A VIEW OF NIGERIA ECONOMIC DOWNTURN IN SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF CHINUA ACHEBE'S *THINGS FALL APART*

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Abstract
Economic downturns is characterized by significant declines in economic activity, are periods marked by reduced industrial production, increased unemployment, and financial instability. The impact of economic downturns extends beyond financial markets; it affects the livelihoods and well-being of individuals and communities. A View of Nigeria Economic downturn in sociological Perspective of Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* aims to examine the economic downturn and its implications on national security in Nigeria through a sociological reading of Achebe's novel. This library-based, analytical study involves a detailed analysis of *Things Fall Apart*, supplemented by primary and secondary sources such as journals, critical books, and online resources. The findings reveal that the economic dislocations depicted in Achebe's novel reflect broader patterns of economic instability and insecurity in Nigeria. Characters like Obierika, Okonkwo, Nwoye, Mr. Brown, and Uchendu illustrate how economic mismanagement and societal fragmentation lead to economic instability and increased insecurity. The disruptions to traditional economic systems, resulting from colonization and the imposition of foreign governance, are shown to have profound sociological impacts. The study concludes that the economic downturn in *Things Fall Apart* serves as a metaphor for contemporary economic and social issues in Nigeria, highlighting the need for policies that address both economic stability and social cohesion to enhance national security. The study recommends that efforts should be made to preserve and strengthen traditional economic practices and systems through policies supporting local industries, crafts, and agricultural activities.

Keywords: View, economic downturn, sociological and perspective.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Instances and situations in nations in the world, developed, developing, or underdeveloped, are mostly reflected in novels which capture the socio-economic and political climates of their times. Literature often serves as a mirror to society, revealing the intricate layers of human experiences and societal conditions. Through the lens of novels, readers gain insights into the complexities of economic issues, cultural dynamics, and historical events that shape nations. This narrative tradition is particularly evident in Nigerian literature, where authors have adeptly chronicled the nation's journey through various economic phases. The economy encompasses the system of production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services within a society. It is a multifaceted entity influenced by numerous factors, including government policies, market dynamics, global trade relations, and technological advancements. According to Paul Krugman "the economy is an intricate web of interactions that determine the allocation of resources and the distribution of wealth within a society". (78) The health of an economy is often measured by indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), unemployment rates, inflation, and fiscal deficits. These metrics provide a quantitative assessment of economic performance and guide policymakers in crafting strategies for economic development and stability.

Economic downturns, characterized by significant declines in economic activity, are periods marked by reduced industrial production, increased unemployment, and financial instability. These downturns can be triggered by various factors, including financial crises, natural disasters, or geopolitical conflicts. Shiller Robert defines an economic downturn as a "sustained period of negative growth in the economy, often resulting in a recession or depression". (132). During such times, economies experience contractions in output, diminished consumer and business confidence, and tightening credit conditions. The impact of economic downturns extends beyond financial markets, affecting the livelihoods and well-being of individuals and communities.

Nigeria has over the years experienced several economic downturns, each leaving an indelible mark on its socio-economic landscape. These periods have been documented and explored by Nigerian novelists who use their works to reflect

the struggles and resilience of the people. For instance, Buchi Emecheta's *Destination Biafra* delves into the economic hardships during the Nigerian Civil War, highlighting the consequences of conflict on the economy and society. Similarly, Chika Unigwe's *On Black Sisters' Street* addresses the economic desperation that drives individuals to seek better opportunities abroad, often at great personal risk. These narratives provide valuable perspectives on the human dimension of economic challenges, illustrating how individuals and communities navigate periods of financial instability. African novelists, beyond Nigeria, have also extensively explored the theme of economic downturns in their works. For example, Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o's *Petals of Blood* examines the economic disillusionment in post-independence Kenya, critiquing the failures of economic policies and the resultant social inequities. In Zimbabwe, Tsitsi Dangarembga's *Nervous Conditions* portrays the economic and social struggles faced by a family amidst the backdrop of a collapsing economy. These works underscore the pervasive impact of economic downturns across the continent, revealing the interconnectedness of economic policies, governance, and societal well-being.

In the context of Nigeria, the portrayal of economic downturns in literature serves not only as a historical record but also as a commentary on contemporary issues. Authors like Helon Habila in *Oil on Water* highlight the economic disparities and environmental degradation caused by the oil industry, drawing attention to the complex interplay between economic exploitation and social justice. Similarly, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *Americanah* touches on themes of economic migration and the quest for better opportunities, reflecting the broader socio-economic challenges faced by Nigerians. These narratives contribute to a deeper understanding of the multifaceted nature of economic downturns and their far-reaching effects on individuals and society. Against this backdrop, Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* remains an important work that provides critical insights into the historical and cultural context of economic downturns in Nigeria. Set in the late 19th century, the novel depicts the pre-colonial Igbo society and the disruptions caused by the arrival of European colonizers. While not directly focused on economic issues, Achebe's narrative underscores the broader socio-economic upheavals brought about by colonialism, which laid the groundwork for future economic challenges. Rereading Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* in the perspective of contemporary economic downturns in Nigeria offers valuable insights into the enduring impact of historical and cultural factors on the nation's economic trajectory. Achebe's portrayal of the Igbo society's resilience in the face of external pressures resonates with the experiences of modern Nigerians navigating economic challenges.

Research Objectives

The aim of the paper is to examine the economic downturn and its sociological implication on the national security of Nigeria: A view of Nigeria economic downturn in Sociological perspective of Chinue Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*. Specifically, the study seeks to:

i) Examine the causal relationship between economic downturns and the escalation of insecurity in Nigeria, as illustrated through the socio-economic disruptions depicted in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart.*
ii) Examine the sociological impacts of economic downturns and resulting insecurity on national security in Nigeria, using the context and events of Achebe's *Things Fall Apart.*
iii) analyze how Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* sheds light on the dynamics between economic mismanagement and societal fragmentation in Nigeria.

Research Questions

To facilitate the objectives of the paper, the following research questions were stated:

i) How does economic downturn contribute to the proliferation of insecurity challenges in Nigeria, as depicted in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*?
ii) What are the sociological implications of economic downturns and insecurity challenges on national security in Nigeria, according to the narrative in *Things Fall Apart*?
iii) In what ways does Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* provide insights into the relationship between economic mismanagement and societal fragmentation in Nigeria?

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical framework

The theory Underpinning this study is the conflict theory of Karl Marx

This study adopts the Conflict Theory propounded by Karl Marx in 1848. It offers a profound critique of the capitalist system and the inherent socio-economic inequalities that arise from it. Marx posits that society is in a state of perpetual conflict due to the competition for limited resources. He argues that this conflict is primarily

between the bourgeoisie, who control the means of production, and the proletariat, who sell their labor for wages. This relationship is inherently exploitative, as the bourgeoisie extract surplus value from the labor of the proletariat, leading to an accumulation of wealth and power in the hands of a few. Marx's theory of Conflict is grounded in the materialist conception of history, which asserts that the economic base of society influences the social, political, and ideological superstructures. According to this view, the mode of production in any given epoch determines the class structure and the nature of societal conflict. Marx identifies several historical stages of development, such as feudalism and capitalism, each characterized by its own distinct class relations and modes of production. In the capitalist stage, the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production reaches a critical point, leading to class struggle and, ultimately, revolutionary change.

One of the central tenets of Marx's Conflict Theory is the concept of alienation. Marx argues that workers are alienated from the products of their labor, the labor process, their fellow workers, and their own human potential. This alienation is a direct result of the capitalist mode of production, where the laborer becomes a mere cog in the machine, producing goods not for personal satisfaction but for the profit of the capitalist. This process dehumanizes the worker, reducing them to an appendage of the machinery they operate. Marx also emphasizes the role of ideology in maintaining the status quo. He contends that the ruling class uses ideology to justify and legitimize their dominance, creating a false consciousness among the proletariat. This false consciousness obscures the true nature of the exploitation and prevents the working class from recognizing their collective interests and potential for revolutionary action. Ideology serves to perpetuate the capitalist system by promoting beliefs and values that support the interests of the bourgeoisie while marginalizing and disempowering the proletariat.

Marx's conflict theory posits that economic power is the foundation of societal power and structure. In Nigeria, economic disparities have led to significant social conflicts. The elite class controls a disproportionate share of the nation's wealth, while the majority remains in poverty. This inequality fuels social tensions and unrest, echoing Marx's theory where the proletariat, deprived of economic power, seeks to challenge the bourgeoisie. Achebe's portrayal of pre-colonial Igbo society in *Things Fall Apart* highlights the impacts of external economic forces and the resulting internal conflicts, mirroring the broader struggles seen in contemporary Nigeria. Economic downturns exacerbate existing social inequalities, a concept central to Marx's conflict theory. In Nigeria, the economic downturn has widened the gap between the rich and the poor, leading to heightened class struggles. Achebe's narrative, while historical, can be interpreted as a commentary on the cyclical nature of economic conflicts and their socio-political ramifications.

2.2 Reviewed related Literatures

Muna Mohamad Abd-Rabbo in the article Overlapping Character Variations in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, in this article Abd-Rabbo offers an in-depth representation of the Ibo culture before and after the arrival of the colonizers in the novel. He depicts the intricate workings of the Umuofian tribe in particular by describing how various individuals in that tribe respond to communal customs, beliefs, and traditions. He shows that there is room for social distinction in this culture but only in accordance with tribal standards of achievement and excellence. However, the reader finds that the characters in the novel react differently to the norms that are prescribed to them by society. This variance in the attitudes of certain characters may be analyzed within the framework of Raymond Williams' classification of the individual's interactions with society. In his book, The Long Revolution, Williams outlines an assortment of categories that represent a range of individual relationships in society. These categories include the following types of people: member, servant, subject, rebel, exile and vagrant. This paper follows a twofold approach: a brief account of Williams' social classification is provided, followed by an analysis of certain characters in *Things Fall Apart* that is in line with Williams' categories. Such an analysis reveals the complexity of the novel's African characters; furthermore, it will be argued that Achebe's depiction of the Umofians as fully-fledged, diverse individuals with their own distinct culture may be seen as part of his post-colonial counter-discourse, but failed to examine the economic downturn in Nigeria in the novel, hence this study would add to the body of existing literature.

In another article by Mamoona Shahzadi, Faisal Irfan and Nasim Talib's *The Representations of Cultural Comparison in Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart*, highlights the European and African sub culture were compared with respect to religion, social institutions and means of earning. The postcolonial theoretical perspective is being used in

this paper. That helps to analyze the dehumanization of Ibo's inhabitants from the hands of white European imperialists. The sense of 'Others' is attached with the local Africans. Their religion, way of life, culture and everything is considered as ignorance, futile and non-progressive. They were also not considered as human being and most of time not treated as humans in the novel. This study highlights such discriminations performed by the European colonizers in the text, but failed to highlight the economic situation and economic downturn of the novel as it relates to the Nigerian cosmology, hence, this study is conducted to close gap in literature.

In A.K.M. Aminur Rashid's article "Re-Reading Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*: A Postcolonial Perspective, Rashid highlights from the pen of Chinua Achebe, the Igbo cultural complexity has come into being a theme that opens up a historical account of the clash of two cultures. Okonkwo, a very well-known public figure in his community falls under the threat of a new culture brought by the white missionaries preaching the gospels of the Christianity. After the arrival of the Christian culture, the first collision that takes place is the division at the individual, and then at the societal levels. When a number of the Igbo people, including Okonkwo's son, change their religion, it creates chaos and confusions throughout the community. Although the Igbo people have a well-established way of life, the Europeans do not understand. That is why they show no respect to the cultural practices of the Igbo people. What Achebe delivers in the novel is that Africans are not savages and their societies are not mindless. The *Things Fall Apart* because Okonkwo failed at the end to take his people back to the culture they all shared once. The sentiments the whites show to the blacks regarding the Christianity clearly recap the slave treatment the blacks were used to receiving from the whites in the past. Achebe shows that the picture of the Africans portrayed in literature and histories are not real, but the picture was seen through the eyes of the Europeans. Consequently, Okonkwo hangs himself when he finds his established rules and orders are completely exiled by his own people and when he sees Igbo loses its honor by falling apart, and failed. The falling apart of the economy of Nigeria which hence, this study wants to add to the body of existing of literature.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

This study is library-based and analytical in nature. It involves a detailed analysis of Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, as well as the use of primary and secondary sources, such as journals, critical books, and the Internet.

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Results

Economic downturn in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* explicitly described in modern economic terms, is intricately woven into the fabric of the narrative through various characters and their experiences. The aspect of economic downturn has been portrayed in the novel under study. In a statement by Obierika, the character said that

> The white man is very clever. He came quietly and peaceably with his religion. We were amused at his foolishness and allowed him to stay. Now he has won our brothers, and our clan can no longer act like one. He has put a knife on the things that held us together, and we have fallen apart. (176)

In the novel, Obierika is known to be Okonkwo's best friend, although he is just as successful and accomplished as Okonkwo, he does not entirely share Okonkwo's temperament and values. Although committed to the values of the community, Obierika is not as fanatical as Okonkwo about preserving the order of things. From this statement highlights the economic impact of colonization on the Igbo society. The disruption of traditional systems and the imposition of foreign governance resulted in economic dislocation and instability. The unity of the clan, which was pivotal for their collective economic activities and social cohesion, was severely compromised, leading to an economic downturn as the traditional structures that supported their economy began to disintegrate.

Another significant moment that reflects economic downturn is voiced by Okonkwo. He laments

> Now that I have no farm, I must sell my yams to pay my debts. When I had two barns full of yams, I was able to save enough money to buy my titles. Now that my barns are empty, what will become of me? (104).

This illustrates the personal economic crisis that Okonkwo faces, a microcosm of the larger economic challenges the community endures. In the novel, Okonkwo is the novel's main character and its tragic hero. Okonkwo is scarred by the humiliation and shame he suffers as a result of his

father's general failure to live up to the ideals of his society. From his statement in page 104 notes the loss of agricultural productivity and the inability to sustain traditional economic practices underscore the broader economic decline precipitated by the societal upheavals.

In another poignant observation, Nwoye reflects on the changes in the village, saying,

> I am no longer at ease here. I cannot understand these new ways. I see the old men who were the custodians of our customs now reduced to begging for a livelihood. What has become of the prosperous life we once had? (145)

This remark encapsulates the economic degradation experienced by the elders, whose authority and economic stability have been eroded by the new colonial order. The shift from a self-sufficient, agrarian economy to one dominated by external forces has left many, especially the older generation, economically disenfranchised.

Additionally, Mr. Brown, the missionary, notes the economic disruption caused by the imposition of Western education and religion. He states,

> When I see the children who should be in the farms, now in the missionary school, I wonder who will plant the yams, who will tend to the fields? The traditional ways that sustained the village are vanishing (191).

This commentary reflects the tension between the new educational system and the traditional economic practices. The introduction of Western education disrupts the labor force, leading to economic challenges as the younger generation is pulled away from agricultural activities that were essential for the community's survival.

In a reflective moment, Uchendu discusses the broader economic implications of colonialism, saying,

> We have seen the white man's money, but we do not understand it. We have seen our markets decline because the people prefer the white man's goods. What shall we do when our own crafts are no longer valued? (153).

Uchendu's words highlight the economic displacement caused by the introduction of a cash economy and foreign goods. The decline in local crafts and market activities represents a significant economic downturn, as traditional industries and economic self-reliance are undermined.

In a somber conversation with his friend, Obierika reflects on the economic consequences of the white man's laws, stating,

> Our customs are dying, our men are losing their land, and our women cannot sell their produce in the markets as they used to. The wealth that sustained our villages is dwindling. What future do we have? (181).

This captures the profound economic uncertainties faced by the community. The loss of land, restrictions on traditional market practices and the erosion of customary laws collectively contribute to an economic downturn that jeopardizes the future of the Igbo society.

4.2 Discussion of findings

The findings of this study, as presented through the characters and events in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, align closely with the objectives of examining the causal relationship between economic downturns and the escalation of insecurity in Nigeria. The novel's portrayal of economic downturn is explicit and multifaceted, reflecting both personal and communal economic distress caused by colonization. Obierika's statement about the white man putting "a knife on the things that held us together" (176) exemplifies the economic impact of colonization, highlighting the disruption of traditional systems and the resulting economic dislocation and instability. This aligns with scholarly perspectives that colonization imposed foreign governance and economic practices, leading to a breakdown of indigenous economic structures and exacerbating insecurity (Williams Duke, 89). The sociological impacts of economic downturns on national security in Nigeria are vividly depicted through the characters' experiences in *Things Fall Apart*. Okonkwo's lamentation over his economic decline, stating, "Now that I have no farm, I must sell my yams to pay my debts" (104), mirrors the broader economic challenges faced by the community. This personal economic crisis, reflecting a loss of agricultural productivity and the inability to sustain traditional economic practices, underscores the link between economic mismanagement and societal instability. Scholars have noted that economic downturns can lead to social fragmentation and increased vulnerability to insecurity, as traditional economic

and social safety nets are eroded (Okechukwu Adewale, 56).

Nwoye's reflection on the economic degradation experienced by the elders, who are "reduced to begging for a livelihood" (145), encapsulates the generational impact of economic downturns. The erosion of authority and economic stability among the older generation highlights the sociological consequences of economic decline, which can lead to a loss of cultural continuity and increased social disintegration. This aligns with research that emphasizes the role of economic stability in maintaining social cohesion and the adverse effects of economic crises on social structures (Eze Adetola, 102). Mr. Brown's observations on the economic disruption caused by the imposition of Western education, noting the shift of children from farms to missionary schools (191), reflect the tension between traditional economic practices and new economic demands. This disruption of the labor force underscores the broader economic challenges faced by the community as traditional agricultural activities decline. Scholars have highlighted the impact of education systems that do not align with local economic needs, leading to economic and social disruptions (Amadi Nnoli, 67).

Uchendu's discussion on the economic implications of colonialism, highlighting the decline in local crafts and market activities (153), points to the economic displacement caused by the introduction of a cash economy and foreign goods. This decline in traditional industries represents a significant economic downturn, as local economic self-reliance is undermined. Research has shown that the introduction of foreign economic practices can lead to the marginalization of local economies and increased economic dependency (Obi Okeke 49). Obierika's reflection on the economic consequences of the white man's laws, noting the loss of land and restrictions on traditional market practices (181), captures the profound economic uncertainties faced by the community. The erosion of customary laws and the resulting economic downturn jeopardize the future of the Igbo society, illustrating the link between economic mismanagement and societal fragmentation. Scholars have noted that economic mismanagement, particularly in the context of foreign intervention, can lead to significant social and economic dislocation (Adeyemi Chukwu, 84).

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The study aimed to examine the economic downturn and its implication on the national security of Nigeria through a sociological perspective of Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*. The analysis revealed that the economic dislocations portrayed in Achebe's novel reflect a broader pattern of economic instability and insecurity in Nigeria. The disruptions to traditional economic systems, resulting from colonization and the imposition of foreign governance, have profound sociological impacts that resonate with contemporary issues in Nigeria. Through characters like Obierika, Okonkwo, Nwoye, Mr. Brown, and Uchendu, Achebe vividly illustrates how economic mismanagement and societal fragmentation lead to a decline in economic stability and increased insecurity.

The study found that the economic downturn in *Things Fall Apart* is intricately tied to the socio-economic disruptions caused by colonization. The novel highlights how the unity of the clan, essential for collective economic activities and social cohesion, was severely compromised, leading to economic instability. Okonkwo's personal economic crisis, the elders' disenfranchisement, and the disruption of traditional labor practices due to Western education further underscore the broader economic decline. The introduction of a cash economy and foreign goods undermined traditional industries and market activities, leading to significant economic challenges for the Igbo society.

The economic downturn depicted in *Things Fall Apart* serves as a powerful metaphor for the real economic and social issues facing Nigeria today. The novel's portrayal of economic instability, societal fragmentation, and insecurity provides valuable insights into the dynamics between economic mismanagement and national security. The sociological impacts of these economic disruptions are profound, highlighting the need for policies that address both economic stability and social cohesion to enhance national security.

5.2 Recommendations

From the findings, the study recommends that;

i. Efforts should be made to preserve and strengthen traditional economic practices and systems. This can be achieved through policies that support local industries, crafts, and agricultural activities, ensuring that they are

not overshadowed by foreign goods and practices.

ii. Economic policies should be inclusive, addressing the needs of all societal groups, particularly the marginalized and disenfranchised. Special attention should be given to integrating traditional economic practices with modern economic systems to create a more balanced and sustainable economic environment.

iii. Educational reforms should aim to balance traditional and Western education. Emphasizing vocational training and agricultural education can help sustain traditional economic activities while providing new opportunities for economic growth.

iv. Programs aimed at strengthening community cohesion and social ties should be implemented. These initiatives can help rebuild the social fabric that supports economic stability and collective security.

v. Policies should address issues related to land ownership and market practices. Ensuring fair land distribution and supporting traditional market practices can help mitigate the economic challenges faced by rural and traditional communities.

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LES PROBLEMES POLITIQUES ET SOCIAUX DE LA COLONISATION A TRAVERS LES BOUTS DE BOIS DE DIEU DE SEMBENE USMAN.

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RESUME
Le discours concernant la colonisation en Afrique c'est un discours qu'on ne peut pas terminer car ça faire partie de la société Africaine contemporaine parce que les évidences sont claires et restent avec les peuples jusqu' aujourd'hui. Donc, ce travail qui porte sur les problèmes politiques et sociaux de la colonisation à travers *les bouts de bois de Dieu* de Sembene Ousmane, ne parle pas seulement de la période de la colonisation mais la société africaine contemporaine aussi. Le but est d'exposer quelques problèmes politiques et sociaux de la colonisation. La méthodologie repose sur l'approche sociohistorique qui permet le chercheur d'aller en contact avec histoire en exposant et en réveillant les méfaits de la colonisation comme le sous-développement, inégalité, la division, l'augmentation de travail des femmes africaines. Cette étude apport quelques recommandations pour la société noire pour faire plus de Progrès.

Les mots clés: colonisation, problème politique, problème sociaux, sous-développement

1.0 INTRODUCTION

La littérature est toujours une réflexion de la société. L'homme écrit et décrit ce qui se passe dans la société. On ne peut pas parler de la société Africaine sans parler de la colonisation parce que jusqu' aujourd'hui on peut voir les conséquences de la colonisation. On ne peut pas arrêter à parler de la colonisation.

Bien que la colonisation a amené quelques technologies mais, ce n'est pas pour nous fait de bien que les blancs sont venus en Afrique. C'est pour les raisons politiques, économiques, sociaux, et pour exploite l'Afrique. À la même fois, la colonisation a amené beaucoup de problèmes en Afrique. Jusqu' aujourd'hui, l'Afrique ne sait rien que le conflit, la violence, le sous-développement, l'oppression, la suppression, et ainsi de suite. Quand on parle de la colonisation, on réfléchit aux choses négatives de la colonisation et comment ils ont affectés la société colonisée. Malgré l'indépendance, dans tous les pays Africain, les blessures de la colonisation restent avec les sociétés colonisées. Malgré le drapeau de l'indépendance dans la terre Africaine, il n'est pas facile de sortir de ces problèmes et d'oublier nos passés.

Selon Redford (1992), la civilisation a commencé en Egypte après l'Iraq. Bien des années avant la présence des maitres coloniaux, la société africaine avait déjà un système de gouvernement, un mode de vie, une méthode de leadership. Un exemple majeur de cette civilisation ancienne peut être vue en Egypte, ou elle avait été avancée dans divers aspects tels que la puissance militaire, l'armement avancé, le style de leadership avec l'existence de rois comme Imhotep le Grand Roi d'Egypte. Il y avait aussi d'autres société africaines qui progressaient et se développaient progressivement, mais Selon le roman choisi, pour les blancs, les Africains n'étaient pas des humains, ils sentaient que l'Afrique était obscure, ils estimaient que l'Afrique était une société à développer, de leur point de vue, les Africains étaient des animaux qui devraient être apprivoisés à tout prix. Ce bien de mentionner que les sociétés africains avaient leurs méthodes de guérir, d'éducation et de religion. Donc, d'un point de vue réaliste, nous pourrions dire que l'arrivée des blancs était une façon de couper une civilisation existante à des fins d'exploitation. La religion et le mode de vie qu'ils ont imposés a la société africaine peuvent être considère comme des griffes profondément enracinée dans la société africaine. Pour ces colonialistes, c'était un moyen d'aller de l'avant, mais au regard critique, c'était un détournement de l'originalité vers un autre style de vie imposé, un faux style de vie. On pourrait dire que c'était une façon de ramener la société africaine en arrière, et en réorientant la société vers un chemin étranger et inconnu. La société souffre d'une mauvaise direction mais avec les griffes de la colonisation dans ses veines. Il y avait rien que des problèmes de la dévalorisation de la culture africaine, la méprise, la déshumanisation humaine, la démagogie, l'angoisse, la ségrégation, la discrimination raciale, la bâtardise, partie unique, l'amertume, et beaucoup d'autres fléaux sous prétexte de colonisation.

Objectif de l'étude

I. Le but de ce travail c'est pour tout d'abord montrer quelques problèmes politiques et sociaux de la colonisation.
II. Discuter comment ces problèmes ont affecté les noirs

Ce travail vise de mettre sur pied l'esclavage en existence à nos jours. Les Africains devraient comprendre que nous devons être conscients pour notre génération future. Cette étude fera comprendre aux jeunes Afrique que jusqu' aujourd'hui, il existe une discrimination entre les noirs et les blancs entretenus par les blancs. Le travail port sur un roman majeur, intéressant et dramatique qui expose et condamne les problèmes coloniaux comme vous avez déjà décortiqué, *les bouts des bois de Dieu* de Sembene Ousmane.

2.0 LA METHODOLOGIE DU TRAVAIL

La théorie de ce travail c'est l'approche socio-historique. Selon Wikipédia, l'approche socio-historique c'est la démarche qui s'appuie sur une sociologisassions des objets, pratiques et méthodes d'enquête à partir de terrains histoires et de sources de première main. L'approche socio-historique est une approche de recherche qui permet au chercheur d'entre en contact avec le fait social en histoire pour révéler ce qui se passe et essayant de comprendre le texte. *Les bouts de bois de Dieu'* qui est le corpus de ce travail base sur les évènements sociaux, culturelle et historiques pendant la période en question. Ce travail cherche d'entre en contact avec les évènements historiques qui ont bien affectés la vie des noires pendant la période coloniale. Pour bien comprendre des problèmes politiques et sociaux de la colonisation, comment était la société africaine avant la colonisation. Encore, les questions seraient, Est-ce qu'il avait des problèmes politiques et sociaux pendant la période colonial en Afrique?

L'image de la société Africain avant la colonisation.

Comment était la société africaine avant la colonisation ? La société africaine était bien organise et hiérarchisé. Comment peut-on prétendre que l'Afrique n'a pas eu de la société organisée avant l'arrivée des colonisateurs. Murdock (1967) explique qu'il y avait les administrations centralisé comme l'empire Songhaï. Les structures politiques, économiques et sociales existaient dans la société africaine bien avant l'arrivée du blanc. Les noirs ont leurs manières de vivant. Selon Diamon (1997), les noirs avaient leur système de résoudre des conflits et ont un processus de prise des décisions. Mamdani (1996) explique que les colonisateurs ont utilisé les chefs tribaux et les rois pour appliquer et imposer leurs administrations coloniales. Comme on peut voir dans *les bouts de bois de Dieu*. Les coutumes des noirs sont uniques dans chaque manière. Des habillements pour les hommes et les femmes sont différents. Le vêtement féminin ne pas compliqué. La mise et élégance naturelle du noirs attestent que l'Afrique est distinguée et spéciale. Les noirs sont très riches en nourriture aussi. Selon l'auteur dans *les bouts de bois de Dieu*, La visite a un marché-restaurant (p46 et 49), montre que les noirs ont leur menu et le menu compose de beignets, de boulettes de poisson ou de viande, de patates douces frits, de bouillies de maïs et de mil servies dans calebasses, puis d'arachides, de papayes, sans oublier le riz. Ils ne sont pas empruntés.

Les Africains étaient très religieuse pour obtenir des faveurs célestes, ils ne hésitent pas à faire appel à Dieu. Par exemple Fa Keita peut être figuré comme le model du croyant. Non seulement qu'il professe sa foi, mais il observe très scrupuleusement tous les préceptes de sa religion et quand il s'oppose avec véhémence a l'exécution du traitre Diara, c'est pour des motifs d'ordre religieux. Donc, il dit… 'C'est un sacrilège de tuer, oui pour de saints hommes, c'est un sacrilège, et je prie Dieu qu'il ne naitre une telle pensée dans votre cœur'. (p154). Ça veut dire que les noirs étaient religieux, ils croient en Dieu aussi.

