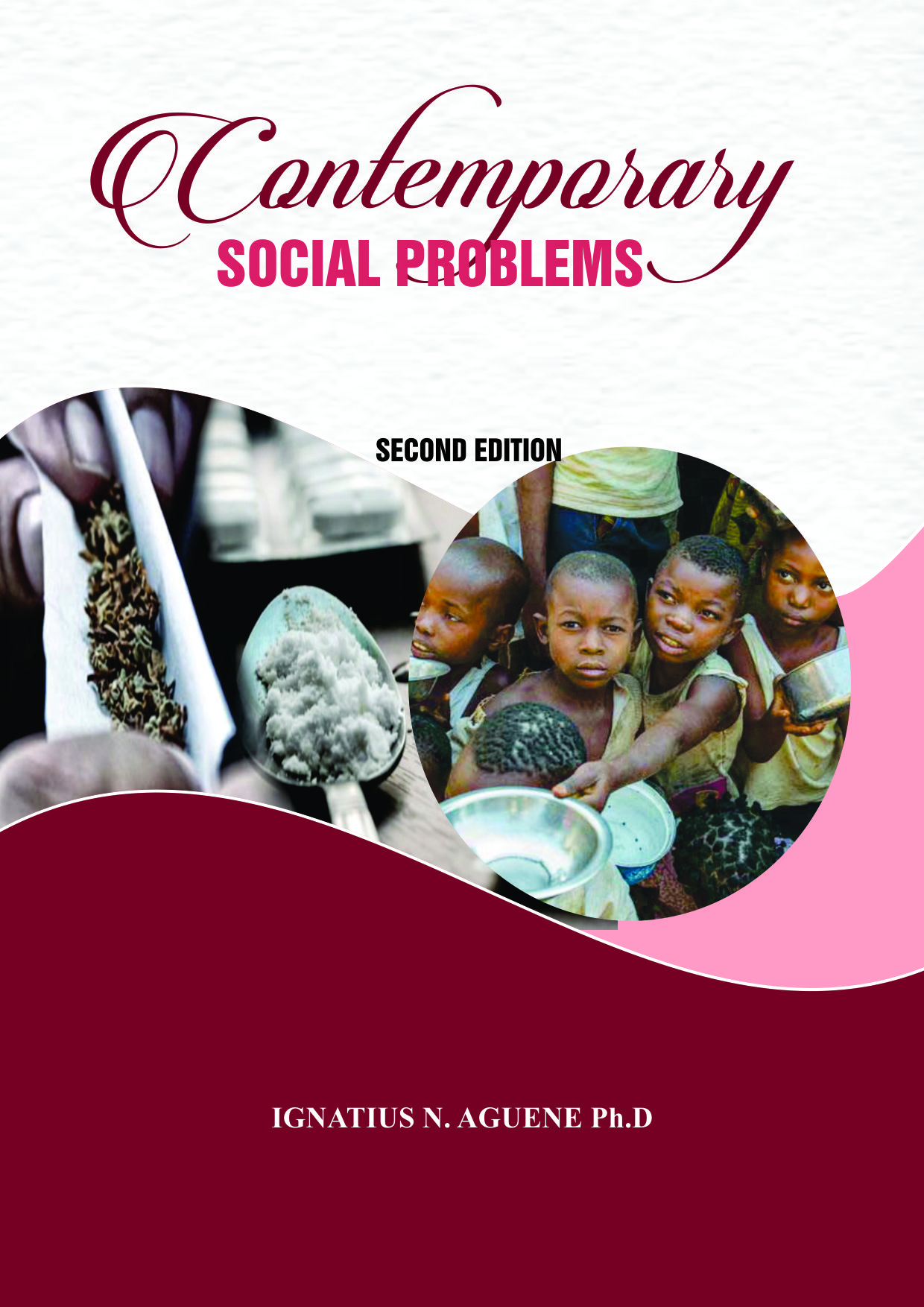
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**CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

**SECOND EDITION**

**IGNATIUS N. AGUENE Ph.D**

**ERUDITE PUBLISHERS**

**C: IGNATIUS NNAMDI AGUENE Ph.D**

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**DEDICATION**

To my wife Ngozi and our children: Chinyere, Oluchukwu, Chukwunonso, Ezinne, Ujunwa, Ogonna and Chukwudalu

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and foremost, I wish to acknowledge Professor M.I. Iroh who wrote the foreword to this book. I also acknowledge the contributions of Dr. Leonard Ngwu a Criminologist for reading the manuscript and making some useful corrections.

My gratitude also goes to Prof. F.C. Eze Foundation Registrar Enugu State University of Science and Technology (ESUT) Enugu and Godfrey Okoye University (GOUNI) Enugu for being my mentor. Finally, I owe a debt of gratitude to my parents late Engr. Edwin and Mrs. Edith Aguene, for insisting that I be properly educated, and to the rest of the Aguene family for their co-operation and encouragement.

A work of this nature, that I have undertaken, obviously has drawn heavily from a multitude of sources. I must confess that it is not possible to acknowledge them individually. To any individual, therefore, whose name I have failed to mention I offer apologies.

**PREFACE**

This book on Contemporary Social Problems is an attempt to discuss dominant contemporary social problems in Nigeria, their causes, consequences, and possible solutions. The work is intended to provoke thought rather than a simple presentation of facts

This book Contemporary Social Problems is divided into nineteen chapters. Chapter one discussed the meaning of social problems, attitudes, and causes. Chapter two discussed the different approaches to the study of social problems. Chapter three discussed Educational problems. Chapter four dealt with political instability in Nigeria and the problem of nation-building. Chapter five dealt with the problems of war. Chapter six dealt with the population problems. Chapter seven dealt with crime and delinquency. Chapter eight discussed the problems of health care delivery. Chapter nine discussed the problems of poverty. Chapter ten discussed drug abuse while chapter eleven discussed the problem of work. Chapter twelve discussed marital instability, while chapter thirteen discussed child abuse and neglect. Chapter fourteen discussed pre-marital pregnancies while chapter fifteen dealt with sexual harassment. Chapter sixteen discussed environmental abuse. Chapter seventeen discussed terrorism while chapter eighteen discussed the different types of internet fraud. Finally, chapter nineteen discussed ritual killings in Nigeria.

This book will be useful to undergraduate and postgraduate students studying sociology and those taking elective courses in social problems or even to a general reader who is interested in understanding dominant social problems in contemporary Nigeria.

**FOREWORD**

This book on social problems is a welcome addition to our stock of materials on social problems. We can never grow tired of our concern for social problems. The first two chapters ably cover the Issue which comes to mind on the general topics in this subfield of sociology. These remind us that a particular 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 makes dictation and control of new social problems evident.

Although wars are more of a political issue the social dimensions of refugees, starvation, malnutrition, and 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 to 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 spatial distributions; it includes functional analyses of the population; those under 15 years of age, the working population 15-64, and the aged 65 and above. It is because if 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 has been devoted to water pollution by oil spillage, the destruction of aquatic life, and desertification.

On the whole, this is a useful book on social problems. The author Dr. Ignatius N. Aguene who is a lecturer in the Department of Sociology/Psychology at Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu has discussed adequately the causes, consequences, and possible solutions to dominant social problems in contemporary Nigeria. I recommend every chapter of this book to both undergraduate and graduate students studying sociology as worthy reference material for social problems. It should be owned by all those who have an interest in social problems and how to tackle them.

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**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 society 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 & Leslie (2015).

A social problem is any condition or behaviour that has negative consequences for large numbers of people and that is generally recognized as a condition or behaviour that needs to be addressed. There is both an objective and a subjective aspect to this definition (Robinson, 2011). Ultimately, Surette (2018) argues, social problems are the result of systemic flaws that reflect and exacerbate preexisting disparities in terms of socioeconomic status, race, gender, and other dimensions of social stratification.

The term "social issue" refers to a situation that many people see as problematic because it goes against cherished societal norms. This means that every social issue has both a concrete underlying cause and an interpretive label. An objective condition is one that can be independently verified by knowledgeable and objective parties; for example, the strength of a nation's armed forces, the pace at which babies are being born, the number of people out of work, etc. Affected persons' perception that the disease poses a risk to certain core values provides the subjective definition (Surette, 2011).

A social issue requires the objective condition, but the condition alone is not enough. It's possible that two places with the same objective circumstance might treat it quite differently socially; for example, racism in the South vs racism in the North; or divorce in Reno versus 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 slump dwellers in urban areas in Nigeria.

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 (2020), 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 maybe a threat to social stability:

Sociologists investigating social problems are not content to make surveys of existing conditions, pointing to wrongs that need to make right. Becker (1988); 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 effect 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 (2015). 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 peoples sins are not acceptable social problems could be solved if people with competent ideas handle them.

**The Development of Social Problem**

Fuller and Myers (2010), referred to the natural history of a social problem as:

*On the other hand, social issues seldom manifest in their most severe forms, necessitating immediate action and prompting the establishment of comprehensive systems designed to address them. Instead, we think social issues follow a chronological trajectory of development, with distinct stages that may be identified and addressed at different points. There is a temporal progression from one stage to the next, with each successive stage featuring distinguishing characteristics that set it apart. When seen in this way, a social issue is always in the process of getting resolved, going through the natural history phases of recognition, policy formulation, and change.*

**Social Issue**

To be considered a social problem, a behavior pattern must be widely and, in some cases, strongly disapproved of despite not posing an actual harm to society. Homosexuality, for example, is a contentious societal problem despite the fact that gay behavior itself poses no threat to society or individual members of it. Despite how frequently it's brought up, there really is no "solution" to cope with this. This is due to the fact that the matter at hand is one that requires "two willing persons." Another notable example is adultery, which includes two adults of different sexes who agree to engage in sexual activity despite the fact that a third party, the husband or wife, may be harmed in some societies. Most occurrences of infidelity in Africa involve a woman sexually betraying her husband. However, the term "adultery" has a distinct connotation in most modern societies because it applies to both sexes equally.

**Overt Social Problem**

This is the point at which a society acknowledges that a certain set of circumstances constitutes a social problem and simultaneously attempts to address the issue. In 1976, the Federal Government of Nigeria, led by General Yakubu Gowon, issued a decree establishing the Armed Robbery and Fire Arms Tribunal, under which convicted armed robbers were executed by firing squad. Similarly, many governments attempted to alleviate food scarcity by enacting initiatives such as Operation Feed the Nation, led by General Olusegun Obasanjo, and the Green Revolution, led by Alhaji Shehu Shagari in Nigeria.

**Covert Social Problem**

Although people are aware of the issue, they lack the motivation to do anything about it. For instance, society recognizes marital instability as a societal concern, yet no collective action is taken to address this issue. It has far-reaching repercussions for kids whose parents split up.

**Ameliorating Social Problem**

Most people would agree that this is a societal issue. Their solution strategies, however, are diametrically opposed. The fact that the issue has been recognized as a societal problem makes it more amenable to resolution, even if the proposed solutions are not universally agreed upon. A social issue is something like armed robbery. Some people are in favor of putting to death convicted armed robbers, as is the situation in Nigeria at the present time. Although there are many who advocate for life sentences, this is not the case. Because God alone is responsible for giving life, we have no business taking it for ourselves.

**Moral Social Problem**

Each side denies that there is a societal issue here. Examples of situations where landlords and renters have divergent views include those with regard to rent increases. Tenants counter that even though it is expensive to develop a house, the initial investment should not be returned immediately since structures are lifelong investments, and therefore high rentage is not justifiable.

**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 cannot 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 realize their true worth in their working places. For Marx, without them the factory owners cannot operate therefore 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 are signs of Gods 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 (2018), 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 repentant 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 theirs corrective regimes and end up exploiting the masses more than the civilian politicians did. 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 other 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**

In contrast to romanticists, social scientists like sociologists focus on hard data while investigating social issues. For instance, a social problem's origins, effects, and potential remedies, together with any necessary recommendations to the appropriate authorities, would all fall under this category.

**Fallacies about Social Problems:**

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

**1. Social problems are caused by bad people**

This idea that terrible people are always at the root of societal issues is false. Studies have found that well-intentioned initiatives to improve society often unintentionally backfire, contributing to the very issues they set out to solve. For instance, when automobiles were first brought on Nigerian roads, its obvious purpose was to alleviate people's hardships by making it more convenient for them to travel short distances and less people to carry heavy goods on their heads. However, data collected by law enforcement indicates that accidents are more common than usual these days. The late General Sani Abacha is an example of a bad person who caused a social problem by proposing mass retrenchment, in fact forty percent of the work force, despite the previous retrenchments done as a result of his bad management of the economy, which inevitably increased the poverty level in the country.

**2. Social Problems Are Abnormal**

Humans naturally struggle with social issues, therefore this is nothing unusual. There will always be issues that occur as a result of a society's advancement. Women's increased participation in the workforce, with the goal of being financially independent from their spouses, has contributed to the high divorce rate in our culture. Many women wouldn't have known what to do following the divorce if they hadn't had jobs. In most circumstances, children of divorced parents are more likely to engage in criminal behavior. Secondly, both boys and girls who are in the workforce are subjected to sexual harassment at the hands of their superiors, both male and female.

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

There is no universal consensus on what constitutes a social issue; for instance, urban landlords who charge exorbitant rents will constantly maintain that doing so is necessary due to the high cost of construction. Tenants, on the other hand, are vocal in their displeasure with the sky-high rates, pointing out that many of the buildings were constructed decades ago and arguing that even brand-new constructions are a sound investment over the long term. Therefore, one shouldn't rush to recoup the costs of home construction.

**4. Social Problem Can Solve Itself**

It is not true that if social issues are simply ignored, they would disappear. Crimes like armed robbery, joblessness, substance addiction, and poverty don't just go away. Only by having knowledgeable experts examine the root causes and repercussions of these issues, and then propose viable remedies to the proper authorities, can these issues be resolved.

**5. Everybody Expects Social Problems to Be Solved**

Not everyone will welcome the elimination of a societal issue. Some members of society stand to gain from any social issue, no matter how little or large, and these people will fight any efforts to address their concerns. Rental property owners, for instance, see prostitution as an unwelcome societal issue. This is due to the fact that they are the ones routinely charging high rates to house the participating ladies. Customers of the prostitutes' pubs typically purchase alcoholic beverages and other goods. Since this brings in cash, landlords often ignore the immorality of the industry.

**The Causes of Social Problems**

There are many causes of special 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 are to feed and accommodate travelers. The latent functions of hotel are the latent functions of hotel are the good things that will follow as a result of sitting 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. Sometimes 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 systems, the Federal character, special attention to the so called “educationally underdeveloped areas” emphasize cultural or ethnic differences. Many ethnic leaders invoke ethnic loyalty 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.

**Characteristics of Social Problems:**

On the basis of the above definitions, we can identify the following char­acteristics of social problems:

1. All social problems are situations which have injurious conse­quences for society.

2. All social problems are deviations from the ‘ideal’ situation.

3. All social problems have some common basis of origin.

4. All social problems are social in origin.

5. All social problems are caused by pathological social conditions.

6. All social problems are interconnected.

7. All social problems are social in their results, that is, they affect all sections of society.

8. The responsibility for social problems is social, that is, they require a collective approach for their solution.

9. Social Problems occur in all societies.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

There are three major approaches to the study of problems: Traditional Approach, Critical Approach and Life 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(2015).

*Social pathologists were largely concerned with individuals whose behavior they thought deviant. They assumed that this deviant behavior 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 behavior 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 healthy society one in which the ills, of socially undesirable behavior 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 behavior like premarital 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 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 behavior constituted 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 analyzed and solutions were proposed.

The social pathology approach according to Hofstadter (2015), 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 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 hem solvable.

Benfield (2015), 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 sees 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 raised 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 (2015), valued a smooth - working, culturally homogeneous social system in which people adapt their behavior 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 modem, there are always socially sanctioned behavior patterns which people are expected to conform to. Hence, we have socialization which makes sure that there is order in the society. However; more often than not there are certain breakdowns of these socially sanctioned behavior patterns. The organization of society was made possible therefore, by sets of norms, or rules for appropriate behavior. Deviant behaviors were due to the existence of social disorganization within parts of the social system.

*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 behavior 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 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 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 pursing 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 (1979), 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 behaviors could be taken care of by proper intervention, without reorganizing 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 reorganizing 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 Nigerians are relatively equal and so that all share more equitably in the goods and services produced.

(2) Members of Nigerian 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 Nigeria’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) Presenting and protecting the natural world requires investment, and technology choices should be made with future generations in mind.

(7) The product must be offered at no cost to everyone. Collaborative planning is essential, as is an emphasis on giving participants with a sense of purpose and fulfillment.

(8) All members of Nigerian society ought to be at ease with themselves and one another, as number eight on the list suggests. Criminal activity, violence, and substance misuse should not be appealing because of the vicarious pleasures they provide, and mental health issues and suicide should not arise because of the lack of relief they provide.

Utopia is the concept that someday human civilization will improve to the point that it resembles the ideal.

**2. Macro and Micro Problems**

Macro problems are key features of a society that are problematic while micro problems are individual behavior 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 problem 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. Livery societal member must be involved in the solution if effective result is expected.

**2.2 Micro Problems**

Micro problems may be caused by the organization of society, but here emphasis is on the problems of individuals as regards their behaviors 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 behavior 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 maybe harming them the more logical solution is to alter these conditions.

**3. The Life Cycle of Social Problems Approach**

As early as the 940s, attempts were made to specify the general stages through which problems were believe to go. Fuller and Myers (1975), as quoted by Neuheck (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 whether 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 Stains (1978), 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 group’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 & Staines (1978), 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 favor 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 Stains (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.

# Theoretical Approaches to Social Problems in India

According to Smrutisiikha (2022) Social problems have been analyzed scientifically. We will examine some of the theoretical approaches which present universal explanations for all types of social problems.

#### 1. Social Disorganization Approach:

The collapse of social control, the disintegration of social order, and the dissolution of formal and informal rules that define acceptable behavior characterize a society, community, or group as socially disorganized. A lack of cooperation, shared ideals, unity, discipline, and predictability are all hallmarks of this environment.

This is due to

(a) a lack of consensus (disagreement regarding group aims),

(b) a lack of integration of institutions (often acting at cross-purposes), and

(c) a lack of trust.

(d) Weak mechanisms for maintaining social order (preventing individuals from playing their individual roles due to confusion).

**2. Cultural Lag Approach:**

The rapid advancement of science and technology in industrial countries has caused a shift from an emphasis on the non-material to the material aspects of culture, a trend known as "culture lag" (Ogburn, 1966). There's a notion called "culture lag" that says social organizations like government, schools, and churches are slow to adapt to new technologies. Thus, it is clear how cultural differences may lead to societal issues. Some people were so influenced by the strict restrictions of the caste system that they refused to work with members of other castes in the industries and would rather have remained unemployed and poor even after rapid industrialization in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century.

Therefore, the first three decades of the twentieth century continued to be a time of cultural backsliding. Over the course of a generation, we were able to adjust to the advances in agricultural and manufacturing technology. So, even as the rest of the world embraced new technologies, our social institutions were firmly rooted in the past. Some societal issues (AIDS, population expansion, etc.) can be explained by the cultural lag theory, however this is not the case for all of them. That means it can't be used to explain every societal issue.

**3. Value Conflict Approach:**

To the members of a group, a value is an overarching principle of behavior to which they feel a deep, emotionally-toned positive commitment and which serves as a yardstick against which individual actions and objectives can be evaluated. It is anticipated that all members of the group would continue to uphold the shared ideals. Therefore, values serve as the baseline expectations for how people should act in society. Equality, fairness, community harmony, patriotism, mobility, collectivism, compromise, sacrifice, adaptability, and so on are all values. Values are often considered as absolute because of the high respect in which they are held and the fact that they are used to evaluate specific objectives or courses of action (Theodorson, 1969: 456).

Various communities hold varying moral standards. Value conflict refers to a situation in which the values of two or more groups are incompatible to the point where it hinders the role performance of individuals. There's no telling how long this state of warfare will remain.

**4. Personal Deviation Approach:**

The term "deviation" refers to behavior that breaks accepted norms in society. In contrast to abnormal behavior, which suggests mental disease rather than social maladjustment or conflict, abnormal behavior is defined by its absence. This means that those who act differently from the majority are not always mentally sick. The social disorganization theory examines how and why norms have shifted as a result of rule violation. The personal deviation method involves investigating the drivers and actions of the deviants who play a key role in generating issues.

**Two factors that need explanation in the personal deviation approach are:**

(i) How does personal deviancy de­velop?

(ii) What types of personal deviation are frequently involved in social problems?

However, a lack of socialization may be at the root of an individual's resistance to conforming to established norms of behavior. Although they have been exposed to the ideals of honesty, truthfulness, integrity, fairness, and cooperation, these people are unable to put these ideas into effect in their daily lives.

When it serves their interests, they are nevertheless likely to lie, cheat, exploit, and defame others. They don't feel any remorse or regret for their deviation from the norm. If it suits their purposes, they may unexpectedly and fully switch sides on a societal issue. Insofar as societal issues may be exploited for their own benefit, they could care less if they exist or if they are resolved.

**5. Anomie Approach:**

Merton is generally credited with proposing this strategy. When social norms and ideals are absent, weakened, or unclear, a society or community experiences anomie. Durkheim used the term "anomie" in his book Suicide to explain the division of labor and suicide; nevertheless, it was Merton, 41 years after Durkheim's book was published, who used the phrase to describe aberrant behavior in terms of the way in which social and cultural institutions in a society work (Merton, 1938:672-73). When there is a disconnect between cultural norms and goals and the socially organized capacity of members of the group to behave in line with them, anomie results.

