth, which pose problems to navigation and aquatic life within the environment. Women are traditionally charged with maintaining clean environment. Unfortunately, according to Okeke (1982), waste both, (human and non-human) generated from local environments are not properly disposed of. The most common method of waste disposal is by burning and those that resist or defy burning are thrown into the bush. Toxic materials in those wastes pollute running water and endanger lives of fish, other aquatic animals, plants in general and other animals including humans.

The systematic removal of soil including plant nutrients from land surface by the various agents of denudation is known as erosion, Ofomata (1987), and flood, which is the humidation of stretch of land by water as a result of a temporary rise in level of a lake, river or any other body of water.

Disastrous floods and erosion destroy agricultural lands and farms. They also destroy residential buildings, and a host of other valuable items. Besides, many lives could be lost after a heavy flood disaster while some are rendered homeless.

Similarly if, fresh water (river, lakes, streams) etc. are polluted, they will be unsafe for drinking, cooking, or for performing other household activities. It will lead to loss of aquatic animals and plants (Ibid).

Noise is the most widespread industrial hazard in Britain today according to the *London Times*.

...and deafness its common consequence some occupational health studies indicate that noise above 85 decibels can harm a foetus. The baby's hearing is

damaged, and the baby may have hormonal disturbances as well as birth defects.

Exposure to loud noise constricts blood vessels and decreases the flow of blood to your organs. In turn, your body reacts by producing hormones that raise blood pressure and increase your heartbeat, some times leading to palpitations or even angina.

When noise disrupts your routine, other problems can occur. Disturbed sleep can affect your daytime reactions. Noise may not alter the overall speed at which your work is done, but it can have a bearing on the number of errors you make.

The world's booming population growth according to *Awake of 8th August, 1996*, forces humans to encroach more and more on land that was formerly home to wildlife. As man fells trees to clear the ground for agriculture the plants, animals, birds, reptiles, and insects die off. Harvard Professor, Edward Wilson, estimated that the loss of forest amounts to one percent a year, and this dooms thousands of species to eventual extinction. Loss of timber on the Indian subcontinent has changed even the weather, reducing the rainfall in some areas but causing floods elsewhere.

Through the centuries hunters have exterminated lions from Greece and Mesopotamia, elephants from North Africa and Wild Oxen from Easter Europe.

Solution to Environmental Abuse

The solutions are as mentioned below:

Government should evolve policies aimed at regulating further degradation of the environment while the existing ones should be strengthened Obi (1998) observed that:

Each policy should include environmental sanitation, pollution and deforestation laws. The environmental Sanitation law should control manufacturing industries on disposal of industrial wastes such as cans, plastics, and dilapidated machines, as well as on control of industrial engines and machine noise. This is very important, since Nigeria is fast developing technologically.

The Nigerian government according to Okeke (1987), should encourage the preservation of the uncultured lands and endangered species in every local government while rural women should be involved in planning and management of reserved areas. The number of preservation areas in the country presently is quite few, and not well managed.

Lagos motorists may have to cultivate the habit of servicing their vehicles regularly or risk forfeiting them, should they be found to be smoky. The same policy is to be enforced on smoky electricity generators in industrial environments and private homes. *The Guardian of Thursday March 18, 1999*, noted that the Federal Environmental Protection Agency FEPA will team up with Vehicle Inspection Officers (VIO) for the exercise which they have started a random check of vehicles to know their levels of smoke emission. Other states should see this action of the Lagos state Government as worthy of emulation.

The monthly sanitation exercise in Nigeria on the last Saturday of every month is welcomed but the problem is how to make sure that those in the rural areas take part actively in this monthly exercise. There should be mass education because through this education people will be made to understand that cleanliness is next to Godliness.

There must be reduction in the future population size. We must admit that the population of Nigeria is getting out of control and that is why Nigeria has adopted a maximum of four children per couple. The more the population the more the population pressure on the environment hence more pollution.

All the environmental managers and followers should obey the Ten Environmental Commandments according to Adibe (1997). They are as follows:

- (1) environmental concern must unite us all in a bond of better social behaviour.
- (2) possession of sufficient environmental knowledge must be applied with skill to the process of decision-making and enforcement.
- (3) Complex environmental issues call for the new scientific and technological inputs and additional education.