L'image de la société Africaine coloniale

La société africaine coloniale est une société sous –développées et pitoyable car elle est marquée par beaucoup de problèmes. C'était une situation de l'esclavage. Premièrement, il y a toujours les deux classes de peuple. Parce que c'était une société colonisée et chaque société colonisée doit avoir les deux classes car les blancs s'imposent en divers manières. Il y a toujours le problème de complexe comme présenté par Sembene Ousmane. Dans le texte, El Hadji Mabigue a dit…

> Crois-tu réellement que les toubabs cèderont ?... Tout ici leur appartient ; l'eau que nous buvons, les boutiques et les marchandises… Et puis nous n'avons pas à lutter contre la volonté divine…(Dieu) a assigné a chacun son rang, sa place et son rôle ; il est impie d'intervenir. Les toubabs sont là, c'est la volonté de Dieu. Nous N'avons pas à nous mesurer car la

> force est un don de Dieu et Allah leur en a fait cadeau. (p83).

La situation est pire dans *une vie de boy* de Ferdinand Oyono ou Toundi a considéré lui-même et les noirs en général comme des chiens et il dit ;
Je serai le boy du chef des blancs ; le chien du roi est le roi des chiens (p32). Une veille femme de la six à nous prépare à manger. Nous préférons les reliefs du repas des prêtres. C'est là que nous pouvons trouver des morceaux de viande. (p24).

Donc, on voir le complexe de supériorité et l'infériorité de la part des blancs et de la part de noirs. Il semble que les noirs et les blancs ne peuvent jamais être amis. Avec cette situation, il aura toujours des problèmes. Il aura les problèmes politiques, sociaux et économiques qui sont les trois aspects important de la vie dans chaque société

Les problèmes politiques de la colonisation

Selon Wikipédia, Politique c'est l'ensemble des options prises collectivement ou individuellement par les gouvernements d'un état dans quelque domaine que s'exerce leur autorité (domaine législatif, économique, ou social, relations extérieures. Le politique décri le système de gouvernement, c'est-à-dire, le system d'administration dans un pays or organisation. Dans ce cas, le système d'administration du colonisateurs, leurs décisions, etc. qui ont affecté les noirs gravement et négativement. Meclosky(1972) dans Nnonyelu, A. U (2002) explique que la participation politique est importance parce qu'il est l'opportunité de participer dans le processus de l'émergence des dirigeants et de formuler des stratégies pour la société. Pour l'auteur, il y a un décalage entre l'idéal politique et son application dans le système colonial. On constate que pendant la colonisation toute l'administration était dans les mains des blancs. Les noirs n'avaient pas le droit de participer dans l'administration parce qu'ils sont inférieurs aux blancs. Dans *les bouts de bois de Dieu*, Sembene Ousmane montre que les politiciens représentent les autorités administratives et leurs employés comme MM Bernadin, Dejean Isenard, Eduard. Ce patronat condamne la grève des cheminots et veut qu'améliorer la condition des travailleurs, disant que les travailleurs sont des polygames donc il faut mieux les exploiter. Donc, la démystification de l'idéologie du système coloniale c'est l'une de ses signifiances. Comme il dit…

> Pour nous, leurs mandate est une patente de profiteurs… Voilà ce que nous en pension. Nous les connaissons. Il en parmi eux qui, avant de se faire élire, ne possédaient même pas deuxième pantalon. Maintenant ils ont appartement, villa, voiture, compte en banque, ils sont actionnaires dans des sociétés. Qu'ont-ils de Common avec le peuple ignorant qu'ils ont élus sans savoir ce qu'ils faisaient …ils sont devenus des allies du patronat. (p.281).

Le sous-développement.

La société africaine peut sembler sous – développé avant l'arrivée du blancs mais les colonisateurs n'étaient pas intéressé dans le développement de la société noire parce que ça n'est pas leurs raison pour venir en Afrique. Dans l'œuvre, Adjidji a dit…

> 'On nous a dit que le gouvernement nous avait apporté de nombreux changements. Il est vrai que Je suis jeune, mais je n'en ai pas vu beaucoup'. (p.336).

Sembene Ousmane dans son roman démontre un système colonial qui est définit par la corruption, la tyrannie et l'oppression. Il critique clairement la mauvaise administration des blancs. Selon lui, le système politique occidental est corrompu, marque par l'oppression, l'hypocrisie, le traitement inhumain, les travaux force… la raison pour laquelle la grève des noires est justifiée.

Un autre facteur de la colonisation c'est la pauvreté. La société coloniale en Afrique était connue par la pauvreté, même aujourd'hui quand nous avons la neocolonosme qui est l'enfant de la colonisation. On voir une situation ou les noirs colonisent les noirs. Les riches colonisent les pauvres. C'est maintenant ce qu'on appelle ' *survival of the fittest'*, un trait emprunté de la colonisation.

L'instabilité

L'instabilité est un phénomène bien connu pas seulement dans la société colonisé mais une situation qu'on peut voir dans chaque société ou il y a les dirigeants corrompu. Quand les choses ne vont pas bien dans n'importe quelle société, il aura toujours l'instabilité. Une société qui manque la stabilité manquera le développement et la paix. Il y aura toujours la révolte, la guerre, le conflit contre les mauvaises choses qui se passent dans cette société et à cause de leurs manières d'administration. Dans le roman, l*es bouts de bois de Dieu*. Niakoro a dit :

> 'Et voilà qu'aujourd'hui, ils allaient, seuls décidé d'une grève. Savent-ils seulement ce que c'est ? Elle, Niakoro le dit, elle en a vu une. Une pluie, tout juste, avant la guerre, une terrible, un cruel souvenir pour ceux qui l'ont vécu'… (p14)

C'est-à-dire que la société coloniale est pleine d'un problème ou l'autre chaque jour.

La division

Le colonialisme a amené la division très grave dans la société africaine. Le peuple noir sont bien connu pour leur force d'unité mais la colonisation a réussi de casser cet unité. Les noirs vont en batailles avec ou contre aux-même, grâce à la division causé par les blancs. Par exemple dans le roman, quelques noirs comme Diala et sadio qui travaille pendant la grève quand les autres noirs ne travaillent pas. Il avait aussi quelques noirs comme Hadrome le propréteur du supermarché, Imam N'Dakarou et Mabique le frère de Ramatoulaye, qui étaient pour les blancs. A cause de cette division les noirs ne pouvaient pas lutter ensemble. Donc, on voit la division établie par les blancs. Aujourd'hui, la division est clairement partout en Afrique.

3.0 LES PROBLEMES SOCIAUX DE LA COLONISATION

Ici, on parle des choses qui affectent la manière de vie d'un peuple ou un groupe de personnes. Les choses qui concernent comment leur vie vont n'importe quelle situation dans une société colonisée. On parle des choses qui ont bien affecté la vie des noirs directement, qui posent des problèmes entre les uns les autres dans la société colonisé comme l'inégalité, la corruption, l'augmentation de travail pour les femmes et ainsi de suite.

L'inégalité

Dans chaque société colonisée, il y a toujours deux mondes, Le monde des riches qui sont les colonisateurs et le monde des pauvres. La société africaine fait des choses ensemble avant la colonisation. C'était la vie communautaire. La société est aussi hiérarchisée mais pas le type qu'on a vu pendant la colonisation. On Peut dire aussi qu'un système commercial inégal a été imposé au noir. Ce système commercial inégal, sous une forme ou une autre, se poursuit aujourd'hui. Cela signifie que les pays africains n'ont jamais accumulé suffisamment de richesses nationales pour investir dans leurs infrastructures. De nos jours, il y a l'inégalité. A la place de l'égalité, de l'amitié proclamés, au mépris, a l'exploitation parfois éhontée, et au mensonge a l'égard du noir dans ces conditions, aujourd'hui comme demain, les blancs et les noirs sont et seront difficilement égaux et amis.

Dans *le vieux negre et la médaille*, Ferdinande Oyono illustre qu'il y a le quartier nord et le quartier sud. Même dans l'église, les noirs et les blancs ne restent pas à la même place. Les blancs présentent toujours que les africains sont inférieurs.

L'augmentation de travail pour la femme.

Le roman de Sembene Ousmane a donné à la femme la voie et le courage de se lever contre les mauvaises choses dans la société. Pour moi, cela est les gènes du féminisme en Afrique parce que les femmes ont réalisé elles-mêmes et que elles faudraient prendre les destins dans leur main ou mourir. Dans le roman *les bouts de bois de Dieu*, en cours de grève, la direction de colonisateur décide d'affamer les grévistes en coupant l'accès local à l'eau et en appliquant une pression sur les commerçants locaux pour empêcher ces propriétaires d'échoppes vendant de la nourriture à crédit aux familles. La femme africaine montre qu'elle vivre dans n'importe quelle situation si elle veut. La participation des femmes dans des nombreuses activités leur donne d'être représentatives à toutes les étapes de l'évolution social, comme nous avons dans le roman. Ça montre le pouvoir qui reste chez la femme et lorsqu' on parle de pouvoir, on ne parle pas seulement du pouvoir physique mais la richesse en sagesse, compétence, et la capacité de changer les choses anormales pour le meilleur dans la société.

4.0 CONCLUSION ET RECOMMANDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Comme on a vu plus haut, les présences des pays européens coloniaux et leur système d'administration, posent beaucoup de problème et ne sont pas du tout bon pour chaque pays colonisé, même des pays africain. La colonisation bien sûr a amené plus de problème qu'on peut parler ou discuter. Il y a toujours le bon et le mauvais aspect de chaque idéologie mais la colonisation a fait plus du mal que du bien. Ce travail intitulé, les problèmes politique et sociaux de la colonisation, a discuté les problèmes et les manières différentes qu'ils ont affecté la société africaine colonisé. L'auteur Sembene Ousmane a montré quelques problèmes de la colonisation comme le sous – développement, l'instabilité et l'inégalité, ainsi de suite. C'est bien de note que malgré que les

africains ont gagné l'indépendance les problèmes continuent comme la neocolonisation, la pauvreté, la guerre, la grève ainsi de suite. En plus les africains ont appru quelques habitudes des blancs, c'est pourquoi jusqu' aujourd'hui les pays africains souffrent en pauvreté. Sembene Ousmane soutiens une société ou la paix, l'egalite, la developpement ainsi de suite sont normales...

4.2 Recommandations

- Les Africains doivent être vraiment indépendants et apprendre à développer leurs États et leur continent qu'ils ont accédé à l'indépendance.
- ils devraient se libérer de la néocolonisation qui est maintenant la nouvelle forme de colonisation en Afrique. Les pays qu'ont accédé à l'indépendance devraient se libérer de la néocolonisation qui est maintenant la nouvelle forme de colonisation en Afrique.

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THE IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM POLICY ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN YENAGOA METROPOLIS OF BAYELSA

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Abstract
The implementation of the Bayelsa State Public service reform policy has been greeted with mixed feelings. While some people especially political office holders applauded the policy, many civil servants saw the policy as evil as a lot of them were either sacked or retired before their due time of retirement. The main aim of this study is to examine the impact of the public service reforms policy on public primary schools in Yenagoa metropolis of Bayelsa State. Data for this research was collected by administering purposive design research questionnaire to teachers of the primary teachers selected for this study in order to illicit their responses. Total of 75 questionnaires were administered to teachers of 15 public primary school teachers with in Yenagoa metropolis. 66 questionnaires were retrieved and analyzed. Data collected was analyzed by descriptive statistics while inferential statistics was applied to test the research hypothesis. 22 respondents, representing 33.33% of the total respondents were male while 44 representing 66.67% of the respondents were female. 2 respondents representing 3.03% of the respondents have above first degree (MSC or PhD) qualification. 41 representing 62.12% have first degree or HND. 12 representing 18.18% have NCE. 6 representing 9.09% have National Diploma while 5 representing 7.58% have Ordinary level certificate. Majority of the respondents feel that the implementation of the policy negatively affected primary schools efficiency in Yenagoa. Majority of the respondents also opined that the implementation of the policy did not improve primary schools efficiency in yenagao. The null hypothesis that the implementation of the public service reform policy did not negatively affect primary schools efficiency in Yenagoa metropolis was accepted since the Chi square (X^2) value calculated was less than the upper tail test limits (0.95). the null hypothesis two was also accepted since Statistics calculated is -5.81 is less than the upper tail test limit table value (p = 0.95). Based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that the implementation of the policy did not actually improved the productivity and efficiency of the civil service as intended by the restoration government rather it led to untimely retirement of many civil servants.

Keywords: public service, reform, policy, implementation and impact

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Policy is a major instrument in which government and business organizations used to govern and direct their affairs (Ayibe and Esther, 2024). All over the world, policies are usually formulated and implemented by government and private organizations to give direction to the activities and processes of the government or organizations. Both private and government organizations frame policies as working document to guide their activities and action towards the achievement of set goals. Government policies are known as public policies

According to (Zeb-un et al.,2021), public policy is an action plan of the government targeted at achieving particular goals that empower it to attain these goals. Public policy is guide to action and it is a wider frame work that makes public philosophy, principles, vision or decision and mandate operational (Anisure, 2016). Anderson (2010) defines public policy as a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern. Stewart, Hedge and Lester (2008) see public policy as a series or pattern of government activities or decisions that are designed to remedy some social problems.

Public policies are usually formulated by the executive arm of government and implemented by public and private actors. Miljan (2012), reported that public policy is produced for the assistance of the public by the government that empowers the government to attain definite goals by providing action plan. Iyande and Bellow (2016) opined that public policy implementation is one of the major problem confronting developing countries. Basu (2004) cited in Iyande and Bellow (2016) identified purposive and result oriented as key element that distinguished public policy from other policies.

In Bayelsa State South- South Nigeria, the immediate past democratically elected government of Hon Seriake Dickson framed and implemented some policies which according to the government, was to reposition the State public service for efficient service delivery. One of the popular

policies of the government was the public service reform policy.

When the government of Hon Seriake Dickson came into office in 2012 in Bayelsa State, he Christian the government, as restoration Government. The restoration agenda government had education, security, infrastructural development and economic diversification as its main focus (premium Times, 2013). One of the key policies of the Government from inception was the Bayelsa public sector reforms policy. The policy was aimed at stopping the rote in the state public service according to his Excellency Hon Seriake Dickson (2018).

The governor lamented the situation where civil service workers stay idle at home and receive salary. He noted that the ongoing reforms are to reposition the public sector for optimum performance while also reassuring genuine workers that they have nothing to be afraid of. As the policy was being implemented, the Governor told Bayelsans that as a result of the implementation of the policy, government has recovered 1.8bn annually. ₦53M is recovered monthly from the main stream civil service and ₦134M from discrepancies of salaries (grade levels and steps) of secondary school teachers and principals. The public sector reform policy cut across, the civil service, parastatals, government agencies, public institutions.

However, the policy has been greeted with mixed feelings. While some people especially political office holders applauded the policy, many civil servants saw the policy as evil as a lot of them were either sacked or retired before their due time of retirement. This has led to the shortage of staff in many primary and secondary schools in the state, especially in the rural areas. The aim of this research project to assess the impact of the Bayelsa State public sector reform on primary schools in Yenagoa metropolis of Bayelsa State.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

The main aim of this study is to determine the impact of the public service reforms in Bayelsa State on public primary schools in Yenagoa metropolis.

The specific objectives of the study are:

I. To evaluate the objectives of the public service reform policy.
II. To determine how the public service reform affected numerical strength of academic staff in Public primary schools in Yenagoa and how this in turn affects the productivity of the schools.
III. To make appropriate recommendations for the improvement of productivity of public schools in Yenagoa.

2.0 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The following hypotheses were formulated for testing to evaluate the justification of the research objectives.

Hypothesis one

H_o: There is no significant negative impact of the public service reform policy on the efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa

H_1: There is significant negative impact of the implementation of the public service reform policy on the efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa

Hypothesis two

H_o: Implementation of the public service reform policy do not significantly improve the efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa

H_1: Implementation of the public service reform policy significantly improved the efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study area

The area of study in this research is Yenagoa, the capital of Bayelsa State. Satellite image from Google map shows that the geographical coordinates of Yenagoa are 4º55' 29" North, 6º15'51" East. It was formally a Local Government Headquarters but following the creation of Bayelsa State by General Sani Abacha in 1996, Yenagoa was made the capital of Bayelsa State. Its status as State capital attracted people to the town thereby increasing the population and economic activities of the town. These has also warranted increase in the numbers of both public and private primary schools in the town. However, the focus of this study is on public primary schools.

3.2 Research Design

Survey design is adopted for this research. The choice of the research design is based on the qualitative nature of the research and its relative advantage over other methods within the context.

3.3 Population for the Study

Population is a census of all items or subjects that is covered by a research project. The target population of this study therefore is comprised of all the teachers in 15 public primary schools in Yenagoa metropolis of Bayelsa State. The personal judgment of the researchers informed the selection of all the primary schools. However, the simple

random technique of sample selection was adopted to determine the primary schools for the study.

3.4 Sample Size Determination

The sample size for this study is 75 primary schools teachers that were randomly selected from the 15 primary schools.

3.5 Method

3.5.1 Research instrument validation.

The survey instrument (questionnaire) was validated by conducting a face validity test; people who understand the topic were given to review the questionnaire, criticize and offer their useful recommendations to strengthen the instrument.

3.5.2 Research instrument reliability testing

Reliability is the consistency or precision of a measurement. The reason for a reliability test is to determine if the instrument when administered several times will produce the same outcome. In this study, test and retest was conducted to assess the reliability of the questionnaire (Measuring instrument). This involved administering the questionnaire to a set of respondents and repeating the survey with the set of respondents at a later date and then comparing the responses during the first test and the retest.

3.5.3 Method of data collection

Data for this research was collected by administering purposive design research questionnaire to teachers of the primary teachers selected for this study in order to illicit their responses. The administered questionnaires were retrieved from the respondents and their responses were analyzed by means of descriptive and inferential statistics.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis.

Data obtained from the survey in this research was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

Descriptive statistical analysis was done using equation 3.1

$$\text{Per } \% = \frac{n}{N} X\ 100 \qquad (3.1)$$

Where n = number of a particular response

N = Total responses or frequencies.

To evaluate the hypothesis put forward in this research. Chi square analysis was done using equation 3.2 at 3-1 degree of freedom.

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum(\mathbf{Oi}-\mathbf{Ei})^2}{\mathbf{Ei}} \qquad (3.2)$$

Where O_i is observed frequency and E_i is expected frequency

X^2 = Chi square statistics

K= N-1 is the degree of freedom where N is the number of categories of responses.

4.0 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results presentation

Bio data of primary school respondents are presented in the Table 4.1. It shows 22 respondents, representing 33.33% of the total respondents were male while 44 representing 66.67% of the respondents were female. This Indicates majority of the respondents were female.

Table 4.1: Gender distribution of primary school respondents

S/N	GENDER DISTRIBUTION	NO	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Male	22	33.33
2	Female	44	66.67
3	Total	66	100

Result on the collation of educational qualifications of the respondents is presented in Table 4.2. It shows that 2 respondents representing 3.03% of the respondents have above first degree (MSC or PhD) qualification. 41 representing 62.12% have first degree or HND. 12 representing 18.18% have NCE. 6 representing 9.09% have National Diploma while 5 representing 7.58% have Ordinary level certificate. This indicates that majority of the teachers have first degree.

Table 4.2: Educational qualification distribution of primary school respondents

S/N	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS	NO	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	**Above first deg**	**2**	**3.03**
2	**Deg**	**41**	**62.12**
3	**NCE**	**12**	**18.18**
4	**National Dip**	**6**	**9.09**
5	**O Level**	**5**	**7.58**
6	**Total**	**66**	**100**

The result of the analysis of the age range of the respondents is presented in Table 4.3. It shows that 2 representing 3.03% were in the age range between 20 and 25 years. 5 representing 7.57% were in the age range between 26 and 30 years. 16 representing 24.25% were in the age range between 31 and 35 years. 21 representing 31.82% were in the age range between 36 and 40nyears while 22 representing 33.33% were in the age range above 40 years. This indicate that teachers from above 35 years were in majority.

Table 4.3: Age distribution of primary school respondents

S/N	AGE DISTRIBUTION	NO	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	20 -25	2	3.03
2	26 – 30	5	7.57
3	31 – 35	16	24.25
4	36 -40	21	31.82
5	Above 40 years	22	33.33
6	Total	66	100

The result of the analysis of the primary school teachers responses to the survey question would you recommend such policy to be implemented in Bayelsa again? Is presented in Tables 4.4. It shows that 5 respondents representing 7.57% say definitely yes, 36 representing 54.55% say no, while 25 representing 37.88% say not sure. It indicates that more than half of the total respondents Object the implementation of such policy in Bayelsa State again

Table 4.4: Responses on the question would you recommend such policy to be implemented in Bayelsa again?

S/N	Responses	NO	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Definitely Yes	5	7.57
2	Definitely No	36	54.55
3	Not sure	25	37.88
4	Total	66	100

The result of the analysis of the primary school teachers' responses on the question does the implementation of the policy negatively affect primary schools efficiency in Yenagoa**?** Is presented in Table 4.5. It shows that 39 respondents representing 59.09% agree, 17 representing 25.75% disagree while 10 representing15.15% remain neutral. This indicates that majority agreed that the implementation of the policy negatively affects primary school efficiency in Yenagoa.

Table 4.5: Responses on the question does the implementation of the policy negatively affect primary schools effectiveness in Yenagoa?

S/N	Responses	No	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Agree	39	59.09
2	Disagree	17	25.75
3	Neutral	10	15.15
4	Total	66	100

The result of the analysis of the primary school teachers' responses on the question does the implementation of the policy improved the academic efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa? Is presented in Table 4.6. It shows that 26 respondents representing 39.39% agree that the implementation of the policy improved the academic efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa, 36 representing 54. 55% disagreed, while 4 representing 6.06% remained neutral. This result indicates that majority of the respondents disagreed that the implementation policy improved the academic efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa.

Table 4.6: Responses on the question does the implementation of the policy improved the academic efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa

S/N	Responses	NO	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Agree	26	39.39
2	Disagree	36	54.55
3	Neutral	4	6.06
4	Total	66	100

The result of the analysis of the primary school teachers' responses on the question does the implementation of the policy lead to reduction in numbers of academic staff of primary schools in Yenagoa? Is presented in Table 4.7. It shows that 41 respondents representing 62.12% assert that the implementation of the policy led to the reduction in numbers of primary school teachers in Yenagoa, 16 representing 24.24% disagreed, while 9 representing 13.64% remained neutral. This is an indication that majority of the respondents assert that the implementation of the policy led to the reduction in numbers of primary school teachers in Yenagoa.

Table 4.7: Responses on the question does the implementation of the policy lead to reduction in numbers of academic staff of primary schools in Yenagoa?

S/N	Responses	NO	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Agree	41	62.12
2	Disagree	16	24.24
3	Neutral	9	13.64
4	Total	66	100

Test of hypothesis one

Result of the test of hypothesis one is presented in Table 4.8. It shows that THE Chic square (X^2) values is 5.5

Table 4.8: test of hypothesis that the implementation of the policy negatively affect primary schools effectiveness in Yenagoa?

Options	Oi	Ei	Oi -- Ei	$(Oi - Ei)^2$	$\frac{\sum(Oi-Ei)^2}{Ei}$
Agree	39	22	17	289	13.1364
Disagree	17	22	-5	-25	-1.1364
Neutral	10	22	-12	-144	- 6.5
Total	66				$X^2 = 5.5$

$X^2 = 5.5$

Degree of freedom =r-1 3-1 = 2

Decision rule: If the X^2 Statistics calculated is greater than the upper tail test (0.95) or less than the lower tail test (0.05) then reject the null hypothesis. Since the upper tail test critical value is 5.99; while the Statistics calculated is 5.5 which is lower than the upper tail test limit we accept the null hypothesis that the there is no significant negative effect of the implementation of the public service reform policy on primary schools efficiency in Yenagoa metropolis.

Test of hypothesis two

Result of the test of hypothesis two is presented in Table 4.9. It shows that the Chi square (X^2) values is -5.81

Table 4.9: test of hypothesis that the implementation of the policy improved the academic efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa

Options	Oi	Ei	Oi -- Ei	$(Oi - Ei)^2$	$\frac{\sum(Oi-Ei)^2}{Ei}$
Agree	**26**	**22**	**4**	**16**	**0.7273**
Disagree	**36**	**22**	**14**	**196**	**8.9091**
Neutral	**4**	**22**	**-18**	**-324**	**-14.7273**
Total	**66**				**X^2 = -5.8182**

X^2 = -5.8182

Degree of freedom =r-1; 3-1 = 2

Decision rule: If the X^2 Statistics calculated is greater than the upper tail test (0.95) then reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis. Decision: Since the upper tail test critical value is 5.99 at 2 degree of freedom; while the Statistics calculated is -5.81 which is less than the 5.99, we accept the null hypothesis that the implementation of the public service reform policy did not improve academic efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa.

3.2 Discussions

Every policy is aimed at achieving specific goals and vision. Therefore, when a formulated or framed policy is being implemented, it is very critical or important for a periodic review or evaluation to determine if the implementation of the policy is achieving the desired result or improvement in the operation of the establishment. More so, the sole aim of a reform is to improve performance or efficiency of the operation of an establishment. The key objective of the Bayelsa State Public service reform policy during the government of Hon Seriake Dickson was to improve the productivity and the efficiency of the Bayelsa State public service. In this research, evaluation of the impact of the implementation of the Bayelsa State Public service reform policy during the government of Hon Seriake Dickson was conducted. Survey questionnaires were administered to public primary school teachers in Yenagoa metropolis of Bayelsa State. Analysis of the bio data and responses of the teachers to the questionnaire are presented in Table 4.1 to 4.7.

Bio data of primary school respondents are presented in the Table 4.1. It shows 22 respondents, representing 33.33% of the total respondents were male while 44 representing 66.67% of the respondents were female. This Indicates majority of the respondents were female. Result on the collation of educational qualifications of the respondents is presented in Table 4.2. It shows that 2 respondents representing 3.03% of the respondents have above first degree (MSC or PhD) qualification. 41 representing 62.12% have first degree or HND. 12 representing 18.18% have NCE. 6 representing 9.09% have National Diploma while 5 representing 7.58% have Ordinary level certificate. This indicates that majority of the teachers have first degree. The result of the analysis of the age range of the respondents is presented in Table 4.3. It shows that 2 representing 3.03% were in the age range between 20 and 25 years. 5 representing 7.57% were in the age range between 26 and 30 years. 16 representing 24.25% were in the age range between 31 and 35 years. 21 representing 31.82% were in the age range between 36 and 40 years while 22 representing 33.33% were in the age range above 40 years. This indicate that teachers from above 35 years were in majority.

The result of the analysis of the primary school teachers responses to the survey question would you recommend such policy to be implemented in Bayelsa again? Is presented in Table 4.4. It shows that 5 respondents representing 7.57% say definitely yes, 36 representing 54.55% say no, while 25 representing 37.88% say not sure.

It indicates more than half of the total respondents Object the implementation of such policy in Bayelsa State again. The result of the analysis of the primary school teachers' responses on the question does the implementation of the policy negatively affect primary schools efficiency in Yenagoa**?** is presented in Table 4.5. It shows that 38 respondents representing 57.58% agree, 17 representing 25.75% disagree while 11 representing16.67% remain neutral. This indicates that majority agreed that the implementation of the policy negatively affects primary school efficiency in Yenagoa.

The result of the analysis of the primary school teachers' responses on the question does the implementation of the policy improved the academic efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa? Is presented in Table 4.6. It shows that 26 respondents representing 39.39% agree that the implementation of the policy improved the academic efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa, 36 representing 54. 55% disagreed, while 4 representing 6.06% remained neutral. This result indicates that majority of the respondents disagreed that the implementation policy improved the academic efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa. The result of the analysis of the primary school teachers' responses on the question does the implementation of the policy lead to reduction in numbers of academic staff of primary schools in Yenagoa? Is presented in Table 4.7. It shows that 41 respondents representing 62.12% assert that the implementation of the policy led to the reduction in numbers of primary school teachers in Yenagoa, 16 representing 24.24% disagreed, while 9 representing 13.64% remained neutral. This is an indication that majority of the respondents assert that the implementation of the policy led to the reduction in numbers of primary school teachers in Yenagoa.

Result of the statistical evaluation of hypothesis one and two of the research are presented in Tables 4.8 and 4.9. Based on the decision rule, the null hypothesis that the implementation of the public service reform policy did not negatively affect primary schools efficiency in Yenagoa metropolis was accepted since the Chi square (X^2) value calculated is less than the upper tail test limit (0.95). Null hypothesis two was also accepted since Statistics calculated is -5.81 and is less than the upper tail test limit table value (p = 0.95). Though majority of the respondents feel that the implementation of the policy negatively affected primary schools efficiency in Yenagoa metropolis of Bayelsa State, the effect is not statistically significant based on the inferential statistics. Majority of the respondents also opined that the implementation of the policy did not improve primary schools efficiency in Yenagoa. Their opinion was statistically significant based on the test of hypothesis two. Some decision taken during implementation of the policy has attracted negative comments for instance (Jeffery, 2012) opined that some public service staff were unjustifiably disengaged for expressing their constitutional rights of freedom of expression. In a study conducted by (Koffi,2020), it was revealed that the Bayelsa state public service reforms exercise did not engender efficiency and effectiveness and the exercise did not observe extant rules of the civil service and regulations.