One may say that anomie is the antithesis of community. Anomie is a mental state characterized by a lack of clarity, insecurity, and social norms, much as social solidarity is a condition of shared intellectual cohesion within a community. Merton argues that men's commitment to culturally mandated aims or institutionalized methods weakens due to the disjunction between them and the strain that result. Merton argues that people adjust this contradiction by rejecting the cultural aims or the institutionalized means. He describes four distinct types of aberrant conduct. Therefore, according to Merton, the causes of stress lie not in personal traits but in the culture and/or social structure.

People's failure to meet the expectations of their social roles is not the root of the problem, he argues; rather, the issue lies in how poorly society has been organized (Merton and Nisbet, 1971:823). But Merton's idea is far from perfect and falls short of what's needed. You can't attribute every societal issue to people's reactions to stress or their coping strategies.

**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 serves 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. Havoc (1988) 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 end 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 further development; it may restrict one’s vision of what might become and cut one off from enlarging experiences.*

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 (1988).

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 tor 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 endeavors, 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, specialty; 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 (1999) 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 sexually compatible. In the process some make “empty” promises. The point here is that the time spent on -“running” around for this sex activity cannot 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 thereat 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 anti addictive in nature.

The term addictive 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 ‘kiks’ 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**

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**

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, 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 1-lavice (1988) 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 he 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 (1984) rightly pointed out that:

*The data indicate that both time spent on studies and effectiveness of student independently affects 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 Newswach (l992).

*ASUU’s log of demands painted a lurid picture of shortage 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 worrisome 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 practical. 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 cannot 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 television 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 cannot do any serious academic work. Sometimes the strike can even alter the academic calendar and many students suffer for this reason. The current ASUU strike started from February 2022 up to July 2022 the matter has not been resolved which brings on ASUU Federal Government 2009 agreement. ASUU want the implementation of the agreement while the federal government said that the agreement is not realistic. The federal government insist on no work no pay which ASUU refuse among other things as of August, 2022.

**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 Bellow 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 inferences 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 eleven 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 as of 1992, the board has not lived up to expectation. People have clamored that the board be scrapped because it irresponsible 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 fist are often based on criterion 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. Cutlass 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 and matches 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 revealed that computers in a number of offices have been stolen while electrical fittings have also been vandalized 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 450, 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 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 actor on the contrary, it leads these young-stars 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 some 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 nor 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-chalet 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 has 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 (1988) 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.*

Sometimes ago there was similar problem at ABU when students demonstrated because male visitors were not allowed into Aminà 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 - 6p.m. on weekends and public holidays, good number of people disregard this rule and go as far sleeping in male or female hostels. Attempt by hall officials to correct this misconduct always lead to confrontational argument.

## ****Problems of Education in Nigeria****

The educational sector in Nigeria has been severally lampooned for failing to contribute to the development of the nation. As a response, educators and other stakeholders have cited a number of causes for the educational system's flaws. In this piece, we'll look at some of the sector's biggest obstacles in Nigeria and how Oden 2020 suggests they may be overcome.

1. **Poor Funding**

The lack of sufficient finance is the sector's most pressing issue. Any additional issues that aren't related to money should be avoided at all costs. Education in Nigeria is underfunded at every level of government. In 2020, for example, Nigeria's allocation for education is expected to be significantly lower than the 26% of the national budget advocated for by the UN.

1. **Poor Governance**

As with the rest of the country, the educational system in Nigeria is struggling under the weight of poor leadership and administration. The low annual budget allocated to education is indicative of the widespread disregard accorded to the field of education in Nigeria. While the educational sector's operations have a far greater impact on society as a whole, it receives less funding at the municipal, state, and federal levels.

1. **Corruption**

Corruption, it hardly needs to be said, undermines the very foundations of everything in Nigeria, including the educational system. It has been reported that certain professors at higher education institutions accept payments from students in exchange for passing grades, and that some students pay more senior classmates to take their exams and tests. This is also common in high schools, where students pay a certain fee to be taught or given test answers. In addition, education budgets are often mishandled or the money is not used as intended, such as for employee wages.

1. **Lack of Responsibility and Control**

Lack of centralized control for the educational sector is a key issue in every country's educational system. However, Nigeria is not alone in experiencing this issue. For example, some public elementary schools are run by municipalities, while others fall under the purview of states or the federal government. This presents a hurdle for primary school instruction. Failures in education cannot be adequately addressed or punished unless a single governmental body assumes complete responsibility for the field.

1. **Politicization of Education**

There is a type of rivalry between the various levels of government, especially at the state level, to outdo one other, adding to the lack of control and responsibility. This leads to an establishment of several institutions which will be difficult to manage. In turn, this lowers the standard of instruction available to pupils.

And because of the intense competition between the states, weaker citizens are often given the chance to establish private schools despite their lack of qualifications.

1. **Lack of Infrastructure**

Inadequate funding for the educational sector has led to a severe shortage of necessary infrastructure. There has been a steady decline in the number of functional schools in Nigeria as a result of the country's poor infrastructure. Universities in many countries fall short of providing their students with the same level of real-world experience that can be had by going abroad. It is fair to say that the majority of schools, both public and private, do not provide an environment that is beneficial to education. Libraries in schools are not adequately equipped, and even those who have textbooks are filled with outdated information.

**7. Indiscipline**

This is evident in cases of examination malpractices we earlier mentioned under corruption. Indiscipline is now rampant in schools that secondary school students have started joining cultist, thus expanding the fight against cultism, which so far has proven to be far from over. Almost every day, there is a record of cult killings in schools, which has moved the educational sector concerned about academic excellence.

**8. Poor Parenting and Guidance**

Parents are meant to provide the basic needs needed to meet the challenges of life, but many parents do not even show enough care or support. All they want is for their wards to excel irrespective of the means. This lack of proper guidance for their wards leads to encouragement on their part to engage in exam malpractices and even going as far as paying for “special centres” for their wards. We have also heard stories of parents following their wards to schools to fight or harass teachers all because their wards were cautioned.

**9. Lack of Good Teachers Welfare**

The ongoing strikes occasioned poor welfare packages for teachers also contribute greatly to the problems of the educational sector. Due to the poor welfare packages for teachers, a lot of them have sought other means to augment their income which ultimately affects their performance level in class. Some others don’t show up regularly to teach their students. In addition to the above points, the low-level salary being given to teachers have pushed away professional teachers from the educational sector.

**10. Lack of Teaching Aids**

Apart from the poor pay given to teachers and lecturers, the lack of teaching aids including audio, video, books, DVDs, Projectors, computers etc. used to improve the instruction being passed to students also contributes to the decay in the educational sector.

**11. Unwillingness to Study Education in Schools**

Unlike many other disciplines in tertiary institutions, very few people apply for educational courses. According to research, in 2015, of the more than 1,700,000 applications for university admissions, less than five per cent applied for courses in education. These data point to the lack of interest of candidates for a career in the teaching profession.

Many of the teachers we have in the educational sector nowadays are now professionals in the field, as teaching is seen as a job of last resort in the country. Hence, these teachers do not understand the nuances of teaching and some others have the problem of communicating with their students, thus affecting the education sector.

**12. Education coverage**

One of the main problems of the Nigerian educational system is that it does not guarantee education for the majority of citizens. This is the reason why there are communities that throughout their lives, do not receive basic education, a fundamental human rights, and much less even have a high school certificate.

**Consequences of Educational Problems**

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

**Love and Sex:** Sexual intercourse when practiced without due respect and regard for other people brings the students involved into conflict with the regulations inseparable from’ any institution. 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:** contrary to popular belief, alcohol is 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 retrain 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 inspector’s effort to impart knowledge. Havice (1988) tightly pointed out that: *Cheating create a particularly demoralizing situation for honest student 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 losses 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 way from problems because they cannot 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 N50,000 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. 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 student’s admission into universities and Polytechnics. Newswitch 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.

**Possible solutions include according to Oden 2020.**

* Include preschool education in compulsory basic education, to facilitate access to this educational level for vulnerable populations.
* Propose curricular changes that encourage greater educational equity between boys and girls.
* Prioritize the learning of indigenous communities.
* Create regularization programs to combat educational backwardness.
* Focus on combating the relationship of the socio-economic level with academic achievement.
* It is equally important to provide teachers with options for continuous updating and training opportunities, from complementary courses to postgraduate courses relevant to their teaching areas and pedagogical techniques.

**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 criticizing the colonial government. At least, the older generations would lament that the British were civilized people who operated according to civilized standards.*

In its 64 years of nationhood, Nigeria has undertaken several transition programmes as we shall see in this chapter, yet the journey continues pending the handover 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. Specialized counselors 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 tilltoday. 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. In 1965 because of the political situation in Nigeria then there wasrumor of an impending coup by January1966, the military coup took power 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 as 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 centralize 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 30thday of May 1967 the Head of State declared Eastern Nigeria an independent and sovereign state of Biafria 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 wonthe 1979 Presidential Election.

***Shehu Shagari***

He ruled from October 1 1997 to December, 1983, when Mohammadu 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 Yoruba’s.

There was unhealthy competition among politicians. For instance, in the then Anambra State where the then Vice-President Chief Dr. Alex Ekwueme came 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 have pleased everybody but that he has satisfied his conscience. They introduced War Against Indiscipline (WAI).

**Ibrahim Babaizgida**

He ruled from 1985-1993 that is for eight long years. The f3ahangida’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 included 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:*

1. The creation of states and local government councils in 1987 and 1991:
2. The dissolution of 13 political associations that sought for registration from the National ‘Electoral Commission in 1989;
3. 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 four 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 hurridly 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 d’etat nor a democratically elected government ushered in through a transition process or a regular democratic process. On November 17, 1993, it handed over the reigns 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 influenced 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 ofJune 12 was gone despite its implications for the Nigerian Nation -According to Okanya (1997):As was the case under Babangida, the Abacha transition projects contend with accusations of:

1. Favoritism in registration of political parties;
2. Arbitrary disqualification of candidates;
3. Alterations and changes in transition time table;
4. Alterations in the draft constitution
5. The use of courts as final arbiters in issues of democratic elections.

Abacha’s transition programmes were 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 program 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 1988 death of on Sani Abacha. He drew eleven months transition program that would usher in democracy by May 29, 1999. As Udaba and Orji (1997), pointed out:

*He rejected calls for a unity government and sovereignty national conference, saying he would not “replace one undemocratic structure with another.” He also scrapped then five political parties, the transition agencies 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 join in rebuilding a new Nigeria: Instead of a boycott of his transitionprogram, Abubakar received support from international community, the political class, the Nigerian people and members of other pro-democracy groups including Nadeco. He hinged his program on the four cardinal issues of democracy, human rights, openness in governance and privatization. However, the administration has been accused in some quarters for massive looting and misappropriation of funds. In any case, the government denied looting misappropriation of public funds but admitted that it has honest mistakes and had done its best to correct them.

General Abubakar in his farewell dinner hosted in honor of the members of Provisional Ruling Council (PRC) and the Federal Executive Council (FEC) according to The Guardian of May 1999, praised all members of the government for their dedicate service pointing out “we have worked hard to heal the wounds of the people and reconcile them.”To critics, the Head of State said that Nigerians should realize that the problems of a country like Nigeria could notbe solved totally by one administration. He handed over the leadership baton to the elected President General Olusegun Obasanjo on May 29, 1999, amidst accusations of improper privatization, award of contract appointments made, mostly at the “eve” of departure. On May 7, 1999 according to News watch June .7, 1999:

*Then head of state Abubakar’s office directed Ismailo Usman, the then Finance Minister to release an extra-budgetary sum of N62 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 rather he backed out quietly. However, history has a place for him for successfully carrying out his transition program and voluntarily relinquishing power to an elected president of the people, though Obasanjo himself did the same in 1979.

**Fourth Republic and Second Coming of Obasanjo,**

**May 29, 1999 to May 29, 2007**

The emergence of democracy on May 29, 1999 in Nigeria marked the end of 26 years of consecutive military rule. Nigeria was suffering from economic stagnation and shattered democratic institutions. He attacked the whole problem headlong.

* He retired hundreds of military officers holding political positions.
* He established a blue-ribbon panel to investigate human rights violations.
* He released scores of persons held without charges
* He rescinded numerous questionable licenses and contracts left by the previous regimes.
* He moved to recover million of dollar starches in overseas accounts by his predecessors some of the problems that plagued his administration were.
* Conflict between the federal and the state governors over resources control.
* In May 1999 Kaduna state was engulfed in sectarian violence over Emirship succession and it claimed over 100 lives.
* In November 1999 the army destroyed the town of Odi-Bayelsa state and killed many civilians in relation for the murder of 12 policemen
* In Kaduna, February to May 2000, the introduction of criminal Sharia in the state of left over 1000 people dead in rioting.
* In September 2001, over 2000 people were killed in inter-region rioting in Jos.
* In October 2001, hundreds of people were killed and thousands displaced in communal violence that spread across the states of Benue, Taraba and Narasawa.
* On October 1, 2001, Obasanjo announced the formation of a national Security Commission to tackle the issue of communal violence.

**The Yar’dua Administrative May 29, 2007 to May 5, 2010.**

**Reflection on Yar’Adua’s brief Administration:**

* He proposed a government of national unity and in late June 2007, two opposition parties the ANPP and the PPA joined the government.
* On June 28. 2001 Yar’ Adua publicly declared his assets becoming the first Nigerian leader to do so.
* To douse the tension in the Niger Delta militants that laid down their arms.
* In November 2009, he fell il and was flown out to Saudi Arabia for medical attention. He remained incommunicado for 50 days.
* In June and July 2007 several governors who served with him before 2007 were charge by EFCC for corruption.
* Many decision of the former government like the hike in prices of petroleum products and VAT have been over turned by his government.
* Jonathan became acting president on 9th February 2010.
* On May 5, 2010 Yar’Adua died
* On 6th, May 2010 Jonathan succeeded him as President of Nigeria.

**Reflections on Jonathan’s Leadership**

* He christened his Nigerian project “Transformation Agenda”
* Terrorism started in the North led by Boko Haram insurgents.
* The sack if IGP Ringin.
* January 2012, withdrawal of fuel subsidy bringing the price of petrol from N65 per litre.
* Strike by workers as a result.
* Riot in the pension board- billion of naira embezzled.
* Fuel subsidy cabals probed with billions of naira carted away by fake oil markers
* Prof Bath Nnaji resigns as energy minister.

**President Mohammadu Buhari 2015-2023**

**His administration is characterized by** agitation for secession, Boko Haram insurgence tourism kidnapping of innocent Nigerians and ritual killings.

Political instability is a common occurrence in Nigeria which always affect the unity and peaceful co-existence of the country as a nation.

**President Ahmed Tinubu 2023**

**Causes of Political Instability**

Olumide, (2014) noted that democratic elections, conducted in Nigeria ever since independence have been intrinsically negated by electioneering bickering and hooliganism, with a concomitant adverse effect on the nations socio-economic and political development. In fact, free and fair democratic elections in Nigeria are plausible desiderata, hanging on a limping Utopia.

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 N500 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 reins 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 until 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 about 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 letdown. 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 criticize 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 difference 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.*

**Consequences of Political Instability**

According to Robert Rotberg and John Campbell 2021 two prominent United States academics the later a former Ambassador to Nigeria “Nigeria has long teetered on the precipice of failure” they argued “Unable to keep its citizen” safe and secure, Nigeria has become a fully failed State of critical geopolitical concern. Its failure matters because the peace and prosperity of Africa and preventing the spread of disorder and militancy around the globe depends on a stronger Nigeria”. Even among those who dispute the labeling of Nigeria as a fully failed State accept that insecurity is rising.

Politicians who sponsor and make use of cultists for their success during campaigns and elections should have a re-think and realize what harm they are doing to these youngsters and to society at large. Violent electioneering campaigns should barred and offenders disqualified from membership of parties.

**Military Rule 1970-1979­**

The civil war over the federal Government started the reconstruction of the war-battered economy. Most of the Eastern who fled their jobs in 1966 reined them. As time went on, Gowon’s reputation started to wane. His military governors and commissioners were corrupt and grew so powerful beyond the control of Gowon. Furthermore, Gowon went back on the earlier promise to hand over power to civilians in 1976 claiming that it was unrealistic. This angered his military colleagues who overthrew him on July 29, 1975, while he was attending an OAU meeting in Kampala, Uganda. He was replaced as head of state by General Murtala Mohammed. Murtala Mohammed and his men set about cleansing the society of corruption. By the time the purge was stopped, 10,000 workers of various grades had lost their jobs. He set up a constitutional drafting committee which recommended presidential system of government. Mohammed created seven more states in February 1976. General Mohammed lost his life on February 13, 1976 in an unsuccessful coup led by Col. Bukar Suka Dimika. General Olusegun Obasanjo replaced him and continued his policies and handed over power to civilians on October 1, 1979.

**Solutions to Political Instability**

**Expenditure on Deface 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 has 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 realize 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 he 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 ‘lots. This is what the Philippinos did during the self-centered regime of former President Marcos and it worked for them Marcos ran away into exile.

The former head of state General Abdusalami Abuhakar according to The Guardian of May 17, 19, 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 just. These traits will surely serve as a deterrent to violent incision into civil governance. Former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere insisted according to the Guardian of May 26, 1999, that:

*Organization - of African Unity (OA U) 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 recognized 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 Asprin 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.*

**Mass Education:** There is need for mass education for the people to enable them makes 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.

These dividends of democracy cannot be achieved by Nigerians until:

1. There exists a popular agreement that democracy must work irrespective of our differences in religion, race, and cultural background.
2. There evolve a reasonably stable and peaceful civil society.
3. There are educated citizens sufficiently alert and intelligent to be deciding from time to time what the government should do to keep our highways safe, our food healthy, our working conditions healthful, our just, and our nation source.
4. The people are free to study and investigate all problems as they arise and to express their opinions on all questions; that is to say, our newspapers, magazines and books must be free to print the different ideas of people, even if other people do not agree with these ideas.
5. There is economic opportunity that is the opportunity for people to be reasonably free from poverty and want.
6. There is majority rule that is to say a protected minority has its say while the majority has its way, which calls for a sustained educations of the citizens to awaken their ***national consciousness.***
7. The people enjoy the freedom to form political parties, giving voters a choice of candidates and programme.
8. The individual enjoys a democratic way of life meaning that the government must guarantee conducive environment that enables every citizen to develop his ability as far as he feels he can
9. The rule of law takes root in all aspects of life in Nigeria.

*A form of socio-economic and political restructuring, which removes the locus of power from the current custodians of state power and enables the currently disadvantaged to meet their basic needs, fully participate in decision-making, and provide opportunities to challenge internal and external oppression. (Obi 2010)*

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**PROBLEMS OF WAR**

“War is a place where young people who don’t know each other and don’t hate each other, kill each other by the decision of old people who know each other and hate each other.” Erich Hartman. 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 going to be. Or 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 1,000years”. “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 – Then General Secretary United Nations Organization**

“As I am secretary -general of the UN, a peace organization, 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.

About 50 million people were killed during World War II, and at the end of the conflict, millions of refugees were strewn throughout Europe, hoping to return to their bombed-out cities and villages and start over. Women and girls in Russia and Germany in particular, numbering in the hundreds of thousands, were still attempting to heal from the trauma of rape at the hands of invading armies. Food and clothes were in scarce supply, and rationing was in effect over most of Europe. Thousands upon thousands of troops had recently been demobilized and were in need of employment. Millions of widows and orphans were mourning the loss of their spouses and parents.

Although the United States emerged from World War II as a "victorious" nation, it paid a heavy price in terms of military casualties—about 300,000 men and women were killed in action. The average Japanese citizen had to deal with extreme poverty, widespread TB, and hours-long waits for food rations. Since the United Nations' founding in 1945, "nearly 100 major conflicts throughout the World have caused over 20 million dead," as former UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali stated in a speech delivered in 1992. Though the conflict in Vietnam was officially classified as a limited war" or "Police action," it cost Americans over $150 billion, claimed fifty-six thousand American lives, and left hundreds of thousands handicapped, all of which was a rude awakening for the country. The irony is that the American military failed to accomplish its aim of maintaining South Vietnam free of socialism while spending a great amount of money to do so.

According to Madiebo (1980), on May 26, 1967, Ojukwu gathered the Advisory Committee of Chiefs and Elders in Enugu. The three choices he presented were:

Either (1) agree to the North's and Gowon's conditions and be dominated by the North, or (2) refuse to do so.

(2) To maintain the status quo and drift: or

(3) Protect the people by defending their independence.

Ojukwu was instructed by the consultative Assembly to proclaim the Republic of Biafra as the independent and sovereign state of Eastern Nigeria on May 27th, 1967. Demonstrations were conducted around the country, calling for rapid action against Nigeria, and the public's mindset shifted toward war. This led to the 30th of May, 1967, when the Nigerian leader officially recognized Biafra as an independent nation in Eastern Nigeria. That's what kicked off the Nigerian civil war, which wouldn't end until 1970.

An attempted Coup d'etat caused the Nigerian Revolution, which in turn sparked the Civil War between l3iafra and Nigeria, which was fought between two rival military administrations. But Madiebo claims that Biafra was ultimately victorious (1980).