- (4) Making increased energy demand will depend on finding a sustainable path towards ecological stability.
- (5) Managing both the economy and the environment yields mutual benefits
- (6) Nature conservancy and maintenance of biodiversity form the corner stone for integrating environment and development.
- (7) Managing planet Earth is a matter of multidisciplinary international efforts.
- (8) Strengthening joint environment work between developed and developing countries should be based on holistic perspective and humility.
- (9) The need to set priorities in developing effective environmental strategies is crucial given the present economic situation in many countries.
- (10) The time for action is near.

Other companies in the oil industry should be mandated to emulate what Shell did by organising a workshop and the workshop is believed to have produced a large number of ideas and comments because it was based on ultimate environmental objectives of the company which drew both Local NGOs and International Agencies like Conservation Foundation United Kingdom, *The Guardian of March 3, 1999*, noted.

As a result of the widespread nuisance according to *Awake of November, 1995*, agencies that aim to protect the environment press for laws to curb noise pollution. In the United States, for example, some communities have adopted local regulations to limit the use of power landscaping tools. In Britain, a new Noise Act targets noisy neighbours and authorizes on-the-spot fine for violations between 11.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m. local authorities even have the power to confiscate offending stereo equipment. We can try these

The battle between conservation and extinction rages on. Many charitable organizations pressure government to adopt stricter conservation laws in order to protect endangered species. Recently, for example, according to *Awake of November, 1997*, various groups met with Chinese Officials and won their cooperation in efforts to eliminate the trapping of Asian black bears. These animals are killed for their bile and gallbladders, which are used in traditional oriental medicine.

Good Management of African Rivers

The Nairobi conference titled "Water is life" according to *The Guardian of May 28, 1999*, was told that at the moment the lives of millions of Africans are blighted by either the complete absence of water or its low quality. Sahle Sisay, an Ethiopian delegate, said that steps had been taken to introduce an integrated water management system. According to him,

what we are trying to build in this water sector is a sustainable approach, whereby our water source will be managed systematically and efficiently for all the good of the society.

Even in countries like Ghana where water is plentiful, a fragmented approach to water management has meant that the resource was being squandered. The conference frowned at this fragmented approach to water management across the African continent.

The sustainable approach adopted by the conference will help to determine how much water a dam can hold without overflowing to cause damage. Mali's representative Mamadou Doumbia admitted that:

we have a big dam on the Niger River in Mali for the irrigation of rice. How much water can we hold without affecting the flow of water to Niger is a problem. This is international issue which cannot be solved by only one country.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adesina, Segun (1988), *The Development of Modern Education in Nigeria*, Ibadan, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd.
- Adibe, E.C. (1997), "An Overview of Environment and Management" *ESUT Journal of Environmental Science*, Vol. 1 No. 1.
- Adina E.N. (1998), "Population Growth" *Journal of General Studies Enugu*.
- Aguene, Ignatius (1998), *Rural Sociology: An African Perspective* Nsukka, Prize Publishers.
- Agu, G.A. (1997) "Some Coping Mechanisms in a Depressed Economy - A Psychological Viewpoint Using Nigerian Situation" in Udaba S.I. and Oji R.O. eds. *Transition in a Depressed Economy: Nigerian Case Studies Vol. 1*. Enugu Marydan Publishers.
- Akukwe, F. (1998), *Towards A New Society: Introduction to Social Development* Enugu, Cecta (Nig.) Ltd.
- Bafield, Edward (1970), *The Unheavenly City* Boston Little, Brown and Company.
- Becker, Howard ed (1966), *Social problems: A Modern Approach*, New York, John Willy and Sons Inc.
- Brande, Lee (1975), *Work and Workers* New York: Praeger Publishers Inc.
- British Criminal Law (1917), London Colonial Office.
- Browsers, William (1964), *Student Dishonesty and its Control in College*, New York.
- Care Annual Review (1996), London, Private Company Ltd.