Feedback mechanism is very important element in policy implementation to ensure policy is implemented as intended and unplanned consequences are efficiently addressed according Centre For Effective Service (CES, 2022). Hence it could be that there was not proper feedback mechanism during the implementation of the policy and this may have led to serious negative consequences on public servants. In discussing a system approach of public policy evaluation Rossi et al. (2004) identified political interference as a factor that impedes proper and objective implementation of public policy. Therefore the implementation of the public service reform policy might have been politically interfered with and that is why it did not improve the efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa as it was intended. The opinion of (Koffi, 2020) was confirmed by the judgment of the national industrial court which was delivered in Yenagoa by Hon Justice Bashar Alkali who nullified the purported disengagement of some workers from the Bayelsa state, on the ground that the mandatory requirements of the procedure for disengagement of staff as prescribed by the conditions of service were not complied with. This result of this study agree with (Koffi,2020). .

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The Bayelsa State public service reform policy framed and implemented during the government of Hon Seriake Dickson was aimed at repositioning the public sector for optimum performance according to the restoration government. At the onset of the implementation, the government reassured workers that genuine workers do not have anything to be afraid of. The result of this study has shown that majority of primary school teachers in Yenagoa feels that implementation of the policy

negatively affected efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa metropolis. Though statistical evaluation indicated that the negative impact was not significant. However, a further evaluation of research hypothesis revealed that the implementation of the policy did not improved the academic efficiency of primary schools in Yenagoa.

Majority of the respondents in this study also assert that the implementation of the policy led to the reduction of academic staff in primary schools. If the compulsory retired or disengaged staff are not reinstated or new staff employed to fill the vacancies created then ultimately productivity of primary schools in the study area has go down and could have serious negative implication on the productivity of the primary schools sector in Yenagoa metropolis.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are put forward.

I. Government policy should not be based on individual sentiment but should be based on objectivity
II. Government should review the policy to determine why it did not improve the academic efficiency of primary schools.
III. Implementation of government policy should not be politicized as observed in many Bayelsa State government programs where the programs are usually hijacked by politicians which most times undermine the real essence or objective of the programs.
IV. Government should employed more teachers and nonacademic staff like cleaners, clerks and securities to fill the shortage of manpower caused by the implementation of the public service reform policy.

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EFFECT OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA 1981 - 2022

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Abstract
Economic growth is a major macroeconomic objective of countries the world over. This is because it is a major indicator of economic wellbeing. Economic growth is measured by the change in GDP. Thus, the paper aims at empirically examining the effects of selected macroeconomic variables on Nigeria's gross domestic product (GDP). In the specified modified model used for the study, gross domestic product was used as the dependent variable, while exchange rate, inflation rate, and money supply were used as the independent or explanatory variables. The time series data of the aforementioned variables were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin. The study used the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF), Johansen Co-integration test, and the Autoregressive Distributed Lag model to analyze the data. Findings from the study showed that inflation rate and money supply have positive effect on gross domestic product, though the former was found to be statistically insignificant. It also showed that there is negative and statistically significant relationship between exchange rate and gross domestic product. In line with the aforementioned findings, we recommend that government policies should be geared towards a paradigm shifts from a largely consumption based economy to a production based economy; appropriate measures should be put in place to ensure that there is efficient policy coordination among the various arms of government to tame inflation and reduce extraneous government expenditure; and the effects of other factors on money supply and gross domestic product should be properly understood and taken into account in the formulation and implementation of monetary policy geared towards boosting gross domestic product.

Keywords: Gross Domestic Product, Exchange Rate, Inflation Rate, Money Supply

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The question as to whether a country is making economic growth depends upon the increase in the amount of production that is taking place relative to the size of the population (Dodd *et al.*, 1962). Sustained growth in gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the ways to measure the level of economic development of a country (Todaro, 1982). For this reason, keen attention is given to the trend and trajectory of gross domestic product in the formulation of macroeconomic policy. Gross domestic product is determined by myriads of economic variables such as consumption spending, investment spending, government spending, net export expenditure, inflation rate, etc. Thus, economic literature is replete with various studies on the subject.

Several studies (Bredino et al, 2018; Olomola etal 1995) on the trend of economic growth in Nigeria has shown that the country have recorded sluggish, and in most case, negative gross domestic product. The aforementioned situation is startling giving the enormous resources (oil & non-oil) domicile in the country. It has been argued that the sluggish growth of gross domestic product in Nigeria can be attributed to the absence of fiscal discipline in the Nigerian public sector (Bredino et al. 2022). The high level of indiscipline is said to have, alongside other among other variables stunted the growth of Nigeria's gross domestic product. The aim of this study is to empirically investigate the effect of selected macroeconomic variables such as exchange rate, inflation, and money supply on gross domestic product.

1.1 Research Hypotheses

The study shall be guided by the following hypotheses;

i. **Ho_1:** Exchange rates have a significant effect on Nigeria's gross domestic product.
   H_{A1}: Exchange rates do not have a significant effect on Nigeria's gross domestic product.
ii. **Ho_2:** There is a significant relationship between inflation rates and gross domestic product.
   H_{A2}: There is no significant relationship between inflation rates and gross domestic product.
iii. **Ho_3:** There is a significant relationship between money supply and gross domestic product.

H_{A3}: There is no significant relationship between money supply and gross domestic product.

2.0 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptual review

Economic growth

According to Salami *et al*., (2015) economic growth can be defined as a persistent increase in productive capacity and per capital income of a country over a period of time. In line with the above definition, both the productive capacity and per capital income must be seen to have grown exponentially before one can conclude that a country has experienced economic growth. In other words, a country that is hugely dependent on imports to run its economy is unlikely to experience sustained economic growth. Yet another striking definition of economic growth is that proffered by Acemoglu (2009), according to him economic growth can be measured by the rate of increase in economic activities in a country. This study was carried on the premise that economic growth is affected by several factor among which are; exchange rate, inflation, and money supply.

Exchange rate

There is hardly any economic system that is self-sufficient, hence from time to time Countries do engage in some form of exchange of goods and services. The theory of international trade establishes the fact that international trade will lead to increased output and efficient use of available resources (Jhingan, 1997). Exchange rates between various currency units change frequently. These changes result from trade and lending among countries, which in turn causes change in the demand for and supply of various currency units, and tis ultimately affect the price of imported goods, services and our exports (Tucker, 1990).The exchange rate reflects the ratio at which one currency can be exchanged with another currency, namely the ratio of currency prices. A constantly depreciated currency has negative impact on the gross domestic product of a country because uneven and unpredictable fluctuations could lead to structural shifts in production and consumption patterns that may be unfavorable to an economy.

Inflation

Inflation can be defined as a rise in the general price level (Clever, 2007). According to this scholar, macroeconomic is concerned primarily with changes in the average or general level of absolute price; changes that reflect inflation or deflation. However, it is essential to understand that a sustained rise in prices may be of various magnitudes; accordingly, different names have been given to inflation depending upon the rate of rise in prices, they are; creeping, walking or trotting inflation, running and hyperinflation (Jhingan, 2003).Inflation can negatively affect gross domestic product if it gets too high, as it reduces the purchasing power of money and can lead to decreased consumption and investment.

Money supply

Money supply (MS) or money stock refers to the amount of money (i.e. currency in circulation plus relevant deposit) in an economy at any given point in time. The functioning of the economic system is greatly influenced by the amount of money supply and changes in its volume affect levels of output, employment, growth and prices. Thus, money supply can affect gross domestic product through various mechanisms such as expansionary effects via increased consumption and investment, lower interest rates, higher disposable income, easier access to credit, increased business investment among others. In addition, money supply can cause inflationary effects via demand-pull inflation, cost-push inflation. Money supply can also have contractionary effects on gross domestic product through monetary policy response to counteract high inflation resulting from excessive increase in money supply. On the overall, controlled increased in MS can stimulate economic growth by boosting consumption, investment, and business confidence, leading to higher GDP. Nevertheless, excessive increase in MS can result to high inflation, eroding purchasing power and potentially triggering contractionary monetary policies, which can slow down economic growth and reduce GDP.

2.2 Empirical Review

Sulaiman, & Azeez (2012) carried out a study aimed at empirically investigating the effect of external debt on economic growth in Nigeria. Gross domestic product was used as a measure of economic growth, and it was the dependent variables in the specified model used for the study. Other independent variables are; external debt, ratio of external debt to export, inflation, and exchange rate. The study covered the period 1986 - 2010.The aforementioned data were annual time series data which were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria and Debt Management Office. The statistical tools used for data analysis were the Augmented Dickey Fuller Unit Root, Johansen Co-

Integration Analysis, and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM). Findings from the study showed that there was a positive but statistically insignificant relationship between external debt and gross domestic product. According to them, the above result indicates that the positive effect of exports was eroded by external debt. Also, Inflation rate had negative effect on gross domestic product. Based on the findings from their study, they put forward following recommendations; the economic and political terrain must be conducive for the benefits that accrue from external debt to be maximized.

Yeason *et al*, (2019) conducted a study to investigate the impact of selected macroeconomic variables on economic growth in Bangladesh. The aim of the study was to empirically investigate the impact of selected macroeconomic variables on economic growth. Some of the key macroeconomic variables considered were; interest rate, exchange rate, household consumption expenditure growth, and inflation rate. Descriptive statistics, correlation matrix and regression analysis were used to analyze secondary data. Findings from the study showed that exchange rate, and household consumption expenditure are positively related to gross domestic product, while interest rate and inflation rate are inversely related to gross domestic product. They concluded that the aforementioned findings are not exhaustive as gross domestic product is affected by myriads of economic variables.

John & Andrei (2023) studied the impact on selected macroeconomic variables on economic growth in the Philippines. Gross domestic product was used as a measure of economic growth. Other explanatory variables used for the study includes; foreign direct investment, household final consumption expenditure, and gross national income per capital. The data used for the study were sourced from World Bank database. The quantitative description research design was used for the study. The method of ordinary least square was used for data analysis alongside other preliminary regression statistical methods such as the ADF and co-integration analysis. Finding from the study showed that all the explanatory variables i.e. foreign direct investment, household final consumption expenditure, and gross national income per capital all have positive and statistical significant effect on gross domestic product.

3.0 METHOD OF STUDY

3.1 Data Collection & Sources

Gross domestic product is the dependent variable, while exchange rate, inflation rate, and money supply were the independent or explanatory variables. The aforementioned data were all sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria for the period 1981 to 2022.

3.2 Model Specification

The specified model of the study is stated thus;

GDP = $f(ER, INF, Ms)$ ..... (3.1)

Estimation of Econometric Equations

GDP = $a_o + a_1ER + a_2INF + a_3Ms + u_t$ ..... (3.2)

Where:

GDP = Gross Domestic Product

ER = Exchange Rate

INF = Inflation Rate

Ms = Money Supply

a_o = Constants

a_1, a_2, and a_3 = coefficients of the econometric equations or slopes of the equations

u_t = Stochastic or error term

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

Unit Root Test

In econometric analysis, time series data are often trended. In other words, they are non-stationary. The implication of using such data is that you will have spurious or nonsense regression. To avoid the aforementioned phenomena, statisticians conduct a test to ascertain whether or not the dataset are stationary (Iyeli, 2010). There are various tests that can be used to ascertain the stationarity. However, we have chosen to use the Augmented Dickey Fuller Unit Root in this study.

Mathematically, the unit root equation can be expressed thus;

$$\Delta(Y_t = m_0 + m_1(X_{t-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \beta_1 \Delta(x_{t-1}) + E_t$$

Where: Y = variable being tested for unit, $m_1$and $\beta_{1=}$ parameter estimates, q = maximum order of lag, Δ = notation for first difference, E_t= Error term.

Co-integration Test

The co-integration analysis was proposed by Johansen. The Johansen co-integration test shall be performed to ascertain whether or not there is any long-run association between the variables used for the study. It is also referred to as non-stationary time series modeling. We shall perform the error

correction modeling if the test shows that there is a long-run relationship between the variables.
The algebraic specification of the model is thus;

$$J_{trace}(r) = -N \sum_{i=r+1}^{n} Log(1-\lambda_i)$$

$$J_{max}(r, r+1) = -N\, Log \sum_{i=r+1}^{n} Log(1-\lambda r+1)$$

Where $F_{trace}(r)$ and $F_{max}(r, r+1)$ denotes trace and max Eigen statistics respectively.

λ =coefficient of characteristics root, N=Sample Size, r=cointegrating vectors
n = lag length and log = notation of logarithm transformation

4.0 RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Unit Root Test

As stated earlier, the test of unit root was carried out using the Augmented Dickey Fuller (Dickey & Fuller, 1979) (ADF) test. The ADF test output is shown in table 4.1below.

Table 4.1: Augmented Dickey Fuller Unit Root Test Result

VARIABLES	LEVELS		1st DIFFERENCE		Order of Integration
	ADF Test Statistics	Test Critical Value @ 5%	ADF Test Statistics	Test Critical Value @ 5%	
RGDP	-1.70237	-3.526609	-6.084935	**-3.529758	I(1)
ER	4.464509	**-1.949319	-3.344216	**-1.949609	I(0)
INF	-3.016569	**-2.936942	-6.089263	**-2.938987	I(0)
M_S	3.318253	**-1.949609	3.268479	**-1.949856	I(0)

Source: Authors Computer from E-view

The output of the ADF test shown in table 4.1reveal that money supply (Ms), Exchange Rate (ER), and Inflation Rate (INF) are stationary at both level and first difference, while real gross domestic product (RGDP) is stationary first difference only.

Co-integration Test

The output of the Johansen co-integration test is shown in table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Johansen Co-integration Test Result

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Trace Statistic	Prob. Value	Max-Eigen Statistic	Prob. Value
None *	44.171	0.0464	26.18835	0.0246
At most 1 *	17.98265	0.0263	9.241975	0.0124
At most 2 *	8.740676	0.0389	5.910239	0.0248
At most 3	2.830438	0.0925	2.830438	0.0925

Source: Authors Computer from E-view

As shown in Table 4.2 above, the trace statistics and max-eigen statistics both reveal that there are three (3) co-integrating equation in the ***Auto-Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Analysis*** dataset. The above result indicates that there is long run relationship among the variables thus, justifying the use of ARDL in estimating the specified model.

Table 4.3: ARDL Result

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
REAL_GDP(-1)	1.180616	0.18594	6.349449	0
REAL_GDP(-2)	-0.463096	0.205849	-2.249683	0.0339
EXCHANGE_RATE(-1)	-440.6791	103.482	-4.25851	0.0003
INFLATION	10.00891	51.00836	0.196221	0.8461
MONEY_SUPPLY__MS_(-1)	0.063203	0.016763	3.770444	0.0009
C	7022.976	3274.017	2.145064	0.0423
R-squared	0.821306	Mean dependent var	27015	
Adjusted R-squared	0.731959	S.D. dependent var	8279.093	
S.E. of regression	4286.31	Akaike info criterion	19.83408	
Sum squared resid	4.41E+08	Schwarz criterion	20.40008	
Log likelihood	-353.9305	Hannan-Quinn criter.	20.03362	
F-statistic	9.192308	Durbin-Watson stat	1.921812	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000003			

Source: Authors Computer from E-view

The output of the ARDL output is shown in Table 4.3. The adjusted R-squared result indicates that 73% of variation in the model is explained by changes in the independent variables, while the remaining 27% variation can be attributed to stochastic errors. Again, the F-statistics coefficient of less that 5% (0.05) means that the explanatory power of the model is good. The Durbin Watson coefficient of 1.92 indicates the absence of autocorrelation. The coefficient of exchange rate suggests that there is a negative but statistically significant relationship between exchange rate and gross domestic product. The above outcome is in line with the work of (Bredino & Fiderikumo, 2021). The continuous depreciation and free-fall of the exchange rate of the naira to dollar have no doubt brought the Nigerian economy to its knees. There is positive but statistically insignificant relationship between inflation and gross domestic product. This outcome is at variance with priory expectation because persistent rise in price reduces the value of money. Finally, in line with priory expectations, there is positive relationship between money supply and gross domestic product.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

As seen from previous section, there is inverse and statistically insignificant relationship between exchange rate and economic growth in Nigeria.

Note, however, that the key variable that determines the trajectory of the exchange rate is the level of demand and supply of foreign exchange. In addition, note that whether or not there is a surplus, equilibrium or a shortage in the foreign exchange market depends on the amount of goods and services produced in the domestic economy. Thus, an economy like Nigeria that is less productive is likely to be impacted negatively by exchange volatility. The relationship between gross domestic product and inflation is positive but statistically insignificant. This implies that the forecasted increases in economic growth (GDP) are inflationary and thus, not a true reflection of increase in real output. The above stance has serious implications on prices, exchange rate and the overall standard of living. In line with apriori expectations, increase in money supply is likely to increase gross domestic product. However, to ensure that such increases in gross domestic product are not nominal, the government needs to be strategic in the use of its monetary policy instrument.

5.2 Recommendation

In line with the aforementioned conclusion, the following recommendations have been put forward;

1. Government policies should be geared towards a paradigm shifts from a largely consumption based economy to a production based economy. This is imperative because growth in real GDP normally improves exchange rate in the long run. Thus, appropriate incentives should be provided to encourage the domestic economy.
2. Appropriate measures should be put in place to ensure that there is efficient policy coordination

among the various arms of government to tame inflation and reduce extraneous government expenditure.

3. The effects of other factors on money supply and gross domestic product should be properly understood and taken into account in the formulation and implementation of monetary policy geared towards boosting gross domestic product.

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AN APPRAISAL OF REPATRIATION TO AFRICA: THE GROUP OF EMINENT PERSONS AND THE ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA

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ABSTRACT
An appraisal of Repatriations to Africa: The Group of Eminent persons and the role of the Mass Media is a study slave trade in Africa and the claim for repatriation to Africa. The aim of the study is to evaluate to evaluate the claim of the repatriation of eminent African personalities and the role of the mass media. The study undertook a contextual appraisal and analysis of the idea behind the claims and various contributions of the proponents and advocates of the repatriation. It also examined and compares the Jews as an inspirational background. An appraisal of the ideas of Chief M.K.O Abiola and his Eminent Persons Group that was set up by the organization of African Unity now African Union is presented and their activities also examined after the death of Chief M.K.O Abiola. The paper also identified the rhetorical stand, unwillingness and incapability of Africa and African leaders in the march towards repatriation struggle as a factor that hindered the repatriation movement. It also examined and presented the role of the media in sensitizing, mobilizing and propagating the ideas of the Eminent Persons Group towards achieving attention and response as well as championing the campaign for the need of repatriations to Africa. The study concluded with a critique of the Group of Eminent persons activities and opined that the future of repatriation movement for Africa remained uncertain as the three active members are no longer able to carry on the struggle for repatriation to Africa.

Keywords: Repatriation, group, eminent persons, mass media and movement

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Before the Portuguese arrived on the coast of West Africa and indeed Nigeria, the Benin Empire just after the turn of the 15th century, the Arabs had a thriving slave trade on the continent, and Africans themselves enslaved Africans captured in battles. But it was the trans-Atlantic slave trade rooted in capitalism and imperialism which requires the mass kidnapping of human beings on an industrial scale that is the most agonizing and pressing.

Slavery, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are at the core of the externalist argument for the underdevelopment of the Third World and Africa. They represent the central focus of the externalist school. Thus in the seminal work of the Guyana historian Walter Rodney (1972) "How Europe underdeveloped Africa", he blamed the trans-Atlantic slave trade and colonization for stealing and looting Africa of its human and material resources needed for development thus stripping it of rapid development. He further stressed that this led to the distortion, dislocation and disarticulation of the African economies which engenders the integration of the African political economies into global capitalism which had made the continent to be producing industrial raw materials for their industries at home (Europe and America) and turning them (Africa) into consumers of finished industrial goods. This was also shared by another Caribbean scholar Andre Gunder Frank (1967) in his work "Development of Underdevelopment". He argued that colonialism produced a metropolis-satellite relationship between the advanced capitalist nations of Europe and America and the Third World. The relationship of unequal partners – one to produce raw materials and the other to produce finished industrial goods. For him, the satellite will experience greater economic growth when the metropolis economies are weak like what happened during the economic depression period after the world wars.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (1967) on his part in his book "Neo-colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism" blame the underdevelopment of Africa on colonialism and neo-colonialism. He argued that the former colonial powers break up formerly united and independent societies or empires into smaller ones which are incapable of defending and securing themselves but had to rely on their erstwhile colonial power for security. Their

economies, financial and thus their political policies had to be directed from outside.

These scholars made popular concepts like core, centre and metropolis, satellite and peripheries. They argued that before the Africa can develop, African wealth that were forcefully stolen should be returned to Africa. For them, only this can ensure their equal competition with West Europe and America in their competitive capitalist global economy.

Taking a step further, the African-American business mogul Marcus Garvey () spoke hard on the need for reparation to Africa. For him slavery was a collective trauma, which influenced all succeeding generations of Africans and people of African descent. "Slavery was more than theft and the loss of freedom in forced labour, it deprived a people of dreams and stripped them of their civilization" (Eyerman, 2001:91).

Dudley Thompson, one of the members of the Group of Eminent Persons (GEP) established by OAU now AU, quoting Nkrumah's speech in 1940s, "we can no longer afford the luxury of delay" on the issue of reparation is an evidence of long enunciated notion of reparation.

2.0 REVIEW OF REPATRIATION EFFORTS

2.1 Abiola and the Repatriation to Africa

Chief Moshood Kashimawo Olawale Abiola was always remembered for his success in business. He was also recognized as one of the business moguls in Africa, a sport enthusiast, a philanthropist and nationalist. The famous presidential candidate of 1993 General Elections in Nigeria and the winner of that elections on the 12th of June, but however prevented from being sworn in as his nation's president by the then military junta led by General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida and was arrested and imprisoned by General Sani Abacha but later died in custody of same military juntas of General Abdulsalam Abubakar in mysterious circumstances.

Though his death remains a mystery, but his life and times remained fresh in the minds of many in Nigeria and beyond. However, there is another side of his life that is hardly remembered or neglected. Chief M.K.O. Abiola was a diehard activist and a defender of Africa and the black race in the world. He was a Pan-Africanist, a champion of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. He championed the struggle for repatriation to Africa for the evil and inhuman treatment of Africans and Africa in Diaspora for slavery and colonialism, a cause which he championed and left behind for Africa.

Chief M.K.O. Abiola was apparently attracted to this struggle or movement by two influencers. First was by a chance discussion of the holocaust with a Jewish businessman. The world organization had before now paid compensation to the Jews for the evils and inhuman treatment. They have suffered all over the world especially in Germany under Hitler. This discussion had inspired him to take up the movement to question why Africa was not compensated for slavery which she suffered for over 500 years. Second was his contact with the congressional black caucus in the United States of America. Chief M.K.O. Abiola was invited by the Congressional Black Caucus to attend the organization's 1990 meeting where he was honoured with the award of the Chairman's award for 1990 for excellent service.

The spokesman of the Congressional Black Caucus eulogizes Abiola as follows:

> *Because of this man, there is both cause for hope and certainty that the agony and protests of those who suffer injustice shall give way to peace and human dignity. The children of this world shall know the great work of this extraordinary leader and fervent mission to right wrong, to do justice, and to serve mankind, the enemies which imperil the future of generations to come to poverty, ignorance, disease, hunger and racism have each seen effect of the valiant work of Chief Abiola. Through him and others like him, never again will freedom rest in the domain of few.*
>
> *We the members of the Congressional Black Caucus salute him this day as a hero in global pursuit to preserve the history and legacy of the African Diaspora.*

The above statement is a demonstration of his works, belief and activities towards the repatriation movement to the African continent. In December 1990, Chief M.K.O. Abiola sponsored the first Pan-African Conference in the heart of Africa in Lagos with the theme "Repatriation for Africa and Africans in the Diaspora". The conference was attended by delegations from nine African countries and representatives from the United States, Latin America, Caribbean and the United Kingdom. In June 1991, the continental organization, the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) now African

Union (AU) called for a meeting in which Repatriation to Africa was major the agenda.

It was believed in some quarters that the motion was sponsored by Chief M.K.O. Abiola. At the meeting which was held in Nigeria's capital, Abuja, the OAU swore in a 12-member Group of Eminent Persons headed by Chief M.K.O. Abiola. The Group's mandate was to pursue the goal of repatriation to Africa. Other members of the Group of Eminent Persons included J.F. Ade (Nigeria), Samir Amin (Egypt), Josef Ki-Zerbo (Burkina Faso), Mme. Gracha Machel (Mozambique), Miriam Makeba (South Africa), Ah Mazaik (Kenya), M.M. Bow, A. Pereira (Cape Verde), Quaison-Sackey (Ghana), Duddley Thompson (Jamaica) and Congressman R. Dellum (USA).

Chief M.K.O. Abiola in a speech delivered in London in 1992 said "our demand for repatriations is based on the tripod of moral, historic and legal arguments … who knows what Africa's social development would have taken if our great Centre's of civilization had not been razed in search of human cargoes? Who knows how our economies would have developed?" (Abiola, 1992:910). He went on to argue that international law applied (retroactively) to slavery, the slave trade and colonialism. It is international which compels Nigeria to pay her debts to western banks and financial institutions. It is international law which must now demand that the western nations pay us what they have owed us for six centuries.

Chief Abiola had been very vocal on the repatriation such that there are doubts about his elections and death. According to M.B.O. Awolowo, he wrote that repatriation is a powerful cause with many complications for those who committed crimes against humanity. The author went further to argue that there are many theories about Abiola's election winning and the inability to be sworn in as president. The complication of external factors highlighting his activities in the repatriation to Africa. However, that is another issue for another discussion.

Reacting to questions in London in 1992, Chief Abiola was quoted to have said "this is not a court of public opinion, when the time comes those who did are very clear, the ships that left Africa flew flags of their variou7 countries where human beings were packed like sardine. We are not even going to accuse anybody. People are saying and legitimately why is Africa so backward, we are saying it is like saying why can't you run when your legs have been broken. If my legs have been broken, I will run but mend my legs." He went on to say repatriation is gotten from a Latin word "reparare" meaning to make whole again, we have been damaged economically and psychologically.

Chief Abiola's notion of repatriation is the total return of Africa's damaged economy, social, culture, tradition and political lifestyle. Therefore, repatriation means to Abiola, restoration of African dignity, that is abolishing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and above all debt cancellation as well as financial and technological transfer to Africa and Africans in Diaspora. He questioned why it is possible for the world to pay the Jews for the evils and inhuman treatment they received from the Nazi government of Hitler for just 12 years and could not under the same international laws do same to Africa and Africans in the Diaspora. Ali Mazrui asked "how do twelve years of Jewish hell … compare to several centuries of black enslavement?" (Mazrui, 2002:87). Joseph Ndiaye in 1998 said "we never stop learning about the Holocaust, but how often do we dwell on the tragedy that took place here over 350 years; a tragedy that consumed tens of millions of lives."

2.2 Organization of Africa Unity and Reparation

The Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) meeting of heads of state and governments in June 1991, had in its agenda the issue of reparation to Africa for evil and inhuman treatment of Africa and Africans for slavery and colonialism.

The African continent which was made of peaceful independent empires and kingdoms was torn into pieces by the erstwhile imperial powers of Western Europe in what they called Partition of Africa in the Berlin meeting of 1897 – 1898. This meeting was the beginning of actual colonization. Africa was divided among the imperial powers according to the areas of influence (AOI).

The June 1991 OAU meeting was a meeting to seek for reparation to Africa which those imperial powers of western Europe owe Africa. The reparation is now, no better time than now. Borrowing t5he words of the populist nationalist and first prime minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah in the 1940s, "we can no longer have luxury of delay", the time is now. The OAU meeting concluded by inaugurating a 12-member Group of Eminent Persons which was headed by a foremost advocate of reparation, a successful international businessman of Nigeria, Chief M.K.O. Abiola. Others were the Nigerian historian professor J.F. Ade Ajayi, Professor Samir Amin of Egypt, US Congressman R. Dellum, Professor Josef Ki-Zerbo of Burkina Faso, Mme Gracha Machel former first Lady of Mozambique, Miriam Makeba of South Africa, the Kenya social scientist Ali

Mazrui based in USA, Professor M.M. Bow former Director General of UNESCO, former President A. Pereira of Cape Verde, Ambassador Alex Quaison-Sackey former Foreign Minister in the government of Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and the Jamaican lawyer and diplomat Dudley Thompson. These are the members of the Group of Eminent Persons set up by the OAU. Their mandate was to seek for the repatriation of Africa's lost past, our stolen goods, artifacts, and other traditional treasures especially the Benin Bronze presently in the British museum and other African artifacts held in various western European and American museums.

The United Nations sponsored world conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance held in Durban, South Africa in 2001 was quite significant as the final document of the conference states that "we acknowledge that slavery and the slave trade … are a crime against humanity, and should always have been so, especially the trans-Atlantic slave trade and are among the major sources and manifestation of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance … we recognize that colonialism has led to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (United Nations, 2001). The Declaration added that victims of violation of their human rights as a result of racism and related wrongs should have the right to seek just and adequate repatriation or satisfaction.