Apart from the subject of international backing for Nigeria, the existence of a crisis of confidence in Biafra throughout the war is, in my opinion, the most crucial reason why we lost the war. A rift had developed not just between the military and civilians, but also between the military and the administration, and even between the Biafran government and some of its international allies. Some of the "more blatant manifestations" of this lack of confidence included the initial detention of Dr. M. I. Okpara, the former Premier of Eastern Nigeria, shortly after Ojukwu became Governor, the unexplained mass detention of top ranking army officers and civilians during the war, and the appointment of Colonel Banjo, a Yoruba, to lead the invasion of Midwestern Nigeria in 1967. Ojukwu parted with the inner confidence of military professionals and highly experienced political leaders who may have perhaps helped him save our people from the biggest tragedy that has ever befallen them because of the lock of mutual trust by individuals pursuing the same purpose. Unfortunately, not even our international friends were granted. Enough data to help them prepare and provide more effective diplomatic and military support for Biafra As a result, the people of Biafra were blindsided by widespread denial of the reality of their position, both inside and outside of the country.

Military operations are silent consumers of resources otherwise meant for human use. In the 1960s the world spent an equivalent of $1870 million US 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 hardware’s. Transition nations Israel, Vietnam, Luxernhurg, Jordan Laos Taiwan, Korea, have cost over 2 per cent of their population in the wars. These take up about $300 billion US dollars about60US 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 vindictive 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 feed and use him as a laborer 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 takes up arms against their own country it is called a civil war like Nigerian Biafran civil 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 he directed only to a particular group of people. For revolution to succeed a lot depends on those who ultimately emerge as a 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 plan it at 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 he condemned to death or 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 thins and members of the old brigade were killed. Only a few of them escaped.

**According to Vanguard, Thursday, February 24, 2022 Editorial Comment**

The continued escalation of tensions and the possible full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation has put not just Europe but the entire world on edge.

Or more than a month, Russian President, Vladimir Putin, had steadily been piling troops and armaments at his country's border with Ukraine, conducting military drills and striking postures which the West interprets as preparations for a full-scale invasion. The United States of America, the leader of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO, and its allies have also been sending troops and ammunition to nearby member countries and threatening severe consequences for Russia if it carries out the perceived threat. Though Russia claims not to have any intention of invading Ukraine, it has lately sent troops into the pro-Russian separatist Donbas region consisting of Donetsk and Lunansk oblasts. Putin

**Vanguard**

Ukraine should sacrifice for peace claims his troops are there "for peacekeeping". Putin is a former KGB operative during the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, USSR, era. Though Russia is no longer strictly a socialist state, Putin is a leader steeped in basic Soviet reflexes. In his over 20 years in power, he has steadily rebuilt the military might of Russia at huge costs to the economy. Since the collapse of the USSR, many of the countries that were part of the Soviet Warsaw Pact socialist nations have adopted capitalism and embraced the membership of NATO.

Putin will not allow Ukraine to join NATO, even if it is the most recent candidate. He continues to believe that Ukraine traditionally belonged to Russia since they have such a strong linguistic, cultural, and civic affinity (dictatorial democracy).

Putin considers Ukraine's membership in NATO to be Russia's ultimate humiliation. Finally, NATO membership for Ukraine might result in Western weapons being fired at Moscow from Russian territory. Putin's harsh behavior has been compared to President John F. Kennedy's comparable response in 1961 when Soviet missiles were being installed in Cuba. Nikita Kruschev of the USSR was compelled by him to withdraw the missiles and leave the Caribbean country right away.

Once Ukraine joins NATO, Putin or any other Russian leader in the Soviet mold will undoubtedly invade that country. Ukraine can decide to embrace everything else that is Western, but absolutely not NATO, just like Cuba. Ukraine does not have the luxury of autonomous action as a sovereign nation when it comes to joining NATO since it is within the soft belly of a military powerhouse that is opposed to NATO.

We urge Ukraine to stay out of NATO for the time being in order to prevent conflict. We also advise Putin to curb his lust for armed war. Beyond the borders of Russia and Ukraine, a conflict will undoubtedly break out, with unimaginable negative effects. Any conflict between nuclear-armed major countries might sporadically lead to nuclear exchanges that would end all life on earth or leave the planet environmentally irreparably devastated. Give diplomacy the reins.

Given Russia's dominance in the air and in heavy artillery and missile sys­tems, which Putin so assiduously mod­ernised in the past decade, the initial vic­tory over Ukraine's regular army will be U-swift and devastating border near Kharkiv in the north, Luhansk in the east, Russian-annexed Crimea in the south and from Belarus too. Belarus's authoritarian leader Russian tanks were later spotted on the outskirts of Kharkiv, a city of 1.4 million people. Alexander Lukashenko had earlier claimed that his country's military was not involved but could be if necessary. Both Odesa on the Black Sea and Mariupol on the internal Sea of Azov are major port cities in Ukraine, according to reports. Mr. Putin also threatened that any outside force intervening on Ukraine's behalf would be met with a strong response. Despite Moscow's repeated denials, Ukraine's Western allies had repeatedly warned that Russia was preparing to invade. Sanctions were imposed by the US, EU, UK, and Japan against prominent Russians, Russian banks, and MPs who supported the action. UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson declared during a live speech that Vladimir Putin's "hideous and barbaric venture must end in failure."

"I cannot believe this is being done in your name, or that you really want the pariah status it will bring to the Putin regime," he said, speaking to Russians. US Vice President Joe Biden said that the world would hold Russia responsible and assured Ukrainians that the UK was "on your side." He is anticipated to speak. Americans on Thursday about the repercussions Russia will experience. The attack would have "deep, lasting consequences for our lives," according to France's President Emmanuel Macron. According to Joseph Borrell, head of EU foreign policy, "these are some of the darkest hours for Europe since World War Two." The president of Russia declared earlier this week that he was endorsing the two self-declared people's republics of Donetsk and Luhansk in eastern Ukraine. After Russia invaded Crimea in 2014, rebels backed by Russia seized the breakaway regions. After widespread street protests in Ukraine forced the resignation of the pro-Russian president Viktor Yanukovych, Mr. Putin launched that attack. Since then, a conflict between Ukrainian forces and the rebels has claimed more than 14,000 lives in the east. A tenuous ceasefire had been holding, but in recent days, there has been an increase in violations.

Defense of the inhabitants of the breakaway areas, according to Russian President Putin, was the goal of the military operation. Mr. Putin's assertions that neo-Nazis were in charge of Ukraine have been repeatedly dismissed by Kyiv and its Western allies as absurd, pointing out that Ukraine was now a country with developing democratic institutions, as opposed to authoritarian Russia. Russian attack worries have been growing for months. Putin has repeatedly charged the US and its allies with disobeying Russian requests to stop Ukraine from enlisting in NATO and provide Moscow with security guarantees. In response to Russia's recognition of the rebel-held portions of Ukraine's Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and its deployment of troops there, the EU adopted a set of sanctions. The Council decided today to take a number of actions in response to the Russian Federation's decision to send troops into the ungoverned regions of Ukraine's Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and its subsequent recognition of these regions as independent states. Such choices are impermissible and illegal. They transgress international law, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine, as well as Russia's own international obligations, which worsens the crisis.

**Financial Restrictions**

A sectoral ban on funding the Russian Federation, its government, and Central Bank was adopted by the Council. The EU seeks to limit the funding of escalatory and aggressive policies by restricting the Russian state's and government's access to its capital and financial markets and services. Russia is urged by the EU to keep its promises, maintain international law, stop recognising the non-government controlled regions of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, and resume talks under the Normandy framework and the Trilateral Contact Group. The EU further urges other nations to reject Russia's illegitimate move to recognize its asserted independence. The EU reiterates its steadfast support and commitment to Ukraine's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized boundaries and is ready to rapidly implement further extensive political and economic measures if necessary. The identities of the parties involved as well as the pertinent legal documents will shortly be published in the Official Journal.

**Causes of War**

**Theories about causes of war include the following:**

**Moralistic theory:** According to this hypothesis, socially harmful individuals are to blame for starting wars. The terrible leaders of the nations are to blame when conflict breaks out between them. This is untrue since conflicts only start when something is at risk. Furthermore, what is good or terrible depends on the context and location.

**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, capitalist’s 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 may 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 tile world oil reserves. He would have the potential to dictate output and price. This explains why the Amen cans and other allies had over 400,000 troops massed in the Gulf against Saddam Hussein.*

**Revolution:** Black African armies increasingly constitute the greatest threat to the government they exist to protect. Madiebo (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 win. 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 neighbors and fellow Arabs who fought for eight long years. They supplied those arms and ammunition that they used in destroying both lives and property of their “brothers”. Similarly it 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 destroys community and families and often disrupts the development of the social and economic fabric of nations. The effects of war includes long term physical and psychological harm to children and adults as well as reduction in material and human capital 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 cannot 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. I hiring the Nigerian civil war, women were hidden away from soldiers for these reasons.

**Solutions to war**

League of Nations: At the end of First World War in 1919, the League of Nations was formed. The aim of this organization 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 breaks 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 means the end of the human species”.

**Peace - oriented activities:** Expenditures on militarism must be directed to peace-oriented activities. All nations must practice nonviolent 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**

According to UN statistics, Nigeria's population in 2020 was expected to be 206, 139, 589 People at the midyear point. According to estimates, Nigeria makes up 2.64 percent of the global population. Nigeria is ranked No. 7 on the list of nations with the largest populations worldwide. There were over 8 billion people on the earth in 2021, and it is predicted that this number will increase quickly. Overpopulation is one of the environmental problems the world is now experiencing that occasionally goes unnoticed. Although problems like pollution, climate change, and water scarcity all seem to get more attention, one of the key causes of many other environmental problems is overpopulation.

According to Newswatch of March 30, 1992, the United Nations and the majority of its agencies have predicted for years that Nigeria will have at least 120 million people. 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. The rejected 1963 census, the total population of Nigeria was 55.66. The rejected 1973 census gave Nigeria a total population of 79.76 million. This exercise has never been recognized in Nigeria. The current Nigerian population is

A census document gives the total population of people in country at any given time. Additionally, it displays the demographic distribution within each local government unit, the number of illiterate and disabled individuals, children and adults, and the gender split. A population census is the whole process of gathering, compiling, and publishing demographic, economic, and social data applicable at a specified period or times, to all people in a nation or delimited region, according to the United Nations (1995).

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 analyzing 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, household’s 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 N285 million from the United Nations Fund for population Activities, UNFPA alone, N10 million from the Japanese, government and another N100 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 cannot interprets the contents of the questionnaires very well.

**Local beliefs:** Many people in Northern Nigeria believe that their wives not to be seen and they are kept in purdah. Their husbands answer questions pertaining to them. Some others believe that it is not proper to count the number of their children 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**

**Traditions die hard:** The prestige of a woman depends on the number of children she has. This is a situation where a woman is honored 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 old age:** In Nigeria, children provide security against old age. For instance, if you are a palm wine tapper or farmer, at certain age you cannot 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 Inoculation:** Today preventive medicine is common mostly at the expense of the federal government and some world bodies. There is inoculation 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 Organization (WHO) has designated some hospitals as centers.

**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.

**Causes of Over Population**

**Poverty**

Poverty is believed to be the [leading cause of overpopulation](http://donellameadows.org/archives/poverty-causes-population-growth-causes-poverty/). A lack of educational resources, coupled with high death rates leading to higher birth rates, result in impoverished areas seeing large booms in population. The UN has forecast that due to the widespread impact, the forty-eight poorest nations in the world will likely also be the ones that contribute most to population increase. According to their projections, the total population of these nations will increase from 850 million in 2010 to 1.7 billion in 2050.

**Poor use of contraception**

Despite the ubiquitous availability of contraception in industrialized nations, sloppy planning on the part of both couples can result in unplanned births. According to statistics, in Great Britain, 76% of women between the ages of 16 and 49 used some sort of birth control, leaving 25% of women vulnerable to unforeseen pregnancies. This problem is even worse in less developed locations. According to a World Health Organization (WHO) research, in nations plagued by problems like poverty, which increases birth rates, this utilization ratio falls to 43%.

**Child Labor**

Even though it may be upsetting to hear, child labor is still widely practiced in many parts of the world. According to UNICEF, there are over 150 million youngsters working worldwide, mostly in nations with lax laws on child labor. This may lead to poor families viewing children as a source of money. The educational options that should be available to youngsters who start working too early are also lost, especially when it comes to birth control.

**Reduced Mortality Rates**

Lower death rates for many major illnesses are a result of advancements in medical technology. Through such advancements, particularly severe viruses and diseases like polio, smallpox, and measles have all but been eliminated.

This indicates that people are living longer than ever before, which is good news in many respects. Due to this "delay" in the natural cycle of life and death, birth rates currently outnumber death rates by a ratio of more than two to one.

**Fertility Treatment**

Improvements in fertility treatments have made it feasible for more individuals to have children, albeit this is just a minor factor in contrast to the other factors that contribute to overpopulation. Since the beginning of these therapies, more women are employing various fertility treatments. Even though they might not have been able to have children without these procedures, the majority of women now have the opportunity to do so.

**Immigration**

Uncontrolled immigration may cause populations to become so overpopulated that such nations run out of resources to support their people. This is especially troublesome in nations where immigration rates are significantly higher than emigration rates.

In certain circumstances, immigrants can be trying to flee overcrowding in their home countries but end up making the same problems worse in the nations they go to. Data also exist, though, to demonstrate that immigration may strengthen economies, with the impact being particularly noticeable in the UK.

**Consequences of Population Explosion**

Food supply: At the Rome World Food Conference in 1974, it was estimated that 460 million people worldwide were undernourished, with 60% of these individuals being malnourished. Onokerhoraye (1985) noted the following:

The population/food scenario in many nations, especially emerging nations, has been characterized by rapid population increase along with land division, which causes holdings to become fragmented and results in underemployment of the population living on the land. The overall effects include a lack of food supply in both adequate quantity and quality to fulfill the demands of the world's population, which is expanding quickly.

**Lack of adequate food can cause kwashiorkor -** 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

*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 IJPE. 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 has 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 iii 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 Labor Organization ILO (2019):** 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.

**Lack of water**

*The world's freshwater resources are under more pressure due to population growth. The fact that just around 1% of the water on the planet is both fresh and usable raises serious problems.*

*By 2025, it has been predicted that human demand for fresh water would reach around 70% of global supplies. Those who live in underdeveloped areas with no access to such water will be particularly at danger from this.*

*Lower Expectation of Life*

*Lower life expectancy may result from the population booms that less developed countries are experiencing, whereas higher life expectancy is driving population growth in developed ones.*

*The majority of the world's population growth takes place in less developed nations. Because of the strain on their resources, these nations have fewer access to work, fresh water, food, and medical care, all of which reduce life expectancy.*

**Extinction**

*Another significant problem is how overcrowding affects animals across the planet. Natural habitat loss, such as the clearing of forests, increases along with the need for land.*

*According to some experts, up to 50% of the world's animal species would be in danger of going extinct if current trends continue. Additionally, data have been gathered to demonstrate a connection between rising human populations and a decline in the number of species on the globe.*

**Consumption of resources**

*The number of resources required to maintain such a large population alive increases along with the population. There are higher demands on producers and the planet itself as a result of the record-high consumption of food, water, and fossil fuels.*

*Ironically, it is the discovery of many of these natural resources, especially fossil fuels, that has helped to create environments that are conducive to population expansion. According to a research, the growing use of these resources caused the global ecosystem to change more quickly in the second half of the 20th century than at any previous time in history.*

**Increased Intensive Farming**

*Farming methods have changed as population has increased throughout time in order to produce enough food to feed more people. However, intensive agricultural practices also harm nearby ecosystems and the environment, which might produce issues in the future.*

*Due of the machinery needed, intensive farming is also thought to be a significant contribution to climate change. If the population continues to increase at the current rate, this effect will probably become more pronounced.*

**Faster Climate Change**

*Climate change and overpopulation are strongly related to one another, especially as larger countries like China and India continue to expand their industrial capacity. Together with the United States, they are now two of the top three global emitters of emissions.*

*The scientific community as a whole concurs that human activity is altering global temperatures by 97%. Larger populations might hasten these changes, particularly if more isn't done to lower carbon footprints of individuals globally.*

**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 child.

**Better Sex Education**

*In many nations, overpopulation problems are a result of inadequate sex education or poorly executed education. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is urging reforms, especially in the world's poorer regions, because the problem is so acute.*

*People will be more aware of the possible effects of having sex as they relate to childbirth with the aid of better education. It will also offer scientifically validated birth control options and dispel numerous myths that surround sexual activity.*

***Access to Contraceptives***

*Better sex education must coexist with birth control access. People cannot apply what they have learnt without it, after all.*

*According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 225 million women in underdeveloped nations would want to delay having children but do not use any type of contraception. Many groups are in favor of expanding access to contraceptives, including the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG).*

**Changes in policy**

*Many countries compensate people who have more children, whether in the form of monetary incentives or higher benefits. Some couples could end up having more kids than they would have otherwise if they had to worry about the costs.*

*The solution to this problem is challenging. Because of the limitations it imposed on freedom, China's "One-Child" policy was recently abandoned, in part. It is possible that comparable rules would be viewed as similarly limiting.*

**Education on the Subject**

*Although there are several organizations that offer curriculum and teaching resources for schools to address the topic of overpopulation, it is still a topic that is not adequately handled in schools.*

*This instruction ought to go beyond discussing sex and cover the global effects of overpopulation. More open discussion on the topic is required, with websites like debate.org providing helpful tools that enable reasoned discussion of the problem.*

**CHAPTER SEVEN**

**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY**

**7.1 Crime**

Crime is a societal issue that varies depending on the time and place. This means that certain acts that may be considered crimes in Ghana might not be in Nigeria. What is illegal now might not have been before the arrival of the missionaries, such as human sacrifice, and vice versa. What is illegal today might not be illegal in the twenty-first century. As society develops, so do the types of crimes committed and their frequency. Laws are passed in response to societal change in order to address the new situation that has resulted from the change. For instance, when it was discovered that Nigerians were involved in drug peddling a “decree was promulgated making convicted 1nItIIers to be executed by firing squared” 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, time varies with law and the conditions that evoke it also vary, crime then is relative.”

British criminal Law (1917), defined crime as any wrong winch the government deems injurious to the public at large and punishes through a judicial proceeding in its own name. While Clifford (1994), noted that generally, crime includes theft, murder, assault, fraud and other deleterious behaviors, that is, conducts which cannot be allowed because of public security.

Crimes are distinguished from all other forms of problematic or deviant behavior by their legal character. Crimes according to Becker (1988):

*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 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 behaviors according to Chambliss (1994),

*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 put 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. In Nigeria, different forms of crimes are committed on a daily basis ranging from [armed robbery, kidnapping](http://pulse.ng/gist/in-lagos-police-arrest-4-suspected-kidnappers-in-isheri-id5597991.html), rape, domestic violence, child abuse, murder, burglary, financial crimes, cyber crimes, fraud, terrorism and lots more.

**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 Brown (2020).

*In most instances, assault takes place either within the family or between neighbors 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 having raped by women in Nigeria.

Victims frequently are acquainted with the rapist according to Neubeek (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 squard. In fact crimes like armed robbery are unarguably the most serious and the most dreaded crime in Nigeria today. Odekunle (2012), 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 “lucky” to escape with severe physical injuries, sometimes regardless of whether or not they resisted 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 labor 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 behavior. 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 stare. However, others strongly feel that such behaviors 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. 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 starts 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 twenty-one 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 cannot be ascertained.

**Organized Crimes:** Organized crime is a cooperative endeavor involving thousands of 1aw 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 labor 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 this organized crime. There are many cases of “419”, prostitution either on part-time or full-time. Money lender right from Biblical times has always been regarded as bad people in the sense that, they worsen 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 agents like the Late Anini Saga where a Divisional Police Officer in the name of late lyamu was helping to cover up the criminal although both the Criminals he was covering and himself have been executed some years back. This was only possible because the gang activities ‘and people involved in the gang were known to the public, even the role of the Divisional Police Officer, and that was why the Police authorities recalled him to Lagos and detained him before the gang members were arrested, prosecuted and executed. There are many “Iyamüs” 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 centered 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 o 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 criticized 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 developed countries than in the developing countries according 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 mote 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 especially among the women folk. Every woman wants to raise her social status which means acquiring wealth by all means either by hook or crook. Thu has led many women into criminal behavior 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 sentenced to long improvement 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 reformation. 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 owing cars, fridges and television sets etc. They now reject the societal means of achieving, success and go “underground” in order to succeed. They become either criminals or prostitutes in order to succeed or be like others.

Unemployment is another factor in the sense that majority of the youths who move to urban areas are not skilled they are either semi-skilled or without skill at all. When they find out that the number of job applicants far outnumber the job openings as a result many of them are not employed in any way; Having tasted some of the good things, in the urban areas they will not want to go back to their respective villages. They now stay back in the urban areas without any 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 (2006) 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 livelihood 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 behavior is against “national’ interest while crimes in which the lower classes are mainly involved the penalties is 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 cowards the upper class. They quickly made a decree in 1976 by General Gowon and set up armed robbery and file 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, and these people prefer long term imprisonment for convicted armed robbers.

**Crime and Social Class**

The labelling of a criminal, is the product of 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 (1988) 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 shows 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 cast therefore the prosecutor cannot prove his case therefore the prosecutor cannot 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 lilt he is Innocent. Even if he is convicted at last, the judge may free him on that he is first offender. His friends can get him pardon from State assuming the presiding judge want to do ‘his work’ without fear or favor before he starts the term of imprisonment or even months after. The government often has 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 (2019) in a study of the sex ratio in crime concluded that the belief that females are 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 mile 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 stifled robbery and female armed robbers were ‘only 129: The reason for their low figure is that some time 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. Sometimes 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 (1988). Sin is a religious concept but sometimes 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 honor your father and mother but a sin.

**Traditional and Modern Crimes**

In modern times laws are passed and codified and 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 Okonkwon 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 behavior.

**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.

The presence of Police helps 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 (1988).