- Chambiliss William (1974), "The State, the Law, and the Development of Behaviour as Criminal or Delinquent" in Handbook of Criminology, Daniel Claser ed. Chicago, Rand McNally and Company.
- Clausen John "Drug Use," in Contemporary Social Problems, 4th ed. Robert K. Merton and Robert Nisbert eds. (1976), New York Harcourt Brace.
- Clifford B. (1974), *The Delinquent Girls*, Illinois, Spring Field Press.
- Coleman J.C. (1976), *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*, Illinois, Scott Foreman and Co.
- Commoner Barry (1974), *The Closing Circle*, New York, Bantam Books Inc.
- Deropp. R. (1957), *Drug and Mind*, New York.
- Deutsch (1950), *Our Rejected Children Ontario*, Mocclet Land and Steward.
- Dugdale, Richard (1977), *The Jukes*, New York, Puntnam and Co.
- Ehrlich, Paul (1971), *The Population Bomb*, Rev. ed. New York, Balautine Books Inc.
- Family News (1998), Peace Foundation Enugu, Vol. 1 No. 22.
- Fuller R. and Myers R. (1941), "The Natural History of a School Problem" American Sociological Review Vol, 6.
- Havice, Charles ed. (1968), *Campus Values: Some Consideration for Collegians* New York, Charles Scribers' Sons.
- Hechinger, Fred (1966), *Drug on the Campus*, New York.
- Hofstadter, Richard (1965), *Social Darwinism in American Thought* Rev. ed. Boston, Beacon Press.

- Horton, Paul and Leslie, Gerald ed. (1971), *Studies in the Sociology of Social Problems*, New York, Meredith Corporation.
- Idriss, J. (1992), *The State of World Rural Poverty* Rome, Art Grafichs Fratelhi Palombi.
- Igben, M.S. (1983), "Population Growth, Land Tenure and Food Production" in Drubuloye and Oyo Oyenyeny eds. Population and Development in Nigeria Ibadan, N.I.S.E.R.
- Lerner, Jereny (1965), *College Drug Sene*, Atlanta.
- Madiebo, Alexander (1980), *The Nigerian Revolution and the Biafran War*, Enugu, Fourth Dimension Publishers.
- Merton, Robert (1938), *Social Structure and Anomic*" American Sociological Review Vol. 3.
- (1964), *Social Theory and Social Structure* Rev. eds., New York, The Free Press.
- (1965), *The Criminal Gang*, Chicago, University Press.
- Mills, Wright (1943), "The Professional Ideology of Social Pathologists" American Journal of Sociology Vol. 49.
- More, Wilbert (1974), *Social Change* Engle Wood, Cliffs N. J.
- Neubeck, Kenneth (1979), *Social Problems: A Criminal Approach* Dallas, Scott Foresman and Company.
- Nevitt, Sanford (19630), *Measuring the Success of a College Research* Educational Board.
- Ntunde, Flora (1997), "Woman's Contribution in the Transition Process: Issues and Strategies in Udaḃa S.I. and Oji R.O. eds. Transition in a Depressed Economy Nigerian Case Studies Vol. 1. Enugu, Marydan Publishers.

- Obi, Mabel (1996) "Environmental Degradation and the Rural Woman in Nigeria: Socio-economic And Political Implications" in International Journal of Studies in the Humanities Vol. 1 No. 1.
- Odekunle, F. (1986), *Crime and Crime Control in Nigeria*.
- Okafor F.C. (1983), "Urban Development and Environmental Pollution in Urban Fringe of Nigerian Paper Presented at the National Conference on Development and Environment Ibadan NISER.
- Okanya, D.O. (1997), "The Paradox of Military Disengagement: An Analysis of Democratic Transition under Abacha Administration" in Transition in Depressed Economy. Nigerian Case Studies Vol. 1, Enugu, Marvdan Publishers.
- Okeke, M.A. (1987), *Environmental Destruction in Africa*, Enugu.
- Olisa and Obiukwu J. (1992), *Rural Development in Nigeria Dynamics and strategies* Awka, Medslink Publishers.
- Omeje, Obiageli (1997), "Psychological strategies for Coping in a Depressed Economy" in Transition in a Depressed Economy Nigerian Case Studies Vol. 1. Enugu Marydan Publishers.
- Onokerhoye, Andrew (1985), *Population Studies*, Benin City, The Geography and Planning Series.
- and Okafor, C. (1994), *Rural Development and Planning for Africa*, Benin City, Uniben Printing Press.
- Otite, O. and Ogionwo, W. (1979), *An Introduction to Sociological Studies*, Ibadan, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd.
- Pollack, O. (1980), *The Criminality of Women*, Philadelphia, University Press.
- Rosenbaum, Walter (1973), *The Politics of Environmental Concern* New York, Praeger Publishers Inc.