This declaration is a reflection of the statement or official viewpoint of the African Regional Preparatory Conference Durban for the World conference. The Preparatory participants affirmed that the slave trade is a unique tragedy in the history of humanity, particularly against Africa. It is a crime against humanity which is unparalleled. The consequence of it accentuated by colonialism and apartheid have resulted in substantial and lasting economic, political and cultural damage to African people are still felt today by descendants of the victims.

However, not all African leaders supported the viewpoint. The president of Senegal for instance, President Abdaulaye Wade said if repatriation was to be paid for slavery then himself might be liable to pay them, for his ancestors have tens of thousands of slaves. The Nobel prize winning playwright also pointed out that Chief M.K.O. Abiola the founder of Repatriation. Movement in Africa had himself become a prisoner of the then dictator of Nigeria, Sani Abacha Abiola, is today himself enslaved by one of the new breed of slave traders who actually boasts of power over the most heavily populated, most talented slave market that the Africa has ever known. Soyinka said repatriation like charity should begin at home, and the wealth stolen from African nations and stocked in western European banks by African rulers like the Mobutu's, the Babangida's, the Abacha's etc. should be utilized as down payment (Soyinka, 1999:73 and 86).

Though popular as it is, the minority view of a few personalities may out-shadow the populist and rhetorical appeal of a call for repatriation to Africa and signal an unwillingness to deal with far more complex issues of the real causes of the continent under severe underdevelopment. The promotion of bitter and complicated call for repatriation is an easy way to deflect attention from the dynamics of internal African politics of corruption and the many abuses of power and human rights in Africa.

The rhetorical stand and unwillingness and incapability of Africa and African leaders in the march towards repatriation struggle clearly shown in the lack of funding for the Group. Though the then Nigerian head of state General Ibrahim Babangida promised to give $500 million to the Group, most of the funds came from Chief M.K.O. Abiola's bank account. These attitudes are responsible for the Group's non-commitment to the movement. As at 2001 only three members were actively discharging this mandate in conferences and lectures. These three members were Professor J.F. Ade Ajayi, Professor Ali Mazrui and the Jamaican lawyer Dudley Thompson. Dudley speaking to Howard-Hassman lamented that since the formation of the Group, there has been non-formal contact among them, however they have been carrying out the assignment individually.

3.0 APRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN REPATRIATION TO AFRICA

The Mass media has become an integral part of our daily lives, playing a vital role in shaping our perspectives, informing us about current events, influencing societal norms and setting agenda. From traditional platforms such as television, radio and newspapers to modern digital media outlets, media has a significant impact on individuals and society as a whole.

One of the primary functions of the media is to provide information and educate the public. News outlets, both traditional and digital serve as gatekeepers of information, bringing us the latest happenings from around the world. They report on important events, political developments, scientific discoveries, repatriations and social issues, helping individuals stay informed about their surroundings. Media outlets also play a crucial role in

disseminating knowledge, presenting educational programs, documentaries and thought-provoking content that expand our understanding of various subjects.

The media acts as a powerful medium for the expression of public opinion and the functioning of a democratic society. Through news reporting, investigative journalism and opinion pieces, media platforms facilitate debates and discussions on critical social and political issues. They provide a platform for diverse voices, enabling citizens to express their opinions and hold governments and institutions accountable. The media's role in society is to act as a watchdog, ensuring transparency, exposing corruption and safeguarding the principles of the society.

The media has the ability to raise awareness about social issues such as repatriation, promoting dialogue and driving social change. It sheds light on matter such as inequality, human rights abuses, repatriation, environmental concerns and discrimination, bringing them to the forefront of public consciousness. One of the ways in which the media influences the repatriation processes is by producing propaganda benefiting the countries that withhold other's patrimony. To favour the returners, articles often omit the origin of the initiative, that is what country, museum or organization first sought to reclaim the artifacts in question. Alongside this omission, other data related to the repatriation process is often not reported such as the existence of a request for repatriation as seen in 53.2% of the articles that were studied. These neglected data can and often do mislead the reader by encouraging them to believe that the action of repatriating was a mere act of benevolence from the returners.

That was the case with some articles reporting on the repatriation of 26 artifacts from Benin that were then situated in the Quai Branle museum. While some articles published in the French press, like RFI and Le Parisien, had omitted the origin of the repatriation initiative and led the reader to understand that France had been responsible for it, other articles like one published in Africanus, were clear in mentioning that Benin had requested the return of their artifacts in 2016 and that France was only acting several years after the claim.

Furthermore, the media also tends to avoid the term "repatriation" instead substituting it for other softer and more impartial terms, such as "restitution" or "return" or even utilizing quotes to question or critique the usage of a verb that designates the questionable, illegal or violent ways in which an object has been taken from its original place. As an example, the British News outlet "The Telegraph" published an article in December, 2021 using the verb "steal" in quotes to critique the term used by Greece's Prime Minister when referring to the Elgin Marbles. These are tactics used to improve the image of the returners and to avoid mentioning taboo terms and actions.

Grammatically, oftentimes articles are titled with phrases in which the subject is the returner and the indirect object is the reclaimer, which again alludes to the false idea that the returners are the protagonists of the repatriation process. As an example, the Brazilian news outlet GI published an article in 2021 titled "AlemanhaComegara a devolver `Bronzes de Benin a Nigeria em 2022" (Germany will begin to return 'Benin Bronzes' to Nigeria in 2022") that presents a misleading idea that Germany, not Benin, is the country that took the initiative to repatriate.

In a similar fashion, an article published in the French journal Le figaro, titled "L' Allemagne S' engage a' render unepartie de ses bronzes du Benin" ("Germany pledges to return some of its Benin bronzes") explicitly mentions the context in which the Benin Bronzes were taken but fails to mention Nigeria's re-vindication efforts for the repatriation of the artifacts. This omission, when added to the title choice, leads the reader to the conclusion that Germany is the one who took the initiative to return the artifacts on a whim. The lack of mentions or interviews with Nigeria official representatives also adds up to the exclusion of the reclaimer's narrative and valorization of the returner's image.

However, besides favouring the returners, the media also acts in support of those whose patrimony is out of their domains. That is done by amplifying the voices of the reclaimers and historicizing the discussions by pointing out the past and the present colonialists' attitudes embedded in museums. For instance, there are increasing number of articles that mention the violent colonial and war contexts in which most of the artifacts were taken: 75.3% of articles explicitly mention the context of acquisition, compared to 8% of implicit mentions and 6.7% of non-mentions.

Also, by mentioning the often unequal, violent and illegal ways in which the artifacts were taken, the discussion gains historical background and context, thus providing the reader with the real dimensions of a discussion that is the result of centuries of political and historical disputes. Giving the reader deeper knowledge regarding the history behind the claims that are being made, the pro-repatriation arguments is strengthened.

Additionally, by rightfully appointing the reclaimers as the party that initiated the repatriation processes, the media also reaffirms and reinforces their agency and autonomy while reverberating and strengthening their reclaims.

It is imperative to note that while repatriation initiatives on the part of returners are generally praised, the requests of reclaimers are not valued to the same extent by the media. Over half the articles (53.2%) do not mention the existence of a repatriation request, compared to (35.3%) of explicit mentions and 11.5% of implicit mentions. The impacts are such that while an image of benevolent countries and museums is built and disseminated, countries, peoples and institutions in need of their artifacts remain having their demands ostracized by the media.

Despite its dual role in supporting both reclaimers and returners, the media often leans towards promoting the interests of prominent western museums, oftentimes in a very subtle way as seen with the small percentage margin that separates the favoured parties in articles. This perpetuates paternalistic and Eurocentric perspective, aligning with the viewpoints of those who resist repatriation. Instead of prioritizing the voices of reclaimers or impartially highlighting both faces of the debate, the media often leans toward amplifying the perspectives of learner's stance. This tendency often leads to the marginalization of those who have been unjustly stripped of their cultural treasures, overshadowing their voices and narratives.

The Eminent persons group's mandate was to pursue the goal of repatriations to Africa. It refers to the "moral debt" and 'the debt of compensation' owed to Africa by countries that engaged in slavery and colonialism and new-colonialism. It also called for the return of "stolen goods, artifacts and other traditional treasures" (such as the campaign by the African Repatriations movement in Britain to have the Benin bronzes. The compensation was envisaged in the form of capital transfer and debt cancellation as well as in a re-ordering of international relations to give Africa more representation in the "highest decision making bodies" and in particular a prominent seat on the United Nation's Security Council.

The mass media could play a significant role in this regard as it has the capacity to mobilize the populace towards actualizing an objective, particularly on repatriations to Africa. Given the above, the mass media could sensitize the governments at all levels in Africa and the Eminent persons group to rise up to the challenge of repatriations to Africa. The mass media campaign on repatriations to Africa is likely to attract international attention and response from those countries that stole our common wealth and revive the eminent persons group.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATION

4.1 Conclusion

Given the lackadaisical commitment towards the call for reparation by African leaders and some members of GEP, one can emphatically say the future of the movement is bleak or non-existent. This is because with the death of Chief M.K.O. Abiola and once the three still active members of GEP are no longer willing and able to continue their work for reparation. There seems to be any active group willing and able to take on their labour. The African Union (AU) the continental political body or authority does not appear to have taken up the idea of reparation as a focus of its activities. Moreover, as Thompson noted himself that reparation is not an issue of concern for most Africans who are concerned with more mundane matters of day-to-day survival because of the style of governance in the continent. Yet there are those who feel that this is a matter of such a long time ago that it is better forgotten than wasting energy in such issues.

Therefore the genesis and activities of GEP may be remembered as a mere commentary on the Western Europe and Africa relations which may only be useful as an academic exercise.

4.2 Recommendations

1. African leaders should show more commitment towards the issue of reparation to Africa for the thousand years past that the continent has been plundered. That alone can ensure the independent and most new destructuralization and economic growth or development.
2. The group of eminent persons should be invigorated and enforced to include more Africans within and those in diaspora.
3. It was observed that the efforts towards the issue of reparation began to slow down with the death of M.K.O Abiola who was a major sponsor of the programme as its activities. Therefore it is a call on the continental organized the A.U and other continental organization regional and sub-regional to commit their resources towards the issue of reparation.
4. The style of governance of African Leaders and orientation need to be revisited and to involve an African centered organizational behavior

and ideology which will ensure shaken off of every shackle and stain of colonialism and neo-colonialism in the continent. Thus, we hope can ensure the appropriate energy towards this issue of reparation.

5. It is also germane and appropriate to recommend the need for media participation as a powerful medium for expression of public opinion, playing vital roles in shaping our perspectives as well as influencing social norms which makes it necessary for effective media propagative of the ideals of repatriation to Africa. The media has the ability to raise awareness about social issues such as repatriation, promoting dialogue and arrive social change.

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WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND DIVIDEND POLICY

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Abstract
Liquidity management is a concept that is receiving serious attention all over the globe especially with the current financial situations and the state of the world economy. This study examined the impact of working capital management on entity financial performance of listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria. Specifically, the study objectives are to ascertain the relationship of quick ratio on dividend payout, current ratio on return on equity, and entity size on return on entity of listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria. The study used data covering a period between 2014 and 2022. The data were collected from the published financial statement of the companies. Regression analysis was conducted. The analysis revealed a statistical non-significant relationship between working capital management and firms' financial performance. However, the entity size was significant based on the regression output, It was also observed that global pandemic affected liquidity of this entity and the performance thus, the study recommended among others that, since the relationship between the variables are statistical non-significant, manufacturing companies should develop a more robust liquidity monitoring policy as well as enhancement of the oversight on liquidity management practices. Entities should concentrate more in satisfying customer needs in order to improve performance.

Keywords: Entity, Performance and Liquidity Management.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Working capital is regarded as the connecting rod that affects the liquidity and productivity of an entity. It can also be ascribe as circling fund, this fund has a critical role to play in the formation of an entity and its performance. The goal of all investors is to increase its wealth, however this cannot be achieved if the entity is not running at a profit. An entity needs profitability to achieve growth and success and in the same vein requires some measures of liquidity to avert insolvency and liquidation problem (Oladipupo and Ibadin, 2013).

On the other hand, working capital management involves managing the relationship between a firm's short- term assets and its short-term liabilities. Scholars such as Van-Horne and Wachowicz (2010) asserted that working capital management is the investment in current liabilities and current assets which are used up within one accounting period. From the prior definition we can say that working capital managements are those components of finances and liabilities that are used in the routine activities of the entity. Wanjiku (2013) opined that good working capital management is essential to a firm's total performance including profitability and ability to pay dividends to shareholders. It is of essence that managers strike a balance between liquidity and productivity by making efforts and time to manage working capital proficiently and effectively.

1.1 Objective of the Study:

i. Investigate the relationship between quick ratio and dividend payout.
ii. Investigate the relationship between current ratio dividend payout.
iii. Investigate the relationship between entity size and dividend payout.

1.2 Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses would be tested at 0.05 level of significance:

Ho1: There is no statistically significant relationship between quick ratio and dividend payout.

Ho2: There is no statistically significant relationship between current ratio and dividend payout.

Ho3: There is no statistically significant relationship between entity size and dividend payout.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Empirical review of literature

Abdulrahman., Jamilu and Taophic (2023) in Nigeria, determined the influence of working capital management on the financial performance of firms listed in the industrial goods sector. Secondary data were deployed covering 2011-2021, the generalized method of moments (GMM) estimator technique was used. The study revealed that inventory turnover, and receivable collection period has a positive effect on performance,

likewise with the coefficient (-0.6150, and 0.0067) and p-value (0.000 and 0.009) at 5% level of significant, inventory turnover, and receivable collection period all have positive statistical effect on return on equity (ROE) respectively. Hence, the study concluded that basic infrastructure like constant electricity, good road network, efficient and effective rail system should be government priority so as to mitigate the high cost of production and movement of goods and services.

Benjamin, Thomas, Wycliffe and Robert (2023) examined the association between elements of liquidity management and the financial performance of SACCOs in Bushenyi District. The study adopted a panel data of time series and cross-sectional survey approach with data spanning from 2010-2019, involving 72 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs). A sample of 61 SACCOs operating in Bushenyi District was determined using Krejcie and Morgan's Table, with accountants, managers and credit officers serving as the units of analysis, resulting in a total population of 183 respondents. The study outcomes revealed a statistically significant positive correlation between cash ratios, liquidity ratios and financial performance. Therefore, the study concluded that any favorable change in the management of liquidity within SACCOs is associated with a positive change of financial performance.

Gitari and Musau (2023) studied liquidity management policy and financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya. The study target population consists of 43 commercial banks and therefore a census technique of sampling was adopted. Pannel data for five years, between 2015-2019 were collected using the data review guide. A multiple panel regression model was used to analyze the data. Results from the study showed that liquidity management policy had a big impact on how well commercial banks in Kenya were doing financially. Cash management policy, Credit management policy, Investment management policy, and liquid assets Holdings all had a positive and significant influence on the bank's Return on Equity (ROE). Therefore, the study concluded that the financial performance of commercial banks was significantly impacted favorably by the holding of liquid assets, cash management practices, credit management practices and investment management practices. Hence, the study recommended that a careful estimation of the most suitable amount of liquid assets holding to be maintained by the banks at any given time to bring the required profit levels.

Onyeka-Iheme and Akintoye (2023) focused on finding the effect of liquidity risk management on the financial stability of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. An ex-post facto research design was adopted for the study with study population of 20 consumer goods manufacturing companies quoted on the Nigeria Exchange Group. Data used for the study is for ten-year period ranging from 2011-2020 and were extracted from sampled companies audited annual reports for the sampled period. In analyzing the data, inferential as well as descriptive statistics were employed. The result revealed that liquidity risk measured by liquidity risk and liquidity gap have both significant and insignificant effects on financial stability of consumer goods manufacturing companies in Nigeria. In conclusion, the study recommended that finance managers should pay very close attention to liquidity risk so as to manage it properly in other to ensure that it contributes in a significant manner positively to the financial stability of their firm.

Adekanmi, Odewole and Adeoye (2022) investigated the effect of liquidity management on financial performance of listed foods and beverage firms in Nigeria. The study adopted an ex-post-factor research design and secondary data was gathered to analyze the relationship between the variables. The population of the study consisted on twenty-one (21) food beverages firms listed on the Nigeria Exchange Group, however, only eight (8) samples were selected from the population. The data was collected from their annual financial report ranging from (2010-2019). The data were analyzed using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression analysis. From the results of the findings, it was revealed that the cash conversion cycle has positive and significant effect on financial performance of food and beverage firms (p0.6580). The study concluded that current ratio is not a significant predictor of food and beverage performance in Nigeria. Acid test ratio as a liquidity measurement ratio maintained a positive and significant relationship with financial performance and is a strong liquidity predictor of financial performance.

Maad, Jitian and Tingting (2022) carried out an investigation on working capital management policies effect on the profitability of manufacturing firms listed on the Qatar stock exchange by employing multiple regression and secondary data ranging from 2015 to 2019. There findings revealed that entities with longer inventory turnover period and accounts payable payment periods are related to higher profitability, and entities with shorter

recoverable collection periods and cash conversion cycles tend to be more profitable. Hence, they suggested that working capital management is very crucial to entities profitability and performance.

Egbuhuzor and Ugo (2021) examined effect of liquidity level on financial performance of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria. The ex-post facto research design was adopted for the study with a population of thirteen (13) listed deposit money banks in Nigeria. Data were retrieved from the annual reports of the selected listed deposit money banks from 2009 to 2018.Multiple regression analysis and the Pairwise Granger Causality tests were used to analyze the data with the aid of EViews 10 statistical software. The result revealed a negative and insignificant effect of current ratio on return on assets and net profit margin. It further revealed a positive but insignificant effect of net working capital ratio on return on assets, and a negative and insignificant effect on net working capital ratio on net profit margin. The study concluded that liquidity level of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria has no significant effect on its profitability. It was recommended that managers of listed deposit money banks should ensure efficient liquidity management for enhanced bank profitability.

Adegbie and Adesanmi (2020) examined liquidity management and corporate sustainability of listed oil and gas companies: Empirical evidence from Nigeria. The study explored ex-post facto research design. The population consisted of 13 oil and gas companies listed on the Nigeria Exchange Group of which ten were selected using purposive sampling technique. Secondary data were extracted from published financial statements of the sample companies. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used for the data analysis. Results showed that liquidity management had a positive significant effect on profitability, liquidity management also exhibited a positive significant effect on assets growth, and economic value added. The study concluded that liquidity management affected corporate sustainability of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria. The study therefore recommended that shareholders, managers, policy makers, financial regulators and market participants should be mindful of companies' liquidity management and time lag between credit sales and collection of receivables as critical to the corporate sustainability companies.

Wuave, Yau, and Yau (2020) examined the effect of liquidity management on financial performance of banks in Nigeria for the period 2010 to 2018. The proxies employed for liquidity management are: liquid ratio (LQR), loan to deposit ratio (LDR), Cash reserve ratio (CRR) and deposit ratio (DR). While return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE) and return on net interest margin (NIM) are proxies for financial performance. The study uses secondary data from five banks and panel regression analysis in estimating the model. The study finds that liquidity ratio has positive and significant effect on financial performance of deposit money banks as measured by return on assets, return on equity, and net interest margin. It therefore recommends that banks in Nigeria should establish sound governance and risk management systems by developing strategies, policies for liquidity management that is well integrated into its risk management practices.

Abdul-Azeez, Joel and Wasiu (2019) examined effect of leverage on the liquidity of Nigeria firms based on the data of seventeen (17) Nigeria consumer goods firms for the period of 2012-2017. The study adopted multiple regression method. The core finding of the study revealed that leverage has significant positive effect on liquidity management among consumer goods firms in Nigeria. Therefore, the study concluded that companies in the consumer goods industry should operate more above break-even point in order to avoid the danger of fluctuations in sales and profits so that they can have substantial amount to meet the day-to-day administrative running of the business.

Jecheche (2013) carried out a study in Zimbabwe to determine the effect of dividend policy and stock price volatility. A sample of sixty (60) firms listed in Zimbabwe Stock Exchange for a period between ten (10) years from 2001 to 2011 was selected. A cross-sectional regression analysis research design was adopted in the study. Stock Price volatility was taken as proxy for the dependent variable and dividend payout as proxy for independent variables. The empirical estimation was based on a cross-sectional regression analysis of the relationship between stock price volatility and dividend policy after controlling for firm size, earning volatility, leverage and asset growth. The study findings shows that both the dividend policy measures had a significant positive effect on the share price volatility.

Karethio (2013) did a study on the relationship between dividend payout ratio and financial performance among listed firms in the Nairobi Securities Exchange. Correlation analysis was done to establish the relationship between the dividend pay-out ratio and the performance of the firms in the Nairobi securities exchange. The study

adopted Multiple regression analysis technique to establish the relationship between financial performance and dividend payout ratio. The data was gotten from the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) and was analyzed using SPSS. The findings revealed that there is a strong positive relationship between the variables employed in the study, and that dividend payout ratio has a key influence on financial performance.

Maniagi, Musiengi and Ondieki (2013) examined the determinants of dividend payout policy among non-financial firms on Nairobi securities exchange in Kenya. Dividend payout ratio was dependent variable while independent variables were profitability, growth, current earnings, and liquidity. Size and business risk was taken as moderating variables. Purposive sampling technique was used to select a sample of 30 non-financial companies for duration of five years from 2007-2011. Secondary data was collected from audited financial statements of companies listed in Nairobi securities exchange website and the websites of non-financial firms. Descriptive statistics and multiple regressions were used to determine the nature of the relationship. Return on equity, current earnings and firms' growth activities were found to be positively correlated.

Oladipupo and Ibadan (2013) in Nigeria investigated the relationship between working capital management practice and dividend payout ratio of manufacturing entities, using net trade cycle, current ratio and debt ratio as proxy for working capital management. Twelve entities were selected with data ranging from 2002 to 2006.The ordinary least square regression and Pearson product moment correlation Techniques was employed to analyzed the data. Finding shows that dividend payout ratio and net trade cycle was positively influenced by profitability, at 5% confidence level, corporate profitability, working capital management and growth in earnings had statistical insignificant effects on dividend payout. The study concluded that working capital management is not significant in dividend policy decision.

Mitau (2013) studied working capital management and its effect on firm's profitability in Kenya a survey of non-financial institutions listed on the Nairobi Securities Exchange. Working capital management was measured by accounts receivables period, inventory turnover period and accounts payables period while firm's profitability as dependent variable was measured with return on assets. Regression analysis was used to determine the cause-and-effect relationship between working capital management and firm's profitability. The result of study indicated that there exist a negative relationship between accounts receivables period and firm's profitability among nonfinancial institutions listed in the NSE and a negative relationship between inventory turnover period and firm's profitability among the same institutions. However, the relationship between accounts payables period and firm's profitability was positive. The study observed that non-financial institutions in Kenya follow conservative working capital management policy.

Ajanthan (2013) carried out a study on listed hotels and restaurant companies in Sri-Lanka Colombo Stock Exchange to examined on the relationship between dividend payout and firm profitability. The core object of the study was to find out the relationship between dividend payout and firm profitability. Correlation research design was utilized in the study. Dividend payout was taken as independent variable while firm profitability was used as dependent variable. The variables used in the study were dividend payout, net profit and revenue. The Regression and correlation analysis was carried out to establish the relationship between dividend payout and firm profitability. The findings showed that dividend payout is positively correlated with firm performance.

Makori and Jagongo, (2013) analyzed working capital management and firm profitability of manufacturing and construction firms listed on Nairobi securities exchange. Working capital management was taken as the independent variable, while firms' profitability as dependent variable. Pearson's correlation and ordinary least square regression models were used to establish the relationship between working capital management and firm's profitability. The study found a negative relationship between profitability and accounts receivable days and cash conversion cycle, but a positive relationship between profitability and number of days of inventory and number of day's payable. The study suggested that managers can create value for their shareholders by reducing the number of day's accounts receivable and increasing the accounts payment period and inventories to a reasonable maximum.

Murega (2013) investigated the effects of working capital management on corporate profitability among firms listed in Nairobi securities exchange. Profitability was measured in two different ways: return on sales and on asset. The independent variables were cash conversion cycles, inventory holding period, accounts

receivable period and accounts payable period. Correlation research design was used in the study. The target population was all firms listed in Nairobi securities exchange from the year 2005 to 2011. The study used stratified method to select sample units. Data collected was analyzed using multiple linear regressions and analysis of variance. The results of the study revealed that cash conversion cycle, inventory holding period, accounts receivable period and accounts payable period of the firms has a negative effect on the firms' profitability, as measured by return on assets, return on equity and operating profit margin.

Katiwa (2012) studied the relationship between working capital management and the profitability of small and medium enterprises in Nakuru municipality. The main purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between working capital management and the profitability of small and medium sized enterprises within Nakuru municipality. Descriptive research design was used in the study. The study selected a sample of 61 small and medium enterprises for a period of five years 2006-2010 with a total of 305 observations. The data for the study was collected from secondary sources and was analyzed using regression analysis and Pearson's correlation. Working capital management was measured by cash conversion cycle, current ratio, debt ratio while profitability was measured using return on assets and the control variable was sales growth. The result of the analysis indicated that there is negative relationship between cash conversion cycle and profitability. A positive relationship between current ratio and profitability was also noted as well as that of debt ratio and profitability, for the sales growth, evidence is positively related to profitability.

Murekefu and Ouma (2012) carried out a survey in Kenya to determined the relationship that exist between dividend payout and firm performance. The main aim of the study was to find out the relationship between dividend policy and performance of the listed companies in the Nairobi securities exchange (NSE). The study adopted the correlation analysis research design to analyzed the secondary data obtained from their audited financial reports which covers a period of nine years within 2002-2010. Firm's actual dividend paid out was used to measured dividend payout while, net profit after Tax was used to measure the firm performance. The regression analysis established a strong and positive relationship between the variables.

Gakure *et al*, (2012) conducted a study on the relationship between working capital management and performance of manufacturing firms listed at the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE). The study used secondary data from a sample of 18 companies at the NSE. A regression techniques model was employed to examined the relationship between performance wish serves as a proxy for the dependent variable and working capital management the independent variables. The Pearson's correlation and regression techniques were adopted for the analysis. The findings revealed a strong negative relationship between firm's performance and liquidity.

Habib, Kian, and Khan (2012) studied dividend policy and share price volatility in Pakistan. Correlation research design was adopted in the study which seek to examine the relationship between dividend policy and share price volatility. Dividend payout and dividend yields was taken as the proxy for the independent variable while share price volatility was used as the dependent variable. While controlling variables were size, debt and growth. Cross sectional regression analysis was used to measure the share price with these controlling variables. The findings of this study revealed that a positive significant relationship exist between dividend payout ratio and share price volatility. Whereas, size and debt were negatively related with share price volatility.

Uwalomwa and Ajayi (2012) assessed the relationship between the financial performance and dividend payout among listed firms in Nideria. Judgmental sampling research design was utilized in the study. The study looked at the relationship between ownership structure, size of firms and the dividend payouts. The annual reports for the period 2006 to 2010 was utilized as the main source of data collection for the 50 sampled firms. Financial performance was taken as independent variable and dividend payout as dependent variable. Regression analysis was employed for analyzing the data collected. The study revealed that there is a significant positive association between the performance of firms and the dividend payout. The study also revealed that ownership structure and firm's size have a significant impact of the dividend payout.

Kioko (2011) analyzed the relationship between prior period dividends and financial performance of firms listed at the Nairobi stock exchange. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between prior period dividends and the financial performance of firms listed at the NSE. A survey research design was

used in the study. The target population of the study was all companies listed in the NSE and a sample of 34 companies was selected. The variables in the study were EPS and DPS. Secondary data was collected from the company's websites, CMA and NSE. The results of the study revealed that majority of firms enjoy a better financial performance as it was indicated by their EPS after issuing dividends. The study indicated that a relationship exists between prior period dividend payments and financial performance of a firm.

Kimathi and Aduba (2011) did a study on the applicability of the constant dividend model for companies listed in Nairobi Stock Exchange. The objective of the study was to test the applicability of constant dividend model among companies listed in the Nairobi Stock Exchange. A survey design was applied in this study. Data was collected from annual report and share price schedules obtained from Nairobi securities exchange and Capital market Authority for a sample of eighteen companies that paid dividends consistently from 2002 to 2008. Share prices were obtained from the daily pricelist schedule circulated by the Nairobi stock exchange handbooks. The data was analyzed using the constant Dividend model. The findings of the research established that the dividend model was not employed by the companies listed at the Nairobi stock exchange.

Khalid et al (2010) did a study on dividend policy and stock price volatility in United Kingdom. The main objective of the study was to examine the relationship between dividend policy and the volatility of stock price. Correlation research design was used in the study. Dividend policy was taken as the independent variable while stock price volatility was used as the dependent variable. Regression analysis was adopted for the research. The study revealed that there is a significant negative relationship between the payout ratio of a firm and the volatility of its stock price and a negative relationship between dividend yield and the volatility of stock price.