*Imprisonment removes law violators from society, thus protecting the public from any further threats they might poses. By taking away .freedom, imprisonment serves as a form of punishment an4 retribution for the offences committed. The threat of such punishment is intended to serve as a deterrent to anyone tempted to engage in criminal behavior. 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 behavior through interaction.

**Here, we take a look at the top 10 causes of crime in the country according to Wikipedia 8th November (2016).**

**1. Slumber.**

According to studies, the main contributing factors to crime in the nation are poverty and economic hardship. People in nations where economic hardship is persistent frequently resort to crime as a means of survival. Poverty is a big contributor to crime since it frequently leads to extreme levels of despair in people. Given that worldwide inflation has increased dramatically over the past several years, the very fact that such irritation is produced is a highly hazardous thing for society as a whole. Crime will undoubtedly continue in a society where the wealthy gain richer and the poor continue to struggle for existence.

**2. Family circumstances**

Families are a major factor in why young people commit crimes, and poverty is a major factor in this. There are other family dynamics that frequently lead to criminal behavior, and here is where deprivation plays another role. People who are mistreated by their family and don't receive the affection and love they want are also more likely to engage in criminal activity. Some young people feel they must support their impoverished families, which may push them into a life of crime.

**3. Peer Pressure**

Some young people turn to crime because they want to fit in and they witness their friends doing it. Peer pressure is frequently linked to crimes like cultism.

Teenagers who lack the willpower to reject what they observe in their classmates sometimes turn to crime as a way to fit in.

**4. The Society**

The country's high crime rate is also a result of the society, which begins at home and extends to the church and neighborhood. Youths are unintentionally encouraged to commit crimes in a culture where materialism is idolized without concern for where or how it is produced. Some families view their kids as failures because they feel they don't measure up to others' standards. Some parents even have a propensity of evaluating their own kids against others, particularly those they perceive to be successful. People who flaunt their money in society also make younger people desire to be like them, which drives up crime rates.

**5. Drugs**

Drugs are a problem in society because those who become addicted to them and are unable to fund their habit sometimes turn to crime to support their cravings. Drug use is ultimately blamed for crimes by the majority of violent offenders.

**6. Unemployment**

Another reason why young people turn to crime to sustain themselves is the nation's growing unemployment rate. Going to school and then being jobless for many years is a condition that clearly invites someone into the realm of crime.

**7. Political**

Crime is frequently influenced by politics. Politicians arm young people with lethal weapons during election campaigns so they can act as thugs, but once in office they forget about the young people and leave them to fend for themselves with their weapons.

**8. Deprivation**

This is a significant contributor to crime in the nation, particularly when young people see that they are being denied things that are rightfully theirs. The Niger Delta's ongoing problem is a result of poverty since the region's young believe that the oil extracted from their villages would only cause them and their people suffering. They turn to crime as a way to get revenge and make their voices heard, but the damage is ultimately incalculable.

**9. Regionalism**

Regionalism is closely tied to impoverishment and is a significant factor in crime and social instability. When someone has such strong regionalist beliefs, they frequently go to tremendous efforts to hurt other communities. Both the general public and the government frequently disregard this truth since they are preoccupied with grouping individuals according to geography. A victim of such regionalism frequently becomes persuaded and enters the criminal underworld.

1. **Religion**

The majority of crimes are perpetrated along religious lines in Nigeria, where religion is viewed as an opiate. Some preachers fan the flames of violence by exhorting their followers to view anybody who practices a different faith as their adversaries. It is possible to link religion to the instability that frequently occurs in various regions of the nation, particularly in the north.

**11. Unfair judicial system**

Crime is frequently a last option and a form of social protest for those who have been subjected to discriminatory legal systems. A person may occasionally become a victim of chance and commit crimes. It is likely that someone who has been wrongfully charged or found guilty on false accusations may grow more hardened and enraged and turn to violence against society. The Nigerian prison system lacks the ability to rehabilitate inmates, thus in cases where this occurs, the victim is sent to a dungeon with other hardcore criminals where, instead of reformation, he learns from the masters and becomes an even worse criminal.

**Consequences of crime**

In every society according to Odekunle (2010), 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 he 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” is who must be avoided. They can hardly marry from good homes and are denied meaningful employment.

In the urban areas somebody who has committed, anytime may face jungle justice from the masses- who are 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 modeled after hell. “Lucky” detainees come out badly handled and traumatized. 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 institutionalized 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 “opportune” to do that the result was anti SAR riot.

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-month’s 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 Crimson program how moral behavior, assist survival and how ethics and behavior actually lead to happiness. “The Criminal program provides workable methods for attaining the original objectives of our penal system - the rehabilitated criminal” that is why the Federal Government changed the federal prisons to correctional service to reflect the rehabilitation principle. 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”

**7.2 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 behavior (Deutsch 2014). Juvenile courts are special courts 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 (199S):

1. A child under the age of seven year 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.
2. 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 butunder 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
3. 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 person’s 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 (2014) 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 (2020) from their finding they concluded that over 90 per cent of delinquents compared to 13 per cent of their non-delinquent siblings had unhappy home lives and felt discontented with their, life circumstances. However, the nature of the Unhappiness differs.

In his own contribution Becker (1988), 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 Aguene (2021), 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 (1988), the importance of delinquent contacts is that they enable the person to commit acts lie 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, noted that:

*Most -Nigerian children now live in shattered innocence, daily terror and stifled hopes due to callow instincts and nonchalant 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.*

**Consequences 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 (1988) observed that:

*Their cultural and family backgrounds leave them unprepared for such things as the delay of gratifications obtaining an education she 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 subtitle 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.*

Odenkunle (2019), rightly pointed out that in the cities, crime has generally been viewed as phenomenon of youth with a yearly turnover and waxing harder as these youngsters emerge into a new phase of life hood, from juvenile delinquency to adult criminally. 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” in life. They succeed in destroying the peace of families by hooking “sugar daddies’ who now can no longer perform their family responsibilities.

The male ones among delinquents who now grow up to be “useless” members of the society do all types of evil including “enjoying” 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 all senses 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, protection 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”.

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 emphasizing, 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 objective.

**CHAPTER EIGHT**

**PROBLEMS OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY**

*According to Article 25 of the UN Declaration on Human Rights, everyone has the right to a lifestyle that is sufficient for their own health and the welfare of their family, including access to food, clothes, shelter, and medical treatment.*

The introduction of substantial medical fees has severely limited access of low income group to adequate health care facilities. “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 actually confirmed that LUTH has a standing rule authorizing 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 cannot 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 was 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 (heir Offices at their own convenient time. That is why many of them refuse to 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 Amend 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. They brought Gemma, their infant daughter, to a neighboring private medical facility when she became unwell, but the personnel turned them away since it was clear that Richardo could not afford the expenses. The following day, Justina traveled to the city by taking out loans from her neighbors to cover the cost of her transportation. After eventually arriving at the city's modest government hospital, Justina and the infant were informed that no beds were available and that she should return the next morning. She spent the night sleeping on a table in the public market since she had no family in the city and no money to hire a place. Without success, Justina tried to calm and shield the infant by holding her close. Little Gemma passed away that evening.*

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, 2020 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 lo 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 cannot 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.

Transmission of HIV occurs in four main ways

1. From unprotected penetrative set with an infected person
2. From injection of transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products such as skill grafts or organ transplants from infected people
3. From infected mother to their babies during pregnancies at birth or through breast feeding
4. Sharing unsterilized injection equipment used by an infected person

The United Nations estimated that some 25 million people died of AIDS-plated condition globally between 1981 and 2005 (UNIADS 2018). Recently, the world was thrown into an­other session of confu­sion as the dreadful COVID-19 pandemic graduated to emerge a new variant called Omicron, popular as the 'virus of concern. "The pandemic reminds us that we need to stay humble in the face of disasters. Any country or individual, regardless of geography, fortunes or political ambitions, is equal. The novel corona virus crisis rips off all fanciful illusions and superficial things and displays the lasting value of human life.

The novel corona virus, in the words of this author, "spread so rap­idly that it has changed the rhythm of the globe. Whether from the per­spective of a single country or multi­lateral levels, the solidity of interna­tional relations has been put under test. The most obvious consequences include economic recession, a crisis of global governance, trade protec­tionism and increasing isolationist Sentiment."

The corona virus disease 2019 (Covid-19) is a communicable disease caused by a new strain of corona virus that cause illness in humans by Sun newspaper 20 February 2022

Samples tested 4,233,363

Confirmed cases 254, 243

Active cases 20, 521

Discharge cases 230, 580

Death 3, 142

There was national lock down from February to September 2020 free treatment and palliatives were given to Nigerians because of covid-19 collapsed many petty businesses and even effected the bigger ones. The disease has not gone finally but their effect and number of deaths have reduced.

**Causes of Poor Health Care Delivery**

Poor Health Care Delivery's Root Causes The maternal mortality ratio for Nigeria, which was 814 per 100,000 live births in 2016, is still relatively high, according to Scatt-Emakpor 2010 data. [18] Despite the federal government's proclamation in 2005 that pregnant women and children under the age of five will get free health care, pregnant women and children under the age of five are typically paid fees while seeking medical services nationwide.

Despite being introduced in 2005, the NHIS only covers fewer than 10% of Nigerians, leaving the most disadvantaged people at the mercy of expensive medical treatment. This indicates that social and financial risk protection is not offered to Nigeria's most vulnerable citizens. About 70% of Nigeria's population are individuals who live in poverty. Because they cannot afford it, they do not have access to the fundamental healthcare that social and financial risk protection should guarantee. The low quality of the healthcare services provided continues to be a major source of worry. Due to inadequate budgetary allocation, the majority of PHC facilities that are meant to serve the health requirements of the underprivileged and rural residents are in poor condition*. Onwujekwe et al (2012)*

**There are many causes as we shall see below:**

**Poor Finance of Public Hospitals:** According to Professor Olusanya Adeyemi - 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 nation’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. Once a student Nurse of LUTH died because of the doctor’s strike then, An X-ray test was immediately carried out on her, but the result could not be analyzed because the consultant was on strike who would have diagnosed her illness unfortunately she died. Her case is just one of hundreds that must have occurred due to the doctors’ strike action. The Guardian of March 18, 2015, 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 blamed doctors for the death of her nephew. Naturally, she thinks doctors ought to fully abidebytheir 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, 2019, 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-roil prefer the Patients who come to the hospitals to see them at their private clinics.
2. They demand huge amount of money as pre-treatment deposit.
3. Those who cannot 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 everything 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 or 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 cannot 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 cannot 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 idea 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 into begging to raise money for their medical treatment in Nigerian hospitals mostly.

**Delay 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 economy for the petty traders. Many people cannot afford initial deposit in the hospitals.

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

**Pre-mature discharge:** Paying the pre-treatment deposit does not solve the financial problem of the patient in the interim. As the treatment progresses he will be required to bring more money. For instance, when a patient’s condition, demands advanced laboratory investigations within or outside the hospital, the patient is expected 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 cannot pay exorbitant hospital bills:** Many discharged patients are now “prisoners” or laborers 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, 2020*, was detained along with her new born baby at LUTH because her husband could not settle the N28,000 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 N10, 000 deposit which was paid, but after I delivered my baby they refused to let us go home until 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 N 10,000 deposit and not long after discharge the balance was paid, the woman and her child were released. There are examples of people who cannot pay, not that they do not want to but because they cannot afford to pay what happens to them? Some diseases have no cure and the only way is avoidance. For instance, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Side - Cell Anaema both are cell diseases and therefore not curable at least for now there are also diabetes, Lassa fever, Covid19 pandemic.

**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 is 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 HW/4IDS 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 lose their homes. Girls may feel increased pressure to marry.*

*AIDS has a devastating impact on individual lives, households 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 getting other sexually-transmitted diseases, Condoms must be used correctly for effectiveness.

**Solution**

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. In fact 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 Saturday, 27. 1999. They argue endlessly about who is to blame for bringing HIV. 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, 2015, 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 jot sufferers do die before they reach the age of 20.

*However, medical exerts according to the Health Magazine 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 sickle 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 should go for genotype tests before marriage. 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, 2015, 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 5-6PH/Acidic.

*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 to court doctors who go contrary to their area of specialization or for carelessness like in the Western World.

*According to Healthcare of April, 2015, 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. Nkenzdirim 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 converted 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.*

*According to ILO 2014 Political actors, policy makers and all stakeholders in the health sector should establish a government funded social and financial risk protection scheme through a general tax financing system for the poor and vulnerable, and invest in basic infrastructure for health care in rural areas for quality health care service delivery UHC schemes are important in addressing the problem of poor coverage, limited access to health care, and poor quality of health care services.*

*Nigeria is yet to adopt innovative ways to protect the poor and vulnerable populations against financial risk of ill health. It is important to guarantee by law the right to health care of all citizens in Nigeria. Although the National Health Act (NHA) that was signed into law in 2014 stated that all Nigerians are entitled to basic minimum package of health care services, it is not clear if the provisions made in the NHA are capable of achieving UHC in Nigeria. In addition, the NHA is yet to be implemented over two years after its signage into law.*

*Some low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) have been able to provide social and financial risk protection schemes for poor and vulnerable populations as a matter of the human right to health. Therefore, there is a need to provide social health protection schemes targeted at these groups in Nigeria. The poor and vulnerable populations should not become impoverished because of failure to obtain much needed health care services. Governments must reduce out of pocket payments for health care services by households through the adoption of a tax financed non-contributory UHC scheme. Saksena 2014*.

*Organizations like Doctors without Borders according to ILO 2014*

*Times are changing. Organizations like Doctors without Borders are taking the lead in tackling some of Nigeria’s biggest challenges. In many countries, poverty and health form a vicious cycle, with one reinforcing the other. Without adequate medical treatments, millions fall victim to poverty and lack the resources to access opportunities. Doctors without Borders cuts the problem at its source.*

*Drawing on donations from across the world, the group treats*[*more than 50,000 Nigerians*](https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/what-we-do/countries/nigeria#How%20we%E2%80%99re%20helping%20in%20Nigeria)*for malaria, a disease mostly eliminated in the Western world but greatly affecting developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa where*[*hundreds of thousands*](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/malaria)*died in 2019 alone. At the same time, Doctors without Borders has taken a multipronged approach by increasing hospital admission rates, allowing more than 60,000 Nigerians to receive necessary medical treatment in a hospital facility.*

*These facts paint an optimistic picture of Nigerian development. Increases in life expectancy and strong economic growth can also make substantive impacts on poverty alleviation. In the coming years, better resource allocation on the part of the Nigerian government can allow more flexible responses to the challenges facing the nation.*

**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 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. More than a shortage of money and useful resources are required to ensure sustainable lives. Malnutrition and hunger are some of its symptoms.

According to one definition, poverty is a production issue, and eradicating it is an investment. Idriss (1992) contends that neither the poverty they cause nor the majority of resource allocation systems that societies create including gender discrimination, credit systems, social and productive services that ignore the poor, and pricing and credit policies are inherent, universal, or indisputable facts. The way that poverty and the poor are perceived is one of the biggest challenges in the battle against poverty. The fact that the impoverished don't sit about doing nothing in this regard is possibly the most crucial aspect. Poor farmers, herders, and fishermen make up the rural poor. Simply put, they are low-income producers who rely on their labor for their livelihood. Making it possible for people to make more money through their job is the solution to the problem of poverty. Making the impoverished more productive will be required for this. Contrary to what was frequently believed in the past, poverty among nations and poverty among individuals are not as readily distinguished.

Poverty, according to Idriss (1992), is a societal status as well as a human experience. As a result, although its effects may be quantified at the individual level, its origins must be found elsewhere. Investments in rural development often wind up in the hands of individuals with national and local power—a group that seldom ever includes the rural poor—in a world where competition for limited resources is fierce. The poor are capable of overcoming poverty, but they won't be able to do so unless national policy and action make this a top priority.

Nigeria is a country with significant resource richness and opportunities for several types of development. I Ndolo (2007) observed: It is a significant producer of oil, with petroleum accounting for 90% of exports and over 30% of the country's overall GDP. Additionally, there are large natural gas reserves that have not yet been fully used. Leaders of new juntas and coups d'etats almost universally claim that their actions are required for economic development and national rehabilitation. Typically, they contend that political parties and non-political leaders have become corrupt, monopolized social and economic resources, and suffered as a result of the nation's suffering and economy stagnation, which has facilitated the emergence of societal animosity. Only a period of reforming military authority can reverse these trends and make nation-building easier.

This perception of the military is untrue, though, as the military has dominated Nigeria for 26 years and is responsible for more than 75% of the country's political unrest. Inflation, stagnant agriculture, foreign debt, high defense expenditure, and corruption continue to be serious issues. According to Agu (1997), the Nigerian economy is as follows: Food was costly and in short supply. Unexpected deaths occurred. Workers were not paid salaries. Hospitals, universities, and elementary and secondary schools all shuttered due to unpaid salaries, individuals demanding raises, or even student protests. The government was under intense attack. People were not interested in learning which government, past or present, may be blamed. Thus, both the general populace and the economy have been severely impacted by these misdirected responses.

The state of the economy is so dire that people are starving to death, there is unemployment and unpaid work, inflation, and several forms of misery. For contemplation and the need to find something to eat, the majority of people no longer sleep. The poorest people suffer the most from environmental degradation, and most of them are women. Since they have no source of income, the poor must eke out a living from the land, and as the land deteriorates, so do their circumstances. 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 N500 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 N258 million while Alhaji Dalhatu Bashir, former Minister of Steel refunded N430 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 Borne State military Governor Colonel Ozodinobi was sacked for embezzlement of public fund. 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 arc like him hut 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 Bomb Statehelmsman 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.*

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 caliber of people who are the leaders of thought in the state. They are mostly made up of “hungry” people’ who are government “dependents” 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 find and “fight” to Aso Rock for punishment of corrupt administrators.

United Nations Economists according to *The Guardian of Monday April 26, 2015*, have called African Governments and the international community to come up with new ways of tackling poverty in Africa. According to a UN Development study released this week, Africa is the only continent where poverty has actually worsened since the 1970s. More than 40% of Africans, according to UNDP (2015), are currently subsisting on less than $1 a day. As international aid to Africa decreases and conflict, AIDS, and debt continue to devastate the economy and society, poverty is on the increase. Another significant problem is the continent's enormous foreign debt. While the bulk of the rural population in Africa faces dwindling access to arable land, the percentage of unemployment in African cities has increased.

The ILO published five statistics about poverty in Nigeria in 2014.

**1. There is a lot of poverty in Nigeria.** Currently, almost 40% of Nigerians are considered to be poor. Oil dependence makes the economy naturally vulnerable to supply chain disruptions. In a relatively short period of time, millions of additional Nigerians might become impoverished depending on the stability of the rest of the world.

**2. There is a lot of inequality.** According to the accepted worldwide standard of assessment, Nigeria has less inequality than the US. But this obscures the country's enormous problems. At 33%, unemployment is high. Due to prejudice and gender inequality, women are disproportionately affected. Women in Nigeria possess less property than males do, and a sizeable portion of women are illiterate.

***3. The wealth gap has created the political conditions for terrorism to flourish.****Boko Haram, one of the*[*leading terrorist groups*](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Boko-Haram)*in the world, has headquartered itself on the outskirts of Nigeria. The organization is responsible for tens of thousands of deaths and the displacement of millions.*

***4. Progress is possible.****Over the years, life expectancy has risen. In 1960,*[*life expectancy was 37*](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=NG)*. By 2019, that figure was 55.*

***5. Nigeria is also a fast-growing economy.****A recession in 2016 led to an economic contraction and the COVID-19 pandemic had a similar effect. But, these are exceptions. The economy otherwise grows quite fast. One example lies in 2014 when the economy expanded by 6.3%.*

**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 labor 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 the 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. Andperiodic upward revisions in the minimum wage have been sufficient to offset annual inflation and increase in the cost of living.*

Accelerated population growth: it is a long-time contributor 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 undercapitalized, an essential determinant of household income is the amount of labor available to it household economic strategies favor large families. Access to capital and more secure income changes perceptions of the need for labor. 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 un influential, 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 causes of poverty in Nigeria because Neubeck is writing about his own American societies which are 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, 2016, 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 (2015), 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, faces a shrinking availability of arable land.

**Consequences of Poverty**

In its 2021 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) released recently, Nigeria is ranked as the second most corrupt nation in West Africa; the country dropped five places and scored 24 out of 100 points in the index. Her current 154 ranking in I80 countries is a drop from 149 in the 2020 index. This country's second consecutive year of downward spiral on the CPI ranking is most unwholesome. Nigeria score dropped from *26* in 2019 to 25 in 2020 and further down­wards to 24 in 2021. This is coming after President Muhammadu Buhari's avowed fight against graft as the lodestar of his administra­tion.

**Malnutrition:** United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund NICEF (2009), 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 smallfarmers 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 (Idris 1992).

**Targeting of Resources:** In a world of competition for scarce resources, investment in rural development tends 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) (2019) 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 (2011), the Nigerian child represents one of the poorest on earth, denied of healthcare and, terribly malnourished. Oscar Lewis argued that children who grow up in a very poor conditions like a slum for example will internalize feeling of hopelessness and desperation that characterize them. A widely held common sense view of poverty is that it is a constraining condition from which escape is unlikely.

Social exclusion according to Giddens (2013) refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full participation in the wider society. For instance, people who live in dilapidated housing estates with poor schools and few employments in the area may effectively be denied the opportunities for self -betterment to meet people in the society.