- Ross, Robert and Staines, Graham (1962), *The Politics of Analysing Social Problems*.
- Starkey, Marion (1949), *The Devil in Massachusetts*; New York, Alfred Cnopf.
- Sutherland, Edwin (1940), "White Colla Criminality" American Sociological Review Vol. 5 No. 12.
- Turner, Theresa (1978), "The Instability of Nigerian State" Studies in Political Economy of Africa in Journal of Political Science Vol. 12 NO. 19.
- Udaba, S.I. and Oji, R.O. eds. (1997), *Transition in a Depressed Economy: Nigerian Case Studies* Vol. 1, Enugu, Marydan Publishers.
- Ugwu, S.C. (1997), "Financial Implications of Nigeria's Transition Programme 1986 - 1997" in Transition in a Depressed Economy: Nigerian Case Studies Vol. 1, Enugu, Marydan Publisher.
- United Nations Organization UNO (1975), *Demographic Year Book*, New York, UNO.
- United Nations Population Fund UNPF, (1998), *State of World Population*, New York, UNO.
- Weeks, J.R. (1979), *Population Introduction to Concepts and Issues*: Belmont Calif., Wadsworth Publishing Inc.
- William, Healy and Bronner Augusta (1936), *New Light on Delinquency and its Treatment* New Haven Conn., Yale University Press.

A

- Abacha, Sani, 7, 39-40, 74
- Abiola, Kola 28, 29
- Abiola, M.K.O. 28, 29, 74
- Abubakar, Abdulsalami 41-42, 48-49
- Aburi (Ghana) 36
 - agreement 37
- Academic Staff 25, 28
- Academic Staff Union of
 - University (ASUU) 24, 25
- Accidental Sexual Harassment 152
- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS/HIV) 92-94
- Addition, see drug abuse
- Adoption 139-140
- Aguyi, Ironsi 36
- Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) 26-30
- Air Pollution 154
- Aircraft pollution 157
- Alcohol 23, 31, 111
- Allied Forces 52
- Angola 35, 52
- America's slum dwellers 12
- Ameriorating social problem 4
- Anomic theory 13
- Awolowo, Obafemi 59
- Azikiwe, Nnamdi 9, 34

B

- Babangida, Ibrahim 38, 43
- Balewa, Abubakar Tafawa 35
- Biafra 37, 54, 57
 - Republic of 37
- Sovereign State of 53
- Buhari, Muhammadu 38
- Bureaucratic set up 122
- Burglary 71
- Bush, George 52

C

- Census, see population
- Cheating (examination malpractice) 31
- Child abuse
 - Causes of 137
 - Consequences of 139
 - forms of 131
 - and neglect 134-142

- solution to 141
- Child Support Agency 141
- Children Affairs Ministry 142
- Children and Criminal
 - responsibility 82
- Clinton, Bill 130
- Clinton, Hillary 138
- Civil rights activities 28
- Cocaine 108
- Corrupt administrators 100
- Courts, The 79
 - juvenile 82-85
- Crime, 69-83
 - causes of 74
 - consequences of 80
 - hypocrisy and 77-78
 - Law 76
 - organised 73
 - sex ration in 77
 - and sin 78
 - and social class 76
 - victimless 72
- Criminal acts against children 140

D

- Darwinism 11
- Death toll 47
- Delinquency 82, 84
- Delinquent behaviour 70, 82
- Diabeties 95-96
- Divine retribution 6
- Divorce 125-131
- Doctors 96
- Doe, Samuel 45
- Drink 22,
 - Drug 22, 31, 107
 - abuse 107-115
 - causes of 108
 - on campus 23
 - consequences of 110
 - solutions to 114

E

- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) 50
- Education 19-20, 118-119
 - general 19
 - missionary 27
 - vocational 19
- Educational