Mathuva (2010) carried out a study on the influence of working capital management mechanisms on corporate profitability within the listed firms in Kenya. Working capital management was used as the independent variable while corporate profitability as the dependent variable. A sample of 30 firms listed on the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) for the periods 1993 to 2008 was used. Both the pooled ordinary least square and the fixed effects regression models were used to analyze the data. The study outcome shows diverse results; firstly, there was a negative relationship between the time when the cash was collected from the customers and the firm's productivity. Secondly, there was a positive relationship between the inventories when they were brought in and the period to which they are sold and the firm's profitability.

Kyalo (2010) carried out a study on the relationship between working capital management and profitability of cement companies in Kenya. The Study objective was to establish the relationship between working capital management and profitability in cement companies in Kenya. The population of interest was all the cement companies operating in Kenya as at 30th December 2010. Working capital management was measured by cash conversion cycle, accounts receivables period, inventory turnover period and accounts payables period. Spearman's Correlation analysis was adopted to establish the relationship between working capital management and profitability. Findings of the study showed that working capital management increases profitability, and hence a negative relationship existed between the working capital management and profitability variables. The study revealed that efficient management of working capital increases profitability.

2.2 Theoretical framework

Shiftability Theory of Liquidity

Shiftability theory of liquidity was popularized by Harold and Moulton in 1915, this theory posits that a firm liquidity is maintained if it holds assets that could be shifted or sold to other lenders or investors for cash. This point of view contends that a firms' liquidity could be enhanced if it always has assets to sell and provided the Central bank and the discount Market stands ready to purchase the asset offered for discount. Thus, this theory recognizes and contends that shiftability, marketability or transferability of a company's assets is a basis for ensuring liquidity.

This theory further contends that highly marketable security held by company is an excellent source of liquidity. Dodds (1982) contends that to ensure convertibility without delay and appreciable loss, such assets must meet three requisites. This point of view contends that liability management must seek to answer the following questions: How do we obtain funds from customers? How do we obtain funds from other creditors? What is the appropriate mix of the funds for any company?

It is pertinent to note that liquidity management theories have been subjected to critical review by various scholars, the general consensus however is that during period of distress or crisis, firms with grave financial conditions and downgraded status may be challenged in obtaining the desired liquidity because the investors/deposits confidence in them has been eroded. This is however not the case with healthy or financially sound firms, which liabilities (customers, market funds and other creditors) constitute a major component of their liquidity sources as their liquidity strain may be less severe.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study adopted ex-post factor to analyzed secondary data extracted from the company website and Nigeria Exchange group Fact Book from 2014-2022 to examine the impact of working capital Management on dividend policy. This approached was to ensure data used are reliable as the researchers have no power to manipulate or control the data used for the study. Descriptive statistics and regression analysis were adopted by the researchers using E-view.

3.2 Collection of Data

This study used secondary sources of data that range from 2014 to 2022 which was extracted from the published audited annual reports and accounts of the sampled listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria Exchange group and the entities web site. Secondary data was used due to the nature of the variables under study. Liquidity ratios such as quick ratio and current ratio was used as the independent variables, and entity size was used as a control variable while dividend payout was used as the dependent variable.

Data Analysis Techniques

Descriptive statistics and regression analysis was adopted using E-view to test for the hypotheses in the study, the decision rule was to reject the null hypotheses if the calculated p-values is less than 5% (0.05) significance level.

Model Specification

The model specification adopted for the study was based on the theoretical and conceptual foundation. This was used to establish impact of liquidity management on entity performance by employing entity size as a control. The model adopted in this study conforms to the one used by (Etale, Edoumiekumo, Kpolode, and Nkak, 2020 and Yuliza, 2018) as stated below:

$DPO = f\ (QR, CR, SIZE)$

Which can be expressed as:

$DPO = \alpha + \delta_1 QR + \delta_2\ CR + \delta_3 SIZE + u$

Where:

DPO = Dividend Pay-out
QR = Quick ratios
CR = Current ratios
SIZE = Size of the entity in respect to their assets
α = Constant term
u = stochastic error term

4.0 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result presentation

The data used for the study is presented in Table 4.1. It shows a nine-year data ranging from 2014 to 2022. The variables presented in the Table are QR, CR, SIZE and DPO for each year covered by the study.

Table 4.1: nine-year financial variables used for the study

YEAR	QR	CR	SIZE	DPO
2014	0.73	1.00	7.82	3.90
2015	0.45	0.62	7.85	3.91
2016	0.66	1.11	7.92	2.90
2017	0.43	0.65	8.09	3.78
2018	0.54	0.79	8.04	2.71
2019	0.53	0.8	8.15	3.74
2020	0.68	0.96	8.19	6.65
2021	0.68	0.94	8.21	8.65
2022	0.54	0.77	8.28	9.05

Source: Authors computations via audited financial statements

Descriptive Statistics

Table4.2: Computation of descriptive statistics of all the variables used for the study

	DPO	QR	CR	SIZE
Mean	5.032222	0.582222	0.848889	8.061111
Median	3.900000	0.540000	0.800000	8.090000
Maximum	9.050000	0.730000	1.110000	8.280000
Minimum	2.710000	0.430000	0.620000	7.820000
Std. Dev.	2.438400	0.108372	0.164198	0.165261
Skewness	0.797776	-0.058800	0.081161	-0.281686
Kurtosis	1.976818	1.582988	1.887582	1.675805
Jarque-Bera	1.347258	0.758157	0.473933	0.776579
Probability	0.509855	0.684492	0.789018	0.678216
Sum	45.29000	5.240000	7.640000	72.55000
Sum Sq. Dev.	47.56636	0.093956	0.215689	0.218489
Observations	9	9	9	9

Source: Authors computations via E-view financial statements

Regression Output

Dependent Variable: DPO

Method: Least Squares

Date: 20/8/24 Time: 2:45

Sample: 2014 2022

Included observations: 9

Table 4.3: Regression analysis of the study variables

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
QR	34.94115	22.58788	1.546898	0.1968
CR	-16.43897	10.97460	-1.497910	0.2085
SIZE	7.633237	6.085577	1.254316	0.2780
C	-68.61998	38.01426	-1.805112	0.1454

R-squared	0.750102	Mean dependent var	5.032222
Adjusted R-squared	0.500203	S.D. dependent var	2.438400
S.E. of regression	1.723858	Akaike info criterion	4.227188
Sum squared resid	11.88675	Schwarz criterion	4.336757
Log likelihood	-14.02235	Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.990738
F-statistic	3.001628	Durbin-Watson stat	0.847809
Prob(F-statistic)	0.156136		

Source: Authors computations via E-view financial statements

4.2 DISCUSSION

Table 4.1 above presented the operationalizing ratios that will be used for the analysis and hypotheses testing which ranges from 2014 to 2022 with the following variables which are Quick ratio (QR) and its respective values: 0.73, 0.45, 0.66, 0.43, 0.54, 0.53, 0.68, 0.68 and 0.54 respectively, the ratios are below the normal accepted quick ratios of 1:1 hence this may mean that the entity must have invested its resources into profitable investment or they suffer liquidity problems, which may make the entities default in its short term financial obligations.

The current ratios of the entities which range from 2014 to 2022 are: 1.00, 0.62, 1.11, 0.65, 0.79, 0.8, 0.96, 0.94 and 0.77 respectively. the ratios are below the normal accepted quick ratios of 1:2 hence this may mean that the entity must have invested its resources into profitable investment or they suffer liquidity problems, which may make the entities default in its short-term financial obligations although the entity was a little buoyant in 2016 (1.11) however it may also mean tie down of resources which may have been invested in profitable projects. The entity size value which was employed as a moderating variable for the respective eight sampled entities for this study ranging from 2014 to 2022 are: 7.82, 7,85, 7.92, 8.09, 8.04, 8.15, 8.19, 8.21 and 8.28 respectively which indicated that the entities is growing economically and with respect to its economic value.

The dividend payout for the respective eight sampled entities covering from 2014 to 2022 are: 3.90, 3.91, 2.90, 3.78, 3.71, 3.74, 6.65, 8.65 and 9.05 respectively, the ratios indicated that the entities performance was increasing on the average hence Table 1 shows the investors are happy with their investment and this will also encourage prospective investors to engage their fund into similar investment.

Table 4.2 above presents the summary of the descriptive statistics for the study variables, DPO, QR, CR, and SIZE which has the Mean values of 5.032222, 0.582222, 0.848889 and, 8.061111, respectively with Size haven the highest mean and QR with the lowest mean value. Median 3.900000, 0.540000, 0.800000, 8.090000. Maximum 9.050000, 0.730000, 1.110000, 8.280000, respectively with dividend payout having the highest. Minimum 2.710000, 0.430000, 0.620000, 7.820000 and Standard deviation 2.438400, 0.108372, 0.164198, 0.165261 of the variables (DPO, QR, CR and SIZE) for the study respectively. The result shows that DPO the most dispersed variable in the study with 2.438400 value, while QR is the least dispersed among the variables with a value of 0.108372. The Jarque-Bera statistics and the associated probability values also showed that the variables DPO QR, CR and SIZE indicated absence of serial correlations.

From the Table 4.3 above, the independent variables combined significantly explained the variations in the dependent variable with F-statistics probability value of 0.156136 (at 5% significant level). The R-squared (coefficient of determination) value 0.750102 indicates that 75% approximately of changes in the dependent variable are accounted for by the combined effect of variations in the independent variables. The regression showed that all the variables are not statistically significant. also, the overall mode; is not significant, this study agrees with Etale and Ekpulu (2019) study on capital structure.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

We studied the effect of working capital management and dividend payout on manufacturing entity performance with data ranging from 2014 to 2022, data were gotten from the published financial statement of the firms, the regression indicated a statistical non-significant relationship between working capital management and performance, this suggests that capital structure doesn't influencing the performance of firms. This study disagrees with the findings of Oladeji, Tolulope, Ikpefan and Olokoye (2015) on working capital and entity performance. However, agrees with the findings of Etale and Ekpulu (2019).

5.2 Recommendations

Haven carefully analyzed the impact of liquidity management on performance of manufacturing entity quoted on Nigeria exchange group we therefore recommended that:

i. Government should create an enabling environment for firms in this sector to operate effectively and efficiently because liquidity and profitability cannot be managed effectively when there is economic unrest.
ii. Since liquidity is not a determinant of performance firms should concentrate more in satisfying customer needs in order to improve performance.
iii. Managers should invest Idle cash into viable and profitable projects that will yield positive returns to the firm.
iv. Managers of industrial goods sector firms in deciding the sources of finance should consider finances structure that will improve and add more value to the shareholders both in the short and long run.

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INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION SENSITIZATION AND CITIZENS INVOLVEMENT IN THE 2023 GENERAL ELECTIONS IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF THE SOUTH–SOUTH REGION

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Abstract
The essence of Voter Education is to make citizens better informed and understand elections activities and voters role in the electoral process. The aim of this study is to establish how South-South residents of Nigeria assess the Independent Electoral Commission (INEC) sensitization and level of citizenship involvement in the 2023 general election. The survey research method was adopted for the study while questionnaires were used as data collection instruments. The 8,336.003 residents of the six (6) States capitals of the south-south States in Nigeria was used as the population from which a sample size of 400 was drawn using the Taro Yamane formula. The purposive Sampling Technique was used for the study while simple percentage was employed to analyze the data collected. The research findings revealed that INEC communication messages have minimal effect on electorates voting behaviours and irrespective of INEC messages, the electorates had a pre-conceived choice. Based on the findings, the study recommended that there is need for INEC to engage in massive sensitization in order to enlighten the electorates on the candidates for every election. There is need for detailed and unbiased profiling of all candidates billed to contest the election.
Keywords: **sensitization, citizens, general elections, south - south**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

The essence of voter education is to make citizens better informed about elections and all other activities in the electoral process. The significance of voter education where a larger percentage of the people are not literate cannot be overemphasized. The election management body recognized the profound importance of building the right perception of the Nigeria electoral process among the electorates and the commission strongly believes that nothing should be left to chance in its effort to improve the level of voter education and civic sensitization. (Adedokun, 2017).

Jega, (2014) stated that civic and voter education are a core mandate of INEC and the primary objective of its voter education programmes is building of election literacy among the voting population. The strategic objective of the commission in terms of this mandate has been to produce an enlightened and practically sophisticated citizenry with the capacity to make informed choices at elections that would confer legitimacy to elected representatives and executives.

Preparing for an election involves extensive planning. An efficient electoral body often has detailed policies and procedures for all aspects of the process but the best policies and procedures are helpful only if they are well publicized. An election official's effort to educate and communicate with the public has a direct effect on the voter's chance of having a successful election experience. Getting started is sometimes the hardest part. An electoral body that needs to define whom it serves. Who are the target audience? What are the most common questions the audience ask? How does the audience get their information? These questions and answers are the beginning of a communication strategy targeted at the electoral body and respective audience. An electoral agency that prepares well thought out messages ahead of time will increase efficiency and save resources – people and funding resources that are needed to make sure the election runs smoothly and may reduce the chances of inaccurate or unconfirmed information being delivered to the public. Of course, the election officials always expects the unexpected and should be prepared to communicate about developing situations and changes or other unforeseen circumstances. Being prepared helps the electoral body to keep the public informed and minimizes misinterpretations during the election cycle (United State Election Assistance Commission, 2010).

In Nigeria, section 2(a) and (b) as well as section 154 of the Electoral Act 2010 establish the power of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to conduct voter and civic Education. According to section 2 of the Act, "In addition to the functions conferred on all by the Constitution, the Commission shall have power to: (a) Conduct voter and civic education. (b) Promote knowledge of sound democratic election

process". This legal power of the Commission has often been interpreted to mean that the commission has a principal responsibility to conduct voter and civic education. Consequently, other traditional agencies of civic and voter education expects the commission to take the lead on this. Over the years, the commission has been increasing its budgetary allocation to voter education. Inspite of this growing budgetary outlay on voter education, the impact on knowledge of voters remains unclear. This raises a number of questions regarding the capacity of the commission to conduct civic and voter education on its own, the appropriateness and reach of materials, the adequacy of the strategies adopted. It also raises the issues of burden sharing and above all the need to understand how voter and civic education is carried out in other countries. (Ibeanu, 2014).

An electoral body's first step in formulating a message for the people is to define the audience. Most electoral bodies have two major audiences; the voters and the candidates. The media may also work to inform the public on a mass scale, but it is the key responsibility of the elections office to act as the official resource for accurate and timely election information. After the identification of the audience, the agency can determine the kind of information voters and candidates want and the best ways to disseminate that information.

One of the biggest challenges an election official faces is presenting and organizing large amount of information in a logical manner so that people can easily find the information they seek. One approach is to categorize all the available information into topic areas and then implement across multiple platforms including websites, which have become the primary information delivery tool for many jurisdiction. (United States Election Assistance Commission, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Voter Education typically addresses voters' motivation and preparedness to participate fully in elections. It relatively more complex type of information about voting and the electoral process and is concerned with concepts such as the link between basic human rights and voting rights. Voter Education compasses a detailed presentation of the basic voter information that every voter must have to enable him arrive, prepare at the polling station and vote. It focuses primarily on the electoral rights and responsibilities of citizens and ensure that citizens understand their rights and responsibilities, a function bestowed on INEC by the Electoral Act 2022.

Inspite of the above, a significant number of the electorates are not conversant with candidates that contest elections and the dates scheduled for such elections to enable the electorates determine who could steer the ship of leadership as the Election Day approaches. Adequate information on date of election and knowledge of candidates that contest elections is key to making an informed decision at the point of casting the ballot. It is common knowledge that some electorates ask to know the contestants even at the venue and point of casting their ballots to determine who to vote which portends a great danger to the society as such lack of adequate information could lead to charlatans taken over the centre stage of governance as we experience now in this country that has led to the poor state of governance in the country.

In view of the above, it is necessary to determine south-south residents' assessment of INEC Sensitization and Citizen's involvement in the 2023 general elections in Nigeria.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The aim of this study is to establish how South-South residents of Nigeria assess the Independent Electoral Commission (INEC) Sensitization and level of citizens involvement in the 2023 general elections.

The specific objectives of the study are to:

(1) Determine how the South-South residents assess level of awareness INEC Communication raised among electorates on the political parties and candidates that contested the elections.
(2) Determine how the South-South residents assess the level of awareness INEC communication raised among electorates on election dates, voting time and procedures.

1.4 Research questions

(1) What is the assessment of South – South residents regarding the level at which INEC's Communication raised awareness on the Candidate that contested the elections?
(2) What is the assessment of South – South residents regarding the extent to which INEC's Communication raised awareness on the dates for the elections?

1.5 Significance of the study

The study shall be of immense benefit to the INEC as the Commission shall be privileged to know the views of the public regarding INEC Sensitization and Citizens involvement in the 2023 general elections in the South – South region. This

indicates that the research work shall serve as a feedback mechanism to INEC in the quest to raise electoral awareness through well thought out messages.

Expectedly, the study shall contribute to available literature and therefore shall serve as a valuable literature to further researchers who engage in similar studies.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual review

Voter education

Voter Education represents the action of disseminating information materials and programmes as designed to inform voters about the specifics and mechanisms of the voting process for a particular election. It is basically providing citizens with basic information about participating in elections which focus on how to vote rather than for who to vote. Voter Education mostly handover citizens with the knowledge of how to register, how to complete ballot papers and the electoral system generally. Based on the electoral system in one's country, who is eligible to vote, where and how to register to vote, how electorates can check the voter list to ensure they have been duly included, where, when and how to vote, who the candidates are and how to file complaints are the issues that will be addressed by voter education.

The main goal of voter education is to ensure that all potential voters are equipped with the necessary knowledge about specific elections in order to execute their right to vote to the fullest and understand the entire electoral process. An effective voter education helps potential voters understand their rights, their political system, the contests they are being asked to decide, how and where to vote and to participate meaningfully in the voting process. Voter education should reach out and be accessible to all electorate constituents equally; men and women, disadvantaged groups as well as mainstream voters. Special factor and scenarios also should be considered during voter education, such as high rates of illiteracy or the use of different languages in a country, the inclusion of minority groups, internally displaced persons and other marginalized segments of society and consideration of young adults eligible to vote for the first time. Effective voter education campaigns start early and continue throughout the election process. Voter education is often provided by the State itself often through the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to strengthen the democratic values by increasing voter education. There is need for every citizen of voting age to be actively involved in governance. Civic education is not limited to participation in classrooms, neighbourhoods, groups and organizations. Civic education empowers us to be well informed, active citizens and gives us the opportunity to change the world around us. It is a vital part of any democracy and equips the ordinary people with knowledge about our democracy and our constitution.

Voter Education is critical to ensuring that voters can effectively exercise their voting rights and express their political will through the electoral process. When voters are not prepared or motivated in the electoral process, the questions may begin to arise about the legitimacy, representativeness and responsiveness of elected leaders and institutions. Voter education is a very focused understanding targeted at eligible voters and addresses specific electoral events and the general electoral process. Voter education is necessary component of the electoral process required in any given country in developing an environment within which free and fair elections may take place. It typically addresses voters' motivation and preparedness to participate fully in elections. It simplifies relatively complex types of information about voting and the electoral process such as the link between basic human rights and voting rights, role and responsibilities, relationship between elections and democracy and the conditions necessary for democratic elections, secrecy of the ballot the importance of each vote, it's impact on public accountability, and how votes translate into seats. (Katusiimeh, 2015).

A key dimension that forms an integral part of securing meaningful voter participation and the promotion of a full-fledged electoral democracy is civic and voter education. Centrally, civic and voter education ensures the readiness, willingness and ability of voters in participating in electoral activities. It imparts basic voter information which enables every voter to arrive well prepared at the correct voting station and to vote on the dedicated voting day(s) as evidenced by the trend of its incorporation in most legal frameworks of African countries, such as constitutions, and legislations, the role and significance of civic and voter education in the enhancement of voter participation in the democratic electoral process have increasingly gained prominence on the continent. During the pre-election period the preparedness and willingness of voters to participate in the democratic electoral process are contingent on the nature and level of civic and voter education that is imparted mainly by the election management bodies. This pre-election phase is crucial for encouraging full participation in elections. It consists of the provision and management of civic and voter education which helps to prevent a declining voter turnout and spoilt votes. The inadequacy of civic and voter education is

both directly and indirectly associated with poor turnout and participation in voter registration, lack of understanding of voting procedures under age, voting and election violence civic engagement is an imperative building block, given that education for active citizenship is the most effective manner to encourage full participation in the democratic electoral processes.

Election management bodies

Election management bodies are often mandated to conduct civic and voter education by constitution and legislation. When explicitly interpreted, this constitutes a legal power conferred on election management bodies in the sense that they bear the principal legal responsibility to conduct civic and voter education. As a consequence, civic rights movements or/and civil society organizations similarly conduct civic and voter education in collaboration with the election management bodies. The laws allow these principals duty bearers to take the lead. The election management bodies are obliged to ensure that their activities and operation benefit the citizens. Generally, the responsibility naturally entails conducting civic and voter education programmes and events that are geared towards empowering target groups. These groups comprises people that traditionally experienced specific and disproportionate difficulties in accessing information and knowledge about their basic democratic right and freedoms, such as the right to vote and the right to be elected. In many societies, persons with disabilities, women, rural communities, economically disadvantaged persons, rural and ethnic minorities, and elderly persons have traditionally been excluded from participation in election.

2.2 Theoretical framework

Democratic participant theory

Democratic participant media theory is propounded by Dennis Mc Quail in 1987, the theory considers local information, feedbacks and social actions in community level to be the role of media. Ojobor (2002) citing Mc Quail (1987), gives the principle of the democratic participant media theory as individual citizens and minority groups have the rights of access to media (right to communicate) and rights to be served by the media according to their determination of need. The organisation and content of the media should not be subject to centralised political or state bureaucratic control. The media organisations professionals or clients of the media, groups, organisations and local communities should have their own media small scale interactive and participant media. Certain social needs relating to the mass media are not adequately expressed through individual consumer demands not through the state and its major institutions, communication is too important to be left to professionals. The theory emerged because of the dissatisfaction with other models such as libertarian theory, social responsibility theory and so on. The democratic participant theory believes there is democratic and professional hegemony in the media theory and the media is totally commercial.

Mc Quail (2005) sees the theory as reflecting public reaction against commercialization and monopolization of private owned media and against centralism and bureaucratization of public broadcasting institutions concerning the media, the theory calls for greater attention to the needs, interests of the receiver in a political society. In place of monopolization, it calls for pluralism in place of centralism, it advocates for decentralization and localism.it insists that the media conglomerates be replaced or at least juxtaposed with small- scale media enterprises. It calls for “horizontal” instead of top-down” communication. The theory accords priority to the associational mode of communication. It has concern for feedback.

The theory is believed to conserve and revive local cultures by promoting the right to information (global and local), right to express (feedback), right to use new technologies (means of communication), freedom to local data, freedom to take part in social action, etc. in the process it expects the government to provide funds, trainings and subsidies after identification if they have financial or technical activities. The theory considers local information, feedbacks and social action in community level to be the roles of media. It discourages uniform, monopolized and commercialised and commercialised media culture. Rather, it wants load non-institutionalised media to provide the information between the media and the audience possible as the population is less. It also encourages feedback which is only possible in small groups and communities. The model is completely non-political and does not bolster political control. Its main objectives are to encourage national development, support local culture and maintaining a good relation with other countries. The democracy which is the crux of INEC’S voters’ education messages intended to raise awareness of the electorates towards participating in the democratic process to achieve a credible, free and fair elections.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The correlation survey research method was used to carry out the study. The choice of the research method was predicated on the nature of the study which involved eliciting response of respondence from the south-south of Nigeria on the subject of investigation. The population of the study focused on the residents' of south-south geopolitical zone of Nigeria; However, the target population will consist of the residents of the State capitals which consist of 835, 6003 from the six (6) State capitals of the south-south region of Nigeria according to the 2022 National Population Census record. This is distributed as follows, 620, 000, 1903, 000,657,000, 3,325,000. 1,329,000 and 524,400 for Asaba, Benin City, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Uyo and Yenagoa respectively.

Sample size 400 for the study was determined through Taro Yemene formula analysis for minimum sample size analysis. The sample size for each city was selected through proportional sampling technique. The sample size of 400 residents is distributed as 30, 91, 31, 154, 64, 25 for Asaba, Benin City, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Uyo and Yenagoa respectively In the selected State capitals, the researcher will adopt purposive sampling technique to administer the instruments on only those who were exposed to INEC's voter education awareness messages.

Table 3. 1: Sample and Distribution of Sample Size of sin and States

S/NO.	NAME OF STATE CAPITALS	POPULATION OF RESIDENTS	SAMPLE SIZE OF RESIDENTS
1.	Asaba	620,003	30
2.	Benin City	1,903,000	91
3.	Calabar	657,000	31
4.	Port Harcourt	3,320,000	159
5.	Uyo	1,329,000	64
6.	Yenagoa	524,400	25
	TOTAL	**8,356,003**	**400**

4.0 RESULT PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

The result of the analysis of the data collected is presented in Table 4.1. The study adopted descriptive inferential statistical tools to analyze the data. The descriptive statistical tools used are simple percentage, mean and standard deviates for the analysis.

Table 4.1 Questionnaire distribution

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Returned	385	96.4	96.4	96.4
Not returned	15	3.6	3.6	100
Total	400	100.0		

The Table 4.1 above shows that 400 copies of the questionnaire were distributed. A total of 385 copies representing 96.4% were returned while 15 copies representing 3.6% were not returned. Consequently, the returned 385 copies were used for the study.

Table 4.2: Gender of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	cumulative Percent
Male	206	53.1	53.1	53.1
Female	179	46.9	46.9	100.0
Total	385	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.2 shows that 206 respondents representing 53.1% were male while 179 respondents representing 46.9% were female. The implication is that male respondents were more than the female.

Table 4.3: Age brackets of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18 – 30	147	38.5	38.5	38.5
31 – 40	176	46.1	46.1	84.6
41 – 50	58	14.3	14.3	98.9
51 & above	4	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total	385	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.3 shows that 147 respondents representing 38.5% were in the age bracket between 18 – 30. 176 respondents representing 46.1% were in the age range between 31 – 40. 58 respondents representing 14.3% were in the bracket between 41 – 50 while respondents representing 1.1% were in the range between 51 and above.

Table 4.4: Respondents Highest Academic Qualification

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
SSCE	76	19.9	19.9	19.9
ND/NCE	121	31.3	31.3	51.2
HND/BSC	143	37.2	37.2	88.4
HIGHER DEGREE	45	11.6	11.6	100.0
Total	385	100.0	100.0	

The Table 4.4 above shows that 76 respondents representing 19.9% had senior school certificate as the highest academic qualifications, 121 respondents representing 31.3 had either ND/NCE. 143 respondents representing 37.2 had either HND/BSC degree while 45 respondents representing 11.6% had higher degrees.

Table 4.5: Respondents Occupation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Unemployed	70	17.8	17.8	17.8
Business	47	12.1	12.1	29.9
Civil/Public Servant	175	45.8	45.8	75.7
Students	84	21.3	21.3	97.0
Artisan/Craft	11	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	385	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5 above shows respondents' occupation. From the Table 70 respondents representing 17.8% were unemployed, 47 respondents representing 12.1% were into business, 175 respondents representing 45.8% were civil/Public servants, 84 respondents representing 21.3% were students while 11 respondents representing 3.0% were Artisans/Craft persons.

Table 4.6: INEC Communication raised awareness on the candidates that contested in the election.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	52	10.2	10.2	10.2
No	333	89.8	89.8	100.0
Total	385	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.6 above shows whether respondents are aware of candidates that contested in the elections. A total of 52 respondents representing 102% stated that INEC Communications raised the awareness on the candidates that contested in the elections while 333 respondents representing 89.8% are of the view that they were not aware of candidates that contested elections through INEC Communication messages.

Table 4.7: INEC Communication raised awareness on the dates of the election.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	207	53.1	53.1	53.1
No	178	46.9	46.9	100.0
Total	385	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.7 above shows that 207 respondents representing 53.1% were of the view that INEC communication raised awareness on the date for the elections while 178 respondents representing 46.9% claim that they were not aware of the dates for elections through the INEC communication messages.

4.2 Discussion of findings

The research questions were carefully addressed using relevant data presented in various Tables above.

Research question 1: South – South assessment regarding the level at which INEC's Communication raised awareness on the candidates that contested the election?

The finding suggests that majority of the electorates are not aware about the candidates that contests elections through the Independent National Electoral Commission Communication messages. The INEC Communication messages have insignificant effect on electorates on awareness of candidates. It was revealed that INEC communications regarding candidates are channelled to the political parties hence the electorates are not conversant with contestants until made public by the political party through campaigns or opinion leaders of the party.

When elections come close, INEC usually publishes the final list of candidates who will contest the elections under the electoral Act 2022. The Publication for the final list help INEC define the content and numbers of parties on the ballot papers to be printed by INEC. This does not fall within the ambit of INEC communication messages but a mere publicity to political parties and candidates on their eligibility to contest the elections.