**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 members 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 has 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 stop 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 N 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 mobilizing enough domestic saving for investment. Dr. Pat Utomi in The Guardian of May 26, 2017 noted that:

*The mobilized savings should be channeled 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, 2019,

*Does he 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 sub regions by initiating peace meetings and reconciliations.*

All anti-graft agencies should investigate allegations of corrup­tion levelled against politicians, public office holders and civil ser­vants thoroughly and conscien­tiously, so as to leave no loophole for escape during prosecution. Justice delayed is justice denied. The National Assembly should also fast track the passage of relevant laws mending statutes to strengthen the anti-graft agencies.

**CHAPTER TEN**

**DRUG ABUSE**

Drug is any chemical: compound or noninfectious substance other than food which when taken into the body, helps to change the chemical, physical and mental stage of the body. It is wrong use, of things without due regards to the accepted practice. The most abused drugs includes: Cannabis, Amphetamine, Codeine, Cocaine and Heroin. The major sources for drugs were Pharmacies/Patent medicine dealers. Factors such as poor socio-economic status, peer-group pressure, family problems and poor academic performance were commonly associated with drug abuse in Nigeria. Drug abuse makes their adherents to be useless and selfish so that they cannot contribute effectively to their societies. Wolfang *et al* (2010), maintained that drug abuse is the use of drugs without medical advice or direction and which could be injurious to the health of the concerned and the entire society.

Drug abuse stated Wolfang *et al* (2010), 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 inc1ude unhygienic storage of drugs and ‘exposure to heat or temperature not recommended by the drug manufacturer. Drug abuser is 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 (2018), identified people who are likely to abuse drugs as follows:

1. People who are genuinely ill and were treated with such drugs in hospitals;
2. Medical workers who have access to such drugs;
3. Young people who use it to produce pleasant excitements;
4. People of advancing age who usually experience aches and pains;
5. People who have problems and need drugs to sleep or lighten their burdens.

Cocaine according to Orubu (2003), 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 squared 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 behavior. 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. 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) steeping 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 drugs help to relieve tension, ease depression, and satisfy curiosity. It also makes the addicts to feel “high” and fearless. It enables the addicts to intensify perceptions and remove boredom. Similarly, Olatawura (2013), 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. 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.

The Nigeria police force has arrested DCP Abba Kyari and four other police officers for their involvement in an alleged case of criminal conspiracy. Official corruption and tampering with exhibits in a case of illicit drug trafficking involving a perpetual drug cartel. The arrest was connected with two international drug couriers identified as Chibunna Patrick Umeibe and Emeka Akphonsus at Akanu Ibiam International Airport Enugu on 10th of January 2022 ViaAdis Ababa Ethiopian. “We arrested Abba Kyari and expected Marwa to arrest NDLEA Officers who were linked to drug carted” IGP Usman.

**Causes of Drug Abuse**

Ogbolu (2015) noted that illiteracy wrong education or inadequate 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 in open market and streets without licenses lead to abuse of drugs. Uzoka (2011), 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 (2014) 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 drug out of ignorance Oshunku (2017), 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 teaches that drug ‘use is a conscious phenomenon and is learnt like other forms of socialization the home, the school or the society to which the individual belongs may aid and abate the process. Learned behaviors 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. A lot of factors could give rise to drug addiction amongst which stress is the major cause. While Taiwo (2014) noted that people take drugs because of frustration which arises out of marital problems, stress from over working and the effects of economic conditions.

According to Health Care Magazine (2020), 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. This problem is complicated by the existence of drug peddlers and hawker 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 (2021)., is of the opinion that youths take drugs because of clashing values, spiritual suffering, fear and lack of fulfillment. 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 a major contributory factor, since many people cannot afford hospital bills, unemployment, white those working are not paid for months etc.

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**

Drug abuse constitutes a major public health hazard and social disorganization 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 (2018), asserts that those who abuses 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 includes dependence, which is a behavior the user has formed out of a strong desire to keep using the substance.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines drug dependency as a condition of psychological and occasionally bodily disarray brought on by a substance's interaction with a living body. This is characterized by behavioral and other behaviors that almost always involve a need to continuously take the drug in order to feel its psychedelic effects and, on occasion, to prevent the discomfort of its absence. It's possible for someone to be dependent on many drugs at once. According to Neubeck (1979), opiates like heroin are physically addicted. Addicts who quit using heroin have severe withdrawal symptoms. Despite the fact that heroin by itself does not appear to harm the body physiologically, it is linked to major health issues. For instance, children born to heroin addicts must go through drug withdrawal after birth since they are also addicts to the substance.

According to Odejide (2015), individuals now drink to combat weariness, lessen shyness, and increase psychological efficacy. He claims that alcohol is a depressant that temporarily lowers inhibition, memory, and judgment. Overuse will harm the victim's brain and liver and might possibly result in death. He saw that addiction begets crime. A drug user who spends all of his money on getting the substance they need may not be able to eat himself, and he may resort to touting and other criminal activity. Additionally, it contributes to juvenile delinquency.

Drug usage has caused several issues for society, including prostitution, a rise in crime and armed robberies, health risks, mental illness, and deadly accidents. General Ibrahim Babangida, the country's then-head of state, was reported by the Daily Times on May 14th, 1986, as saying that up to 80% of road accidents in Nigeria were caused by drug usage, followed by bad driving techniques and illiteracy.

In his article on students and anti-sleeping medications, Oshuntokun (2014) called attention to the risks associated with "energy tablets," which are advertised as having the magical ability to keep students up and enable them to study nonstop even when they are physically and emotionally weary. He asserts that the most harmful consequence of the tablets on their users is their addiction, which makes life intolerable without them.

Drug misuse is a social and medical issue. It has resulted in crimes, mental illnesses, and premature deaths. People have been worried about this issue because of its potential impact on their health. 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 abusers. In a similar study by Boroffka (1988), he observed that between 1959 and 1980, as much as 15 per cent of all admissions to the Aro psychiatric center, Abeokuta and about 20 per cent of all outpatient 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 (1988), 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 eases of unidentified diseases and health complications to users. 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. Studies by the International Labor Organization (ILO), indicate that drug addiction has an impact on job performance He pointed out that Nigeria lost millions of naira nearly through work accident absenteeism and low.

Drug addicts run the risk of high blood pressure, cancer and deformed babies in the case of pregnant women Okeke, (2008). In his own contribution Ogubuaja (2020), 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 safety 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 judgment 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 beforehand Havice, (1988)

World Health Organization’s Program 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 nonsmoker 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 industrialized 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. Industrialized countries. What did the advertisement pushing a special brand of cigarettes for women, say: You’ve come a long way, baby’ they have n 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 odorless”, 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 $0 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 (2020), asserts that serious attempts at the eradication or reduction of drug abuse should be pursued relentlessly in spite 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.

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**

**WORK RELATED CHALLENGES**

*Every person who works has a right to fair compensation that guarantees him or her and their family a life worthy of human dignity. - UN Human Rights Declaration Article 23.Work includes more than just paid employment; but, for the purposes of this book, it refers to employment that is compensated. Work is essential to our daily lives in a variety of ways, according to contemporary social scientists.*

According to Brande (2015):

*Work is the means by which we are expected to pursue our dream - the acquisition of material goods and services and financial security. The pay we receive for our labor 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 of 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 cannot 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 farmon. 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, organization 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 centers 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 interpreted 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 realize that those who are literate can also do either craft or farm or even both According to Olisa and Obiukwu (1992).

*Education was recognized as the key 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. (2012)

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

**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 (N30,000) 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 N200,000. 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 labor 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 N500 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 Governors 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 m an effort to achieve the higher needs “ But in Nigeria, the reverse is the case. Many workers are so lowly paid that they cannot afford normal standard of living which forces them to slum dwelling in urban areas. They cannot feed their children adequately resulting in malnutrition in some cases. They cannot afford school fees for their children therefore many of them end up as delinquents or house helps. Some married women who cannot 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 lbom State who retired between 1991 and April 1999 are being owed N388 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 the situation has not changed till date.

**Bureaucratization of the work place:** Bureaucratic organization 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 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 labor, 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**

The number of persons in the population who are prepared to work and offer themselves for a job but are unable to do so because there aren't any openings for them is referred to as the unemployment rate. Many thousands of people have given up on their job hunt after being demoralized by it. Others lose up on the concept of seeking for job because of the government's emphasis on credentials, even though they are literate in their people's occupations but not in western education. In Nigeria, the First School Leaving Certificate is the required document for employment.

**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 (2005) 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 labor 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. The case of POS and the banking industry many bank workers have been retrenched because of the presence of POS in everywhere in Nigeria.

**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 relative because they could not afford to return social favors 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 relation are at the lowest ebb. It is as 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 Ueku (1975), need is accompanied by a state of drive or tension that results in a behavior 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. These needs include hunger, thirst, rest etc. But the satisfaction of this low-level needs gives rise to a struggle to achieve the higher needs.

Abraham Maslow, a psychologist, according to Ubeku (1975) developed a theory of human motivation in which he classified human needs into five categories;

1. The physiological heeds
2. The safety needs
3. The belongingness and love needs
4. The esteem needs, and
5. The self-actualization needs

Adapted system of training any rural development program must include a well-conceived and adapted system of training, informal education of the illiterate rural population, including much improved systems of communication and dissemination. The training and education should be especially programmed to cater for the needs for both the rural resident and the various goods of technical and administrative staff required for developments work in rural area Onokerhoraye and Okafor, (1994). There must be gender equality good governance and implementing the principles of rule of law where nobody will be above the constitution like today in Nigeria

**CHAPTER TWELVE**

**MARITAL INSTABILITY**

Marriage is the final stage of love between the opposite sex who finds solace in each other’s arms, agree and swear to take full responsibilities of themselves for better for worse till death set them apart. The involvement of their kindred families and the transfer of rights and obligations consolidate the marriage in the customary sense and gives status and recognition to the children of the marriage. Some marriages are polygamous while others are monogamous. When the relationship between the man and his wife is no longer smooth we say that there is marital instability which is bound to affect both themselves and their children socially, economically and psychologically. Husbands and wives at times have problems no matter how small or big. In the urban areas these problems are on the increase because today romantic marriages obtain. People say that they marry the person they love not knowing that love is an abstract term and no one can explain it. Marriage must be based on social facts.

A man must be biologically, economically and psychologically mature before marriage to cope with daily inconveniences and expenses. While the girl must be biologically and psychological1y mature to cope with the demands of married life. This is part of the reason why the church demands that a girl less than 18 years must get a letter from her father authorizing her to marry. Some churches even insist that intending couples must present genotype test before wedding them. These are part of the social fact, we have mentioned earlier on. The man must be physically fit to fulfill his sexual obligation. The church does not allow delegating this role to another man. In Nigeria the minimum age for marriage is 18years.

**Types of Marital Instability**

There are many types of marital instability the commonest ones being,

1. Living separately but not officially divorced or the bride wealth has not been returned.
2. Husband and wife livings together but one of the partner or both has (have) lost interest in the marriage but living together because of their children.
3. Divorce - official breaking the-marriage in law court or the bride wealth is returned.
4. **Living separately but not officially divorced or the bride wealth has not been returned:** This is a situation where the husband and wife cannot agree in principle and both families cannot resolve the problem. At time 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.
5. **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.
6. **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 (2022), 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 Otiteand Ogionwo (2005), 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 (2022), 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 a 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**

Bad behaviors are frequently formed by married couples and can lead to anger and divorce. People get married early, experience both happy and terrible times, start families, start fighting, and have sex less frequently as they become older. When they are with their lover, they all of a sudden feel lonely. What took place? Generally speaking, if you acknowledge a problem in your marriage and are prepared to act to modify your negative patterns, you can make it work. It takes two people to make a marriage work, though, so if one partner has left the relationship, it may be challenging to mend the relationship.

There are ten common problems in marriage according to Munsinger (2018).

***1. Communication Issues***

*The most common complaint among married couples is lack of communication.  Many couples put up with problems rather than try to fix them.  In the beginning they agreed he would earn money and she would take care of the house and kids. When they face new challenges later on, they have to negotiate a new compact.  The issue is whether spouses can listen to each other’s complaints without interrupting or getting defensive and reach anew consensus.*

***2. Ignoring Boundaries***

*It's not unusual for one spouse to attempt to influence the other. Trying to modify your spouse would feel like a personal invasion and can make them more defensive, whether it's about how he or she looks or about core values. Respect for one another can be destroyed by crossing lines. Retaliation or departure from the connection are potential outcomes.*

***3. Lack of Sexual Intimacy***

*Couples might lose interest in sex for a variety of reasons, from emotional troubles to physical ailments. It's common for sexual issues to set off a vicious cycle where it's hard to want sex when you feel emotionally cut off from your spouse and hard to feel emotionally attached without having sexual closeness. Couples must talk about and overcome their emotional difficulties in order to get past sexual disinterest.*

***4. Emotional or Sexual Infidelity***

*The pair growing emotionally distant is a frequent issue in many relationships. When this occurs, it's probable that he or she will begin to gaze about. Adultery can result from emotional infidelity, and cheating is harmful to a marriage. Every relationship has to talk about and determine what constitutes infidelity.*

***5. Fighting About Money***

*In a marriage, financial arguments will always arise. While the other spouse may want to spend, one spouse may prefer to conserve. Conflict over finances typically implies divergent basic principles. The management of funds must be discussed and agreed upon in order to prevent these issues.*

***6. Selfishness***

*It's just a matter of time until the ignored spouse starts to feel abandoned and unwanted if one spouse consistently puts his or her demands before of the marriage's objectives and interests. Instead of always having your wants addressed, marriage requires mutual sacrifice. A marriage is doomed if one partner refuses to compromise and dictates the parameters of the union.*

***7. Value Differences***

*Couples who disagree on religion frequently argue on the religion their kids should be taught. Other discrepancies include definitions of good and wrong or other ethical dilemmas, as well as how to discipline. There is plenty of opportunity for discussion on what is good and wrong because no two people grow up with the same beliefs, morals, or objectives. A couple may experience significant issues in their marriage if they are unable to adapt to one another's differing ideals.*

***8. Different Life Stages***

*When getting married, most couples don't consider their distinct life phases, but this might be a big issue if the partners are different ages. A couple might not stay compatible as they move through different life phases because personalities alter. An older spouse could not want to start a family while the younger bride is eager to have a child, or he might be close to retiring and want to settle down while she needs to keep busy.*

***9. Boredom***

*It might become monotonous to keep doing the same thing, and it can be hard to adjust in a secure relationship before it's too late. An occasional attempt at something novel may liven up a relationship.*

***10. Jealousy***

*Jealousy may ruin a marriage, particularly if the sentiments are unfounded. People that are jealous may become domineering and intrusive or irate and unaccepting. Consult a counselor if you're experiencing jealousy to determine whether your sentiments are reasonable. Your potential attachment issue should be explored with a qualified counselor.*

The high prevalence of divorce is not due to people making bad decisions during their marriage, but rather because they let little concerns determine their relationship, which makes it possible for one partner to leave the other without warning. According to Stole (2015), a marriage is an exclusive partnership between two individuals, and if the couple does not cut ties with their parents and friends, they will unavoidably divorce. Be further warned about family influence, which he claimed also causes divorce. He believes that couples should pay for their union and work as hard as they can to become financially independent. Teenagers often have less emotional maturity than adults in their twenties, which makes them less able to make wise decisions. Pre-marital pregnancy is typically the culprit in such marriages, and this results in an early divorce.

According to Little (2013), economic conditions have an impact on the divorce rate in towns. He saw that wealthy traders in Ibadan use their wealth to attract people's spouses. According to Hart (1976), the factors that must be considered in the explanation of marital breakdown are those that affect the level of conflict between the husband and wife, those that affect the value attached to the marriage, and those that affect the likelihood that an individual will leave the marriage. He claimed that this action by the wealthy traders has led to widespread divorce. In other words Hart was emphasizing 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 (2013), observed that there is a relationship between income and marital breakdown and says that low income places strain on marriage esecia1ly 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 When husband and wife belong to the same religious faith that the rate of divorce is lower than if they belong to different religious faith she 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. Otite and Ogionwo (2005), equally contended that some of the causes of divorce range from childlessness, cruelty, infidelity to impotency. They also observed that women commanding more resources tend to make them wield more power and influence.

Click (2009), 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 (2016), 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.

The 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 (2022), 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 marital instability because of non-performance of sexual duty. The 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 in fact 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. According to Mrs. Jones, 33, who lives away from her husband due to divergent job goals and hobbies, "the situation with her spouse is not any different from other couples," according to the newspaper. We won't act aggressively against one another. They got married in 1991, and they've been talking about doing a trial separation. The newspaper reported that arguments about their living arrangements, how to spend the money they got, and how to proceed with her now-settled sexual harassment lawsuit against President Bill Clinton contributed to the breakup. Steve Jones, 39, is now fighting North-West Airlines' decision to terminate his employment as a counter clerk. Their mother will lodge their two sons in the brand-new home she just acquired.

The newspaper claims that Mrs. Jones and Clinton settled their dispute without going to trial for $860,000. Mrs. Jones claimed that in 1991, Clinton made an inappropriate sexual move toward her in a suite at the Little Rock Hotel. Her portion of the funds, which totaled $201,000, was split amongst attorneys. Because of the shame that crime carries in society, it is possible for criminal activity to lead to unstable marriages. People who are found guilty of crimes nowadays get just punishment in line with the seriousness of the crime. The spouse may choose to end the union, if only to give evidence that he or she is not complicit in criminal activity.

Divorce is most frequently caused by infidelity. The majority of women in society are fashion-conscious, aware of their sexuality, and turn to an adulterous lifestyle with men to date. Some men and women struggle to function without the other sex due to sexual issues. The result for the guy is that the family resource is focused exclusively on women. Teenagers utilize them to learn how to sex women. For the ladies, they have sex in public, in guest homes, and in emergency situations directly on top of their marital bed. Some naive gorgeous ladies will even give applicants and even students a portion of the food money they receive from their husbands in exchange for sex.

**Consequences of Marital Instability**

In the very early phases of a child's development, parents serve as the child's primary socializing agents, according to Otite and Ogionwo (2005). They went on to say that the home, which serves as a mirrow of greater society, is where children acquire the true standards, values, and other behavioral patterns of society. A kid will thus be prevented from obtaining these benefits if there is any kind of problem in the home. According to May (2010), many delinquent behaviors might be linked to unstable family environments. He clarified that a child's social status in adulthood is determined by the quality of family life at home. According to him, a variety of deviant behaviors are connected to parental moral upbringing that was disrupted.

Dike (2014) also mentioned that divorce could frustrate kids and make them worthless in adulthood. 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 (2015), noted that the behavior of children from broken homes is deviant. He observed that when spouses dissolve their marriage their children are exposed to hardship and difficulties. According to Russel (2013), 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 (2014), 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 behavior. Children from broken homes developed 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 which makes it difficult for the good upbringing of the children. It tends to frustrate children and misdirect their destiny, if adequate care is not taken. The absence of one parent makes it impossible for a single parent to be an adequate role models therefore a child who is not given parental love, guidance and personal attention often develops problems that hinder the child’s growth.

**Solutions**

According to *the Post Express of Saturday March 27, 2018*, some mothers feel that no matter how old or learned their sons are, they cannot make the right choice of a wife. What a hell? They always regard the would-be bride with suspicion: It is their future and both the man and the woman must be given free hand. What we are saying is that parents should give free hand to their sons and daughters when they want to marry and even when married there should be no interference. It does not mean that as a parent one does not have a right where they are but her role is mainly providing guideline for them if she must not “step aside.” Forcing young girls into marriage by penurious parents has become as controversial as its painful consequences on its sufferers. This idea of early and forced marriage should be discouraged and parents or guardians found guilty of this should be punished like in some Northern States of Nigeria.

In the case of power tussle between husband and wife, the woman should be reminded that since the man paid the bride price he has his stamp of ownership over her and, any other thing or person that comes through her. The Bible is clear on that issue. ‘Wives obey your husbands and husbands love your wives and children. These days, women have been known to contribute more economically and otherwise in their families but this does not mean that they will take the position God has given their husbands in their respective families. According to Morton sexual morality is an obvious case in point. If one partner thinks that a little adultery is allowable while the other believes it sinful and very wrong, the marriage may not last long, especially as adultery is a main cause, of divorce.

Married persons should avoid adultery. It is more important to notice whether disagreements are followed by satisfactory reconciliations, are left in mid-air or are not made up at all. It is the virtual continuation of what becomes one long quarrel which is likely to prove destructive of a love relationship. For at each outburst the same resentful things are said and the same accusations repeated, so that it is rather like playing the same record over and over again. Constant dripping will wear away a stone, ad love is not as hard as stone. For though lovers’ quarrels may be more or less harmless if they end in expressions of renewed attachment, they are by no means •so if there is no proper reconciliation. The resentment piles up from one outburst to the next, and can cause a chain reaction which will finally destroy any love relationship. Couples must be guided by the spirit of forgiveness

***Parenting plan of children according to family court of Australia***

*If you are going through a separation or divorce, it's important to consider parenting arrangements for your children. The paramount consideration is what is in the best interest of the children and the children's right to have the benefit of both of their parents having a meaningful involvement in their lives. It is beneficial for everyone involved when parents can work towards their own agreement for the future living and parenting arrangements for their children. However, this is not always an option and you may need legal advice to do this. When parents can reach an agreement outside of court, that agreement in writing and signed is recorded as a Parenting Plan, or the parenting agreement can be documented formally as an Application for Consent Orders and filed with the Family Court of Australia for the Court to make a parenting order by consent. When parents cannot reach agreement, an application to the court is filed for the court to make a Parenting Order.*

**CHAPTER THIRTEEN**

**CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT**

Child abuse and neglect could be defined as any act at maltreatment which includes emotional deprivation, neg1et and malnutrition. World Health Organization 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 programs and other related economic reconstruction programs, 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) in Harakubos (2013) gave the forms of child abuse to include the following:

1. Emotional abuse and emotional neglect
2. Sexual abuse
3. Physical neglect
4. 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 (2001), 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 (2013), 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 her care like the Biblical Joseph and his madam.