- problems 21
types of 21
solutions to 31
reform 29
- Ejor, Temi 100
- Environmental abuse 156-64
causes of 158
consequences of 160
solutions to 161
- Examination malpractice 31
- F**
- Family, functions of 127
- Fatalism 5
- Fatalistic resignation 5
- Fecundity 64
- Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) 162
- Fornication 153
- G**
- Gender-detection clinic 138
- Geneva Convention 55
- Gowon, Yakubu 4, 36, 71, 76
- Gratuity 121
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 98
- H**
- Harvard College 30
- Health Care 87-88
Problems of 87-88
Workers 89
- Hippocratic Oath 90
- HIV See AIDS
- Human motivation 124
- Human rights 28, 74, 87-88, 138
- Hussein, Saddam 52, 57
- I**
- Idiagbon, Tunde 38
- Ife 26
- Interim National Government (ING) 39, 40, 46
- International Labour Organization (ILO) 67, 112
- Iraq 52, 56
- J**
- Jack, Dagogo 4
- JAMB 26, 33
- Job satisfaction 123
- Jobs 116
- Juvenile delinquency 83-85
causes of 83
consequences of 84-85
solutions to 85
- K**
- Kuwait 52
- L**
- Labour Union 119
- Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH) 87-89, 92, 112
- Larceny 72
- Latin America 88
- League of Nations 59
- Library 24, 25
- M**
- Macro and Micro Problems 15-18
- Malnutrition 103
- Manassera, Ibrahim Barre 44, 50
- Marijuana 23, 113
causes of 127
consequences of 131
types of 125
- Marriage 125-129, 143
- Marwa, Buba 100
- Marx, Karl 5
- Maslow, Abraham 124
- Mass education 50
- Military
re-orientation of 48
- operations 54
- Minimum wage 120
- Missionary education 27
- Mohammed, Nurtala 37
- Moral Social Problem 5
- N**
- National Defence 1
- National Drug Law Enforcement

- Nigeria,
transition programme 34
population (census) 61
Civil War 71
- Nigeria Medical Association (NMA) 87
- Nyerere, Julius 50
- Noise (pollution) 158, 160, 163
- O**
- Obafemi, Awolowo 59
- Obasanjo, Olusegun 4, 34, 37, 42, 43
- Objective condition 1
- Ogoni 28
- Ojukwu 36, 37, 53
- Organisation of African Unity (OAU) 50
- Organized crime, see crime
- Overt social problem 4
- Ozodinobi 100
- P**
- Police 79, 81
Chiefs 79
- Political
Crime 73
Instability 34, 35, 47
causes of 44
consequences of 44
Nigerian experience 35
solutions to 47
- Poor, The 97
- Poor health care delivery 89-90
- Population 65-68
census 61-62
explosion 67
- Malthus Theory of 67
- Power, role of 17
- Poverty 97-106
in Africa 101, 103
causes of 101-103
consequences of 103
problems of 97
solutions to 105
- Pre-marital pregnancies 143
causes of 144
consequences of 147
solutions to 149
- Prison 75-81
- R**
- Retirement 14
- Retired Workers 121
- Revolution 55, 57
- Ritualism 13
- Robbery (armed) 71, 76, 78
- Romanticizing 6
- S**
- Saro-Wiwo, Ken 28, 74
- Shagari, Shehu 4, 38
- Shonekan, Ernest 39, 40
- School 18, 19
- Sickle cell anaemia 94
- Social
action 2
change 3, 8
control 127
disorganisation 14
pathology 10-12
issues 3
problem(s) 1, 2, 6, 17, 74
approaches to study of 10
natural history 43
misconception of 7
services 6
Socialization 127
Sociologist 2
Status placement 127
strike(s) action 88-89
solutions to 95
- T**
- Teaching staff 25
- Ten Environmental Commandments 162
- Termination of appointment 120
- Tobacco 112, 113
- Tradition 63
- Traditional education and
modern crime 78
- Training 19
- Transition programme(s) 46, 47
costs of 47
- U**
- Unemployment 67, 75, 122-3
- United Front for Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) 58

- United Nations (UN) 53, 61
 - Conventions of Rights of Children (CRC) 135, 142
 - Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) 63
 - Human Rights 87
 - Organisation (UNO) 59, 60
 - United States Agency for International Development (USAID) 63
 - University of Jos (UNIJOS) 25
 - University of Lagos (UNILAG) 26-27, 32
 - Unmarried mothers 147-8
- V**
- Value Added Tax (VAT) 89, 96
 - Value Conflicts 9
 - Victimless crimes 72, see also crimes
 - Vietnam (War) 53, 58
 - Vocation 117, 118
 - Vocational education 19
- W**
- Wages and salaries 121
 - War 53-60
 - causes of 56
 - civil 55
 - economic theory of 56
 - problems of 52
 - Water pollution 157
 - West African Postgraduate Medical College (WAPMC) 151, 153
 - White - Collar crime 72, 73, 75
 - Witchcraft 2
 - Work 116-120
 - Worker Satisfaction 119
 - World Food Conference in Rome 65
 - World Health Organisation (WHO) 65, 111
 - World War (I & II) 52
- Z**
- Zik, 34. See also Azikiwe, Nnamdi.