INEC also publishes the personal particulars of candidates nominated by their political parties for all elections conducted by the election body. The Commission during every election season and even of cycle elections publishes and displays the National Register of voters and polling units across the country to allow for claims and objections in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Act.

Research question 2: South – South assessment regarding the extent to which INEC's Communications raised awareness on the dates for the election.

The findings reveal that a significant number of electorates get their information/knowledge of dates of elections from INEC Communication awareness messages which are released through the use of conventional media, Social media; Interpersonal means through the Civil Society groups and other focus group interactions.

As provided in section 178 (2) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), election into the said offices shall hold not earlier than 150 days and not later than 30 days before the expiration of the tenure of the last holders of the office. Similarly, section 28 (1) of the Electoral Act 2022 requires the Commission to publish Notice for the election not later than 360 days before the date of the election. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Constitution and the Electoral Act, the Commission issues the Timetable and schedule of Activities for the elections.

The Independent Electoral Commission provides the electorate with information about all aspects and stages of the electoral process. It is also to ensure that the electorate have a proper understanding as it relates to all stages of the electoral process including time frames, timelines, appropriate procedures, complaints and redress mechanism.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

In line with the findings of the study, the researcher concludes that INEC's Citizens sensitization messages are yet to achieve the desired expectations in terms of creating the awareness on the electorates to make an informed decision on candidates. However, INEC has significantly raised the awareness of dates of elections in active collaboration with the mass media and other social media platforms.

5.2 Recommendations

I. There is need for INEC to actively and vigorously engage in citizens' sensitization

using small or cluster groups and the social media towards enlightening the electorates on the candidates for every election since the use of the conventional media is inadequate due to poor funding of INEC.

II. There is need for detailed and unbiased profile of all candidates billed to contest the elections.

III. There is need for continuous sensitization of electorates concerning election dates for the purpose of emphasis and in order for the electorates to participate during the election and to cast their ballot on election days.

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EXAMINATION OF THE BAMAKO CONVENTION AS INSTRUMENT FOR THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN AFRICA

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Abstract
Unregulated and unguided transportation, movement and disposal of hazardous wastes possess serious risk to human health and the global environment. This is because hazardous waste materials or substances have the potential to cause harm to human health or destroy the environment. These wastes are usually transported from the area or country of production or utility to other areas with low awareness or no stringent control measures. In response to the illegal dumping of hazardous waste in Africa territories by Some European companies, the council of ministers of the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) passed a resolution against the dumping of nuclear and industrial waste in African nations. The resolution in its strongest term called the dumping of toxic waste in Africa "crime against Africa and African people. This culminated in the signing of treaty known as the Bamako Convention with the aim of controlling and management of the movement and disposal of hazardous waste in Africa. The aim of this paper is to examine some of the major provisions of Bamako Convention in an attempt to control trans- boundary- movement and management of hazardous waste within Africa. The paper has highlighted some significant provisions of the convention, legal framework of the convention, Scope of the Bamako convention, code characterization of hazardous wastes, the general obligation of the parties to the convention, trans-boundary movement and notification procedures and settlement of disputes. The paper has also evaluated the current situation in Africa after Bamako convention. It concludes that dumping of Hazardous waste cannot be completely eradicated from Africa as a world community and therefore an absolute eradication cannot be achieved solely by Africans (alone) but in Collaboration with the United Nations (UN).
Key words: Hazardous waste, dumping, trans-boundary, movement and convention.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Bamako convention on the Ban of the importation into Africa and the control of the Trans boundary movement and management of the Hazardous wastes within Africa was adopted on the 30 January 1991 in Bamako, Mali. It is a treaty of African Nations prohibiting the import of any hazardous (including radioactive) waste. The convention was negotiated by twelve nations of the Organization of African Unity, (now African union) and came into force in 1998[1].

The impetus for the Bamako Convention arose from the failure of the Base Convention to prohibit trade of hazardous waste to less developed countries (LDCs) and from the realization that many developed nations were exporting toxic waste to Africa. This impression was strengthened by several prominent cases. One important case, which occurred in 1987, concerned the importation into Nigeria, 18,000 barrels of the hazardous waste from the Italian companies, Ecomar and jelly wax which had agreed to pay a local farmer Sunday Nana $100 per month for storage[2].

According to Greenpeace, industrial nations produce approximately 400 million tons of hazardous waste per year[3]. The industries in these nations often go beyond the borders of their countries (usually to developing nations) to dispose of their waste, thus engaging in what is now known as dumping site. African states particularly provide attractive sites for the disposal of hazardous waste for two main reasons. Firstly, minimal cost is involved in disposing of waste. For example, in 1989, Africa, waste disposal costs were about forty dollars per ton. In contrast, disposal cost in United States of America and Europe were twelve to thirty-six times greater and four to twenty-five times greater respectively[4].

See a seminar paper by Ekott, U. Douglas, Alli Francisca .O. (Mrs) at the LL.M class UNIBEN 2008/2009 session on 20th march 2010

[1]see http: // en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bamako Convention - Accessed 02/03/10

[2]see http:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bamako Convention -Accessed 02/03/10

[3]Ibid

[4]Akinusi, A.O. " The Bamako and Basel convention on Transboundary movement and Disposal of Hazardous Waste: A comparative and critical Analysis ' ' http//heinoline.org- Accessed 02/03/10

Secondly, there is often lack of stringent environmental control and standards in developing nations, thus making it easier for industries in Europe and United States to dispose of their waste generated by them in these nations[5]. These enable the more advanced industries to avoid tougher measures prescribed by their home governments to reduce both the use of harmful chemicals and waste production.

Waste transfer from disposal between two states can be classified into two categories: Firstly, transfer of waste as sanctioned by an important state and secondly, the transfer to and dumping of waste in a state that has not sanctioned disposal within its jurisdiction. African nation are often susceptible to the second type of transfer[6].

According to Koffa[7], out of the total volume of hazardous waste generated annually worldwide, 90 percent originates from the industrialized countries. As their generated escalate exponentially as a result of the human population and technological environment, it became obvious that an urgent need to find a place to dispose such massive and life- threatening hazards were imminent. In this era, industrialized countries have witnessed organized demonstration and protest among citizens group and environmentalists against the dumping of hazardous waste in their backyard. Their "backyard syndrome" left Africa as perfect alternative.

We cannot forget in a hurry the following incidents: (i) 1992 in Somalia 10 million tons of toxic waste dumped in its border (ii) 1989 Guinea-Bissau, 15,000 tons of pharmaceutical waste dumped in its border; (iii) 1988 port city of Koko, Nigeria 4,000 tons of toxic waste dumped in its border and (iv) 1988 Kassa Island, Conakry Gunia 15,000 tons of toxic waste dumped in its border.

* 1987 the Republic of Gabon reportedly agreed to receive radioactive waste
* 1988-89 Congo reportedly agreed to garbage 1millions tons of toxic waste in its border and many more other we might not account for[8].

Responding to the Koko incident in Nigeria, the organization of African Unity (now African union) council of Ministers passed a resolution against the dumping of nuclear and industrial waste. The resolution in its strongest term called the dumping of toxic waste in Africa "crime against Africa and African people"[9]

Bamako Convention, for all intent and purpose, is a child of necessity born out of the perceived failure of Basel convention to protect developing nations and unabated dumping of toxic waste in Africa. The aim of this paper is to examine some of the major provisions of Bamako Convention in attempt to control Trans boundary-movement and management of hazardous waste within Africa. The paper also attempts to provide an assessment of the situation in Africa after the Bamako Convention.

2.0 OVERIEW OF SOME PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

The Bamako convention provides for the definition of some key concepts. For instance, **Article 2** of the convention provides as follows:

The following substances shall be "hazardous waste" for the purpose of this conversation

a. Waste that belong to any category in Annex 1 of this convention;
b. Waste that are not covered under paragraph (a) above but are defined as, and are considered to be hazardous waste by the domestic legislation of the state of import or transit;
c. Waste which possesses any of the characteristics contained in Annex ii of this conversation.
d. Hazardous substances which have been banned, cancelled or refused registration by government regulatory action, or voluntarily withdrawn from registration in the country of manufacture, for human health or environmental reasons.

2). Wastes which, as a result of being radioactive, are subject to any international control system, including international instruments, applying specifically to radioactive materials, are included in the scope of this convention.

3). Waste which derives from the normal operation of a ship, the discharge of the Which is covered by another international instrument, shall not fall within the scope of this convention.

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[5]Ibid

[6]Ibid

[7] see koffa, " MT Africa Remains a Dumping Site for Hazardous Waste: The weaknesses of the Basel and Bamako Convention" http:// www.theliberian dialogue.org/articles/c.020807tws.htm- Accessed 25/02/10

[8]Ibid

[9]Ibid

Article 3 makes provision for a national definition of Hazardous Waste:

1. Each state shall, within six months of becoming a party to this convention, inform the secretariat of the convention, considered or defined as hazardous under its nation legislation and of any requirements concerning trans- boundary movement procedures applicable to such wastes.
2. Each party shall subsequently inform the secretariat of any significant changes to the information it has provided pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. The secretariat shall forthwith inform all parties of the information it has received pursuant to paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article.
4. Parties shall be responsible for making the information transmitted to them by the secretariat under paragraph 3 of this Article available to their exporters and other appropriate bodies.

The definition of Hazardous Waste above is comprehensive and all embracing. It plugs every loophole in Basel convention. As a writer put it:

> *A critical weakness of Basel convention is that the definition of waste is limited to substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law. The Basel Action Network, a vociferous critic of what it describes as the recycling loophole, argues that most waste trade to developing countries that is claimed to be destined for revise or recycling is either 'sham' recycling, where it is not really for recycling at all, but will be dumped or buried by the importer, or 'dirty' recycling where recycling process itself will involve pollution of environment and risk to the health of workers*[10].

We shall not dissipate energy on definition of term as detailed definitions are already provided in the convention[11].

3.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE CONVENTION

The convention has the following legal provisions:

1 The convention considers that for the purpose of the convention, any trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes under the following situations as illegal traffic.
   a) If carried out without notification, pursuant to the provisions of the convention. To all states concerned or
   b) If carried out without the consent, pursuant to the provisions of the convention, of a state concerned; or
   c) If consent is obtained from States concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud; or
   d) If it does not conform in a material way with the documents; or
   e) If it results in deliberate disposal of hazardous wastes in contravention of the convention and of the general principles of international law.

2 Each State shall introduce appropriate national legislation for imposing criminal penalties on all persons who have planned, carried out, or assisted in such illegal imports. Such penalties shall be sufficiently high to both punish and deter such conduct

3 In case of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes deemed to be illegal traffic as the result of conduct on the part of the exporter or generator, the State of export shall ensure that the wastes in question are taken back by the exporter or generator or if necessary by itself into the State of export, within 30 days from the time the State of export has been informed about the illegal traffic. To this end the States concerned shall not oppose, hinder or prevent the return of those wastes to the states of export and appropriate legal action shall be taken against the contravention

4 In case of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes deemed to be illegal traffic as a result of conduct on part of the importer or disposer, the State of import shall ensure that the wastes in question are returned to the exporter by the importer and that legal proceedings according to the provisions of the convention are taken against the contravener(s).

[10] Andrews Alan, "Beyond the Ban- can the Basel convention adequately safeguard the interest of the world's poor in the international Trade of Hazardous Waste".www.lead-journal.org/ content/09167.pdf.Accessed 03/03/10

[11] see general Article 1,2,&3 of Bamako Convention.

3.1 Scope of the Bamako convention

The Bamako convention is a treaty of African nations prohibiting the importation of hazardous waste into Africa. Such wastes include radioactive waste. The convention came into effect in 1998.The scope of the convention is restricted to hazardous waste, though it does not include waste from ship discharges covered by another convention. Hazardous substances banned, cancelled or refused registration by government regulatory action for health or environmental reasons are defined as hazardous wastes under the convention.

Radioactive wastes are also covered by the convention in **article 2.** Parties to the convention agreed to to enact legislation identifying and categorizing hazardous wastes not already listed in the convention (Article 3). The convention was aimed at achiving the following purposes;

I. To prohibit the importation of hazardous and radioactive wastes into the Continent of Africa for any reason
II. To minimize and control trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes within the African continent.
III. To prohibit all ocean and inland water dumping or incineration of hazardous wastes.
IV. To ensure that disposal of wastes is conducted in an environmentally sound manner
V. To promote cleaner production over the pursuit of a permissible emissions approach based on assimilative capacity assumptions
VI. To establish the precautionary principle.

Article 2 of the convention gives description of the convention including types of waste that are subject to the convention. Details of the waste are described in a series of Annexes. The Bamako Convention consider any of the listed constituents as hazardous waste regardless of hazardous characteristics unlike the Basel convention, where certain constituents are not considered hazardous waste unless they possess on of a series of listed hazardous characteristics.

Specific categories of waste constituents described in Annex 1 includes radioactive waste, while hazardous characteristics are described in Annex II including toxic, poisonous, explosive, corrosive, inflammable, eco toxic (is poisonous to plants and animals), and infectious waste. Notably this Article includes:

Hazardous substances which have been banned, cancelled or refused registration by Government regulatory action, or voluntarily withdrawn from registration in the country of manufacture for human health or environmental reasons [12].

This clause recognizes a history of attempted to dump unwanted, banned or dangerous products such as deregistered pharmaceuticals in Africa countries often under the guise of humanitarian aid[13].

The Convention does not affect the sovereignty of countries over their territorial sea or economic exclusive zone as defined within the law of sea and it also has no effect on the right of countries with respect to other international agreement[14].

4.0 THE CONVENTION CODE CHARACTERIZATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

In order to ensure effective implementation of the convention and management of hazardous wastes movement in Africa, the convention established a coding system to characterize hazardous waste in annex II and give definitions as follows:

H1 Explosive: An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste or mixture of substances or waste which itself is capable of by chemical reaction or producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings

H3 Flammable liquids: It define flammable liquids as liquids or mixture of liquids or liquids containing solid in solution or suspension which gives off flammable vapour at temperature of not more than 60.0 degree Celsius closed up test or not more than 65.6 degree Celsius, open cup test.

H4.1 Flammable solids: Solids or waste solids, other than those classes as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.

[12] Article 2 (1) (d
[13] http:// www.ntn.org.au/cchandbook/Bamako/ con-sc.html - Accessed 03/03/10
[14] Ibid

H4.2 Substances or waste liable to spontaneous combustion: Substances or waste which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up on contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.
H4.3 Substances or wastes which, in contact with water emit flammable gases: Substances or waste which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneous flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities**.**
H5.1 Oxidizing: Substances or wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generate by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials.
H5.2 Organic peroxides: Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent O-O structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition
H6.1 Poisonous (Acute): Substances or waste liable either to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact.
H6.2 Infectious Substances: Substances or wastes containing viable microorganisms or their toxins which are known or suggested to cause disease in animals or human.
HB Corrosives: Substances or waste which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue or in the case of leakage, will materially damage, or even destroy other goods or the means of transport: They may also cause other hazards.
H11 Toxic (Delayed or chronic): Substances or waste which, if they are inhaled or ingested, or if they penetrate the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.
H12 Ecotoxic: Substances or wastes which if released. Present or may present immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation and / or toxic effect upon biotic systems.
H13: Capable by any means after disposal, of yielding another material's leachate, which possess any of the characteristics listed above.

5.0 GENERAL OBLIGATION OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

Article 4 spells out the obligation on the parties to the convention to cooperate with each other member state to stop the import and trade of hazardous or radioactive waste in Africa. It empowers African nations to apply legal or other means to prevent the import of hazardous or radioactive waste into Africa from non- Contracting countries.

5.1 All parties have a duty to inform the secretariat concerning any illegal waste trade

This obligation provides that all parties shall take appropriate legal, administrative and other means within the area under their jurisdiction to prohibit the import of all hazardous waste for any reason, into Africa from non-Contracting parties. Such import shall be deemed illegal and a criminal act[15].

Parties are required to prevent any or vessel or carrier from non-party countries from dumping hazardous and/or radioactive waste at sea including incineration of waste as well as banning such activities by parties to the convention. All information relating to any dumping of this type is also required to be forwarded to the secretariat for distribution to all parties:

a. Parties in conformity with related international convention and instruments shall, in the exercise of the their jurisdiction within their internal waters, territorial seas, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, adopt legal, administrative and other appropriate measures to control all carriers from non-parties, and prohibit the dumping at sea of hazardous waste, including their incineration at sea as well as seabed and sub-seabed disposal, by contracting parties, whether in internal water, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone or high sea shall be deemed to be illegal.
b. Parties shall forward, as soon as possible, all information relating to dumping of hazardous waste to the secretariat which shall distribute the information to all contracting parties[16].

In consideration of concern of African countries the Bamako Convention permits the Trans-boundary movement of waste within Africa, so that prohibition is therefore limited to importation into Africa by non parties[17].

For the waste already existing in the member states, they are required to undertake a number of actions so as to ensure effective implementation of the convention.

The details of these actions are put in Article 4(3) [18].

[15] Article 4(1)

5.2 Each party is expected to:

- Reduce the production of hazardous waste;
- Impose a strict, unlimited liability as well as joint and several liabilities on hazardous waste generators;
- Ensure that environmentally sound waste treatment facilities are available in the country generating hazardous waste;
- Submit information to the secretariat on waste produced in their country; and

The Bamako Convention incorporates important and progressive principle that are crucial to ecologically sustainable development of countries in economic transition. In order to avoid the import, that developing countries avoid older polluting technologies practices and where possible adopt clean, non-polluting technologies and practices [19].

The Bamako convention incorporates both the precautionary principle which permits action to prevent pollution releases in the absence of absolute scientific proof that environmental harm may result. It also requires a commitment to action and measures to support encourage and promote cleaner production technologies[20].

In particular **Article 4(3) (f)** of the convention requires that each party shall:

Strive to adopt and implement the preventive, precautionary approach to pollution problem which entails, inter-alia, preventing the release into the environment of substances which may cause harm to humans or the environment without waiting for scientific proof regarding such harm. The parties shall co-operate with each other in taking the appropriate measures to complement the precautionary principle to pollution prevention through the application of clean production methods, rather than the pursuit of a permissible emissions approach based on assimilative capacity assumptions. In other words, contracting parties should carefully select industrial processes and technologies which have the lowest possible potential to cause pollution rather than establishing technologies that require a license to pollute and then try to calculate how much pollution the local environment and population can tolerate [21].

In this respect each contacting party has an obligation to consider the entire life cycle of products and apply clean production method to raw materials selection, extraction and processing.

The Convention also makes it clear that "pollution control" devices such as filters and scrubbers do not constitute clean production. It also makes it clear that dilution of pollutants, transfer from one environment media to another (e.g dumping in a river instead of a landfill) or volume reduction through incineration are not clear production.

Another principle incorporated in this convention is the principle of state co-operation. The Convention urges the parties to co-operate with each other in taking the appropriate measures to prevent pollution. With respect to transport and trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste, the contracting parties are obliged to ensure that[22].

- The trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste is only allowed if the state of export does not have the technical capacity and the necessary facilities to treat or dispose of hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner;
- Waste is subject to generally accepted and recognized international rules and standards in the field of packaging, labelling and transport;
- Accurate documentation of the hazardous waste shipment from the country of origin to country of import is maintained;
- Parties shall prohibit or shall not permit the export of hazardous waste if the state of import has prohibited the import of waste;
- A waste exporting country must obtain from the country of import a consent in writing to the specific import otherwise the purported waste shipment would amount to illegal action.

According to professor L.A Atsegbua,[23] the important of the imposition of strict liability under the convention relieves the court of obligations to set legal standard necessary for proof and liability.

Article 5 clarifies the role of each member country in establishing a competent Authority, Focal Point and a Dump watch.

To facilitate the implementation of the convention, the parties shall;

[19] Ibid
[20] Ibid
[21] Ibid
[22] Article 4(3) (i)-(m)
[23] ATSEGBUA, L. etal Environment law and Practice (Lagos, Ababa press 2004) 201.

1. Designate or establish one or more competent Authority and one focal point. One competent Authority shall be designated to receive the notification in from a state of transit:
2. Inform the secretariat, within three months of date of entry into force of this convention for them, which agency they have designated as their focal point;
3. Inform the secretariat, within one month of the date of decision of any change regarding the designation made by them under paragraph 2 above;
4. Appoint a national body to act as a Dump watch. In such capacity as a Dump watch, the designated national body only will be required to co-ordinate with the concerned government and non-governmental bodies.

6.0 TRANS-BOUNDARY MOVEMENT AND NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In other to effectively monitor trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes, detailed notification procedures are set out in **Article 6**. It describes how member countries intending to export hazardous waste have to notify all the countries that may be affected by the waste shipment. However, the competent Authority can get the producer or the generator to notify the affected countries in writing. There are specific information listed in Annex IVA which must be included and should be written in a language acceptable to the importing country. Only one notification need to be sent to state concerned[24].

The party of import shall respond to the notifier in writing consenting to the movement with or without conditions, denying permission for the movement, or requesting additional information. A copy of the final response of the state of import shall be sent to the competent authorities of the state concerned that are parties to the convention.

The State of export shall not allow the trans-boundary movement until it has received:

a. Written consent of the state of import; and
b. from the state of import, written confirmation of the existence of a contract between the exporter and the disposer specifying environmentally sound management of the waste in question [25].

Each State of transit which is a party to the convention shall promptly acknowledge to the notifier receipt of the notification. It may subsequently respond to the notifier in writing, within 60 days, consenting to the movement with or without conditions, denying permission for the movement, or requesting additional information. The state of export shall not allow the trans-boundary movement to commence until it has received the written consent of the state of transit.[26]

In the case of a trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste where waste are legally defined as or considered to be hazardous waste only:

a. By the state of export the requirements of paragraph 8 of this Article that apply to the exporter and state of export, respectively;
b. By the party of import, or by state of import and transit which are parties to this convention, the requirements of paragraph 1,3,4 and 6 of this Article that apply to the exporter and state of export shall apply.

7.0 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

In the event of disputes between member countries, the country concerned much seek a settlement through negotiation, mediation or other peaceful means. If the member countries cannot settle their dispute the issue will be submitted to an ad hoc arbitration group established by the conference of Parties or submitted to the International court of justice [40].

8.0 THE SITUATION AFTER BAMAKO CONVENTION

As already pointed out in introduction, the pre-Bamako convention era was characterized with deliberate and indiscriminate dumpling of hazardous waste in Africa counties by industrialized nations.

Expectedly, this phenomenon sparked outrage of the supreme political body of Africa, the organization of Africa unity (now African union) calling it “crime against African and African people"[41].

The Bamako convention, if carefully implemented, would prevent the illegal dumping of hazardous waste into African territories or at least reduce it to a minimal level. Unfortunately, this is

[24] Article 6(1)
[25] Article 6 (2) (3)
[26] Article 6(4)
[39] Article 13(1)
[40] Article 20(1), (2)

not the case. The unfolding scenario in Africa speaks volume about the failure of the Bamako convention.

Recently, over 500 tons of petrochemicals that contain a mixture of petroleum distillates, hydrogen sulphide, mercaptans, phenolic compound and sodium hydroxide dumped around 15 sites in Abidjan reportedly affected the food chain, so vital to human survival, including water bodies and air quality were threatened[42].

Another such incident is the pathetic case of Somalia. For the past 15 years, the coast of Somalia has been used as an illegal dumping ground for several European companies. These companies have dumped their most toxic substances including nuclear and chemical waste into Somalia water. The Asian Tsunami has further exacerbated the problem as a tidal wave smashed open the containers of the toxic waste and spread the contaminations as far as 10 or more kilometres inland. Some of the ground water has been contaminated [45].

Dumpling of electrical waste (e-waste) has been of particular issues in Asia (specifically China, India and Bangladesh) and growing problem in Africa (specifically Nigeria) [46].

Report shows that as of April 2006, 500 loads of computer equipment were arriving in Lagos each month. As much as 75 percent of the incoming equipment (monthly from governmental entities in United States is unusable and are simply dumping. Photographs taken by Basel Action Network (BAN) in Lagos show scrapped electronic lying in wetlands, along roadside, being examined by curious children and burning uncontained landfills [47]. Plethora of such incidents abound in Africa for various reasons.

A senior law lecture at the faculty of law, university of Benin, Omoruyi [48], criticizing the convention particularly Article 4(3) which provides the African countries should cooperate with regards to trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste where state of import has the technical capacity and necessary facilities or suitable disposal site to dispose of the waste in question in environmentally sound and efficient manner, opined that it is a dangerous provision.

According to him, there is no guarantee that some unscrupulous African leader will not secretly allow the importation of hazardous waste in exchange for foreign exchange and then try to export it to some other unsuspecting African countries. Again, it is difficult to see any African country for the time being that meet the requirements. He concluded the convention is unrealistic.

9.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Like many other writer and contributors to an area of study on the vexed issue: It is suggested that dumping of Hazardous waste cannot be completely eradicated from Africa as a world community: therefore an absolute eradication cannot be achieved solely by Africans (alone). Frantic step must be taken by the African Union (AU) and their member states, also prospective independence African state to give pre-eminence to Article 2(1) of the UN charter proclaiming respect for equality of all members.

Permanent seats at the security council of the UN exclusive to only five states should be abolished or all members of the AU and of the UN should integrated into the security council. These members therefore, should have equal say as to when, where and how the movement of Hazardous Waste must occur.

And if there must be an unavoidable movement of Hazardous Waste: The methods and means of the products must be regulated in accordance with the extant rules of international humanitarian law, harmonizing treatment of persons directly or remotely involve in the movement of Hazardous waste.

For hostilities to be greatly minimized, an advocation of a systematic overhaul on the African Union charter/UN charter is suggested. Improperly managed Hazardous waste Dumping may spill over to international conflicts.

Obedience to the collective decision of all members of African (AU) and allies of UN should be a must. Failure of any member/ non-members to comply may amount to such Nation been black listed as an aggressor: A pariah state against which the AU and UN can confront by way of self-protection.

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[45] Ajunwa , I. Y. " The Illicit Transfer and dumpling of toxic waste. The Adverse Effect of toxic and electronic waste on human rights" (2007) 8 being a paper present in nation council on human rights 4th session on March 5, 2007.

[46] Ibid

[47] Ibid

[48] Omoruyi, I. O. The legal process and environmental protection in Nigeria (Ambik press 2002) 84

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN YENAGOA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BAYELSA STATE

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Abstract
The study examines entrepreneurship and economic development in Yenagoa Local Government Area, Bayelsa State. The role of entrepreneurship in economic development varies from economy to economy depending on its material resources, industrial climate and the responsiveness of the political class to the entrepreneurship function. The relationship between the entrepreneur and economic development is emphasized as entrepreneurs are thought as national assets to be cultivated, motivated and remunerated in a growing economy. Descriptive Survey was used to empirically investigate entrepreneurship and economic development in Yenagoa Local Government Area. The population of the study was 5200 registered entrepreneurs in Yengoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. Convenient sampling technique was used to pick a total number of three hundred and seventy-one (371) entrepreneurs as the sample size for the study. A total of three hundred and seventy-one (371) questionnaires were distributed while three hundred and sixty-five (365) were recovered for analysis. Taro Yamane, frequency distribution tables, percentages, mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the data collected. The study reveals that poor funding, lack of infrastructural development, cultural practices, poor implementation of Government policies and corruption are factors hindering entrepreneurship development in the area. The study recommended among others that Government and other non-governmental organizations should encourage entrepreneurs by providing adequate fund, enough infrastructures should be made available in Yenagoa Local Government Area to enable entrepreneurs contribute to economic development.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Development, Economy, Economic development, Entrepreneurship

1.0 Introduction

Economic development is the process by which the economic wellbeing and quality of life of a nation or region or local communities are improved. According to an Economist; Amartya, (2018) "Economic growth is one aspect of the process of economic development".

Entrepreneurship is one of the tools for economic development. Entrepreneurship is simply a process of designing, launching and running a new business which often initially a small business. Nigerians believe in business ownership either as an effective escape from paid employment, or to satisfy their desire to own something. Experience collected over many years of political independence has assured many African leaders in general, and those in Nigeria, in particular, that development needs entrepreneurs. Afolabi (2015) opined that entrepreneurship originated in Nigeria with barter mutual exchange of goods and services resulting in specialization among parties.

The importance of entrepreneurs in the economic and social development of any country can hardly be over-stated. From the early 1980s, unemployment has been rising phenomenally to the extent that Nigerian Government itself may not actually know the direct figure of the unemployed or the rate of unemployment today. This problem of unemployment has been further worsened by various factors, peculiar to the Nigeria situation.

These include poor planning (or no planning at all), mono economy (i.e. heavy dependence on oil with its attendant price fluctuations in the world market). Political instability occasioned by long period of military rule, etc. (Olagunju, 2004, Eremie, 2018).

The inability of government at various levels to tackles the problem of unemployment has made these governments to popularize the saying that government alone cannot provide jobs for everybody, and that people should learn to be self-employed. Before now, many people, especially the educated ones always depended on government for employment after graduation from school. As a matter of facts, many of those who constitute the ruling class today in Nigeria started their careers from government employment.