**C. Physical Abuse**

Physical abuse 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 apart 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**

Physical neglect is exemplified by child labor which includes: industrial labor 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 worldwide affair. Awake Magazine of 22, November 2020, 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 leg yes in a store-room and, carry them to a processing machine some 90 meters away. By the end of 1 2-hours’ workday, he has moved a mime of lea yes. Derivan began working when he was five. Today he is 11 years old.*

The international labor office estimated that a quarter of a billion children between the ages of 5 and 14 are child laborers 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, 2013,

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

***Article 20:*** *Protection of a Child without a Family. The state is obliged- .o 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. The state has a responsibility to work with qualified groups that offer this protection and help.*

*Child Labor, Article 32 A kid has a right to protection from labor that endangers their growth, education, or health. The state must establish minimum pay rates and govern 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- Abductor 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 tortured, subjected to cruel treatment or punishment, unlawful detention, or wrongful arrest. For crimes committed by someone under 18, both the death penalty and life in prison with the chance of parole are forbidden. Unless it is deemed to be in the kid's best interests to do otherwise, any youngster who has been denied their freedom must be kept apart from adults. In addition to communication with the family, a child who is held is entitled to legal and other support. Ikpeja In addition to punishing the perpetrator in court, the domestic violence and sexual offenses court registers the offender's identity as a self-offender in Lagos state. Undoubtedly a positive development and a significant victory for the state's children, the state house of Assembly's passage of the child rights and responsibilities bill into law in Enugu State. The law states that "a kid should be provided with such protection and care as is essential for the child's wellbeing.*

Considering the rights and duties of the child’s guardian, or other individuals, institutions, services, agencies, organizations or bounds legal responsible for the child. The Nigeria countries representatives UNICEF Mr. Peter Hawkins Started that though 25 states had domesticated the Child Right Act and II States had yet to do so. Children as defined by child’s Right Act (2003) as any person under the age of 18.

12 right of children a Nigeria” Survival, a name, family life, private life, dignity recreation culture parents, health services and education. Part III.

**Causes of Child Abuse and Neglect**

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 patter-n of rearing children. In his own contribution Crickson (2010), noted abusers may not have had the required -mothering experience need to raise children. The abusers could as a child have harbored ill feelings towards their parents and could not act against their mothers but as adults, they see their children as scapegoats. Pollock (1998), 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. 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 tolerance for physical punishment is another factor in a family in which physical punishment is used as disciplinary measures. The parents may select violent acts to show their feeling when angry. For instance, some women put grinded pepper into the virginal of their daughters or maids living with them when they have disgraceful sexual behavior. At times it is purely psychological. For instance, child abuse results from having an unwanted baby because the child is already despised before birth. This is due to the fact that when a child is born into a family, the question of who the child's father is typically the first thing asked, especially if the child's mother has not yet been married (family life 2018).

On December 10, 1997, Human Rights Day, Hillary Clinton, then-first lady of the United States, addressed the UN, stating that society continues to treat women as less than full citizens: She claims that girls make up two thirds of the 130 million children worldwide who are unable to attend school. Women make for 96 million of the world's illiterates. Domestic and sexual violence against women continue to have particularly harsh effects on them. One of Mrs. Clinton's favorite underreported and pervasive human rights abuses is that some women experience violence even before they are born. Mothers abort their unborn daughters because they prefer sons to daughters, especially in some Asian countries.

Genetic testing for sex selection has become a booming industry in some areas where there is a preference for sons. One gender - detection clinic advertised its services by suggesting that, it was better to spend $38 now oil terminator to female fetus than to spend $3700 later on paying for her dowry. Such advertisements work (Ibidi). 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 Guardia Wednesday March 3, 2018, observed that: The polite 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 (2014), 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 (2013), 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 behavior 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 (2008), contended that, the behavior 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 behavior like stealing, violence, learning to hate indiscriminately against others. Eze (2020), 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**

According to Awake, which cited the European Newspaper, several Ukrainian women received the news that their babies were stillborn. Additionally, it was asserted that these infants were later sold. It's possible that some women were told that their kids had mental disabilities. Distressed moms are more readily persuaded to sign away their children for adoption while under such duress. Others might not have made it to the orphanages they were intended for and instead may have ended up abroad. Children who are adopted may feel disconnected from their roots or origin because they lack roots.

Adoption stirs very strong feelings in people. Awake Magazine's report from May 8, 2019,

*Extremes of bitterness and appreciation can be found alongside extremes of love. For instance, Edgar Wallace never forgave his mother for leaving him, which was how he viewed her behavior. In the latter year of her life, she grudgingly went to visit him in need of some financial aid, but Edgar, wealthy as he was at the time, rudely turned her away. He quickly regretted his insensitivity after finding out that his mother would have been buried callous a pauper's tomb if it weren't for the generosity of friends who paid for her burial.*

**Criminal Acts against Children and Their Punishments**

Some of these acts include the following according to Family Life (2020);

1. **Duty to Provide Necessaries**

Every individual who is the head of a family and who is responsible for a child under the age of fourteen and who is a member of his household is required under S. 301 of the Criminal Code to care for the needs of the kid. Here, the term "necessaries" refers to the essentials a kid needs to survive, such as food, clothing, housing, medical treatment, etc.

When someone fails to fulfill these necessities for a kid without a legal justification, putting the child's life in risk or making it likely that his health would be permanently damaged, they are guilty of a crime and face a jail sentence if found guilty (see S. 339CC). The court concluded in R versus Senior (1899) (Q. 13:283) that poverty might be a defense given Nigeria's current economic position, but that a parent's membership in a religious group that views medical care as unreligious is not one.

1. **Defilement of Girls Under Thirteen**

According to Section 218 of the Criminal Code, anybody who engages in or attempts to engage in illicit carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 13 (including rape or attempted assault) is guilty of an offense and faces a life sentence in jail. In accordance with S. 221 (1) of the Criminal Code, the criminal faces a two-year sentence in jail if the girl is older than 13 but younger than 16.

1. **Cruelty to Children**

According to Section 238 of the Penal Code, anyone who has custody or responsibility for a child under the age of 15 or who is in a position of authority over such a child and intentionally or willfully mistreats or neglects such a child in a way that causes the child needless suffering commits a crime that is punishable by up to two years in prison. If the child's health is seriously harmed as a result of the abuse or neglect, the penalty is increased to five years. Sexual abuse, physical abuse of children, and persistent verbal abuse of a child's basic needs and rights by their parents are examples of this type of maltreatment.

**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 N500 fine or three months imprisonment for first offenders, while N1,000 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 5ooling to work in order to support their children.

**Creation of Children Affairs Ministry**

Amnesty International Working Group for Children Nigeria (WAGO) made a case for the Nigerian Child when it urged the civilian administration to establish a ministry of children affairs in each state of the federation. The group, in a statement, said such a ministry would enable issues affecting children to be given the utmost attention and urgency they require. The group according to The Guardian of May 28, 2015 noted that:

*Children must be adequately protected right from the cradle. Free health services must be provided for mothers before and after delivery to facilitate the growth of the child up to age-three and up to the maximum of four kids per household.*

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which was adopted in November 1989 and ratified by Nigeria in 1991, provides: according to The Guardian of May, 28 1999.

* The best interest of the child should be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children;
* Children’s view should be heard and respected;
* No discrimination should be practiced against children on grounds of sex, language, religion, disability, birth or other status; and
* All children have the right to survival and development in all its ramifications.

**CHAPTER FOURTEEN**

**PRE-MARITAL PREGNANCIES**

In all societies a socially recognized father has been regarded as indispensable to the child. A legal marriage gives a woman socially recognized husband and her children socially recognized father. Aylward (2014), defined marriage as:

*a special and intimate union between man and woman as such in which mating is an essential expression, in some sense sacred, which establishes enforceable rights between’ the partners which result in a special status for the children, and generates re1ationshis of consanguinity and affinity, and which implies that other forms of mating or intimacy are deviant.*

In traditional communities, being childless is considered the worst fate a woman can experience. Unmarried people of any sex are ridiculed unless there are exceptional circumstances. In a marriage, it is acceptable to engage in sexual activity. Depending on the culture in which the kid is born, several things might happen to a pre-marital baby. In certain locations, like as Enugu-Ezik in Enugu State and among the Edo State Benin population. Because they don't wish to raise a child that belongs to someone else, the person who impregnated the woman is the rightful parent of the child (biological father). For them, a father is crucial to the kid's development and really confers social rank on the youngster. A kid can only have access to both the family and community land through a biological father: However, in some other countries, the kid is not handed to the biological father but is instead kept by the family of the woman. When the social father is also the biological father, it is ideal.

However, there are a few things that "happen" to the children who are raised by their mothers' family without being given to their social dads, depending on the culture in question. Some communities, like Umuabi in Enugu State's Udi Local Government Area, do not own children without a social father. Even though the kid was born before the marriage, if the woman marries, the child "is handed to the person who has married the mother." This is done in order for the social father to confer social rank, rights, and benefits upon the kid. Some other locations, such as the Nsukka region of Nigeria's Enugu State, do likewise distribute children born to unmarried mothers to anybody. The implication is that if you marry the mother, the child can live with you and your wife (who is also his or her mother), but you are only the child's guardian and not the social father. The child in question will share the same mother with the rest of the marriage's children, but not the same father.

The child in issue does not have a social father, which implies that he is not an active participant in his own society. Although the family of her mother would grant him a piece of land on which to construct a house, this is merely a gift and not a right. Some Nigerian Igbo refer to children by their fathers' names. Before addressing you by name, people begin by asking who your father is. The social father is more significant to the Igbo people of Nigeria than the biological father. But it works best when the social father is also the biological father. There are instances among the Igbo people in which a girl is asked to stay behind and bear children for their deceased or living fathers, particularly in cases where their fathers do not have male issues. There is a ceremony to mark this, and the child, if a male, will inherit property belonging to his maternal grandfather. According to Family News (2013), an unmarried girl who gives birth is frequently overlooked, looked down upon, and is typically the subject of gossip in that society. Decades ago, many societies shunned such girls. This has an impact on the girl's family as well. On the other hand, some unintended pregnancies may be aborted, and some of the child Fen may be killed by their mothers after birth.

**Causes of Pre-marital Pregnancy**

Pre-marital pregnancy may result from early dating between students at universities for a variety of reasons. According to studies, kids start dating in a loose sense when they are still in school. Early dating might result in premarital pregnancy since young people are prone to get emotionally attached to their lovers. Adeforansin, the president of the National Council of Women Societies (NCWS), stated the following in News Watch on January 26, 1987:

*Teenage parenting is a mirror of society, and old men picking up young ladies on the streets for N5 is no longer unusual. She said, "Such guys corrupt young girls who are naive and stupid, giving them what their parents cannot offer, and when such girls become pregnant, they are often not around to help or they deny ever coming across them."*

Due to widespread opposition to abortion and the lack of adoption of contraceptives, Africa has by far the highest prevalence of illegitimacy. Other significant contributing variables include the later average age of marriage, the unequal distribution of sexes in cities, the instability of family life, the influence of European sex customs, and the overwhelming importance of sex in modern European society. Illegitimacy has many causes, although factors like poor mental health or unhygienic living conditions are more explanations of why certain women become illegitimate mothers than they are causes of the phenomenon as a whole. To conceive an illegitimate kid, two people are needed. The moms either didn't utilize contraceptives or used them ineffectively.

According to the Times International of March 11, 2016, with the government taking control of schools, punishment is rationed and administrators are not permitted to remove any students due to unlawful connections under any circumstances. The situation is considerably worse in higher institutions when students of different sexes think that their campus life revolves mostly around sexual relationships. Students fondle themselves in lecture halls and directly before lecturers, disrespecting their instructors.

When one child is valued as an asset, the principle of legitimacy does not apply. In this case, an unmarried mother need not worry about her social standing because having children only makes her more attractive, and she quickly finds a husband who is unconcerned with whether the child is the result of their relationship or not. He concluded that the mother-child unit is lacking, and that the father's social role is seen as essential.

In their study on illegitimacy from 2008, Ventura et al. suggested remedies to the issues unmarried moms face. These include fostering a stronger sense of family, boosting morale, and providing young people with leisure opportunities all of which aim to lessen the prevalence of extramarital relationships. In his own contribution Kingsley (1985), suggested other means like citizen 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 cannot 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 problem 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 laborers. They serve in restaurants, beer parlors or join their mothers in contract work. The category of women mostly involved is 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.

Ebigho and Abaga (2017), 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 beforehand.

**Consequences of Pre-marital Pregnancy**

Burgess (2015), explained that single parent’s family is faced with many problems that are not experienced in two parent’s family. According to her, single parent family is regarded as disorganized, 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 (2014), 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. 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 (2014), observed that unmarried mothers have fewer friends, belong to fewer organizations and participate in fewer recreational activities than the married women. In his own contribution Queenh after (2005), noted that some families and communities do reject both mother and child adding them to the rank of detached, homeless and perhaps delinquents.

Delamount (2009), 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 (2011), claimed that these girls were deprived in their early childhood of consistent behavior limitations which in their own opinion contributed to a weak and unprepared unwanted pregnancy during the adolescence.

The girl or woman is looked down upon because she has made herself a social misfit. Sills (2012), stated that significance of legitimacy is that it is necessary condition for the family to carry out its function of positions conferring. In this sense the critical meaning of bastard is not that the child has no social status but rather that he lacks any position and status in his society. Presser (1980), in his research explained that for most unmarried mothers from black New York City, life is difficult. They experience an expansion of role responsibilities soon after they assumed their new role as mothers. Within few years, most of them go back to school become employed mothers and with limited resources. Most unmarried mothers are public assistance recipients and often rely upon other sources support as well.

The children are more likely suffer from lack of a father’s control and the absence of adult male at home. The inheritable sense, of insecurity generated can communicate itself to the children with ‘the result that their relationship at school or with their friends is affected. Hofiman (2016) noted that there is only one parental figure in single parent family to serve as the agent of socialization. The remaining parent is likely to become more silent in the development of the child.

Those who abort their unborn babies are likely to suffer the following effects, according to family life (1998):

1. Blocked fallopian tubes which may lead to infertility.
2. Complicated problems which could lead to removing the womb, and ‘thereby resulting’ to perpetual barrenness.

The heartache a mother experiences in giving up her child for adoption may never heal completely A wake of May.8, 1996, noted that: “Every child inherits’ a unique genetic profile. Parents are often surprised at the propensities of their own children but it is difficult to assess a baby’s mental and ‘emotional potential if its parentage is unknown.’ At age 18, some adopted children when they discover that the people they are staying with are not their biological parents run away from their adoptive parents. Some even discover their real parents and this in most cases breeds hatred like the case of Edgar Wallace and his mother.

**Solution to Pre -marital Pregnancies**

Children should be brought dose to God because the concept of religion restricts one from-doing evil since one realizes that God will reward everyone according to his deeds. Religion Controls stress and gives consolation to worries in life. Religion teaches practices of mercy and religious norms and values guide people’s behavior. Certain of the moral tenets, are explained as having a supernatural origin. Religion therefore adds something to morality and strengthens it by connecting with the world lying beyond the senses Aguene, (2012). Those who really respect God will not indulge in pre-marital sex.

People should minimize the number of children they have so that they can take care of them. When daughters are provided with the basic necessities it will minimize the “rush” to shameless old men (sugar daddies).

There should be tolerance between husbands and wives to avoid divorce. Women are ‘advised to “hold” themselves since adultery is the major cause of divorce. Husbands who can forgive adultery please forgive for the sake of the children. This is because broken homes are the major cause of pre-marital pregnancies.

Young girls should take it easy with the present “rush” for the good things of life. This is because many young girls competing with other girls in fashion are not employed and may be students. Where do you then get the money for the fashion and other extravagant spending, take it easy because there is hardly any way you can be “sapping” a man always without leaving your body for him to play “ball” with.

Fathers of illegitimate children irrespective of age should be forced to shoulder their responsibilities instead of simply walking away from affairs which result in children. These girls that are involved in pre-marital pregnancies are not well socialized in terms of the norms and values of their cultures. Parents and guardians should be held responsible for this moral weakness of their children. The Federal Government has made it that there is no illegitimate children Nigeria. A child born by unmarried women, the father of the women becomes the father instead of being the child grandfather. The entitled to inheritance like any other child born by the same father.

**CHAPTER FIFTEEN**

**SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

Sexual harassment is not exclusively a male affair rather it could be either ways. However, males seem to be guiltier 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. In addition, women frequently engage in sexual seduction when they believe they need anything from men or are only doing it for their own pleasure.

There are many different situations and locations where sexual harassment can happen, including factories, schools, universities, the theater, and the music industry. Frequently, the offender already has or soon will have control over the victim (owing to differences in social, political, educational or employment relationships as well as in age). According to Rowel (2013), harassment relationships may be defined in a variety of ways:

The perpetrator can be anyone, such as a client, a co-worker*, a parent or legal guardian, relative, a teacher or professor, a student, a friend, or a stranger.*

*• Harassment may happen in a variety of settings, including workplaces, public places, schools, universities, and others.*

*• Whether or whether there are eyewitnesses, harassment can still happen.*

*• The offender could not even be aware that their actions are disrespectful or sexual harassment. It's possible that the offender has no idea that their behavior can be illegal.*

*• Harassment incidents can occur when the individual being harassed is unaware of or unable to comprehend what is happening.*

*• An incidence might only happen once.*

*• Harassment may have a negative impact on a person's health by causing stress, social disengagement, sleep problems, food issues, and other issues.*

*• Either gender may serve as the victim or the offender.*

*• The offender need not be of the opposite sex.*

*• The event could have been caused by miscommunication between the offender and/or the victim. These misunderstandings may or may not be accurate. Since the invention of the internet, social interactions, including sexual harassment, have become more common online, in places like chat rooms or video games.*

*25% of women and 13% of males between the ages of 18 and 24 report having encountered sexual harassment online, according to 2014 PEW study data on the subject.*

*Because males often like being sexually harassed by women, there are more occurrences of reported sexual harassment involving men than women. Only a very small minority of people will hold this opinion. Furthermore, often women misappropriate the term "sexual harassment" in the sense that they frequently assert that it was the cause of a problem they were experiencing with a male instructor or office boss. While it might not be true in reality. According to Farley (2014), we are here concerned with actual instances of sexual harassment:*

*A form of harassment known as sexual harassment uses overt or covert sexual references, as well as unwanted and improper offers of incentives in return for sexual favors.*

*[1] Sexual harassment can take many different forms, ranging from verbal abuse to physical or sexual assault.*

*[2] Harassment can take place in a variety of social contexts, including the job, the family, the classroom, churches, etc. Any sex or gender might be a victim or a harasser.*

*Sexual harassment is forbidden under current legal regulations. Because sexual harassment laws do not enforce a "universal civility norm," they often do not outlaw casual remarks, small isolated incidences, or simple taunting. [4] When harassment is frequent or severe and results in a hostile or offensive work environment, or when it leads to a negative employment decision (such as the victim's promotion, termination, or resignation), it may be illegal in the workplace. However, there are cultural differences in how sexual harassment is seen in law and society. A kind of unlawful employment discrimination is sexual harassment by an employer. Preventing sexual harassment and defending employees against claims of sexual harassment have grown to be important legal decision-making objectives for many firms or organizations.*

**Sexual harassment causes**

These are some of the factors that contribute to sexual harassment:

Household assistance (boys or girls) People occasionally abuse children who are under their care sexually. Because of this, most females who work as housemaids are forced to return to their parents as soon as they reach adulthood in order to avoid sharing their husbands with them. There are instances where house girls who were their masters' mistresses before marriage became their masters' second spouses. Some sexy men even impregnate 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 bad 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 yourself 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 college, 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

**Sexual bribe Harassment**

When somebody is in a position of authority a man for instance, some women go to him and tell him that they can do anything to get the job or position except with money because they do not have money. It is sexual bribe for both men and women depending on the people involved.

**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 cannot survive like in business. The people who are mostly victims in this type of situation are bear parlor “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 alternative but that they must succeed through only one source did not internalize the norms and values of their people.

**Consequences of Sexual harassment**

*Mark I. Schickman, Sexual Harassment the employer's role in prevention*[*American Bar Association*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Bar_Association) 2020.

When businesses don't take the necessary steps for a thorough investigation, stress management and psychological therapy and assistance, and only deciding about the issue, this might result in:

• A rise in team friction and decreased productivity

• Lower levels of work or academic satisfaction

• Staff and student losses. Pupils who drop out of school and staff resignations because of harassment. Resignations and dismissals of those accused of harassing.

• A rise in worker or student absenteeism and decreased productivity as a result of harassment

• Less success in achieving academic and financial objectives

• Higher expenditures for medical treatment and sick leave due to the health effects of harassment or retaliation

• When staff or students lose faith in their seniors who engage in, ignore, or improperly handle sexual harassment, the knowledge that it is acceptable can undermine ethical standards and discipline in the organization as a whole.

• If the issue is disregarded or improperly handled, a company's or institution's reputation may suffer.

• If the issue is disregarded or improperly handled (in the case of firing the victim), high jury awards for the employee, attorney fees, and litigation costs may be incurred.

**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 Awotedu 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 lose their-social status and are only staying in their husbands places at their mercy because the Bible recognized divorce only on marital unfaithfulness Matthew (5:32).

**Lack of Self-Assessment**

The advantages of being cheap and being sexually exploited prevent those individuals from seeing their capacity. For instance, students who are subjected to sexual harassment by instructors in exchange for grades might not be aware of her rights. Owners of beer bars with "huge" regulars worry that they would not survive without them, so they occasionally give in to keep things running.

**Common effects on the victims**

Common psychological, academic, professional, financial, and social effects of sexual harassment and retaliation according to Mackinnon (2019):

*• Being openly sexualized (i.e., when groups of people "assess" the victim to decide if he or she is "worth" the danger to the harasser's job or the sexual attention)*

*• Being made to feel objectified and degraded by criticism and rumors*

*• Reduced performance at work or at school as a result of stressful situations; more absenteeism due to repeated harassment fears*

*• Character and reputation-related defamation*

*• Impacts on sexual life and relationships: Can cause intense stress in romantic relationships, sometimes leading to divorce*

*• Losing a job or career and losing money might result from being fired or turning down a job offer.*

*• Having one's private life exposed to public scrutiny the victim becomes the "accused," and frequently, his or her attire, way of living, and private life are scrutinized*

**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 make 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 organizations 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 fulfill 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, 2014, 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 (2010), environmental degradation is the cumulative effect of man’s incessant dislodgement of the ecological equilibrium. It could also be defined as 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 (2007), 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, severally 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, 2019.Aero planes emit gasses that change the atmosphere and exacerbate the greenhouse effect, such as carbon dioxide, methane, water vapors, 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, 2016this 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 Organization 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. Particul4te 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 represents 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. According to WHO (2022) air pollution is contamination of the indoor or outdoor environment by any chemical, physical or biological agent that modifies the natural characteristics of the atmosphere. Household combination devices, motor vehicles, industries facilities and forest fiber are common sources of air pollution.

**Water Pollution**

A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land that is usually dry. Floods are area of study in the discipline of hydrology. They are the most common and widespread natural severe weather event. Floods can look very different because flooding covers anything from a few inches of water to several feet. They can also want or build graduallyCommoner (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 industrials 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). Cause of water pollution according Novia Biological 2020 include

1. *Rapid Urban Development*

*Anytime there are massive numbers of people conglomerated in one dense area, a physical disturbance of the land follows. Through the use of detergents, chemicals, and exhaust emissions, the construction of new roads, homes, and businesses has an impact on how clean the water is. These substances are eventually dissolved into the drinking water supply when it rains, washing into the rivers and streams.*

*2) Ineffective Waste Disposal*

*Improper sewage disposal is a global problem that is only getting worse. Every time you flush, the waste travels someplace; it may go to a sewage treatment plant, where it is then released into the ocean.*

*3) Run-Off from fertilizer*

*Fertilizers play a significant role in the cause of water pollution on this globe, including individuals trying to maintain their yards lush and weed-free and farms struggling with the expanding population. The end effect is hazardous algal blooms that eventually cause many underwater plants and creatures to go extinct.*

*4) Oil Spills*

*You might be picturing large oil spills like the one from the Exxon Valdez, but while these kinds of spills do contaminate water, oil leaks from cars and mechanic shops are another significant factor. When oil is spilled, it combines with groundwater and travels to rivers and streams.*

*5) Dumping of Chemical Waste*

*Chemicals are often dumped into the water by large enterprises. Every day, very harmful compounds like lead, polychlorinated biphenyls, and detergents are released into our environment.*

*6) Discharge of Radioactive Waste*

*Our nation is home to several nuclear power stations, and the government permits the daily flow of "permissible quantities" of radioactive water into the environment. And even if it is legal, that does not guarantee its safety. Similarly, accidents have been known to happen and unleash alarmingly large quantities of dangerous radioactive substances into the air, water, and land.*

**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 (2018), rightly noted that:

*Among the waste produced in the United States, Americans, annually throw away 30 million-tons of paper and paper products, 4 million tons of plastic, 100 million types, 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*

**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. It is well recognized that excessive noise has an impact on physiological processes. Finding spaces free of noise can be difficult for many people throughout the world, according to a wake Magazine article from November 8, 2015. According to a 1991 national survey in Japan, complaints about noise outnumbered those about other types of pollution. Noise is really "the biggest affliction of contemporary existence," as The Times of London eloquently puts it. Noise has become the norm and might range from an obnoxious dog's constant barking to the loud audio of a neighbor or the blaring radio or burglar alarm in a car. However, noise pollution has existed for a very long time.

**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.

**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 environiflent.al 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 (2010), noted that rural Women in’ their desperate attempt to provide fuel wood 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 (2019), observed that most roads in. urban areas lack good drainage system and whenever there is a terrenial 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 According to National Emergency Management Agency Abuja (2020)Being the most widespread natural disaster, floods cause billions of dollars’ worth of damage each year. Since floods can damage any property in almost any area, it is crucial to learn how floods form, the various types of floods, and how they can affect properties.

**The different Types of Floods:**

**1.  Rapidly flowing waves in flash floods destroy everything in their path. How then can flash floods originate? They are brought on by a lot of rain or a quick melting of snow. Flash floods often last less than six hours, cover a very small region, and are unpredictable. Large items like vehicles, rocks, and trees can be moved by the raging water torrents.**

**2. Storms or strong winds that approach a shore at high tide are the main culprits behind coastal flooding. The region is typically inundated when strong waves breach the dune or dike along the shore. The most vulnerable coastal areas are those with less defenses and lower altitudes. Low tide is the ideal moment to fix the breach.**

**3. River floods are distinguished by slow riverbank overflowing brought on by copious rainfall over a long period of time. The areas affected by river floods vary depending on the river's size and precipitation levels. Although river floods seldom result in fatalities, they can nonetheless inflict significant economic harm.**

**4. When a city or town's drainage system is unable to adequately absorb the water from a strong downpour, urban flooding results. In an urban setting, poor natural drainage can also lead to flooding. Driving is quite unsafe due to water spilling over the road. Urban floods may seriously harm structures even when the water is just a few inches deep.**

**5. Puddles and ponds emerge as a result of pluvial floods, which occur in flat locations where the ground cannot absorb the precipitation. Pluvial flooding, which mostly occurs in rural regions, is comparable to urban floods. In regions where pluvial floods have occurred, agricultural operations and property values may be severely impacted.**

**Give the experts at Puro Clean a call if your property has experienced flooding!**

**There are several strategies to avoid flooding, despite the fact that it might result in significant property damage. Here, you may find a number of crucial methods for safeguarding buildings against floods. Here are some suggestions for preventing flooding in basements because they are so vulnerable to it. The Puro Clean crew is prepared to offer any property that has suffered fire, water, or mold damage expert restoration services. Leading home and commercial restoration franchisor Puro Clean. Through its franchise network of more than 300 locations, the 2001-founded business provides fire and flood cleanup and restoration services, mold mitigation and remediation, and biohazard cleanup and removal throughout the United States and Canada. Study more.**

* **Safety precautions for lightning When there is a thunderstorm In Canada, lightning is a frequent weather threat.**
* [*Can Water Damaged Carpet Be Saved?*](https://puroclean.ca/blog/can-water-damaged-carpet-be-saved/) *After experiencing a water disaster, many homeowners and property managers.*
* [*When Black Water Flooding Occurs*](https://puroclean.ca/blog/when-black-water-flooding-occurs/) *Flooding is a significant risk in many locations throughout Canada.*

**Refuse Disposal** Wale (2013), 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, (2010).

*The United States Environmental Protection Agency claims. The earth's climate is affected by both natural and human forces, but the long-term trend shown over the past century can only be explained by how human activities affect the climate. Fourth National Climate Assessment, Chapter 2: Our Changing Climate, U.S. Global Change Research Program*

*Since the Industrial Revolution, human activities have contributed significantly to the atmospheric emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, altering the planet's climate. The earth's climate is also influenced by natural processes including variations in the sun's energy and volcanic eruptions. They do not, however, account for the warming that we have noticed over the last century.*

**Human versus Natural Causes**

There is no doubt that human activity has caused the atmosphere, ocean, and land to warm. International Panel on Climate Change By examining many indirect indicators of temperature, including ice cores, tree rings, glacier lengths, pollen residues, and ocean sediments, as well as by observing variations in the earth's orbit around the sun, scientists have put together a history of the planet's climate. 2 This data demonstrates that the climate naturally changes across a wide variety of time intervals, but this variability does not account for the warming that has been observed since the 1950s. Instead, it is highly probable (> 95%) that human activities have been the main contributors to the warming. 3 Human actions have significantly influenced climate change by:

**Heat-trapping Greenhouse Gases and The Earth's Climate**

Source: Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, 2018

**Greenhouse Gases**

Since the Industrial Revolution, human activity has led to an increase in the concentrations of all the major greenhouse gases. The quantities of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide in the earth's atmosphere are higher currently than they have ever been in the previous 800,000 years. 5 The earth's surface temperature has grown as a result of these greenhouse gas emissions and the greenhouse effect. More than any other human activity, the burning of fossil fuels alters the climate.

**Carbon dioxide:** Currently, about 30 billion tons of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere annually as a result of human activity.

Since pre-industrial times, atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations have grown by more than 40%, rising from around 280 parts per million (ppm) in the 18th century to 414 ppm in 2020.8

**Methane:** Due to human activity, methane concentrations climbed significantly over the majority of the 20th century, from roughly 722 parts per billion (ppb) in the 18th century9 to 1,867 ppb in 2019. 10

**Nitrous oxide:** Nitrous oxide levels have increased by around 20%, with a rather quick growth toward the end of the 20th century, since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. In 2019, nitrous oxide concentrations were 332 ppb, up from a pre-industrial level of 270 ppb. 12 Visit the Greenhouse Gas Emissions page for additional details on greenhouse gas emissions. See What You Can Do for additional information on steps that can lower these emissions. This graph illustrates the rise in atmospheric levels of three major greenhouse gases during the previous 2,000 years. Since 1750, human activities throughout the industrial age have led to an increase in these gases' concentrations. Source: U.S. EPA, Atmospheric Concentrations of Greenhouse Gases, 2021. Climate Change Indicators in the United States.

**Reflectivity or Absorption of the Sun’s Energy**

A change in the earth's surface's reflectance can result from activities like farming, building roads, and deforestation, which can cause localized warming or cooling. Heat islands, which are urban areas that are warmer than the surrounding countryside, show this impact. The less crowded areas close by. Buildings, pavement, and roofs tend to reflect less sunlight than natural surfaces, which contributes to the warmth of these locations. The total result of all land use changes appears to be a slight cooling, despite the fact that deforestation can improve the earth's reflectivity worldwide by replacing dark forests with brighter surfaces like crops. 13 The sun's energy may be reflected or absorbed as a result of microscopic particles known as aerosols being released into the atmosphere. Aerosols are produced in the atmosphere as a result of several chemical reactions involving air contaminants. Aerosols produced by humans have a net cooling effect on the planet. Learn more about both natural and man-made aerosols.

**Natural Processes** Climate variations before the Industrial Revolution in the 1700s can be explained by natural processes, which have always had an impact on the planet's climate. But natural reasons alone cannot account for current climatic shifts.

**Changes in the Earth’s Orbit and Rotation**

The previous climate has been significantly impacted by modifications to the earth's orbit and rotational axis. For instance, past cycles of ice ages appear to have been primarily caused by changes in the amount of summer sunlight in the Northern Hemisphere, which are influenced by changes in the planet's orbit. The earth has experienced long periods of cold temperatures (ice ages), as well as shorter interglacial periods (periods between ice ages) of relatively warmer temperatures. The average worldwide temperature during the coldest phase of the previous glacial period (or ice age) was around 11°F lower than it is now. But the average global temperature was only marginally 2°F higher during the height of the previous interglacial period.

**Variations in Solar Activity**

The amount of sunlight that reaches the earth's surface depends on changes in the sun's energy output. Solar fluctuations can affect the earth's temperature, although they haven't contributed much to the current climatic shifts that have been recorded. Since 1978, 16 satellites have been monitoring how much energy the planet receives from the sun. These measurements don't indicate a net rise in even if the earth's surface temperatures have increased, the sun's output.

The sun goes through a natural 11-year cycle of slight intensity ups and downs (bottom chart), but the impact on the planet is negligible. The average worldwide temperature has significantly increased during the same time span (top chart). Climate Change Evidence & Causes, National Academy of Sciences 2020 EXITEXIT EPA WEBSITE.

**Changes in the Earth’s Reflectivity**

The earth's surface and atmosphere determine how much sunlight the planet absorbs or reflects. The ocean, woods, and dirt are examples of dark things and surfaces that tend to absorb more light. Snow and clouds are examples of light-colored items and surfaces that frequently reflect sunlight. The amount of sunlight that reaches the ground is absorbed to an extent of around 70%. 18 natural alterations to the planet's.

In the past, changes to the Earth's surface, including the melting of sea ice, have influenced climate change, frequently serving as feedbacks to other processes.

**Volcanic Activity**

The climate has been significantly influenced by volcanoes, and in the distant past, massive amounts of carbon dioxide were emitted during volcanic eruptions. Particles from some violent volcanic eruptions, such SO2, can be sent into the high atmosphere, where they can reflect enough sunlight back into space to keep the planet's surface chilly for several years. 19 These specks are an illustration of a cooling aerosol.

Because volcanic particles are in the atmosphere for a lot less period than greenhouse gases are, they do not result in long-term climate change. Additionally, compared to volcanoes, human activity emits more than 100 times as much carbon dioxide annually.

**Changes in Naturally Occurring Carbon Dioxide Concentrations**

Carbon dioxide levels have changed over the past several hundred thousand years along with glacial cycles. The concentrations of carbon dioxide were greater during warm interglacial eras. Carbon dioxide concentrations were lower during the cold glacial eras. 21 Changes in the natural sources and sinks of these gases can affect greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. This is due to the warming or cooling of the earth's surface and oceans. 22 The temperature variations brought on by long-term alterations in the earth's orbit have been amplified by these shifting concentrations, acting as a positive climate feedback. 23 According to analyses of ice core data going back 800,000 years, warmer eras on earth correspond with times when atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations were rather high.

Source: Based on data appearing in NAS, Climate Change Evidence & Causes EXITEXIT EPA WEBSITE, 2020.

**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 2010, 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 (2018), 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 brown 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 (2004), and flood, which is the fumigation 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 it, fresh water (river lakes, streams) etc. are polluted they will be unsafe for drinking, cooking, or for performing other household activities. It will result in the extinction of aquatic life and vegetation (Ibid).

According to the London Times, noise is currently Britain's most common industrial danger. Some occupational health studies suggest that noise levels exceeding 85 dB can damage a fetus, with hearing being a typical side effect. The infant's hearing is impaired, and there might be hormonal issues in addition to birth problems. Loud noise exposure narrows blood vessels and reduces blood flow to your organs. Your body then reacts by releasing hormones that boost blood pressure and heart rate, which can occasionally cause palpitations or even angina. Other issues may arise when noise interferes with your routine. Sleep disruption might influence how you behave during the day. Noise may not affect how quickly you do your task overall, but it may affect how many mistakes you make.

According to Awake of August 8th, 2017, the world's rapid population expansion is forcing humans to encroach more and more on territory that was once home to wildlife. Plants, animals, birds, reptiles, and insects all perish as a result of human activity such as tree cutting for agricultural purposes. According to Edward Wilson, a Harvard professor, the annual loss of forests amounts to one percent, which threatens the extinction of thousands of species. The Indian subcontinent's loss of wood has altered even the weather, generating floods in some parts while lessening rainfall in others. Lions from Greece and Mesopotamia, elephants from North Africa, and wild oxen from Eastern Europe have all been wiped off by hunters throughout the years.

**Solution to Environmental Abuse**

Government should evolve policies, aimed at regulating further degradation of the environment while the existing ones should be strengthened Obi (2010) 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 (2018), 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 (V1O), 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 pressures on the environment hence more pollution. All the environmental managers and followers should obey the Ten Environmental Commandments according to Adibe (2010).

**They are as follows:**

1. Environmental concern must unite us all in a bond of better social behavior.
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 organizing 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, 2015, agencies that aim at 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 neighbors 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 in Nigeria.

Many humanitarian groups push the government to enact tighter conservation regulations in order to safeguard endangered species as the conflict between conservation and extinction continues. For instance, recent meetings between various organizations and Chinese officials resulted in the latter's assistance in attempts to end the trapping of Asiah black bears, according to Awake of November, 2013. The bile and gallbladders of these animals are harvested for use in conventional eastern medicine.

**Good Management of African Rivers**

According to The Guardian on May 28, 1999, the Nairobi conference, "Water is life," was informed that right now, either the complete lack of water or its poor quality is ruining the lives of millions of Africans. An integrated water management system has been implemented, according to Ethiopian delegate Sahle Sisay. We are attempting to create a sustainable strategy in the water sector, whereby our water source will be handled methodically and effectively for the benefit of the entire population. Even in water-rich nations like Ghana, the resource was being wasted due to a disjointed approach to water management. The meeting disapproved of the continent of Africa's fragmented approach to water management.

The conference's sustainable methodology will make it easier to assess how much water a dam can store without damaging overflow. Representative for Mali Mamadou Doumbia acknowledged. Mali has a sizable dam on the Niger River for agricultural purposes. A challenge is determining how much water we can store without influencing the flow of water to Niger. This is a global problem that cannot be resolved by just one nation.

**CHAPTER SEVENTEEN**

**TERRORISM**

According to Ibegbu lack of native, rule of law (2019) poor governance, corruption, lack of social and basic amenities and lack of security could lead to rise of terrorist organization as it is being witnessed in Nigeria. Al-Qaeda the base –a network of terrorists activities across the world, whose stated ideology is radical Islamists seeking to install a new Islamic caliphate and remove foreign influence from Muslim countries the group was founded in Afghanistan in 1988/9 the network most well know person was Osama Bin Laden.

**Boko Haram**

In the Maiduguri region of Nigeria, Mohammed Yusuf, a well-known preacher and proselytizer of the Izala sect of Islam, started to radicalize his discourse in 2002, rejecting any parts of Nigerian culture that were secular. This led to the formation of Boko Haram. In 2002, Mohammed Yasuf, a terrorist from Nigeria, founded the terrorist Islamic organization Boko Haram. He passed away in 2009. They requested that Western education be terminated and that young women leave school to be married because they want to convert Nigeria to Islam. A report from the Daily Trust claims that Osama Bin Laden provided the initial funds for Boko Haram. According to the legend, in or around 2002, he dispatched an assistant to Nigeria with US$3 million to donate to organizations that supported al-goal Qaeda's of establishing Islamic authority.

**Causes of Terrorism in Nigeria**

Boko Haram is a violent Islamist organization that seeks to topple the government of Nigeria and establish an Islamic state. Through a campaign of bombs and attacks, the organization has wreaked devastation in the nation with the largest population in Africa. According to the Islamic sect Boko Haram, northern politics have been taken over by a bunch of dishonest, fraudulent Muslims. In order to establish a "pure" Islamic state governed by sharia law, it wishes to wage war against them and the Federal Republic of Nigeria in general.

**Why did Boko Haram attack Nigeria?**

The construction of an Islamic state in Nigeria is what Boko Haram desires in opposition to the Westernization of Nigerian society, which it claims is to blame for "Nigeria's culture of corruption." In 2009, it transformed into a jihadist organization. The original revolt of Boko Haram was unsuccessful, and Mohammed Yusuf, its commander, was killed.

**Consequences**

Ibegbu (2019) lists the following as the effects of terrorism:

1. Terrorist attacks can have detrimental knock-on repercussions on the economy.

2. The immediate economic loss of lives and property is the most evident.

3. Market instability, xenophobia, resource depletion, and a rise in insurance claims are some of the indirect repercussions of terrorism on the economy.