What has come out from the poor state of the Nigerian economy, at least, since the beginning of 1980, is that many are learning and wishing to be on their own rather than looking up to government for employment. Today, there are many University and College graduates who have established business of their own and are carrying on well. Some of these business ideas are interest and hobbies, consumer surveys, brainstorming and dreams, franchises, mass media, personal

experience and talents, trade fairs and exhibitions etcetera (Wikipedia, 2018). Business being ventures into by Nigerian entrepreneurs include poultry, farming, animal rearing, hairdressing barbing, soap making, block making, commercial transportation distributive trade, estate agency, tailoring, laundry and dry cleaning, protective agency, office and industrial cleaning, bakery, private schools and computer business, cybercafé etc. All these enterprises are established and managed by individuals who deserved to be economic independent and also want to contribute their quota to the development of the nation. Today, such enterprises are spreading all over the place, cities, towns and villages across the country However, these entrepreneurs are facing divers' challenges to grow their businesses. The aim of this study is to examine the role of entrepreneurship in economic development and the problems facing entrepreneurs in Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.

Olagunju (2004) and Eremie (2018) noted that private enterprises especially indigenous small-scale firms have vital role to play in promoting the social and economic wellbeing of the nation. Hence indigenous entrepreneurship is likely to be much more important in small scale business than in giant firms.

The promotion of small-scale business is a well-recognized and much heralded strategy of industrial development in developed and developing countries and its ability to enhance entrepreneurship and managerial skills. Development economists are of the opinion that labour-intensive industries can enhances employment generation as well as advances wide variety of developmental goals like improved income distribution generation and diffusion of technology and industrial skills, increases utilization of local resources, improved spatial distribution of industrial activities and reduction of rural urban population movement.

Entrepreneurship has evolved from traditional forms of production which are land, labour and capital and these earlier factors of production may be said to have given way to; knowledge; collaboration and process engagement; with such factors as; intellectual capital, social capital and human capital acquiring holding prominence within the new trend. Entrepreneurship has become one of the most powerful and influential forces of change in the world. Technological innovation driven by scientific research has led to radical social and economic changes. Companies like Apple, Facebook, Genentech and Cisco all derive their success in part due to the innovative application of novel technology. Apple for instance, produce consumer products like, iPhones, iPads, iPods, which are sold all around the world. Though the founder of Apple computers, Steve Jobs, died in 2011; the company that he left behind generates billions of dollars in tax revenues for his home country, the United States. This is used to pay the salaries of civil servants, build roads, schools, hospitals, and more to mention a few but one glaring benefit of entrepreneurship is that it has been variously considered as the engine propelling the growth of the business sector as well as a driving force behind the rapid expansion of the social economy sector (Austin et al., 2006).

On a general note, entrepreneurship provides the creative force of economic development because entrepreneurs initiate economic change by creating new goods and services, new firms, and innovative solutions to local and global needs. Through entrepreneurship, important innovations enter the market leading to new products or production processes which eventually increase efficiency via the conveyance of competition into the market and it plays a vital role in the development of democracy. It expands opportunity and unpacks individual initiative and creativity (Goodale et al., 2011; Agboli & Ukaegbu, 2006; Thaddeus, 2012).

It is equally important to note that the present day giant companies were once small-scale industries, which grew over the years to become giant companies. In addition, as many small firms are dependent on large firms for raw materials or finished products, which would be costly without economics of mass production undertaken by the large business firms, likewise larger firms are dependent on small firms who assist in distributing their goods and services.

In view of the impact of small-scale industries in improving the socio-economic conditions of a nation, most developed and developing countries have made initiatives to promote indigenous entrepreneurship in small scale business. In Nigeria, for examples, typical actions of the government takes the form of policy initiatives and directives to organization, such as Ministry of Commerce and industry, National Directorate of Employment Development, Ministry of Labour and Productivity, Centre for Management Developments, Research Institutes etc.as executing agencies with responsibility for stimulating, supposing and sustaining entrepreneurship development (Lawal , 2000; Gupta, 2013).

The history of the more advanced nations of the world is repetitive with examples of entrepreneurs who started their enterprise at their back of their "houses" and by slow and steady progress became the financial magnates of our time. The history of big enterprises and industrial revolution started with these men whose imaginative, ventures into business that gave rise to the present day technology. As we have already seen, even in countries where capitalism is not an established economic system, the government has often stepped in to assume the functions of entrepreneurs by initiating actions or accepting responsibilities. It is not surprising that in most of the western world, where the free enterprise system is an established phenomenon, the governments of the more developed countries have taken positive steps at one time or another to encourage the growth and expansion of entrepreneurs, The accounts of the escorts of the Venetian merchant vessels of the 14th century are well known, the release of power to the British East India company is an easy recalled or, as in the United States, government aid in the construction of western rail-roads come to mind to mention but a few instances.

The purpose of this section is to review from several aspects the problems and prospects of Nigerian entrepreneurs. Nigerians entrepreneurs include not only innovating and imitating entrepreneurs but also the people who undertake managerial or administrative functions. Entrepreneurs tell the rest of labour what to do and sees that it is done. The man who engaged in the kind of work can be called the entrepreneur, the manager, the risk-taker, the decision-maker, the administrator, or the boss.

Despite the presence of many entrepreneurs in Yenagoa, the high rate of unemployment which is 28% in a population of 19, 7050 (1996 population census) suggests that these entrepreneurs are facing some challenges that are hindering their performance. It is against this background that it becomes pertinent to research the issues, challenges and the prospect of entrepreneurship in Yenagoa.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The reality facing the Nigerian economy is that, the level of entrepreneurship and the rate at which people are willing to start up new business and the stability of the existing ones are dampening. About 80% of Small and medium enterprises are stifled because of poor financing and other associated problems (Fatai, 2011). The problem of financing business is not so much the sources of funds but its accessibility. Factors constraining funds accessibility are the stringent conditions set by financial institutions, lack of adequate collateral and credit information and cost of accessing funds.

The situation is further compounded by other factors such as culture orientations, corruption, political instability and myriad of other factors, all of which combine to create a general feeling of apathy towards entrepreneurship skills. In the case of Bayelsa state, since its creation in 1996, is yet to adopt the prerequisite policies, skills and provision of basic infrastructures that would promote entrepreneurship activities that serves as catalysts for industrialization. The state is term as Civil Servant state and any crises within the civil service rocks the entire economy. And this has triggered high rates of youth restiveness leading to high crime rates in the area. Kulo (2010) carried out a study in entrepreneurship and Economic development in Delta state and concluded that the problems of entrepreneurs across environmental contexts is owing to the environmental peculiarities.

Charles (2012) in his studies in Port-Harcourt observed that infrastructures, cultural practices, governmental inconsistent policies, and other issues dominantly affects business growth and plausible lacks the required scientific reinforcement. Therefore, the gap in the literature which this study intends to fill is based on the fact that no research of this nature had been conducted in Yenagoa Local Government Area. Hence, this study is to examine whether what has been obtainable in other studies could be replicated in Yenagoa Local Government Area. In view of the foregoing, the following research questions will address this study;

i. To what degree does policy inconsistence affect entrepreneurship development in Yenagoa Local Government Area?
ii. To what extent does cultural practices affect entrepreneurship activities in Yenagoa Local Government Area?
iii. To what magnitude does corrupt practices affects entrepreneurship activities and development in Yenagoa Local Government Area?
iv. To what extent does the level of infrastructural development affect entrepreneurship activities and development in Yenagoa Local Government Area?
v. What are the likely prospects for entrepreneurial growth in Yenagoa Local Government Area in particular and Bayelsa State in general?

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Area of the study

The study was carried out in Yenagoa Local Government Area, Bayelsa State of Nigeria where infrastructural development is necessary to encourage entrepreneurship development, and its aim to examine the prospects and problems of entrepreneurship in the area with the aim of boasting the Economy for industrialization. The study adopted the descriptive survey method mainly because the study is geared towards a specific existing problem of lack of industries that ought to help absorb the teeming unemployed youth that has taken to crime as a result of this problem. The study also adopted graphic illustration to define factors behind the problems of entrepreneurship development in the area. Percentage analysis was also employed to describe the relative ratio of each factor to other factors.

Yenagoa local Government Area (LGA) of Bayelsa State is within Niger Delta Area and it is located on longitude of 4.8678 N and 5.8987 E. The Local government is sub divided into different district and the area is one of the producers of the Nigeria petroleum resources. The LGA has an Area of 70km and population of 352,285 (2006 census). The list of district Area of the study is Ede-Epie, Ekeki, Imgbi, Julius Berger, Kpansia, Okaka, Swali, Tombia etcetera.

Descriptive survey design was used as research design in an attempt to empirically investigate entrepreneurship and economic development of Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. This involves the description, recording, analysis and interpretation of the present nature, composition or process of phenomena. The descriptive survey design allowed the researcher to get much deeper understanding of the subject or event, instead of a surface explanation associated with a big test of a population. It allowed the researchers to sample the opinion of the respondents with the hope of getting valuable information from it through which conclusion and recommendation could be made on the subject matter.

The population of this study comprised the entire 5200 Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMSE) in Yenagoa (Corporate Affairs Commission, 2021). Therefore, the sample of the study would be derived from the above population.

Therefore, the sample of this study was determined by using the Taro Yamane formula. This technique enhanced the identification of the process of selecting a sample size for the study. Thus, the Taro Yamane formula is stated as follows:

$$\frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where;
N= population
e = 0.05, $(e)^2 = 0.005^2 = 0.0025$

Thus,

$$\frac{5200}{1+5200 \times 0.0025}$$

5200/**14**
=371

Therefore, the sample size for this study is three hundred and seventy-one (371) entrepreneurs. The researcher adopted the convenience sampling technique in the distribution of the study's questionnaire to select 371 entrepreneurs from the population of 5200 in Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State

Then, what are the rationale for this sampling technique First, the rationale for the selection of this sampling technique is that it enabled the researcher to identify the registered entrepreneurs within the sample frame of 371 based on the available resource at the disposal of the researcher. Second, it enabled the researcher to sample the opinion of the entrepreneurs that are available and accessible to the researcher. Entrepreneurship is a self-established business, therefore, the entrepreneurs try by all means to maximize profit.

Thus, any external or internal policies that hindered this objective is often bypassed. Therefore, the accidental sampling technique helped the researcher to survey the opinion of the entrepreneurs on the roles of government policies on entrepreneurship development in Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State without interfering with their daily activities. Thirdly, since entrepreneurship is a personal business, they can only respond to questionnaire at their discretion. Therefore, the convenient sampling technique suits the peculiarities of the entrepreneurs by allowing the researcher to distribute the questionnaire to the respondents that are accessible and willing to respond to the study's questionnaire.

Three hundred and seventy-one (371) questionnaires were randomly distributed among registered entrepreneurs in the Yenagoa Local Government of Bayelsa State by the researcher. The developed questionnaire for the study was titled; **Entrepreneurship and Economic Development Questionnaire (EEDQ)**. It is a non-cognitive assessment instrument which was adopted by the researcher". Four-point rating scale of

Strongly Agree (SA) 4- points, Agree (A) rated as 3-point, Disagree (DA) 2-points and Strongly Dis Agree (SDA) 1-points. It contained two sections: 'A' and 'B'. The respondents were required to tick (✓) the option that corresponds with their opinion. Section 'A' containing item was structured to elicit demographic information on the entrepreneur's responses, was mainly of the choice variety, while section 'B' which was designed to elicit information for the four research questions formulated for this study. The instrument was distributed and monitored by the researcher across the Local government understudy. Relevant attention was provided to the entrepreneurs that needed clarification on how to fill the questionnaire. The researcher went back to the respondents after three days interval to retrieve the questionnaire.

The study also adopted secondary data to supplement any gap that would emerge from the secondary data. These data were sourced from textbooks, journal publications, government publications, students' dissertations and theses, and internet materials. The data gotten from the above method were used to validate the primary data collected from the field which enriched the study's findings and recommendations. The mean and standard deviation were used to answer the study's research questions stated in the chapter of this study. The decision point was at 2.50. This implies that any response with 2.50 and above is regarded as agreed while the mean response below 2.50 is regarded as disagreed. Furthermore, the hypotheses were tested using the analysis of variance (ANOVA) at a 0.05 level of significance using the f-statistical table.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Questionnaire Report

Table 3.0: Details of administered questionnaires.

Details	Administered Questionnaires	Returned/Relevant Questionnaires	Unreturned Questionnaires
Total no.	371	365	6
Percentage		98.3% of the sample (371)	2% of the sample (371)

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 3.0 showed the administered questionnaires to the respondents. It was indicated that 371 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents while 365 representing 98.3% of the sample were retrieved and relevant while 6 questionnaires representing 2% of the questionnaire were irrelevant and was not used.

3.1 Evaluation of Research Questions

Research Question One: To what extent does policy inconsistence affect entrepreneurship development in Yenagoa Local Government Area?

Table 4

Mean and standard deviation of the extent policy inconsistence affect entrepreneurship development (N=365)

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std	Remark
1	There are policies to support or encourage entrepreneurship development in Bayelsa State	95 (26%)	100 (27%)	100 (27%)	70 (19%)	2.6	0.94	Agreed
2	The Bayelsa State government made available funding policies to support entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State	50 (13.7%)	50 (13.7%)	173 (47.4%)	92 (25.2%)	2.16	0.96	Disagreed

3	Bayelsa State government ensures the implementation of policies made to support entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State	88 (24%)	100 (27%)	105 (29%)	72 (20%)	2.56	1.07	Agreed
4	Tax incentives is one of the policies made to support entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State	123 (34%)	103 (28%)	89 (24%)	50 (14%)	2.82	0.66	Agreed
5	Direct subsides is one of the policies made to support entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State	49 (13.4%)	75 (20.5%)	122 (33.4%)	119 (32.6%)	2.15	1.02	Disagreed
	Total					**2.46**	**0.93**	**Agreed**

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2021

The table 4 above showed that the item means of 2.60, 2.56 and 2.82, and standard deviations of 0.94, 1.07 and 0.66 agreed that there are policies to support or encourage entrepreneurship development in Bayelsa State, tax incentives is one of the policies made to support entrepreneurs and Direct subsides is one of the policies made to support entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State. The table also indicated that the Bayelsa State government does not made available funding policies to support entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State and does not ensure the implementation of policies made to support entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State through the mean and standard deviation of 2.16 and 2.15, and 0.96 and 1.02 respectively. However, the total mean and standard deviation (M=2.46 and Std.=0.93) indicated that policy inconsistence does not affect entrepreneurship development in Yenagoa Local Government Area to a great extent.

Research Question Two: To what extent does cultural practices affects entrepreneurship activities in Yenagoa Local Government Area?

Table 5

Mean and standard deviation of the extent cultural practices affects entrepreneurship activities within the economy (N=365)

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std.	Remark
6	The cultural practices in Yenagoa Local Government Area affect my business most times	121 (33.2%)	204 (55.9%)	40 (11%)	0 (0%)	3.22	0.63	**Agreed**
7	Entrepreneurs are most times asked to shut-down their business because of the cultural practices in Yenagoa Local Government Area	122 (33.4%)	122 (33.4%)	121 (33.2%)	0 (0%)	3.00	0.82	**Agreed**
8	Shops and other businesses are not allowed to operate within some hours as a result of their cultural practices in Yenagoa Local Government Area	162 (44.4%)	122 (33.4%)	39 (10.7%)	42 (11.5%)	3.11	1.00	**Agreed**
9	The cultural practices practiced in Yenagoa Local Government Area does not allow farmers to go for their businesses	132 (36.2%)	98 (26.8%)	66 (18.1%)	69 (18.9%)	2.80	1.12	**Agreed**

10	in some days of the week There are rituals performed in Yenagoa Local Government Area that tends to pause business activities for some days	179 (49%)	107 (29.3%)	35 (9.6%)	44 (12.1%)	3.15	1.02	**Agreed**
	Total					**3.06**	**0.92**	**Accepted**

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2021

The table 5 above shows that the items mean 3.22 and 2.80, standard deviation 0.63 and 1.12 agreed to the fact that the cultural practices in Yenagoa Local Government Area affect their business most times, and that the cultural practices practiced in Yenagoa Local Government Area does not allow farmers to go for their businesses in some days of the week, while item7, 8 and 10 accepted that Entrepreneurs are most times asked to shut-down their business because of the cultural practices in Yenagoa Local Government Area, shops and other businesses are not allowed to operate within some hours as a result of their cultural practices in Yenagoa Local Government Area, and there are rituals performed in Yenagoa Local Government Area that tends to pause business activities for some days with mean of 3.00, 3.11, and 3.15 and standard deviations of 0.82, 1.00, and 1.02. However, the total mean and standard deviation was accepted as the mean value was above the criterion mean (M=3.06, Std. =0.92).

Research Question Three: To what extent do corrupt practices affects entrepreneurship activities and development in Yenagoa Local Government Area?

Table 6

Mean and standard deviation of the extent corruption practices within the economy affect entrepreneurship development (N=365)

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std.	Remark
11	Politicians and bureaucrats often abuse their positions by delaying the issuance of permit and license until they are offered speed money	189 (51.8%)	92 (25.2%)	37 (10.1%)	47 (12.9%)	3.16	1.06	Agreed
12	Loads made available for entrepreneurs are often given to non-entrepreneurs	198 (54.2%)	103 (28.2%)	34 (9.3%)	30 (8.2%)	3.28	0.94	Agreed
13	Entrepreneurs are most times over taxed by the government	64 (17.5%)	196 (53.7%)	34 (9.3%)	71 (19.5%)	2.69	0.98	Agreed
14	Most entrepreneurs have fallen prey of illegal registration of their businesses through members of the state law enforcement agencies	158 (43.3%)	126 (34.5%)	28 (7.7%)	53 (14.5%)	3.07	1.04	Agreed
15	License are mostly issued base on relationship with politicians or men who are well known in the state	27 (7.4%)	207 (56.7%)	85 (23.3%)	46 (12.6%)	2.59	0.80	Agreed
	Total					**2.96**	**0.96**	**Agreed**

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2021

The table 6 above shows that the item mean of 3.16, 3.28, 2.69, 3.07 and 2.59, and standard deviation of 1.06, 0.94, 0.98, 1.04 and 0.80 agreed that politicians and bureaucrats often abuse their positions by delaying the issuance of permit and license until they are offered speed money, loads made available for entrepreneurs are often given to non-entrepreneurs, entrepreneurs are most times over taxed by the government, most entrepreneurs are has fallen prey of illegal registration of their businesses through members of the state law enforcement agencies, license are mostly issued base on relationship with politicians or men who are well known in the state **(M= 2.96, Std. = 0.96**).

Research Question Four: To what extent does the level of infrastructural development affect entrepreneurship activities and development in Yenagoa Local Government Area?

Table 7

Mean and standard deviation of the extent infrastructural development affect entrepreneurial development (N=365)

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std.	Remark
16	The level of infrastructural development in Bayelsa State allows entrepreneurs to go into business of their choice	21 (5.8%)	38 (10.4%)	192 (52.6%)	114 (31.2%)	2.01	0.80	Disagreed
17	There are no enough linked roads across the Yenagoa Local Government Area that enables entrepreneurs to site their business	111 (30.4%)	111 (30.4%)	110 (30.1%)	33 (9%)	2.82	0.97	Agreed
18	There is adequate electricity infrastructural development that enables entrepreneurs to operate without issues of power	42 (11.5%)	39 (10.7%)	122 (33.4%)	162 (44.4%)	2.39	1.00	Disagreed
19	There is inadequate infrastructural development that enable entrepreneurship operation in Bayelsa State	135 (37%)	102 (27.9%)	69 (18.9%)	59 (16.2%)	2.86	1.09	Agreed
20	Cost of securing business space in Yenagoa is too high thereby not allowing entrepreneurs to meet up with their expectations	130 (35.6%)	74 (20.3%)	24 (6.6%)	137 (37.5%)	2.54	1.31	Agreed
	Total					**2.52**	**1.03**	**Agreed**

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2021

The table 7 above shows that the mean rate of 2.82 and standard deviation of 0.97 indicated that there are no enough linked roads across the Yenagoa Local Government Area that enables entrepreneurs to site their business. The study also established that there is inadequate infrastructural development that enables entrepreneurship operation in Bayelsa State which was made obvious with the mean rate of 2.86 and standard deviation of 1.09. Majority of the respondents indicated with the mean ratio of 2.54 agreed that the cost of securing business space in Yenagoa was too high

thereby not allowing entrepreneurs to meet up with their expectations.

On the other hand, the items mean 2.01, and standard deviation 0.80, disagreed that the level of infrastructural development in Bayelsa State allow entrepreneurs to go into businesses of their choice. Also, the mean ratio of 1.74 and standard deviation of 0.60 indicated that there is inadequate electricity infrastructural development that enables entrepreneurs to operate without issues of power.

Conclusively, the **Mean of 2.52, and standard deviation of 0.56** indicated poor implementations of government policies geared towards entrepreneurship development in Bayelsa State as it was above the criterion mean of 2.50.

Research Question Five: What are the likely prospects for entrepreneurial growth in Yenagoa Local Government Area in particular and Bayelsa State in general?

Table 8

Mean and standard deviation of the likely prospects for entrepreneurial growth in Yenagoa Local Government Area in particular and Bayelsa State in general (N=365)

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Std.	Remark
21	As an entrepreneur, there is the likelihood of the government providing the basic needs of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State	192 (52.6%)	94 (25.8%)	42 (11.5%)	37 (10.1%)	3.21	1.00	**Agreed**
22	I believe that government will provide entrepreneurs with non-refundable loans for the betterment of the country at large	160 (43.8%)	82 (22.5%)	25 (6.8%)	98 (26.8%)	2.83	1.25	**Agreed**
23	There is the possibility of leaving the State if fund is released for my business	50 (13.7%)	150 (41.1%)	88 (24.1%)	77 (21.1%)	2.47	0.97	**Disagreed**
24	Relocating to another State is not an option for me if fund is released to me by the government	145 (39.7%)	114 (31.2%)	53 (14.5%)	53 (14.5%)	2.96	1.06	**Agreed**
25	Other branches will be open within the State	33 (9%)	250 (68.5%)	59 (16.2%)	23 (6.3%)	2.80	0.68	**Agreed**
	TOTAL					**2.86**	**0.99**	**Agreed**

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2021

The table 8 above shows that the items mean 3.21 and 2.83 and standard deviation of 1.00 and 1.25 indicated that there is the likelihood of the government providing the basic needs of entrepreneurs in Bayelsa State, believing that government will provide entrepreneurs with non-refundable loans for the betterment of the country at large someday. The mean ratio of 3.05 showed that the respondents have no mind relocating to another state if fund is released to them by the government. Furthermore, the entrepreneurs also indicated that the entrepreneurs are interested in opening other branches within the state if they are assisted with funds (Mean= 2.80). Conclusively, the total mean and standard deviation (Mean= 2.86 Std = 0.99) indicated that the identified prospects as indicated in the table are the prospects of Yenagoa Local Government Area entrepreneurs.

3.2 Discussion of Findings

The study investigated the problems of entrepreneurial development in Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa. The first research questions showed a total mean of 2.46 and standard deviation of 0.93 which indicated that policy inconsistency does not really affects entrepreneurship development in Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. This is pointing

to the fact that the policies were well formulated, but on the other hand, implementation remains the greatest challenge to the people. The finding of the study is in line with the study of Fatai (2011), who stated that about 80% of Small and medium enterprises are stifled because of poor financing and other associated problems. The problem of financing business is not because of the sources of funds but its accessibility. Factors identified inhibiting funds accessibility are the stringent conditions set by financial institutions, lack of adequate collateral and credit information and cost of accessing funds.

Adepoju (2003) and Harper (1984) also believe that the capital shortage problem in the entrepreneurship sector is partly one, which stems from the uneconomic deployment of available resources by the owner-(Entrepreneurs). This view was shared by Ihyembe (2000) who claimed to have seen salesmen take loan for expansion projects only to turnaround to marry new wives, acquire chieftaincy titles or buy houses abroad. Bruch and Hiemenz (1984) in a study of entrepreneurship in Asia observed that financing working capital needs was the most frequently mentioned problem. Binks and Ennew (1996) expressed the view that the funding problem of entrepreneurship is primarily due to the behavior of banks and imperfection of the capital markets. Another factor is instability in government policies which have caused some entrepreneurship to collapse. One of such policies is that of the 1980s when government specified that cocoa should not be exported in raw or unprocessed form after a specified deadline. Many entrepreneurs had to import machineries only for government to reverse this policy. This negatively affects so many entrepreneurships in the cocoa industry. The present high mortality rate of entrepreneurship in Nigeria is awful to contemplate and constitute danger to the entire economic system. It represents serious financial pressure on the nation's economy as well as a waste of valuable resources. Business owner should always consider challenging situations and be prepared to meet them with pre-planned strategies. The survival of entrepreneurship is only possible through a systematic analysis of the problems they are facing and mapping out appropriate strategies of overcoming them, through a proper understanding of the business environment (Irwin, 1991). For a business to survive in unfriendly environmental conditions it should adopt a strategy that utilizes its strengths to exploit opportunities while avoiding its weaknesses (Ansof, 1981).

The second research questions showed a total mean of 3.06 and standard deviation of 0.92 which indicated that cultural practices affects entrepreneurship activities within the economy of Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. The findings of the study are in line with the study of Ojiako (2000) that stated that one problem of entrepreneurship is lack of strategic planning. Sound planning is a necessary input to a sound decision-making and that Entrepreneurs do not often carryout proper strategic planning in their operation

Research question three showed a total mean of 2.96 and a standard deviation of 0.96 which indicated that corrupt practices affect entrepreneurship development in the Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. The findings of the study are in line with the study of Nzelibe (1996) which states that multiple taxes have become a major problem especially given the role of tax consultants and agents hired by local governments. They are often crude in their operation, excessive in their assessment and destructive in their relationship with the production process. They tax everything in their bid to generate revenue without considering the net effect to household incomes, employment and entrepreneurship in general.

The fourth research question showed a total mean of 2.52 and standard deviation of 1.03 which indicated that infrastructural development affects entrepreneurial development in Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. The findings of the study are in line with the study of Tendler and Ammorim (1996), they stated that government has not done enough to create the best conducive environment for the striving of entrepreneurship and the problem of infrastructures ranges from shortage of water supply, inadequate transport systems, lack of electricity to improper solid waste management. Nigeria's underdeveloped physical and social infrastructures create a binding constraint to entrepreneurship growth, since; they heavily rely on the inefficiently provided by the state infrastructures and cannot afford the cost of developing alternatives.

The present high mortality rate of entrepreneurship in Nigeria is awful to contemplate and constitute danger to the entire economic system. It represents serious financial pressure on the nation's economy as well as a waste of val uable resources. Business owner should always consider challenging situations and be prepared to meet them with pre-planned strategies. The survival of entrepreneurship is only possible through a

systematic analysis of the problems they are facing and mapping out appropriate strategies of overcoming them, through a proper understanding of the business environment (Irwin, 1991). For a business to survive in unfriendly environmental conditions it should adopt a strategy that utilizes its strengths to exploit opportunities while avoiding its weaknesses (Ansof, 1981).

Nwoye (1994) argued that strategic changes might take place in a firm without initial formulations; such decision could be informed by expansion strategy, preference to cash sales policy, innovation strategy, and change in production techniques, local sourcing or use of alternative materials, backward integration and merger. Thus, any entrepreneur who wants to succeed must identify business opportunities, be creative, visionary, daring, risk taking, courageous and sensitive to changes in the business environment.

The findings of the study is in line with the result of Anthony (2014) who recommended the following suggestions for the best practices in offering support services to entrepreneurs and business management in Nigeria. Sustainable development practices of entrepreneurship and business management should be considered as the main part of the total package for entrepreneurship development and business management in the study area.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

This study has revealed that development of entrepreneurship programs in Bayelsa State will assist the government to achieve sustainable developmental goals. However, there are a lot of challenges, but there are also prospects especially when government executes the programs at the right time. In conclusion, the challenges of entrepreneurship development in Bayelsa State and Nigeria at large are largely that of sourcing of a capital, expertise in management of the business, poor investment decisions and environmental factors as well as cultural impediments. Previous government and the present government indicates that there is bright future for Nigeria entrepreneurs, but the government must have to go beyond mere rhetoric to the level of implementing the beautiful policies of government geared towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

4.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made;

1 Government and other non-governmental organizations should encourage entrepreneurs by providing an adequate fund to enable them to solve the problem of poor funding and perform optimally. This funding can be solved through merger, partnership, shares, buyer'credit and grants from the government.

2 Enough infrastructures should be made available in Yenagoa Local Government Area and other adjoining communities to encourage entrepreneurial development in the state.

3 Multiple taxes should be discouraged among entrepreneurs of Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State. This would enable them to have a capital base to sustain their small businesses even during an economic crunch.

4 There should be compulsory training for intending and existing entrepreneurs in Yenagoa Local Government Area of Bayelsa State to enable them improve their managerial skills.

5 Cultural impediments were also discovered as some of the challenges bedevilling the effective and smooth operation of the entrepreneurs. There is need for government to set the boundary for community interference in the activities of small business owners and other entrepreneurs.