*On* 8 January, *Boko* Haram *attacked village of Mozogo in Cameroon,* many *civilians tried to escape into a nearby forest* a *female suicide bomber detonated herself during the attack, killing at least* 14 *civilians eight of those being children. On 5 February, it was reported that Nigerian troops backed by jets overran several camps of Boko Haram in the Timbuktu triangle, including the Dole camp. They also liberated Talala, which was seized in 2O1-3 by militants and became their second largest camp, right behind the Lake Chad region. Besides Talala they also liberated Buk, Qorgi and overran camps in Kidari, Argude, Takwala, Chowalta and Galdekore. ModuSu/um and Ameer Modu Borzogo, two prominent (SWAP leaders, fled together with other militants amid fierce combat, but several other commanders and fighters were also slain, and many captives who had been taken hostage were freed. According to Wikipedia, a free online encyclopedia, Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, also known as the "Underwear Bomber" or the "Christmas Bomber," is a terrorist of Nigerian descent who, at the age of 23, attempted to set off plastic explosives concealed in his underwear on a Northwest Airlines flight traveling from Amsterdam to Detroit, Michigan, on Christmas Day.*

*Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) asserted that Abdulmutallab and they had planned the assault; they claimed to have given him the explosives and trained him. There have been connections made between Anwar al-Awlaki and al-Qaeda; even though he denied ordering the device, al-Awlaki was found guilty of eight federal crimes, including the attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction and the attempted murder of individuals, in a U.S. federal court. 22 was given a sentence of less than life in jail and 50 years without the possibility of release on February 16. He is detained at the supermax federal prison in Colorado, APXF Florence.*

*The family is from the Katsina State town of Funtua. Abdulmutadab was first brought up in a wealthy area of Kaduna, Nigeria, in the country's northeast. He studied in the Rabiatu Mutallib Institute for Arabic and Islamic Studies, which bears his grandfather's name, in addition to Essence International School. He was a talented student who also went to The British School in Lome. He also liked to play basketball.*

*He served as the head of the school's Islamic Society, which some sources have described as a platform for nonviolent protest against American and British policies in the War on Terror. During his term as president, the club engaged in political talks as well as martial arts training and paintballing; during at least one of the Society's paintballing outings, a preacher is claimed to have declared: "Dying while fighting is one of the surest roads to paradise. He was well liked as president of the society and considered to be moderate though politically engaged. He organized a talk about the detention of terror suspects, and foreshadowing what was to come, walked down dower Street in an orange jumpsuit.*

*He is the fourth president of a London student Islamic society to face terrorist charges in three years. He organized a conference in January 2008 under the banner* "War *on Terror and advertised speakers Including political figures, human rights lawyers, speakers from Cage prisoners, and former Guantdnamo Bay detainees. One lecture, Jihad v Terrorism, was billed as "a lecture on the Islamic position with respect to during those years, Abdulmutallab "crossed the radar screen" of MIS', the* UK's domestic *counter-intelligence and security agency, for radical links and "multiple communications" with Islamic extremists. At the age of 23-, Abdulmutallab told his parents that he wanted to get married; they refused to allow him to do so on the grounds that he had not yet earned a.* master's *degree.*

*On June 12, 2008 Abdulmutallab applied for and received from the* America embassy *in London a multiple-entry visa, valid until June 2010, with which he visited Houston,* Texas, from August a*fter graduating* from *university, Abdulmutallab made regular visits to the family town of Kaduna, where his father was known for financing local* mosque construct *and other public* works. From *January until July 2003, Abdulmutallab attended a master's of international business degree program, at University of Jollongong in May 2003 Abdulmutallab tried to return to Britain, ostensibly for a six-month "life coaching" program, at what the British authorities concluded was a fictitious school; the United Kingdom Border Agency denied his visa application. His name was placed on a* UK Home *Office security watch list which, according to BBC News,* meant *that he could not enter the UK. He was not permanently barred from entering the country, and the UK did not share this information with other nations. He was allowed to pass through it.*

*Due to Boko Haram's repeated mass kidnappings of children, his visa application was turned down to avoid immigration fraud rather than for reasons of national security. As a result, Boko Haram militants have abused girls physically, mentally, and sexually. They have also used and sold them as sex slaves and/or forced brides (the most well-known instance of this being the 2014 Chibok kidnapping). In addition to kidnapping child brides, Human Rights watch has stated that Boko* Haram uses *child soldiers, including* 12 to 26 years. *According to an* anonymous *source working on peace talks with the group, up to* 40 *percent of the fighters in the group are underage soldiers. The group has forcibly converted non-Muslims* to *lslam and is also* known to *assign* non-Muslims on *Suicide missions.*

***Solution***

A major *problem faced by local* governments *is the rehabilitation of captured or surrendered militants, as these are generally suspected by officials and civilians to still hold connections to the rebels and pose a. security risk. Because of this, former rebels are frequently shunned, which raises the possibility that they would join the conflict again. For Boko Haram fighters, Cameroon plans to build rehabilitation facilities that will teach them practical work skills and help deradicalize them. However, due to a lack of finance as of February 2013, no rehabilitation facilities for Boko Haram terrorists had been established in Cameroon.*

*Following* Mohammed Yusubs *death, Boko* Haram, *splintered into* numerous factions which no *longer operated under a unified leadership. Though* Abubaka Shekau eventually *became the preeminent* commander of the movement, he never really controlled all Boko Haram *groups. Instead the factions were loosely allied, but also occasionally clashed with each other.* This *situation changed in* 2015", when Shekau *pledged allegiance to* ISIL. The *leadership of* ISIL eventually *decided to replace Shekau as local commander with Abu Mus'ab*a (Barnawi, whereupon the movement *split completely. Shekau no longer recognized the authority of* ISIL's *central* command, and his loyalists started to openly fight the followers of al-Barnawi- Regardless, Shekau did never *officially renounce his pledge of allegiance to ISIL as a* whole; his forces are thus occasionally *regarded as "second* branch of ISWAP". *Overall, the* relation of *Shekau with* (S/L remains confused and ambiguous

According Warners Hukar 2018A The number of Boko Haram *fighters in* 2014 was heavily *disputed and varied greatly according to different sources: The U.S. Department of State argued that the group had "hundreds to a few thousand" troops, whereas the* Cameroon Ministry of Defense *stated that there were* 15",000 to 20,000 Boko Haram militants. A Nigerian journalist even *suggested that the group had up to 50,000* followers. Analysts Jason Warner and Charlotte Hulme *discounted the higher estimates as* "verging] on the ludicrous". By 2015, 4,000 to 10,000 rebels were *believed to be active i*n 2017, ISWAP (the Barnawi faction) was *believed to have 5*,000 fighters, *whereas Shekau's group counted just* 1,000 militants. *In* 2012, ISWAP had shrunk to *3,*000*, & while the* Shekau faction was still estimated at 1,000.

**CHAPTER EIGHTEEN**

**INTERNET FRAUD**

**Types of Internet Fraud**

Phishing email scams. Phishing schemes based on emails are among the most common kinds of online fraud that still exist. Many online fraud campaigns target well-known occasions in order to con the individuals who celebrate them, like in the case of greeting card scams. Credit Card Fraud Hackers frequently steal people's credit or debit cards in order to commit credit card fraud. Online dating scams are one common sort of internet fraud that preys on the abundance of dating websites and related search terms. Internet fraud is a sort of cybercrime that involves deceit and the use of the Internet. It may entail the concealment of information or the provision of false information in order to defraud victims of their money, property, or inheritance. Internet fraud is not regarded as a single, separate crime but instead refers to a variety of unlawful and criminal activities carried out online.

It differs from theft in that the victim in this situation knowingly and willingly gives the offender access to their personal data, money, or property. It also differs from other crimes in that it includes criminals who are separated in time and space. Internet fraud is a particular kind of fraud that uses the internet. There are other scams included in it, therefore it is not just one fraud. Internet scammers are commonplace and constantly come up with new ways to defraud individuals and drain their bank accounts of money. We will talk about the many types of online scams in this article. Internet fraud categories, according to Facebook fraud friend (IamCheated.com).

**1. *Phishing or***[***email scam***](https://iamcheated.indianmoney.com/blogs/how-to-identify-a-phishing-or-email-scam)

It is a technique that scammers use to obtain your personal data. In this scam, con artists send you emails while pretending to be a reputable or legitimate business. Your bank information is the main goal of those emails being sent. Typically, these emails will include a link or attachment. *If you click on those links, you will be taken to a fake website. The fake website will ask you to provide your sensitive information like card details, UPI code and other bank details. Also, clicking on such links will lead to a virus attack on your computer.*

***2.***[***Online shopping frauds***](https://iamcheated.indianmoney.com/blogs/online-shopping-fraud--a-person-lost-24-000-while-ordering-wine-worth-rs-400)

*It is one of the biggest internet frauds since the past few years. Under this, fraudsters set up fake online shopping portals with the intention of cheating innocent people of their hard-earned money. In the website, they display attractive product at a very cheap rate. But, after the purchase is made by paying the money, either the fake product is delivered or the product is not delivered at all. These websites will not have any return or refund policies and also there will be no customer support team to contact.*

***3. Identity theft***

*Under*[*identity theft*](https://iamcheated.indianmoney.com/blogs/real-life-example-of-identity-theft)*, your personal information is stolen by fraudsters through the internet and used to apply for a personal loan, two-wheeler loan or a credit card with a bank. When loans are availed in your name, you will be responsible for its repayment. Banks will send you the notice for repayment. If the loan is not repaid it will have a bad impact on your credit score and you will be marked a loan defaulter.*

***4. Work from home scam***

*One of the major online scams is the work-from-home scam. Under this scheme, con artists deceive consumers looking for work-at-home possibilities by claiming they can make good money by working a few hours from home. Job searchers will be required to pay a set amount of money for an employment kit that is helpful for the job in order to register for the scheme. There won't be any record of employers once the funds have been placed.*

***5. Lottery fraud***

*One of the top three online scams in India is lottery fraud. Lottery fraud occurs when con artists phone you, send you emails, or leave messages claiming you have won a lottery worth several crores of rupees. You will be required to make an online payment in the name of tax in order to get the lottery winnings. You may occasionally be prompted to send money by visiting fraudulent websites. All of your card information will be taken when you attempt to make a payment utilizing those websites.*

***6. Matrimonial frauds***

*People prefer using online matrimony services to locate their life mates in today's hectic world. The unfortunate thing is that many individuals lose thousands of dollars when searching for their true love on marriage websites. False profiles are created by scammers to deceive unsuspecting individuals. A lot of gangs have also been formed specifically to commit this scam. In this scam, con artists first get their victims to trust them. Once the trust has been established, the victims' funds are stolen.*

***7. Tax Scam***

*When taxpayers are anticipating their tax refunds during tax season, fraud like this typically occurs. Taxpayers get phony refund SMS and emails from scammers posing as representatives of the income tax division. These alerts are primarily delivered with the goal of gathering personal data from recipients, such as bank information and login credentials for the IT Department website. You will be required to submit your private bank details in order to credit the refund money to your bank account.*

***8. Credit card reward point fraud***

*The credit card issuers give reward or loyalty points to encourage the use of a credit card. Additionally, frauds are committed under the guise of credit card reward points. In order to assist cardholders redeem their reward points, fraudsters would call them on the phone and pretend to be from the card company. By warning cardholders that the deal would expire shortly, they instill a sense of urgency. Cardholders will be required to give their card information and OTP in order to redeem their reward points. These details are used by fraudsters to conduct fraudulent transactions.*

***9. Frauds of OLX***

*Many users have lost money when buying and selling goods on OLX due to the site's increasing prevalence of fraud. The typical OLX scam involves fraudsters posting their ads under the guise of Army troops. To gain people's trust, fraudsters exploit army personnel's stolen identification cards. They take the buyer's money in exchange for the stated item, but they never really deliver it. Here, con artists take advantage of the goodwill associated with the military services to defraud individuals of their hard-earned money.*

***10. Social media frauds***

*The quantity of people utilizing social media has led to an increase in social media fraud. One of the worst social media scams that many kids have fallen victim to is cyberbullying. Social media networks are abused as part of cyberbullying. There are several additional social media scams, such as the fake Facebook friend scam.*

*According to the FBI's 2017 Internet Crime Report, the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) received about 300,000 complaints. Victims lost over* £L.4 *billion in online fraud in* 2017. *According to a study conducted by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS] and McAfee, cybercrime costs the global economy as much as $OO billion, which translates into* 9.8% *of total global $DP.[$] Online fraud appears in many forms, it ranges from, email scam to online scams. Internet fraud can occur even if partly based on the use of Internet services and is mostly or completely based on the use of the Internet.*

Ramon Abbas - known to his 2.5 million Instagram followers as Hushpuppi - is considered by the FBI to be one of the world's most high-profile fraudsters and faces a prison sentence of up to 20 years in the US after pleading guilty to money laundering. The BBC has used newly available court documents to uncover the man behind cyber heists that have cost his victims millions, from his humble beginnings as a "Yahoo Boy" hustler in Nigeria to a so-called "Billionaire Gucci Master" living a life of luxury in Dubai before his arrest last year.

*The 37-year-old began his career in Oworonshoki, a poor coastal area in the north-east of Lagos, Nigeria's commercial capital. According to local driver Seye, Abbas was a little child while he was working with his mother in the Olojojo market. His father had a cab business.*

*As he became older, Abbas enjoyed splashing his fortune, according to Seye: "He was kind. Everybody nearby used to get beer from him. However, everyone was aware of the source of his enigmatic wealth: cybercrime; according to Seye, he was a "Yahoo". In the Oworonshoki neighborhood of Lagos, Hushpuppi's previous residence is at 9 Ogunyomi Street. "Yahoo Boys" are romance fraudsters who used the moniker of the first free email service offered in Nigeria. They came up with the concept of identity theft. After that, they turned to dating [scams]," says Dr. Adedeji Oyenuga, a cybercrime specialist at Lagos State University. Once a relationship is established via a false identity, romance scammers wheedle money from their online lovers. Like many Yahoo Boys, Abbas broadened his criminal horizons. Many went to Malaysia-and Abbas followed them, ending up in Kuala Lumpur around 2014, then Dubai in 2017. Hushpuppi's Instagram posts about his luxurious lifestyle attracted hundreds of thousands of likes Abigail Mamo, chief executive of the Maltese chamber of small and medium enterprises, says the heist plunged the holiday island into "chaos”. At checkouts, shopping carts full of items were left unattended while payment systems failed. Calls from our members who were sending money to their international suppliers using the Bank of Valletta's platform reached us "Ms. Mamo explains. They failed to pay their international suppliers... We are discussing thousands of euros. The bank reported recovering 10 million euros. Damn, "According to texts seized by the FBI that Abbas sent to another con artist at the time. The reply reveals that the following theft was in the works: "The following one won't be ready for a couple of weeks; I'll let you know. It's a shame they realized, since there would have been a great payout." Abbas was entrusted with opening a bank account in Mexico in May 2019. It was expected to get £100 million from a Premier League football team and £200 million from a UK company. In the court filings, neither is mentioned. The business email compromise method was to be used to carry out the frauds (BEC). BEC's method of operation is horrifyingly straightforward: it intercepts payments using phony emails that appear to be sent from an address that is almost identical to the supplier's. Only a single letter or number will be different. In that email the scammers - posing as a supplier awaiting payment – typically say they've switched banks, so the payment will need to be wired into their account.*

**Causes**

With their internet enable phone and laptops, they comb caber space, searching for ‘client’. The harm has been incalculable. The Guardian Newspaper of May 2022 noted that: Many of those who indulge in it are young technology users and hungry for quick cash. Many are influenced by the salaries and take home of politicians and reckless public embezzlement. They see internet fraud as being lucrative.

When the internet was founded decades ago, the innovator had a vision, which is to connect the world and bridge all communications gap. But many adult including students have abused the great concept and relive to humanity as far as information and communication are concerned.

Quick money for lavish life style Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) categorized the majority of those affected as millennia’s students and dropout. According to the data, middle man and picking scams account for 8% and 7% of those arrested, respectively, while romance scams account for 64% of those arrested.

**Consequences**

As kids and young people prefer to drop out of school in search of money to become overnight millionaires by committing online fraud, the threat has impacted the educational value and moral foundation of society. More young people in Nigeria today want to live opulent lives at all costs, to the point where students no longer value finishing their degree programs. Many college students are distracted by their lavish lifestyles and wrong priorities. Internet fraud has damaged the nation's reputation, which deters investors who prioritize safety. Since many young people now value riches over knowledge, it has altered the value of the nation's educational system. According to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), 402 internet-related fraud arrests were made between April and June 2021 at the command's advanced fee fraud (419) and cybercrime sessions.

**Solutions**

Internet fraud will be decreased by meaningfully involving undergraduates. Students frequently engage in internet fraud because they believe that there is no hope left for the failing Nigerian economy. They were found guilty of fraud, deception, romance scams, obtaining things under duress, and scamming foreigners online. The court also mandated that the Nigerian federal government get the forfeiture of a tool used to conduct the crime. 10 online fraud stars were found guilty by the Abuja Internet High Court as of August 31st, 2021.

**CHAPTER NINETEEN**

**RITUAL AND OTHER KILLINGS**

Killings for money persist more than two decades into "the" twenty-first century the minority leader's motion, titled "Need to curb the rising trend of ritual killings in Nigeria," invokes some of the prevailing theories. For example, according to him, one reason why "some of our youths seem stuck in the mistaken belief that sacrificing human blood is the surest route to wealth, safety and protection," is the ostensibly perverse influence of Nollywood, the Nigerian movie industry, whose productions apparently glorify ritual killing.

In 2004, police discovered dozens of corpses at a shrine in Okija in the southeastern state of Anambra where many of the state's senior politicians had also apparently sworn oaths. After police mobilized to neutralize the Badoo Boys, a group which spread terror across Lagos State, the country's commercial capital in 2017 by crushing the skulls of its victims, at least one suspect confessed that desperate politicians paid as high as $1,000 for a handkerchief soaked with the blood of the murdered person. Its tells notwithstanding, Hollywood's obsession with the world of sacrificial killings confirms the latter's undying cultural influence. The belief that certain body parts are ritualistically convertible to wealth (also seen with albinos and bald men in other parts of Africa) is of a piece with the conviction that certain nefarious agents can impede one's path to wealth. Children who are labeled as witches by their parents have been known to be tortured or killed in several regions of southeast Nigeria.

Okechukwu further accused social media of being a tool used by many "merchants of wicked actions" to "advertise their bad conduct," referring to the remark made by one of the suspects in the murder of Kehinde, in which he implied that he had learned how to kill by viewing a video on Facebook. The public in Nigeria, as well as the public globally, is still divided over the impact of social media. Its glorification as a place of creation tends to balance out criticism of it as a moral quagmire. James Yeku, a cultural studies expert, will highlight the effectiveness of Nigerian social media as a site of political opposition and popular performance in a future research. It might be challenging to determine what impact seeing a video on Facebook could have had on the viewer. In any case, Nigerian ritual killings precede social media.

In the end, it is best to view the rise in ritual killings in Nigeria in the context of the wider economy of violence in the nation, of which banditry and kidnapping, police ineffectiveness in combating crime, a rise in vigilantism, circulation of illegal weapons, and a string of unsolved murders—all set against the backdrop of waning state control—are the most salient elements. The anger of young people toward these issues contributed to the violence of the ENDSARS demonstrations against police impunity in late 2020.

More than 20 mourners were slain when an unknown gunmen snuck into a funeral in Umnegbuefi hamlet in Ebenebe Awka Noth Local Government of Anambra State. Many more were injured and are currently being treated in hospitals. Reads the police report. Concerned citizens informed authorities about the mayhem that opposing cultists inflicted on one other today, February 26, 2022, during the funeral of infamous cultist Ozo in Ebenebe Awka North L.G.A. After many gunshots, the casket is seen laying open on the ground with the body revealed.

*The number of ritual killing cases in the nation is rapidly rising. The pain and suffering that ritual killings are generating have already been felt in 2022, despite the fact that the year is still young and in its second month. The top ritual killing incidents that shook the nation in 2022 are highlighted by Daily Trust.*

***Sofiat Kehinde***

*Four Nigerian men were accused of killing a 20-year-old lady on February 4th, 2022, in a case that may have involved a ritual homicide. The males, who range in age from 18 to 20, were detained on the last Saturday of January for reportedly murdering Sofiat Kehinde and setting her head on fire in the OkeAregba neighborhood of Abeokuta, Ogun State, as part of a money-ritual. The deceased was reportedly dating one of the murderers. Soliu, her lover, tricked her into going to his room, where she was slain.*

***Timothy Odeniyi***

*Timothy Odeniyi, a suspected ritual murderer, was apprehended on February 1st, 2022, in Ondo State, Nigeria, by members of the Amotekun Corps. A promise of N30m was made to the 35-year-old guy if he could make and deliver human parts to Lagos, he admitted to newsmen. He disclosed that one of his employers who lives in Lagos was to receive the human parts. Timothy admitted that he visited cemeteries to take body parts from buried bodies although saying he did not commit any murders.*

***Jennifer Anthony***

*In the case of Jennifer Anthony, authorities detained Moses Oko, 20, for allegedly murdering the woman for religious purposes. On January 1st, Jennifer, a University of Jos student, was discovered dead in a motel in Jos along Zaria Road. Additionally, several of her bodily parts were missing. Following his escape from Jos after perpetrating the murder, Moses was apprehended in Benue State.*

***Afeez Olalere***

*Another instance involves 32-year-old suspected online fraudster AfeezOlalere. Afeez admitted to murdering his younger brother in a ritualistic attempt to obtain money. He was taken into custody by members of the Lagos State Police Command during a stop and search operation along the Itamaga, Ikorodu route in Lagos State. During questioning, Afeez admitted that his mother had urged him to kill his younger brother after the herbalist she took him to had advised him to give up one life, and that life had to be that of his sibling. Together with his mother, he had intended to kill his brother, age 21, with poison. They removed the necessary body pieces before transporting his remains to the morgue.*

**Causes**

Ritual killings in Nigeria are a reflection of the growing need for security and prosperity in the face of the law's slow but sure collapse. Some people still seem to think that shedding human blood is the surest path to riches, security, and protection. In particular, Nolly Wood, a merchant of wicked acts, advertised their bad behavior on social media. False clerics, imams, herbalists, and indigenous physicians who are perceived as encouraging a society with a get-rich-quick mentality. Nolly Wood's fixation with the practice of sacrificial slaughter throughout the world is proof that most of these evil tendencies are picked up on social media. Youths from African nations in transition are being influenced by money rituals due to poor parenting, ineffective education, and ineffective governments.

**Consequences**

Nigeria's reputation in the world is tarnished by the loss of innocent lives as a result of ritual murders. Many people all around the world have a bad taste in their mouths because of it. Public outrage is typically the outcome. The vast majority of those who vanish with no traces are thought to be victims of ritual killings; as a result, the public is in shock, is horrified, and many people are terrified of what may happen next.

**Solutions**

Ritual killings must be rejected since we are neither vampires nor animals. If Nigerians are given equal opportunity to earn a living, there will be a significant decrease in ritual killings and other criminal acts in the community. Even animals don't kill themselves senselessly as we see today. When a situation like this arises, the government should act quickly to step in and pursue the offenders, who must be apprehended and punished appropriately. People using public transportation or hotel facilities should call their families to inform them of their whereabouts and any suspicious behavior they may be observing nearby. People should stay away from isolated areas where they might be assaulted easily.

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