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A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF HUMAN MOTIVATION IN SELECTED AFRICAN NOVELS

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Abstract
This paper examines the impact of human motivation in selected African novels from a psychological vantage point. The study examines motivation as the reason behind a character's action or behaviour in a literary work. The study employs Abraham Harold Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs" as features that describe the impact of human motivation in Sefi Atta's *Everything Good Will Come* and Ted Elemeforo's *Fountain of Betrayal*. The methodology for this study is textual analysis of *Everything Good Will Come* and *Fountain of Betrayal*. The hierarchy of needs are physiology, safety, social, self-esteem, and self-actualization. These needs help the reader to comprehend the basic desires for satisfying a character's ego in a literary work. These needs deal with the fortification of human beings from chaotic situations, social uproars and physical hazards in their respective settings. The examination of these needs in the novels under study helps the African reader to be positively inspired to accomplish set goals in life. Thus, this study adds to the development of the African novel by putting into its proper outlook the role motivation and action play in a character's life. Thus, this study occupies a central position in African literature and psychoanalytic writings.

Keywords: motivation, hierarchy of needs, behaviour, actions

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Motivation is the reason behind every human action and behaviour in the society. In a literary work, motivation links the behaviour and actions of a character with the plot of the work. Motivation is the source of "the characters' temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions" (Abrams & Harpham, 2009, p. 42). It functions as the commonsensical justification for what a character does, which is crucial for readers and critics to appreciate the reasons for a character's action in a text. The basic yearnings of characters lead the way to all actions in the development of the plot of a text. Thus, motivation gives birth to human actions in every setting. Similarly, in "literary scholarship action is used to designate what a character does in accordance with his moral outlook and motivation. This implies that what a character does is the product of an underlying belief that exists before the action" (Udumukwu, 1996, p. 35). Consequently, the unequivocal allusion to a character's motivation makes a work of literature seem nearer to authenticity.

The impact of human motivation gives depth and substance to the narrative of a text, and creates the movement within the plot of a literary work. It brings the story and its characters to life on the pages of a literary work (Udumukwu, 2021). This is because whether "a character remains stable or changes, the reader of a traditional or realistic work expects 'consistency'- the character should not suddenly break off and act in a way not plausibly grounded in his or her temperament" (Abrams & Harpham, 2009, p. 42-43). However, this research examines the modern African novel in order to gain understanding on the impact of human motivations in contemporary Nigerian society. Similarly, the study examines human motives by interpreting the connection between words, humans and their actions, pattern of imagery and signs in African literature. Also, the study aims to use Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs" theory to describe the impact of human motivation in selected African novels. The selected African novels are Sefi Atta's *Everything Good Will Come* and Ted Elemeforo's *Fountain of Betrayal*. The hierarchy of needs are physiology, safety, social, self-esteem, and self-actualization. The study examines the impact of human motivation through a detailed analysis of some characters in the novels under study.

1.2 Aim and Objectives

This research aims to do a psychological study on the impact of human motivation in Sefi Atta's *Everything Good Will Come* and Ted Elemeforo's *Fountain of Betrayal*. To fulfil the aim of this study the specific objectives are:

a) To use Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs" theory to show the impact of human motivation in the novels under study;

b) To examine issues of human motivation through a detailed analysis of some characters in the selected African novels.

1.3 Research Questions

This research seeks to address the following questions:

a) What is the impact of human motivation in African literature?
b) How did Atta and Elemeforo reveal the impact of human motivation in *Everything Good Will Come* and *Fountain of Betrayal* respectively?

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is significant because it examines the impact of human motivation in the African novel. The major concern of the study is to show how Atta and Elemeforo use Maslow's "hierarchy of needs" as features that describe the impact of human motivation in their novels. The hierarchy of needs are physiology, safety, social, self-esteem, and self-actualization. In addition, the study is relevant to researchers who are interested in the study of psychoanalytic literary theory and the African novel.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework.

Maslow's theory of Hierarchy of Need

The theoretical framework adopted for this study is Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs" theory. In his 1943 research work "A Theory of Human Motivation", the American psychologist Abraham Harold Maslow revealed that human beings are motivated by discontented "hierarchy of needs" because human behaviour is related to human needs. Two key elements involved in this theory are the individual and the priority, which connects them to intrinsic behavioral motivation. Thus, the "hierarchy of needs" is listed from basic to most complex need. They are physiology, safety, social, esteem, and self-actualization (Crandall, 2020).

Physiological needs are the rudimentary needs for satisfying human life. These needs consist of food, sleep, housing, clothing, social amenities and sexual satisfaction (Maslow,1943). The safety needs or security needs of human beings come after meeting their physiological needs. Safety needs or security needs deal with protection from messy situations, social disturbance and physical hazards in human settings (Maslow,1943). Social needs deal with love, friendship and acceptance. Esteem needs can correspondingly be discussed as ego needs in every society (Maslow, 1943). Self-actualization is the need to become what one is capable of becoming.

Thus, this hierarchy is the focal point in knowing how human motivation and determination are connected when arguing on human actions. Each of these individual levels of needs contain a certain amount of internal sensation that must be met in order for an individual to complete his/her hierarchy of need (Deckers, 2018). From the bottom of the hierarchy upwards, the needs are: physiological, safety, social (love and belonging), esteem and self-actualization.

2.2 Conceptual Framework: The Concept of Motivation

The concept of motivation has received different degrees of critical attention from scholars. A significant feature of most of the critical positions of these critics is that while they adopt different approaches to interpret the concept of motivation, they did not use Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs" theory to study the impact of human motivation in African literature. Therefore, we will begin works to be reviewed, beginning with D. J. Stipek.

Stipek (1996) examined the concepts of motivation in literature. He believed the study of motivation was ruled by extrinsic reinforcement possibilities. An advocate of this approach according to Stipek is B.F. Skinner. Skinner identified two types of reinforcers. They are positive reinforcers and negative reinforcers (Stipek, 1996). For Stipek, positive reinforcers, or rewards, are significances that increase the possibility of a given behaviour they were made to depend on, while negative reinforcers are penalties that increase the possibility of a given behaviour by removing or reducing some negative external motivation (Stipek, 1996). This approach identifies the effects of reward possibilities arbitrated by cognitive variables, such as verbal ability. A person can receive accolade from people based on his input into the society. Thus, under this approach, people must take responsibilities in their culture by monitoring human behaviours and societal goals. However, Stipek failed to study Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs" theory in selected African novels which this research studies.

Tohidi and Jabbari (2012) viewed motivation as the chauffeur of leadership and perseverance in human behaviour in a workplace. For them: "Workers in any organization need something to keep them working. Most times the salary of the employee is enough to keep him or her working for an organization. However, sometimes just working

for salary is not enough for employees to stay at an organization" (Tohidi & Jabbari, 2012, p. 822). This is because if there is no motivation in an employee, his quality of work will depreciate. They advise employers to use general motivational strategies to encourage work ethics among the employees. Again, they write: "General motivational strategies include soft sell versus hard sell and personality type. Soft sell strategies have logical appeals, emotional appeals, advice and praise. Hard sell strategies have barter, outnumbering, pressure and rank" (Tohidi and Jabbari, 2012, p. 822). Thus, Tohidi and Jabbari limited their analysis of motivation to the workplace. Their work is set to encourage industrial harmony. This is because they did not use Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs" theory.

A study by Badubi (2017) examined the theories of motivation and how they are used to stimulate workers to develop the determination to achieve set goals. This is because "motivation in organizations and job satisfaction is vital for the achievement of organizational goals and objectives. The consequences of organizations operating without any purpose of motivation towards its employees are far catastrophic" (Badubi, 2017, p. 44). He believed that lack of motivation can lead to stress and depression which can disrupt the achievement of organizations. For organizations to make employees their major strength and preservation of purposes, motivation should be a main concern (Badubi, 2017). The theories of motivation he employed in his work are Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs", Herzberg's "Two-Factor Theory/Motivator-Hygiene", McGregor's "X and Y theories", McCleland's "Need Achievement theory", "The equity theory", "Value – Percept theory", Vroom's "Expectancy theory" and Porter-Lawler's "Model".

Furthermore, he writes: "Employees who lack motivation in the work places are a risk factor when it comes to executing day to day operations of the business. Some employees are engaged in company equipment and tools on a daily basis, some of which need maximum attention and safety when using" (Badubi, 2017, p. 48). Therefore, it is the duty of the organization to have a coordinated staff and their emotions as far as work matters are concerned. However, he limited his analysis of motivation to the study of workers' stimulus rather than human motivation in a literary work. On the contrary, this study examines the impact of human motivation in selected African novels in English language.

2.3 Empirical Framework

2.3.1 Review of Related Literature on Atta's *Everything Good Will Come*

That new female writers have offered a substitute to the traditional male/woman relationship in Africa is the subject matter of a study by Okuyade (2013). His analysis presented Atta as one of the writers that "emphasize[s] the need for the relationship to assume a symbiotic structure and not the dominant commensalism or parasitic formation" (Okuyade, 2013, p. 10). For Okuyade, Atta used Enitan and Sheri as examples in the novel because of their refusal to let their mothers' stories to be repeated in their own lives. The rebellion therefore "emphasizes the need to attain a voice, exercise, agency, and experience female bonging" (Okuyade, 2013, p. 10). However, he failed to study the impact of human motivation which this present study explores.

Koussouhon (2016) studied gender participation in Atta's *Everything Good Will Come*. His research relied on the Gender Performative Theory as developed by the feminist, Judith Pamela Butler. The theory examines gender identity as what one does continually according to the prevailing social or cultural norms. According to Koussouhon (2016, p.83), "Butler disapproves of the traditional distinction between 'gender' and 'sex'. She views sex and gender as a result of one's practice. She refers to both as social, cultural and political products". Thus, in line with this Butler's theory of gender representation, he examined the novel according to the following contrasts: "career person versus housewife, assertive versus submissive, powerful and active versus powerless and passive, independent versus dependent and violent versus non-violent" (Koussouhon, 2016, p. 86). The analysis is attentive to the way Atta presents the male and female characters in the novel. The study identified Barrister Taiwo as a career person and his wife, Enitan's mother as a housewife. For Koussouhon, this dichotomy in profession created a conflict between these characters in the novel. Koussouhon's examination showed how ambivalent gender identities are made in the novel through the contribution of all the characters concerning established norms. His study "constructed gender performances in a way that reveals gender as fluid" (Koussouhon, 2016, p. 95). However, he failed to discuss the impact of human motivation in the novel. This present study seeks to fill that gap.

Igbe et al. (2017) studied the presentation of political leadership in Atta's *Everything Good Will Come*. For these critics, the novel sets out to lift

Nigerians out of the state of mockery and unhappiness caused by European colonialism. According to them, the problems of Nigeria as exposed in the novel "centres on leadership and instability that is swayed by the West" (Igbe, et al. 2019, p. 235). The roots of these problems, according to them, lie in colonialism. Their study revealed that the colonial masters imposed physical borders and political values that had no relation to local certainties in Nigeria in the novel. Again, they argued that "Western democracy was alien to Nigerian political constructions and was inappropriate to the peculiar situation in the novel" (Igbe, et al. 2019, p. 235) and that the many years of European involvement in Nigerian politics has led to unhealthy opposition among the nation's major ethnic groups in the novel. Thus, "the political leadership becomes inconsistent" (Igbe, et al. 2019, p. 236). The inference of this action in the novel is the fight for political power between the soldiers and politicians, with recurring military coups and counter coups thereby creating leadership turmoil in the country. However, their study was limited due to the fact that they are concerned only with leadership in the novel and not the impact of human motivation which this present study explores.

2.3.2 Review of Related Literature on Elemeforo's *Fountain of Betrayal*

Nwoga (2021) used the reader-response approach to examine the problems of complexity of human motivation and action in Ted Elemeforo's *Fountain of Betrayal*. His study "advocates a deeper understanding of people's experiences, culture, events and circumstances around them as these could trigger the way they act at a given time" (Nwoga, 2021, p. 40). Again, Nwoga revealed that the major thematic concerns of Ted Elemeforo's novel is that of betrayal. The author, through his descriptions, reconnoitres the issue of betrayal in the text (Nwoga, 2021). The critic revealed how Elemeforo exposed the antics and subtleness of the politicians in the novel in an attempt to amass wealth from oil exploration and exploitation in the Niger Delta. Therefore, "Elemeforo's characterization is a reflection of societal realities. Thematic concerns such as betrayal, oppression, greed, love etc. are outcomes of human actions" (Nwoga, 2021, p. 40). However, Nwoga did not use the Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs" theory to examine the novel. Thus, the present research uses Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs" theory to study the impact of human motivation in the novel.

A study by Timibofa (2022) observed *Fountain of Betrayal* as a text that reveals the idea of mimicry in post-colonial African settings. For Timibofa (2022, p. 5), the poor imitates "the lifestyle, pattern, language, values, dress codes and food of people in power with the hope or desire to have access to that same power in the future". Thus, creating a slavery mindset among the poor in the society. His examples of the oppressed in the society are the youth and women. He adopted "the qualitative research method for data collection" (Timibofa, 2022, p. 6), while the postcolonial theory was used for textual analysis. Consequently, for the women to survive in these environments, they have to fight against the forces of gender and sexual discrimination in the society. Timibofa 's analysis of *Fountain of Betrayal* therefore revealed the hidden thoughts of women as the oppressed in the society and relates to the social values in the environment. However, he did not to study the impact of human motivation in the novel which this research studies.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this study is textual analysis of Sefi Atta's *Everything Good Will Come* and Ted Elemeforo's *Fountain of Betrayal*. Being literary research, this paper is mainly library-based. Also, data collection are obtained from the library (relying on books, journal articles, newspaper articles, official monographs and reviews) and electronic sources on *Everything Good Will Come* and *Fountain of Betrayal*, and contemporary issues affecting the psychological development of the African novel.

4.0 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

Maslow's "hierarchy of needs" in Sefi Atta's *Everything Good Will Come* and Ted Elemeforo's *Fountain of Betrayal*.

The section examines Abraham Harold Maslow's "Hierarchy of Needs" as features that describe the impact of human motivation in the novels under study.

4.1.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are "basic human needs (they are also called biological needs) that lie at the nethermost level in the hierarchy of needs as they have prominence over all other needs. These needs cannot be postponed for long" (Trivedi & Mehta, 2019, p. 39). This is because human beings have wants which, when discontented, may impact their actions. For example, Mrs. Toro Franco's

personality is motivated by the unity and love of her family (Atta, 2006). Thus, the best she can do is to be a "kitchen martyr" because she is always in the kitchen cooking for the whole family. Enitan once asked her "don't you ever feel lonely in here (kitchen) Ma? Isn't the kitchen the loneliest room?" (Atta, 2006, p. 181). Similarly, the greatest problem for Amatu Kuro "wants to earn more money to her [Bodiere's] needs and improve his personality" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 41). This desire is the motivation behind his actions in the novel. Even when she rejects him for Chief Bogos, Amatu do not alter his personal drive. The passage below also illustrates this point:

> Bodiere's brash rejection had scaled down his self-esteem and driven him to acquire clothes that were too expensive for his income bracket. He realised that forgetting Bodiere completely was not as easy as he figured. It entailed much more than changing wardrobe or drinking and revelling. Even boisterous chest-beating and shoulder-squaring, or flirtatious frolicking with girls did not offer any lasting solutions (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 76).

Unless and until this physical need is fulfilled to an obligatory point, other motivating factors are secondary to Amatu. This is because Bodiere is able to meet his bodily needs (sexual satisfaction). According to the narrator, "her DNA stirred a comforting feeling in him […] He recalled with fondness the sincerity of their romance – the pleasure was profuse. She countlessly writhed in his arms and begged for his warm embrace, yearned for the virility of his presence" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 149). Amatu's action in the text is informed by his relationship with Bodiere. Similarly, Angelina is able to meet the corporeal needs of Papawey after the death of his son (John), irrespective of the fact that Papawey is another woman's husband. Thus, the narrator writes:

> Angelina's family did not hesitate to accept him. In fact, they called him brother-in-law the first day he stepped into their family home […] on his part, Papawey felt a sense of fulfilment. She helped him forget his loss, failures, and inadequacies. She made him believe he was her hero, her Lord and everything. He could not believe that life could hand back to him so much fun in so short a period. Had he met her much earlier, his energy could have been better channeled, he thought. She filled the void his wife never ever considered (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 258-259).

Papawey's craving hunger for Angelina's love must be gratified so as not to disturb the regulations of his society. These needs ("the void his wife never ever considered") must be met in order for Papawey to remain purposeful in the society. Thus, Papawey's presence becomes "a stabilising factor in the health of the joint. Here, nobody called him Papawey. They called him Old Soja [a compliment for a war veteran in Nigeria] with respect" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 259). Also, "Papawey hardly got drunk thanks to Angelina who made sure he never exceeded a daily intake of two bottles of palm wine" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 259). One night, "Papawey begged for an extra bottle of palm wine but Angelina shook her head, reminding him that he had exceeded his daily limit" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 259). This is because of the physiological influence of Angelina on Papawey's life. Therefore, physiological needs are very important in order to meet the very basic essentials of life. This is because, physiological needs "are human basic needs which are critical for human living in various participating communities in the society… Indeed, human basic needs are very important for survival and sustainability of human race in the society" (Aruma & Hanachor, 2017, p. 19).

4.1.2 Safety Needs

Safety needs handle messy situations and social disturbance such as "communal crises, conflicts, wars, clashes, civil disturbance, riots, militancy, terrorism, kidnapping, armed robbery, killings among others which usually threaten peaceful co-existence and harmonious living of people in various communities in the society" (Aruma & Hanachor, 2017, p. 20). For instance, Atta (2006) presents Grace Ameh as a human right activist. Ameh courageously informs the public about the evil intentions of the military government in the novel. She motivates the African woman to disregard the society's perception of women and fight for her right, because the society always tells the woman to "shut up and face your family" (Atta, 2006, p. 252). Injustice and oppression against women in the society motivate her to fight for the rights of women.

Similarly, Elemeforo (2021) writes to expose the reasons behind the Niger Delta crisis in his novel. The novel is about the Niger Delta struggle for emancipation from the Nigerian nation. As the narrator puts it, "Nigeria is not unmindful of the enormous contributions made by the Niger Delta region … it would surely concentrate on the

development of the region" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 242). Also, "the more they [the people of the Niger Delta] try to demand for fair hearing, the deeper their level of agonies … coupled with several obnoxious, extra-judicial killings, the Niger Delta has suffered enough deprivations and neglect" (Briggs, 2007, p. xi). These and other issues in the region necessitate their need for safety. Again, Briggs (2007, p. 21) writes:

> Nigeria is the only country in the world, which has so cruelly plundered its oil producing districts without any genuine policy of compensation and reparation. The Niger Delta, which hosts this enormous wealth, is famished by poverty and the absence of the most elementary social infrastructure. If the federal arrangement has not been so mutilated, the Niger Delta should be the one extending assistance to the needy areas rather than being the one in perpetual distress. It is this injustice that has to be urgently redressed.

Correspondingly, the people of the Niger Delta region "considered it a veiled insult, which reinforced the irony and warped logic of building oil refineries in non-oil producing areas, and siting corporate Headquarters of oil companies in regions without a drop of oil in their soul" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 242). This action by the Nigerian government has created different types of agitation and youth violence in the region. Amatu is a representation of the Niger Delta struggle in the novel. He "belonged to the group that had lost faith in the Nigerian State and wanted self-determination and secession at all costs" because of "the shabby treatment of the people of the Niger Delta, the goose that lays the golden egg" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 242). Thus, this call for secession inspires his action in the novel. At this point, "neither Bodiere, nor Imomo mattered; only the deafening echoes of oppression and injustice reverberated in his head … Amatu headed for the garage en route to Kaiama, the melting pot of the Ijaw struggle" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 244). He wants to protect his people from the injustice they experience.

4.1.3 Social Needs

Humans have an actual need for a sense of belonging and recognition among social groups, irrespective of whether these associations are big or small (Maslow, 1943). Also, being a part of an association is fundamental, notwithstanding if it is family, friends, work or sports (McLeod 2020). The nous of belongingness is being contented with and connected to others that leads to acceptance, respect, and love (Dodge et al., 2020). Here, the individual wishes to stay in a group where he is loved and appreciated. He feels that he should belong to a group where the members of the group accept him with affection. Amatu's behaviour in the novel is motivated by Bodiere's love and acceptance of him even in dare circumstances. She is the source of his inspiration in the text. His "sudden thought of Bodiere's ill health dissipated his joy and at the same time awakened his last grasp of hope. He told himself he was not returning to Yenagoa without a shot at Apama forest" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 206 – 207). He wants to reciprocate her love for old time's sake. He takes the risk of going into the Apama forest in search and rescue of a kidnapped white expatriate. Amatu's intention for participating in the rescue operation is to raise money to pay Bodiere's hospital bill. Thus, he tells Dr. Olokumo:

> "You said two days ago that if I used my head, I would never starve […] Doc., I need money to solve a problem. My former girlfriend has a damaged kidney, and the operation will cost so much. Let me push my luck in the creeks to see if I could get some useful information". He blurted out before he realised and so without sparing details, he told Dr. Olokumo about Bodiere (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 156).

Also, Amatu's action in the text is influenced by Dr. Olokumo's words of motivation on him. As the narrator puts it: "it was as if scale just fell off his eyes. He saw broader horizons and new possibilities. He had a renewed desire to make it in life … He thanked God for sending Doc into his life" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 137). This, unquestionably, helps Amatu to contribute realistically to the development of the plot.

Furthermore, Imomotimi (Amatu's younger sister) is the reason for Dr. Olokumo's goodwill to Amatu. Apart from Bodiere, Dr. Olokumo observes that Amatu prefers to give his attention to Imomo and his mother (Elemeforo, 2021). However, Amatu do not know that both Dr. Olokumo and Imomotimi are lovers. Therefore, to reciprocate Imomotimi's love for Dr. Olokumo, the latter will go to any length to help Amatu. According to Ovie:

> I believe what Dr. Olokumo has for her is pure and genuine […]

> He truly loves her. That I am sure of. By the way, stop seeing your younger sister as a victim. She adores him, and probably thinks he is the best thing before or after you to happen to her. She was in love with him and still is. I see it in them […] Amatu, believe me, they are in love (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 312-313).

Imomotimi's love and acceptance of Dr. Olokumo motivates the latter to always be by Amatu's side at all times (Elemeforo, 2021). Similarly, Angelina's acceptance of Papawey as a friend motivates him to bring out his creative abilities in Angelina's community. The presence of Angelina "filled the void his wife never considered" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 259), and therefore rekindles his love for a communal life. Papawey "discovered a rare camaraderie, an affection and sense of brotherly abandon amongst them, which was absent at Black Market. The relationships and interactions there were consciously forged. Here, it was pure and spontaneous" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 259).

4.1.4 Esteem Needs

Once the previous needs are fulfilled, a person feels the need to be held in honour both by himself and also by others. Esteem needs are similarly discussed as self-worth desires in every society (Maslow, 1943). For example, Niyi's chauvinist nature makes him believe in outright subjugation of women (Atta, 2006, p. 183- 84). He suppresses his wife's views on any issue. He sees Enitan's objection of his opinions or activities as a direct attack on his right as the head of his family. For Niyi, the kitchen is made for the woman. Therefore, he refuses to help his wife in the kitchen. According to the narrator, "he was totally inept inside kitchens. His favourite trick was to feign panic attacks by the door, clutching his throat and keeling over" (Atta, 2006, p. 183- 84).

Another example of a character that reveals how humans are affected by the esteem needs is Papawey. According to the narrator: "They called him Old Soja with respect" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 259), and in response to the praise of Angelina's kinsmen, he successfully trains some youths of the community in combat and explosive-making. Thus, it is always normal for human beings to seek for esteem when "it is obvious that they feel secure in their respective groups such family group, social group, communal group, working group, group of colleagues, group of friends among others in their various communities in the society" (Aruma and Hanachor, 2017, p. 22). Also, "esteem needs are two-fold in nature. Self-esteem needs include those for self-confidence, self-respect, competence, etc. The second groups of characters that fit into the esteem needs are those related to one's status, reputation, recognition and appreciation by others" (Trivedi and Mehta, 2019, p. 40). This is a type of personal ego which needs to be satisfied. For instance, Amatu pass his exams in school "to earn the respect of Bodiere, who, though was pleased with his decision to return to school" (Elemeforo, 2021, p. 219).

4.1.5 Self-Actualisation Needs

This is the highest among the needs in the hierarchy of needs propounded by Maslow. Self-actualisation needs help characters to develop the desire to exploit all their talents that are concealed in them in a literary work. The self-actualisation needs encourage characters to be inventive in their various settings in order to improve their living conditions in the society. For example, Enitan finally concludes that she is personally responsible for all actions and decisions she makes in life. She takes her destiny into her hands by adopting an aggressive mechanism that protects her from disillusionment in life (Atta, 2006). This is why she decides to leave her husband, after years of being told what to do, she has come to understand that she no longer tolerates her husband. As she puts it: "My husband asked why I was leaving him. 'I have to,' I replied. Three words; I could say them. 'What kind of woman are you?' Not a word" (Atta, 2006, p. 323). After divorcing her husband, she imperatively says: "How terrifying and sublime to behave like a god with the power to revive myself. This was the option I chose" (Atta, 2006, p. 323). She wants to be unstoppable to pursue and attain her goals which do not necessarily end in the mere pursuit of individual ambition, but exceeds this to provide for the needs of other people in the society. For example, when her father is arrested, she fills the vacuum and takes care of his business. She fights for his release and the release of other prisoners. She gets involve in activism in spite of her pregnancy and suffers incarceration for it. Enitan argues that if a woman must fight for her right and other people's right, she must come out of the kitchen (Atta, 2006). Also, at the end of Elemeforo's novel, we see development and change in the characters under study. Papawey developed from being a retired solider to a celebrated Izon hero in the text. He dies as a freedom fighter. Dr. Olokumo becomes the government spokesman and

Amatu is miraculously freed from his two years' imprisonment for joining the Niger Delta struggle.

4.2 Discussion of Findings

The study has identified physiology, safety, social, self-esteem, and self-actualization needs as focal points in knowing how motivation and determination are connected when arguing on human actions. Each of these hierarchy of needs contains a certain amount of internal sensation that must be met in order for an individual to be motivated to achieve positive goals in life. For example, in our study of the physiological and social needs in the primary texts, this paper revealed that the characters in *Everything Good Will Come* are motivated by the unity and love of their family members, while the male characters in *Fountain of Betrayal* are motivated by the love from the women in their lives.

The study revealed that the quest for safety needs manifested in the novels under study via the characters fight against injustice and oppression in their settings. Furthermore, the study revealed that both Atta and Elemeforo presented the esteem needs of the characters in their novels the through the ego of the individual characters. Also, self-actualisation needs help characters in *Everything Good Will Come* and *Fountain of Betrayal* to develop their hidden human abilities in them. Thus, through Maslow's hierarchy of needs, this paper brings into focus, the impact of human motivation through the human relationships in Atta's *Everything Good Will Come* and Elemeforo's *Fountain of Betrayal* from the psychological perspective.

A reading of these novels enlightens the reader about the connection that exist between motivations and human actions. Also, Abraham Harold Maslow's "hierarchy of needs" help the reader to understand the basic needs for satisfying human life. These needs deal with the protection of human beings from chaotic situations, social disturbance and physical hazards in the environment. The analysis of the needs in these novels give the reader self-confidence, self-respect, competence, reputation, recognition and appreciation by others. Consequently, impacting the reader to be positively motivated to achieve set goals in life.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECEMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

This paper is concerned with the impact of human motivation in Sefi Atta's *Everything Good Will Come* and Ted Elemeforo's *Fountain of Betrayal* from the psychological standpoint. The study reveals that motivation is the reason behind a character's behaviour in literature. The study identifies Maslow's hierarchy of needs as features that describe the impact of human motivation in *Everything Good Will Come* and *Fountain of Betrayal.* The study has shown that the hierarchy of needs are physiology, safety, social, self-esteem, and self-actualization. Therefore, by examining the ambivalence of the impact of human motivation in African literature, this paper helps to clarify the problematic nature of the concept in psychoanalytic literary theory. Also, one can say that the impact of human motivation in Atta's *Everything Good Will Come* and Elemeforo's *Fountain of Betrayal* is a substantial achievement and success in African literature. This is because our exploration of the novels adds to the development of the African novel by putting into its proper perspective the role motivation and action plays in a character's life. Thus, this study occupies a central position in African literature and psychoanalytic writings.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of this paper, the following recommendations are made:

i. Contemporary African authors should endeavor to direct their creative efforts towards the psychological development of their readers via the experiences in their works.
ii. Finally, African literary critics may show greater interest in analysing the complexities of human motivation in literature. Here the critic has the following responsibilities:
    a) to provide well researched and knowledgeable essays which properly reflect psychoanalytic issues bordering on contemporary African socio-cultural realities;
    b) to illuminate what a given African literary text is silent about the impact of human motivation and sharpen our sense of the author's concerns on the issue of human needs.

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